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Physical and Human Dimensions of Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development

Chief Editor

Dr. R. V. Bhole

'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot
No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.)
425102

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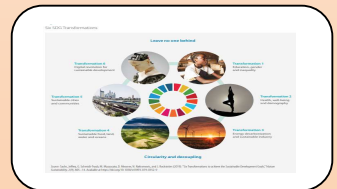
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Water Pollution is a Crucial Issue against Humanity: A Critical Review

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Abstract:

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a fruit of human activities. All water bodies include for example lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers and groundwater. Water pollution occur when contaminants are introduced into the natural environment. For example, releasing inadequately treated wastewater into natural water bodies can lead to pollutant of aquatic ecosystems. In turn, this can lead to public health problems for people living downstream. They may use the same polluted river water for drinking or bathing or irrigation. Water pollution is the leading worldwide cause of death and disease, due to the polluted water, so let's come to know how water is polluting

Key words- Water pollution, water bodies, contamination, disease

Introduction

, "Thousands have lived without love, not one without water." Yet while we all know water is crucial for life, we trash it anyway. Some 80 percent of the world's wastewater is dumped—largely untreated back into the environment, polluting rivers, lakes, and oceans. This widespread problem of water pollution is jeopardizing our health. Unsafe water kills more people each year than war and all other forms of violence combined. Meanwhile, our drinkable water sources are finite: Less than 1 percent of the earth's freshwater is actually accessible to us. Without action, the challenges will only increase by mid-21 century, when global demand for freshwater is expected to be one-third greater than it is now. Sip a glass of cool, clear water as you read this, and you may think water pollution is a problem . . . somewhere else. But while most Americans have access to safe drinking water, potentially harmful contaminants—from arsenic to copper to lead—have been found in the tap water of every single state in the nation. Still, we're not hopeless against the threat to clean water. To better understand the problem and what we can do about it, here's an overview of what water pollution is, what causes it, and how we can protect ourselves.

What Is Water Pollution

Water pollution occurs when harmful substances—often chemicals or microorganisms—contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean, aquifer, or other body of water, degrading water quality and rendering it toxic to humans or the environment.

What Are the Causes of Water Pollution.

Water is uniquely vulnerable to pollution. Known as a "universal solvent," water is able to dissolve more substances than any other liquid on earth. It's the reason we have Kool-Aid and brilliant blue waterfalls. It's also why water is so easily polluted. Toxic substances from farms, towns, and factories readily dissolve into and mix with it, causing water pollution.

Categories of Water Pollution

Groundwater

When rain falls and seeps deep into the earth, filling the cracks, crevices, and porous spaces of an aquifer (basically an underground storehouse of water), it becomes groundwater—one of our least visible but most important natural resources. Nearly 40 percent of US rely on groundwater, pumped to the earth's surface, for drinking water. For some folks in rural areas, it's their only freshwater source. Groundwater gets polluted when contaminants—from pesticides and fertilizers to waste leached from landfills and septic systems—make their way into an aquifer, rendering it unsafe for human use. Ridding groundwater of contaminants can be difficult to impossible, as well as costly. Once polluted, an aquifer may be unusable for decades, or even thousands of years. Groundwater can also spread contamination far from the original polluting source as it seeps into streams, lakes, and oceans.

Surface water

Covering about 70 percent of the earth, surface water is what fills our oceans, lakes, rivers, and all those other blue bits on the world map. Surface water from freshwater sources (that is, from sources other than the ocean) accounts for more than sixty percent of the water delivered to American homes. But a significant pool of that water is in peril. According to the most recent surveys on national water quality from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, nearly half of our rivers and streams and more than one-third of our lakes are polluted and unfit for swimming, fishing, and

drinking. Nutrient pollution, which includes nitrates and phosphates, is the leading type of contamination in these freshwater sources. While plants and animals need these nutrients to grow, they have become a major pollutant due to farm waste and fertilizer runoff. Municipal and industrial waste discharges contribute their fair share of toxins as well. There's also all the random junk that industry and individuals dump directly into waterways.

Ocean water

Eighty percent of ocean pollution (also called marine pollution) originates on land—whether along the coast or far inland. Contaminants such as chemicals, nutrients, and heavy metals are carried from farms, factories, and cities by streams and rivers into our bays and estuaries; from there they travel out to sea. Meanwhile, marine debris—particularly plastic—is blown in by the wind or washed in via storm drains and sewers. Our seas are also sometimes spoiled by oil spills and leaks—big and small—and are consistently soaking up carbon pollution from the air. The ocean absorbs as much as a quarter of man-made carbon emissions.

The Most Common Types of Water Contamination

Agricultural

Not only is the agricultural sector the biggest consumer of global freshwater resources, with farming and livestock production using about 70 percent of the earth's surface water supplies, but it's also a serious water polluter. Around the world, agriculture is the leading cause of water degradation. In the United States, agricultural pollution is the top source of contamination in rivers and streams, the second-biggest source in wetlands, and the third main source in lakes. It's also a major contributor of contamination to estuaries and groundwater. Every time it rains, fertilizers, pesticides, and animal waste from farms and livestock operations wash nutrients and pathogens—such as bacteria and viruses—into our waterways. Nutrient pollution, caused by excess nitrogen and phosphorus in water or air, is the number-one threat to water quality worldwide and can cause algal blooms, a toxic soup of blue-green algae that can be harmful to people and wildlife.

Sewage and wastewater

Used water is wastewater. It comes from our sinks, showers, and toilets (think sewage) and from commercial, industrial, and agricultural activities (think metals, solvents, and toxic sludge). The term also includes storm water runoff, which occurs when rainfall carries road salts, oil, grease, chemicals, and debris from impermeable surfaces into our waterways. More than 80 percent of the world's wastewater flows back into the environment without being treated or reused, according to the United Nations; in some least-developed countries, the figure tops 95 percent. In the United States, wastewater treatment facilities process about 34 billion gallons of wastewater per day. These facilities reduce the amount of pollutants such as pathogens, phosphorus, and nitrogen in sewage, as well as heavy metals and toxic chemicals in industrial waste, before discharging the treated waters back into waterways. That's when all goes well. But according to EPA estimates, our nation's aging and easily overwhelmed sewage treatment systems also release more than 850 billion gallons of untreated wastewater each year.

Oil pollution

Big spills may dominate headlines, but consumers account for the vast majority of oil pollution in our seas, including oil and gasoline that drips from millions of cars and trucks every day. Moreover, nearly half of the estimated 1 million tons of oil that makes its way into marine environments each year comes not from tanker spills but from land-based sources such as factories, farms, and cities. At sea, tanker spills account for about 10 percent of the oil in waters around the world, while regular operations of the shipping industry—through both legal and illegal discharges—contribute about one-third. Oil is also naturally released from under the ocean floor through fractures known as seeps.

Radioactive substances

Radioactive waste is any pollution that emits radiation beyond what is naturally released by the environment. It's generated by uranium mining, nuclear power plants, and the production and testing of military weapons, as well as by universities and hospitals that use radioactive materials for research and medicine. Radioactive waste can persist in the environment for thousands of years, making disposal a major challenge. Consider the decommissioned Hanford nuclear weapons production site in Washington, where the cleanup of 56 million gallons of radioactive waste is

expected to cost more than \$100 billion and last through 2060. Accidentally released or improperly disposed of contaminants threaten groundwater, surface water, and marine resources.

What Are the Effects of Water Pollution On human health?

To put it bluntly: Water pollution kills. In fact, it caused 1.8 million deaths in 2015, according to a study published in *The Lancet*. Contaminated water can also make you ill. Every year, unsafe water sickens about 1 billion people. And low-income communities are disproportionately at risk because their homes are often closest to the most polluting industries.

Waterborne pathogens, in the form of disease-causing bacteria and viruses from human and animal waste, are a major cause of illness from contaminated drinking water. Diseases spread by unsafe water include cholera, giardia, and typhoid. Even in wealthy nations, accidental or illegal releases from sewage treatment facilities, as well as runoff from farms and urban areas, contribute harmful pathogens to waterways. Thousands of people across the United States are sickened every year by Legionnaires' disease (a severe form of pneumonia contracted from water sources like cooling towers and piped water), with cases cropping up from California's Disneyland to Manhattan's Upper East Side.

Meanwhile, the plight of residents in Flint, Michigan—where cost-cutting measures and aging water infrastructure created the recent lead contamination crisis—offers a stark look at how dangerous chemical and other industrial pollutants in our water can be. The problem goes far beyond Flint and involves much more than lead, as a wide range of chemical pollutants—from heavy metals such as arsenic and mercury to pesticides and nitrate fertilizers—are getting into our water supplies. Once they're ingested, these toxins can cause a host of health issues, from cancer to hormone disruption to altered brain function. Children and pregnant women are particularly at risk.

Even swimming can pose a risk. Every year, 3.5 million Americans contract health issues such as skin rashes, pinkeye, respiratory infections, and hepatitis from sewage-laden coastal waters, according to EPA estimates.

On the environment

In order to thrive, healthy ecosystems rely on a complex web of animals, plants, bacteria, and fungi—all of which interact, directly or indirectly, with each other. Harm to any of these organisms can create a chain effect, imperiling entire aquatic environments.

When water pollution causes an algal bloom in a lake or marine environment, the proliferation of newly introduced nutrients stimulates plant and algae growth, which in turn reduces oxygen levels in the water. This dearth of oxygen, known as eutrophication, suffocates plants and animals and can create "dead zones," where waters are essentially devoid of life. In certain cases, these harmful algal blooms can also produce neurotoxins that affect wildlife, from whales to sea turtles.

Chemicals and heavy metals from industrial and municipal wastewater contaminate waterways as well. These contaminants are toxic to aquatic life—most often reducing an organism's life span and ability to reproduce—and make their way up the food chain as predator eats prey. That's how tuna and other big fish accumulate high quantities of toxins, such as mercury.

Marine ecosystems are also threatened by marine debris, which can strangle, suffocate, and starve animals. Much of this solid debris, such as plastic bags and soda cans, gets swept into sewers and storm drains and eventually out to sea, turning our oceans into trash soup and sometimes consolidating to form floating garbage patches. Discarded fishing gear and other types of debris are responsible for harming more than 200 different species of marine life.

Meanwhile, ocean acidification is making it tougher for shellfish and coral to survive. Though they absorb about a quarter of the carbon pollution created each year by burning fossil fuels, oceans are becoming more acidic. This process makes it harder for shellfish and other species to build shells and may impact the nervous systems of sharks, clownfish, and other marine life.

What Can You Do to Prevent Water Pollution? With your actions

It's easy to tsk-tsk the oil company with a leaking tanker, but we're all accountable to some degree for today's water pollution problem. Fortunately, there are some simple ways you can prevent water contamination or at least limit your contribution to it:

- Reduce your plastic consumption and reuse or recycle plastic when you can.
- Properly dispose of chemical cleaners, oils, and non-biodegradable items to keep them from ending up down the drain.

- Maintain your car so it doesn't leak oil, antifreeze, or coolant.
- If you have a yard, consider landscaping that reduces runoff and avoid applying pesticides and herbicides.
- If you have a pup, be sure to pick up its poop.

Conclusion

Water is life we know all very well it is, but our activity doing it is polluted. The water is priceless we save it for our future if we didn't it so our next generation is blaming on us. All over globe very few amount of water is available for drinking so please save it properly and use is properly.

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Exploring the impact of Financial Inclusion in India –A progress and Challenges

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Abstract:

The term “Financial Inclusion” means the process of access to appropriate financial products and services needed by all sections of society including vulnerable groups such as weaker section and low-income at an affordable cost. It has been a very big challenge for the developing countries for including the people into the financial system. Financial inclusion is emerging as a new paradigm of economic growth that plays major role in driving away the poverty from the country. Financial inclusion is important priority of the country in terms of economic growth and advancement of society. Globally, the financial inclusion is on the rise and from 2014-2017, 515 million adults opened an account with bank and there has been a

Significant increase in the use of mobile Phones and internet to conduct financial transaction. There was a commendable increase in the financial inclusion and this is predominantly driven by India. Through government’ initiatives and indicatives taken by the RBI, weaker sections of society and economically poor people were able to access to financial products, services, credit etc. The basic variables for measuring the financial inclusion are bank penetration, credit penetration, number of accounts opened etc. So the present study aims to investigate the progress of financial Inclusion in India through the initiatives taken by the Government of India(GOI) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Introduction:

Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of Charity. It is an act of justice. It is a protection of a fundamental rights, the right to dignity and a decent life. While poverty persists, there is no true freedom. Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great.

For a country economic growth is an important goal to provide quality life to the citizens. The economic growth should be an inclusive growth including the excluded. The policy makers nowadays realize that development will be uneven if the countries do not address the problem of exclusion in a big way. The biggest challenges the world faces today are inequality and exclusions. Without addressing these challenges, the inclusive growth will be distant dream. To attain the inclusive economic growth ,the benefits of a growing economy must be extended to all segments of the society, Growth is inclusive when it takes

place in the sectors in which the poor work(e.g. Agriculture);occurs in places where poor live(eg.underdeveloped are with few resources);uses the factors of production that the poor possesses (e.g. Unskilled labour);and reduces the prices of consumption items that the poor consume(e.g. Food ,fuel and clothing). For this Financial inclusion is the key for the inclusive growth.

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology

Review of Literature

1. (Sumi, 2014) had studied the role of Public Sector Banks in Financial Inclusion and found that State bank of India was a leading bank in the role financial inclusion in achieving 100% coverage in 31,729 villages during financial year 2014-15 and during 2013-14 public sector banks set up 7,840 branches across the country of which 25 % were in rural areas.

2. (Yorulmaz, 2018) has done as study on constructing global financial indices and found that It was concluded that the financial inclusion drive succeeded in increasing the penetration to 1,15,30 villages with a population of 2,000 and led to the opening of tens of millions of NFAs .

Roy Debesh, (2012) emphasized that out of 600,000 habitations in the country; only about 5 percent have a commercial bank branch. Also only about 57 percent of the population across the country has bank account (savings), and this ratio is much lower in the North-Eastern states. Further, 13 percent of the population has debit cards and 2 percent has credit cards. India has a significantly low level of financial penetration compared with OECD countries.

3. (Bhuvana M & Vasantha S, 2016) have studied the dimension for measuring the financial inclusion in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu and found that only two districts namely Ariyalur and Tamil Nadu the highest level of financial inclusion with a score of 64.79 and 55.7 and three districts

namely Sivaganga, Nagapattinam and Pudukkottai has the above average level and rest of the districts were below average level of financial conclusion.

Objectives of the study

- To investigate the extent of financial inclusion in India
- To study the role of government in financial inclusion
- To study the role of Central Bank(RBI) in financial inclusion
- To suggest measures to improve financial inclusion in India

Research Methodology

This study is based on secondary data that was mainly collected from the reports of RBI, Minister of Finance, Government of India, Reports on trends and progress of Banking in India, Newspapers, Research Articles, Books and Magazines. The data were collected from various websites like RBI, Minister of Finance, Government of India(GOI), International Monetary Fund(IMF) and World bank.

Financial Inclusion initiatives in India

Swabhiman Campaign :As the name of this campaign i.e, Swabhiman which means "self-respect" and similarly this campaign aims at giving more self-respect and confidence to people by making them aware of the financial sector of their country and banking services. This Campaign was introduced in 2004 on the recommendations of C.Rangrajan Committee. It is especially focused on including people from Rural into Banking Services and linking them in the financial sector of India in a proper and organized way. Under this public is made aware of the benefits of financial services especially in rural areas.

Business correspondence Model Under this model financial Institutes appoint commission agents who provide financial Services at the doorstep of the public at remote areas where they are unable to open branches which result in large customer base at low cost. Therefore this model is also known as the cost-efficient model. These appointed agents have various functions such as identification of borrowers, the collection of small value credit, a collection of interest, recovery of principal, the sale of micro insurance, pension schemes and products, mutual funds, other payment instruments, creating awareness about saving and other products and advice on managing money and debt counseling.

For Banking

RBI's Compulsory Requirement of Opening Branches in Un-banked Villages, banks are directed to allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches to be opened during the year in un-banked (Tier 5 and Tier 6) rural centers. Various kinds of saving account in past and present It certainly increased the financial inclusion and made bank account opening a cake walk life insurance of Rs 30000 and accidental insurance covers Rs 1 lakhs but with few conditions which are

1. Account age should be at least 6 months
2. Account holder should visit ATM branches at least once in 90 days
3. Income should be up to 1 lakh per year in rural areas and up to 1.5 lakh year for urban areas

For Loans-

In order to control public to borrow from Schedule banks to lend fix amount in priority sector at affordable rate of interest along with certain government schemes such as – Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yohana , Pradhan Mantri Awas Yohana etc.

The Progress of Financial Inclusion in India

The11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) documented that majority of Indian Population was excluded from financial system and services. The agricultural sector remained neglected and very purpose of nationalization of Indian banks was to give priority to agriculture and rural areas. Many schemes have been introduced by government include the excluded. Schemes such as Lead Bank Scheme, 20- point Economic Program and Integrated Rural Development Programme. (www.hindustantimes.com)

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

PMJDY is financial inclusion programme of the Central Government, which is applicable to 20 to 65 years age group, that aims to expand and make affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions.

The scheme is primarily aimed at the poorer sections who are unable to have access to the banking system. Under the programme, the accounts are opened at zero balance and they do not become dormant even if deposits are not made into it. The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 15, 2014. It has also entered the Guinness World Records for most bank accounts.

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The Study of Development of Agri-Preneurship in India

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Abstract

Agri-Preneurship is one of the important face of whole entrepreneurship. This kind of entrepreneurship is engaged with agricultural business activities like as crop cultivation, dairy, poultry, fishery, sericulture, apiculture etc. Subject to Indian economy preference and importance giving to agricultural sector because of India is known as Agricultural country in the world. In India 58% of total population engaged with agricultural businesses (Indian Agriculture & Allied Industries Report Nov. 2020). Another words agriculture sector is called as primary sector in India. Hence the development of this primary sector is become very important for development of entire economy. This research paper is for understanding of various aspects of development of agri-preneurship in India.

Meaning

Basically, agri-preneurship is related with those business or operations which are engaged to farming activities or processing on farming foods like as crop cultivation, sericulture, dairy, poultry business, apiculture, horticulture, manufacturing of seeds & fertilizers, animal husbandry, flowers faming, food processing & packaging, distribution & marketing of agree based products etc. in simple words agri-preneurship refers to entrepreneurship in agricultural business.

Need of Development of Agri-Preneurship in India

In 21st century various Agri-based businesses are invited by Indian entrepreneurs, because of the area of agricultural marketing is increasing time to time. In now days we see that Indian agricultural sector moving towards global market. In the subject of Indian economy agricultural sector is known as primary sectors & its paly very important role in development of economy. This sector provided wide range of employment, its contributing countries GDP.

Indian Economy having two major sectors, namely as Agricultural & Industrial Sector. Agricultural sector related with rural area where as Industrial sector related to urban part of economy. As per report of Ministry of Statistical & Programme Implementation May 2020 near about 65% population belonging to rural area and such population engaged with farming business activities.

Especially Indian is known as 'Agricultural-Dominated' country in the world. Agri-based businesses are contributing near 16% to gross domestic products & contributing 12.6% in total export of India. (Source- Report of ministry of statistical & Programme implementation on Jan 2021). Agricultural sector is backbone of Indian economy. As per these all point government of India has been giving increasing importance & preference to development of agricultural businesses. The development of agri-preneurship is mandatory for development of entire economy.

Opportunities for Developing Agri-Preneurship in India.

With the concept of developing country in India agricultural businesses are come front of business environment. From last decades in India so many opportunities are arising in the field of faming, processing of farming food, distribution & marketing etc. Now Indian farmers are start to export their goods. The following information is regarding with opportunities available in agricultural sectors.

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Opportunities</i>
Agricultural	Organic Food Producing, Food Processing, Crop Farming.
Horticulture, Vegetable, Flowers, Aromatic & Herbal Plantation	Production, Processing, Packaging & Marketing
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	Dairy foods production, Meat Production, processing of foods, Marketing, animal feed production & distribution, broiler & eggs production etc.
Fishery	Making of fish Meal, processing on fish.
Apiculture	Honey Beekeeping, Production & Processing on Honey

Sericulture	Textiles Business, Marketing, Trading, Export.
Other	Manufacturing & Supply of Fertilizers & Pesticides, Mushroom Production, Vermicomposting.

Challenges Before the development of Agri-preneurship in India

Indian country is passing through developing phase. So, subjects to agri-preneurship there are several challenges stands for development of agricultural businesses. Following points may be involving in the development of agri-preneurship.

Non/semi-skilled Management

Agricultural businesses in India are mostly situated in rural area. Rural area of India is known as semi illiterate. In rural area people are less aware about business functioning. They are less or not educated compare to urban area. So, such entrepreneurs are may not succussing in the management of business.

Marketing & Distribution Issue

So many marketing & distributional problems faced by agri-preneurs such as lack of marketing channels & networks, promotional facility for products, improper distribution system for products etc. Some time agri-preneurs depends on other businesses for marketing, which may result in cost increasing. By the reason of inadequate capital, they not able to develop self-marketing system. Lack or poor marketing is one of the major barriers of agri-preneurship.

Lack of Infrastructural Facility

For better performance of any activity there is need of basic infrastructure. But in rural area of India are facing some less or weak infrastructure facility in terms of Road, Rail, telecommunication, electricity, marketing network etc. hence the several problems arising in subject to development of agri-preneurship in India.

Lack of Technology

Today business operations are influenced by advanced technology. Many entrepreneurs using developed software for production & other activities. But cost for using these software or technology is very high which is not affordable for our agri-preneurship. So, absence of these advanced technology in business operations result in poor quality production & other activities.

Dependency on Monsoon

In India most of agricultural area not irrigated or seasonally irrigated. That's why monsoon is very important for Indian farmer. If monsoon not arrive when it requires then or rain not falling sufficient then farmers & agri-preneurs are facing huge losses in business. So, arriving of monsoon as per need within certain time is very important in India.

Insufficient Working Capital

Every Business has required adequate & liquid fund for day to day operations which namely as working capital. Agri-based businesses are not different from that. They may also require funds to complete their basic activities. But in the context of India agri-preneurs are facing scarcity of fund. In our country fund for business not avail easily.

Need of Supportive Governmental Policies

In now days government of India announced various policies for development rural as well as agricultural sector such as PK KISAN, PM FASAL BEEMA YOJANA, PM KRISHI SINCHAN YOJANA & various others. Still farmers committed suicide, many agricultural firms are become insolvent by various reason. Hence, this sector required another business supportive & healthy policies from authorities.

Conclusion

Subject to Indian economy agricultural sector is the backbone of country because of agricultural is primary sector in India & India is known as agricultural nation over the world. Near 60% of total population of whole India related to agricultural sector. This sector giving huge contribution in Gross Domestic Products. Hence, the development of agricultural sector in our country is needed. And for that agri-preneurs & governmental authorities must took actively participate.

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Rural Development Through Tourism **Dr. Shivaji Nagnath Thoke¹ Sagar Bapu Mane²**

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Abstract-

Maharashtra is a state in terms of tourism where apart from deserts and snows, there are many places to experience the full variety of terrain and features. There are forts on the beach, showing the glorious history of

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, which have been built on land, in the sea and even on high hills. Huge and rich forests in various places in the state, cold air places like Matheran, and Mahabaleshwar,

Shirdi, Gurdwara of Nanded, Hajiali in Mumbai, Jejuri, Ashtavinayak, Pandharpur and Alandi, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's monument, Chaityabhoomi and Nagpur's Deekshabhoomi are the major tourist attractions. The art at Ajitha and the caves at Ellora, which tell the history of art thousands of years ago, are famous not only in India but also in the world.

There are 360 forts in the state, 5 national parks, 35 resorts, eight Ganpati places known as Ashtavinayak, five Jyotilingas. Lake Lonar, created by a meteorite 50,000 years ago, is a mystery to tourists and researchers alike. The state of Maharashtra was established on May 1, 1960. But Maharashtra Tourism took a new turn to be displayed on the world map when the state government declared a tourism boom in 2006 and since the concept of tourism as an industry was adopted, the state has been focusing on marine tourism, adventure sports, forest and nature tourism, fort tourism, agro-tourism and rural tourism

Introduction-

The last four decades have seen a revolution in the field of tourism. In 1664, the number of tourists was 100 million. It reached 200 million in 1674. In 2000, that number rose to 1,700 million. According to an estimate, this number is expected to increase to 1.8 billion by 2020. It is estimated to generate 2,000 billion.

Tourism is a broad industry from which we get foreign exchange and foreign exchange is an important factor for a country like India to achieve economic stability. In order to boost tourism, there should be close coordination on issues like air transport, environment, forest railways, road transport, water transport, guest house, catering, sanitation, guest Devo Bhav.

Objectives of exploitation

To see the place of Maharashtra in the country in attracting foreign tourists. Seeing Maharashtra's place in the country in attracting indigenous tourists. To suggest measures for the development of tourism in Maharashtra.

Research Methods:

A secondary source of information has been used as a reference for the presented dissertation. It is based on various books, research journals, newspapers and the Internet. Area of Study: Tourism development has been selected for research for the development of Maharashtra spread between 150 442 North to 22065 North Axis and 720 362 East to 500 542 East Line.

1.2 Theme /idea- However, half of the region has become a center of attraction in domestic tourism. Maharashtra ranks 5th in this The West Bengal Bihar 11 08 08906 10 Himachal Pradesh Reference Number of Indigenous Tourists Sr. States Andhra Pradesh 1 2 Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh 3 206.8 184.1 Karnataka Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Uttarakha / To increase the number of domestic and foreign tourists in the budget of 2019-2020 Maharashtra

1. 10 important forts for integrated development and conservation.
2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's memorial and training center will be set up at Kamathi in Nagpur - Rs. Raigad Festival to be held at Raigad
- 3.- Provision of Rs. 50 crore
4. Provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for setting up of Maharashtra State Nature Tourism Development Board.
5. crore for coastal tourism.
6. Chanda to Banda tourism development.
7. Battarpur Iyan Botanical Garden,

8. Provision of Rs. 20 crore for social forestry. 6. 10% of the total budget for tribal development. Maharashtra State Babu Vikas Mandal will be established. To develop the economy through tourism First of all, we need to change our outlook on tourism. Tourism is an important aspect of Maharashtra's development. share of this product in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 623. The sector is expected to generate 275.5 billion by 2020. Maharashtra is rich in terms of tourism. The state is rich in wildlife sanctuaries, caves, historical forts, pilgrimage sites and beaches.

Following 2020, Maharashtra has attracted the most foreign tourists in , according to the Ministry of Tourism. State - wise Number of Tourists The number of foreign tourists visiting the country increased by 633 in 2012 as compared to 2011. In 2011, it was 8.6 per cent higher than in 2010. Compared to 2010, this year has to be considered a bit less.

The number of foreign tourists visiting India in the last three years was 176 (2010), 1.61 (2011) and 2.07 (2012), respectively. For two consecutive years in 2011 and 2012, foreign tourists preferred Maharashtra the most. Out of 3.07 core tourists who visited India in 2020, 61 lakh foreign tourists (about a quarter) visited Maharashtra.

1.3 It helps because of tourism development.

While doing this, Kali Tourism will create local employment Environmental balance will be maintained in the same way. How to consider tourism development in the same way.

To boost local business and get entrepreneurship. In order to fully develop its potential, the following are the places to explore

There are many Lokpip places, as well as many unknown places, which should be listed on the world tourism map as much as possible. Villages / towns are interested in developing tourism by giving them the opportunity to register their place. Development plans should be made for those places. Classification of each of these places - Facilities available there - Facilities and tourism, double classification

1. Every tourist destination should be developed as per the plan and with the help of locals. Every place should be well advertised, it should reach the tourists.

2. To start training institutes to develop the manpower required for tourism in the state,

3. Tourists visiting tourist destinations in Maharashtra, tourists from the state and the country should be exploited. This should be done with the initiative of the locals, some first class tourist destinations can be developed with the initiative of the government, but with the participation of the locals and the citizens. Each tourist spot should be classified as a tourist area.

1.4 Depending on the type of tourist destination, a total of 7 models can be developed.

1. Cultural tourism forts, forts, forts, etc.

2. Yatra - Tourism - Deut shrines, tombs etc.

3. Adventure tourism - mountaineering etc.

4. Agri-tourism - Agriculture and agri-related tourism opportunities

5. Nature tourism - Forests, sanctuaries etc.

6. Medical Tourism - Hospitals, Medical Centers, Pogopachar Kendras, Ayurvedic Clinics etc. 7.

Coastal tourism covers 720 km of Maharashtra.

1.5 Beach Tourist Development Plan:-

There are a number of things that need to be done to bring economic prosperity from the tourism world. Where there is a flow of tourism from the very beginning. Each of these tourist destinations should be developed according to the facilities available there to enable it and then to give priority to developing the infrastructure that is adequate. Where there is a tourist area. But the infrastructure is lacking. Her own priorities should be second to none and places that have potential for tourism but lack infrastructure should be developed according to her priorities. Each tourist destination should be classified as a tourist category. Each destination should have the following minimum facilities

1.6 Information center for tourists – will provide information about accommodation and food facilities there. Tehsil of that place. O Information boards about local tourist destinations, such as schedules, public facilities, directions, etc.

6.1 Marketing techniques- will change in those places as they depend on the above. Also, to reach out to various tourists, marketing of tourism has two priorities. Basic amenities - facilities, roads, transportation facilities. - Facilities: Information leaflets showing geographical importance, videos available to tourists. Tourists of all economic categories should have such accommodation facilities.

6.2 Trained local sharecroppers- There should be an official center for local handicrafts and food sales. Panel etc. Should be. There should be proper sanitation and drainage system. Tourism development should be done within the framework of environmental conservation. Different marketing options should be adopted.

6.3 Trained Manpower- Development We have to build the manpower ourselves. Training institutes should be set up which can provide special skills (cultural education, foreign language education, etc.) for tourism. Historical, geographical and local handicrafts of the cultural tourism sector. Sculpture etc. Necessary information about the subject can be obtained from this education. Guides in the field of adventure tourism will need to have introductory training.

6.4 Awareness of tourists- Awareness should be given to tourists through information boards at all tourist places. Hygiene rules should be in place everywhere but some rules should be followed according to the characteristics of the place. For example, while speaking during forest tourism, you should use your voice you should not sing songs, etc. Season

Conclusion

The safety issues of citizens and women visiting tourist destinations during the day are not taken seriously. The nuisance of drunken youth in that place is a big problem; But the local Polira plant is not trying to stop it. The question of why affordable accommodation and parking facilities are facing tourists in tourist areas. Low cost travel and accommodation are expensive. As a result, people stay in that place for a short time. People get overwhelmed by seeing so many places in one day. Surrounding places can also attract tourists and from that can lead to economic development, remain neglected. Only if the government should come up with a separate plan for this, we can do it with foreign tourists as well as domestic

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Investigation of Pre-Competitive State Anxiety of Volley Ball Players

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to investigate the pre-competitive state anxiety of university volley Ball. Ninety-one volley Ball player (54 men and 37 women) who participated in the volley Ball Tournament at Dr. BAM University, Aurangabad were randomly selected to serve as subjects for this study. The men and women players who participated in any of their matches from their teams from Ist round to Quarter Finals, were randomly selected for the study. The criterion measure for testing the hypothesis was the scores obtained in the Sports Competition Anxiety Test Questionnaire (SCAT) by Rainer Martens. Pra-competitive state anxiety had significant difference between winners and loser of Inter College men and women volley ball player in Semi-final and Ist round to Quarter Final matches.

Anxiety plays a paramount role in sports. It is the challenge in sports participation, which produces anxiety. How an athlete handles the anxiety determines how successful he would be? Anxiety may be a positive motivating force or it may interfere with successful performances in sports events. Anxiety is likely to be greater in higher competitive sports than in relatively noncompetitive sports, because in the competitive sports, participants are expected to win and greater demands are made upon them to succeed. The purpose of the study was to investigate the pre-competitive state anxiety of inter colligate players. It was hypothesized that there will be no significant difference between pre - competitive anxiety of winner and loser-volly ball player in both male and female categories.

Methodology

Ninety-one Volleyball players (54 men and 37 women) who participated in Inter collegiate volley ball Tournament held at Dr. BAM University, Aurangabad were randomly selected to serve as subjects for this study. Out of the 54 men volley ball players, 18 players were those whose teams qualified to participate in the Semi Final matches and 36 players were those who participated from their teams in their Ist round to Quarter finals. Out of the 37 women volley ball players, 09 players were those whose teams qualified to participate in the Semi Final matches and 28 players were those who participated from their teams in their Ist round to Quarter finals. The men and women volleyball players who participated in any of their matches from their teams from Ist round to Quarter final, were randomly selected for the study. The Sports Competitive Anxiety Test (SCAT) questionnaire prepared by Rainer Martens has fifteen items out of which five were spurious questions, which have been added to the questionnaire to diminish response bias towards the actual test items. These five questions were not being scored. The subjects were instructed to respond to each item according to how they generally felt before the competitive sports situation. Players were required to respond the questionnaire 30 minutes before his/her matches. However, no time limit was set for filling up the questionnaire. The subjects were asked to respond as quickly as possible without brooding over any question/statement once the instructions were understood clearly beforehand.

Observations and Discussion

To determine the significance of difference between means of winner and loser players' pre-competitive state anxiety of men and women volleyball players, t-test was applied and the data pertaining to this have been presented in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 revealed that there was no significant difference between winner and loser players pre-competitive state anxiety of Semi-final matches as perceived by men volleyball players as the obtained t-value of 0.70 was much less than the required value to be significant at $t_{0.05} (34) = 2.03$. There was no significant difference between winner and loser players pre-competitive state anxiety who participated from their teams in their matches from Ist round to Quarter finals as perceived by men volleyball players as the obtained t value of 1.04 was much less than the required value to be significant at $t_{0.05} (70) = 2.00$ (Table.1).

Table 1 : Significance of difference between means of winners and losers pre-competitive anxiety of men volleyball players.

Round	Result	N	μ	\bar{O}	M.D.	$^o DM$	t
Matches (Semi Final)	Winner	18	20.44	2.33	0.05	0.71	0.70*
	Loser	18	20.44	2.85			
Matches Round -Q.F.	Winner	36	20.38	2.35	0.53	0.51	1.04*
	Loser	36	20.91	1.76			

*Not Significant at 0.05 level $t_{0.05}(34) = 2.03$ $t_{0.05}(70) = 2.00$

Table 2 revealed that there was significant difference between winner and loser players pre-competitive state anxiety of Semi-final matches as perceived by women volleyball players as the obtained t value of 2.52 is much more than the required value to be significant at $t_{0.05}(16) = 2.12$. There was no significant difference between winner and loser players pre-competitive state anxiety who participated from their teams in their matches from Ist round to Quarter finals as perceived by women volleyball players as the obtained t value of 0.17 was much less than the required value to be significant at $t_{0.05}(54) = 2.00$.

Round	Result	N	μ	σ	M.D.	⁰ DM	t
Matches (Semi Final)	Winner	09	18.55	2.50	2.67	1.06	2.52*
	Loser	09	21.22	1.92			
Matches Ist Round – Q.F.	Winner	28	20.39	2.45			
	Loser	28	20.50	1.97	0.11	0.64	0.17

*Significant at 0.05 level $t_{0.05}(16) = 2.12$ $t_{0.05}(54) = 2.00$

Analysis of descriptive data on pre-competitive state anxiety indicated that Inter collegiate volley ball men winner (20.44) and loser (20.38) players of Semi -final matches have high level of pre-competitive state anxiety. Winner men (20.38) and loser (20.91) players who participated from their teams in their matches from I round to Quarter final have high level of pre-competitive state anxiety. In women, the winner players of Semi-final matches have moderate level (18.55) and loser players have high level (21.22) of pre-competitive state anxiety. Winner women players (20.39) who participated from their teams in their matches from Ist round to Quarter final and loser players (20.5) have high level of pre-competitive state anxiety (Table 2). 't' value of 0.70 and 1.04 was not found to be significant between the means of winners and losers pre-competitive state anxiety in Semi-final men volley ball players and the players who participated from their teams in their matches from Ist round to Quarter finals indicating that winner and loser players experienced high level of pre-competitive state anxiety. However 't' value of 2.52 was found to be significant between the means of winners and loser pre-competitive state anxiety in Semi final women volley ball players indicating that winner players have moderate pre-competitive state anxiety, whereas loser player indicated high level of anxiety, which may be attributed to the fact during tough competition, these players suffer with high level of anxiety. Further 't' value of 0.17 was not found to be significant between the means in winners and losers pre-competitive state anxiety who participated from their teams in their matches from Ist round to Quarter Finals between women volley ball players indicating that winner and loser players exhibit high pre-competitive state anxiety.

Conclusion:

Within the limitations of the present study, the following conclusions were drawn: Pre-competitive state anxiety has no significant difference between winners and losers Inter collegiate Semi-final matches men volley ball players, Pre-competitive state winner’s players who participated from their teams in their matches from Ist round to Quarter Finals, Pre-competitive state anxiety has significant difference between winners and loser Inter collegiate Semi Final matches women volley ball players and Pre-competitive state anxiety has no significant difference between winners and losers women players who participated from their teams in their matches from Ist round to Quarter Finals.

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Importance of Vegetables in regular Diet

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Abstract-

India is an agricultural country .Our country has a tradition of agriculture. Farmers grow a variety of crops. Farmers mainly focus on the production of leafy vegetables and fruits. This agricultural product provides cash to the farmers. The farmer is the king of all of us in the country. Only if the farmer survives can the country run smoothly. The farmer works hard to produce leafy vegetables and fruits and vegetables. Many factors in society depend on agricultural production. Agriculture generates a lot of employment. All agricultural products come in essential services. This means that you need vegetables every day. That is why the researcher has chosen to research this subject.

Introduction -

Leafy vegetables, fruits, tubers and all these vegetables are of special importance in the Indian diet. Different types of festivals are celebrated in Indian culture. Diet is given special importance during each festival. We have vegetables in the diet according to the tradition of each place in different states. For example, in Makar Sankranti in Maharashtra, all the vegetables are combined to make food. Vegetables include all vegetables like fenugreek, brinjal, pea. Every state in our country has a different diet and it is healthy. That is why we are stronger than other countries. Currently we are using new concepts like e- Banking, e-Commerce,e-nam etc.

Keywords- e-commerce,e-banking,e-nam,vegetables etc.

Objectives-

1. To study the concept of vegetables.
2. To study the types of vegetables.
3. To study the importance of vegetables in irregular diet.
4. To give proper suggestion.

Research Methodology-

The present study is based on secondary source of data . secondary data is collected through various books , Journals, Websites and Internet. For the collection of primary data the researcher has paid visit to market committees (Secretary) ,farmers and agents .It is after having detailed discussion the present data is collected.

Data collection:

1. Primary Data:

For the collection of primary data the researcher has paid visit to market committees (Secretary) ,farmers and agents .It is after having detailed discussion the present data is collected.

2. Secondary Data:

The secondary data is derived from the following sources:

Books Magazines, Journals , Newspaper, Reports Ph.D. thesis

Scope of the study :

The present study is important in present scenario. The present study is beneficial to the farmers as well as to those who are related to this field because agriculture is a major occupation in India. It is never treated as a business in India. The role of agriculture in economy is important. The fore researcher has studied Problems and Prospects of vegetable marketing in Kolhapur District only.

Concept- The word vegetable refers the dictionary meaning, a plant or part of plant which is eaten as food.

Types of vegetables -

- a) **Leafy vegetable** - broad beans, spinach, Fenugreek, Dill leaves, Safflower, cluster beans, bell paper etc.
- b) **A root vegetable** - a potato, carrot, Sweet potato, onion, Garlic, ginger etc.
- c) **A fruit vegetable-** Bringel, Green peas, flower, Tomato, Pumpkin, Drum sticks, Ribbed gourd , Capsicum, Green chilies, Cabbage etc.

(Oxford advanced learners dictionary, Jonathan couter oxford university press 1995)

Marketing Concept:

Marketing doesn't mean only buying and purchasing the things. The concept has a broad meaning. It deal with the needs of the people, consumer, marketing is to satisfy human the needs. Whenever a consumer goes to markets, he seeks the advantage behind the product. It can be well explained with the example. When a consumer wants to buy a facial cream, he doesn't need only a cream at all, he wants a fairness that's why he tends to buy a cream. Thus marketing doesn't remain in that limited contextual background. Traditional market was a physical place where buyers and sellers together exchange goods.

Benefits of vegetables in regular diet-

1. Green leafy vegetables are very beneficial for your health.
2. Eating leafy vegetables and fruits does not cause diseases. Examples are cancer, sugar, high B.P., Heart attack etc.
3. Leafy vegetables contain protein and vitamins.
4. Leafy vegetables and fruits are very good for the body.
5. Leafy vegetables and fruits as well as tubers provide energy for body fitness.
6. All types of vegetables contain vitamin A,C and K,B etc.
7. All types of vegetables provide magnesium, phosphorus, and calcium to human body.
8. Leafy vegetables, fruit vegetables and root vegetables supply fiber to human.
9. Vegetables have natural power which is beneficial to us.
10. Especially organic vegetables is very important to all of us.

Importance of Vegetables:

India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the world next to china and India accounts for 14% of world production of vegetables. The area under cultivation has increased from 5.6 million hectares in 1992-93 to 7.2 million hectares in 2005-06, registering the annual compound growth rate of 9% in 1992-93 and in 2005-06, 8.85% in India, the production growth rate is 58.5 million tons in 1991-92 and 110.3 million tons in 2005-06. The adoption of high yielding seeds and FI hybrids and suitable production technologies have largest contribution for production and productivity. India now grows nearly 60 different kinds of vegetables with exception of possible half a dozen vegetable crop like lite cucumber, colocaria ride ground, spongy gourd etc. Most of the crops have been introduced into the country during the various perils before the christen era to the recent times. India occupies the prime position in the production of most of these vegetable crops. The vegetables produced in our country are less than our demand and service per capita in take of only 135gms. It has against requirement of 285 gms per capita per day for balanced diet. This is due to prevailing pre and post harvest problems. This reality shows that India has to go a long way to accelerate the vegetable production considering the demand for vegetables and to overcome the problem of socio economics inequity. The country has field to achieve the target of 100 million tones for the supply of 200gms. The demand for vegetable per day per capita to our present population of one billion by 2030 will be around 250 million tones To achieve this herculean task the vegetable production and marketing has to be modified.

Conclusions-

Leafy vegetables, fruits and tubers keep the body healthy. So it is very important for everyone to eat all kinds of vegetables. In the current situation, eating organic vegetables has become very necessary for the body. Farmers are getting very good produce for us. Therefore, it is very important for farmers to get a guarantee price for their produce. This shows that it has become very important for the body to eat all kinds of vegetables and celebrate all kinds of festivals. If we want to survive in the current competition, farmers must live with self-respect. We must all respect farmers.

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Estimation of Pesticide Residues in Fruits, Vegetables, Soil and Groundwater: A Case Study of Lohara Taluka, Maharashtra (India)

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Abstract

Rampant use of pesticides with a promoted view by producer to have maximum crop yield has made Lohara Taluka enjoy the status of 3rd rank. Therefore, it cannot be denied that use of overdose of pesticides does interact with water, soil and crops alternatively may affect life. Central part of the Lohara Taluka is covers thick river alluvium hence leaching of chemical pesticides is effective. Thus the present work focuses on assessment of pesticide residues in soil, groundwater, vegetable and fruits; it will also correlate the impact of this contaminated groundwater, soil and vegetables intake with its effects on the human health.

A selected vegetable, soil and groundwater samples were collected from the agricultural area and fruit samples taken from local markets of Lohara Taluka, India. These samples used for pesticide residual analysis. Gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) was used for quantitative and qualitative analysis of pesticides. The pesticides results show that the Aldrin, Dieldrin and Endosulphan were observed in all vegetable samples beyond the prescribed limits of Bureau of Indian Standards. Pesticide residues are also observed in groundwater and soil sample in trace amount.

Key words: Organochlorine pesticides, groundwater, soil, vegetable and fruits, GC/MS.

Introduction

Organochlorine pesticides have been commonly used in public health and agriculture production in developed and developing countries including India. Organochlorine pesticides are of much concern in the environment because of their long term persistence, toxicity as well as bioaccumulation tendency¹. Organochlorine pesticide exposure has been associated with human health risk of arthritis, skin disease, bone disorder, cancer and nerve disorder^{2,3}.

In India, organochlorine pesticides were produced and used in agricultural and public health, their unsystematic use leads to accumulation in consumable agricultural products. With approximately, 85 TMT (thousand metric tonnes) annual pesticides production, India is the fourth largest producer of pesticides in the world after US, Japan and China⁴.

Therefore, information on pesticide residue in vegetables is very important for human health. This paper presents the results of a study carried out on pesticides residue levels in selected vegetables and representative soil/groundwater samples and compared with recommended guidelines of Bureau of Indian Standards⁵.

Detail field study was carried out in the Lohara Taluka, India and systematic sampling was also taken up. Representative vegetables, soil and groundwater samples were collected from different part of agricultural areas. These samples were collected by ourselves and show the variety of samples present in the area.

The study area is mainly renowned for banana, ginger and sugarcane cultivation. Farmers are exploiting groundwater from the depth of about 150m and giving heavy doses of fertilizers and pesticides for better yield of cash crops.

Thus the present work focuses on assessment of pesticides residues in soil, groundwater, vegetable and fruits; it will also correlate the impact of this contaminated groundwater or vegetables intake with its effects on the human health. The qualitative and quantitative estimation of pesticides were done by using sophisticated instruments (Gas chromatograph and Mass Spectra (GC/MS)).

Methodology

Sampling

The vegetables selected for analysis was; Grape, Ginger, Brinjal, Tomato, Cauliflower, Lady's Finger, Cabbage and Cucumber. And also one representative soil and groundwater sample collected from fields. Vegetable, soil and groundwater samples were collected from agricultural field and fruits are purchased from local markets of Lohara Taluka (India) in clean polyethylene bags; labelled and sent for analysis to the Anacon laboratory, Nagpur, India.

Pesticide analysis and quantification

Pesticide residues in fruits, vegetables, soil and groundwater sample were determined and confirmed from their molecular weights. The molecular weights of pesticides were compared with those pesticide standards was run on the Gas Chromatograph. The relative abundance of each pesticide was determined from the height of peaks in the spectra. Identification and quantification of Aldrin, Dieldrin, Carbonyl, Chlordane, DDT, DDE, Diazion, Dichlorophos, Dicofol, Diamathoate, Endosufan (α), Endosufan (β), Fenitrothion Hydrogen Cyanide, Hexacholorocyclo Hexane, Parathion Methyl, Malathion, Monochrotophos, Phosphamidon, Chloropyriphos, Thiometon, Carbendazim, Benomy Carbifuran copper, Fenthion and Phorate compounds was carried out using Gas chromatograph and Mass Spectra (GC/MS). The different results were processed using Microsoft excel. Descriptive statistics (Maximum, Minimum, average, median and standard deviation values) were calculated.

Results and Discussion

Pesticide analysis results shows that the Carbonyl, Chlordane, Diazion, Dichlorophos, Dicofol, Diamathoate, Fenitrothion Hydrogen Cyanide, Hexacholorocyclohexane, Phosphamidon, Thiometon, Carbendazim, Benomy Carbifuran copper and Fenthion pesticides not found in analysed vegetable and fruit samples or not detect (Table 1). Aldrin, Dieldrin and Endosulphan (α) pesticides were observed in all samples beyond the prescribed limits of BIS 2012 (Table 1). Endosulphan (β) was observed beyond limit of in cabbage samples, remaining pesticides residue are observed in vegetable and fruit within the permissible limit⁵. Pesticide residue in groundwater and soil samples show that the all examined pesticides was observed less than 0.03 ppb (Table 2). Figure 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 shows GC/MS spectra for Grapes, Ginger, Brinjal, Tomato, Cauliflower, Lady Finger, Cabbage, and Cucumber vegetable samples, regarding the pesticides analysis.

Table 1. Pesticide residue results in selected vegetable samples from the area under study

Sr. No.	Name of Pesticides	Grape	Ginger	Brinjal	Tomato	Cauliflower	Lady Finger	Cabbage	Cucumber	BIS Standards
1	Aldrin	0.48	0.26	0.16	0.32	0.18	1.48	0.25	0.30	0.03
2	Benomy Carbifuran Copper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
3	Carbendazim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
4	Carbonyl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
5	Chlordane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
6	Chloropyriphos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.51	0.00	30.00
7	DDE	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.31	0.37	0.30	0.27	0.40	1.00
8	DDT	0.56	0.56	0.48	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.16	1.00
9	Diamathoate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
10	Diazion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
11	Dichlorophos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
12	Dicofol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
13	Dieldrin	1.93	1.24	0.26	1.02	0.42	1.06	1.02	0.64	0.03
14	Endosufan α	2.31	2.31	3.13	1.50	0.74	1.67	0.84	2.80	0.40
15	Endosufan β	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.40
16	Fenitrothion Hydrogen Cyanide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
17	Fenthion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
18	Hexacholoro Cyclohexane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
19	Malathion	0.02	0.02	0.25	0.20	0.03	0.02	0.23	0.54	190.00
20	Monochrotophos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
21	Parathion methyl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
22	Phorate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
23	Phosphamidon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
24	Thiometon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
25	Maximum	2.31	2.31	3.13	1.50	0.74	1.67	1.02	2.80	-
26	Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-

27	Average	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.08	0.21	0.16	0.20	-
28	Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
29	Standard Deviation	0.60	0.53	0.64	0.36	0.19	0.48	0.30	0.58	-

All pesticide concentration expressed in ppb, NA= Not available

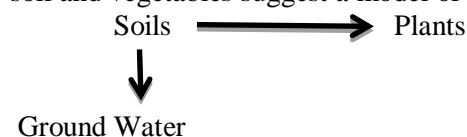
Table 2. Pesticide results in groundwater and soil samples from the area under study

Sr. No.	Name of pesticides	Groundwater	Soil	BIS Standards
1	Aldrin	0.03	0.03	0.03
2	2,4 D	> 0.03	> 0.03	2
3	BHC	> 0.03	> 0.03	NA
4	Carbonyl	> 0.03	> 0.03	NA
5	Chloropyriphos	> 0.03	> 0.03	30
6	DDT	> 0.03	> 0.03	1
7	Endosufan	> 0.03	> 0.03	0.4
8	Ethon	> 0.03	> 0.03	3
9	Lindane	> 0.03	> 0.03	NA
10	Malathion	> 0.03	> 0.03	190

All pesticide concentration expressed in ppb, NA = Not available

Conclusion

Relations of pesticide residue in groundwater, soil and vegetable shows that the pesticide concentration in groundwater is observed to be in trace amount. Concentration of these pesticides is observed to have increased proportion in soil samples. This suggests that the pesticides used by the framers are getting mixed with the soil but minor part of it goes into groundwater system. Major part of the pesticide residues gets accumulated in the vegetables suggests that the pesticides are taken up by the plant system and gets stored in the fruits of the plants. Presence of pesticides in groundwater, soil and vegetables suggest a model of pesticide accumulation as:



Vegetables are consumed by animals and humans. It means that a few quantity of pesticide may follow the soil, plant and human path. There is scope to further study of presence of pesticides in humans. The quick solution of reduced the pesticide contamination in vegetables and groundwater to limited and careful application of pesticide and use of bio pesticides and herbal pesticides.

Acknowledgement

The authors are wish to thank Anacon laboratory, Nagpur, India, for his cooperation in determining the Pesticide residues in fruits, vegetables, soil and groundwater sample were determined and confirmed from their molecular weights. The co-operation of College officials is also acknowledged.

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Finding Locations for Continuous Contour Trenches in Indapur Tahsil, Dist. Pune (Maharashtra)

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Introduction

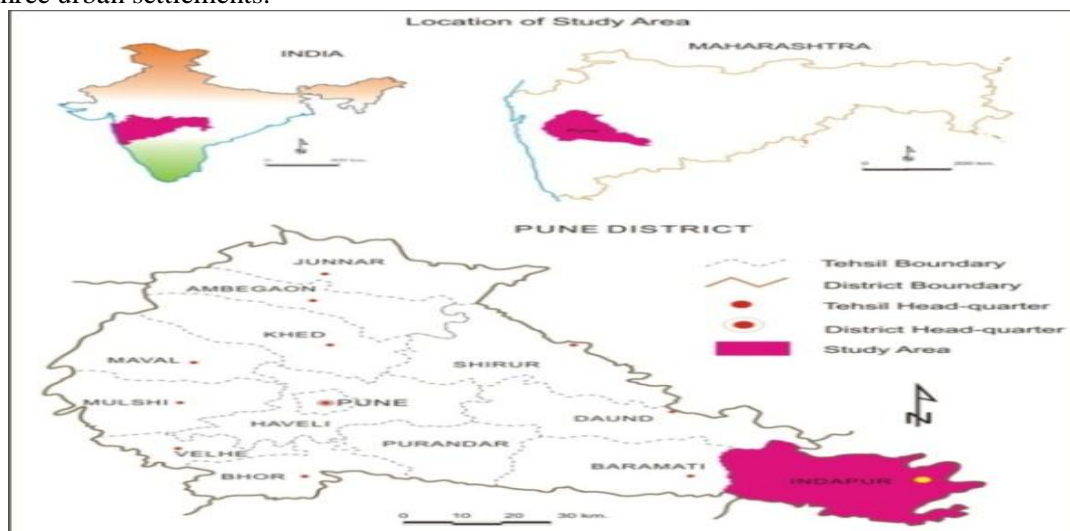
Water is vital to life, without which no living body can survive. Water is considered as prime natural resource, a basic human need and a valuable national asset. Water is core component of environment. Now days, there are many problems rises related to water quantity and quality. Water scarcity is also main problem because of over use of surface and ground water. So watershed management is the need not only for water conservation and soil conservation, but also has impact on food production and national economy. Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT) method is helpful to increase ground water level in the surrounding areas/ dug wells and tube wells which increases the yield of farms and water quality. This will also avoid loss of soil due to erosion; increase the grass coverage which will helpful for soil stabilization. This method can be adopted in low rainfall area to high rainfall area up to 3200mm and from flat area to hilly area with 65% steep slope. This method is suitable for plantation of all species and easy, simple for laborers and comparatively less record keeping. Indapur tahsil is one of the tahsils of rain shadow tahsil in Maharashtra. Average annual rainfall of Indapur tahsil is about 450 mm.

Origin of the research problem:

Indapur tahsil is selected for the study of water resources. The choice and topic under investigation is influenced by many considerations. Firstly, researcher belongs to Indapur tahsil hence is familiar with the study region. Secondly, study region falls in drought prone region of Deccan trap of Maharashtra state receiving annual average rainfall between 400-500 mm. It is distributed unevenly in study region. Thirdly, irrigation is dominant factor in study region having considerable impact on water use in Indapur tahsil. Although main sources of water for study region is the rivers like Bhima, Nira and other tributaries, there is drought in some region of Indapur tahsil. Fourthly, this region has not been so far studied in depth for water analysis point of view by geographers. The main problem is that water source is abundant in the part of east and south of Indapur tahsil, whereas water sources is scanty in west and north side of Indapur tahsil. So we study the water resources in Indapur tahsil.

Location, Situation and Site

Indapur tahsil is situated in Pune district. The northern and eastern border is demarcated by Bhima river in Pune and Solapur districts while southern boundary is confined by Nira River in Pune and Satara and Solapur districts. The west boundary is confined by Baramati and north boundary is delimited by Daund tahsil of Pune district. The region extends between 17° 53' to 18° 15' north latitudes and 74° 35' to 75° 8' east longitudes. The total geographical area of this tahsil is 1552.93 square kilometres having 3, 83,183 population (2011). This tahsil consists of 142 settlements and three urban settlements.



Objectives :

1. To study the slope analysis and soil distribution of study area.

2. To find out sites CCTs for study area with the help of contour.

Methodology:

1. The data regarding relief, drainage, location of water resources and location of study area etc. is prepared with the help of Survey Of India(S.O.I.) toposheets with the scale 1:50000 and geological maps.
2. Use of GIS software to analysis water resources and find out CCTs location.

Criterion used for mapping the CCTs Places

Drought Prone Area

Indapur tahsil is drought prone. But more than 50 % area is under irrigation. Eastern and southern part of tahsil is irrigated because of River Bhima and Nira. Areas having no other facilities than wells, tube wells etc. are selected for CCTs. About 22 villages are badly needed for CCTs for water conservation and irrigation. Rainfall is only source of water for irrigation. These villages are Lakdi, Nimbodi, Birngudi, Bori, Kazad, Kawathali, NikgaonKetki, Nirgude, Mhasobachiwadi, Tarangwadi, Sonmatha, Kalas, Vyahali and Pondhawadi.

Types of soil

Soil plays a key role in CCTs. The soil types exert influence on the percolation of water. Water percolation depends on soil texture, structure, thickness and colour. So we have considered the soil for preparation of CCTs. The soil of study region are derived from trap and it can be divided in three groups, namely, light brown shallow soil, medium deep black soils, and deep black soils. Deep black soil varies its depth and it appears along Nira left bank canal whereas the light brown soil is found in northern parts and has coarser in texture and shallow in depth. The black soil contains high moisture holding capacity.

The areas where shallow light brown soilis present such areas are selected for CCTs due to more percolation capacity of soil. Such areas are Birngudi, Bori, Kazad, Kawathali, NikgaonKetki, Nirgude, Mhasobachiwadi, Tarangwadi, Sonmatha, Kalas, Vyahali and Pondhawadi.

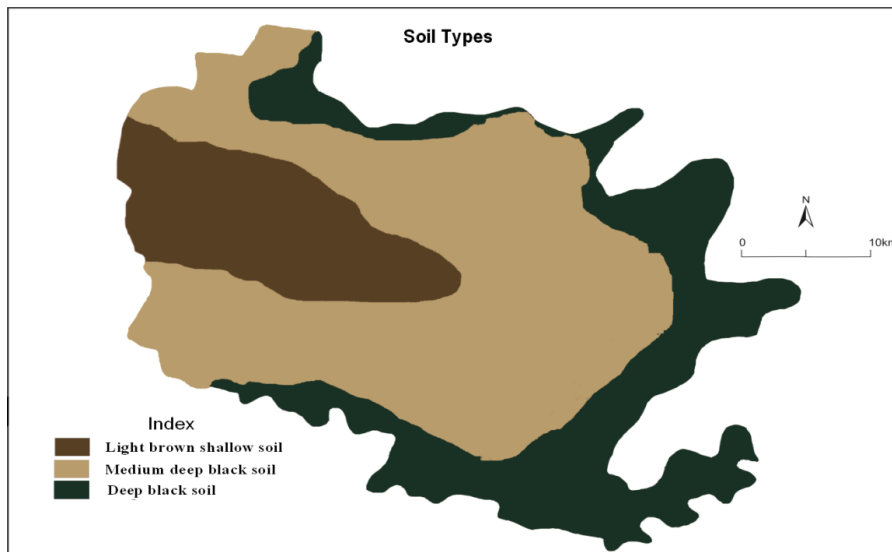


Fig 3.2 : Soil Map of Indapur Tahsil

Slope analysis

We have selected the areas for CCTs having slope of 20⁰ to 30⁰. In Indapur tahsil, there are places like Sonmatha, Kalas, Vyahali and Pondhawadi where slope is more than 25⁰. Birngudi, Bori, Kazad, Kawathali, NikgaonKetki, Nirgude, Mhasobachiwadi, Tarangwadi etc. where the slope is less than 25⁰. According to slopes these area are considered for preparing CCTs.

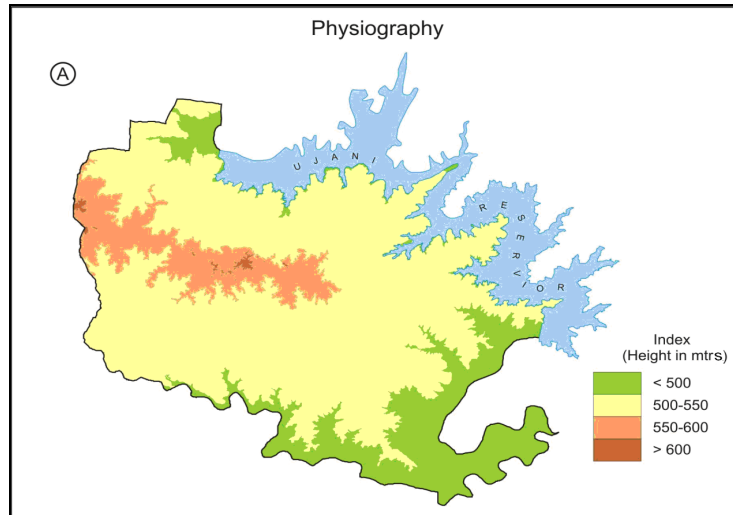


Fig 3.1: Physiography of Indapur Tahsil

Contour Pattern

Contour is a line which joins places of equal height. If the contour lines are much closed then slope is steep and if the distance between two contours is more than the slope is gentle. Therefore, contour map is considered for finding of CCTs sites in Indapur tahsil. With the help of contour map we found the places like Lakdi, Nimbodi, Birngudi, Bori, Kazad, Kawathali, NikgaonKetki, Nirgude, Mhasobachiwadi, Tarangwadi, Sonmatha, Kalas, Vyahali and Pondhawadi suitable for CCTs.

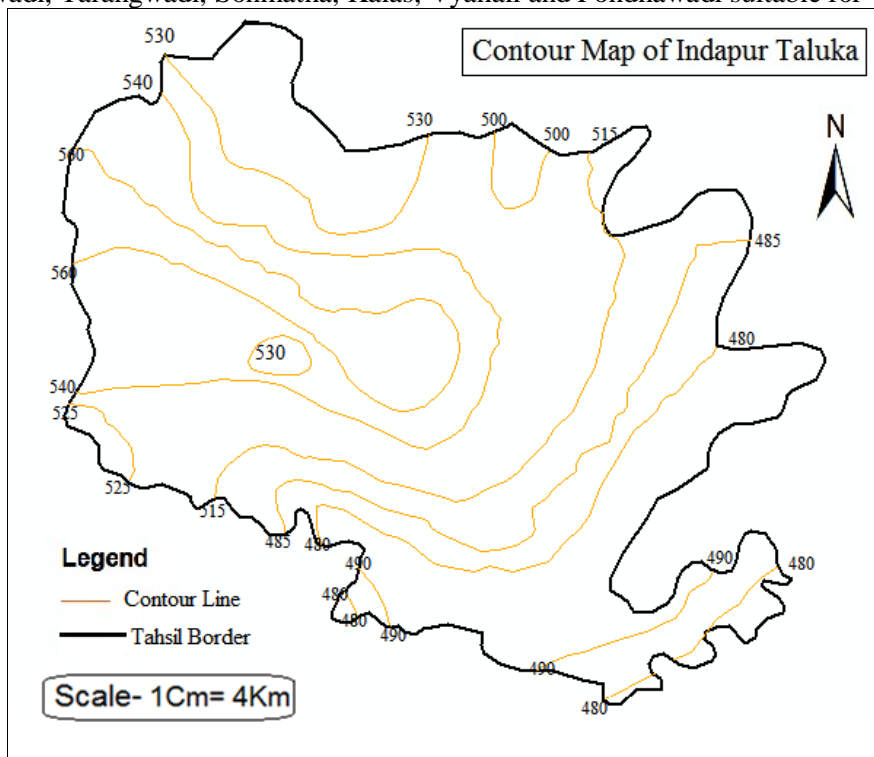


Fig 3.3 : Contour Map

Conclusion

It is need of time to find out other sources of water and conserve every drop of water. CCTs are one of the techniques of conserving water.

For the purpose of finding locations of CCTs we have observed various factors affecting the contour location. These factors are slope of the land, soil type, soil texture, soil structures, contour pattern and area of water scarcity. After deep study of these factors we found different location for CCTs. These locations are as follow.

Site No.	Name of Villages	Site No.	Name of Villages
1	Shephalgadhe	12	Gosaviwadi
2	Pimple	13	Kalas
3	Lamjewadi	14	Lasurne
4	Nirgude	15	Rui
5	Mhasobachiwadi	16	Navhi
6	Lakadi	17	Karewadi
7	Shindewadi	18	Kauthali
8	Nimbodi	19	Pondkulwadi
9	Kazad	20	Nimgaonketaki
10	Bori	21	Tarangwadi
11	Birngudi	22	Vyahali

Table No. 1: Villages recommended for CCTs sites

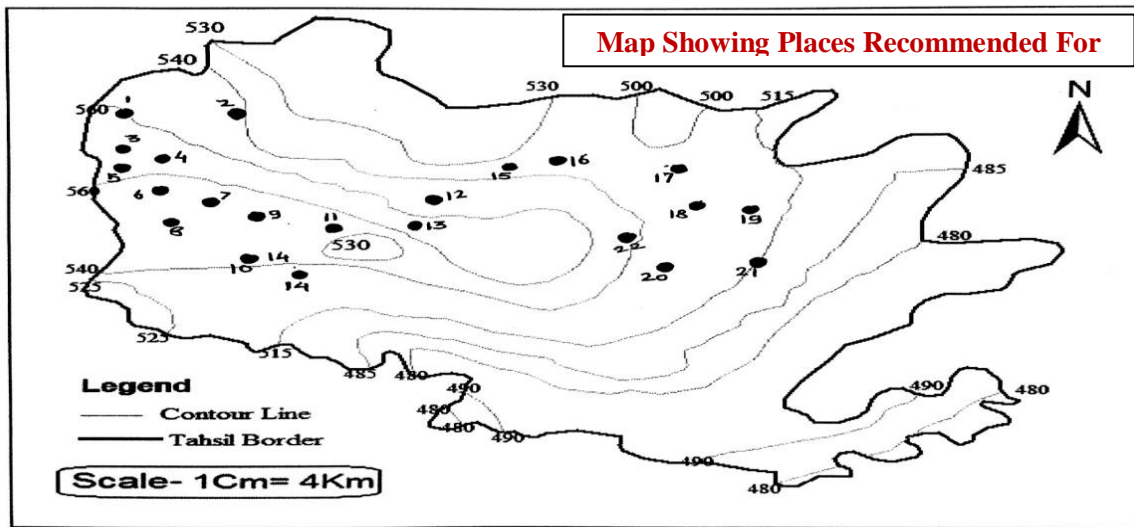


Fig 4.1 : Places recommended for CCTs

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Positive and Negative Environmental Impact of Large Dams In India

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Abstract:

Dams have one of the most important roles in utilizing water resources. Dams have a great deal of positive and negative effects on the environment besides their benefits like controlling stream regimes, consequently preventing floods, obtaining domestic and irrigation water from the stored water and generating energy. Wherever the location of a dam is, its ecological results are the same. The environmental impacts of dams can be classified according to different criteria as long term and short term impacts, the impacts on the close area and the impacts on the regions where the dam services, social and unsocial impacts, beneficial and harmful impacts. These effects may be ordered in an intensive and complicated manner like climate, hydraulic, biologic, social, cultural, archaeological etc.

Key Words: Dam, environment, ecology, sustainable development.

Introduction:

Water is the vital resource to support all form of life on earth. The primary inputs for agriculture are water and land. Today there is a significant demand on the world's water. As the world population continues to grow at the rate of over 100 million people each year, so does the demand for water. Throughout the history of the world dams and reservoirs have been constructed in order to prevent floods, to supply drinking and domestic water, to generate energy and for irrigation purpose. Dam projects, which are useful in meeting the demand. For water in desired times and in regulating stream regime have undertaken an important function in the development of civilization. (Kumar V.2010, p.25).The definition of large sized dam is, "A dam with a highest of 15 meters or greater from lowest foundation to crest of a dam between 5 meters and 15 meters impounding more than 3 Million Cubic Meters". (International Commission on Large Dams-ICOLD)

National Register of Large Dam (NRLD) is compilation of the dams in the country prepared as per information received from the owners of the dams. In NRLD the definition of "large dams" has been adopted as per the norms of International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD). At present there are 4839 completed large dams and 348 large dams are under construction in India. (Wajid Abdul -2013, pp.32 to 34)

The Central Water Commission (CWC) of India, in its guidelines for safety inspection has given different definitions of dams on the basis of means of classification such as size, gross storage and hydraulic head. Against this, the Planning Commission of India has categorized all dams as large, medium and small irrigation schemes in the basis of the area irrigated. According to the Planning Commission, a large irrigation project is the one designed for irrigating more than 10,000 hectares (ha) of land.

Large size dam impact on the environment is both of positive and negative. The present research study is an attempt to study that positive and negative environment impact of large sized dams. It is very much necessary to examine their environmental viability.

Objectives of The Study:

The major objectives of the present research study will be as following:

1. To study the positive environmental impact of large dams.
2. To study the negative environmental impact of large dams.

Research Methodology:

The present research study is in the area of economics of environment. The present research study is based on only secondary data. The necessary secondary data relating to profiles of study area will be collected from publications and official records of Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, Forest Department, and Agricultural Department etc.

A. Positive Impact Of Large Dams:

In ancient times, dams were built for the single purpose of water supply or irrigation. As civilizations developed, there was a greater need for water supply, irrigation, flood control, navigation, water quality, sediment control and energy. Therefore, dams are constructed for a specific purpose such as water supply, flood control, irrigation, navigation, sedimentation control, and hydropower etc.

1. Irrigation:

Presently, irrigated land covers about 277 million hectares i.e. about 18% of world's arable land but is responsible for around 40% of crop output and employs nearly 30% of population spread over rural areas. With the large population growth expected for the next decades, irrigation must be expanded to increase the food capacity production. It is estimated that 80% of additional food production by the year 2025 will need to come from irrigated land. Even with the widespread measures to conserve water by improvements in irrigation technology, the construction of more reservoir projects will be required.

2. Hydropower:

Renewable and pollution free hydel power is environmentally preferable as compared to thermal power, another power source implemented in India. Besides the factor that thermal power stations cause pollution, much more than hydel power, it also has certain technical limitations. In 25 years, therefore, from 1954 to 1979, the installed hydroelectric energy generating capacity raised 12 times, from 3.24 billion KW to 39.4 billion KW perhaps a right march for pollution free power sources.

In many countries, hydroelectric power provides nearly all of the electrical power. In 1998, the hydroelectric plants of Norway and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) provided 99 percent of each country's power; and hydroelectric plants in Brazil provided 91 percent of total used electricity.

Electricity generated from dams is by very far the largest renewable energy source in the world. More than 90% of the world's renewable electricity comes from dams. Hydropower also offers unique possibilities to manage the power network by its ability to quickly respond to peak demands.

3. Flood Control:

Flood control is a significant reason that dams are built. They are able to store water and then release it later, controlling the level of the water. The article "Benefits and Concerns about Dams" by the International Commission on Large Dams states: "The most effective method of flood control is accomplished by a number of multipurpose dams strategically located in a river basin. The dams are operated by a specific water control plan for routing floods through the basin without damage. This not only eliminates flooding, but also provides other benefits such as water supply, irrigation, hydropower and water quality."

4. Water Supply For Domestic And Industrial Use:

It has been stressed how essential water is for our civilization. It is important to remember that of the total rainfall falling on the earth, most falls on the sea and a large portion of that which falls on earth ends up as runoff. Only 2% of the total is infiltrated to replenish the groundwater. Properly planned, designed and constructed and maintained dams to store water contribute significantly toward fulfilling our water supply requirements. To accommodate the variations in the hydrologic cycle, dams and reservoirs are needed to store water and then provide more consistent supplies during shortages.

5. Inland Navigation:

The advantages of inland navigation, however, when compared with highway and rail are the large load carrying capacity of each barge, the ability to handle cargo with large-dimensions and fuel saving. Enhanced inland navigation is a result of comprehensive basin planning and development utilizing dams, locks and reservoirs which are regulated to provide a vital role in realizing regional and national economic benefits. In addition to the economic benefits, a river that has been developed with dams and reservoirs for navigation may also provide additional benefits of flood control, reduced erosion, stabilized groundwater levels throughout the system and recreation.

B. Negative Impact of The Large Dams:

Negative impact of large sized dam is displacement of people, deforestation, loss of wildlife, soil erosion, dam safety and fear of earthquake, siltation problem, water logging and salinity and dam diseases.

1. Deforestation:

Rapid deforestation in the catchment areas leading to soil erosion, landslides, and flash floods has imperiled river valley projects. The catchment areas denuded to vegetation thereby leading to heavy erosion. Heavy siltation and sedimentation deposits are likely to diminish the life of many reservoirs and irrigation tanks. Impacts in many projects siltation found to be much higher than

actually rates of siltation in selected reservoirs. Large scale deforestation for dams can lead to subtle imbalance in the ecosystem.

2. Dams Disease:

Increase in the incidence of some disease is an additional harmful impact of dam building. More than 50 percent of all illness in India is related to water born diseases such as typhoid, jaundice or hepatitis, diarrhea and dysentery. Over 70 percent of all the water in India being polluted, the storage of such water in reservoirs and lakes aggravates the problems.

3. Centre Of Earthquake:

The research study find out that, there are many cases of controversy, where the initiation or enhancement of seismic activity has been well evident following earthquake of Koyana, 45 km South East of Mumbai was highly disastrous. Nearly 200 lives were lost, 1500 people were injured and thousands were rendered homeless. More than 80 percent of the houses of Koyananager were either completely destroyed or become uninhabitable.

4. Increase Land Salinity:

Salt rising to the surface of land due to raised water table make the area unproductive. The nature and amount of clay and lack of underground drainage make these soils vulnerable to the sodium hazard. Major portion of the salt affected lands lie in the Indo-Gangetic plains of Punjab, Haryana and Utter Pradesh. An area of about 4.5 million hectares has been affected by salinity in India.

Table No- 1
Annual Rates of Silatation in Selected Reservoirs (in acre feet)

Reservoir	Assumed Rate	Observed Rate
Bhakra	23,000	33,475
Maithon	684	5,980
Mayurakhsi	538	2,000
Nizamsagar	530	8,725
Panchet	1,982	9,533
Ramganga	1,089	4,366
Tungabhadra	9,796	41,058
Ukai	7,448	21,758

(Source: CWC Website)

5. Displacement Of People:

Most of the displacement in India is due to the construction of large dams. The lives and livelihoods of millions of displaced people across the country have been destroyed, but the state governments are still not interested in addressing basic issues related to the displaced. The majority of tribal people displaced by big project compare to other peoples. They are fully dependent upon forest and agriculture. Construction of the dams this people's livelihood completely destroyed.

Table No-2
Dams Displacement of India

Name of Project	State	Population facing displacement	Tribal people as % of displacement
Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat	2,00,000	57.6
Maheshwar	M.P.	20,000	60
Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	38,400	76.28
Polavaram	A.P.	1,50,000	52.90
Maithon & Panchet	Bihar	93,874	56.46
Pong	H.P	80,000	56.25
Tultuli	Maharashtra	13,600	51.61

(Source: Satyajit Singh, Taming the Waters, OUP, 1997, and Government figures)

Conclusion:

Due to the construction of large dams many villages are submerged and it becomes necessary to rehabilitate the displaced persons. Development projects, particularly dams, have always generated serious controversy in India as they have tended to be major source of displacement-related conflicts. Dams have a great deal of positive and negative effects on the environment besides their benefits like controlling stream regimes, consequently preventing floods, obtaining domestic and irrigation water

from the stored water and generating energy. Wherever the location of a dam is, its ecological results are the same. The environmental impacts of dams can be classified according to different criterions as long term and short term impacts, the impacts on the close area and the impacts on the regions where the dam services, social and unsocial impacts, beneficial and harmful impacts. These effects may be ordered in an intensive and complicated manner like climate, hydraulic, biologic, social, cultural, archaeological etc. In addition to their very important social and environmental benefits, it is Important To Minimize The Negative Effects Of Dams On The Environment Regarding Sustainable Development.

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Indian Environmental Polices education and sustainable Development

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Abstract :

Global worldwide Environmental education has been recognized as an essential component for sustainable development. It is recognized for the Important role for Agricultural development, livelihood worldwide and has made many Important contribution to the global development. Environmental education should prepare societies to actively participate in global political and Economics as well as provide people with the skills necessary to make informed decisions and take responsible actions. The global societies have recognized Environmental education as key component of sustainable development. Environmental education is not only just a program to teach about the natural world and functioning of ecosystems Environmental Education cannot be considered as a field of study rather it is a life long process that is infused in various other field of study. The objective of Environment Education for sustainable Development is not only to be environmental friendly i.e. it also involves life-skills development that includes leadership communication and management; all of which are extremely important for personal development. In environmental polices education. Law are used to appear to recognized and to respect the life of tree in general, which is already recognized by the religious came from Buddhism found in various scriptures current research continues to expand our understanding of the field, but there are no recent reviews of the literature, addressing the impact of these educational interventions. The objective of this paper is, to examine the role of environment polices education and highlight its impact as key enabler in the realization of the sustainable development.

Keyword : polices education, Impact, Development, Environment, sustainable Development.

Introduction:

Indian Environment education has been recognized as an essential component for sustainable development. It is recognized for the important role in improving livelihoods contribution to and development globally. Several environment protection legislations existed even before Independence of India. However, the true thrust for putting in force a well. Developed framework came only after the UN Conference on the Human Environment world come on Envir and dey 1987 (Stockholm, 1972) After the Stockholm conference, the national council for environmental policy and planning was set up in 1972 within the Department of Science and Technology to establish a regulatory body to look after the environment-related issues. In the directive principles of state policy, Article 48 say "the state shall Endeavour to protect and improve the environment and or safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country", Article 51A(9) state that, "it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures." Similarly the pronouncements of Emperor Ashoka- who viewed the protection of animal life and the preservation of plants as one of the duties of the king and forbade the killing and hunting of a number of animals for food and game and the teachings of Buddhism and Jainism could not prevent decades of environmental destruction.

Constitutional Amendment

The constitution of India provides a number of Directive principles of state policy till 1976 environment protection did not appear any where in the constitution. However in the 42nd amendment of the constitution in 1976 certain environmental provisions were introduced. Articles 48-A was added to the Directive principles of state policy and stated "The state shall endeavor to protect and improve the natural environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife in the country." The Article 51-A(g) of fundamental duties states that "It shall be the duty of every citizen in India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have a compassion for living creatures" The national council for environmental planning and policy was setup in 1972, which was later evolved as ministry of environment and forest in 1985. Environment protection Act by legislations in India.

The wildlife protection Act 1972 :

The wildlife (protection) Act 1972 was enacted with the objective of effectively protecting the wildlife of this country.

The water (Protection and control of pollution) Act 1974

The forest conservation Act 1980

The Air (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act 1981

Public Liability Insurance Act 1986

The Biological Diversity Act 2002

The National Green Tribunal Act 2010.

1. Education about the environment :- Considering the environment as subject of investigation its deal with the augmentation of knowledge.
2. Education for the environment :- Focusing the need of impairing the values in order to create a concern of pro-environmental behavior. Eventually, developing attitudes for generating responsibility sustainable living.
3. Education through the Environment :- To develop a deeper understanding of environment issues and the skills to make informed and responsible decisions.

The objective of environment education for sustainable development is not only to be environmental friendly, in fact, it also involves life skills development and cludes leadership, communication and management, all of which are extremely important for personal development. By equipping young people with these relevant capabilities in addition to their environmental knowledge, they can excel at living lives which not only further humanity but that care for and respect our planet's resources too. The objective of this paper is examine the role of policies for Environmental protection in India. Highlight its impact as a key enable in realization of sustainable development goals.

Objective of the Study:-

1. To understand the concept of policies for environment protection and sustainable development.
2. To find the impacts of Environment Protection and Development.
3. To know how policies education of environment will make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.
4. To explain the challenges faced by education for sustainable development.

Research Methodology :-

Type of Research Descriptive Research for this research purpose secondary data is used to analyze and gain in depth knowledge about policy for environment protection Education for sustainable development. Secondary Data has been collected from central government official websites, journal news paper and related regional studies.

Impact of policies of environmental protection :-

Attain air quality standers in all major and minor cities as per the WHO, it is however, noteworthy that laws have preceeded and serious policy protection of the environment has to be central part of any sustainable inclusive growth strategy. In the event of dengers of environmental degredition, sustainable development finds importance in all eleventh five year plan. However pollution taxes for environmental protection are not yet implemented though countries, like Brazil, Columbia, venesuela Charge forestry tax when tree harvesting is not compensated by equivalent afforestation. There are number of new and countinuning initiative for enhancing environmental conservation as outlined in National Environmental Policy, 2006

Environmental Education for Sustainable Development :-

Every one of India's 1.3 million school, as well as all of its 650 plus university, is required by supreme court order to educate each young Indian about the environment and Sustainability. Driving the program is a belief that teaching this topics is key to addressing India's many severe ecological problems, from polluted air and water to a disease spreading lack of sanitization. There is a complex relationship between education and sustainable development. In any researches have proved that basic education is nation's key for sustainability.

Education benefits a women in life altering way. An educated women gains higher status and enhanced sense of efficacy. She tends to marry later and have greater bargaining power and success in the "Marriage Market" she also has greater bargaining power in the household after marriage, for females, education entirely changes their lives, how they interact with society and their economic status.

Educating women creates more equitable lives for herself and her family and increase their ability to participate in community decision making and work toward achieving local sustainability goal.

A survey on corporate Responsibility education in India among top ranked 104 school by partners in change concluded that while corporate responsibility had made some progress significant steps were further needed (Partners in change 2007). A second study on the status ethics, corporate Governance and environmental education concluded that of the 107 school surveyed "ethics was offered by 64.49% corporate governance by 31.78%, CSJ by 10.28% of the business schools surveyed (Shrinivasan, Srinivasan & Anand 2012)

Conclusion:-

In contrast to this India has offered pollution subsidies to Industries in various forms, which were really ineffective. There are number of new and continuing initiatives for enhancing environmental conservation as outlined in National Environment Conservation as outlined in national Environment Policy, 2006. To fulfill, these require the coordinated action of diverse actors. Moreover, it is necessary for individuals and groups to play their role without which nothing will succeed. It is necessary to change the mind of the people and hence it also needs spiritual education focusing on environmental ethics.

Environmental policies Education for sustainable Development can help change the future. This type of learning goes beyond the school wise use of water and energy both at home and in the work place must be part of our natural behaviour as parts and cure givers. In India, education has been a mere marks scoring exercise characterized by mugging taking precedence over learning and thereby understanding the very essence of education. As a result, our country has a very low Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 25.2% in 2016-17 and Education spending individuals of character and this is a great liability for our country. The socio-economic balance to improve human lives can only be achieved through sustainable education is a bigger problem, access to education is a bigger problem private institutes must collaborate to deserving student at an affordable rate.

The government policies in this regard would be a great enabler to achieve sustainability.

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Study on problems and Challenges of Women Empowerment in India.

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Abstract:

This paper tries to analysis the standing of women in India and highlights of women and Challenges of women empowerment. These days the empowerment of women has become one in each of the foremost very important concerns of twenty 1st century. From early twenty century their standing are modified slowly and step by step. The study reveals that women of India square measure relatively disempowered which they relish somewhat inferiority than that of men in spite of the numerous efforts undertaken by government. Gender gap exists concerning access to education and employment. House deciding power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment standing. It's found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by ladies square measure still prevailing inside the society. Rural women square measure further in danger of force than that of urban women. Associate outsized gender gap exists in political participation too. The study concludes by academic degree observation that access to education and employment are only the facultative factors to empowerment, accomplishment towards the goal, however, depends for the foremost half on the angle of the parents towards gender equality.

Keywords:

Women empowerment, Education, Health, Socio-Economic women.

Introduction:

Women management suggests that unharness of women from the vicious grips of social, economical, political, caste and gender-based discrimination. It suggests that granting women the freedom to form life selections. Women management does not imply 'deifying women' rather it suggests that replacement patriarchy with parity. During this regard, there are varied sides of women empowerment, like given below:-

Human Rights or Individual rights:

A woman may be a being with senses, imagination and thoughts; she need to be able to like them freely. Individual empowerment suggests that to possess the self-assurance to articulate and assert the ability to barter and choose.

Social women empowerment:

An important side of social authorization of women is that the promotion of gender equality. Gender equality implies a society inside that woman and men get pleasure from a similar opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations altogether spheres of life.

Educational women empowerment:

It suggests that empowering women with the knowledge, skills, and self-assurance necessary to participate wholly inside the event methodology. It suggests that making women alert to their rights and developing confidence to claim them.

Economic and activity empowerment:

It implies associate improved quality of cloth life through property livelihoods in hand and managed by ladies. It suggests that reducing their financial dependence on their male counterparts by making them an enormous a district of the Human resource.

Legal women empowerment:

It suggests the supply of an efficient legal structure that's collateral of women empowerment. It suggests that addressing the gaps between what the law Prescribes and what really happens.

Political women empowerment:

It means that the existence of a style of government professional the participation in and management by the women of the political decision-making process and in governance.

Empowering women:

To participate completely in economic life across all sectors is vital to assembling stronger economies, accomplish internationally united goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for ladies, men, families, and communities.

Objectives of the study:

1. To grasp the requirement of women empowerment.
2. To assess the eye of women empowerment in India.
3. To analyze the factors that influencing the economic empowerment of women
4. To check the government Schemes for women empowerment.
5. To identify the Hindrances inside the trail of the women empowerment.

Research methodology:

This paper is basically descriptive and analytical in nature. During this paper an attempt has been taken to research the empowerment of in India. The knowledge utilized in it's strictly from secondary sources according to the requirement of this study.

Crimes against women in India:

Acid throwing:

A Thomas Reuters Foundation survey says that India is that the fourth most dangerous place within the world for women to measure in. In India, acid attacks on girls United Nations agency dared to refuse a man's proposal of wedding or asked for a divorce are a style of revenge. Acid is affordable, merely obtainable, and conjointly the fastest thanks to destroy a woman's life. The amount of acid attacks is rising.

Child Marriage:

Kid within the consistent with UNICEF's "State of the World's Children-2009" report, forty seventh of India's girls aged 20–24 were married before the majority of eighteen, rising to fifty six in rural areas. The report conjointly showed that four-hundredth of the world's kid marriages occurs in India.

Domestic violence:

Many studies have reported concerning the prevalence of the violence and have taken a criminal-justice approach, however most ladies refuse to report it. These girls are warranted constitutional justice, dignity and equality however still refuse supported their mental object contexts. Because the girls refuse to talk of the violence and understand facilitate, they are conjointly not receiving the proper treatment.

Dowry:

In 2011, the National Crime Records Bureau reported 8,618 gift deaths. Unofficial estimates claim the figures are a minimum of thrice as high.

Feminine infanticide and sex-selective abortion:

Feminine infanticide (killing of woman infants) continues to be rife in some rural areas. Typically this can be infanticide by neglect, for instance families may not pay cash on vital medicines or withhold care from a sick woman. Continued abuse of the gift tradition has been one of the most reasons for sex-selective abortions and female infanticides in India.

Rape:

New Delhi has the best rate of rape-reports.

Sexual harassment:

The molestation of women at work (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act came into force in December 2013, to stop Harassment of women at work.

A study by Action Aid United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland found that eightieth of women in India had experienced molestation starting from unwanted comments, being groped or abused . Several incidents go unreported because the victims worry being shunned by their families.

Why women empowerment is Important?

1. under-employed and pink-slipped.
2. Equally competent and intelligent.
3. Talented.
4. Overall development of society.
5. Economic edges.
6. Reduction in violence.
7. Reduction in corruption.
8. National Development.

Women empowerment Schemes:

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme.
2. One Stop Centre scheme.

3. Women Helpline scheme.
4. UJJAWALA: A Comprehensive scheme for interference of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and commercial Sexual Exploitation.
5. Operational women Hostel.
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche theme for the youngsters of operating Mothers.
7. Ministry approves new comes below Ujjawala theme and continues existing comes.
8. Swadhar-Greh (A scheme for women in tough circumstances).
9. Revision below IGMSY in Accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013 in XIIth plan.
10. NARI Shakti PURASKAR.
11. Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman.
12. Archived Maternity profit Programme.
13. Mahila police Volunteers.
14. Mahila E-Haat,

Challenges:

There are several challenges that are plaguing the issues of women's right in India. Targeting these issues will directly profit the management of ladies in India.

Education:

wherever's the country has adult from leaps and bounds since independence where education worries. The gap between women and men is severe. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are famed to be literate in Republic of India. The gender bias is in pedagogy, specialized skilled trainings that hit women very exhausting engaged and attaining high leadership in any field.

Poverty:

poorness is taken into consideration the simplest threat to peace at intervals the planet and obliteration of poorness ought to be a national goal as vital as a result of the obliteration of illiteracy. As a result of this, women are exploited as domestic helps.

Health and Safety:

The health and safety considerations of women are dominant for the upbeat of a country and are a very vital considers gauging the direction of women throughout a rustic. But there are dread concerns where maternal care worries.

Professional Inequality:

This distinction is practiced working sand promotions. Women face unnumerable handicaps in male customized and dominated countryside in Government Offices and personal enterprises.

Morality and Inequality:

as a result of gender bias in health and nutrition there's remarkably high morbidity in women reducing their population additional notably in Asia, continent and china.

Household Inequality:

organization relations show gender bias in infinitesimally little but manners all across the planet, more so, in India e.g. sharing burden of labor, service and menial works by so mentioned as division of labor.

Conclusion

“When women move forward the family moves, the village moves and also the nation moves”. It's essential as their thought associated their price systems lead the event of an honest family; smart society associated ultimately an honest nation. The foremost effective suggests that of direction is probably through inducting women at intervals the thought of development. Women directions are real and effective on condition that they are blessed with gain and property in order that they can stand on their feet and build up their identity within the society. The direction of women has become one in all the foremost necessary concerns of 21st century not exclusively at national level but in addition at the international level. Government initiatives alone would not be ample to realize this goal. Society should take initiative to form a climate during which there is not any gender discrimination and women have full opportunities of self deciding and taking part in social, political and economic lifetime of the country with how of equality.

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Sustainable Development: Synergizing Development and Climate Change.

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Abstract

The anthropological activities in the last odd fifty years have played havoc on climate and ecosystems that support human life and other forms of lives on planet earth. If we do not stop the adverse changes in climate and ecological systems, the future of human race on planet earth is in danger. We must try to achieve a golden mean between development and climate change. We must find newer and innovative technologies that lessen the adverse effects on climate. At the same time we must lessen our dependence on traditional energy resources and find renewable and sustainable energy resources. We must share and care for each other, then and then only we can save human race from destruction. Adaptation and mitigation are the ways to lessen and stop adverse changes in climate and environment.

Key Words: Anthropological activity, Economic development, climate change, sustainable development, adaptation, mitigation, energy sources, ecological system.

The human activity in the sphere of economic development in the last odd 50 years has caused drastic and adverse changes in the environment and climate which in turn has caused the natural disasters such as droughts and famines, floods, increase in the temperature and global warming, fall in the crop yields and various diseases in the plants, human and other living forms. Extensive deforestation and increased human activity in the forests resulted in the endangering lives of many species which play a very crucial role in maintaining the balance of ecosystem and biodiversity of the earth. The rise in the temperature and global warming resulted in raising the sea levels which will submerge many coastal cities and ports in the near future. Increasing levels of air, water and soil pollution in the cities and industrial areas has very adverse effects not only on human beings but also on other animals and plants. These adverse changes in climate has threatened and endangered the very existence of human beings on the earth in coming days. These changes in climate are so extreme and devastating that greatest physicist of 21st century Dr Stephen Hawkins has warned that if humans want to continue their existence they must find some other planet for living in the near future.

The only way out of this situation is rational, controlled and planned use of natural resources available to us. The natural resources are exhaustible and they will end one day or other day, so the use of natural resources must be managed with utmost care and in a very efficient manner. Moreover, we must find new, innovative and renewable energy sources and lessen our dependence on traditional energy sources such as coal and Fossil oil which is one of the leading agents in global warming and climate change. In this way we must decrease our dependence on natural resources of energy and put check on environment pollution and climate change.

The Western theories of development are largely based on the consumption of material goods and availing various services. This trend began with industrial revolution in Europe. With the advent of industrialization, began exploitation of natural resources and uncontrolled and irrational use of natural resources. At the initial stages human beings felt that nature is limitless and inexhaustible and their unceasing exploitation of natural resources will not have any effect on them, climate or nature itself. As nature is abundant the effects of the uncontrolled use and exploitation of natural resources went unnoticed. Human beings were slow to notice adverse effect of the irrational use of natural resources on climate and environment. Rivers were polluted and there was steady and slow increase in the pollution levels in the cities. The age-old methods of agriculture were substituted by mechanical agriculture. There was a shift from agricultural produce to highly mechanized industrial production. So the western notion of development is largely based on economic development and consumerism. We have to admit that the economic development has definitely contributed to the overall well being of human being. The quality of human life has improved in the last odd hundred years. Life expectancy has also increased in some parts of the world. Better medical facilities are available now. Abundant and speedy means of transportation are available. Energy consumption has also increased. But all these things came at a very great cost. Moreover, we have to admit that it, more or less Western societies are the privileged beneficiaries of this so called economic development. Western societies reaped the benefits of this economic development which in the first place has

contributed largely to the climate change. Western societies also rose slowly to the havoc their economic development has played on natural resources, environment and climate. But we have to admit that economic develop was unequal and lopsided. People from the large parts of the world, particularly from African and Asian continents, are suffering from hunger and unemployment. There are very few rich people and large part of population all over the world was struggling with poverty, clean drinking water, affordable housing, sanitation, diseases and unemployment.

The term sustainable development was first used in relation to the large scale deforestation which in turn threw light on the other major problems related to climate change. One of these major problems is the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse effect is caused by Greenhouse gas emissions which started the warming of the globe and climate system. The warning signs of global warming are...

1. The temperature of the world is increasing with each successive decade.
2. The oceans are also getting warmer with each passing decade. This increasing temperature of sea directly resulted in the rising sea levels across the globe.
3. The amount of snow not only on mountain peaks but also on Antarctica Region is diminishing very fast.
4. As we can observe this is a vicious circle. If we do not stop or lessen Greenhouse gas emission, the concentration of greenhouse gases will increase which in turn will further result in more and more warming of the globe and climate system which in its turn will effect changes in all the components of the climate system. Global warming can cause extreme heat waves. These heat waves caused by climate change are very hazardous. It can cause droughts and famines which directly affects the agricultural produce affecting millions and billions of people. They are forced into to hunger and poverty. These heat waves also cause physiological hazards. Excessive heat waves increase mortality and morbidity. Climate change also causes heavy to very heavy rain in very short span of time which is the one of the main reasons of floods which causes damage to the human life, property and agriculture production. Heavy rains also cause landslides, soil erosion and deforestation. Heat waves and floods also cause Irreversible damage to the ecological systems and ecosystems.

The concept of Sustainable development was first defined and elaborated upon by Bruntland Report in 1987. It is also known as our common future. It is commissioned and published by World Commission on Environment and Development.(WCED) This Commission was sponsored by United Nations. But before that the term sustainable development was used in Nature Conservation and Natural Resource Strategy of the International Union for Conservation of Nature in 1980. Bruntland Commission in 1987 defined sustainable development as *"development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs"*. The World Commission on Environment and Development define sustainable development as *"sustainable development needs a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional changes are made consistent with the future as well as present needs"*. International Union for Conservation of Nature defines sustainable development as *"the guiding rules are that people must share with each other and care for the earth, humanity must take no more from nature than nature can replenish, this in turn means adopting lifestyle and development paths that respect and work within natures limits"*.

These are some of the representative definitions of sustainable development. There are many others, but none of them is universally accepted. Nonetheless, these are the definitions given by organisations which actively work in the field of environment protection and climate change. The above definitions explain core aspects of sustainable development such as which field we need to develop, manner in which these fields can be developed, which areas of climate and environment need to be protected and sustained, the relation between fields to be developed and fields to be sustained and future use of these entities . The gist of sustainable development lies in maintaining delicate balance between human needs and aspirations and preserving the planet earth and its ecosystems. We must also admit that such sustainable development implies avoiding any conflict between economic development and environment and climate change. Economic development tries to improve quality of human life and impart Social Justice by providing material means while environmentalist tries to protect and care for ecological systems that support human life and other forms of life on planet Earth. In short sustainable development tries to achieve a golden mean among environment and climate protection, economic development and Social Justice

There are some means and lifestyle changes which can help us lessen adverse effects of anthropological activities on climate, though we cannot stop it completely. Adaptation is one of the ways to achieve this. Adaptation is the one of the ways to achieve Golden Mean between economic development and climate change. International panel on climate change defined adaptation as “*any adjustment in natural or human system in response to actual or expected stimuli or their effects which moderate harm or exploits beneficial opportunity*”. As we cannot stop climate change completely, we can lessen it by means of adaptation. Adaptation is of utmost relevance to build resilience and lessen adverse impacts of climate change. Adaptation helps in alleviating poverty by providing secure livelihoods to people. Ecosystem based adaptation offers multiple benefits in the context of sustainable development. Ecosystem based adaptation helps in preserving intact the ecosystem and its biodiversity. At the same time it brings about socio economic development by providing jobs which result in poverty alleviation. Mitigation is very important to lessen and adverse effects of climate change. Mitigation lessens the rate and proportion of climate change which in turn lessens the stress of sustainable development on ecological systems and climate change. Second aspect of mitigation is to change planning of technological and institutional response in such a way as to reduce adverse effects of climate change. We should invent new technologies which will not halt development process and at the same time do not harm ecological systems and climate. Other related aspect is that we can reorient existing technologies in a in such a way that they are less harmful to ecological systems and climate.

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Socio-Economic and Cultural Study of Devadasis :

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Introduction :

Devadasi practice was treated as holy practice in ancient India with greater aim to serve the deities by unmarried and young women. Devadasis are called by different terms in different regions such as - Devadasi, Jogathi, Basavi and Nithyasumangali in Karnataka. The Devdasi system is an old one, and apparently pre-Aryan. There is no mention of it in Vedic Sanskrit literature, but Tamil literature describes a class of dancing women called Teridyar. They were courtesans who performed some ritual function, lived in a separate part of the city, and eventually came to be associated with temples. With the change of time, Devadasis have become prostitutes by upper caste communities. A Devadasi cannot belong to any one particular husband, generally the Indian ideas of marriage are that daughters are transferable property gifted to husbands, instead she is a common property. Many of these women were tiny girls when they became Devadasis, dedicated to the sect by poverty-stricken parents unable to pay their future dowries and hopeful that a pleased goddess would make the next pregnancy a boy. Tradition has for centuries locked Devadasis into a proscribed and highly stigmatized social role. Forbidden to marry or work outside the temple, they have spent their lives tending the shrines and decorating altars, singing and dancing, telling devotional stories and collecting coins from worshippers to support themselves and their religious work. With the passage of time, the practice changed into an organized social system and the noble intention of serving the God changed into serving the priests, the patrons and the worshippers. Particularly, the young girls come to be exploited for physical pleasures by all and sundry warped minds in the society encouraged the practice as it would ensure free supply of unattached young maidens. They continue to face discrimination and indignities on the basis of caste, remain politically powerless and suffer from acute poverty, oppression and exploitation. They run high chances of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases. Although in independent India, many steps have been taken to prevent the system and rehabilitate the Devadasis, they are not enough to improve the situation as the root cause of poverty continues to push young girls to sacred prostitution.

When a girl is dedicated to or married not to a mortal man but to an idol, deity or object of worship or to a temple some rite is performed. This dedication ceremony is more or less similar to the marriage ceremony. It is called as Muttu kattuvudu (dedicating to the deity). Auspicious days for dedication ceremony take place on full moon day of these months. Unlike old times, such ceremony are now-a-days performed rather secretly without much fanfare at smaller temple rather than big temples. There is another simplified procedure of initiation ceremony, which is economical and attracts less attention of the public. The girl is taken to a natural spring pond at a temple. There the girl takes bath and wears a new white dress along with a few jogatis and relatives, she goes to temple with an offer to the deity. In the plate, which contains Naivedya, a bead necklace is kept and it is covered by piece of cloth. Then they hand over the plate to the priest. He offers the Naivedya to the main deity and picks up the bead necklace and touches it to the feet of the idol and then he keeps it back in the plate and covers it with the cloth. Then Jogatis and parent come out of the temple. Generally, the girls are dedicated to deities during Jatras or full moon days through Bettale Seve or Nude Worship. Mostly women from the lower castes perform bettale seve to fulfill a vow undertaken when a calamity has befallen the family, or for a wish to be fulfilled (such as a wish for a husband or a child). The Government of Karnataka passed the Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act in 1984 and also amended the same in 2010 to rehabilitate the existing Devadasis. As per these rules, Devadasi practice is strictly prohibited, but still many people are practicing Devadasi practice. The government conducted a survey in 1993-94 to identify the total number of Devadasis. as per the survey, there are 22873 Devadasis in Karnataka. However, this is not the actual figure because many Devadasis could not be covered as they were migrated to other places. Some did not want to record their name owing to the fear that they would be jailed. In 2007-08, another survey was conducted in the state and as per the survey, there were 23787 Devadasis in the state. Thus the total number of

Devadasis in the state stands at 46660. Devadasis are called by different terms in different regions such as - Devadasi, Rajadasi, Alankara Dasi, Rudradasi, Sule, Devasule, Jogathi, Basavi and Nithyasumangali in Karnataka. In Tamilnadu - Devaradhiyar, Nithyasumangali, Chennaveedu, Kannigeyar, Nithyakalyani, Rudra Dasi, Manikattar and Andhra Pradesh - Bhogam Basavi, Sani, Devali, Kalavanthala ,Maharashtra - Marali, Bhavin, Kerala - Chakyar, Kudikyar. Orissa - Maharis, Nepal - Dhuki, Madhya Pradesh - Bhavin, Kulavanthin. In medieval times the temple girls came from different social backgrounds, each having to perform a different ritual and they had a different status. Some of these girls participated in charities, public utilities work and were also involved in elaborate ritualistic services. Few of these women were the honored ones because the king appointed them. Probably their public appearances were restricted to certain ceremonial occasions. They came from elite and royal families and attached themselves to the service of the temple and the deity. Prostitution by this class is doubtful or false as there no much evidence.

Objectives

1. To know the causative factors of Devadasis system.
2. To know the social, economic and cultural status of Devadasis.

Methodology

The present study focuses on the social, economic and cultural status of Devadasis in Bagalkot, Vijayapura and Belgaum districts. The author has employed a feminist approach to realise the objectives of the study. The present study has employed a feminist approach and analyses issues in the backdrop of feminist view point. It is an indisputable fact that feminist ideas and approaches have always exposed the brought the naked truths of the society. The main aim of the current study was to give voice to individuals from marginalized populations who are frequently excluded from study due to their intersecting identities of gender, caste, class, race, and socioeconomic backgrounds. In qualitative research, an in-depth analysis is done in order to understand the underpinnings and functioning of a particular context and, in this particular study, the author has explored the phenomenon of the contemporary Devadasi system. The underpinning of a qualitative study is that the interactions between individuals and the social world construct reality. Given the number of participants, there was possibility of multiple viewpoints and realities, further warranting a qualitative research methodology. Multiple realities would emerge during a qualitative study which would help understand any particular phenomenon.

Causes of Devadasis Practice

Dedication of daughters to the Devadasi system received customary sanction from family and community. It promoted family welfare, protected family property, helped ward off evil, or protected family honour. Or, girls who were less likely to get married were dedicated to the Devadasi system. Women's sexual engagements were acceptable in two contexts – marriage and the Devadasi system. These systems were controlled by the external – that is family and/or community. While the Devadasi system is accepted and facilitated, it is also stigmatised due to sex with multiple partners outside marriage. Girls who are dedicated exercise almost no agency in resisting the dedication. Any resistance exercised by them receives almost no support (Bharathi Bijapur, Belli Kalasa, pg 14 & 42, Vimochana Publications, Athani). After dedication the ceremony of the first night is celebrated. It is called Uditumbuvadu or Deflowering in ceremony. The deflowering ceremony is conducted after the girl's first menstruation period. Previously the right belonged to the priest but now-a-days it is well public within the clientele of businessman and rich landlords. One who deflowers her gets right to her over others for the rest of her life but neither she nor the children of such union have any right over him or his property. He can leave her any time she has to lead a life of a cheap prostitute either near about or at metropolitan brothels. By the time her market value goes down and she is thrown out of business, she becomes a habitat for a number of diseases and ends up in some village corner, desolate, rejected friendless and rots to death. The emergence of a new trend is noticed pertaining to deflowering of a Devadasi who is destined to urban brother's throat agents or Gharwali. For the purpose of deflowering ancient is fixed by the concerned flowered by that client who pays a huge amount as tips to the Gharwali or agent.

Economic Conditions: during the feudal period, Devdasis became bound to the service of feudal lords, from rajas and maharajas down to the village overlords. Even today, they continue to be enslaved to such masters. Rich merchants, landlords, big farmers, pay the money required for the dedication ceremony of a girl, and thus buys the right to have the first sexual relation with her. They

continue to have special privileges after that, even though she remains available to other men as well. However, the more prevalent system today is that the pimps from the prostitution industry pay for the dedication ceremony, and often pays something to the girl's parents in order to recruit the girl directly for a commercial brothel.

Cultural Status: Devadasis can become 'servants' to deities of their choice. But Jogati, Basavi and Jogappa are dedicated only in the service of Yellamma. A young girl dedicated in the name of goddess Yellamma are not supposed to take part in the any other religious ceremonies. Devadasis are mostly young girls given to the temple by their parents. There they are taught sacred dances and ceremonies pertaining to the God of the temple. Devadasi literally means God's female servant (Dasi), who is young, pre-pubertal girls 'married off' or 'given away' in matrimony to God or local religious deity of the temple. These girls are not allowed to marry as they were married to the temple God. She had to serve the priests, inmates of the temple, the Zamindars (local landlords) and other men of money and power in the town and village. The 'service' given to these men is considered as equal to service of God. The Devadasi is dedicated to the service of the temple deity for life and there is no escape for her. If she wants to escape, the society would not accept her.

Case Study

Vilasmathi, 49, never wanted to be a Devadasi. But since her mother was a Devadasi, the villagers forced Vilasmathi into this practice. Vilasmathi is the eldest daughter of her family and the second daughter has been married off. Vilasmathi has one male and two female children. Her son is yet to be married while her two daughters have been married off. Both daughters have completed their higher studies. Vilasmathi's case is the instance of how hapless women are forced into this practice and her children are suffering social stigma owing to this practice.

Findings

1. It is found that many Devadasis belonged to scheduled caste.
2. In many cases, parents have voluntarily pushed their children into this practice.
3. It is found that couples having failed to give birth to a baby boy have offered their girl children in the service of the God.
4. Devadasi system has much scope for dogma and blind belief.
5. Despite Anti-Devadasi Act, this practice still exists in the society.
6. Most of the Devadasis belong to single child family.
7. Majority of Devadasis are illiterate.

Conclusion

Devadasi system is in practice since the Vedic period and it is performed at temples. Majority of Devadasis come from socially marginalized communities. Rural areas are still in the grip of such social evils despite the onslaught of modernity and technological innovations. Devadasi system has created a huge sex trade and many politicians, businessmen; religious leaders have been involved in this trade. It is not only the ignorance but also the poor economic conditions force the parents to force their daughters to embrace Devadasi system. In recent years, affluent classes from have brought Devadasis into politics and thus have helped them to come to the mainstream of the society. In large families, the poor economic conditions often make them to resort to money earning techniques and Devadasi system is said to be the easy method for them.

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Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

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Abstract :

The present study aims at providing a details understanding of the gender equality and woman empowerment. So first we have to give credit that man who has done for betterment for these issues spicily in our India that is man, Dr Ambediar'o.

for all the besetment and progress between man and man hat also equal stands and between man and woman Dr. BR Ambedkar criticized traditional and cooperative value and made Ma the Hin Lawgiver responsible for the decline of the star and dignity of women in India according to Ai valerian principle prevailed ring built partial.

Dr Ambedkar adopted different approaches and pad ology for the emancipation of cheshaled came and schedule tribes in general and women in particulars He want erupted he by building an egalitarian social order, which he believed wan mot panicle within the Jold of indl where every structure was Hierarchical which regarded the dualist to the bottom Initially. e ide o seek emancipation of the women by changes within the structure of Hinduism. Dr. Ambedkar Tried lo f women peal righter hater event and the right to property.

He wished that women should noe only de related an hr hey should given their rights also he tried for all round development of women With the shingle of Hindu code bll and Indian Constitution drafted various dots for women's welfares Dr. BR. Ambedkar has given extraordinary contribution to the making modem India He strove for the betterment of cores of untouchables in India.

Introductions :

There without them there would not be peace happiness and cherished values of liberty equality and fraternity, contribution is unique since it was aimed at bringing and in battlement and dignity for both men and women. Took unprecedented efforts to win moments equal rights his objective was to fight for women's right and their all-round development. Statement of Problem: Women's Empowerment is priestly related to the caste system. If we want to empowerment of women it is necessary to abolish the their caste system. It is also necessary to free women from slavery. Because of patriarchy and fundamentalism women are still enjoying secondary position in India It means they are made slaves by the social set up We have accepted persistence of gather inequality tends to killing of daughters before birth. This is one of the big social problems. So it is essential to study the thought of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's in Women's Emancipation. In the era of globalization, the state has withdrawn its role from the social sector. Hindu code bill and state Intervation saggested by Dr. Bahasabeb Ambedkar for the Empowerment of Indian women.

Objectives:

- 1.To evaluate Hindu Code Bill and its politics in Parliament
- 2.To evaluate constitutional provisions for women empowerment and equality.
- 3.To evaluate the relevance of Dr. Ambedkar's views of women's empowerment

Review or Literature:

There has been a flood of literature on the writings and works of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar The writing includes both the glorifying eulogies and the analytical essays on Dr Ambedkar The writings also include the nspects such as political issues, economic issues, social issues and empowerment of women. A few important works deserve for reference and review.

A) Primary Sources

: In the primary sources is book and article written by Dr Ambedkar and speeches and writing For women empowerment and gender equity.

- 1) Writings and Speeches of Dr Ambedkar: There are twenty - one volumes contain writings and speeches of Dr Ambedkar Babasaheb and are considered most valuable primary sources for the study. Subject matter is originally written by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar but after that these volumes are edited

by Vasant Moon and Narayan Hari Narake and published by Committee of Higher Education and Technical Education, Government of Maharashtra

2) The Editorials written by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar in 'The Bahishkrut Bhaarat 'and' The Mukanaayak have been published by the Department of Higher Education of the Government of Maharashtra under the editorship of Dr Vasant Moon in the year 1990.

B) Secondary Sources:

Secondary sources are books and articles written on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for women empowerment and gender equity

The important books are following -

1) Dr Dhananjay Keer is one of the famous biographers of Dr Ambedkar. He has written biographies on Dr Ambedkar both in Marathi and English 2) Shastri Sohanlal: He had been in touch with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for 25 years. When there was still opposition to Hindu Code Bill 3) Dahat Dhanraj His book Dr. Ambedkarich, Bhasani aani Vichar - Siree 'reflects thoughts of BR Ambedkar on women and their emancipation 4) Ratnakar Ganveer has written 'Dr Ambedkar and the Hindu Code Bill ', Volume 1, which was published in 1987 by Ratnamitra Publications, Nagpur 5) The Constitution of India, the Sixth Edition contains significant provisions for the women 6) Rodriguez Valerian, 'The Essential Writings of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 'describes each and every aspect of subject concerning with great leader 7) Eleanor Zelliott wrote an article entitled 'Empowerment of Women in the book named "Ambedkar in Retrospect: Essays on Economics, politics and Society 'published in May 2007. 8) Desal Neera : In her work on Women in Modern India studied the changing status of Indian Women in more descriptive fashion covering the life of women during a particular period, viz. Those immediately preceding and succeeding the British.

Women's emancipation and empowerment"

Women were the gate way of the identities, His answer to the misery of the caste system was inter-caste marriages, caste system. Many restrictions were put on women who bore the onus of maintaining the cast criticized the fundamental reasons responsible for the exploitation of women. He was again polygamy which was an expression of male domination. For him both men and women must bustle equal status. He opined that men and women should be given equal wages for the same kind of worke Dr Ambedkar emphasized the need of giving women their due respect and freedom. He attached importance to the character of women. He demanded political rights for women.

The Hindu Code Bill & Emancipation of Women: Role play-

An exploration of the Hindu Code Bill and women's emancipation along with Ambedkar's stare focused all-round development of women. Towards this issue. The major concerns of Dr Ambedkar in Framing the Hindu Code Bill Women's rights and privileges.

The main aim was to bring about the basic changes under the laws in the frame work of Hindu society on more liberal patterns suited to modern conditions and lines through the Hindu Code Bill. The important provisions made in this Bill contained in women's right to property, alimony, divorce, adoption, registered marriage, inter-caste marriage, ban on the second marriage of men and a host of other arrangements

Summary:

It was unfortunate and surprising that even educated women opposed the Bill. Dr Ambedkar had put in studious efforts in drawing the Bill. The passage of the bill by the Parliament would have strengthened the Hindu society in general and Hindu women in particular However, there came into being an unprecedented hostility towards the Bill and Dr Ambedkar had to resign from the Ministry of Law in protest against the growing opposition

. Nevertheless, the Bill was later brought into force by Pundit Nehru in phases. Though the Bill was sanctioned, Dr Ambedkar's regret that it should have been passed in the first attempt is justified.

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Environmental Laws

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Introduction:

The need for protection and conservation of environment and sustainable use of natural resources is reflected in the constitutional framework of India and also in the international communities of India. The constitution under part IVA(Art 51A-Fundamental duties) cast of duty on every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. Further the constitution of India under part IV (Art 48 A-Directive Principles of state policies) stipulates that the state shall endeavor to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

Objectives:

1. To know the meaning of Environment.
2. To know the Environmental laws.
3. To know what to do environmental laws regulate.
4. To know the Environmental laws in India.
5. To know major environmental legislation.
6. To know the environmental law the environmental protection agency.

Meaning of Environment:

Environment studies is all about learning the way we should live and how we can develop sustainable strategies to protect the environment. It helps individuals to develop an understanding of living and physical environment and how to resolve challenging environmental issues affecting nature. In addition to studying the physical aspects of the environment, it also emphasizes the need to conserve biodiversity and adopt a more sustainable lifestyle and utilize resources in a responsible way. Environment mainly consists of atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere. But it can be roughly divided into two types such as micro environment, macro environment and physical environment refers to all biotic factors or condition like temperature, light, rainfall, soil, minerals, etc. The complex of Physical, chemical, biotic factors such as climate, soil, and living things that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival is a Environment. The aggregate of social and cultural conditions that influence the life of an individual or community are environment.

Meaning of Environmental laws:

Environmental law is the collection of laws, regulations, agreements, and common law that governs how humans interact with their environment. The purpose of environmental law is to protect the environment and create rules for how people can use natural resources. Environmental laws not only aim to protect the environment from harm, but they also determine who can use natural resources and on what terms. Laws may regulate pollution, the use of natural resources, forest protection, mineral harvesting and animal and fish populations. Environmental laws are relatively new in American History. Lawmakers began to pass environmental laws in the 20 century. The Environmental movement began to pick up pace in the 1960 with the majority of environmental laws and relationship being created since that time.

What to do the environmental laws regulate:

Environmental laws cover a wide range of topics including the following.

Air Quality- Air quality laws protect the air from pollution and may include measures to protect the air from things like ozone depletion.

Water Quality- Environmental laws may protect water from pollution. They may also determine who can use water and how to handle potential problems like treating waste water and managing surface run off.

Waste management- Municipal waste, hazardous substances and nuclear waste all fall in the category of waste management.

Contaminant cleanup-Not all environmental law focuses on preventing pollution, contaminant cleanup deals with addressing pollution after it happens. Laws may include protocols for cleanup as well as civil and criminal punishment for polluters.

Chemical Safety- Chemical safety regulations manage things like pesticide use and chemicals in products like plastic bottles.

Hunting and Fishing- Environmental laws may regulate and protect wildlife populations. Lawmakers determine who can hunt and fish and how these activities are regulated.

Environmental laws in India.

The National Green Tribunal Act-2010 (NGT)-

The Green Tribunal Act 2010 has been enacted with the objectives to provide for establishment of a national green tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environment protection and conservation forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages of persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act-1981

This Act to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and for the establishment of Boards at the central and state level with a view to carrying out a foresaid purposes. The Air Act seeks to combat air pollution by prohibiting the use of polluting fuels and substances, as well as by regulating appliances that give rise to air pollution.

The Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act-1974

The Water Act has been enacted to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and to maintain or restore wholesomeness of water in the establishment of Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution with a view to carry out the aforesaid purposes. The water act prohibits the discharge of pollutants into water bodies beyond a given standard and lays down penalties for noncompliance.

The Environment protection Act-1986

The Environment protection Act provides for the protection and improvement of environment. The Environment Protection Act establishes the requirements of environmental safety and laying down a system of speedy and adequate response to situation threatening the environment. It is an Umbrella legislation designed to provide a framework for the coordination of control and state authorities established under the water act 1974, air act 1981, it includes water, air, land as well as interrelationship which exist between water air, land and human beings other living creatures, plants, microorganisms and property.

The Wildlife Protection Act-1972

The Wildlife Protection Act was enacted with the objectives of effectively protecting the wildlife of the country and to control poaching, smuggling, and illegal trade in wildlife and its derivatives. The act was amended in January 2003, punishment and penalty for offences under the act have been made more stringent.

The Forest Conservation Act-1980

This act was enacted to help conserve the country's forest. It strictly restricts and regulates the reservation of forest or use of forest land for non-forest purposes without the prior approval of central government.

Public Liability Insurance Act 1991

It was enacted with the objectives to provide for damages to victims of an accident which occurs as a result of handling any hazardous substances. The Act applies to all owners associated with the production or handling of any hazardous chemicals.

The Biological Diversity Act-2002

The biological diversity act was born out of India's attempt to realize the objectives enshrined in the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992 which recognizes the sovereign rights of states to use their own biological resource. The act aims at the conservation of biological resources and associated knowledge as well as facilitating access to them in a sustainable manner. The national biodiversity authority in Chennai has been established for the purposes of implementing the objectives of the act.

Major environmental legislation:

The first federal environmental law is the River and the Harbors act of 1889. The clean water act revised much of the harbors act. The act made it a crime to introduce waste into navigable waters without a permit. The law also made it a misdemeanor to alter a waterway by filling it or excavating it. Other significant pieces of federal environmental legislation include. Clean Air Act, Clean Water

Act, comprehensive environmental response, compensation and Liability Act(CERCLA). Endangered species Act, National Environmental policy Act, Resource conservation and recovery Act. As environmental laws progressed lawmakers addressed the issue of standing. Individuals no longer need to be personally aggrieved in order to bring a claim to stop environmental contamination changes in laws have led to landmark legal actions like the scenic Hudson preservation conference. federal power commission which stopped a power plant from operating. The court ruled that a group of citizens have standing in court to challenge a development because of environmental concerns.

Sources of Environmental law and the Environmental protection Agency-

Environmental laws come from a number of places. Most of federal regulations come from the environmental protection agency (EPA) Title 40 of the code of federal regulations contains many environmental regulations created by the EPA. Decisions from the U.S. supreme court interpret EPA regulations broadly. One famous case affirming the EPA wide powers is Calvert cliffs coordinating committee V.U.S. Atomic energy commission. The EPA uses its office of enforcement and compliance assurance to enforce its regulations. U.S. fish and wildlife service, national park service, U.S. forest service, Bureau of land management.

Environmental Law is Administrative Law-

A great deal of environmental law enforcement takes place through administrative law. The EPA might investigate a violation and bring an administrative action to their own officials. Lawyers represent the people and corporations who are accused of violating rules. Those who are found responsible for violating the rules may appeal the decision to the courts. Most violations are a civil offense, but there are also criminal penalties for serious offenders.

International Agreements-

International regulations is a topic of international discussion and debate. International governments grapple with how to effectively regulate pollution and use of natural resources on an international scale. As environmental regulations can be a hot button topic among local, state, national governments, environmental regulations and the use of natural resources are controversial issues between governments. one of the first international summits on environmental issues was the 1972 United Nations conference on the human environment. The 1992 United Nations Earth Summit followed. The summit produced the Rio Declaration. In the Rio Declaration, signatory states said that humans should develop the Earth in a way that meets developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.

Conclusion-

Environmental laws are controversial. Lawmakers must debate the necessity fairness and cost – effectiveness of environmental regulations. Its often difficult to do cost benefit analysis of environmental regulations, because it can be difficult to calculate the cost of a regulation. People may have a great deal of disagreement about the benefits of regulation. Practicing environmental law requires a certain amount of diplomacy. You might have to speak to a local, municipal government about the benefits or dangers of regulation. You may be an international diplomat discussing the same issues with a foreign government. If you are representing a corporation, you need to be able is a critical legal skill. Environmental lawyers work in public and private. They gravitate to large law firms, and they work as in house counsel, but they may also represent individuals in small firm or solo practice. The EPA also needs lawyers to serve as administrative judges that hear allegations of rule violations. Environmental lawyers grapple with whether and how lawmakers should regulate the environment. When those decision are made, lawyers help their clients implement regulations in the best way possible. Lawyers for governments agencies and for individuals provide a critical public service in creating enforcing and challenging environmental laws and regulations thought the united states.

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Nutrient Analysis of Soil Collected from Pali village, Beed District Maharashtra India

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Abstract:

The physicochemical analysis of soil is based on different parameters like PH, Electrical conductivity (EC), Total organic carbon (OC), Available Nitrogen (N), Available phosphorous (P_2O_5), Available Potassium (K_2O), Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Sodium, Manganese, Zinc, Copper, Boron, Sulphate, etc. And microbial analysis of the soil Collected from Pali village, Beed District Maharashtra India This study leads us to the conclusion that the nutrients quality of soil Collected from Pali village, Beed District Maharashtra India Result shows that, the pH was found to be alkaline. The N, P, & K level was moderate in amount, and all the minor minerals were higher in amount. Among the microbes tested, the bacteria were found in higher concentration, followed by fungi and very less of actinomycetes was present. From the results it is concluded, that the soil contains sufficient organic carbon, nutrients, microbes essential for growth of the plant.

Key words: soil, Microbes, , EC, PH, Total organic carbon, P, N, K.

Introduction:

Soil is an uppermost layer of earth's crust and is a mixture of organic matter, minerals and organisms that together support life. [2] It is the consolidated mineral matter that has been subjected to, and influenced by genetic and environmental factors parent material, climate organism and topography all acting over a period of time. Soil differs from parent material in the morphological, physical chemical and biological properties. [3]. these microbes work in cognito to maintain ecological balance by active participation in biogeochemical cycling of nutrients in nature. [4] Physicochemical analysis of soil samples determines the quality of soils.

Objective:

The main objective of the soil-testing is to give farmers a service leading to better and more economic use of fertilizers and better soil management practices for increasing agricultural production

Hypothesis:

20% of the global land area under agricultural production is classified as 'degraded' causing substantial losses in net primary productivity, threatening our capacity to meet the urgent requirement to increase the yield and nutrient content of crops. Our understanding of the relationship between soil microbial function and crop quality are vital to supplying sufficient safe and nutritious food for all. The present work is undertaken to study Nutrient Analysis of Soil Collected from Pali village, Beed District Maharashtra India The physicochemical analysis of soil is based on different parameters like PH, electrical conductivity (EC), Total organic carbon (OC), Nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P_2O_5), Potassium (K_2O), Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Sodium, Manganese, Zinc, Copper, Boron, Sulphate, etc. And microbial analysis of the soil the study leads us to the conclusions of the nutrients quality of soil.

Material and Methods:

Soil sample collection

The soil samples were collected at a depth of 15cm to 20cm from Pali village, Beed District Maharashtra India was selected for the present study. The collected soil samples were removed and freed from stones and then saved. The saved sample (600gm) was packed and sealed in an airtight plastic cover and sent for nutrient analysis.

Analysis of soil nutrients:

The Physio-chemical properties of soil were determined by following an alternative analytical indigenous technology system developed by MCRC, IIT (M).

Microbial analysis:

Colony forming units measures the viable bacterial, fungal cells and actinomycetes. Microbiological analysis was performed by taking 1gm of the soil sample in 10ml to 15ml of sterile distilled water. 1ml of soil suspension was diluted serially and used for the analysis of bacteria, fungi,

actinomycetes. Nutrient agar, Potato dextrose agar, Starch casein agar was used for the isolation of bacteria, fungi, actinomycetes, respectively. The soil suspension prepared was shaken at room temperature using orbital shaker at 200 rpm for 1hr. 200µl of soil suspension was pipette and spread over agar plates (pH =7). A series of dilution of suspension from 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁸ were used for plating. All the plates were incubated for a period of 1-2 weeks. The microbes grown were streaked further and incubated for 1 week. Colony forming units per gram of soil was determined by dividing the number of colonies by the dilution factor.

Table-1 Normal Nutrient Values

Nutrient	low	medium	High
N (Kg/acre)	< 113	113 – 182	>182
P (Kg/acre)	< 18	18 – 36	>36
K (Kg/acre)	< 60	60 – 138	>138
OC (%)	< 0.75	0.75 – 1.5	>1.5
Mg (mg/Kg)	< 10	10 – 15	>15
Na (Kg/acre)	<18	18 – 31	>31
Iron (mg/Kg)	< 6	6 – 8	>8
Mn (mg/Kg)	< 1	1.2 – 2.5	>2.5
Cu (mg/Kg)	< 0.3	0.3 – 1	>1
Zn (mg/Kg)	< 0.5	0.5 - 1	>1
Sulphate 9mg/Kg)	0 - 10	10 – 15	>15
Ca (mg/Kg)	<300 (Deficient)	>300 (sufficient)	-
Boron (mg/Kg)	<0.5 (Deficient)	>0.5 (sufficient)	-
Molybdenum (mg/Kg)	<0.2(Dsfcient)	>0.2 (sufficient)	-

Table.2. Microbiological analysis

Sr. No.	Microbes Tested	CFU/gm
1	Bacteria	28 x10 ⁶
2	Fungi	13 x10 ⁴
3	Actinomycetes	1.8 x10 ³

Table 3 Soil Nutrient analysis

Sr. No.	Nutrient	Result
	PH	7.52
	EC	0.16
	N (Kg/acre)	132.5
	P (Kg/acre)	14.60
	K (Kg/acre)	116.66
	OC (%)	1.11
	Mg (mg/Kg)	170.80
	Na (Kg/acre)	126.33
	Iron (mg/Kg)	12.25
	Mn (mg/Kg)	9.98

	Cu (mg/Kg)	2.25
	Zn (mg/Kg)	1.30
	Sulphate 9mg/Kg)	15.40
	Ca (mg/Kg)	495.20
	Boron (mg/Kg)	0.4
	Total Mineral (Kg)	250.28

Result & Discussion:

Table 3 shows result of soil sample Collected from Pali village, Beed District Maharashtra India. Table.3. shows the results of soil nutrient analysis. The pH observed was 7.52. The observed electrolytic conductance was 0.16. The organic carbon content was 1.11%. The nitrogen content was 132.5 kg/acre. The phosphorus content was 14.60 kg/acre. The potassium content was 116.66 kg/acre. The calcium, magnesium, sodium content found was 495.20 mg/kg 170.80 mg/kg, 126.33 mg/kg. The iron content was found to be 12.25 mg/kg. The manganese, copper content was 9.98 mg/kg, 2.25 mg/kg. The sulfate content was 15.80 mg/kg. There boron content was found to be 0.4 mg/Kg On the whole the total mineral content of the soil calculated was 250.28 kg/acre. When compared to normal soil nutrients, the nitrogen, potassium content observed was medium, while the phosphorous was found to be low. The calcium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese content was high when compared to normal soil nutrient. Similar result was reported by [5] for calcium [6], [7], [8]. PH [4], Organic carbon [7], Iron [8], Sodium [3], Total minerals [6], Nitrogen [7], Electrolytic conductance [2], Phosphorus [7], Magnesium [7]

Microbiological analysis

The results of microbiological analysis are shown in Table 2 Colony forming units per gram of soil depicts the density of microbes isolated from the soil. The bacteria were found to be higher in the soil compared to fungi and the soil contains lower amount of actinomycets. Bacteria is the most abundant group of micro-organism in the soil and fungi in the soil is opportunistic i.e zymogenic and gets activated when other environmental factors are conducive, usually it will be present as free living organism or along with mycorrhiza of plant roots. The presence of bacteria, fungi shows species richness in the soil.

Conclusion:

Soil, a mixture of minerals, gases, liquids, microbe's organic matter which is essential for the growth of the plant. The health of the soil is a key factor in the maintenance of food security. The soil nutrient gets exchanged between organic matter, water, soil and these forms fundamental components of soil fertility. The obtained results of the present study shows, that the organic carbon, minerals, microbes was moderate in amount so as to maintain soil water holding capacity, fertility.

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Cyber Violence Against Children In Cyber Space And Preventive Mechanism

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Abstract:

Cyber violence against the children is one of the newest and most complex problem which is growing very fast in India. The development and use of internet now a days have positive as well as negative impact on all people including children. Some of the people involved the children to misuse the technology for illegal purposes. Today almost every child who is school going has used the internet. The main cyber violence against children in today's era is child pornography. This type of child violence is very difficult to detect due to the real-time nature and the lack of digital evidence left behind following the crime.

The law enforcement machinery is trying to find the solutions but the cyber criminals invent new problems. The need of the hour is to be more faster than the criminals. The law enforcement agencies should take a strong legal action as per the provisions of law against the persons involved in cyber violence against children.

Introduction

Human intelligence and endeavour brought great technological and information revolution in the world. Now a days, Information Technology has become a most valuable source for development which has affected all fields of social life around the world. Human beings also used the same technology for committing crimes. This new type of crime is known as "Cyber Crime" which has become an integral part of the society. Today cyber crimes have become a very serious threat to the information era. At present it is not easy to define cybercrime because a clear picture of the type of misuse of information technology is not final and new types of misuse and abuse are coming to light everyday¹. The cybercrime is classified into numerous varieties such as hacking, theft, cyber stalking, malicious software, child soliciting and abuse etc².

Cyber violence against children

Children are the newest victims of cyber criminals. Cyber criminals always target them by showing benefits of technology. When children get close to them by using this advanced technology they started to harass or to groom the children and they automatically unknowingly in the activities like, cyber bullying, cyber pornography, online grooming, etc. There are a large number of pedophiles exists on the internet. The number of pedophilic activities in India is constantly on rise, where children have been made target by these pedophiles.

Cyber violence denotes all the objectionable activities, misuse and abuse that are either conducted in the cyber through or against computer. Cyber violence against children have virtually no boundaries and may affect the every country in the world. Now with the development of the internet the regulation of cyber violence against children has become much more difficult. We may classify various cyber offences against children in the various categories i.e. cyber pornography, online grooming, cheating, cyber stalking, cyber bullying, hacking, online child trafficking, online extortion, online sexually harassment, violation if privacy, and so on³.

Protective Mechanism against the Cyber Violence of Children

Article 19 (1) of the Indian Constitution guarantees to all of its citizen Fundamental Right" right to freedom of speech and expression". This right is applicable to the actual world as well as virtual world i.e. Cyber world. The internet provides a platform where people are free to express their own ideas and expressions. So Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution is applicable to the internet also. Article 19(2) empowers the State to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with the foreign States, public order, decency, morality,..... Cyber offences against children can be covered under this provision of the Constitution⁴.

Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 gives protection against the cyber violence of children. Section 292 of the IPC deals with the sale, etc. of obscene book, etc. and if any person commits the offence then he shall be liable for the punishment of two years and fine for the first time and then five years and fine for the second time. Section 354-A of the IPC deals with punishment for cyber bullying up to three years or fine or both. Section 354- D provides for the

punishment for Cyber stalking i.e. up to three years and fine for the first conviction and up to five years and fine for the second or subsequent conviction⁵.

IT Act, 2000 is also known as the 'Cyber Law' of India. It is the prime legislation which deals with the sum of the cyber offences. Section 67 of the IT Act, 2000 deals with prevention of publishing or transmitted of information or material which is obscene in the electronic form. If any person commits offence u/s 67 then he is punishable on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to 5,00,000 and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and also with fine which may extend to 10,00,0 000⁶.

Section 67B of the Act aims to protect children from sexual predators and pedophiles. The activities and all the kinds of electronic content abetting child pornography are covered under the Section. Offensive activities are as follows⁷-

- publishing materials in the electronic form, which depicts children engaged in sexual implicit act or conduct;
- transmitting material in the electronic form, which depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act or conduct;
- causing to be published material in the electronic form, which depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act or conduct;
- causing to be transmitted material in the electronic form, which depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act or conduct.

All the aforesaid acts are made an offence under the Section 67B(a). Further, various activities concerning material in the electric form which depicts children in obscene or indecent or sexually explicit manner, have also been covered under the Ambit of Section 67B. These activities include the activities of creating text or digital images, collecting, seeking, browsing, downloading, advertising, promoting, exchanging or distributing such kind of child pornographic content. Further, even downloading child pornography and distributing the same have been brought within the Ambit of the offence under the Section 67B of the Amended IT Act, 2000. To target the activities of the pedophiles under the section 67B(c), it has been made an offence for anyone who cultivates, entices or induces for children to online relationship with one or more children or on asexually explicit act. If any person facilitate abusing children online, that has been made an offence under the Section 67B(d) on the amended Act. Further, if any person records in an electronic form, his own abuse or that of the others pertaining to sexually explicit act with children that has also been brought within the ambit of the penalty under the Section 67B(e). Under the Section 67B, the offence is punishable on the first conviction with imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to 5 years and fine which may extend to 10,00,0000 INR. In the event of any subsequent or second conviction, the accused could be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and also with fine, which may extend to 10 lakh⁸.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is a special Law which protect the children from various offences like sexual assaults, sexual harassment, and pornography. Section 13, 14 and 15 of the Act mainly deals with the issue of child pornography. Section 14 and Section 15 deals with the penal provisions for using the child for pornographic purposes and for storage of pornographic material involving child. Section 28 of the POSCO Act deals with the establishment of Special Courts for providing the speedy trial of offences registered under the Act⁹. POSCO e-box is an easy and direct medium under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 through which child victims of cyber violence can lodge their complaints. Considering the seriousness of this growing problem the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has now enhanced the scope of POSCO e-box to handle the offences like cyber bullying, cyber stalking, morphing of images and child pornography¹⁰.

Role of Judiciary

The Supreme Court opined that the concept of obscenity would differ from country to country and from society to society on the standard of morals¹¹. In one case the court said that the concept of obscenity is moulded to a great extent by the social outlook of the people who are generally expected to read the books¹². The Supreme Court in the famous Bandit Queen Case held that the film shows the consequences of a social evil, it is necessary, much show that evil¹³. The Supreme Court said that the

Censor Board must see that the movies convey the values of life and then they can play important role in serving the interest of the society¹⁴. Recent Indian incidents revolving around cyber pornography include the Air force Bal Bharti School case in this case the Supreme Court held that the purpose of the law would be served not by determining the boy but by rehabilitating him¹⁵. In another incident, in Mumbai a Swiss couple would gather slum children and then would force them to appear for obscene photographs. They would then upload the photographs to websites specially designed for pedophiles. Mumbai police arrested the couples for pornography¹⁶. The test of obscenity has been approved and applied by the S. C. And it said that this test should not be discarded as it helps the Courts in distinguishing between that which is artistic and which is obscene¹⁷.

Conclusion

Cyber violence against children are a very serious threat for the time to come and it pose one of the most difficult challenges before the society and law enforcement machinery. These crimes have virtually no boundaries and may adversely affect every country in the world. There are various factors responsible for that children involved in such activities. the government must enact legislations aimed at not only regulating it but also to implement for prevention of cyber violence against children. To prevent the cyber offences against the children there is a need to strengthen the IT Act. People also need to be careful when they deal with the electronic material. It is necessary to educate the children for the safe use on these devices.

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Physical and Human Dimensions of Environment, Climate Change And Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

In this research paper we will be discussing about the environmental conditions of the Earth at present, the physical and human dimensions of environment and climate change, greenhouse effects and it's causes, impact of climate change and its dimensions on the mother nature and ultimately on humans as well, Sustainable Development – it's meaning, importance, goals and exactly how to put this idea of sustainable development into practice have been discussed in the paper.

Keywords – Environment, Climate Change, Global Warming, Greenhouse Gases, Physical Dimension, Sustainable Development.

Introduction :

India is a developing country and for the sake of the development numerous steps are taken to enhance the use of technology in almost every sector, every part of the human's day-to-day life. While doing so, the most crucial and the vital part of our life has not taken into consideration at all which is none other than our mother nature. As a human being we always fail that- damaging the environment will ultimately affect the human health and the entire ecological cycle. The more we will ignore this fact, worsen and worsen will be the situation the future.

Till lately, spontaneous elements have been the origin of this breakdown. Natural effects on the climate comprise volcanic emission, changes in the path of the earth and transfer in the earth's crust. Although, since the Industrial Revolution, the global temperature has grown at a much speedy rate. By igniting fossil fuels and swapping how we utilize the land, human venture has rapidly flattered the main root of changes to our climate.

The effect of climate change comprises heating temperatures, changes in rainfall, increment in the frequency of several utmost weather affairs and rising sea levels. These effects endanger our fitness by influencing the food we eat, the water we drink, the air we breath and the weather we incident.

Natural affairs and human ventures are thought to be the leading donators in enlarging global temperatures. Outrush of carbon dioxide caused by our use of fossil energy will change the climate and the temperature is found to be increase by 2°C to 6°C in year 2100 which is an enormous increase from our present average temperature of 1.7°C This may source enormous changes to our advancement, both constructive and destructive, but the complete effect on our society presently is extremely undetermined. Because of global warming, climate change in today's structure in warning to the endurance of humanity. That's why without hampering the development of the country we should try to protect our environment and therefore, 'Sustainable Development' is need of the hour very badly at present. Furthermore we will be discussing about physical and human dimensions of environment and climate change and how to put into practice the idea of sustainable development.

Discussion

First of all, let's know what exactly 'Dimensions' in this context means- The dimensions discuss the weakness of environmental and biophysical systems and their distinct purposes under a dangerous state, to suffer destruction and declination. Evaluating the environmental dimension is frequently failed to look after, due to insufficiency of realization on sources of environmental deterioration. Although, the environmental dimension requires to encounter more observation, as it may furnish certain perception to continuing consequences of climate change.

Environment: -

Environmental Dimensions is categorized into two vital types- Physical and Human.

Physical Dimension of Environment –

Physical dimensions of environment comprise of inert or inanimate constituents namely land, air and water. These are called Lithosphere, Atmosphere and Hydrosphere.

It witnessed the spontaneous activities of the earth, namely climate, soil, water, land, air, etc.

Sectors of physical dimension comprises-

1. Geomorphology- shape of earth's surface

2. Glaciology- glacier and ice sheets
3. Hydrology- the earth's water
4. Pedology- the earth's soil
5. Biogeography- how the species are distributed

Human Dimensions of Environment –

The term human dimension implies how and why human worth spontaneous assets, how humans need funds or resources controlled and how humans influence or are influenced by natural resources regulation decisions. Human dimensions explore attempt to recognize human attributes and methods to assimilate that understanding into management organizing and measures. It includes diversity of proposals and operations comprising aesthetic, communal and profitable merits; single and communal conduct; census; legitimate and governmental skeleton of management; communication and education and decision-making activities of management, all interrelated to the environment and ecological cycle.

However, ventures including deforestation and energy utilization, are regulated by population extension, profitable and technological evolution, aesthetic forces, values and faiths and the interconnections between all these impelling causes. These impelling causes are accountable for considerable expansion in aerial congregations of such gases as carbon dioxide and methane. These increments are mainly related with the per head utilization of fossil fuels and widening of the human population; deforestation and manufacture of cement, livestock and rice for human utilization; discarding of wastes of human accommodation in landfills; and expanded utilization of fertilizers and commercial and agricultural chemicals. Human dimensions not only influence the environment but also influences the wider communal, governmental and economic procedures that mount human interconnections with the environment.

Investigation on human dimension assist us in grasping how human ventures direct greenhouse gases outrushes, geographical air standards and adaptation in earthly environment; forecasting the ventures that operated those alteration; examining the methods that societies direct environmental assets. This research on environment constructs fundamental comprehension of human environment interconnections and ultimately opting for sustainable development.

Climate Change: -

Climate change is a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have add up to define earth's local, regional and global climate. These comprises of warming temperatures and changes in rainfall, also the consequence of earth's warming including,

Stand up sea levels

Contracting mountain glaciers

Ice melting rapidly than accustomed

Changes in flower and plant blossom time

Earth's climate has continually been changing- even long before humans came into the picture. Nevertheless, scientists have noticed uncommon changes lately.

Climate change i.e., temperature variation is due to mixture of physical and human dimensions.

(a) Physical Dimensions of Climate Change :-

Physical causes of global warming and cooling comprises: -

- Diversions in Sun's energy- sunspots ventures elevate global temperature
 - Volcanic emissions- huge amount of volcanic dust in the atmosphere guard the earth from approaching warmth, decreasing global temperature
 - Changing oceanic motion including the regular warming and cooling of sectors of the tropical Pacific Ocean
 - Huge amount of methane gas is released due to melting of permafrost in cold deserts
- These physical dimensions of universal temperature change have all the time lined and have been accountable for the changing heating and cooling rotation of the earth's temperature.

(b) Human Dimensions of Climate Change :-

Human origins of global warming have been in the reports a lot in contemporary years. Human components are the consequence of increasing population and economic developments.

- Aflaming of fossil fuels for conveyance, industry, manufacturing carbon dioxide
- Global deforestation which manufactures carbon dioxide

- Car exhausts, nitrogen fertilizers and power stations manufacturing nitrous oxides
- CFCs consists in refrigerators, air coolers and aerosols
- Methane manufactured from rice fields and landfill areas

The leading greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. They have rooted an intensified greenhouse effect. These gases hold on additional warmth in the atmosphere than would normally be the occurrence. Of course, additional of the warmth from the sun would be threw back into the space.

Sustainable Development: -

Sustainable Development encounters the requirements of the present without compromising the capacity of future age to encounter their own requirements. It centres on the development of inventive technologies while keeping the environment shielded. Comprehending sustainable development and its objective is the initial stride to learn. What we can do to make it take place. There are numerous enterprises so far laid hold of, but however numerous barriers to sustainable development that have to be control.

Objectives of Sustainable Development –

- To reduce the consumption of natural resources when generating new evolution
- To generate an evolution that can be continued and comforted without giving rise to further injury to the environment
- To issue techniques for furnishing subsisting evolutions to make the environmentally friendly provisions and projects
- To issue virtuous and sterilized water and to direct the standard and feasibility of water resources over the earth
- To sanction estimate to reasonable virtuous energy. It centres in developing and enlarging renewable energy resources

Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Green Space, Crop Rotation are some of the examples of sustainable development.

Factors to be noticed before and while taking steps towards Sustainable Development: -

1. Recognizing the social factors of environmentally remarkable utilization –
Firstly, we need to focus on the needs and demands of society and then we should start thinking of the environmentally friendly solution to fulfil that demand.
2. Recognizing the origin and procedure of technological change –
We must recognize the decrease in the factors of adoption of environmental technologies and start adopting alternative policies to reach the demands of the technologies.
3. Compelling climate change estimation and forecast geographically applicable –
In the era of new development of forecasting, the space between environment mainly climate change and social change must be filled in order to improve communication and warning systems to avoid further social and environmental loss.
4. Estimating social and environmental shocks –
Social and environmental shocks must be surveyed to elucidate the outcomes of crucial shocks. We should recognize the human ventures that change their prospect and should know how communication and risk regulation can assist in answering shocks.
5. Recognizing land use dynamics and human relocation –
We should inspect the land use change at geographical and international areas, as they alter ecology, cycling of substances and human results of environmental change.
6. Upgrading techniques for decision-making about global change –
We should enhance the ways of guessing non-market worth of environmental resources, installing these worth in national accounts and moving further for sustainable development so as to bring conventional survey jointly with judgements and thus better encounter the requirements of decision-making participants.
7. Upgrading geographic links to current social, economic and health data –
We should always link the environmental i.e., geographical data with the social data. By doing so, we can be able to meet the needs of society and the increasing technological innovations without hampering the environment.

Conclusion –

As we have seen that environment is affected since before human's creation due to natural causes, but it is severely affected by humans because of the technologies and innovations for the further development and for fulfilling the present demands. Although these demands are valid at their place as 'change is the rule of destiny', we should always opt for changes in every stage of our life.

Climate Change due to global warming caused by greenhouse gases are severely damaging the environment. To reduce the emissions of such gases and to use the technologies without disturbing environment, the only thing that is suitable is 'Sustainable Development'. For instance, we should use renewable energy like solar energy rather than electrical energy to fulfil our day-today requirements. This is one of the applications of sustainable development.

Sustainable development mentions to the stability between the utilization of obtainable resources and the capability of social structure to encounter the requirements of current and further age. Thus, continuing the earth's ability to make sure standard of living not only for each and every human being but also for any of its yet-expected future residents. In this regard, sustainable development conducts a new positive sight of global development positioning a prominence on new economic and technological development plans, which have to encounter the progressively meticulous profitable, as well as environmental basis. Economic venture shave to be feasible, which means the planet Earth with its prospects, must not be deteriorated by the people presently living in it. Last but not the least, sustainable development is one of the ecological natures. If nature is a worth in itself, then each and feature of economic venture that interrupts the prosperity of resources is intolerable.

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Physico-chemical studies of Benitura Dam of Murum, District Osmanabad

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Abstract:

Ground water is one of the predominant source of drinking and other related requirements. It has the most exploited natural system due to over increasing demand of man for food, cloths, industrialization, enormous growth of population and agriculture. The drinking water quality was analyzed in all season. The water quality parameters such as Electrical conductivity, T.D.S, Hardness, Calcium, Mg, sodium, alkalinity, Chloride and Sulphate were analyzed. The water sample collected from 12 stations. One result was compared with water quality standards of WHO, ICMR indicated that it is not suitable for drinking. So, the water needs treatment before human consumption-

Keywords: Water quality, Physiochemical parameter, Water pollution,

Introduction:

Benitura Dam is situated in southern part of Osmanabad district of Omerga Tehsil. This study area is the famous commercial and educational center. The people depend upon the groundwater as well as surface water for drinking domestic, livestock and agricultural purposes. More than 40 % of the drinking water supply to this area from ground water. An important aspect of urbanization is the increase in demand and creation of potential with the possibility of population of ground water. The water quality was analyzed in the distribution system in entire study area.

Material and Methods:

The present study, three sampling stations namely A, B and C were selected from the Benitura Dam. The water samples were collected once in a month from January 2018 to Dec.2018 at selecting three stations all parameters were analyzed in the laboratory according to the methods suggested by APHA (1985) and Trivedi &Goyal (1986).

Result and Discussion:

The data for various Physio-chemical parameters of BenituraDam, Murum, after monthly observation station A, B, and C during the period of from June 2017 to May 2018 were presented in the Table1

Table-1. Monthly variation in Physio-chemical parameter

Parameter	Air Temp.			Water Temp.			Total solid			P ^H		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
January 2020	27	27	27	24	25	25	300	295	280	7.2	7.2	7.1
February	29	29	29	24	24	24	320	310	315	7.3	7.2	7.3
March	33	33	34	32	32	32	330	328	320	8.4	8.0	8.2
April	36	35	36	33	33	33	350	340	342	8.6	8.4	8.4
May	38	38	38	34	34	34	360	370	365	8.1	8.2	8.0
June	34	34	34	30	30	30	385	380	382	7.9	7.9	7.8
July	29	29	28	27	27	27	400	390	395	7.5	7.6	7.4
Aug.	28	28	27	26	26	26	414	410	408	7.4	7.4	7.3
Sept.	30	30	30	27	27	27	420	415	418	7.2	7.1	7.2
Oct.	31	31	31	25	25	25	416	410	408	7.4	7.2	7.0
Nov.	29	29	28	24	24	24	390	370	380	7.7	7.7	7.1
Dec.2020	24	24	25	23	23	23	350	345	340	7.0	7.0	7.0
Parameter	Calcium			Chloride			Total Hardness					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C			
January 2020	58	58	60	355	365	372	160	166	162			
February	120	77	78	451	485	470	178	180	182			
March	74	75	76	365	372	392	182	185	187			
April	75	105	80	324	335	348	185	187	190			
May	68	70	65	412	400	432	188	190	194			
June	62	64	60	435	410	422	175	178	180			
July	46	48	47	398	405	419	168	166	167			
Aug.	48	49	90	386	395	427	162	164	160			
Sept.	50	53	52	379	390	465	154	156	154			

Oct.	62	55	54	412	456	498	142	146	144
Nov.	55	58	56	421	445	467	140	140	146
Dec.2020	57	60	58	399	415	429	142	146	148
Parameter	D O			BOD			TDS		
Station	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
January 2020	9.34	9.22	9.29	7	7.3	7.3	245	270	310
February	9.25	9.27	9.23	7.2	7.5	8	265	285	345
March	9.24	9.23	9.29	8	8.5	9	233	250	280
April	9.25	9.26	9.25	9.5	10	10.5	265	215	200
May	9.26	9.28	9.21	10.5	10.6	11	325	290	305
June	9.25	9.24	9.24	6	6.5	7	347	352	545
July	9.27	9.29	9.25	5	5.5	6	365	370	415
Aug.	9.28	9.23	9.26	5.5	6	5.5	490	510	620
Sept.	9.32	9.29	9.34	4.8	4.7	4.6	432	416	585
Oct.	9.31	9.25	9.25	3.5	3.6	3.6	412	440	465
Nov.	9.24	9.21	9.24	4	4.2	4.1	365	390	426
Dec.2020	9.26	9.24	9.25	4.5	4.7	4.6	398	425	455

Air temperature:

It is one important physical parameter which directly influence some chemical reactions in aquatic ecosystems. In the present investigation the air temperature of study area was within range of 24 °C to 38°C. The pattern of temperature fluctuations also observed by Sedamkar and Angadi (2003) from water bodies.

Total Solid:

In this investigation total solids were found to be in the range of 280 to 420mg/L .The maximum total solid were found in the month of September in each sites and minimum in the month of January to all in the station.

PH:

PH indicate the acidic or the alkaline nature of Water. It is affected by environmental factors the PH value of Benitura dam varied from 7.0 to 8.6 High concentration of PH recorded during the summer at station A, B, and C. The observation is supported by similar studies by Prapurna and Shashikant (2002).

Chloride:

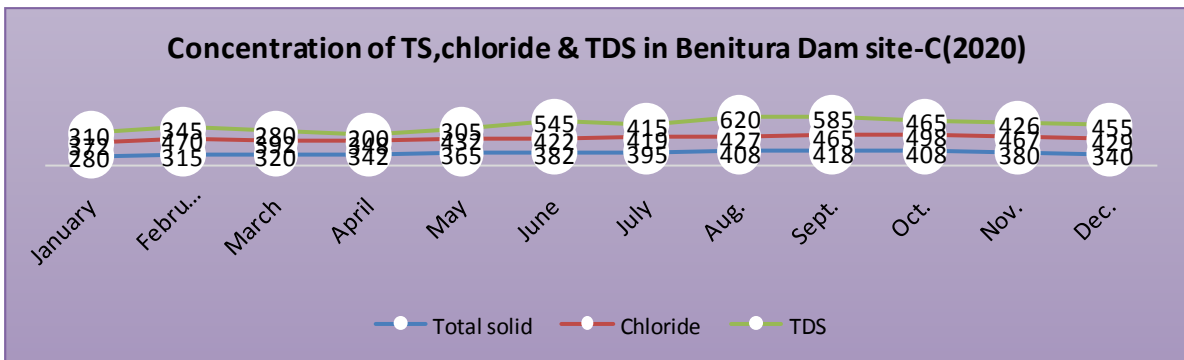
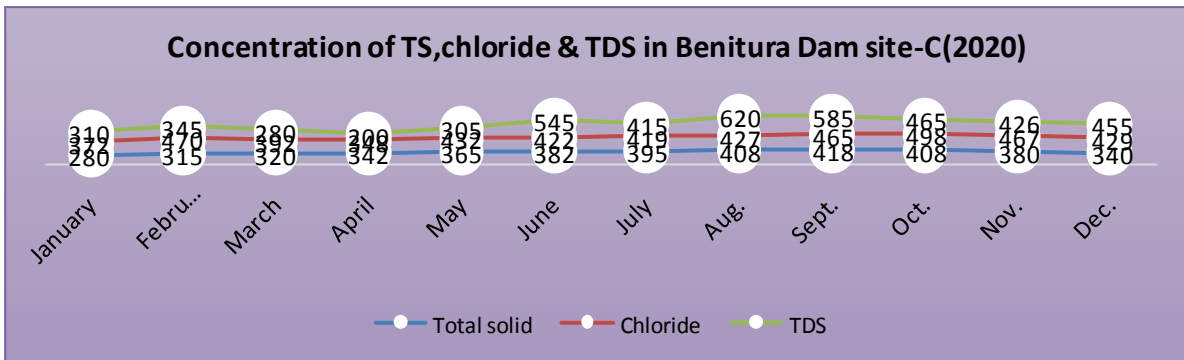
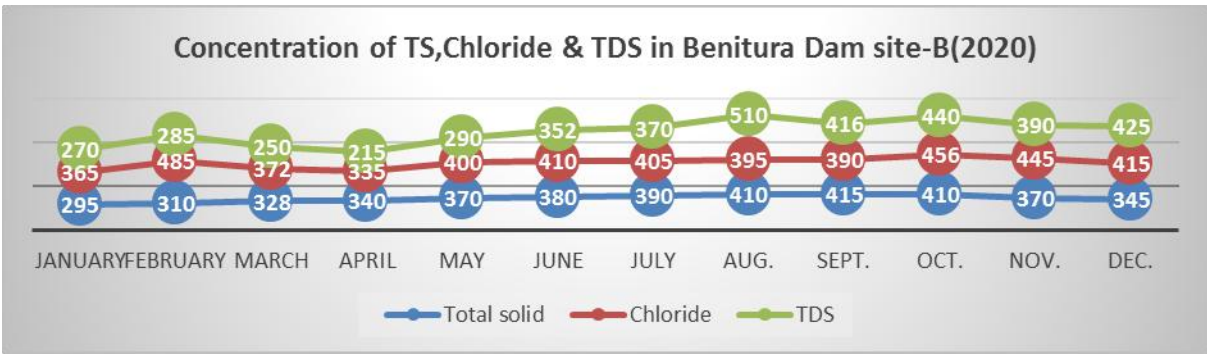
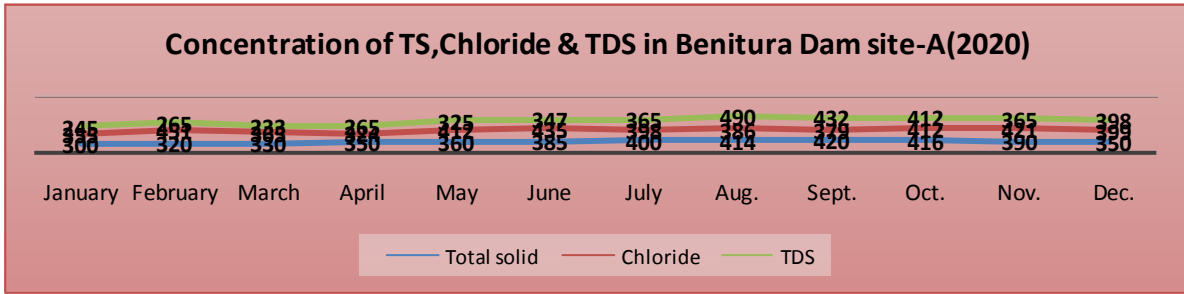
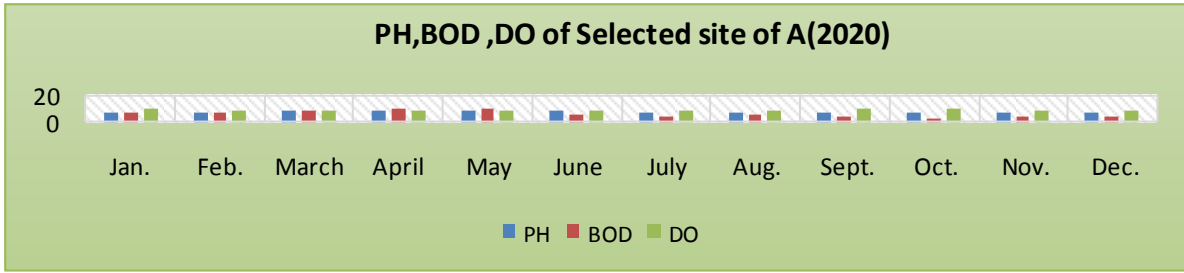
Chloride is a natural substance present in all potable water as well as savage effluents as metallic salt. High chloride iron concentration indicate organic pollution in the water. The chloride concentration in most of the water samples were higher than highest desirable level 200 mg/L by ICMR. Invested chloride values ranges from 324 to 498 mg/L from three sample of Benitura Dam.

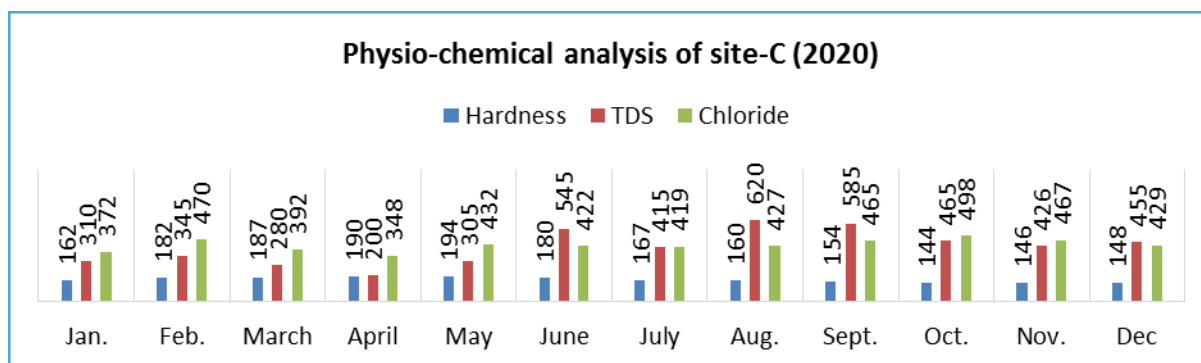
Total Hardness:

Total hardness is an important parameter of water quality. Calcium and Magnesium are the, principle cations responsible for hardness in present study values of Total hardness varied in between 140 to 194 Mg/L in 1991. These result exceed the limit set by WHO (150 Mg/L) Thus the water is very hard water and not suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Permissible quality is 1500 mg/L (WHO, 1984)² and recommended level of TDS (275-1038 Mg/L) for the protection of aquatic life (USEPA, 1975)³. Irrigation and domestics use. The amount of TDS ranged between 275 to 1038 mg/ Observed calcium ranges from 46 to 120mg/L from Benitura Dam during the study period of January 2020 to December 2020

Dissolved Oxygen (DO):

DO is one of the most important parameter in assessing water quality and understanding the physical and biological process prevailing in the water. DO is an aquatic ecosystem bring out various biochemical changes and it influenced on metabolic activities on organism. The DO of collected of water samples is about 9.21 to 9.34 mg/L.





Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD):

BOD is the measure of degradable organic matter present in water can be defined as the amount of Oxygen required by the microorganism in stabilizing the biological degradable organic matter under aerobic condition .BOD values varied were maximum during summer and minimum during winter (3.5 to 10.5 mg/L) Similar result have been reported by Varghese (1992)

TDS:

The quality of drinking water in the study area has been deteriorating indicted by the presence of high concentration of hardness, TDS Ca, and Mg, in Aloor water tank. Hence there is an urgent need to take steps for protection of this valuable source. High concentration of TDS observed in month of May in sample A, B, and C location.

Conclusion:

The result revealed that there were significant monthly variation in some Physiochemical parameters and most of the parameters are within permissible limit when compared with WHO.High concentration of TDS observed in month of May in sample A, B, and C location.Total hardness varied in between 140 to 194 Mg/L in 2020. These result exceed the limit set by WHO (150 Mg/L) Thus the water is very hard water and not suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

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Maharashtra-Rural Development Impact on upcoming young small business in Milk Industries

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Abstract:

Maharashtra's economy is primarily agricultural and agricultures basis processing of small business units in rural areas. Agriculture and small processing unit are major occupation of the people in Maharashtra. Mostly Maharashtra state farmers produced both food and cash crops are grown in these State. Recently all facilities, services and advanced technology are available in rural area. It's Success of the central and all State government role of providing best infrastructure in every rural area and stability or economically development in rural sectors of Milk industry has faced many changes after globalization.

NABARD promoting modern dairy farms for the purpose a production of clean milk and maintained standard good quality of milk with the help of quality parameters cell counting before the production of raw material as a milk; Commercial dairy farmers to improve genetics.

New entrepreneurs to develop platforms to facilitate genetics to local many farmers through cattle sale for commercial farms. Today's all rural area milk industries in Maharashtra are well developed and day by day growth and new improvement and advanced technology accepted. It is a success of milk industries every persons, all financial institutions, NABARD, Central and State government funding policy, various schemes applicable in rural area.

Introduction:

A dairy is a business enterprise established for the harvesting or processing (or both) of animal milk – mostly from cows or buffaloes, but also from goats, sheep, horses, or camels – for human consumption. A dairy is typically located on a dedicated dairy farm or in a section of a multi-purpose farm (mixed farm) that is concerned with the harvesting of milk.

Dairy industry has history for more than a century. This industry has faced many changes. After globalization in year 1991, it has required to adopt more change in its systems and procedures. The industry requires taking more efforts for adopting modern technology in which automation and computerization has been resorted. Dairy sector is not an exception to this change. Almost all the industries have computerized their network and some of them are also offering services.

Cooperative dairies and private sectors dairies are also processing milk. Rural development is the most important factors in milk industries of the Maharashtra. In small business personas individually milk collection activity easily handled in rural areas no any other processing activity of milk. After collecting all milk supply to urban or rural areas milk industries. All Milk Industries working on the basic of milk raw material available then processing of various products like cheese, butter milk, milk powder, ice-cream, butter are lunch in market in brand name of industrial product.

Recently high demand of agricultural based business, processing of agricultural raw material, and organic product. In Maharashtra no of milk industries are available in privet sector as well as co operative sectors. In this industries mostly running in rural area because target of centralization of business market in rural area. Recently rural area is well developed infrastructure or services available. India's milk output has more than doubled in the last 15 years.

Recently high demand of agricultural biased business, processing, organic product as well as easily available of raw material and Clemet most important and government available various facilities ,funding, grand provided loan provided and Income tax, customs duty benefits received to all rural industries new unit or plant registered under special Economic Zone. Government start SEZ (Special Economic Zone) project attracted old stabled business and invested his finance or capital in rural area. Urban industries start new production in rural area ,his persons working facility available, to maintain government GDP rate and stability of economically development in Indian market.

New enterprisers Attract rural area and more than youngest small business newly entry of market. All Indian states are well developed in urban area. Recently all facilities, services and advanced technology are available in rural area. It is success of the central and all State government role of providing best infrastructure in every state including rural area and stability or economically development in rural sectors. In the India milk product is heavy demand because its benefit to human

health like proteins useful to children, women, peasants, players, senior citizens and heavy physical working persons need of milk. Milk product life is very limited time after milk processing to produce various milk product and maintained long time and more benefits to human health i.e. cheese, butter milk, milk powder, ice-cream, butter provides high proteins to children's.

Rural area collection of milk from poor persons (farmers) and his supported to financial activity with the help of completed his basic needs. But many persons vive milk business and maintain management of cows or buffaloes, got farming intestinally he received more financial stability and growth of finance. Government provided supported to the poor persons, loan provided for lower rate of interest and various facilities providing, as per Ref. No. NB.TSD.1660 / VCF-4 / 2010-11 Circular No. 186 /TSD - 03 / 2010 provided Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme under Capital benefits of subsidy - 25% of outlay and (33.33 % for SC and ST) entrepreneurs .Bank has to sanction at that time release the first installment and then apply to NABARD for sanction and release of eligible subsidy. No repayment to NABARD. Back ended capital subsidy adjusted at the end off.

In this industries milk demand of rural and urban area satisfactorily completed. Many persons individually collection of milk in rural area and supply to milk industries in privet sector or co operative sectors.In these industries large number of customers and suppliers are available. To maintain supply chain process in milk industries like local level, state level, national level and international level. It's most important role of marketing management, Production manager, Human resource manager, supply chain system manager, Advertising manager and most important role of Finance manager because in this all activity financial demand and working process smoothly running control finance department.

Recently all milk industries business used advanced technology, high qualified persons are working and used his knowledge and innovative ides and milk industries separately maintain research and development department. Various milk product launches in local market as well as national and international market. International market captured to branded product and help to Indian government as a foreign currency received. Identified target customer group and study of his status then attract to the benefit of packaging strategy, and with the help of advertisement in maintain status, fevers choose customers like children identified of customers, maintained best quality of milk products and his demand satisfactorily completed. Benefit of milk industry goodwill increased and brand identified for Indian market and international market for all producing milk goods.

All business people intentions to stability of his business and take more advantages to use for advanced technology and various software, brake or shortly small chain system maintain and price maintained and completed demand of our product at various levels. Maharashtra Agro-Processing and Agri-Marketing Promotion Policy State government announced a Package Scheme under a Maharashtra state industrial policy, 2017.

In this year2020 high demand to milk and milk production at the time of covid-19.In that time collection of milk and supply to maintained fulfilled demand of urban area. Covid-19 (lockdown) time milk industries face out many problems, supply chain system stooped and strongly Rules are applicable to central as well as state government in internal level. But milk supply lockdown time taking heavy risk and collection of milk and supply to nearest urban and rural area and satisfied his persons basic milk demand completed.After unlock step by step re opening all industries and step by step production /Processing start for milk industries. More precautions tuck and maintain management system at that time of handling milk and at that time of milk production processing most important role of human resource management to all working processing units' workers heath precautions are important and due to all facility provided to all milk industries.

Most important finance factor of milk industries of the accounts recording with the help of available advanced level of financial software used in these industries. Financial expenses are control in every level of all production process, to control wastage of raw material at that time of production. Saving money and utilized return of earning as well as growth of bossiness, new product line start, and expansion of business are possible. Financial analysis, audit, managerial decisions, export business decisions and government tax policy, pay direct tax as well as indirect tax, maintain price in market and attract more and more customers recorded our milk product demand.

Indian Union Budget 2021-22: Focus on a new milk revolution the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).Indian government's focus on the reforming the agricultural sectors.

Mass migration of labor from agriculture to manufacturing or services path by the western countries successfully applied in last 2 centuries or more recently by China. This type of working process applied in India as a basic level starting in this year. Our country poor marginal farmers to face out many problems in agricultural so middle class track have been articulated through the path of domestic consumption and self reliance (Atma-Nirbhar Bharat) – a path for becoming a stronger Agro-export nation. Dairy one of the most successful agricultural commodities and engaged a large farmers and farmer to gets a reasonably high share of the end consumer price coming to him. But large part of the focus during the milk revolution initiated in the 70s and 80s was on the distribution of milk from the rural to the urban .We achieve growth in the total output of milk but have largely as per cattle productivity.

Conclusions:

Cooperative and privet sector milk industries useful of work in rural area. In this people provide economically stability. Urban area heavy milk demand satisfactory completed rural milk industries. Milk industries supported to growth of Indian economy and development of urban area. New research in production process helps with the advanced technology and well educated skill employees in these industries. All urban people to change the mind set of rural area. Rural area provided all government facility (NABARD), funding, loan facility are benefit to development and stability of rural new young small business or upcoming business units. Day by day new product, processing units are up coming in rural area all rural area developed means all Maharashtra are financial stabled and growth of industrial sectors & states increased.

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- 2: Ref. No. NB.TSD.1660 / VCF-4 / 2010-11 Circular No. 186 /TSD - 03 / 2010
- 3: Indian Union Budget 2021-22
- 4: GR Maharashtra: Dairies concerned over milk supply shortage; procurement prices to rise

Inhabited Villages of Market Centers in Yavatmal District: A Geographical Study

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Abstract:

Marketing geography describes the various facts of retailing as aspect of geography which is concerned with territory economic activities and especially the distributive trades. The distribution of market centers is influenced by different physical and cultural factors. rural economy market plays a vital role in the interactions and exchanging the local products through certain norms where 'system of rural market serves as the nodal points for the collection and distribution of large range of goods and services of both local and external origin' Therefore attempt is made here to analyze spatial distribution of market centers in Yavatmal District. The paper is based on secondary data. To analyze spatial distribution of market centers Statistical techniques i.e. mean and Standard Deviation has been utilized. The study reveals that there is great influence of geographical factors on distribution of market centers in Yavatmal District.

Key Words: Inhabited Villages, of Market centers.

Introduction:

"Marketing Geography describes the various facts of retailing as aspect of geography which is concerned with territory economic activities and especially the distributive trades" (Davies, 1976).

Geographers are mainly concerned with the spatial distribution of geographical phenomena. The distribution of market centers is influenced by different physical and cultural factors. Each factor has its own influence and affects directly or indirectly on the distribution of market centers (Pawar & Lokhande 2000). There is a great variation also in the distribution of market centers at tahsil level e.g. there are 20 market centers in Ner tahsil while they are only 04 in each of Maregaon, Zari-jamni and Wani tahsils. The correlation between number of market centers and area, inhabited villages and population etc. may give a more realistic picture (Gharpure & Pawar, 1919).

Objectives:

The main objective of the present study is to analyze the Inhabited Villages of Market centers in Yavatmal district.

Data Base and Methodology:

The present research work of spatial distribution market centers has been based secondary data. To fulfill the objective the data regarding number of markets area has been collected from socio-economic reviews and district statistical abstract of Yavatmal district for the year of 2010. After collection of the data, the data is processed to analyze spatial distribution of market centers the density of market center per 100 km² the markets per 100 habitation villages and markets per 10,000 population has been calculated then on the basis of mean and standard deviation the tahsils of Yavatmal district are grouped into four categories on the basis of these statistical techniques the conclusions are drawn.

Study Area:

The Yavatmal district is located South-western part of Vidharbha and South- eastern part of Maharashtra state. The absolute location of district is 19°26' to 20°42' north latitude and 77°18' to 79°28' east longitudes. The total geographical area of district is 13584 square kilometers, which constitutes 4.50 percent of the total area of the Maharashtra state. The district has hot and dry climate with average annual rainfall is 970 MM., as per 2001 Census, Yavatmal district has 24,58,272 population for administrative purpose the district is divided into 16 tahsils. The percentage of cultivation and agricultural labours is 54.5 and 27.6 to total workers indicates that agricultural is the main occupation of the district.

Discussion

Tahsil-wise inhabited villages:

The District as a whole has 173 Market centers in 2010, but inhabited villages distribution of market centers various from tahsil to tahsil on the basis of mean and standard deviation the tahsil of Yavatmal District is categorized into four categories.

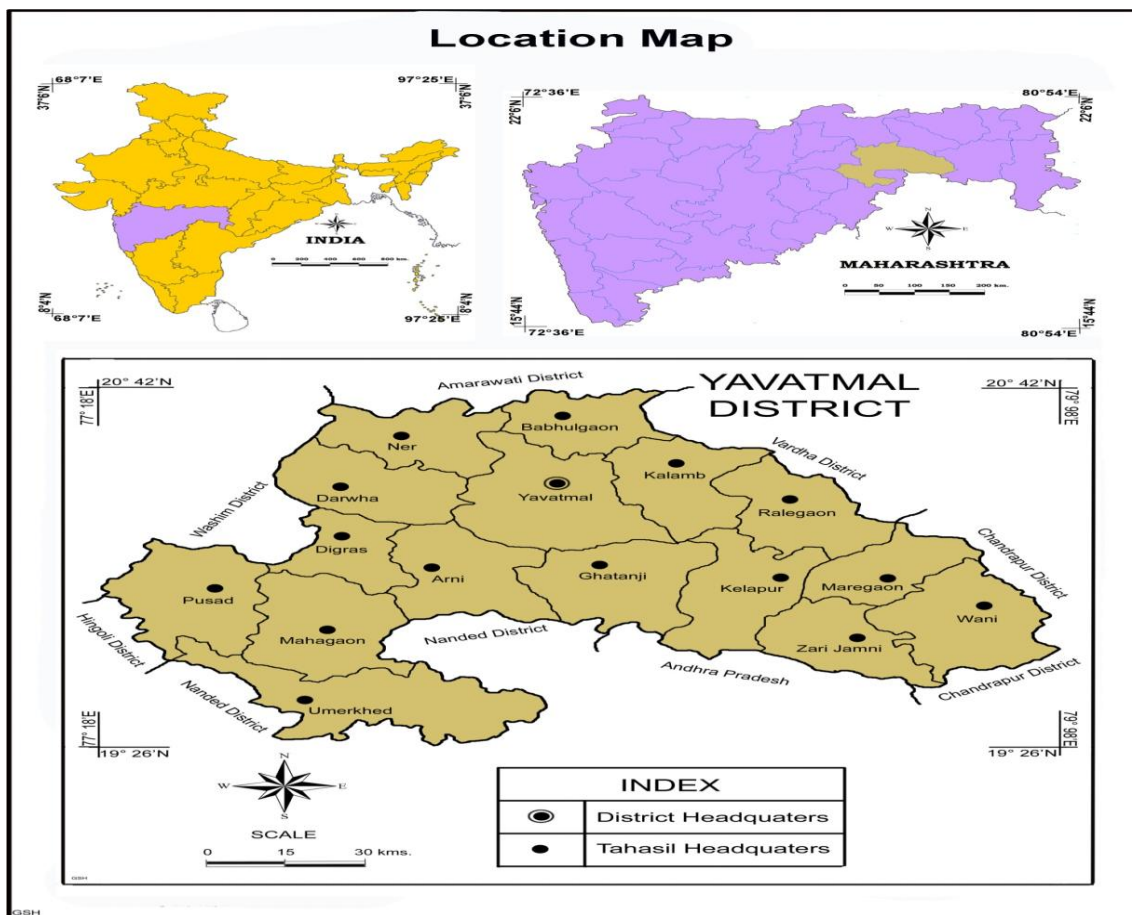


Table-1: Distributional Of Market Centers in Yavatmal District

Tahsils	Number of Market Centers	Inhabited Villages
Ner	20	94
Babulgaon	17	106
Kalamb	16	126
Yavatmal	14	127
Darwha	18	131
Digras	5	77
Pusad	11	177
Umarkhed	8	125
Mahagaon	13	111
Arni	5	105
Ghatanji	11	105
Kelapur	10	124
Ralegaon	13	110
Maregaon	4	95
Zari-Jamni	4	104
Wani	4	139
District	173	1856
Mean	10.81	116
SD	5.39	8.15

Source: - Compiled By Researcher On The Basis Of Socio Economic Review & District Statistical Abstract Of Yavatmal District 2010.

Tahsils of low number of inhabited villages:

The tahsils which have numbers of inhabited villages below mean minus1 standard deviation are included in this category. The table indicates that low number of inhabited villages are recorded in Ner, Babulgaon, Digras, Arni, Ghatanji, Maregon and Zari - Jamni, tahsils in 2010, due to the rugged topography and forested area which resulted into lower development of transportation and low agricultural production.

Tahsils of medium number of inhabited villages:

The Tahsils which have numbers of inhabited villages in between above mean minus1Standard deviation to mean are included in this category. The moderate numbers of market centers are recorded in Mahagaon and Ralegaon tahsils in 2010.

Tahsils of high number of inhabited villages:

The tahsils which have numbers of inhabited villages above mean to mean plus1standard deviation are included in this category. The table exhibits that high number of market centers are found in Kelapur.

Tahsils of very high number of inhabited villages:

Tahsils which have numbers of inhabited villages above mean plus 1 standard deviation are included in this category. The very high number of inhabited villages are found in the tahsils of Kalamb, Yavatmal, Dharwha, Pusad, Umardhed and Wani mainly because of these are located in Painganga basin, where fertile soil is available; furthermore these tahsils having high rainfall, both these high rainfall and fertile soils resulted into high agricultural productivity, high density of population and high Accessibility.

Conclusion:

The above discussion indicates that there is great influence of geographical factors on distribution of market centers in Yavatmal District. Low number of market centers in Wani, Zari - Jamni, Maregon, Arni and Digras tahsils is a result of rugged topography and forested area. While very high number of market centers in Ner, Babulgaon and Dharwha manly due to their location in Painganga basin leads to high agricultural productivity, development of transportation.

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Geriatrics Health : Understanding The Much Understood Debacle of The Reticents

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Abstract

The challenges of demographic change is a pressing problem; with senior(60+) population forming the sizeable number. Many people are living long with chronic diseases, which puts pressure on the society for its management in a holistic manner. The root cause of health problems of the geriatrics, as they are referred too, may be bio-medical but its management lies not just in the medical domain but, also in socio-cultural sphere. The various socio-cultural, economic and psycho-social factors plays intrinsically with the bio-medical factors in conditioning the geriatric health issues manifestations. This paper attempts to identify the socio-cultural factors prevailing in the society which influences the geriatrics health issues.

Key Words: Geriatrics, chronic diseases, socio-cultural , psychological factors, management.

Introduction

Health issues of each age group has its own distinctiveness- mainly in its manifestations, outcomes and its management .The term “management” is an inclusive terminology encompassing not just the immediate intervention or treatment of the cause of sickness, but also, recuperation from the malady. Thereby, “management” is not confined to the medical treatment and its availability but also, in the socio-cultural circumstances in which a person is placed to cope up with the health issues. The changing socio – cultural scenario of the society has a very conspicuous role on the manifestations and management of health issues. It is because every society has its own conception of a particular disease, and its management based on prevailing bio-medical facilities available and the existing value-based system of the society. We , start growing old from the day we are born. Old or more specifically, old age is an inevitable phase of one’s life, and a distinct age-group with prominent , irreversible illnesses. Ageing as , it is popularly referred to is a degenerative phase is unique in its own way, and is coupled with its own inherent debilitating problems. Population ageing is infact, the most emerging demographic phenomenon at present and geriatrics is the much talked-about subject matter of discussion.

The geriatric age-group as is recognised by the United Nations is 60+ years . In 1950, the world population aged 60 years and above was 205 million (8.2 per cent of the population) which increased to 606 million (10 per cent of the population) in 2000 ; and which is expected to rise to 21.1 per cent in 2050 accounting for two billion population. In case of India, there are 77 million people of 60+ years of age today, and which is expected to grow to 177 million in another 25 years . The growing elderly population size, because of the increased life expectancy has made this an advanced subject- matter of study. The concept of geriatric is not new , as the foundation of geriatric medicine was laid way back some two thousand five hundred years ago by Hippocrates and Aristotle ; and, its mention is found in the middle ages by IbnSina . However, the term “geriatrics” was framed by Dr Ignatz Leo Nascher in 1909 from “geras” or “old age” and “iatrikos” meaning “medical attention”. The stark reality of the increase in life expectancy and a compounded increase in the “old- old” segment of the population has resulted in the platter full of irreversible, formidable , inescapable health adversaries in this age-group that needs to be handled with care, managed with indomitable patience and cured with transient

efficaciousness. After all, WHO's comprehensive definition of health is: "A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of diseases." The definition thereby, entails holistic promotion of well-being- making an individual socially secured enabling him/her to live in harmony with rest of the society and the treatment and rehabilitation of the individual in sync with the requirement of the disease and the expectation of the individual. Although the root cause lies in the bio-medical sphere but, its responses and remedies lies in the socio-cultural sphere that needs to be intervened. Studies reveal that the most challenging issues in health and welfare fields is the elderly population and ageing is an imminent universal phenomenon of discussion (Gates,2000). Ageing and ageing process are associated with increased chronic diseases which makes inactivity and disability a common problem which leads to social isolation, functional loss , economic loss and depression (Easley &Schalher , 2003). Studies confirm that changes in the framework of aging are influenced by internal and external factors (Balcombe& Sinclair 2001). The factors influencing the ageing process varies from physical, mental, emotional , cultural and socio- economic aspects. Studies have revealed that positive existence of affects of various factors like culture , occupation , education, and low income on physical disabilities (Chiu, Hsieh , Mau & Lee , 2005; Day, 2008 ; Jacelon , Connelly , Brown , Proulx& Vo , 2004),mental health (Grundy &Slogget , 2003), depression (Black , White &Hannum , 2007) , life satisfaction (Nagalingam , 2007), and successful ageing (Matsubayahshi , Ishine , Wada &Okumiya , 2006). Dr. Dey (2014) reiterated the socio-economic and physical determinants of access and affordability of healthcare of elderly in India . Attitudes , expectations and behaviour regarding health status and life satisfaction are formed and influenced by culture and affect healthy ageing by adopted behaviour (Bryant et al. ,2001;Ramamurti , 1997; Reichstadt , Depp, Palinkas , Folsom &Jeste , 2007; Sarkisian , Hays &Mangione , 2002). The ageing phenomenon is best understood taking into consideration the cultural, historical, socio-economic and regional variables (Orimo et al. 2006). According to Nesami and Shorof (2014),"Ageing is a circuit process and is especially influenced by cultural and social contexts ."

Method and Material:

This paper is a qualitative study based on the revelations, expectations, predicament and stark realities of the venerable age-group to a medico- personnel in hospitals, outpatient clinics and nursing homes in the course of his journey as a doctor. It, also involves, the psychological revelations of a doctor- expectations of an ageing parent, helplessness of a dependent care-seeker, concern of an analyser of the severity of the situation from the clinical point of view,unputdownable willpower and gimp of a counsellor suggesting its management not clinical but psycho-social management and coping up with the situation.

Socio-Cultural Context And Its Impact On Geriatric Health

Geriatric age-group are often considered to be on the far end of transition, very indubitably dependent and passive receiver of care. The senior citizens have to cope up with one or the other health problems which may be chronic or with a number of diseases which have a multiplier effect that needs constant attention. It is a degenerative stage whereby, the immune system is weakened, metabolism is slow; regenerative capabilities is less and thereby, it carries the risk of disability. Declining and frail health, and dependence on others makes this age-groups requirement of long- term management and care giving to all those elders a must in many situation. In the Indian context, geriatrics health is a nagging and perturbing problem as, the country itself is in the cross-road of demographic transitions and societal changes due

to development and globalisation; and the global phenomenon of ageing has invaded India as well. The trend of Indians living longer with the fattening of the base of the population reveals India's slow transgression from a rapid growth phase in the demographic transition to slow and then zero growth status. Expectancy of life has shown a steady rise from 42 years in 1951-60 to 58 years in 1986-1990, and it is projected to be 67 years in 2011-2016; an considerable change of 9 years in a twenty-five years period (1986-90 to 2011-2016). Morbidity level is higher in this age-group as compared to other age-group as they face the dual burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. This is also the age when a person is already overburdened with the responsibilities of life, performing it with a steely resolve and grit, and a mere morbidity and physical disability makes the person even more exhausted and vulnerable both, physically and mentally.

The unprecedented societal changes throughout the world due to industrialization and development has been responsible for changes in societal norms and family structure in India as well. Development has led to rapid urbanization and there has been subsequent increase in rural to urban migration. This ongoing phenomenon of urbanization, industrialization, globalization and migration has overshadowed the tradition values and norms that prevailed within the society and, bringing about changes in the basic social and family structure. In a traditional society as in India, the dominant living arrangement is joint families; with the elders relegated as the head of the family having a dominant decision making power. Urbanization and migration entails moving out from the natal place and subsequent breaking down of the joint family into nuclear family. Elderly persons who are accustomed to living in a big family with his/her kith and kins throughout his/her life, and, which, provides them with some sort of mental security; are suddenly, made to cope up with the insecurity of family break-up at a stage when they are physically and mentally drained off extra strength essentially needed in such situation. Increased migration of youth in search of job and, a conscious increase in the participation of women in workforce have rendered the elderly more marginalised in their daily basic needs and life-support system. The plight of the ageing population gets worsen when they themselves have to migrate either from some rural area to urban area, or, from some small town to a big city. They are made to face the consequences of inadequate infrastructure mainly, in their living conditions. In urban area aged person who are well enough compromises with their big and spacious houses way back in their natal places with that of flats in the concrete jungles; and those, who cannot afford, such things are forced to live in poor housing conditions even in slum area where there may be total or partial lack of infrastructural facilities such as drinking water, sanitation, planned and well light-up street, proper drainage system and access to easy and affordable health care services. Congestion in the urban areas due to rural to urban migration and, the resultant lack of suitable housing facilities inhibit the quality of care of the elders in such situations.

Development, urbanization and the "so-called" connotation of modernization has created a hiatus in the physical presence and the wisdom of the older persons and the younger generations. The self-centred, individualistic, materialistic attitude of the younger generation have been responsible for alienation of the older from the family and from the society at large. The loss of decision-making power, loss of status and loss of economic means has been responsible for the emotional conflicts, dwindling respect,, abysmal authority, neglect, and even exploitation and abuse of the elders. These on their turn has immense impact on the moral well-being of the older

persons, because at times it erodes them of their self-esteem and their urge to get well and live a healthy and satisfied life.

Economic Context And Its Impact On Geriatric Health

Geriatrics health is an episode of declining, degenerative and frail health conditions accompanied with dependency on others. Dependency on others may arise either because of health hazard risks (such as, in extreme cases of cancer, cardiac diseases, Alzheimer's) or due to economic insecurity arising out of retirement or loss of regular assured income. From the economic point of view, persons belonging to this age group are often considered to be a burden to the family as well as to the nation as they do not contribute to the national income. Though, this notion is fast changing, as, a good proportion of +60 people are still working; contributing to the personal as well as to the national income. In case of India, a good proportion of the population is exposed to the harsh, stringent problems related to inadequate income. Here, majority of the population is engaged in the unorganised sector; who are not within the purview of financial security like pension and other post-retirement benefits, after they retire from their gainful employment. Old-age has its own three-pronged attack on an individual - retirement from gainful employment, frail health and dependency on others, and last but not the least; the soaring price of health care expenses, be it , for regular, routine check-up, palliative care or for treatment of any chronic diseases. Per capita income gets lowered in the normal course of retirement, but per capita expenditure gets increased in many instances. The gap between the income and expenditure places senior citizens exposed to the vagaries of ill-treatment, misbehaviour, elder abuse. The situation becomes a matter of grave concern where the seniors have surrendered or endowed their property to their children and they are to live in abject submission. In India, traditionally the seniors live with their families mainly their own children who are alive; and, the well-being of the aged individual is precariously contingent on the economic capacity of the family. There are instances, when families despite, of being financially sound , having the required disposition may lack predilection to spend for senior citizens. They are ready to invest for youthful dependents with the hope of getting lucrative return in their old age, but, they are not ready to invest for the senior members who depend on them, considering it to be bad investment which will not give positive gains as the person in question will ultimately wither out.

Inadequate income is a serious problem in the rural agrarian society, where production is constant every year and thereby their income is also not fixed throughout the year. Women are the worst affected due to inadequate income because of their higher life expectancy than men and higher incidences of widowhood. Adequate income and control over the sources of income influences the decision-making power of the individual. The loss of decision-making power is more prevalent amongst those who have already surrendered their property, assets or any major source of income in favour of younger members of the family. In such instances, these senior citizens has to yield oneself up to the abuse of the young members of the- be it obnoxious verbal abuse, physical violence, isolation in the same house or financial exploitation.

Economic security in the form of health care and medical insurances is not available to everybody. Firstly, there exist a huge gap with regard to awareness among the masses regarding existence of provisions of health insurance schemes. Secondly, there is lack in the uniformity of the different policies that are available. Thirdly, there exist a bar on entry age to such policies, as well as, on formalities regarding health status of the individual who can avail such insurances. In developing

country like India, where there is a dearth of ample regular assured income and majority of the population relying on the informal sector; people, loath to think of their post-retirement life, disease-ridden life or any other infirmities. They are wilfully and happily engaged in investing in the various responsibilities and liabilities of life rather than health insurance schemes. With the passage of time, when the old – age knocks at the door and they encounter one or two of the degenerative diseases, then they are at a loss as how to treat the disease with limited resource base. In many instances, they have no other alternative, but, either to bear the difficulties or to seek treatment after a time gap after saving sufficient money. But, in many instances, the diseases may have aggravated further posing impending danger to the individual.

Psycho-Social Context And Its Impact On Geriatrics Health

The psycho-social aspects conditioning the psychological set-up of an individual is no less important, as, its impact on the health of the old-age is immense. Their concept of life, expectations of a lifetime, success, failures, emotional maturity, coping up with the loss, idea of death, anxiety regarding how one will encounter death, idea about how one's family considers their loss, idea about how indispensable they are in their generation next, social back-up, emotional security from the immediate family and friends play an important role in the well-being of the senior citizens. The impact of psycho-social factors varies across the various socio-cultural strata of the society, across the sex composition, past occupational engagement etc., especially in the Indian context. For example, the psychological understanding of old-age is not the same to a person who belong to organised sector of economy and to a person who belong to the unorganised sectors of the economy. At this age, a person gets retired from his/her job, where he might have lead a individualistic, pampered, dominating, authoritarian life-style; but, retirement install in them a sense of emotional regression, personal disintegration and lack of independence; in many instances due to abstaining from the privileges they once enjoyed. Loss of position, power and self is an immobilizing fear. At this age one has to coping up with reduced income, loss of friends and near ones, change of status once enjoyed at workplace and last but not the least with frail and decrepit health.

The psycho-social aspects governing the psychological set-up and understanding of the nitty-gritty of life differs among gender. In India, where the connotation of gender is so ingrained and strong, plays, a decisive role in an individual's- actions, thoughts, emotional maturity, his/her functioning and coping up with life and overcoming illnesses. Though, it is often, a considered opinion that discrimination negates the basic requirement of a women for most of the time; but, in a way, it also make a women tougher in facing the many trials and tribulations of life, making them emotionally strong, reprimanding the adversaries of life and coping up with it. This may appear to be a mere thing which may not need a detailed discussion but its impact on the geriatrics health in the passing of the years is profound. The number of males who suffer from chronic diseases such as, cardio-vascular ailments, respiratory problems, uro-genital problems, kidney dysfunction, nervous breakdown and high or low blood pressure are more in number than the female; and, the males outnumber females in the proportion of patients hospitalised. Though, at this juncture, it should also be remembered that under-reporting of the female health issues does exist in the society. The wider preponderance of health problems among the males may be accounted for the myriad compulsions they live with. In many instances, in the unorganised sectors, male persons are forced to continue work and be in the labour force; again, they are to cope with the worries related to the unfinished agendas such as, children's education or daughter(s)'s marriage, or other family

responsibilities. To add to their woes are other issues such as insufficient economic support, inadequate living space, loss of authoritarian power, loss of friends and isolation, rejection, ostracism, exclusion and lack of recreational facilities or prerequisites. The admixture of any one or two dispositions modifies the general well-being of the geriatric health. Sadness, depressed mood, helplessness, nervousness, pessimistic thinking comes in the of getting well or overcoming the major disease they may have encountered.

Conclusion

Geriatric health is an emerging concern up until the recent times which is unsurmountable but needs to be addressed immediately as it is not unputdownable to suppress the whole existing scenario. Old-age, is really the second childhood and so, its many absolute, irreversible conditions are to be dealt with much efficaciousness; striking a balance between physiological prerequisites or medical interventions and emotional boosting; because no matter, how scientifically and logically tempted we feel to separate the emotional being from the biological one, they are inextricably connected and affect each other. Development has over the years grappled with the idea of mortality, bringing about indelible, irradiate changes in medical domain to bring about visible changes in the life of people. These changes are seldom a benign act because it is always informed by political agency which was supposed to foster the conviction that the real indicators of development are an improvement in things as fundamental as improvement in health care facilities, and extension of quality health care services to all, and ideological considerations. From the point of view of medical science, need specific training for health professionals engaged in preventing and managing age-associated chronic diseases is a must; together with, age-friendly services and settings for long-term and palliative care; affordable health care interventions relevant not only to an affluent few but within the reach of all. Effective and community based health and social programmes targeting the vulnerable groups such as those who live alone , improved health insurance schemes to offer whole life coverage and no bar on entry age is the need of the hour. Seniors are to be considered as potential human resources who can be utilised in restricted conditions, where the health of the individual seniors will not come in the way of their engagement, thereby, making them less financially dependent. Good geriatric health is all about strong mental security and well-being and positive outlook of life that can altogether be fortified and reinforced by the immediate stakeholder-family, friends and the society at large. The best way to strengthen and invigorate their positive outlook is to make them feel how indispensable they are; taking interest in what they do and making them take interest in what you do; thereby, making them an integral part of your life. After all "Never lose sight of the fact that old age needs very little; but, needs that little so very much."

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Impact of Growing Population on Health

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Abstract

Every year, about 83 million people are added to the population, even though fertility levels are projected to continue to decrease and have detrimental effects on people's health. The current paper is an attempt to explore population development, urbanization and its effect on people's climate and health. The study shows that rapid population growth plays an important role in the country's environmental problems, from deforestation to land depletion, contamination of air and water to the spread of diseases. The study shows that there is an immediate need to monitor the population and environmental emissions of current and future generations in the country for better health. Malnutrition, Ageing population and migration are also effect on the growing population on health.

(Keywords-Health, Environment, Migration, Diseases)

Introduction

The UN report also states that between 2017 and 2050, nine countries will house half the world's population, including India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the US of America, Uganda and Indonesia. Population health is characterized as the health outcomes of a group of people, including the distribution within a group of people of such outcomes.(1,6, 4) These groups are mostly geographical populations, such as nations or families, but they may also be other groups, such as workers, ethnic groups, people with disabilities, prisoners or some other identified category. For decision makers in both the public and private sectors, the health results of such groups are of interest. (2,5)

Notice that population health is not only a population's general health, but also the require health distribution. If the majority of the population is generally healthy, overall health may be very good, even though a minority of the population is much less healthy. Ideally, such variations will be eliminated or greatly decreased, at least. Some have cogently argued that for countries to improve the health of their people, they need to move beyond healthcare approaches for high-risk groups. "Rose (7) best articulated this concept, noting that "medical thinking has been primarily concerned with the needs of sick people. While this represents an essential medicine and health care mission, it is a narrow one that does nothing in the first place to prevent people from getting ill, and it usually does not take into account problems related to inequalities in access to and quality of prevention and treatment services.

Personal health care is only one and maybe the least important of many forms of health determinants, including genetic, behavioral, social and environmental variables (3,7). The nation and the inter-sect oral public health system must recognize and harness the full potential of new health policy and intervention options and strategies to change these.In the creation of successful population-based preventive strategies, three realities are key. Second, at present, disease risk is thought of as a continuum rather than a dichotomy. There is no strong division between cancer risk and disease risk with respect to blood pressure levels, cholesterol, alcohol intake, Consumption of cigarettes, physical activity, diet and weight, exposure to lead, and other risk factors. In fact, the prescribed threshold points for the management or treatment of all of these risk factors have changed over time significantly and in a downward direction (e.g. 'hypertension' and cholesterol reduction guidelines), In recognition of the increased risk associated with a typical moderately elevated risk factor level. This risk spectrum is also visible in many social and environmental circumstances as well (e.g., socioeconomic status, social isolation, work stress, and environmental exposures).

Any preventive population model should be focused on the recognition that there are risk ranges rather than just two exposure extremes (i.e. risk and no risk). Health policies and services suggest that there are several variables or determinants of health, Medical care programs, personal conduct, biology, the social environment, and the physical environment, for example. Each of these determinants has a biological effect on the health outcomes of individuals and communities.

Malnutrition

In order to feed citizens, a rising population with distribution inequalities will add strain to the climate. A study published in 2005 by the World Health Organization (WHO) explains that

overpopulation "is a breakdown of the ecological balance in which the population may exceed the environmental carrying ability." This implies weakened food manufacture, leading to insufficient food consumption and malnutrition.

A Cornell University study indicates that malnutrition makes people more vulnerable to life-threatening illnesses such as malaria and respiratory infections. Malnutrition rose by 37 per cent from 1950 to 2007 and is related to six million child deaths a year. The WHO warned in 2011 that an increase in travel and dangerous strains of human-to-human viruses could cause more than 100 million deaths in the future because malnutrition would weaken many of them.

Ageing population

In most parts of the world, the drop in fertility rates combined with increased life expectancy means not only a reduction in population growth, but also in the growth of an older population. The UN study estimates that by 2100, the number of individuals aged 60 and over will more than triple, representing 3.1 billion people. The WHO Global Health and Aging Study attributes a shift in the causes of death, from infectious to non-communicable diseases, to the growth in the elderly population. The treatment of these conditions adds strain to the health care system, including hypertension, high cholesterol, arthritis, diabetes, cardiac disease, cancer, dementia and congestive heart failure.

Migration

Population trends are typically complex. A struggle to get jobs can account for population growth and can cause social and economic pressure that causes people to move to countries with better opportunities.

Conclusions

Rapid population growth continues to be a matter of concern for the nation as it has many consequences, with environmental degradation being one of the most important. Industrialization and urbanization are the products of excessive populations. The study shows that rapid population growth has contributed to natural resources being over-exploited. Deforestation has caused forest cover to shrink, which ultimately affects human health. There is a need for population growth in the country to be regulated. Special efforts should be made to educate the general public and local leaders about the adverse effects of large populations through specially planned IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities. It takes time for present and future generations to protect the world.

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Abstract

The web technology and Internet has changed the way of information is stored, retrieved and communicated in the libraries. As more libraries move towards providing their services in a digital environment, the improved access to remote library collections is making the use of electronic information resources more realistic and attractive. This paper focuses on the use of web-based library services by users. The academic libraries provide web access and user support for the access of web-based library services. it also shows how unique web-based library services enhances the quality of library service in web 2.0 environment. the web technology has changed the way information is stored, retrieved and disseminated in the academic libraries.

Keywords Web Based Services -Web OPAC, Subject Gateway, Portals, Blogs, Web Based user education etc.

Introduction

The traditional methods of offering library and information services have changed greatly in recent years because of the development and application of new technology, especially the Internet and web technologies. The demands and expectations of users have also changed. Library users value the services that they access from their desktop because the services save the time and users expect to access through the internet as per their convenience. Web-based Library Services means, library services provided using Internet as medium and library website as a gateway with the help of integrate library management system.

What is Web Based Services

Web based library services means the services provided through particular website accessible on internet which provide integrate access to the multiple databases. The provision of these services is not constrained by the traditional opening hours but can be offered on 24 hours.

1. According to White (2001)- Web Based services can be defined as, 'an information access service in which users ask questions via electronic means e.g., email or web forms.

2. Jackson (2002) - Web Based Library Services are mainly provided through the library portal which is a special kind of gateway to web-based library resources. It provides integrate access to the metadata of a library's multiple databases. It gathers a variety of useful information resources into a single webpage that allows users to customize their information resources by selecting and viewing information they find personally useful.

Some of the commonly used web based library services are library webpage, web OPAC, Bulletin Board Services, Ask-a-Librarian services, web forms, digital reference services, online document delivery, interlibrary loan, online help and information skill tutorials, online current awareness bulletins, e-mail based services, online reference services, electronic journals (UGC-INFONET digital library consortium), online circulation service, electronic SDI services, online acquisition, electronic article alert service, etc.

Research of Objectives-

1. To know need of Web Based Library Services.
2. To study the Web Based Library Services.
3. To study Role of Librarian in Web Based Library Services.

Research Methodology-

The current study 'Web Based Library Services' is based on secondary data collected from different sources. The secondary sources are concerned they were accumulated from online databases, articles and books. The research method applied to the current study is descriptive research method.

Need of Web Based Library Services-

1. ensuring the needs of users and the accessible information sources are suitable matched at all times.
2. Delivering information services to the users in a timely and appropriate manner.
3. To provide high quality, accurate and appropriate information.
4. assisting the user in interpreting the materials, if necessary.

5. Promoting user awareness of new services and information sources to develop.
6. Providing users with individualized guidance and support as they build their information search and application skills.

Web Based Library Services –

1. Web OPAC- (Online Public Access Catalogue)

Web OPAC are the gateway to information in libraries and provide facilities to browse, search and locate information. It forms an important part of many digital library collections. It allows users to search for the bibliographic records contained within a library collection. OPAC are the gateways to information in libraries and they provide facilities to browse, search and locate information.

2. Subject Gateway-

Subject Gateway is defined as a facility that allows easier access to network-based resources in a given subject areas. Subject Gateways provide a simple search facility and a much-enhanced services through a resources database and index which can be searched through a web-based interface. Gateways are also collections of databases and information sites arranged by subject that have been assembled, reviewed and recommended by librarians. These gateway collection support research and reference needs by identifying and pointing to recommended academically oriented pages on the web. e.g., Academic information, Digital librarian, Informing, Librarian Index to the Internet.

3. Portals-

They can be defined as an amalgamation of services to the users. Where the amalgamation is achieved through a seamless integration of existing services by using binding projects such as customization and authentication services, search protocols such as Z39.50, loan protocol such as ISO 10161 and e-commerce. They are either commercials or free web facilities that offer information services to a specific audience. They also are an interface to access library resources and services through a single access and management point on users combining the circulation and catalog function of an integrated library system with additional tools and facilities.

4. Subject Portal-

Subject Portal are useful to get more information. The aim of the subject portals is to list and review the most important sites on the web relevant to that if subject. They are constantly peer reviewed to ensure that the site is relevant and p to date. These subject portals provide gateways to essentials resources and guides for each major subject areas. e.g., ProQuest Education, Scopus, EBSCO etc.

5. Virtual Library Tour-

Virtual Library Tour guide to the physical facilities including collection, services and infrastructure available in the library. It is also designed to introduce the user to the service and collections of the library.

6. Ask-A-Librarian-

They are internet-based questions and answer services that connect users with individuals who possess specialized subject knowledge and skill in conducting precision searches. The choice of reference service that includes that ability to receive help from librarian via live online chat.

7. Real Time Services-

These are interactive reference services in which the users can talk to a real, live reference librarian at any time, from anywhere in the world. User and librarians can interact using chat technologies. A class of telecommunications services requiring information to be transmitted and delivered within the stated limits of the time delay and jitter.

8. Web Portal-

It can be defined as a website for a specific audience that aggregate an array on content and provides an array of services. They are designed to use distribute application, to provide services from a number of different sources.

9. Library Web Sites-

A well-designed library web site includes information on inception and history of the library, working hours, holidays, layout of the library building rules and regulation of the library for different members, rules of book bank and circulation.

10. RSS (Really Simple Syndication)-

Really Simple Syndication are web formats used to publish information about frequently updated works such as blog entries, news feeds, live audio and video in standard formats. RSS feeds enables publishers to syndicate data automatically.

11. Blogs-

Blogs in academic libraries could be used for internet communication to facilitate academic debate and to communicate with students and faculty for promoting new books and providing subject guides, current awareness and customized catalogue searches.

12. Instant Messaging-

Academic libraries used instant messaging to provide virtual reference services, improve access of other services and provide the latest information to students and faculty. Instant messaging also can an additional medium to facilitate interaction with students and faculty.

13. Web Based User Education-

Web guide and teaching tools are found in the web because they are easily updated, accessed and printed on demand. They provide a high degree of interactivity and flexibility to the users. The library web sites can use a web-based user education for imparting raining to users in teaching the basic library skills along with the glossary of library terms.

Characteristics of Web Based Library Services-

1. Provide access to a very large information collection.
2. Support multimedia content.
3. Network accessible.
4. Provide user friendly interface.
5. Unique referencing.
6. Enables links representation to local/ external objects.
7. Support advised search and retrieval.
8. Support traditional library mission of collection development, organization, access and preservation of information.

Obstacles in Accessing Web Based Services-

1. Slow internet connectivity.
2. Insufficient time.
3. Inadequate computer access.
4. Bandwidth problem.
5. Interoperability in digital information services.
6. Lack of Library Orientation.
7. Lack of skilled professionals.

Role of Librarian in Web Based Library Services-

1. Organize digital information.
2. Provide digital reference services and electronic information services.
3. Handle he task of massive digitization, digital storage process and digital preservation.
4. Provide universal access and retrieval of digital content.
5. Maintains the intranet and user access control.
6. Review and updated pages frequently to ensure accuracy and credibility.

Advantages of Web Based Services- following are the advantages of Web Based Services-

1. It saves the precious time of the users.
2. A large number of users can be helped simultaneously by using web-based library services.
3. Less dependent on the library staff for getting the required information.
4. No need of library staff in large numbers to carry out library works and services.
5. Availability of information in different places and also in different formats.
6. Cut in Library Budget.
7. Fulfill information requirements instantly.
8. Operating costs are minimal.
9. Cannot be stolen or miss shelved.
10. Saves considerable storage space.
11. Immediate receipt of issue.
12. Fast publication.

Disadvantages of Web Based Services-

1. A huge volume of information is generated every minute.
2. No order or rules are imposed on the generation, distribution, access and use of this information.
3. No fully comprehensive record of the different documents is available at the moment.
4. Requires some training for users to use special equipment required.
5. Use is limited by copyright laws and licensing agreements.
6. Access is currently unreliable (URL problems, internet connection problems).
7. Format is in the early stages of development.

Conclusion-

In conclusion, Web-based services are essential especially to those who are doing research in modern age. In terms of traditional services web-based library services help the users to search, evaluate and use the information effectively. The libraries are expected to provide user centric services. The emergence of information society has given enough impetus to the service sector to improve their services. The impact of information and communication access has been globalized. Libraries should make consistent effort to provide web-based services to their users. Information and communication technologies has had an impact on every sphere of academic activity. Academic library ensures that its users are served as quickly and effectively as possible, using the web-based services as an appropriate tool web services empower libraries more control, system customization and integration.

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Studies on Impact-Importance of Water And Sanitation

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Abstract

Safe consuming water is a primary necessity for top health. Unsafe consuming water may be a huge provider of sicknesses which include trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water also can be tainted with chemical, bodily and radiological contaminants with dangerous outcomes on human health. Inadequate disposal of human excreta and private hygiene is also a exceptional difficulty for Filipinos as it's miles related to a number sicknesses which include diarrheal sicknesses and polio. The share of human beings with out sustainable get entry to to secure consuming water and primary sanitation. The World Fit for Children purpose requires a discount in the percentage of families without get entry to to hygienic sanitation centers and lower priced and secure consuming water via way of means of as a minimum one-third. The signs used for this zone are use of advanced consuming water sources; use of good enough water remedy method; and use of advanced sanitation centers.

Keywords: Hygienic practices, quality of water, condition of sanitation, health, water borne diseases

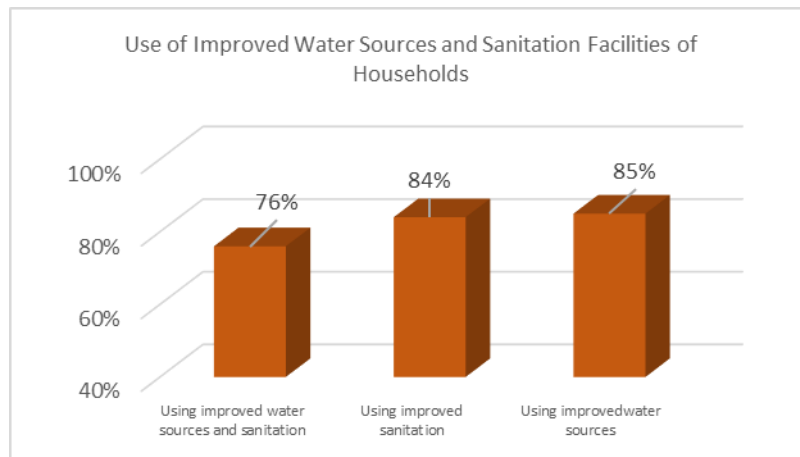
Introduction:

India's irrigated agriculture area has been essential to its financial improvement and poverty alleviation. The speedy enlargement of irrigation and drainage infrastructure has been certainly considered one among India's essential achievements. From 1951 to 1997, gross irrigated regions accelerated four-fold, from 23 million ha to ninety million ha. five However, this fulfillment has been on the fee of groundwater depletion, water-logging and in growing salinity tiers affecting big regions. With the speedy populace increase on the grounds that independence, water is turning into an more and more scarce aid within side the country. Despite this, water remains used inefficiently on a day by day foundation in all sectors. At independence, the populace changed into much less than four hundred million and according to capita water availability over five,000 cubic meters according to year (m³/cap/yr). Today, fifty years later, the populace has grown to at least one billion and water availability has fallen to infrequently greater than 2,000 (m³ /cap/yr).⁶ India's finite and fragile water sources are pressured and depleting, even as area demands (along with consuming water, industry, agriculture, and others) are developing hastily in keeping with urbanization, populace increases, growing earning and business increase. This has led to declining according to capita availability and deteriorating quality. Inter-area allocations, planning, and control of more and more more fragile water sources have for this reason emerged as a prime project earlier than the nation.

Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities 'Improved sanitation facilities' for excreta disposal consist of a water-sealed flush lavatory, whether or not exceptional or shared, and a closed pit lavatory or latrine. About 18 million human beings stay in families that use stepped forward sanitation facilities

Use of Improved Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities Overall, eighty five percentage of the family member populace use an stepped forward supply of consuming water even as eighty four percentage use sanitary manner of excreta disposal. Seventy-six percentage use each stepped forward reassets of consuming water and excreta disposal.

Programme of Action Government's application techniques have to be targeted on environmental sanitation and environmental fitness effect assessment. This includes technical collaboration, powerful tracking and communication, aid mobilization, and coverage overview and improvement. The public have to be constantly knowledgeable at the significance of getting stepped forward reassets of consuming water and the right manner of water treatment.

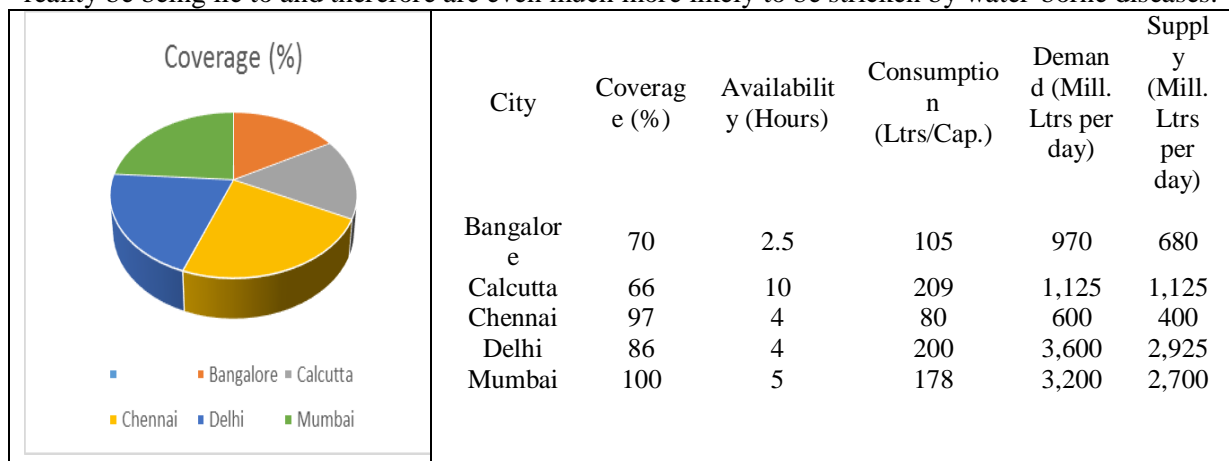


Impact /Importance:

Rural: Using those definitions the contemporary stage of insurance of ingesting water deliver among India's rural population is 86% 'absolutely covered', 12% 'in part covered' and 2%'now no longer covered'.eight These scarcity troubles persist despite the fact that there may be a spine of at the least three million boreholes with hand-pumps and over 150,000 piped water elements during the country. In reality, investments withinside the water deliver and sanitation quarter currently represent approximately three% of the country wide budget, with 60% of this being earmarked for rural regions.nine Hand-pumps and bore-wells are the number one supply of ingesting water, utilized by 42 % of the population.10 The conventional open well11 serves approximately 27 % and 5 % of human beings nonetheless gather ingesting water from uncovered reasssets which include rivers, lakes and ponds. In many components of the country, however, an open nicely continues to be the principle supply of water.12 As in maximum growing countries, in India it's far frequently ladies who're answerable for amassing water and dealing with its family use. A 1989 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) observe confirmed that ladies in rural India spent among one and 4 hours an afternoon amassing water. They make a median of 9 journeys to a water supply, amassing 192 litres of water for a median six-member family (32 lpcd). Carrying water is tough bodily labour, research display that a discount of 3 hour's paintings fetching water led to a saving of 350 kilo calories. Bringing water closer, therefore, has crucial dietary and different fitness benefits, particularly for the malnourished. However, country wide recommendations and investments withinside the rural water deliver and sanitation quarter, that have historically centered on extending insurance to rural regions, unnoticed to make sure that the excellent of offerings to rural regions remained adequate. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)14 became absolutely authorities run with out the participation of stakeholders. This created a situation wherein customers taken into consideration water a loose commodity with the authorities having the whole obligation for jogging the operation. This has stifled the improvement of greater efficient, low fee alternatives for carrier transport and denied customers as purchasers the possibility to call for higher offerings. Furthermore, because of the dearth of client participation, customers did now no longer sense they owned their water extraction device and therefore did now no longer accurately preserve it. When protection became needed, authorities mechanics might ought to be referred to as out. These mechanics might be masking loads of villages each, so a damaged pump ought to ought to wait months to be fixed, leaving with out water the network depending on its use.

Urban: The scenario isn't always tons advanced withinside the piped water elements of the city regions. One observe ranked Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai most of the 4 worst towns in Asia in phrases of water availability Another trouble is that the proprietor of a building, and therefore a plot of land, is permitted to extract water from everywhere on or underneath that land. This manner that the discrepancy that already exists among the wealthy and bad is exacerbated in phrases of water deliver as proprietors of big plots of lands have get right of entry to to more our bodies of water, and because the water is loose to them (other than the fee of its extraction) they will use it very inefficiently. The water shortages withinside the towns has additionally spawned water purification industries and organizations generating bottled water, a lot of them unlicensed and as a consequence now no longer assured to provide secure ingesting water. In Delhi the authorities water board, the

Delhi Jal Board (DJB), has recognized at the least 15 such unlawful vegetation running within side the city. This manner that individuals who assume they're ingesting easy water might also additionally in reality be being lie to and therefore are even much more likely to be stricken by water-borne diseases.



Health Hazards:

Excess fluoride, arsenic, nitrate, iron and salinity are inflicting fitness risks for massive numbers of human beings. It is anticipated that 5% of all water resources at some stage in the u . s . a . are suffering from water quality.

Chronic publicity to arsenic consequences in ‘arsenicosis’: hyper-pigmentation, depigmentation, keratosis and peripheral vascular issues are the maximum usually mentioned symptoms. Skin cancer.

Fluorosis Fluorosis is as a result of ingestion of extra fluoride over a protracted period. It influences more than one tissues, organs and structures of the body, and consequences in lots of scientific manifestations, culminating in a crippling situation and/or broken and discolored teeth.

In 1997, the World Health Organisation stated that arsenic consuming water become a ‘predominant public fitness issue’ withinside the subcontinent, which could be treated on an ‘emergency basis’. The high-quality remedial movement for controlling this drawing close disaster is prevention of in addition publicity via way of means of imparting arsenic secure consuming water to the populations at risk.

Sanitation:

Population insurance in rural regions via way of means of sanitary latrines is at approximately 16% and normal withinside the u . s . a . insurance is ready 48%.23 Most human beings in rural India defecate outside, close to the village itself or withinside the fields. Some human beings agree with it's far greater hygienic than the usage of a latrine due to the fact excreta is deposited farfar from their homes. However, the bulk of those who defecate outdoor do now no longer cowl or put off their excreta. This reasons critical issues withinside the wet season. In densely populated rural regions the shortage of privateness and the want to stroll lengthy distances to discover a appropriate spot to defecate also are a recognisable problem. It is hard to defecate outside at some point of the wet season or at night time. Nevertheless, many ladies ought to move early withinside the morning earlier than it's far mild or wait until night time time to urinate or defecate to make certain privateness. Some ladies keep away from consuming at some point of the day, even withinside the sizzling summer time season months, due to the fact they haven't any region to urinate in privateness.

Conclusions:

Overall, the tour to India proved extraordinarily fruitful in acquiring an perception into the issues related to water deliver and sanitation in a growing u . s . a . . The issues of water deliver and sanitation are deeply tied to India’s social and political growth. It is futile to make assumptions approximately how water is to be furnished or purified in in basic terms technical phrases whilst it's far social and political problems that want to be deeply examined. This is specifically applicable in India wherein the populace is massive, extraordinarily culturally diverse, constantly converting in phrases of demographics and wherein politics at many extraordinary tiers play a primary function. India is the world’s biggest democracy, has one of the maximum definitely described styles of

classism in its caste gadget and has massively various attitudes to ladies and the function of the family. All of those have implications at the control of water and sanitation.

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Human Ethics: An Instrument For Economic Growth

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Abstract:

In an era of economic punditry, we often find that ideas about ethics or morality will be left out of the discourse, especially when speaking about matters focusing on economic growth and globalization. So when a widely acclaimed economist comes along and presents a moral perspective to the ongoing debate on the effects of economic growth and globalization, his arguments merit special consideration.

Introduction

With increasing globalization of the Indian economy, the global financial crisis impacts the domestic economy through trade and financial channels. The macro effect of the global crisis on the domestic economy has however been muted. Though there has been a moderation in growth with Gross Domestic Product at constant prices growing at 6.9 percent during April- September of 2019-20 as compared to a growth of 7.2 per cent in the corresponding period of 2020-21, the growth potential of the economy as determined by the savings and investment ratios, is robust. To safeguard the economy against adverse impact of the global financial crisis, the Reserve Bank of India has taken measures inter-alia for reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio, reduction in repo and reverse repo rates and for liberalizing access to external commercial borrowings. The Government has announced a fiscal package which includes additional plan expenditures, reduction in the ad-valorem Cen vat rate and measures to support exports. These measures have ensured the effective functioning of the financial system and improvement in liquidity in the money market.

What is Economic Recession?

Most experts agree that it is only an "official economic recession" when GDP growth is negative for two consecutive quarters or more. For all practical purposes though, a recession starts when there are several quarters of slowing but still positive growth. The first quarter of negative growth in a recession cycle is often followed by positive growth for several quarters, and then another quarter of negative growth. An alternative, less accepted definition of recession is a downward trend in the rate of actual GDP growth as promoted by the business-cycle dating committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). That private organization defines a recession more ambiguously as "a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months." A recession has many attributes that can occur simultaneously and can include declines in coincident measures of activity such as employment, investment, and corporate profits. A severe or prolonged recession is referred to as an economic depression.

Responding to a Economic Recession

Both government and business have responses to recessions. In the Philadelphia Business Journal, Strategic Business advisor Carter Schelling has discussed precautions businesses take to prepare for looming recession, likening it to fire drill. First, he suggests that business owners gauge customers' ability to resist recession and redesign customer offerings accordingly. He goes on to suggest they use lean principles, replace unhappy workers with those more motivated, eager and highly competitive. Also over-communicate. "Companies," he says, "get better at what they do during bad times." He calls his program the "Recession Drill." The paper devoted most of this essay to ethical problems posed by globalization in finance, largely because they have received less attention than the ethical issues which are posed by the global trading system. Here some of the major ethical problems posed by the current system:

1. The asymmetric trade liberalization (in which the south has been forced to reduce its tariffs and trade barriers, while the North has not fully reciprocated) has resulted not only in the North gaining a disproportionate share of the gains from trade liberalization, but some of its gains have come at the expense of poor countries. The poorest region of the world, sub-Saharan Africa, actually saw its income decline as a result of the Uruguay round.
2. Agriculture subsidies have been provided in a way which actually harms those in developing countries, by forcing the prices of the goods they produce down.

3. Developed countries (and especially the U.S.) use non-tariff barriers, such as dumping duties, in ways which are unfair, which exclude the goods of developing countries, even when, in any objective sense, those countries are not dumping. The administrative procedures are designed to put the developing countries at a disadvantage.
4. When, in the Uruguay round, trade opening was extended to services, it was the service sectors which represented the goods produced by the United States upon which attention was focused – particular financial market liberalization – with little attention to the consequences for the growth and stability of developing countries; moreover, service sectors, like maritime and construction services, that represented the comparative advantage of the developing world, were excluded.
5. The intellectual property regime does not balance the interests of producers and users (including users in developing countries) appropriately. In particular, the concerns of drug companies for strengthened intellectual property rights trumped broader societal concerns that the poor in developing countries have access to life saving drugs. It has led to bio-piracy, where long standing traditional products in developing countries have been patented by firms from the North.
6. Some trade agreements have attempted to restrict government's rights to enact legislation and regulations intended to improve the well-being of their citizens. The most recent bilateral trade agreement between Chile and the United States attempts to restrict Chile's ability to impose the kinds of capital controls which were vital in that country's successful macro management in the 90s, and which enabled it to escape the ravages of the global financial crisis. Other restrictions may be even more invidious, affecting the ability to address health, safety, and environmental concerns.

Need for Ethics in the Context of Economic Growth

Economic Views

In an era of economic punditry, we often find that ideas about ethics or morality will be left out of the discourse, especially when speaking about matters focusing on economic growth and globalization. So when a widely acclaimed economist comes along and presents a moral perspective to the ongoing debate on the effects of economic growth and globalization, his arguments merit special consideration. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, Professor Friedman delivers a major contribution to the discourse on the issue of whether economic growth actually benefits or harms society. It is his belief that growth has not only obvious economic benefits, but moral benefits as well. He demonstrates that in developing countries particularly, where growth, rather than just the level of living standards occurs in a consistent manner, it encourages political and social reform, allows for the possibility of economic mobility and fairness, and provides the substance for democracy. Why do we care so much about economic growth? When we talk about microeconomic issues in economics, the conversation boils down to efficiency: How can we best organize economic activity - production, buying, selling, and consuming - in order to keep the economy as close as possible to the frontier that represents the maximum possible production and satisfaction of the desires of all. Maximizing the use of our productive capacity dominates the microeconomic side of what economists do. Then, when we switch to macroeconomics, we are dealing with the use of government policies, in the first instance, to minimize the effect of recessions, in which business falls below the productive capacity of the economy, and then, even more important, to achieve economic growth, expanding that frontier of production over time. Whether the economy falls 2 per cent below its productive capacity or 4 per cent is considered a big to-do. Two percent down would be a modest recession; 4 per cent would be a very significant one. Similarly, when we address issues of economic growth, whether the economy expands at 1 per cent per annum so that we will double our standard of living over the next three-quarters of a century, or whether we have a 3 per cent per annum growth, so that we achieve a doubling of our standard of living over the next generation, is again considered to be a very major item of concern. Why is this so important to us? We have to be careful about who is the "us" in this question. For roughly three-fourths of the world's population, an answer would be immediately obvious. In countries where the standard of living is well below ours, economic growth and moving to a higher standard of living means that people live longer; they suffer from fewer diseases; they are more likely to have an adequate roof over their heads; they are more likely to have indoor plumbing, sanitation; they are more likely to be able to read and write. All of the very basic life necessities are in play for the majority of the world's population.

Society Views

Why, in a society as rich as ours, do we care so much about such matters? After all, the relationship of standard of living and life expectancy and what diseases we suffer and whether we can read and write and whether we have indoor plumbing has played itself out by the time an economy gets to a standard of living, say, half of ours. For example, the Portuguese or the Koreans have a standard of living no more than half of ours, yet, on all of these basic life dimensions, they are just as well off as we are. So why should we care? We should care for a reason that goes well beyond the material benefits that economic growth provides. Societies like ours, and specifically including ours, are more likely to be successful at preserving and enhancing their basic moral values when the majority of the population has a sense of getting ahead. By "basic moral values," I mean, for instance, whether the society provides opportunities to those who are able and willing to take them, whether the society is characterized by tolerance of people of other races, other religions, and different backgrounds. I have in mind whether we have a sense of fairness, generosity to those who are less advantaged, whether we are committed to the preservation and strengthening of our democratic institutions—in short, the whole range of characteristics of a society that thinkers since the Enlightenment have considered not only as explicitly positive characteristics, but also explicitly moral characteristics of the society.

Citizen Views

I picture the average citizen asking himself or herself questions like, "How am I living compared to how I was doing twenty years ago?" "What's it like at my house compared to what it was like growing up in my parents' house?" For young adults, "How is my career starting out compared to what all of my uncles and aunts had in their day?" For people at a slightly later stage, "What am I doing in providing for my children compared to how I grew up myself?" For people at a yet older stage, "What are the career prospects for my children compared to the prospects that I had as a young man or a young woman starting out?". This is not a story about business cycles. This is not a story about people comparing themselves today to two or three years ago. This is about today versus ten or fifteen years ago, today versus a generation ago. I examine the experience of the developing world, where life's necessities are also in play, but I argue that the fairness and democracy of the developing world is also at stake when we think about economic growth.

Conclusion

In an era of economic punditry, we often find that ideas about ethics or morality will be left out of the discourse, especially when speaking about matters focusing on economic growth and globalization. So when a widely acclaimed economist comes along and presents a moral perspective to the ongoing debate on the effects of economic growth and globalization, his arguments merit special consideration.

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Management of Library and Information Centers

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Introduction

Library concepts is a new name a new image for what has previously been known as diakon system it is the same software, same focus, just a new name. Along with the name , change there is a development in the company to be even more active in program development , marketing , customer support and expanding services our customers will appreciate the changes . DIAKON systems is responsible for the design and development of pc card catalog , it maintains the primary sales and support functions for the product , as well. DIAKON systems was established in the early 1983 as a custom software design company . Early products included pc-based software supporting banking , city government , printing , office supply sales and inventory tracking activities. DIAKON system's early library management development began in 1984 with shareware product celled cassy , designed to print catalog cards and accession / shelf lists . This product had its initial impetus because of a personal involvement with church library work. At the time , there were no inexpensive pc software packages that could manage catalog cards . In 1987 diakon system developed a more advanced system called library manager for marketing mostly to church libraries by another firm.

What is management ?

The basic essence of management is using organizational resources to achieve defined goals. Within an organization, managers are the people who make decisions that enable the organization to achieve its objectives effectively and efficiently.

Early in the 20th century, Mary Follett characterized management as 66th art of getting things done through people." follett's observation remains relevant because , by definition , it is impossible to manage alone , managers rely on the skills and labor of other to succeed ,so for them , interpersonal skills are extremely important furthermore, all managers must fulfill the functions of planning , organizing staffing , leading and controlling each of these functions will be discussed in more depth later in this chapter.

Library management system

- Keep record of different categories like, books, journals,newspapers , magazines , etc.
- Classify the books subject wise.
- Easy way to enter new books.
- Keep record of complete information of a book. Like,book name , author name , publisher's name, date / year of publication , cost of the book , book purchasing date / bill no.

Libraries are important indicators of growth and development. They provide scientific services, fulfill social needs and help individuals flourish librarians and library and information science (LIS) programs must recognize the need to change in order to strengthen development.

Management of libraries and information centers

Management of libraries and informotion centers as services organization is accomplished by a combination of basic management functions and skills as discussed earlier.

We can think that three important roles for a library manager as under.

- 1) Interpersonal role (a) as figurehead with duties of a ceremonial nature, (b) leading role and (c) liaison role.
- 2) Informational role (a) perpetual scanning and monitoring the information (b) disseminator role and (c) specific role of informing and satisfying
- 3) Decisional role (a) as entrepreneur looking for new ideas and adopting them for change (b) solving the anticipated problems and handling disturbances (c) resources allocation role of dividing work and delegating the authority and (e) negotiator role.

Modern libraries and information centers are not merely store houses of knowledge and information, but are also live and active institutions involved in a vital service to the society. Today knowledge and information are considered as important as energy and biotechnology . As such these have to be taken care of and managed very well. Therefore scientific management theories, principles and practices are increasing being applied to manage the libraries and information centers to provide effective and quality service to the clients.

Now a days , Management principles and techniques are being used in the libraries and information centers for a variety of functions such as information products and services, document delivery, information and documentation services, planning and plan implementation, forecasting evaluation of operations, budgeting, house-keeping, routine operations and general management.

Library and information center

- 1) A library differs from an information center in many ways. Libraries provide macro – documents to their users whereas information centers provide micro documents.
- 2) Library also differs from information centers in the types of documents stored, types and levels of users, provision of documents rather than information, rendering services to both, internal and external users – Apart from collecting, processing and disseminating information, documentation / information, centers are also involved in analysis and presentation of information.
- 3) A major difference thus, is that, a library provides only the document as a whole, but information centers provides not only the document but also the details of the contents of the document.

Information analysis centers

They collect literature produced in a particular field evaluate its utility and communicate to the specialists conducting research in directly usable form on request. The center verifies the collected information for its validity, reliability and accuracy before dissemination.

Clearing houses

They are set up either on a cooperative basis or by a national or international agency. They provide a single point of access to information originating from different sources countries and languages. They compile bibliographies of particular disciplines and circulate them to the organisations interested in them. An information center is defined as an organisation that.

Data centers and data banks -

Data centers collect, organize and store numerical data pertaining to specific subject field to answer specific queries. They collect information in anticipation of future requirements of its users. Data banks are usually concerned with a broader subject field. They extract and process raw data from the collected data sources and relevant literature. They keep these structured files ready to provide right answers to users queries.

Conclusion

Through this research paper an attempt has been made to introduce emerging and innovative technologies in libraries to solve the problems faced by student as well as by faculty and librarians. Solutions given in this research paper can be expanded using more innovative ideas.

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The role of Indian judiciary in protection of Environment in India

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Abstract:-

In India's post Independence era due to industrialization and political disturbances the environmental protection was at a least priority. In past independence the main concern was to set up markets , industries. to make new jobs for citizens. However after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, the environment protection become priority. After this incident the area of environmental law widens in the country and judicial activity also increases .Today environmental law is a new domain in jurisprudence at a global level. The right to live in a clean and healthy environment becomes a Fundamental Right. The main aim of this research paper is to identify the role of Indian judiciary in protection of environment in India. This paper also analyses the judicial remedies available and doctrine propounded by Indian judiciary .

Key Words-

Environment protection, judiciary, constitutional mandate, public interest litigation

Introduction:-

Earth is our paradise and it is our duty to protect our paradise. In India it is dharma of each individual to protect the nature .In Atharveda, it has been said that “ Mans paradise is on earth: this living world is the beloved to all of us, it has the blessings of natures bounties, , lives in a lovely spirit¹” Day to day innovations like thermal power ,atomic plant ,advancement in information technology results in global warming, climate change and acid rain etc. therefore there arise a requirement for a comprehensive analysis of the protection of the environment.

Today there has been a sustained focus on the role played by the higher constitutional and judiciary machinery in devising and monitoring the implementation of measures for pollution control conservation of forests and wildlife protection. Many of these intervening have been triggered by the persistent incoherence in policy making and as the lack of capacity building amongst the executive agencies. Public interest litigation have been prominently relied upon to tackle environmental problem².

Meaning of Environment:-

The word “environment” relates to surroundings. It includes virtually everything . it can be defined as anything which may be treated as covering the physical surrounding that are common to all of us, including air, space, land, water, plants and wildlife.

According to EP Act, Environment “includes water, air and land and the inter relationship , which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants. Micro-organism and property.³

Envorp, Emtal Protection: A Constitutional Mandate :-

The specific provisions on environment protection in the constitution are also result of this evolving nature and growth potential of the fundamental law of the land.

The directive principles and the fundamental duties are explicitly enunciated the nation commitment to protect and improve the environment. It was the first when responsibility of protection of the environment imposed upon the state through constitution Act, 1976. The state shall have to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country. It shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes and wildlife and to have compassion for living creature.⁴

Article 47 provides that the state shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties. Article 48 directs the state to take steps to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. Article 48-A of the constitution says that the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.

¹ MC Mehta, Growth of Environmental Jurisprudence in India, p.71

² Mr. K.G.Balkrishnan, he role of judiciary in Environmental protection in D.P. Shrivastava Memorial Lecture, p.1 March 20 2019

³ Sec 2(a) ,The Environment (protection) Act,1986

⁴ Article51 –A(g), the constitution of India, 1950

Environment Protection: A Judicial Interpretation:-

According to constitution of India no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The Article has received liberal interpretation from time to time after the decision of the supreme court in *Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India*.⁵ This Article guarantees fundamental right to life, Right to environment, free of danger of disease and infection is inherent in it. Right to healthy environment is important attribute of right to live with human dignity. The right to live in a healthy environment as part of Article 21 of the Constitution was first recognized in the case of *Rural litigation and Entitlement Kendra Vs. State*. It is the first case of this kind in India, involving issues relating to environment and ecological balance in which Supreme Court directed to stop the excavation under the Environment Act 1986.

In *Narmada Bachao Andolan Vs Union of India*⁶ and others, the Supreme Court of India upheld that “ water is the basic need for the survival of human beings and is part of the right to life as enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Healthy environment and sustainable development are fundamental human rights implicit in the right to life. What we see in *M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India (Ganga Pollution Case)* decision is a pro-active and bold stance taken by the Hon’ble Supreme Court towards the protection of the fragile environment in which we exist. The court also expressed the view that “ having regard to the need for protecting and improving the environment which is considered a fundamental duty under the Constitution, it is the duty of the Central Government to direct all educational institutions to teach at least one hour a week lessons relating to the protection and improvement of the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wild life in the first ten classes.

In *Murli S. Deora Vs. Union of India*⁷ and others the court held that allowing smoking in public places would amount to an indirect violation of the right to life of non-smokers. In *PA Jacob Vs. The Superintendent of Police Kottayam*⁸ the Kerala High court held that freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) read with Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees right to decent environment and right to live peacefully. Thus, Noise pollution caused by he loud speakers can be controlled under Article 19 (1)(a) of the Constitution.

Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India confers fundamental right on every citizen to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This is subject to reasonable restrictions. A citizen cannot carry on business activity, it is health hazards to the society or general public. Thus safeguards for environment protection are inherent in this. This Supreme Court, while deciding the matter relating to carrying on trade of liquor in *Cooverjee B/ Bharucha Vs. Excise Commissioner*,⁹ Ajmer observed that, if there is clash between environmental protection and right to freedom of trade and occupation, the courts have to balance environmental interest with the fundamental right to carry on any occupations.

In *M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India*¹⁰(Taj Trapezium Matter) the Supreme Court espoused the cause of protection of national heritage such as the Taj Mahal from deterioration and damage due to atmospheric and environmental pollution. The Court based its judgment on the Precautionary Principle and Polluter Pays Principle, thereby making them an integral part of the environmental jurisprudence of our country. The Supreme court has assumed a protective role and made liberal use of the public interest litigation in protecting fundamental environmental interests. The public trust doctrine, as discussed in *M. C. Mehta Vs. Kamal Nath*¹¹and others by court is a part of the law of the land. The public Trust Doctrine primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, water, sea and the forests have such great importance to people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership.

⁵ AIR1978 SC 597.

⁶ AIR 1988 SC 2187

⁷ AIR 2002 SC 40

⁸ AIR 1993 KER 1.

⁹ 1954,SC220

¹⁰ (1977)1 SCC353

¹¹ AIR 1 SCC 388

In Rural Litigation and Entitlement *Kendra Vs. State of UP*¹² the court for the first time dealt with the issue relating to the environment and development and held that, it is always to be remembered that these are the permanent assets of mankind and or not intended to be exhausted in one generation. The world commission on Environment and Development in its report prominently known as the Report also highlights the same concept of sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

Judicial remedies available for Protection of Environment:-

With respect to environment pollution any one of the following remedies may be obtained by the aggrieved person either to compensate himself for what he has suffered due to pollution or to end the pollution. The remedies are

A) Civil remedy :- it is of two kinds-

- a) **Damages:** An action under the law of tort to abate nuisance is the oldest remedy. Most of the cases relating to pollution are covered by the heads of nuisance, negligence or strict liability.
 - b) **Injunction:** Injunction is the next important civil remedy which can play vital role in abating or preventing pollution. An injunction may be defined as a judicial process whereby a person who has infringed or is about to infringe the rights of another, is restrained from pursuing such acts.
- B) Criminal Remedy –** Apart from injunction, remedy under Criminal law is also available. Section 290 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 provides that whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable by this code shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

C) Writ Jurisdiction to compel the agency to enforce the law-

The provision relating to writ jurisdiction are contained in Articles 32 & 226 of the constitution of India empowering the supreme court and the high courts, respectively to issue direction in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. Article 32 belongs to the domain of the fundamental rights, therefore, under this Article only the supreme court can grant the remedy. Article 226 on the other hand, is a general remedy, therefore, under this Article the High Courts are competent to grant the remedy. In matters of environment pollution, the remedy of mandamus, certiorari and prohibition are generally granted.

Suggestions and Conclusion:-

Thus after the analysis of above cases, we find that, the supreme court is, at the present time, stretching the different legal provisions for environmental protection. In this way, the judiciary tries to fill in the gaps where there is laciness of the legislation. These new innovations and developments in India by the judicial activism open the numerous approaches to help the country. In India, the courts are extremely cognizant and cautious about the special nature of environmental rights, considering that the loss of natural resources can't be renewed. There are some recommendations which need to be considered.

Public Awareness

In India media is the fourth pillar of the popular government. It plays an exceptionally essential and compelling part in the general improvement of the country. The effect of media can be seen in the different trials directed by it just by publishing them in their media. Accordingly, the issue of environmental pollution can be checked by making mindfulness in the general population, in which media's part is extremely critical.

Regular Inspection

There is a requirement for a standard review apparatus, which can inspect and examined periodically ever one of those exercises which are threatening the environment. This would be a successful step towards environment protection, since prevention is better than cure.

Environmental Education:-

There is no means for any law, unless its an effective and successful implementation, and for effective implementation, public awareness is a crucial condition. Therefore, it is essential that there ought to be proper awareness. The law commission of India in its 186th report made a proposal for the constitution of the environment court. Hence there is an urgent need to strengthen the hands of

¹² AIR 1987 SC1037

judiciary by making separate environment courts, with professional judge to manage the environment cases so that the judiciary can perform its part more viably.

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Conservation and Management of Forests

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Abstract :

Formation of joint forest management (JFM) and forest protection committees (FPC) for conservation of wood. Bamboo products, spices, drugs, essential oils ; environmental stability and aesthetic values. Social forestry programme, agro-forestry programme. Long term planning to prevent overgrazing of the grasslands by livestock.

Forest refers to a large tract of land covered with trees and accompanying thousands of life forms, which include both plants and animals . In legal terminology , a forest is any land with its vegetative cover, that has been so declared under a legal provision.

Keywords : PFC & JFMCs, Forest management, conservation of forest, sustainable management, grasslands, Semi – arid ecosystems

Introduction :

The importance of forests is globally recognized not only as source of subsistence, employment, revenue earnings, raw materials to a number of industries but also for their vital role in ecological balance, environmental stability, biodiversity conservation, food security and sustainable development of a country. Forests provide goods and services and maintain life support systems like timber, fuel wood, fodder, and a wide range of non-timber products. Degradation of forest resources has a detrimental effect on soil, water and climate, which in turn affects human and animal life. This has created global concern for protection and conservation of forests. The forest resource assessment result indicated that: there is decrease in the rate of deforestation but there is continuous degradation of the forest in the Dehradun valley. There is coexistence of various secondary successions of plant communities. People in the valley are also heavily dependent of on existing forest resources.

The forest policy are evolving at various stages and at various levels, but they need further strengthening and legal support. The Forest policy should guide development of the forest sector and provide a clear indication of the state's goals for community forestry. The settlement process and expropriation of forest is a significant factor contributing to the deep resentment among forest dwellers and the people who are fully dependent on these resources. The concept of JFM is a central feature of the National Policy of 1988. It has been endorsed and initiated by all the states but there have been no accompanying changes in the national legal framework to implement it. It is operational through administrative orders and circulars, although it has been linked to state legislation in Uitarakhand. Moreover many programmes, so many policies make people more confused with the whole administrative structure. Traditional community institution like van panchayat can break down in the face of economic change, and external pressure on forest. In villages in which traditional system of management is still prevalent, they are often reluctant to share the management of forest resources with the forest department. Although JFM on many counts has been successful in fostering forest conservation but it is rigid in terms of addressing social and institutional conditions across different communities. Implementing a common vision for an effective community based forestry model will be challenging. With bold steps, community participation and political, will, a strong foundation can be laid for total forest management leading to a really good quality forest

Role Of Forests :

Forests constitute one of the most significant features of land surface as they are prime source of energy required for all life forms . The forests intercept the solar energy and covert it into food. Forests play a vital role in protecting the environment as they perform the following functions such as maintaining oxygen and carbon dioxide balance. Forests provide a number of resources to mankind , like food, wood and medicines , as shown in the diagram.

Need for conservation of forests :

There is need to conserve forests. Man has been overexploiting the forests to satisfy not only his needs but also his greed. This has led to a decline in the forest cover.

To arrest deforestation and stop the diversion of forest lands for non-forest uses, the following conservation practices must be undertaken:

(i) Increasing the Area Under Forests: Loss of forests can be remedied by a massive programme of tree plantation. Planting trees on degraded lands and land that is unfit for agriculture will not only help in improving the environment but will also relieve harvesting pressure on modified forests.

ii) Stop Indiscriminate Felling of Trees: There should be a strict ban on felling of naturally growing

trees. If a tree has to be cut, necessary permission has to be obtained. Besides, proper replacement of trees by planting saplings at least in the ratio of 1:10 (1 tree to 10 saplings) should be undertaken.

(iii) Establishing Corridors Between different Reserved Forests: Wide corridors should be established in different reserved forests to allow the migration of wild animals. This will also help numerous species of animals to use these corridors for their dispersal and migration.

(iv) Using Alternative Sources of Energy: In many parts of the world including

India, trees are felled for providing firewood. So, in order to conserve forests, we must use non-conventional or renewable sources of energy, like solar energy, tidal energy, hydel energy, etc.

(v) Proper Legislation and its Implementation: Strict laws should be made to check deforestation. Proper care should be taken to see that these laws are strictly implemented.

(vi) People's Participation: Participation of the local community is of utmost significance if any plan has to be enforced since the local inhabitants are the ultimate users. Most programmes now involve local communities in planning, decision-making and implementation.

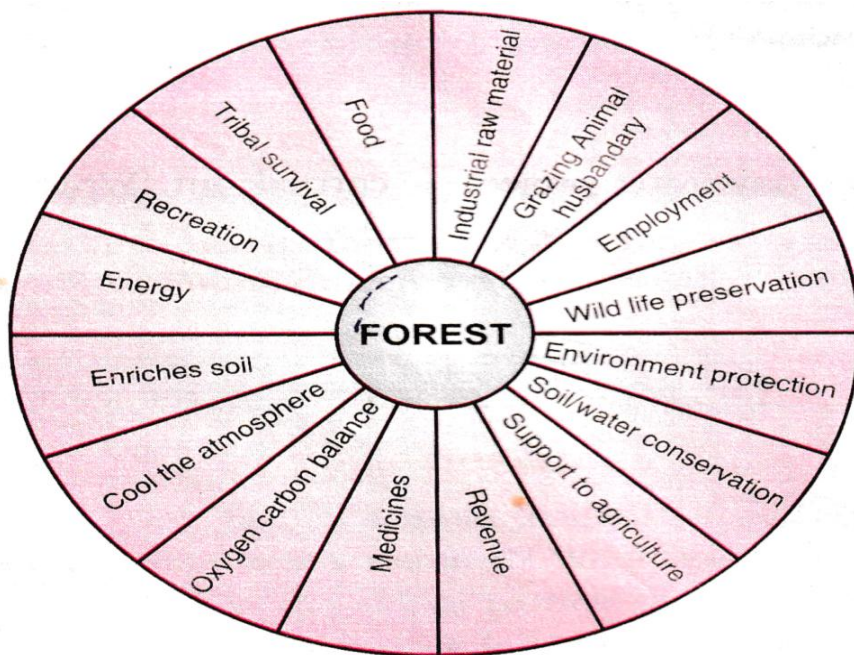
Joint Forest Management

Joint Forest Management (JFM) refers to the model of forest management in which the local communities are involved in the planning and conservation programme. The role of the local communities, who have lived in or near the forests, in the conservation of forests was realised in the 20th century. This was made possible by two developments. First, because of an increase in population and poverty, new groups entered into the forest areas and began overexploiting the forest resources. Second, when governments began protecting forests and declaring them as protected areas, they viewed the local inhabitants as enemies of the forests and even tried to prevent them from entering the forest. There was a tussle between the government representatives and the local people. The result was an increase in the illegal use of forest resources. All this made the government realise that the local people should be regarded as partners in conservation. It was around the 1980s that the Government started encouraging Joint Forest Management (JFM) to work together with local communities in the protection and management of forest resources. In JFM, the local communities are allowed access to the forest areas and permitted to harvest the resources in a sustainable manner.

In return, the local people become the guardians of the forest. This approach of the JFM believes that local people would have a greater stake in conservation if they continue to get the benefits that they previously enjoyed. Thus, in JFM, the role of local people is very important

Forest Protection Committee (FPC):

JFM was first initiated in 1971-72 by the then forest officer, Dr. Ajit Kumar Banerjee in Arabari forest range of west Midnapore District of West Bengal. He motivated the local inhabitants to form informal groups to make afforestation on denuded protected forest lands of 1250 hectares of the region for conservation of forest products like wood, spices, drugs, essential oils, etc. and to maintain environmental stability and aesthetic value of forests. Employment of 25 man-days was provided per



family per year. Seeing the amazing success of this programme, the government of West Bengal set up the Forest Protection Committee (FPC) programme and offered an equal share of 25 percent of the new sale the timber to the members of a Forest Protection Committee (FPC). Villagers also got the right to collect the Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) from the forests. The success story of Arabari inspired other states to form FPCS to restore degraded forest lands. The Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (TAP), implemented with Japanese aid is another success story of JFM. The land was afforested with sal forests.

Social Forestry:

The term 'Social Forestry' was first used by the National Commission on Agriculture, Government of India, in 1976. It refers to the concept of "planting of trees and-pasture development. on village common lands, roadsides and canal ridges and along railways." In fact, social forestry covers tree plantation activities in non-forest areas for the benefit of the society. Social forestry is forestry for community development.

Agro-Forestry :

Agro-forestry is a part of social forestry and represents the intermediate. stage between forestry and agriculture. Agro-forestry refers to the sustainable system of managing a piece of land through combined production of agricultural crops and forest crops and animal rearing, to ensure the most efficient land use under a management system in accordance with socio-cultural practices of the local people." Agro-forestry aims to provide conservation of the land and its improvement in order to achieve a combined produce of forest and agricultural crops.

Conclusion:

The grazing pressure on the vegetation of our grasslands is very high because of a huge number of cattle in India. Such high grazing pressure results in overexploitation of resources. Cattle graze eats up vegetative parts of the grass and shrubs as well as the roots of the vegetation. The soil becomes exposed. This leads to soil erosion and gradually to desertification. Almost all vegetation, including the grasslands has a certain limit of withstanding repeated defoliation. Beyond that limit they become subjected to destruction. This results in soil erosion leading to desertification. Uncontrolled grazing, coupled with indiscriminate felling and chopping of trees, makes desertification more intense.

Over the last decade, the performance of JFM has varied temporally and spatially. JFM flourished and reached its peak in the first half of the past decade leading up to 2006-2007 in terms of replication and impact, after which it got stagnated. There has been downward correction in number of JFMs and forest area covered in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Punjab because many registered JFMCs were found non-functional. Still it is functioning in several areas and has potential to be improved.

Suggestion:

1. Farmers and herdsmen must be taught how to rear cattle. A big number of cattle may not give huge profits. A select healthy cattle kept on a scientific way is a better option.
2. Provision has to be made to grow, where possible fast growing grass in order to feed the cattle.
3. Different areas could be set apart in rotation for grazing purpose, so that each area has time for the grass to grow.

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A Study of Financial Performance of Manjara Co-Operative Sugar Factory in Latur District

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Abstract:

Sugar is one of the most important commodities produced and consumed around the world. India is the second largest producer of the world next to Brazil and also largest consumer of sugar. India is also largest producer of khandsari and gur. Sugar is derived mainly from sugarcane and sugar beet. Indian sugar production is characterized by a cyclic production pattern with typical sugar cycles lasting 2-3 years, as production price which in adjust to fall in turn lead to lower supplies, price increase and higher production. Sugar is extracted from two different raw material, and sugar beet sugarcane is cultivated under tropical climates, while sugar beet is grown in temperate regions. The sugar industry in Maharashtra is highly popular in the co-operative sector, as farmer own a portion in the sugar factories. Co-operative sugar factories are backbone of the sugar industry of Maharashtra. Particularly in the last two decades profitable utilization of the by-product of sugar manufacture assumed great importance in view of vast potential they offer in the manufacture of various useful product like paper ethanol etc. beside the generation of electricity. Sugar industry is the major agro-based instrumental in bringing about major socio-economic changes in rural areas. Manjara sugar industry in bringing about major socio-economic changes in rural areas.

Introduction:

Marathwada region in Maharashtra state is under drought condition due to natural geographical condition and low rainfall. As the basic resources like water, electricity, roads, rails etc. facility for transpiration were not up to requirement for development of agricultural and industrial growth.

Co-operative sugar factory is a prime need of rural developments & growth as the region was backward in industries & agricultural development there was no question of development of human society.

Taking into consideration the well-being and basic development of industrially backward region of Marathwada and specially Latur district Late. Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, Ex. Chief Minister, Maharashtra taken a lead to establish a co-operative sugar factory which a great turning point.

Manjara sugar factory is responsible to provide all essential requirement of human being by availing direct benefit of finished product (Sugar) to the owner of industry that one the poor farmer who are involve in growing sugarcane.

Factory has providing various incentive schemes for cane development, natural manure in terms of compost, seeding, insecticide does guide lines & various technical information to former factory is efficiently running with all modern technique in process, management of saving water, electricity & controlling losses getting quality final product sugar and by product in market to achieve attractive rate. Hence factory is in are paying unit list?

Importance Of Study:

Manjara sugar industry is major agro-based industry instrumental in bringing about major socio-economic changes in rural areas. Sugar industry is the second largest agro based industry in India after textile. The following statistics about sugar industry brings out its significance in India.

1. Millions of sugarcane farmers a large number of agricultural labors and skilled and semi skilled workers earn livelihood from sugar industry.
2. Manjara sugar industry in India is a local point for socio-economic development in the rural areas by mobilizing resources, generating employment opportunities and ancillary activities.
3. Manjara sugar factories established school, colleges, medical centers and hospital for their population.
4. Sugar industry is the only industry which can produce multiple by products such as ethanol, country, liquor, filter cake, paper, distillery products etc.
5. Manjara sugar factory can diversify into by-products based industry to generate additional income which would help them to enhance their financial position.

Needs of Study:

The processing of agricultural produce. Particularly Sugar cane has a strategic place in rural economy.

A large Programme of co-operative greatly increases. The pace of rural industrialization and create opportunities for the building of new in rural areas.

Study the availability of irrigation facilities to farmers for cultivation of sugar cane.

It is seen that some sugar factories have been closed and not even been able to make payment to the farmers who have supplied sugar cane and thus affected heavily an the life of farmers.

Hence, it is the urgent need of the hour to make the co-operative sugar factories survive & achieve healthy progress so as to help in uplifting the rural economy.

Objective Of Study:

1. To examine a development of sugar factory in India in general and Manjara co – operative in particular.
2. To measure cost financial performance of Manjara co – operative sugar factory in Latur district.
3. To study different ratios effective performance of sugar factory.
4. To find out financial problems faced by Manjara co – operative sugar factory in Latur district.)

Technical & business effective efficiency orienting planning & achievement.

Profile Of Vikasratna Vilasro Deshmukh Manjara Co-Operative Sugar Factory In Latur Distict, Sy.No.166,117 Chincholirao wadi Village, Latur Taluka and District , Maharashtra Project And Site Information

Name of the Distillery : Vikasratna Vilarao Deshmukh Manjara Shetkari Sahakari Karkhna Ltd

Size of the Project : 60 kilo litres per day (60KLPD)

Location of the Project : Sy .No.116,117 Chincholiro Wadi Village,Latur Taluka & District, Maharastra

Location nearest : Gangadevi Temple

City/Town : Latur 12 Km

Road : latur barshi road state highway 0.7km

Railway Station : Harangul 4 km

Air Port : latur 3.2 km

Environmental benefit analysis

- Raw material i.e. molasses and bagasse is readily available from the sugar factory
- Hence, saving of raw material transportation cost and fuel,
- Problem of molasses and bagasse disposal of Karkhana will get solved
- Generation of energy (Biogas) from wastewater i.e. spentwash
- Utilization of Biogas and thus saving more bagasse for off-season that will be utilized for cogeneration activity

Project Details in Brief

Project	New Molasses Based Distillery Unit of 60 KLPD
Proponent	Co-operative Industry
Project Concept	
a) Qualitative Standards of Product	Rectified Spirit (RS) ISI Grade-I, 323 (1959) Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) ISI Grade-I, 6613(1972) Head spirit ISI – Grade – II, 323 (1959)
Products and Estimated Production	
Rectified Spirit Impure Spirit OR	57 KLPD 3.0 KLPD
Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) Impure spirit OR	56.4 KLPD 3.4 KLPD
Fuel Alcohol	50.0 KLPD
c)Effluent Treatment System	Biogas (biomethanation) followed by Bio-composting
d) Annual Operational Days	146
e)Spent wash generation /annum(@ 160m3day)	24,000 m3

Infrastructure Prostitute	
a)Raw Material	Molasses 30,786MT per annum
b)Steam Requirement	Max.100MT/day
c)Bagasse (Fuel)	Max.48MT/day
d)water requirement	210m ³ /day
e)Electricity	Max.800KW/h
f)Land	420 acres of land available with sugar factory of which some acres will be used for distillery and ancillary units as well as greenbelt Distillery. For distillery ,Bio-methanation storage lagoon -12 acres Bio- composting unit -15 acres For green belt development-138.6 acres
g)Employment opportunities for	6000 persons
Total project Cost	Rs.300 Crore
Capital Expenses on Environment Management	Rs 1223.00 Lakhs

I) Statement Of Problem:

The co-operative sugar factories have a profound influence on the rural people in terms of their resources & economic benefits bestowed upon the cane growers. Hence , it becomes quite necessary to study the impact of sugar co-operative on the economic development of rural areas , and the performance appraisal of sugar co-operative as to know about their success.

The survival and growth of the sugar co-operative indispensable for meeting internal demand for sugar as well as uplifting the rural economy.

Return on investment in co-operative sugar industry like any other , commercial enterprise is mainly affected by margin on sales and investment turnover margin on sales is affected by the relative magnitude of total cost with its different cost components like material cost, conversion cost, manufacturing cost etc.

Which are in turn affected by efficiency and effectiveness of operating management.

II) Research Methodology:

Data Collection:

In order to research study data will be collected from the annual reports of Manjara sugar factory for last 5 year .

a) Secondary data:

The data will be collected through reference books, journals, magazines, sugar factory annual reports, report of the manjara sugar factory in Latur committee reports, websites and others related with subject..

b) Technique of Data Analysis:

Data connected will be analyses are ratio, percentages and averages as per requirement.

III) Scope of Study :

The present study is a regional study and it confines to confines to co-operative sugar mill operating in latur districts of Marathwada .

It focuses on financial appraisal of the study units with help of ratio analysis and cost effectiveness with help of cost management technique, trend Analysis of cost components for the period under study.

The Study Covers five years period from 2014-15 to 2018-19 .

And makes an overall performance appraisal of the one sugar factories during the research period.

IV) Limitation of Study :

However, the research study has been made keeping in mind the following limitation of the study.

- 1.The study is confined to only co-operative sugar mill of latur district.
2. Researcher being alone will not be able to undertake study for all sugar factories in Marathwada Resion.

Conclusion:

Considering all these aspects, the negative impact of the project could be controlled and kept within permissible limit through the proposed Environment Management Plan (EMP). Socio-

economic and environmental significance of proposed project is considerable. Thus, the project presumes to maintain the environmental as well as socio-economic sustainability in the long-term. manjara co operative sugar factory is the financial performance is good and manjara co –oprative sugar factory is not polluted.

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Causes and Consequences and Remedies of Water Pollution

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Abstract

Total water the Earth's 97% of water ocean lagoon is water in the form of 03% and water 2.1% water is solid. So man is not a special if only 0.9% water which rivers, lake water wells. Ponds, of etc. The is in the form although today's age is the scientific age, it is unable to create new land, new water, new air on earth. of human development The act of pollution was born. any object or substance Contamination of is its pollution. So whether it is air or water or soil, it is pollution. Natural resources have Excessive up set exploitation of the balance of nature. In this way the water of rivers, lakes, lakes and wells is polluted, water, industry, agriculture, urbanization, mining. Etc. It is unhygienic and poisonous water has adverse effects on the health of human beings, plants, etc. and that water is harmful .from the beginning sewage Waste water in river or Lake for the pollution of water is discharged as is vessel. It is world's the rivers and the country's channels is also pollution of along coast. In 1965, 1,500 people died of epidemics in California. In 1970, more than 4 million fish died in Germany after a pesticide accidentally fell into a river. It will be useful to educate students in schools and colleges about water pollution and to create awareness in the society and. recycling of impure water.

Introduction

Human beings were born on earth to meet their needs but humans killed animals to meet their needs. Began to break down and humans began to get minerals such as iron, copper, gold, silver, coal, mineral oil, etc. from the earth, made solid materials from raw materials, created energy, all this development process resulted in the earth's constant shrinking due to excessive exploitation of natural resources. The balance of nature has been disturbed. Today's age is a scientific age but it is unable to create new land, new water, new air on the earth. Human evolutionary action has created pollution. The depiction of any object is its pollution, be it air, water or soil. Physical Chemical b improper alteration of biological properties that harms humans and animals and the natural resources they need- . S.P. Kaushik

Although water is abundant on Earth, its distribution is uneven, and all these animals are of no use to humans. 97% of the Earth's total water reserves are in the oceans. It is in the form of brackish water and 2.1 out of 03% of water is in solid form, so it is of no special use to human beings, only the remaining zero point, nine percent of water, rivers, all ritual ponds, etc., has to be used, but the population has increased, industrial development has taken place. will mature freshwater is need of the hour to a drop a drop, plantation to water down the water harvesting and management of the Marathwada region has long been expensive oil than water day which is not far from the day of warn UN A per funding was difficult to get water to

the water Natural disasters mean that the water is unclean, the color of the water changes, the temperature changes, the properties of the water change When there is a breakdown, the water becomes acidic. When there is a biological change, the water is contaminated with toxic micro-organisms. In this way, the water of rivers, lakes, ponds and wells is polluted. Dr. Savindra Singh calls all these processes as water pollution. Polluted drinking water or water polluted by chemicals produced waterborne diseases like, Giardiasis, Amoebiasis, Hookworm, Ascariasis, Typhoid, Liver and kidney damage, Alzheimer's disease, non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, multiple Sclerosis, Hormonal problems that can disorder development and reproductive processes, Cancer, heart disease, damage to the nervous system, different type of damages on babies in womb, Parkinson's disease, Damage to the DNA and even death, meanwhile, polluted beach water contaminated people like stomach aches, encephalitis, Hepatitis, diarrhoea, vomiting, gastroenteritis, respiratory infections, ear ache, pink eye and rashes.

Research Methodology:-

Very simple methodology is used in this paper, hence in this paper we try to highlight main Causes and Consequences and Remedies of Water Pollution. In this paper used secondary data Sources of Causes and Consequences of Water Pollution ,Measures on Water Pollution.

Causes and Consequences of Water Pollution: -

Most of the urban industries and factories in our country are located on the banks of the river. Polluted water from the industries and factories is discharged into the river so pure water is polluted from the very beginning. Sewage and wastes are discharged into rivers, streams or reservoirs in Water pollution.

Rampant some of the world's largest rivers and streams. Atlantica beaches North beach's Mediterranean beaches are tourist attractions, but they have no control boards. The use of Geneva Lake water is completely banned in London. The river that flows through the country is notorious as Europe's open sewer. In 1955, a leak in the Yamuna River caused the outbreak of jaundice in Delhi, killing many people. There are chemical fertilizer factories on the banks of the Reri River in Kerala. Liters of toxic water are being released into the river Fish and plants in the river have been affected. In Patla district of Madhya Pradesh, 52000 gallons of poisonous animals are coming out from the alcohol factory every day, so it has adversely affected the reservoir and agriculture up to a distance of 12 km. The water is later mixed in the hotel river

. In the spring of 1965, leprosy in the industrial city of River Ice, California, killed 1,500 people a month and killed many more. In the

1970s, a poisonous pesticide called Alpha from Germany accidentally reached the Raheen River, killing more than four times as many fish. In

1950, his belongings from a plastic factory on the island of New Shoes in Japan were dumped into the bay near Meenayana, which contained mercury and mercury-containing compounds. The water became contaminated, and 110 people became disabled and some died from eating fish. About 5,000 tones mercury goes into the water every year in the sea in the foothills

Measures on Water Pollution: -

Areas should be Sewage from urban treated without discharging it directly into the river and its effluent should be set aside. Pure water should be used for agriculture. Sewage and Sons. Use it to get down. Mineral oil prevents leakage Water is scarce even though it is abundant. Use it carefully. Start water literacy campaign. Make sustainable materials from waste. Build drainage pits. Educate students about water pollution in schools and colleges and create awareness in the society and. recycling of impure water to use irrigation, industries and aquaculture. Control on discharges of industrial effluents is one of the best remedial methods to avoid the chances of contamination of water by metalilic species. Prolonged water storage sometimes prolonged water storage sometimes provides opportunity for algal growth which can impart undesirable taints and reduce filtration efficiency. The problem can be mitigated by jet circulation of the water in the reservoir and careful biological control.

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Panchayati Raj and Rural Development

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Abstract :

Panchayati Raj Institutions - the grass-roots units of self-government - have been proclaimed as the vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies would depend on active involvement, contribution and participation of its citizens both male and female. Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic and Panchayats having powers has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to enlist people's participation in rural reconstruction. Balwant Rai Mehta committee in 1957 was set up to examine self-governing institutions at village level. In 1958, Panchayati Raj was suggested in the Committee's report. With the ratification of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992, local self government both rural and urban have been given constitutional identification in our country and it is the third layer of government, the first two being the Central and the State government. April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India as on this day the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Keywords: Panchayati Raj, Human Resource Development, Organic farming, Gram Sabha.

Introduction

During the days of Aryans, Indian villages had a unique institution called Panchayats, very powerful, well accepted and almost independent institutions. After the independence, all possible measures were taken to revive the Panchayati Raj Institutions in order to involve the rural people not only in their own development but also in the development of the nation as a whole. Gandhiji was of the opinion that for actual development of the country, every village has to be self-reliant and capable of managing its affairs. According to him, Gram Panchayats should be entrusted even with the dispensation of justice. The poor villagers need not go into the courts, spend hard-earned money and waste weeks and months in towns for litigation. Although this was not practicable in 1947, the Constituent Assembly saw merit in Gandhiji's argument of democratic decentralized governance and included Panchayati Raj under the Directive Principles of State Policy. According to Article 40, Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution states, "The State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Local Self-Government." To give effect to this Directive Principle, the Parliament passed The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 which established a Panchayat Raj system in rural areas and The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 to establish Municipalities system in urban areas.

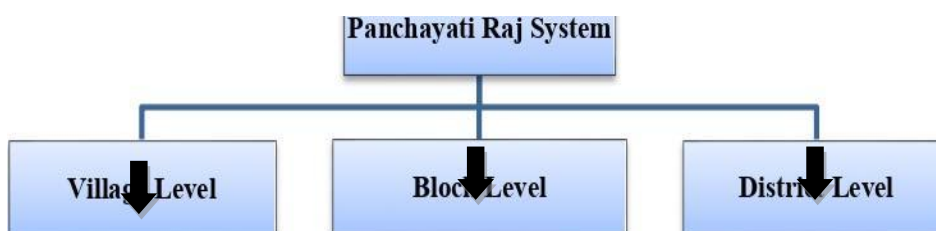
Objective : The paper focused the following objectives

- 1) To highlight various positive impacts of Panchayat Raj System.
- 2) Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Structure System.
- 3) Panchayat Raj System Significance features
- 4) Panchayat Raj System and Rural Development Schemes Different etc.

Methodology And Material :

Data and information present in current study are collected from Panchayati Raj and rural development prepared by national and state institutions government websites, books, secondary data, news, newspaper, present data etc.

1) Three Tier Structure of Panchayati Raj



It is a three - tier system of rural self government as given below :

A) Gram Panchayat (Village Level)

Gram Panchayat are local governments at the stage of villages and small towns. In reality the Gram Panchayat is the base of the Panchayati system in India. A Gram Panchayat is shaped in a village which has a population of 300 or more or else two or more villages are clubbed together. Sarpanch heads a Gram Panchayat. The functions of Gram Panchayat includes

1. Providing sufficient water supply. 2. Maintenance of village roads. 3. Making the arrangement of lights on village roads. 4. Public health, hygiene and sanitation. 5. Development of agricultural activities, etc.

B) Panchayat Samiti (Block Level)

Every district is separated into a number of Blocks consisting of some neighbouring villages. For each Block, there shall be one Panchayat Samiti of which the Block Development Officer (BDO) will take steps as ex-officio Executive Officer.

C) Zilla Parishad (District Level)

Zilla Parishad looks after the administration of rural areas in a district. The officer of the Zilla Parishad is positioned in the district headquarters. The main function of this governing body revolves around providing the crucial facilities to the rural people and to commence the developing programmes in the village.

2) SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM

1. To provide 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States. 2. To hold Panchayat elections regularly every 5 years. 3. To provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women (not less than 33%). 4. To appoint State Finance Commission to make recommendations with regard to the financial powers of the Panchayats. 5. To constitute District Planning Committee to prepare draft development plan for the district as a whole.

3) POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

According to the Constitution, Panchayats shall be given powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government. The following powers and responsibilities are to be delegated to Panchayats at the appropriate level.

1. Preparation of plan for economic development and social justice. 2. Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to 29 subjects given in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. 3. To levy and collect appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

4) Significance of Panchayati Raj System

I) Reservations for Women

73rd Amendment of the Constitution in the year 1992 reserved 33% seats for women in Panchayats. This provision is a major move towards strengthening the position of rural women. The introduction of women in sizable numbers into the new Panchayat could bring significant changes in the functioning of these grass-root level institutions. Involvement of women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions is expected to bring qualitative change in the matters relating to health, nutrition, children welfare, family care, drinking water etc.

II) Reservations for SC/ST

Dec. 24, 1996, the Panchayat network has been extended to the tribal areas of the country. The provisions of the Panchayats (extension to the schedule areas) Act 1996, extends Panchayats to the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The reservation for SC/ST is another significant aspect for development of disadvantaged groups in the rural areas.

III) Human Resource Development

Panchayati Raj Institution ensures development of human resources by providing opportunities like education, training, basic health services necessary for growth and development to weak and under privileged. It also ensures that all the sections of the society particularly weaker section including women and girl child gets adequate opportunity for developing human resource potential. Panchayat can play a major role in development of human resource for weaker section by disseminating information on special development programmes for them. Voluntary groups and local agencies should be encouraged by PRIs in effective implementation of human resource development programmes.

IV) Social Mobilization

Panchayati Raj system has provided avenues for facilitating people's participation at the grass-root level in the following ways:

- a. Gram Sabha will provide an open forum for discussion on various village level development activities thereby ensuring people's participation.
- b. Representation of weaker sections in the decision making process.
- c. Empowering rural women through an induction of 1/3 reservation in the Panchayati Raj bodies.

V) Role of Gram Sabha

According to Article 234 B of the Constitution, Gram Sabha means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the area of Gram Panchayat- As per Article 243 A, a Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village, as the legislature of a State, according to the law. Accordingly all villagers over 18 years of age, have an inherent right to determine their own destiny. This is the forum where even a poor villager can make his presence felt. Gram Sabha plays very important role in functioning of the Gram Panchayats in ensuring transparency in the working and equitable distribution of benefits in creation of community assets and bringing about social involvement in the developmental process.

VI) Implementation of Different schemes

Through Gram Panchayats, activities in MGNREGS are handed out and auditing of work is done. MGNREGS has brought a sigh of relief for rural populace. As rural distress was brewing due to unemployment. MGNREGS has become a cog in the wheel of growth and development. Gram Sabha as a pivotal body is involved for building infrastructure and providing employment to people in rural areas. Many State and Central Government schemes have been implemented at the grass root level by these bodies. Schemes of rural housing (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Gramin), Rural electrification schemes (Gramin Vidyut Abhiyantas), Health and sanitation (ICDS and Swachh Bharat Mission), Physical infrastructure (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) etc have made conspicuous difference in rural areas.

VII) Agricultural Reforms

In the field of agriculture, these bodies have contributed enormously. Awareness about organic farming, soil health card scheme has been implemented with the help of Gram Sabha. Similarly, many infrastructure projects, animal husbandry activities, fisheries etc have been carried out by these bodies. Cooperatives like AMUL were conceived at these levels. Therefore, pooling of resources and efforts have been their hallmark. Similarly, concepts of social forestry, agro-forestry has been encouraged by panchayats.

VIII) Growth of Small Scale Industry

Panchayats have mandate to make plans and implement them in areas of small scale industries, food processing industries, khadi and cottage industries. These industries require proper planning and financing. With coordination among Central, State and Panchayat level bodies it will help in realising the full potential.

Conclusion

Thus, the Panchayat System in India assumes a very significant role. This system is quite rational practicable and in perfect harmony with the spirit of democracy and should be further strengthened and encouraged. It should be made economically viable and self-sufficient by providing adequate resources, funds and generous grants. The reservation of seats for women, Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Panchayats is a welcome step, for it would make the institution of Panchayat more democratic, representative and balanced. The Panchayat elections are conducted and supervised by the Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections. All these measures ensure a blight and long lasting future of Panchayat System in India.

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Climate change and sustainable development .

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Abstract :

Climate change is a major concern of any country and precautions are a must for sustainable economic development In India .God creation needs to be admired and we need to have gratitude fore the same .Everything created by god has its own importance But human seems to be the most ungrateful creation of God . Its rightly said that man is destroying the climate by cutting trees ,killing animals ,polluting the air and water but we don't understand that they can survive without us but we cannot survive without them If we do not take care of climate change and global warming we will not be able to sustain our environment and our life but more the future generation is at high risk My paper talks of what is climate change and why it is important to maintain our climate for sustainable development .

Keywords :Climate ,change ,sustainable development ,survive

Methodology :

My paper is totally subjective and based on qualitative and quantitative study

My theory is more based on secondary data

Objective of the study: 1.To educate students about climate change.

2.To provide measures to help protect climate change.

Introduction :

Day by day we are progressing and we have reached the Nano period But as we are advancing we have to take care of its effects on life under water ,on earth etc .As we are advancing in technology ,as the country is getting modernised as slowly most of the rural area are getting redeveloped and turning to urban areas as more and more people are migrating to urban areas .More and more tower buildings are coming up with in small spaces .There is no proper check on the connections of the sewage system and drainage system .Everything revolves around money Every second person is using mobiles ,The waste of the aircraft ,vehicles are not properly recycled and reused ,The use of plastic has not stopped .Cutting down trees for constructing building and converting agricultural zones to a non agricultural zones are on a fast move .Gone are the days where we could breathe in safe and fresh air which was not polluted .Thanks to Carona pandemic which is a blessing and curse That we were able to breathe fresh air for some time till the lock down was called off. Meaning of climate change :

Climate change describes a **turn or difference in** in the average conditions of temperature and rainfall in a place or region over a long period of time. Like the earth surface is Earth's surface is warming day by day, and many of the warmest years on record have happened in the past 20 years. Climate change is a great confront before us and a biggest obstruction in achieving sustainable development, and it a threat millions of people who are likely to enter into the grinding poverty. So it high time we come out with some know-how and solutions to avoid this circumstances for a healthier life for people all over the world. Climate change has been an subject since a very long time and its becoming of inferior quality day by day so its a big challenge and uncertainties for policy makers trying to make strategies to shape the future. What will be its impacts on societies and economies in the coming days is a matter of great apprehension. Its effect on water, energy, agriculture, fisheries and forests, and disasters risk management is a question of big tension Each of these steps to control climate change can be redesigned to bring short-term compensation and reduce future emissions. This has to be even at the Global level ,we must drive upgrading action in top-emitting countries, get prices and incentives right, get finance flowing towards low-carbon green growth, and work where it matters most example Prices ,Finance etc

Putting charges on Carbon release remove harmful fossil fuel direct investment to low-carbon growth avoiding a 4°C warmer world. Increase the Finance expenditure for this cause . Governments must deliver a clear strategy for mobilizing finance for this cause . To mobilize private investment and other finance It will take combining efforts of development banks, financial institutions, export credit agencies, institutional investors, and public budgets to meet the climate and development challenge. Each country will need to find its own ways to deal with uncertainties and find its best options for low-carbon growth and emissions reduction. While they vary, every country has them. When we talk of climate change we can talk from different point of view ,environment ,the actual

climate change the attitude of the people in our country the lost culture of the vedic times ,Upanishad times etc.Day by day or environment is getting degrade and we are entering the risk Zone .Water is getting polluted ,air is getting polluted the Ozone layer is getting depleted because of the chemicals used in the fire extinguishers and refrigerants ,Life under water is at high risk ,Animals and birds are loosing their shelter as we are cutting down more and more trees to construct bountiful tower buildings .There are two types of ozone good and bad the good ozone is the stratospheric ozone which protects living things from ultraviolet radiation from the sun where as the bad ozone is the ground level ozone because it can be trigger a variety of health problems in children and adiuhte like lung disease such as asthma etc

Climate exchange ability a change in the ordinary or day to

The consequences and costs of climate change on our world will define the 21st century. Even if nations across the planet were to take immediate steps to curb carbon emissions—a warmer climate is inevitable. As the recent report by the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change noted, human-created warming will persists for centuries to millennia and will continue to cause further long-term changes in the climate system, such as sea level rise. As these effects progress they will have serious impacts on human society. In the coming decades climate change will increasingly threaten human security in many parts of the world, disproportionately affecting the least developed countries. Climate change will pose economic, social, and political predicaments that will challenge the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The consequences and costs of climate change on our world will define the 21st century. Even if nations across the planet were to take immediate steps to curb carbon emissions—a warmer climate is inevitable. As the recent report by the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change noted, human-created warming will persists for centuries to millennia and will continue to cause further long-term changes in the climate system, such as sea level rise. As these effects progress they will have serious impacts on human society. In the coming decades climate change will increasingly threaten human security in many parts of the world, disproportionately affecting the least developed countries. Climate change will pose economic, social, and political predicaments that will challenge the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Climate-related disasters do not only cause direct losses of assets that have a market value, e.g., property and infrastructure, as well as losses of assets that do not have a market value, e.g., loss of life and damage to natural and cultural assets. They also produce indirect losses, including the lost output resulting from reduced productive capital and the output that is lost as capital when it is redirected towards reconstruction of assets that were destroyed, away from more productive uses, for example investment in human capital, thereby affecting the country's GDP in the long term.

Today environment for instance temperature rise and fall , rainfall in a region at any point of the year ,district ,country over a lengthy period of time is observed. NASA scientists(The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is an impartial enterprise of the U.S. federal authorities accountable for the civilian house program, as nicely as aeronautics and area research. NASA was once mounted in 1958, succeeding the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.) have observed Earth's surface is warming, and many of the warmest years on report have come about in the past. Climate trade is the long-term alteration of temperature and typical climate patterns in a place. Climate exchange ought to refer to a precise place or the planet as a whole. ... There, these gases lure warmth from the sun's rays inside the atmosphere causing Earth's common temperature to rise. The essential purpose of climate change is burning fossil fuels such as oil, gas, and coal. When burnt, fossil fuels launch carbon dioxide into the air, inflicting the planet to heat up.

Global warming is triggered through the greenhouse effect, a natural process by means of which the surroundings retains some of the Sun's heat, permitting the Earth to hold the fundamental stipulations to host life. Without the greenhouse effect, the common temperature of the planet

What are the results of climate change?

- Rising most temperatures.
- Rising minimum temperatures.
- Rising sea levels.
- Higher ocean temperatures.
- An make bigger in heavy precipitation (heavy rain and hail)
- Shrinking glaciers.

- Thawing permafrost.

What are the 6 elementary factors that have an effect on climate?

LOWERN is the mnemonic (a system such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something) we use to remind us about the factors that have an effect on climate change: Latitude, Ocean currents, Wind and air masses, Elevation, Relief, and Nearness to water.

- Latitude. It depends on how short or how a long way it is to the equator. ...
- Ocean currents. Certain ocean currents have one of a kind temperatures. ...
- Wind and air masses. Heated floor causes air to upward thrust which results in lower air pressure. ...
- Elevation. The greater up you are, the chillier and drier it will be. ...
- Relief.

Climate motion and sustainable improvement are inseparable. Climate exchange is a danger multiplier. ... First, the present day warming is already producing terrible influences on herbal and human systems, critically impeding growth towards some SDGs.

Sustainable monetary and economic development means: a development which occurs, taking care of the current and the future generation .So that the sources are right and cautiously utilised so that enough is left for the future generation Future climate exchange will enlarge inequality across countries. Hence, climate change threatens not only economic boom (SDG 8) but it will also act as a poverty multiplier through increasing the number of negative human beings and with the aid of making bad human beings even poorer (SDG 1), as well as inequality (SDG 10).

What is the **distinction** between **climate alternate** and sustainability?

The science that demonstrates that the **local weather** is **altering** is solid. However, it is **challenging** to **prove** how a **whole lot** of it can be attributed to human behaviour. ... On the **different** hand, environmental sustainability refers **without delay** to the **outcomes** of human **actions** on our **surroundings**

Climate **alternate** is the most **vast undertaking** to **accomplishing** sustainable development, and it threatens to drag **thousands and thousands** of **human beings** into grinding poverty. ...

Climate **trade** is **now not simply** a long-term issue.15-Jan-2014

What are the **impacts** of sustainable development?

They **reflect on consideration on** the **have an effect on** of **economic** constraints on the environment, taking into account the social **components** as **nicely** as the over-use of **natural** resources. Uncontrolled **development** can **additionally end** result in **damage** to the **environment** in **terms** of the **release** of **toxic elements** and hazardous waste.

How do you **acquire** sustainable development?

They can be summarised as follows:

1. Eradicate poverty and hunger, guaranteeing a wholesome life.
2. Universalize get right of entry to to primary services such as water, sanitation and sustainable energy.
3. Support the era of development possibilities thru inclusive education and first rate work.

How does global warming have an effect on sustainable development?

Future local weather trade will extend inequality throughout countries. Hence, local weather change threatens now not solely economic growth (SDG 8) however it will also act as a poverty multiplier by means of increasing the quantity of bad humans and by way of making terrible humans even poorer (SDG 1), as properly as inequality (SDG 10)

. How is improvement related to world warming?

Additionally, the dependence on agro-economy, use of fossil fuels and industrial things to do by developing nations have made large contributions to expanded stages of greenhouse gases (GHG) that have escalated global warming and backed a altering climate].

Global warming is simply one element of climate change. In fact, they say that international warming refers to the upward jab in global temperatures due broadly speaking to the increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. On the other hand, local weather exchange refers to the growing adjustments in the measures of climate over a lengthy period of time – which includes precipitation, temperature, and wind patterns.

Following the identical line of thought, in accordance to Climate.Gov, world warming refers solely to the Earth's rising surface temperature, whilst local weather alternate includes warming and the "side effects" of warming—like melting glaciers, heavier rainstorms, or extra popular drought. Ultimately,

this means that international warming is one facet of the lots large hassle of human-caused climate change.

Why is SDG 13 important?

It strengthen resilience and adaptive ability to climate-related hazards and natural failures in all countries. Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the fundamental international, intergovernmental discussion board for negotiating the international response to climate change.

What is the UN's sustainable development intention 13 about?

The goals to mobilize US\$100 billion annually with the aid of 2020 to address the needs of developing nations to each adapt to local weather alternate and make investments in low-carbon development. Has been shattered because of the Carona pandemic. Just as most of he developed economies are in danger because of the pandemic so also is USA. When we talk of climate change we also include the environment and the happening in our environment which has changed our life by putting a mask on our face and locking us in the four walls of the house So the climate has changed from the point of view of additional viruses in our environment. Mother earth has tried to warn us in many ways but we human do not pay attention to the warning .Inventions and innovations are good but not at the cost of our life's or even at the cost of humans .Carona pandemic is a sudden shock to the entire universe and has shaken even the developed economies of the world without making a difference between the rich and poor. The economies of practically most of the countries in the world are shattered and many humans have lost their lives and having started feeling in secured With the change in the climate ie our environment. It is so difficult to sustain our environment and economic development during the Carona pandemic .

Is global warming a sustainability issue?

Climate Change is immediately a Sustainability issue, however for some , it is not." Climate change would additionally influence Sustainable Development, but solely inasmuch as the 'low placing fruit' would trade when the climate changes

How does international warming affect sustainable development?

This finding implies that future climate alternate will make bigger inequality across countries. Hence, climate trade threatens now not solely monetary boom (SDG 8) but it will additionally act as a poverty multiplier with the aid of growing the wide variety of negative people and by way of making negative human beings even poorer (SDG 1), as nicely as inequality (SDG 10).

How does international warming affect sustainable development?

This discovering implies that future climate alternate will extend inequality throughout countries. Hence, climate trade threatens no longer only financial boom (SDG 8) but it will also act as a poverty multiplier by increasing the number of poor human beings and through making poor humans even poorer (SDG 1), as well as inequality

How Can We Stop Global Warming?

Recycle more and reduce and reuse . The purpose is to reduce down the quantity of carbon dioxide released in the environment. Drive less and walk more .Don't buy too many vehicles.

Plant trees and stop cutting down trees.

Switch to renewable energy.

Use energy-efficient devices.

Use much less warm water.

Turn off digital devices when not required

Spread awareness about climate change and how to save the environment.

Switch to 100% green power •

Save energy •

Optimise your diet •

Avoid plastic wherever you can •

Sharing is caring! •

Shrink your digital footprint

Speak up! ...

Power your home with renewable energy. ...

Weatherize, weatherize, weatherize. ...

Invest in energy-efficient appliances. ...

Reduce water waste. ...

Actually eat the food you buy—and make less of it meat. ...

Buy better bulbs. ...

Pull the plug(s).

Social responsibility of each and every citizen in fact individual to save the environment and sustain the development. Social duty is an ethical concept in which men and women are guilty for not fulfilling their civic duty, and take movements for the benefit or advantage of the whole of society.

We have to say I am responsible for what I am and for what I do and its penalties and for taking care of oneself in the course of the Corona pandemic. My existence my duty. Say sorry if you do a mistake use the five magic phrases as regularly as you can: sorry please excuse me thank you and your welcome use a mask cover your nose and mouth with it and eyes with goggles or specs. Be proud of what you are discipline yourself. Throw trash in the bin don't spit on the street cover your mouth when you sneeze. Reuse recycle and reduce what you can and save the universe from degradation.

..

What are the factors that affect climate? The factors that affect climate change: Latitude, Ocean currents, Wind and air masses, Elevation, Relief, and Nearness to water. Each of these factors affects the earth's climate in different ways.

Latitude. It relies upon on how shut or how some distance it is to the equator.

Ocean currents. Certain ocean currents have distinctive temperatures. Wind and air masses. Heated floor causes air to upward push which consequences in lower air pressure. ...

Elevation. The higher up you are, the less warm and drier it will be. . What does elevation mean? height, altitude, elevation mean vertical distance either between the pinnacle and backside of something or between a base and some thing above it.

Climate change is the international phenomenon of local weather transformation characterised via the changes in the ordinary local weather of the planet (regarding temperature, precipitation, and wind) that are specially prompted by using human activities. As a result of unbalancing the climate of Earth, the sustainability of the planet's ecosystems is under threat, as well as the future of humankind and the stability of the international economy. When we talk about local weather change, we are often speak about the expand in temperatures linked to industrial things to do and in precise the greenhouse effect. Therefore, we every now and then talk of world warming, which is stated to be "of anthropogenic origin". Ultimately, the reasons of world warming (at least at its modern-day rate) are now not natural but pushed by the human economy and industries.

Many scientists are reading this phenomenon and making an attempt to recognize how activities of human societies are accountable for this heating.

There is a growing Awareness about Global Warming. By its turn, Roger Revelle also proved that the carbon gases released with the aid of burning fossil fuels have been now not at once absorbed by way of the ocean, as was earlier thought. This discovery accelerated scientists' worries about climate change and as a result, society and politicians slowly started wondering about these troubles as a feasible hassle in the future.

Consequences of Climate Change on the planet's ecosystems:

An expand in temperature due to international warming it's not only about a heat enlarge that can be felt with the aid of human beings or glacial ice melting – it has the possible to affect the planet's whole ecosystem. As we have been gazing in many different countries, from the US (California) to India or South Africa, the climate is getting disruptive. Extreme weather events are extra ordinary and their patterns are changing – they're extra intensive, aggressive, and with more energy. This capacity extra storms, floods, cyclones, and droughts will take place over the ne

Climate change is the global phenomenon of climate transformation characterized by the changes in the usual climate of the planet (regarding temperature, precipitation, and wind) that are especially caused by human activities. As a result of unbalancing the weather of Earth, the sustainability of the planet's ecosystems is under threat, as well as the future of humankind and the stability of the global economy.

Lastly coming to the current scenario that is climate change and corona virus which is a very serious issue and is destroying most of the economies in the worlds. It has brought a drastic change in the climate of almost all the countries. The world is in danger. Our Future is at stake.

Conclusion :

Human-induced **climate change** has contributed to **changing** patterns of extreme weather across the globe, from longer and hotter heat waves to heavier rains. Extreme weather is on the rise, and the indications are that it will continue to increase, in both predictable and unpredictable ways. Humans are facing the problem from **climate change** today, and the one who are causing these conflicts are from human. It is impossible to stop the **global warming**, but people still can reduce and slow down these problems. *Our natural environment makes human life possible, and our cultural environment helps define who we are. It is therefore essential that our population and economic growth are environmentally sustainable.*

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Indian culture and Empowerment of Women .

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Abstract:

Indian culture takes us back to our past History, during the Vedic period ,Upanishads ,Kautilya period and the Mahabharata stories .In the past as we see from our history ,women were empowered and had a greater role to play in Indian society Even if we go through the history of indigenous tribes Khasis of Meghalaya they had the Matrilineal society where the descent is traced through the mother .And women had the rights to choose their husbands and the women could remarry someone from the husbands family if her husband deserted her or she became a widow .Women use to contribute to the income of the family by weaving spinning ,agriculture etc. Even in the Mahabharata teachings both men and women could do household chores and both could carry the responsibility of the house and other responsibilities too. Indian culture empowered and respected women in the past.

Key words :History ,indigenous tribes ,Khasis of Meghalaya ,Mahabharata.

Methodology: The paper is based on secondary as well as primary data .It's a qualitative study

Objective of the study:

- 1.To understand how culture in the form of men dominated women and degrade them .
- 2.To make people aware that there is no difference the degradation of nature and women
- 3.Study the Empowerment of women by going back to our past history ,where in Indian culture, women were given a respected place.

Introduction: Women are beautiful creation of God .Those who don't have daughters they won't know the difference. We are living in modern India where we see women in every field of life. Even driving a rickshaw or as a ticket collector

In the modern time, women in India are given freedom and right such as freedom of expression and equality as well as right to be educated. .and practice occupation of their choice .. However, some problems such as dowry, domestic violence, sex detective abortion, female infanticide are still prevalent in our society.

Although the country's constitution says women have equal status to men, women are still powerless and are mistreated inside and outside the home in India .In order to promote gender equality , we need to the empowerment of women and concentrate on areas which are most crucial to her well being. Many Indian educated women are suffering silently as it is the question of their respect and the prestige of their family .In other words family pressure .

It's not about safe for women in India to go about anywhere at any time anything can happen anywhere. However, it's unlikely most women travelling in India will face aggressive or hostile behaviour. Staring and unwanted attention are common. Harassment

Kolkata is one of the India's safest cities for women, says as per the recently released data of the National Crime Record Board (NCRB).

Women's empowerment can play a very important role in the development of the country and her life .We can do so through health and *education to reach their* full potential, to improve their political and social participation, and lot more

The role of women in Indian society is too often viewed as a kind of legal responsibility. They are seen as people who have to be taken care of ,at different times of their life.

Women are taught to grow as mandated by generations of patriarchs. She is looked as an instrument of giving birth to a male child also referred to as fertility goddesses in *Indian culture*. Some places she is considered as *women* Shakti for example Khali Ma or Durga ma, also epitomized a high position for *women in the* Kautiya period.

The role and dignity of *women in India* has been subject to many changes over years since independence .The *India* constitution announced a decision to allow *women* to take up

combat *roles* in all sections of life even in army and navy and has given to *women* the equal status with men . But inspite of this there are rising incidence of sexual harassment against *women* in our country .. Although *women* have been given equality with men in shaping their future and sharing *responsibilities* for themselves, their family and their country. Yet they are humiliated and degraded by men . It is a fact that *women* are intelligent, hard-working and efficient in work.

Modern *women* feel it's a burden to be a female in today's current scenario, current circumstances ,where jobs are difficult to find and its difficult to run the house with one persons salary but at the same time ,*women* are endowed with too many responsibility making her a multidimensional worker .But instead of being appreciated its more of a thankless job and unpaid and un acknowledged job. A *women* though educated and working is still not given equal status in property ,maintaining her bank balance. Its difficult for a *women* to maintain work home balance .

In any circumstances she has to do her house work and office work in spite of being mentally disturbed because of her husband .Managing work is a very big and hard task. Her Silence is the cause of violence because since childhood she is told and taught to be silenced and bear violence ,torture . And this continues even when she is molested by her own people or raped .She is told to be silent because of society stigma or respect of the family etc. Which is not fair .Indian culture teaches her to be silent and bear all the crimes against her so when she faces crime against her husband she silently bears it and if she goes to the court for justice she is looked down upon and named .Infact the court Polices look down upon *women* who go to the police station or court for justice in any matter and the male polices along with the female polices make mockery of *women* who go to the court .once a police *women* wears a uniform she forgets that she is a *women* and should be for a *women* .For *women* the whole polices are there but for a *women* she is really an orphan ,

What is violence against *women* in politics?

It refers to strategy used to silence *women*'s voices in politics *as well* .*If a women is excelling in politics the male politicians ego is hurt and they will try ways and means of discouraging her or demoralising her so that she her self leaves the platform* . at times violence and force is used against her by the opponents. Violence against aims to exclude and empower *women* as political actors. Violence is a part of the political game. Others make a strategic decision to remain quiet ,fearing that speaking out may harm their political careers or affect their parties' electoral fortunes. Many *women* believe that they will be scorned or blamed for allegedly bringing the abuse upon themselves. Violence in politics is similar to politics at home where the husband can play with the dignity of his wife but if she tries to voice out then he will use his dirty brains and techniques of degrading her in the court and victimising her .

The problem has remained hidden until now, largely because many *women* have up frontally spoken about the violence they faced when they entered politics .

Women have a prominent *role* in one's development of personality and and in the life of the members of their family to . justify the greatness of *India's* ancient *culture*, The Rig Vedic, is the period of *India* when, *women* played a significant *role*. *Women* in *India* then, enjoyed high status in society ascribed to *women* in most all other *cultures*. Their condition of *women* then was good comparatively to today. The *women* were provided opportunity to attain high intellectual and spiritual standard. There were many *women* Rishis too. The practice of "Sati" is no where mentioned in the *Rig-Veda*.*Women* should be made bold ,courageous and daring through education ,fighting techniques of self defence ,support of law ,police support and mind set of the police and the mind set of Men ,

The five important things to be Atma Nirbhar are: 1.Inclusion 2. intention 3.innovation 4.Investment in health and education 5. Strong social and economic infrastructure. This cannot happen without including *women* both from the rich community

and the back ward community. Even the underprivileged women and women in the remote areas too. We have many examples to give of empowered women AN_Governor Dr, Tamilisai Soundararajan who virtually addressed the programme on women entrepreneurship and scientist Held at India International science festival too said so that if India has to Atma Nirbhar then the women that women too have to be included. But unfortunately there are nearly 20 percent women in business, 15 percent as scientist and those in remunerative work are 27 percent . So if we include all the women of India , then it will lead to equal, equitable and inclusive society," she added.

Women-led development will pave the way for self-reliant Bharat in a real sense. When the woman is given equal importance and status or when she decides to create something that is needed for the betterment of society, she does it very effectively and efficiently in any field.

Here are few exceptional stories which proves the mettle of a woman and why a woman can make it a big success when we talk about Atma Nirbhar Bharat, the dream of our current Prime Minister For example Bachendri Pal who achieved great success in sports ie. mountaineering. She is the first Indian woman to scale the Mt. Everest way back in 1984. She has been conferred with Padma Bhushan award.

Another examples is Godavari Dutta the artist .She is a national award winner and is known for her contribution to the beautiful art of Madhubani painting not just in India but also across the globe. Like wise there are Countless women such as Rani Laxmibai, Mata Jijabai, Savitribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu, Lata Mangeshkar, Sushma Swaraj, Kiran Bedi, Mary Com, Saina Nehwal, Sindhutai Sapkal, Neeta Ambani, Asha Bhosale, Indra Nooyi, Kalpana Chawla, Arunima Sinha, Dr Rakhamabai, Lakshmi Sahgal, M. S. Subbulakshmi, Madam Bhikaji Kama. List is long and never ending.

Empowering women can help the society to grow and develop at a faster pace. Women are the backbone of the society and have always played a positive role in shaping our society. Economic empowerment of women is the most viable solution to integrate women to the developmental goals of the nation and make a Atma Nirbhar Bharat

Inclusion of women from even the backward and underprivileged communities and backward area have to become Atmanirbhar that is to 'self-reliant India' or 'self-sufficient India', "vocal for local" and "make for the world" .Evidently, women's participation in the economic process needs to be intensified if India were to truly become an 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat.' Education and empowerment are the two critical pillars which can empower a women and make her atma nirbar. Special focus should be placed on women from economically backward section whose access to learning and economic resources is meagre, further limiting livelihood opportunities.

We have to prepare women through our initiatives in education, healthcare, community engagement and livelihood a cadre of educated, confident, trained, aware and healthy. When women are empowered, families get healthier, communities become prosperous and the nation progresses.

We can make women Atma Nirbhar through:

1. Through education and nutrition. Scholarship support to complete their schooling and higher studies.
2. Healthcare services with focus on maternal and child health.
3. With awareness and life skills on a varied range of topics including reproductive health, menstruation, healthy eating, self defence, etc to navigate everyday life with enhanced ability and confidence.
4. Vocational training, entrepreneurship and financial literacy
5. Through door to door visits and counselling, male engagement and community involvement, awareness sessions and rallies, street plays and talks.

Contribution of women in the growth history is quite visible, however, as a society, we have failed to maintain the dignity of a woman. We need to change our mindset and vision not to see the woman as a mere housekeeper or sex object. Our ancient scriptures and culture show how we should place faith, maintain dignity and respect woman as we respect Goddess Lakshmi maa, Parvati maa, Durga maa, Khali maa etc. Lakhs of community members have been sensitised to create a women and girl child friendly society. So let the women of India become Atma Nirbhar Good for them and their family and the county too. It is said that women 'enjoyed a high status' and were equal to men in all aspects of life. We are told how goddesses had separate temples for them, and were allowed to choose partners, perform sacrifices with their husbands

In the Kautilya era (4th century B.C.), WOMEN were looked as BEGETTERS OF SONS. A woman was not supposed to be frustrated during her fertile period and a wife shall not conceal her fertile period and a husband shall not fail in his duty to try to get a son during his wife's fertile period. If a wife was barren for eight years or if she had borne only daughters over a twelve-year period, the husband could take a second wife without paying compensation to the first or returning her dowry. When a man had more than one wife, the earliest surviving wife or the one who had borne many sons was given priority. This preoccupation with bearing sons also gave women some rights.

Women of the early Vedic period enjoyed absolute economic freedom, right to education etc. we can know this by reading the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahabharata and by reading about the strong willpower, and the courageous role and position of women in Epic society

In Vedic India, women did not enjoy an inferior status rather they occupied an . We find vast references of the expression of courage, strong willpower etc. Really the Bhakti Movement unlocked the gate of religious freedom to women and the relation of woman and man in the early history of mankind. The division in which women enjoyed a relatively high status. So the historical understanding of status of women in early Indian society shows a women in ancient India shows that women did not share an equal position with men. Indian women are relatively disempowered and they enjoy lower status than men, they (men) were extremely cruel or visibly violent of course affecting only high caste .

What was the condition of women in ancient India?

The historical analysis of the position of women in ancient India shows that women did not share an equal position with men. Women were recognised only as wives and mothers. Their position was as subordinate to men.

What was the role of women in medieval India?

Child marriage was prevalent. Bride price was common among lower castes, while dowry among the higher castes. Widow remarriage was possible in many of the peasant and pastoral castes, such as Jats, Ahirs, and Mewatis. Women did various household chores and participated in agricultural activities .

Conclusion :

It's very sad that women are compared to nature and men to culture and they are treated also in the same way. It's high time the attitude of men towards women change and this can happen only through their mothers and their lady teachers through education. The mind set of men has to change but before that the mind set of women towards a woman should be positive. When a married man runs after another married woman or an unmarried girl and if he doesn't get a positive response then men will totally depend on his wife for his marital needs, secondly an educated woman should educate the illiterate women and build in confidence in her if she needs it. The women police approach to a lady woman should be approachable and kind, which is very rare then only the male police will render their support to the female who approaches them for any help. They should not make mockery of any

women ,no matter in what condition she approaches them for help .If a lady police see that there is injustice done with any female who has approached for help ,no matter what may be the reason she should quietly report to the higher authorities .lets work at making a civilised India like some of the foreign respected countries and put an end to crime .

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बिदर जिल्ह्यातील दुर्लक्षित पर्यटन स्थळांचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास

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सारांश

कर्नाटक राज्यातील बिदर हा जिल्हा त्याच्या समृद्ध इतिहासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे. इ.स.२००९ ते २०१० मध्ये बिदर हे भारतातील सर्वात स्वच्छ शहरामध्ये २२ वे आणि कर्नाटकातील ५ व्या क्रमांकावर आहे. त्यामुळे हे शहर पर्यटकांचे आकर्षण बनले आहे. बिदरला 'व्हिस्ट्रिंग स्मारकांचे शहर' असेही संबोधले जाते. बिदरचा किल्ला आणि आजूबाजूच्या हेरिटेज साईट्स चित्रपटाच्या शुटिंगसाठी अलिकडच्या वर्षात कन्नड फिल्म इंडस्ट्री व्यतिरिक्त बाॅलीवूड भेटी देण्याचे आकर्षण ठरले आहेत. तसेच बिदर जिल्ह्यातील बसवकल्याण हा तालुका आज आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्जाचे पर्यटन केंद्र बनले आहे. तरीदेखील बिदर जिल्ह्यामध्ये अशी अनेक पर्यटनस्थळे आहेत जे दुर्लक्षित आहेत. तेथे अविकसित स्वरूपात असलेल्या सोयी-सुविधांचा विकास करून घेण्याच्या व पर्यटकांना या नयनरम्य स्थळी आकर्षित करून घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधामध्ये केला आहे.

विशेष संज्ञा: दुर्लक्षित पर्यटनस्थळे, धार्मिक पर्यटन विकास, ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन क्षेत्र

प्रस्तावना

बिदरला समृद्ध वारसा लाभलेला आहे. म्हणून भारतीय पुरातत्व नकाशावर बिदरचे लक्षणीय स्थान आहे. बिदरला त्याच्या वैविध्यपूर्ण इतिहासामुळे बरेच राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आकर्षित होतात. बिदर शहर बिद्रीच्या हस्तकलेसाठी उत्पादनासाठी आणि त्याच्या समृद्ध इतिहासासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे. बिदर हे शीख यात्रेसाठी एक पवित्र स्थान देखील आहे. बिदर येथील मनिचूला डोंगराच्या रांगेत ३०० मीटर बोगद्यात प्राचीन मंदिर खोदले गेले आहे. या मंदिराला नृसिंह झर्णी गुहा मंदिर म्हणून ओळखले जाते. तसेच पापनाश शिव मंदिर, औराद तालुक्यातील अमरेश्वर मंदिर, जलसांगवी येथील कमलिश्वरा मंदिर, नारायणपूर येथील शिव मंदिर, उमापूर येथील उमा महेश्वरा मंदिर आणि बसवकल्याण येथील जगातील सर्वात उंच महात्मा बसवेश्वरांचा १०८ फुटी पुतळा, बिदरमधील बरीदशाही गार्डन, देव देव वाणा पार्क ही सर्व पर्यटकांची आकर्षण स्थळे आहेत. पण बिदर जिल्ह्यामध्ये काही पर्यटनस्थळे आहेत जी दुर्लक्षित आहेत. बिदर जिल्ह्यातील त्या दुर्लक्षित पर्यटनस्थळांचा चिकित्सक पद्धतीने त्या पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधद्वारे करण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश

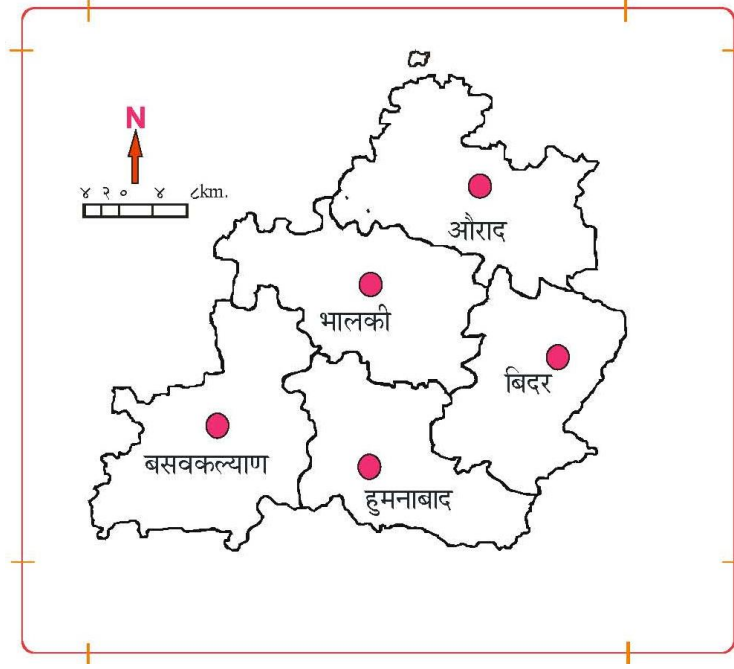
- १) बिदर जिल्ह्यातील मंदिरांचे धार्मिक, भौगोलिक आणि ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या असलेले महत्व अधोरेखित करणे.
- २) बिदर जिल्ह्यातील व तालुक्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांचे महत्व अभ्यासणे.
- ३) दुर्लक्षित पर्यटन स्थळांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ४) दुर्लक्षित पर्यटन स्थळांच्या विकासासाठी उपाययोजना करणे.

माहिती स्रोत आणि संशोधन पद्धती

- १) प्रत्यक्ष माहिती संकलनासाठी प्रत्यक्ष पर्यटन स्थळांना भेटी देवून व पर्यटकांच्या प्रश्नावलीद्वारे गोळा करण्यात आली आहे.
- २) द्वितीय स्वरूपाची माहिती देवस्थान ट्रस्ट, धार्मिक पुस्तके, लेख, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादीद्वारे घेण्यात आली आहे.
- ३) उपलब्ध झालेल्या माहितीवर योग्य संस्करण करून त्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण केले आहे.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र

बिदर हे एक डोंगराळ शहर आहे. जे डेक्कन पठाराच्या मध्यभागी सुंदरपणे वसलेले आहे. कर्नाटक राज्याच्या ईशान्य भागात बिदर जिल्ह्याचे स्थान असून या जिल्ह्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार १७०३५' उत्तर ते १८०२५' उत्तर आहे. तर रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७६०४२' ते ७७०३९' पूर्व रेखावृत्त आहे. बिदर जिल्ह्याच्या पूर्वेला आंध्र प्रदेश जिल्ह्याच्या सीमा येतात. या जिल्ह्याच्या उत्तर व पश्चिम सीमा महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील लातूर व उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्याच्या सीमेने वेढलेले आहे.



विषय विवेचन

बिदर जिल्ह्यामध्ये हुमनाबाद तालुक्यात हनकुनी किल्ला आहे. पण तो दुर्लक्षित आहे. बिदर जिल्ह्यातील बिदरचा किल्ला आणि भालकी तालुक्यातील भालकी किल्ला तसेच बसवकल्याण तालुक्यातील बसवकल्याणचा किल्ला हे किल्ले पर्यटकांना परिचित आहेत. पण याच जिल्ह्यातील भालकी तालुक्यातील भातंब्रा किल्ला आणि चाळकापूर गावातील हनुमान मंदिर ही दुर्लक्षित पर्यटनस्थळे आहेत. या पर्यटनस्थळी पर्यटक तर जातात पण ही पर्यटनस्थळे दुर्लक्षित आहेत. त्यांचा म्हणावा तसा विकास झालेला नाही. बिदर जिल्ह्यातील सिद्धरूठ मठ या पर्यटनस्थळाचा विकास झालेला नाही. ही पर्यटनस्थळे दुर्लक्षित आहेत. पर्यटकांना या पर्यटन स्थळाची जास्त माहिती नाही. त्यामुळे मी प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये बिदर जिल्ह्यातील दुर्लक्षित पर्यटनस्थळांचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

बिदर जिल्ह्यातील दुर्लक्षित पर्यटन स्थळे

1) चिदंबरा आश्रम, श्री सिद्धरूठ मठ (गुम्पा) बिदर

हे बिदर येथील मनहल्ली रोड येथे आहे. सिद्धरूठ पुतळ्याच्या दोन्ही बाजूला 12 ज्योतिर्लिंगे आहेत. बिदरमध्ये पवित्र स्थळांना भेट देणारे पर्यटक/भक्त जर या मंदिरात भेट देत नसतील तर त्यांची यात्रा अपूर्ण राहते. पण या मठाविषयी जनजागृती करावी कारण लोकांना हे परिचित स्थळ नाही. याठिकाणी पर्यटक जात असतील तर ते दरवर्षी सद्गुरू सिद्धरूठ आणि शिवकुमार महास्वामीजी जयंती साजरी करण्यासाठी भाविक येथे येतात.

2) भालकी तालुक्यातील भातंब्रा किल्ला

भातंब्रा किल्ला हा भातंब्रा गावापासून जवळच आहे. ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या हा किल्ला अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा असून देखील या किल्ल्यावर गवत, झाडे वाढलेली आहेत. किल्ल्याच्या मुख्य दरवाज्यातून आत प्रवेश करता येत नाही. इतके गवत, प्रचंड झाडे तेथे वाढलेली आहेत. बुरुजावर वाढलेले गवत, झाडे बुरुजांना गेलेले तडे पाहून इतिहासप्रेमींना दुःख वाटते. हा किल्ला भालकी तालुक्यापासून 12 कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे. कर्नाटक सरकारने बिदरचा किल्ला, बसवकल्याणचा किल्ला, भालकीचा किल्ला चांगल्या पद्धतीने ऐतिहासिक वास्तुचे संवर्धन केले असताना या किल्ल्याकडे दुर्लक्ष का केले आहे हा माझ्यासाठी अनुत्तरीत असलेला प्रश्न आहे. शिवशाहीतील पराक्रमी सरदार धनाजीराव जाधव यांचे पुत्र चंद्रसेन जाधव हे नंतरच्या काळामध्ये निजामशाहीमध्ये गेले आणि निजामांनी त्यांना भालकी येथील जहागिरी दिली. जहागिरी मिळाल्यानंतर त्यांनी भातंब्रा येथे मजबूत असा किल्ला बांधला. या किल्ल्यात अजूनही काही इमारती चांगल्या अवस्थेत आहेत. या ठिकाणचे राणी महल आजही आपल्याला पहायला मिळतो. उत्कृष्ट असे बांधकाम पाहिल्यानंतर हा किल्ला त्याकाळी किती चांगला असेल याची आपण कल्पना करू शकतो.

3) चाळकापूर येथील हनुमानांचे जागृत देवस्थान

चाळकापूर हे भालकी तालुक्यातील एक छोटेसे परंतु अतिशय सुंदर आणि पवित्र गाव आहे. या गावाला एक वेगळा इतिहास आहे. याठिकाणी विविध रूपे धारण करणारे श्री हनुमानाचे मंदिर असल्याने या गावाला एक इतिहास आहे. या मंदिरात सकाळी श्री हनुमानाचे बाल रूप, दुपारच्या सुमारास युवक रूप व सायंकाळाच्या सुमारास वृद्ध रूप असे दर्शन याठिकाणी मिळते. दिपावळीच्या वेळेस अमावश्या आणि पौर्णिमेला, शनिवारी, रामनवमी आणि हनुमान जयंतीला याठिकाणी धार्मिक, भाविकांची खूप गर्दी असते. याठिकाणी या पर्यटनस्थळांचा विकास झालेला नाही. याठिकाणी महाराष्ट्रातून, आंध्रप्रदेशातून आणि कर्नाटकातून पर्यटक येत असले तरी हे पर्यटनस्थळ दुर्लक्षित आहे.

4) हुमनाबाद तालुक्यातील हनकूनी किल्ला

बिदर जिल्ह्यातील हुमनाबाद तालुक्यापासून 8 कि.मी. अंतरावर असलेले एक छोटे गाव हनकूनी या गावातच आहे. एक छोटा पण मजबूत शैलीचा आहे. हनकूनी किल्ला हाना कुणी म्हणजे हन (होन) अर्थ पैसे असा आहे. पैसे ठेवण्यासाठी त्या काळी या किल्ल्याचा वापर केला जायचा. म्हणून त्याचे नाव हनकूनी असे आहे. हुमनाबाद तालुक्यातील हे गाव त्याकाळी रामचंद्र जाधव राजाच्या अधिपत्याखाली होते. या राजाने तेव्हा हनकूनी किल्ला बांधून त्याचा उपयोग खजिना ठेवण्यासाठी केला. त्याला तो खजिना त्याच्या राज्यापासून थोडे दूर ठेवून त्याला ते शत्रूच्या हल्ल्यापासून सुरक्षित ठेवायचे होते. अशा या ऐतिहासिक किल्ल्याकडे कर्नाटक राज्य शासनाने दुर्लक्ष केले आहे. हा किल्ला पर्यटकांना म्हणावा तसा परिचित नाही.

निष्कर्ष

- 1) चाळकापूर येथील हनुमानाचे देवस्थानाचा येथील पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून विकास झालेला नाही. शिवाय भाविकांच्या सुखसोयी याकडे लक्ष दिले गेलेले नसून या ठिकाणाच्या प्रसिद्धीची कमतरता जाणवते.
- 2) श्री सिद्धरूठ मठ (गुम्पा) येथे 12 ज्योर्तिलिंग आहेत. त्यामुळे या देवस्थानाचा विकास करण्यात यावा.
- 3) भातंत्रा किल्ला हा ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या फार महत्त्वाचा आहे. त्यामुळे या किल्ल्याची पुनर्बांधणी करण्यात यावी.
- 4) हनकूनी किल्ला या किल्ल्याचे कर्नाटक सरकारने संरक्षण व संवर्धन करावे.
- 5) या पर्यटनस्थळी स्थानिक भागातील पर्यटक येतात. विदेशी पर्यटकांचे प्रमाण नगण्य आहे. कारण या पर्यटनस्थळांचा विकास झालेला नाही. ही पर्यटनस्थळे दुर्लक्षित आहेत.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन : एक अभ्यास

प्रा. अडसुळे एस. पी.

ग्रंथालयशास्त्र विभाग, शरदचंद्र महाविद्यालय, शिराढोण

प्रस्तावना:-

मानवी संस्कृतीच्या उगमाबरोबरच व्यवस्थापनाचा उगम झालेला आहे. सुरवातीच्या काळात व्यक्तीसमूहामुळे जेव्हा समूहाचे हित जोपासण्यासाठी काही व्यक्ती पुढे होत होते. त्याकाळापासूनच व्यवस्थापनाची आवश्यकता वाढू लागली. व्यवस्थापनाची प्रक्रिया ही मानवी प्रयत्नांशी संबंधित आहे. आधुनिक युगात मानवी जीवनाच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात व्यवस्थापन गरजेचे झाले आहे. व्यवस्थापन ही अशी एक प्रक्रिया आहे. ज्यात अनेक प्रकारचे साधन असतात. उदा. व्यक्ती, साधने, तंत्रज्ञान या सर्वांना एकत्रीत आणून आपले कार्य पूर्ण करावे लागते. व्यवस्थापन ही संकल्पना पूर्वी औद्योगिक क्षेत्राशी निगडित होती. हळूहळू या व्यवस्थापनासंबंधीच्या अनुभवातून व्यवस्थापन हा एक स्वतंत्र अध्ययनाचा विषय म्हणून उदयास आला.

ग्रंथालय ही एक सेवाभावी संस्था आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून ते आज तागायत ज्ञानाचा संग्रह आणि प्रसार ही दोन्हीही ग्रंथालयाची महत्वाची कार्ये आहेत. ग्रंथालय आणि माहिती व्यवसायाने 20 व्या शतकापासूनच व्यवस्थापनाची तत्वे स्विकारली आहेत. ग्रंथालयाची वाढ आणि विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत असल्याने वाचन साहित्यात ही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढ होत आहे. विस्तारीत इमारतीसह त्यातील कर्मचारी संख्या ही त्यामाने वाढवण्यात येत आहे. ग्रंथालयातील सर्वच विभागावर या सर्वांचा प्रभाव पडला आहे. त्याच्या कार्याचे स्वरूप ही बदलत आहे. भारतीय ग्रंथालयशास्त्राचे जनक डॉ.शियाली रामामृत रंगनाथन यांनी व्यवस्थापनाचे आठ विभाग सांगितले आहेत.

1) नियोजन 2) कार्यप्रथक्करण 3) दैनंदिन कामकाज 4) काटकसर 5) परस्पर संबंध 6) वेळापत्रक 7) नोंदवही 8) दफतर व्यवस्था उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) पुर्वानुमानानुसार नियोजन संघटन आणि आदेश देणे.
- 2) परस्पर समन्वय साधून निवडक उद्दिष्ट कार्यक्षमतेने पार पाडणे.
- 3) अनुकूल वातावरण निर्मिती करून मनुष्यबळ आणि साधन सामुग्रीचा पर्याप्त उपयोग करणे.

व्यवस्थापनाची व्याप्ती:-

व्यवस्थापन ही सतत चालणारी व्यापक प्रक्रिया आहे. जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात व्यवस्थापनाची गरज आहे. त्यामुळे व्यवस्थापन हे व्यापक आहे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक आणि प्रशासकीय क्षेत्रात व्यवस्थापनाची आवश्यकता आहे. व्यवस्थापनाचा संबंध मानवी घटकांशी येतो ज्या क्षेत्रात एकापेक्षा जास्त व्यक्ती कार्यरत असतात. तेथे व्यवस्थापनाची गरज असते.

व्यवस्थापनाची वैशिष्ट्ये :-

- 1) व्यवस्थापन ही प्रक्रिया आहे.
- 2) व्यवस्थापन ही सामाजिक व सर्वसमावेशक प्रक्रिया आहे.
- 3) विशिष्ट उद्देशपूर्तीचे साधन, संबंध सामुहिक प्रयत्नांशी असते.
- 4) मानवी जीवनावर प्रभाव टाकणारे साधन आहे.
- 5) व्यवस्थापन ही एक स्वतंत्र कार्यकरणारी शक्ती आहे.
- 6) निर्णय प्रक्रियेत व्यवस्थापनास विशेष स्थान आहे.
- 7) नेतृत्व आणि समन्वयाचे तंत्र व्यवस्थापन आहे.
- 8) इतरांकडून कार्य करून घेण्याची कला व्यवस्थापन आहे.

व्यवस्थापनाचे स्तर :-

- 1) उच्च स्तर :- नियोजन करणे, धोरण ठरविणे, दर्जाचे नियंत्रण व मुल्यमापन करते आणि जनसंपर्क ठेवणे इत्यादी होय.
- 2) मध्य स्तर :- कामाची अंमलबजावणी करणे.
- 3) कनिष्ठ स्तर :- दैनंदिन कामकाज होते का ते पाहणे.

व्यवस्थापनाचीतत्वे :-

व्यवस्थापनात अॅडम स्मित, फेडरिक टेलर, जॉन टेरी कर्विक असे अनेक व्यवस्थापन तज्ञ असले तरी आधुनिक युगातील व्यवस्थापनाचा जनक म्हणून हेन्री फेयॉल यांचे स्थान सर्वोच्च असे आहे. हेन्री फेयॉल यांनी 1929 मध्ये Genral and Industrial Mangement हा ग्रंथ लिहला हा ग्रंथ व्यवस्थापन शास्त्राच्या इतिहासातील एक महत्त्वाचा ग्रंथ म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या ग्रंथात हेन्री फेयॉल यांनी चौदा तत्वे सांगितली आहेत.

- 1) कार्यविभाजन 2) अधिकार आणि जबाबदारी 3) शिस्त 4) आदेशातील एकवाक्यता 5) निर्देशातील एक वाक्यता 6) व्यक्ती गौणत्व आणि संस्थाहित प्राधान्य 7) सेवकांचे मानधन 8) अधिकारांचे वितरण 9) अधिकार साखळी 10) क्रमबद्ध व्यवस्था 11) समानता 12) कर्मचाऱ्याची नोकरीतील शाश्वती
- 13) उपक्रमशीलता 14) संघभावना

व्यवस्थापनाचीकार्ये :-

कोणत्याही संस्थेचे व्यवस्थापन चांगल्या व शास्त्रीय पध्दतीने केले तर अधिक परिणामकारक होत असते. भविष्यात येणाऱ्या अडचणी होत नाहीत व ग्रंथालयाच्या कार्यकुशलतेत वाढ होत असते. उद्दिष्ट प्राप्तीसाठी व्यवस्थापनात एकरूपता येत असते. यात ग्रंथालयाची उद्दिष्टे ठरवीणे, ग्रंथालय कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या कामाची विभागणी करणे, कर्मचाऱ्यांना आदेश देणे आणि नियंत्रण ठेवणे अशा प्रकारची हेन्री फेयॉल यांनी पाच कार्ये सांगितले आहेत. व्यवस्थापनाची कार्ये अधिक परिणामकारकपणे ल्युथर गुलिक आणि लिन्डोल कर्विक यांनी 1937 मध्ये Papers of the science of Administration या ग्रंथात सविस्तरपणे एकूण सात कार्ये विशद केले आहेत.

- 1) **नियोजन :-** नियोजन ही सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. संस्थेच्या भल्याचा विचार करून उद्दिष्ट निश्चित करून घेणे ठरविणे. कामाचा आराखडा तयार करणे हे नियोजनाचे महत्त्वाचे अंग आहेत. उत्तम नियोजन व्यवस्थापनाचा दर्जा ठरत असतो कमीत कमी साधनाच्या साहाय्याने कमी वेळात कमी खर्चात अधिक उत्पादकता मिळवता येते. संस्थेच्या उद्दिष्टाकडे जलद गतीने मार्गक्रमण करता येते. भविष्यातील गरजांचा अंदाज घेऊन सर्वच प्रकारचे कार्य करता येते. नियोजन निट नसेल तर संस्थेचे उद्दिष्ट, वेळ, पैसा, साधने वाया जातात. कार्य व्यवस्थित होत नाही म्हणून कार्याला योग्य दिशा मिळणे गरजेचे असते.
- 2) **संघटन :-** नियोजन प्रक्रियेनंतर संघटन सुरु होते व्यवस्थापनात संघटन असणे गरजेचे असते. कार्यक्षम संघटन असल्यामुळे कर्मचारी वर्गाकडून कुशलतेने काम करता येते. वेगवेगळ्या विभागाकडून वेगवेगळा जबाबदारी सोपवून हवे ते उद्दिष्ट साध्य करता येते. म्हणूनच उत्कृष्ट संघटन प्रभावी व्यवस्थापनाचा पाया आहे असे म्हणतात.
- 3) **कर्मचारी नियुक्ती :-** ग्रंथालयाचे प्रमुख तीन घटक म्हणजे ग्रंथ, वाचक व या दोघांत दुवासाधणारी व्यक्ती म्हणजे ग्रंथालय कर्मचारी होय. प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी हे संस्थेचे खरे सामर्थ्य असते. ग्रंथालयाचे यश अपयश ग्रंथालयाच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांवर अवलंबून असते. म्हणूनच मनुष्यबळ व्यवस्थापनाला आधुनिक व्यवस्थापन क्षेत्रात खूपच महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. कर्मचारी निवड करताना योग्य धोरण असावे लागते. पदानुसार कार्य करण्याची क्षमता व आवड असणाऱ्या व कामावर निष्ठा असणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांची निवड करणे आवश्यक असते कर्मचाऱ्याचे प्रशिक्षण, विकास वेतन यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबवून व्यवस्थापनातील वेगवेगळ्या स्तरातील कर्मचारी निवड केली जाते.
- 4) **निर्देशन :-** निर्देशन हे व्यवस्थापकीय कार्य आहे व्यवस्थापकाला व्यक्तीगत व त्यांचा गट यांच्याकडून कामे करून घेणे शक्य होते. संस्थेच्या कार्यासंबंधी स्पष्ट जाणीव करून देऊन त्यांच्याकडून कोणकोणती कामे करावी व त्याचा अहवाल देण्यात सांगितले जाते. आपल्या सहकाऱ्यात आत्मविश्वास जागृत करायला हवा. परस्पर संवाद साधून, सभा घेऊन, मार्गदर्शन करून त्याचा विश्वास संपादक करून, त्यांना कार्य प्रेरित करून पूर्वनियोजित उद्दिष्टे यशस्वीपणे साध्य करणे व्यवस्थापकाला अधिक सोपे होते.
- 5) **समन्वय :-** कोणात्याही संस्थेतील कार्य हे संघभावनेने केले जाते विविध विभागात अधिकारी व कर्मचारी यांच्या कार्यात सुसुत्रता प्रस्थापित करण्याचे कार्य म्हणजे समन्वय होय. प्रत्येक विभागाना अधिकार देऊन त्यांच्या जबाबदारीची जाणीव करून द्यावे. कर्मचाऱ्यात समन्वय हवा व विभागात समन्वय हवा. प्रशासकीय अधिकारी यांना प्रत्येक विभागाचे ज्ञान असेल तर संस्थेची उद्दिष्टे साध्य होऊ शकतात.
- 6) **अहवाल तयार करणे :-** अहवाल म्हणजे संस्थेच्या यशापयशाच्या आलेख असतो तो वर्षातून एकदाच प्रकाशित केला जातो या अहवालामुळे संस्थेचा जनसंपर्क वाढतो. ग्रंथसंग्रहातील वाढ, वाचकांनी वाढ, ग्रंथ देवघेव आकडेवारी, जमा खर्च देणग्या

इत्यादीची नोंद केली जाते. विविध उपक्रमाची माहिती लोकांना याद्वारे मिळते. संपूर्ण ग्रंथालयात केलेल्या कार्यावर एक पूर्ण साधक बाधक अहवाल ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापकाला अवलोकनार्थ द्यावा लागतो.

- 7) **अर्थसंकल्प तयार करणे :-** अर्थसंकल्प हा संस्थेचा कणा आहे. त्याशिवाय संस्था चालविणे अशक्य आहे. नियोजनाचा हेतू अपेक्षित उत्पन्नाचा अंदाज नियोजित खर्च, त्याचा खातेवार तपशील या बाबींचा अर्थसंकल्पात समावेश होतो. संस्थेची आर्थिक परिस्थिती समजते. अंदाजपत्रक तयार करणे म्हणजे उपलब्ध पैशाच्या व्यवस्थित रीतीने वापर करणे होय. निरर्थक खर्चावर नियंत्रण ठेवणे आवश्यक गोष्टीवर शक्य तितका खर्च करणे कर्मचारी वर्ग, मानधन, भत्ते, वाचन साहित्य फर्निचर, उपकरणे आवर्ती, अनावती, भाडवली, व आकस्मित अशा सर्वांचा तपशील यात द्यावा लागतो.

समारोप:-

संस्थेच्या हितासाठी प्रत्येक गोष्टीचे व्यवस्थापन करताना योग्य असे नियोजन करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी व्यवस्थितपणे करावी लागते. उपलब्ध साधने व योग्य अशा कर्मचाऱ्या मार्फत समन्वय ठेवून संपर्क करून, सभा, कार्यातून वेळोवेळी मार्गदर्शन करून इच्छित उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी अधिकारी ते कर्मचारी वर्गात आदेशाने व समन्वयाने उद्दिष्ट गाठावे लागते.

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लिंग समानता व महिला सबलीकरण यातून महिलांचा विकास

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Abstract :

मानवी विकास हा महिला विकासावर अवलंबून आहे. महिलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासातूनच मानवी विकास साध्य होणार आहे. स्त्रिया विकसित व प्रगत होणे काळाची गरज आहे. तोच आपल्या आर्थिक विकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू असला पाहिजे. परंतु भारतात आजही रूढी, परंपरा, अंधश्रद्धा यांचे प्राबल्य असल्यामुळे स्त्रिया पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत नगण्य मानल्या जातात. ते सर्वांगीण विकासापासून आजही वंचित आहेत. ते सर्वांगीण आणि परिपूर्ण विकासासाठी अनेक नाविष्यपूर्ण उपक्रम, धोरणे राबवून निर्णय घेऊन, महिलांचा सन्मान वाढवा, त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढवा यासाठी सातत्याने प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे. लिंग समानता व महिला सबलीकरणातून महिलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास साध्य करता येतो.

Keywords : स्त्रीपुरुष विषमता (Gender Inequality), लिंगसमानता (Gender Equality), महिला सबलीकरण (Women Empowerment)

प्रस्तावना:(Introduction)

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत आजही पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती अस्तित्वात आहे. भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येत पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्त्रियांची संख्या आहे. तरीही भारतीय संस्कृतीने स्त्रियांना समाजात कुटूंबात दुय्यम स्थान दिले आहे. त्यांचा परिणाम म्हणूनच स्त्रियांवर अन्याय अत्याचार हे जास्त होतात ते सर्वांगीण विकासापासून वंचित आहेत. भारतीय संस्कृतीत स्त्रियांना दिलेल्या दुय्यम स्थानामुळेच आजही मुलगा हाच वंशाचा दिवा मानला जातो. महिला म्हणजे चुल आणि मूल हा विचार आजही समाज व्यवस्थेत खोलवर रुजून आहे. पुरुषसत्ताक मानसिकतेमुळे महिलांवर अन्याय अत्याचार होतात ते सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक इत्यादी अनेक क्षेत्रांच्या विकासापासून वंचित आहे. आजही भारतीय समाजात स्त्रियांवर वर्चस्व ठेवण्यासाठी स्त्रियांवर बंधने, नियंत्रण ठेवली जातात त्यातूनच स्त्रियांवर शारीरिक, मानसिक हिंसा, लैंगिक छळ होत असतात स्त्रियांची मते, भावना, मानसिकता समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. स्त्री, पुरुष या दोघांना समान दर्जा प्राप्त झाला पाहिजे. स्त्रिया विकसित व प्रगत होणे काळाची गरज आहे. लिंग समानता व महिला सबलीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास साध्य करता येतो.

अभ्यासाची गरज :(Need of the Study)

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत महिला सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय इत्यादी सर्वांगीण विकासापासून वंचित आहेत. महिलांना दिलेल्या दुय्यम स्थानामुळे त्यांच्यावरील हिंसाचाराच्या घटना या जास्त होतात. महिलांवर शारीरिक, भावनिक, आर्थिक, लैंगिक अत्याचार होत असतात. महिलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी त्यांच्यावरील अन्याय अत्याचार कमी करण्यासाठी स्त्रीपुरुष समानता व महिला सबलीकरण अंत्यत आवश्यक आहे. म्हणून याचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे.

अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे :(Objectives of the Study)

- महिला विकासात लिंग समानता व महिला सक्षमीकरणाची भूमिका याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- स्त्री पुरुष विषमता, लिंग समानता याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- महिला सबलीकरण याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- महिला सबलीकरणाचे निर्धारक घटक याचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन अभ्यासपध्दती:(Research Methodology)

सदर अभ्यासासाठी जी माहिती संकलित केली आहे. ती दुय्यम स्रोतचा आधार घेतला आहे. विविध ग्रंथ, जर्नल्स, मासिके इत्यादीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. भारत सरकार, महाराष्ट्र सरकार यांनी प्रकृतीत केलेले अहवाल, प्रकाशने याचा उपयोग सदर अभ्यासासाठी केला आहे.

लिंग समानता :(Gender Equality)

सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक इत्यादी सर्वच क्षेत्रात महिलांना समान हक्क व समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे व त्यातून महिलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास घडवून आणणे म्हणजेच लिंग समानता होय. स्त्री असो या पुरुष आर्थिक, सामाजिक क्षेत्रात त्यांना समान न्याय, हक्क, संधी प्राप्त झाली पाहिजे.

स्त्री – पुरुष विषमता:(Gender Inequality)

2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येमध्ये महिलांची संख्या 48.46% इतकी आहे.मात्र त्यांना शतकानुशतके सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, जीवनापासून परावृत्त ठेवण्यात आले होते.समाजतील सर्व स्तरांवर त्यांना दुय्यम दर्जा देऊन मोठी स्त्रीपुरुष असमानता निर्माण करण्यात आली.लोकसंख्येच्या निम्मया गटास हक्कांपासून परावृत्त ठेवलेल्या समाजास मुक्त व विकसित समजले जाऊ शकत नाही. भारतीय समाजात आजही स्त्रियांचा दर्जा जन्मापासून मृत्यूपर्यंत निम्न आढळतो.जन्मपूर्व गर्भलिंग परीक्षण, स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्या, मुलीचा जन्म नकोसा असणे. मुलास प्राधान्य, कुटूंबात आहार, आरोग्य व शिक्षण याबाबत मुलगा मुलगी भेद, संपत्तीवरील अधिकार नाकारणे, विवाह व घटस्फोटाबाबत बंधने, विधवांची सामाजिक स्थिती, स्त्रियांच्या भ्रमणावरसामाजिक बंधने, कुटूंबावर काम करण्यावर बंधने, आर्थिक, राजकीय क्षेत्रात निम्न दर्जा इत्यादी विविध घटकांचा विचार करता महिला सर्वांगीण विकासापासून वंचित आहेत. भारतीय राज्यघटनेने महिलांना घटनात्मक व कायद्याच्या दृष्टीने समान हक्क दिलेले असले तरी सामाजिक कारणांमुळे लिंग समानता व मानवी हक्कांपासून वंचित आहेत.

महिलांविरुद्ध अत्याचार:(Violence against women)

पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रियांना शारीरिक अबला समजले गेल्याने त्यांच्याविरुद्ध हिंसाचाराची प्रवृत्ती निर्माण होते.महिलांना कौटुंबिक व कुटूंबाबाहेर विविध प्रकारच्या हिंसाचाराला सामोरे जावे लागते. कडक संरक्षण कायदे, कल्याणकारी योजना, लिंग समानतेसाठी जनजागृती, महिलांचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक सबलीकरण इत्यादीच्या मार्गाने महिलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास साध्य होऊ शकतो.

बालिका हत्या, स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्या :(Girl Child infanticide and foeticide)

मुलगी नको या सामाजिक रूढीची परिणीती बालिकाहत्तेमध्ये होते. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती, कुटूंब प्रमुखाचा दर्जा मुलालाच, अंत्यसंस्काराचा हक्क मुलाला, मुलींच्या विवाहाचा प्रश्न, हुंडा प्रथा, मुलगी परक्याचे धन त्याचा शिक्षणाचा वाढता खर्च, दारिद्र्य व अज्ञान यासारख्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिस्थितीमुळे बालिकाहत्याचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे बालिका हत्या ही गर्भा पर्यंत येऊन पोहचली आहे.जन्मपूर्व गर्भलिंग परीक्षण सोनाग्राफी व इतर मार्गाने शक्य झाल्याने स्त्रीभ्रूण हत्या वाढीस लागली. गभलिंग निदानाविरुद्ध सरकारने 1994 मध्ये (गर्भधारणापूर्व व जन्मपूर्व निदान तंत्र / लिंग निवड प्रतिबंध कायदा, (1994) केला असतानाही लपूनछपून परीक्षण करण्याची प्रक्रिया चालूच आहे.

महिला सबलीकरण:(Women Empowerment)

हजारो वर्षांपासून महिला मानवी हक्कांपासून वंचित आहेत. शिक्षण, आरोग्य, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय इत्यादी सर्वच क्षेत्रात त्यांचे योगदान महत्पूर्ण असतानाही त्या सर्वांगीण विकासापासून वंचित आहेत. महिलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी सबलीकरण अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक या सर्वच क्षेत्रांत महिलांना सबळ करून त्यांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचा दर्जा प्राप्त करून देणे खूप महत्वाचे आहे. महिला सबलीकरणाद्वारे स्त्रियांचा, कुटूंबाचा, समाजाचा, राष्ट्राचा व जगाचा विकास साध्य करता येतो हे आपण लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. महिला सबलीकरण ही संकल्पना महिलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या बाबतीतूनच रूढ झाली आहे.पावलो फिरे यांनी सर्वप्रथम ही संकल्पना उपयोगात आणली आहे.महिलांना सबला करणे आणि त्यांना समान हक्क व संधी देणे हेच यामागील तत्व आहे.महिलांचा एक व्यक्तीमत्व म्हणून विकास करित असताना त्यांना भरपूर संधी व हक्क प्राप्त करून देणे, यावरच अधिक भर दिला पाहिजे. “संरक्षक कायदे व कल्याणकारी योजनांच्या माध्यमातून सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय अशा सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने हक्क व दर्जा प्रदान करणे, विकासासाठी संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे. त्यायोगे स्त्रीपुरुष असमानता कमी करणे, या प्रक्रियेला महिला सबलीकरण असे म्हणतात”.

महिला सबलीकरणाचेनिर्धारक घटक :

महिला सबलीकरण ही एक प्रक्रिया आहे.की ज्यात सत्तावंचित, संधिवंचित महिलांना कोणत्याही भेदभावाशिवाय प्रगती करण्याची संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली जाते.महिला सबलीकरणात स्त्रियांना जीवनात सहभागी होण्यास सक्षम केले जाते. पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने दर्जा प्राप्त करून देणे, त्यांना निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी करून घेणे, पारंपारिक दास्यत्वाची मानसिकता बदलणे या बाबी महिला सबलीकरणात अभिप्रेत आहेत. शिक्षण, सुदृढ आरोग्य, आर्थिक सक्षमता, लिंग न्याय, महिला विषयक कायदे, कल्याणकारी योजना स्त्रियांची स्वायत्ता, इत्यादीच्या माध्यमातून महिलांचे सबलीकरण होऊ शकते.

शिक्षण :(Education)महिला सबलीकरणत शिक्षण हा एक अतिशय महत्वाचा घटक आहे. महिला शिक्षीत झाल्यास कुटूंब, समाजाचा विकास घडून येत असतो.शिक्षण प्राप्त झाल्याने विचार मांडण्याचा हक्क असल्याची जाणीव होते.महिलांचे सामाजिक स्थान उंचावते.महिला आर्थिक व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या सबल व सशक्त होतात. शिक्षणाने अंधश्रद्धा व अनिष्ट प्रथांचे निर्मूलन होते.समाजातील प्रत्येक बाबीकडे वस्तुनिष्ठ दृष्टीकोणातून पाहण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढते.शिक्षणाने कुटूंबाचा आकार मर्यादित ठेवला जातो.पर्यायाने लोकसंख्यावाढ नियंत्रित होते.उदा.भारतात सर्वाधिक साक्षरतेचे राज्य केरळ असून केरळमध्ये इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेत जन्मदर खूपच कमी आहे. भारतातील पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत स्त्रियांमधील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येत 50% हिस्सा असणाऱ्या स्त्रियांमधील शिक्षणाचे अल्प प्रमाण ही बाब दुदैवी आहे. सर्व शिक्षा अभियानामुळे बालिकांच्या शिक्षणावर सकारात्मक परिणाम झाला असून जेंडर समानता निर्देशांकप्राथमिक स्तरावर 0.94 इतका आहे.तर उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरासाठी 0.92 इतका झाला आहे. प्राथमिक व उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील मुलीच्या पटनोंदणीमध्येही वाढ झाली आहे. 5 -14 या वयोगटासाठी शाळेतील मुलींची संख्या 2004-05 मधील 79.6% हून 2009-10 मध्ये 87.7% इतकी झाली आहे. तर याच कालावधीत 15-19 वयोगटासाठी ही संख्या 40.3% हून 54.6% पर्यंत तर 20-24 वयोगटासाठी 7.6% हून 12.8% टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढली आहे.

मात्र भारत मानव विकास अहवाल, 2011 नुसार पटनोंदणी दर जरी वाढला असला तरी निव्वळ हजेरी दरअजूनही बराच कमी आहे.त्यामुळे उच्च पटनोंदणी दराचे उच्च हजेरीदरारूपांतर करणे हे एक मोठे आव्हान आहे.महिलांच्या साक्षरता दरातही (2001) 53.67% हून 65.46% (2011) अशी वाढ झाली आहे.

आर्थिक सक्षमता :

स्त्रियांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी महिलांचे आर्थिक सक्षमता, स्वालंबन अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. एक व्यक्ती म्हणून एखाद्या महिलेने पैसा कसा वापरायचा हे ठरविण्याचा अधिकार तिला असायला हवा तरच तिचा आत्मविश्वास वाढेल व सक्षमपणे ती आपले आर्थिक निर्णय घेऊ शकेल, तेव्हाच ती खऱ्या अर्थाने सबल होईल. बचतगट, लघुउद्योग, गृहउद्योग, विविध कौशल्ये, कलाकुसर आदीच्या माध्यमातून महिला समक्ष, स्वालंबी झाल्या पाहिजेत. सरकारने स्त्रियांच्या आर्थिक सबलीकरणसाठी राष्ट्रीय महिला कोश, महिलांना स्वयंसहायता बचत गट, सूक्ष्मवित्तपुरवठा, संस्थाद्वारे महिलांना पतपुरवठा करणे तसेच ग्रामीण व शहरी रोजगार योजना कार्यान्वीत केल्या आहेत. गावांगावांतल्या सर्वसाधारण कष्टकरी, महिला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वालंबी व्हाव्यात म्हणून स्वयं सहाय्यता बचत गट स्थापन करण्यात आले आहेत. त्यांना शासना कडून 0 ते 4% व्याजाने कर्ज उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अंदाजे 2 लाख 25 हजार बचतगट कार्यरत आहेत. महिलांनी बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या कुटूंबाला आर्थिक आधार दिला आहे.

महिलांचे सुदृढ आरोग्य :

स्त्रियांचे आरोग्य चांगले असेल तर स्त्री प्रत्येक जबाबदारी अधिक सक्षमतेने सांभाळू शकते.यासाठी स्त्रीने काळजी घेणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आरोग्य अभियानामुळे स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्य विषयक निर्देशांकामध्ये सुधारणा झाली आहे.भारत मानव विकास अहवालानुसार माता मृत्यू प्रमाण 2003 मधील एक लाख जीवंत जन्मांमागे 301 हून 2009 मध्ये 212 पर्यंत कमी झाले.संस्थापक प्रसुतीचे प्रमाण 2006 मधील 39% च्या तुलनेत 2009 मध्ये 78% इतके वाढले आहे.

लिंग न्याय :

स्त्रिया व मुलीबाबत सर्वविभेदाचे निर्मूलन झाले पाहिजे. यासाठी स्त्रियांना केवळ कायदेशीरच नव्हे तर प्रत्यक्षातील हक्क सुद्धा उपभोगता आले पाहिजेत. त्यांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने राजकीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व मुलकी हक्क प्राप्त झाले पाहिजे.त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने मूलभूत स्वातंत्र्य उपभोगता आले पाहिजे तरच लिंग न्याय प्रस्थापित होऊ शकतो.

कायदे व कल्याणकारी योजना :

आजच्या समाजाचा कायदा पुढच्या भावी समाजाचे चित्र रेखाटत असतो.म्हणून महिलांना अधिकारी प्राप्त करून देणारे व त्यांच्या अधिकाराचे रक्षण करणारे कायदे यांची महिला सबलीकरणत महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेची माध्यमातून अनेक कायदे तयार करण्यात आले आहेत. अनैतिक व्यापार प्रतिबंध कायदा 1956, हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1961, महिला असभ्य प्रदर्शन प्रतिबंध कायदा 1986, गर्भधारणा पूर्व आणि जन्मपूर्व निदान तंत्र लिंग निवड प्रतिबंध कायदा 1994,

कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारापासून महिलांच्या संरक्षणाचा कायदा 2005, भारतीय घटस्फोट कायदा, हिंदू वारसाहक्क कायदा इत्यादी विविध कायदे आहेत. महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी विविध कल्याणकारी योजनांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे. केंद्रसरकार राज्य सरकार विविध योजना आखून महिला सबलीकरणास बळ देत आहेत. नोकरदार महिलांसाठी वस्तीगृह, महिलांसाठी प्रशिक्षण व रोजगार कार्यक्रमास मदत, स्वाधार गृह: संकटग्रस्त महिलांसाठी योजना, मातृत्व लाभ कार्यक्रम, राजीव गांधी किशोरवयीन मुलींच्या सबलीकरणासाठी योजना, मोफत शिक्षण, उच्च शिक्षणासाठी अर्थसाहाय्य, मोफत वैद्यकीय सेवा वरील अनेक योजनांमुळे सबलीकरणास मदत होते.

सारांश :

मानवी विकासात महिला विकास हा अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा आहे. महिला विकासातूनच समाज व राष्ट्राचा विकास साध्य करता येतो. कारण महिला एक मौल्यवान मानव संसाधन असून देशाच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी त्यांचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सर्वांगीण विकास होणे अनिवार्य आहे. स्त्रीपुरूष समानतेची तत्वे, भारताच्या राज्यघटनेत, प्रास्ताविका, मुलभूत हक्क, मूलभूत कर्तव्ये, मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये देण्यात आली आहेत. भारतीय राज्यघटनेत कलम 14 नुसार कायद्यासमोर धर्म, जात, लिंग भेद करता येत नाही. तर कलम 16 नुसार सर्वांना विकासाच्या समान संधी मिळतात. राज्यघटनेची मार्गदर्शक तत्व कलम 38, 39, 31(अ) आणि 42 नुसार समाजातील विषमता दूर करून जनतेच्या कल्याणासाठी न्याय व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे आपणा सर्वांची गरज आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेने कायद्याच्या माध्यमातून महिलांना विविध बाबतीत संरक्षण दिले आहे. परंतु सामाजिक कारणांमुळे महिला मानवी हक्कांपासून आजही वंचित आहेत. महिलांवर होणारा अत्याचार, त्यांना मिळणारे असमान वागणूक, त्यांची सुरक्षितता इत्यादीसाठी शासनाने विविध कायदे केले आहेत. पण फक्त कायदे करून बदल होत नसतो. त्यासाठी समाजाचा सहभाग गरजेचा असतो. महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी समाजातील सर्व घटकांनी पुढाकार घेतला पाहिजे. विकास प्रक्रियेत महिलांचा सहभाग आणि त्यांचे योगदान लाभल्याशिवाय सर्वांगीण आणि सर्वसमावेशक विकास होऊ शकत नाही.

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मध्यकालीन समाज के अन्वेषक : संत कबीर

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हिंदी का संत – साहित्य प्रगतीशील जीवन – दृष्टि एवं मानवतावादी सोच के कारण जितना अपने युग में प्रासंगिक था, उतना अब भी है। मध्यकालीन हिंदी भक्ति काव्य का समकालीन समाज में बहुत कार्य किया है। इन संतों के काव्यों में उस समय समाज में दिखाई देने वाले अनेक अनाचार, बुराचार तथा गलत बातों का विरोध कर वह समाज परिवर्तन करने का कृत संकल्प करते हैं। उसकी परिपूर्ति हेतु वह संत अपनी इस विचारधारा से जुड़ते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। इन समाज सुधार संतों की लंबी चौड़ी सुची हमें मिलती है। इनमें अनेक मध्यकाल के संत समाज अन्वेषी बनकर अपनी भूमिका को प्रतिनिधिक रूप में निभाते हुए नजर आते हैं। इनमें क्रमशः नामदेव, रैदास, मलुकदास, गुरुनानक, कबीर जैसे महान संत मिलते हैं। कबीरजी अपने एक दोहे के माध्यम से अपनी बात कहते हैं –

“एक ही रक्त से बने हैं को ब्राम्हण को सूद्रा।

कोई हिन्दू कोई तुरक कहा बै एक जमीं पर रहिए॥”¹

इन संतों के जरिए ही और उनकी भक्ति के माध्यम से समाज सुधार का महान कार्य करते हैं। वह अपने हाथ लिए इस समाज प्रबोधन के कार्य में अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका अदा कर अपना योगदान दे देते हैं। यह सभी संत सुधारवादी थे। जो सब के सब निम्नवर्गीय और शुद्र जाति के थे। साथ ही साथ उन्हें पढ़ने का अधिकार भी नहीं था। यह सारे संत शुद्र जाति में विभिन्न जनजाति से होने के कारण वह अपनी जातिगत समस्या की पीड़ा को अच्छी तरह से परिचित थे। इस कारण यह सभी संत शोषित और पीड़ित थे। वह स्वयंम सवर्ण समाज के शोषण और पीपीड़ा के शिकार बने हुए थे। इसी कारण वह जीवन भर अपनी इस यातना से मुक्ति पाने की चेष्टा करते हैं। वह अपने समेत सारे समाज को शोषण, जाति-पाति, अंधश्रद्धा, धर्मांधता, बाह्यआडम्बर के विरोधी बनकर वह सारे संघर्ष करते हुए नजर आते हैं। तब कबीरजी अपने एक दोहे के माध्यम से अपनी इस बात को कहते हैं –

“सुर नर मुनी निरंजन देवा, सब मिल कीन्ह एक बन्धना।

आप बँधे औरन को बाँधे भवसागर का कीन्ह पयाना॥”²

इन सारे संतों में संत कबीर सर्वश्रेष्ठ समाज सुधारक, तथ्यान्वेषी संत कहे जाते हैं। संत कबीर विद्रोही संत थे। वह अपनी करनी और कथनी में अंतर नहीं करते थे। वह अपनी वाणी से जो भी कुछ कहते थे उसी तरह ही अपना आचरण करते थे। उन्होंने समाज में जो कुछ बुराईयाँ देखी उनका निडरता से समना करते हुए उस पर करारा व्यंग करने का साहस किया और उनको मुकाबला किया है। उस समय बुराई केवल हिंदु या मुस्लीम धर्म में ही नहीं थी बल्कि इन दो धर्म में बराबरी से अर्नगलता, बर्बरता ही दिखाई देती है। संत कबीर के विचारों पर स्पष्ट रूप से नाथ सम्प्रदाय का प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। संत कबीर पढ़े-लिखे नहीं थे। परंतु उन्होंने अपने जीवन के अनुभव का ज्ञान बड़ा भंडार प्राप्त किया था जिसके बलबुते पर खड़े होकर वह जीवन और जगत के युगों-युगों के गुरु बनकर सामान्य तथा निरीह बनी जनता का उद्धार करने की ठान ली थी। मूलतः नाथ सम्प्रदाय के विचारों पर महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध के विचारों का प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से दृष्टिगोचर होता है। संत कबीर ने तो अपने गुरु के संबंध में स्पष्ट रूप से कहीं पर भी अपने द्वारा स्पष्टता उल्लेख नहीं किया है और न वह कहा करते हैं। परंतु उनकी विचारशैली का अध्ययन करने पर स्पष्ट होता है कि, संत कबीर के विचारों पर महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध के विचारों को प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है। कबीर के अनेक पदों अर्थात् दोहों का विचार करने पर यह बात स्पष्ट होती है। उनके द्वारा जिस “सद्गुरु” शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि, कबीर ने जिस सद्गुरु के आसवचन से संबोधित किया है। वह दुसरा – तिसरा कोई न होकर वह अपने गुरु के प्रति किया गया आदरभाव ही है।

इस तरह स्पष्ट होता है कि कबीर ने आपरोक्ष रूप से अपने गुरु के रूप में महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध को ही स्वीकारा है। परंतु आमतौर पर देखा जाता है कि कबीर के गुरु के बारे में हिंदी साहित्य में रामानंद ही उनके गुरु के रूप में स्वीकृत किये गए हैं जो कि एकदम निराधार है। जो गुरु – शिष्य का नाता जोड़ना कहाँ तह तर्कसंगत बनता है।

इसके अलावा रामानंद के शिष्यों की जो सूची हमें मिलती इनमें दो सूचियाँ पायी जाती है | जिनमें शिष्यों की संख्या क्रमशः सात और पाँच शिष्यों के नाम दिखाई देते हैं | पहले सात शिष्यों की सूची से स्पष्ट होता है कि इन शिष्यों के नामों के साथ अंत में नंद शब्द जोड़ा गया है | तो दूसरे पाँच शिष्यों के केवल नाम ही बताए गए हैं | भारत के प्राचीन काल में गुरु – शिष्य परंपरा रही है | गुरु अपने शिष्यों के नाम अपनी मर्जि के अनुसार बदल सकते थे | यह बात अगर स्वीकृत भी की जाय तो यहाँ पर और एक बात का पर्दाफाश या रहस्य उद्घाटन होता है और साथ-ही-साथ यह बात भी सिद्ध होती है कि, उस समय के सवर्ण इतिहासकारों के द्वारा भी अपनी जातिभेदवाली नीति को एवं भेदभाव को अपनाया गया था | इस बात का जिक्र हिंदी के जानकार डॉ. सुकुमार भंडारे अपने एक लेख में लिखते हुए करते हैं, “जब शुद्र संत अपनी प्रतिभा तथा ज्ञान के बलबुते पर लोकप्रिय हो गए तो उनको ब्राम्हणों का शिष्य बनाने का षडयंत्र सवर्ण इतिहासकारों ने किया | उनकी यह धारणा थी कि एक तो ब्राम्हण ही श्रेष्ठ होगा या ब्राम्हणों को शिष्य श्रेष्ठ होगा | अपने बलबुते पर कोई बड़ा नहीं बन सकता | शुद्र परिवार में जन्में सभी संतों का संबंध किसी ना किसी रूप में ब्राम्हणों से जोड़ा गया | यह ब्राम्हण इतिहासकारों की यह चाल थी | यह इतिहासकार कबीर के जीवन में अनेक चमत्कार भर देते हैं | कबीर के जन्म के संबंध में तो अनेक किंवदंतियाँ बतलाई गईं”³ कबीर एक ऐसे समाज सुधारक थे जिन्होंने अपने समकालीन समाज के हर पक्ष पर कुण्ठारघात करते हुए अपनी वाणी को प्रखरता से प्रकट करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं | समाज की इन खामियों एवं त्रुटियों और त्रासदियों पर अपना लक्ष्य केंद्रित करते हुए वह अपने अनेक दोहे के माध्यम से इस जनता की त्रासदियों पर करारा व्यंग्य करते हुए अपनी बात को बड़ी सफाई के साथ कह जाते हैं –

“माला फेरत जुग भया, फिरा ना मन को फेर |

कर का मन का डार दे, मन का मनका फेर ||”⁴

कबीर ने अपने समकालीन समाज की अर्नगल और झूठी बातों की खूब खबर लेते हुए अनेक प्रहसानात्मक दोहों के माध्यम से सुधार की बातों से उन पर प्रहार करके उनके अज्ञान पर प्रकाश डाला है | जिससे कबीर की विशाल दृष्टि और उनके समाज अन्वेषक के रूप का दर्शन हमें जोता है | वह कहते हैं कि अपनी सुख शांती के हेतु व्यक्ति माला फेरते – फेरते युव बिताता जाता है, फिर भी वह अपने स्वयं के मन का कपट दूर नहीं कर पाता है | तब उन सारे व्यक्तियों को कबीर का सुझाव है कि, मनुष्यने अपने हाथ में ली मला को त्यागकर या छोड़कर मन के अंदर बैठी विषाक्त विचारों की भावना को त्यागकर अपने मन के अंदर बैठी गलत विचारों में सुधार करना जरूरी है | तब ही मनुष्य अपना विकास एवं प्रगती करने की संभावना बनती है | कबीर आगे चलकर उन्हें कहते हैं जो मनुष्य अपने को अगर भगवान या मोक्ष पाने हेतु उन्होंने पवित्रता का आचरण करण जरूरी है | उनके द्वारा दया धर्म का पालन करेगा तो संभव है कि, वह लोभरूपी पाप से मुक्ति पायेगा | वह क्रोध रूपी काल का नाश कर अपने जीवन रूपी लक्ष का अर्थात् मोक्ष को प्राप्त करने में सफल हो जायेगा | इस बात की पुष्टि कबीर के निम्न दोहे के माध्यम से हो जाती है –

“जहाँ दया तहाँ धर्म है, जहाँ तहाँ पाप |

जहाँ क्रोध तहाँ काल है, जहाँ क्षमा तहाँ आप ||”⁵

कबीर का सबसे बड़ा पक्ष है, उनकी लोककल्याण, लोकमंगल की भूमिका के वह निरंतर इस पक्ष के पक्षधर बने रहें हैं | जिनके आचरण एकदम साफ और कहनी एवं कथनी में कतई अंतर नहीं दिखाई देता है | कबीर की भक्ति थी | वह भक्ति के नाम पर स्वांग एवं ढोंग नहीं रचते थे | उनकी भक्ति का सिद्धा अर्थ है भगवान के समक्ष आत्मसमर्पण करना | कबीर की भक्ति साधना में मूलतः प्रेम ही है | इसीलिए उनकी भक्ति स्वच्छ, निर्मल और पारदर्शी दिखाई देती है | वह इतने पारदर्शी हैं कि उनके हर दोहे एवं वचन से स्पष्टिकों जैसी स्पष्ट अभाशु परिवर्तित होती हुई हमें दिखाई देती है | कबीर का व्यक्तित्व आंतरबाह्य साफ एवं सुथरा दिखाई देते हैं | इस बात की पुष्टि उनके निम्न दोहे के माध्यम हमें वह करते हुए बताते हैं –

“ऐसी वाणी बोलिए, मन का आपा न खोय |

जो औरन को शीतल करे, आपहु शीतल होय ||”⁶

निष्कर्ष :-

हम कहेंगे कि कबीर का समय भारत की राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक दुरावस्था का समय था | उस समय जातीय संघर्ष के साथ – साथ धार्मिक संघर्ष भी जोरो से चल रहा था | चारों ओर अधर्म, पाखंड, आडंबरों का ही बोलबाला चल रहा था | उस

समय जनता में मोक्ष की कामना को प्रेरित किया जा रहा था | ऐसे समय पर निरीह जनता उन जैसे स्वार्थी, धूर्त, कपटी एवं पाखंडी लोगों के जाल में फँसने का खतरा मंडरा रहा था | ठिक इस समय पर कबीर जैसे अनेक महान संतो की लोककल्याण और समाज हितैषी दृष्टि के फलस्वरूप से उनको बाजार चौपट हो जाता है | समाजसुधारक संतों का अगमन न होता तो न जाने कितने दिन तक इन सामान्य जनता को अंधकार में अपने जीवन को बीताना पड़ता | कबीर ने इस दृष्टि से कबीर को समय का धार्मिक एवं समाजिक नेता ही कहा जाय तो गलत नहीं होगा | जिन्होंने हिन्दुओं के अनेक वर्ग में बटी गयी आस्था को एकत्र करते हुए उनमें एक समान स्वर भरने का महत्वपूर्ण और सराहनीय कार्य किया है | जिस वर्ण व्यवस्था ने आपनी पाखंडी तंत्रों के माध्यम से हिन्दु समाज को छिन्न-भिन्न कर बटोर दिया था | उसको ठिक करने का साहसी शिव धनुष्य उठाकर अपने कार्य को अंजाम दिया था वह काबिले तारीफ ही कहा जा सकता है | तत्कालीन हिंदी के भक्ति साहित्य ने कबीर जैसा अनमोल रतन पाकर अपने को या अपने होने को एक प्रकार से साधुवाद ही दिया होगा | यह बात निःसंदेह कबीर की सर्व श्रेष्ठाता को सिद्ध करती है |

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अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, संशोधक विद्यार्थी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा, विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना

भारतात बेरोजगारी ही समस्या गंभीर स्वरूप धारण करीत आहे व तीव्र प्रमाणात बेरोजगारीची स्थिती आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये अनेक समस्या आहेत त्यापैकी एक समस्या आहे त्यापैकी एक समस्या म्हणजे बेरोजगारी होय. भारतात वेगाने वाढणा-या लोकसंख्येमुळे बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न गंभीर बनला आहे. बेरोजगारीच सर्वात मोठे कारण लोकसंख्या वाढ हे आहे. तरी देखील सरकाराने वाढती बेरोजगारी पाहता रोजगाराच्या संख्येत वाढ करणे हे मोठे आव्हान सरकारपुढे आहे.

1947 साली 40 कोटी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशाची लोकसंख्या जर फक्त 70 वर्षात 136 कोटी म्हणजे तिपटीपेक्षा जास्त वाढली आहे. तर ह्या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमागे बेरोजगारीची समस्या निर्माण होतात. भारतात ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात बेरोजगारी अस्तित्वात आहे. मात्र ग्रामीण भागातील बेरोजगारीचे स्वरूप हे शहरी भागातील बेरोजगारीपेक्षा वेगळे आहे. ग्रामीण भागात असेलेली बेरोजगारी ही देशातील दारिद्र्यास जबाबदार आहे. भांडवालाचा अभाव, जुनाट उत्पादन तंत्र, शेतक-यांची निरभरता, त्याचप्रमाणे भारतातील ग्रामीण भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर छुपी, खुली, अर्ध व हंगामी बेरोजगारी आढळून येते. तसेच वाढती लोकसंख्या, अल्प औद्योगिक प्रगती, आर्थिक विकास मर्यादित, अयोग्य शिक्षण पध्दती, मागासलेली शेती, शहरी भागामध्ये पण बेरोजगारांचे प्रमाण हे देखिल जवळपास ग्रामीण भागारासारखेच आहे. त्यात वाढते स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण, अपु-या सोयी, रोजगाराचा अभाव, वाढती महागाई, अयोग्य शिक्षण पध्दती अशा अनेक कारणांमुळे शहरी भागात देखिल बेरोजगारीची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आढळते. भारतात ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात बेरोजगारांच्या समस्या ह्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत आहेत.

उद्दिष्ट्ये:

1. भारतातील बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण अभ्यासणे.
2. भारतातील बेरोजगारीची कारणे अभ्यासणे.
3. बेरोजगारांच्या योजना अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पध्दती:

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये दुय्यम स्रोतांचा वापर केला आहे. यामध्ये पुस्तके, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा वापर केलेला आहे.

भारतातील बेरोजगारी:

बेरोजगारी म्हणजे, "प्रचलित वेतनदारावर काम करण्याची इच्छा व क्षमता असूनही ज्या व्यक्तीस रोजगार मिळत नाही त्या व्यक्तीस बेरोजगार असे म्हटले जाते." भारतात अनेक व्यक्ती ह्या अशा प्रकारच्या आहेत की ज्यांना काम करण्याची इच्छा, गरज, क्षमता व ह्या वेतनदारावर काम करण्याची इच्छा असताना देखिल काम मिळत नाही. त्याला आपण सर्वसाधारणपणे बेरोजगार असे म्हणतो. पण हे भारतातील बेरोजगारीचे मोजमाप करण्याच्या काही पध्दती आहेत. त्या तीन पध्दती पुढीलप्रमाणे:

1. दशवार्षिक जनगणनेचे अहवाल.
2. राष्ट्रीय नमुना सर्वेक्षण संघटनेचे रोजगार व बेरोजगाराबाबतचा अहवाल.
3. रोजगार व प्रशिक्षण सरसंचलनालय याकडील एमप्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंजकडे झालेल्या नोंदणीची आकडेवारी यापैकी चा अहवाल सर्वात महत्त्वाचा मानला जातो आणि मार्फत भारतातील बेरोजगारीची आकडेवारी जमा करण्यासाठी वापर केला जातो. आणि मार्फत आकडेवारी जमा करण्यासाठी तीन प्रमुख पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात येते.

1. नित्य प्रमुख व दुय्यम दर्जा
2. चालू साप्ताहिक दर्जा
3. चालू दैनिक दर्जा यांचा वापर केला जातो.

भारतातील बेरोजगारीचा काही सरासरी घेतली आहे ती महिना व 30 दिवस चालणारी अशी सरासरी पुढीलप्रमाणे:

बेरोजगारी दर 30 दिवस चालणारी सरासरी

अ.क्र.	तारीख	भारत
1	29 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.91
2	28 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.86
3	27 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.87
4	26 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.83
5	25 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.87
6	24 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.76
7	23 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.80
8	22 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.82
9	21 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.84
10	20 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.72
11	19 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.71
12	18 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.69
13	17 फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.56

बेरोजगारी दर 30 दिवस चालणारी सरासरी

अ.क्र.	महिना	भारत
1	फेब्रुवारी 2020	7.78
2	जानेवारी 2020	7.16
3	डिसेंबर 2019	7.60
4	नोव्हेंबर 2019	7.23
5	ऑक्टोबर 2019	8.10
6	सप्टेंबर 2019	7.16
7	ऑगस्ट 2019	8.19
8	जुलै 2019	7.34
9	जून 2019	7.87
10	मे 2019	7.03
11	एप्रिल 2019	7.35
12	मार्च 2019	6.65

अशा प्रकारे भारतातील बेरोजगारीची सरासरी ही वाढत चालली आहे. 2019 च्या निवडणूकांमध्ये बेरोजगारांना रोजगार संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे हा प्रमुख राजकीय मुद्दा होता. तरी ही आक्टोबर मध्ये भारतातील बेरोजगारीचका दर 8.10 इतका आहे. बेरोजगारी दर महिन्याला चालणारी सरासरी व 30 दिवसाला चालणारी सरासरी यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बेरोजगारीत वाढ होताना दिसून येते. तसेच सन् 2014 मध्ये बेरोजगारांची संख्या 14 इतकी होती. आता 30 कोटी झाली आहे. 2018 मध्ये 297 कोटी लोक रोजगारीत असतील असा अंदाज होता मात्र 2017 मध्ये 407 कोटी इतके रोजगारीत असल्याने आकडेवारीपेक्षा 2.4 टक्क्यांनी कमी आहे. तसेच 2012 मध्ये भारतातील एकूण रोजगारीतांची संख्या 487 कोटी इतकी होती तर फेब्रुवारी 2026 मध्ये भारत 7.9 टक्के व शहरी भागात 8.6 टक्के आहे तर ग्रामीण भागात 7.6 टक्के इतके बेरोजगारीत आहे.

तसेच 2017-2018 या वर्षी प्रमाणात वयोगटानुसार शहरांमध्ये सरासरी पुरुष वयोगट 15 ते 29 वर्षे हा 17.7 टक्के व महिला 15 ते 29 वर्षे हा 27.2 टक्के आणि ग्रामीण भागात वयोगट पुरुष 15 ते 29 वर्षे हा 71.4 टक्के व महिला 15 ते 29 वर्षे हा 13.6 टक्के एवढे बेरोजगार होते.

बेरोजगारीची कारणे:

भारतातील बेरोजगारीची कारणे ही पुढीलप्रमाणे

वाढती लोकसंख्या:

बेरोजगारीला कारणीभूत ठरणारा सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे वाढती लोकसंख्या. वाढत्या लोकसंख्यामुळे प्रत्येकाला रोजगार मिळणे कठीण होऊ लागले आहे. 2019 मध्ये भारताची लोकसंख्या 135 कोटींवर पोहचली आहे. 1994 मध्ये ती 94.22 कोटी इतकी होती. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या आकडेवारीनुसार 2010 आणि 2019 मध्ये भारताच्या लोकसंख्येत 1.2 टक्क्यांनी वाढ झाली आहे.

वाढती लोकसंख्या ही भारतातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात दिसून येते. त्यात बेरोजगारीची समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. श्रमाची मागणी व श्रमाचा पुरवठा यामध्ये निर्माण झालेले असंतुलन हे बेरोजगारीच्या निर्मिती करता कारणीभूत ठरते.

आर्थिक विकास मर्यादित:

देशाचा आर्थिक विकास होतो तेव्हाच उत्पादन वाढीबरोबरच रोजगारातही वाढ होते. मात्र भारतात स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात पाच दशके नियोजनाचा कार्यक्रम राबवूनही आर्थिक विकास मंद गतीने झालेला आहे. त्यातही ग्रामीण भागात विशेषता शेती व्यवसायाचा विकास अल्प प्रमाणात झाल्याने ग्रामीण भागात रोजगार संधीत वाढ झाली नाही. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात रोजगाराची समस्या ही मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसते.

आर्थिक विकास ही व्यापक स्वरूपाची संकल्पना आहे. खेळते भांडवल आल्याने होणा-या विकासाला आर्थिक विकास म्हणतात. पण भारतात आर्थिक विकास हा मंद गतीने चालला आहे.

अल्प औद्योगिक प्रगती:

भारतात स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात औद्योगिक प्रगती साध्य करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आला. मात्र ग्रामीण भागात तसेच शहरी भागात लघु व कुटीर उद्योगांची वाढ घडवून आणण्यास फारसे यश आले नाही. त्यामुळे औद्योगिक प्रगती ही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाली नाही आणि भारतात हे एक बेरोजगारीचे कारण बनले आहे. तसेच ग्रामीण भागात शेतीत रोजगार उपलब्ध नसेल तर शेतमजुरांना बेरोजगार राहिलेला दिसत नाही. जर ग्रामीण उद्योगांची वाढ झाली तर रोजगार वाढ होऊ शकते. कारण अशा उद्योगांची रोजगार निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता अधिक असते. पण ग्रामीण भागात उद्योगांमध्ये विकास हा मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला दिसत नाही.

भांडवल प्रधान तंत्राचा अवलंब:

अलीकडच्या काळात उद्योगात वाजवीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण, श्रमाची बचत करणारे तंत्र, श्रमाऐवजी यंत्राचा वापर आला आहे. धरणे, सिंचन प्रकल्प, उद्योग, शेती इत्यादी श्रम बचत तंत्र वापरले जात असल्यामुळे बेरोजगारांची संख्या वाढत आहे. ग्रामीण भागात ह्याचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बेरोजगार आढळतात. कारण शेतीसाठी लागणारे कामगार आता त्यांची जागा एका तंत्राने घेतली आहे. ट्रॅक्टर पंपमेट, शेतीची औजारे असे विविध तंत्राचा वापर वाढला आहे त्यामुळे अनेकांना बेरोजगार राहावे लागले आहे.

अयोग्य शिक्षण पध्दती:

अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने आवश्यक असलेल्या मानवी भांडवलाची निर्मिती शिक्षण पध्दतीतून होणे अपेक्षित असते. मात्र भारतातील शिक्षण पध्दतीतून निकृष्ट प्रतीचा कामगार वर्ग निर्माण झाला आहे. शिक्षण पध्दतीने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेची गरज विचारात न घेतल्याने बेरोजगारी वाढण्यास हातभार लागला. शिक्षणामध्ये सरकारी शाळा आणि खाजगी शाळा ह्या शिक्षणात तुलना निर्माण झाल्या व त्याचा परिणाम शिक्षणावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून आला. तसेच ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षण हे शहरी भागातील शिक्षण ह्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वेगळेपण दिसून येते. नोकरीसाठी देखिल ग्रामीण शिक्षणापेक्षा शहरी भागातील शिक्षणाला प्राधान्य दिले जाते.

तसेच अनेक कारणांमुळे भारतात बेरोजगारीची कारणे आहेत. महत्वाची कारणे पुढीलप्रमाणे: 1 पंचवार्षिक योजनांना मर्यादित यश 2 मागासलेला समाज 3 योजनांचे अपयश 4 लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणात अपयश 5 रोजगार वाढीच्या योजनांचे अपयश

उपाययोजना

भारतात नियोजनाला सुरुवात केल्यानंतरच्या काळात जे विविध प्रकारचे विकास कार्यक्रम राबविले त्यामुळे वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार संधी निर्माण झाल्या. मात्र देशातील व विशेषता ग्रामीण भागातील बेकारीची समस्या गंभीर बनत गेली. त्यामुळे सरकारने अनेक योजना व कार्यक्रम सुरु केले. बेरोजगारीची समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी सरकारने सुरु केलेल्या योजना व कार्यक्रम देखील बेरोजगारासाठीच सुरु केले होते.

स्वर्णजयंतीग्राम स्वयंरोजगारयोजना:

ग्रामीण भागातील गरिबांच्या स्वयं रोजगारासाठीचा एकात्मिक कार्यक्रम म्हणून स्वर्णजयंती ग्राम स्वयंरोजगार योजना 1 एप्रिल 1999 मध्ये सुरु झाली. ग्रामीण युवकांना प्रशिक्षण द्यावे. दारिद्र्यसंश्लेषखालील लोकांना मोफत प्रशिक्षण देऊन ग्रामीण भागात लहान उद्योग सुरु करावेत. ग्रामीण महिला व युवकांना स्वयंरोजगार सुरु करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देणे, विशेषता शेतकरी मजुरांना शेती कशी करावी, कोणते पीक फायद्याचे आहे, कोणत्या पिकाचे उत्पादन करावे, कृषी सेवा केंद्र सुरु करावी इत्यादी मार्गदर्शन करावे. यामुळे आपोआप स्वयंरोजगार निर्माण होऊन बेरोजगारी कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम:

ऑक्टोबर 1980 मध्ये राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम सुरु करण्यात आला. या कार्यक्रमासाठी केंद्र व राज्य यांच्याकडून समान प्रमाणात खर्च केला जातो. या कार्यक्रमाचा हूतू असा की, ज्यादा लाभदायक रोजगार संधी निर्माण करणे, ग्रामीण राहणीमाणाच्या दर्जात सुधारणा करणे, टिकाऊ समाज मालमत्ता निर्माण करणे ही या कार्यक्रमाची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे होती. यात अनुसूचित जाती किंवा जमातीच्या लाभधारकांना कामे करण्यास परवानगी होती. प्रति वर्षी 2,900 लाख श्रमदिन रोजगार उपलब्ध करण्यात आले होते. या कार्यक्रमासाठी जास्त भर दिला पाहिजे. जेनेकरून बेरोजगार हा आटोक्यात येईल.

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार कार्यक्रम:

ग्रामीण भागात ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजुरांसाठी जादा रोजगार निर्मिती करिता ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार हमी कार्यक्रम 15 ऑगस्ट 1983 रोजी सुरु करण्यात आला. या कार्यक्रमाचे उद्दिष्टे हे ग्रामीण भूमिहीनांसाठी रोजगारात वाढ करणे रोजगार संबंधित व ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेची वेगाने वृद्धी आणि गरीबांसाठी रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे हे होते. या कार्यक्रमाचे उपाययोजना जर केले तर ह्या कार्यक्रमातून रोजगार उपलब्ध होईल. ग्रामीण भागातील भूमिहीन शेतकरी व गरिबांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होईल.

प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार योजना:

प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार योजना ही 1993 मध्ये सुरु करण्यात आली. या योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट सुशिक्षित बेकार युवकांना स्वयंरोजगाराची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे हे महत्वाचे उद्दिष्ट मानले गेले. जर ह्या प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार योजना मध्ये अनेक प्रकारे नविन भर देऊन या योजनेचा अवलंब केला तर सध्या भारतात सर्वात जास्त सुशिक्षित बेरोजगार आढळतात. ह्या कार्यक्रमांतर्गत बेरोजगारी कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रात तंत्रज्ञान विकसित करणे.

2 गरिबी दूर करणे.

3 शेती जलसिंचन विकास कार्यक्रम

वरील सर्व घटक बेरोजगारीचे उपाययोजना करण्यास महत्वाचे आहेत. व त्याचा पुरेपुर वापर केल्यास बेरोजगारांची संख्या कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

सारांश:

वरील बेरोजगारीची कारणे व योजना या मध्ये भारतातील लोकसंख्याच्या मानाने बेरोजगार हे मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसतात. यास कारणे ही तशीच आहेत. वाढती लोकसंख्या, लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणात अपयश, रोजगार वाढीच्या योजनांचे अपयश, मागासलेला समाज ह्या सारखे असे अनेक कारणे जबाबदार आहेत. बेरोजगारीसाठी व त्यावर उपाययोजनासाठी पुरेपुर प्रमाणात

अंमलबजावणी होत नाही. जसे की रोजगार निर्मितीसाठी केलेले कार्यक्रम त्या कार्यक्रमावर दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. त्यामुळे बेरोजगारी वाढत आहे. आणि याचा परिणाम भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होताना दिसतो.

संदर्भ :

1. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था: नीलांजन बानीक
2. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था: रंजन कोळंबे
3. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था: रमेश सिंह
4. दैनिक लोकमत
5. दैनिक लोकसत्ता
6. दैनिक सकाळ

आरोग्य व लोकसंख्येचा अभ्यास

उगले गीता दिलीप

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, संशोधक विद्यार्थी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा, विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना :-

आरोग्यम् धनसंपदा या सुभषितास व्यक्ती जीवनात विशेष महत्त्व आहे. आरोग्य ही संकल्पना अत्यंत व्यापक असून स्थूलमानाने आरोग्य म्हणजे शारीरिक,मानसिक व सामाजिक स्थिती होय सध्याच्या धावपळीच्या काळात आरोग्याबद्दल जागरूकता वाढायला लागलेली असून दुसऱ्या बाजूला निष्काळजीपणा सुद्धा तेवढाच वाढलेला आढळतो काळानुसार जसजशा आरोग्यविषयक नवनवीन समस्या वाढत गेल्या, वाढत त्याचप्रमाणे विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या बळावर आरोग्यसेवा मध्ये सुद्धा प्रगती झाली वैयक्तिक आरोग्याबरोबरच लोकांमध्ये सार्वजनिक आरोग्याची सुद्धा जाणीव निर्माण होऊ लागली परंतु भारतासारख्या प्रचंड लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशात लोकसंख्या वृद्धि ने आरोग्य सेवांवर सेवा वर ताण येऊन लोकांना आरोग्य सेवा विषयक समस्यांना वारंवार समोर जावे लागते. वैयक्तिक आरोग्य असो वा सामाजिक आरोग्य असो सामाजिक आरोग्य अबाधित ठेवण्याकरिता लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण ठेवणे अत्यंत गरजेचे असून त्या दृष्टिकोनातून लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणाकरिता शासनाबरोबरच जनतेचा सुद्धा सकारात्मक प्रतिसाद असणे गरजेचे आहे म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात आरोग्य व लोकसंख्या यांचा सहसंबंध आरोग्यसेवा वरील लोकसंख्या वृद्धीचे परिणाम, आरोग्याविषयी लोकांमध्ये जागरूकतेची आवश्यकता यावर अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

उद्दिष्टे

- १ एक आरोग्य व लोकसंख्या सहसंबंध अभ्यासणे.
- २ लोकसंख्येवृद्धीचे आरोग्य व आरोग्यावरील परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध दुय्यम आधारसामग्रीवर आधारित आहे यामध्ये विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ मासिके शासनाची परिपत्रके पुस्तके इत्यादी स्रोतांचा वापर करून माहिती संकलित करण्यात आली आहे .

आरोग्य व लोकसंख्यालोकसंख्या :-

आरोग्य :-

आरोग्यसंपन्न जीवन जगणे हा प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा मूलभूत हक्क आहे.जागतिक 'आरोग्य संघटनेच्या दृष्टीने आरोग्य म्हणजे केवळ रोगांचा अभाव नसून तो एक शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक आणि अध्यात्मिक समतोलची अवस्था आहे.आयुर्वेदात आरोग्याचे लक्षण असे सांगितले आहे
समदोषः समाग्निश्च समधातु मलक्रियः।
प्रसन्नात्मेन्द्रिय मनः स्वस्थ इत्याभिधियते।।

सुश्रुत संहिता १५/४१

म्हणजेच शरीरातील दोष, धातू, मल, अग्नि यांच्या क्रिया सामान्य असणे तसेच मन, आत्मा व इंद्रिय प्रसन्न असणे म्हणजेच स्वस्थ होय म्हणून आरोग्य अबाधित ठेवण्याकरिता योग्य आहार विहाराबरोबरच वैयक्तिक स्वच्छता तसेच निर्मूलन आत्मक निर्मूलन आत्मक सामाजिक स्वच्छतेचे पालन करणे आवश्यक आहे.आरोग्य विषयक बाबतीत निष्काळजीपणामुळे किंवा त्याबद्दल लोकांमध्ये जागरूकता नसल्याने हल्ली बऱ्याच प्रमाणात संसर्जन्य व साथीचे रोग पसरत आहेत.नुकताच संपूर्ण जगाला हैराण केलेला कोरोनाविषाणूजन्य करुणा व्याधी असेल किंवा इतर व्याधी या सर्वांशी लढा देण्यासाठी आरोग्य मजबूत असणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे हे सर्वांना समजलेच आहे.म्हणून आरोग्यविषयक प्रश्नाकडे गांभीर्याने बघणेअत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

आरोग्याची व्याप्ती :-

रोग आणि आजार यांचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्याने त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवणे गरजेचे असते.जगातील सर्व समाज रचनांचा सखोल अभ्यास केल्यास असे स्पष्ट होते की प्राचीन काळापासून आधुनिक काळापर्यंत मानवाने विविध रोगांवर प्रतिबंधात्मक तसेच निर्मूलनात्मक उपाय योजलेले आहेत.विविध रोगी यावर ज्या घटकांचा प्रभाव होतो त्या घटकांचा समावेश आरोग्याच्या व्याप्तीत केला जातो.

आरोग्य या संकल्पनेचा सर्वकष विचार करताना आरोग्याशी निगडित असलेल्या विविध घटकांचा विचार करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. आरोग्यावर प्रभाव टाकणाऱ्या घटकांमध्ये अनुवंशिकता, पर्यावरण मनोसामाजिक घटक, भौतिक घटकांबरोबरच लोकसंख्या यांचा समावेश होतो. आरोग्यसंपन्न जीवन जगणे हा प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा मूलभूत हक्क असून आरोग्य संपन्न जीवन जगण्यासाठी योग्य असे वातावरण निर्माण करणे गरजेचे असते समाजातील व्यक्तींच्या आरोग्याचे संवर्धन करण्यासाठी प्रस्थापित शासनाने विविध घटकांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत ते घटक पुढीलप्रमाणे.

- १ उत्तम पौष्टिक व योग्य आहार
- २ आरोग्यदायी वातावरण / निसर्ग
- ३ खेळ, व्यायाम, योगासने अंगीकारणे
- ४ काम व कामाच्या जागेचे योग्य वातावरण
- ५ शिक्षण- औपचारिक व अनौपचारिक शिक्षणाची तरतूद

आरोग्य क्षेत्रावरील जागतिकीकरण आणि खाजगीकरणाचा प्रभाव :-

अल्माआटा शहरात झालेल्या परिषदेत आरोग्य हा एक मूलभूत हक्क आहे.असे मानण्यात आलेले होते व त्याला विविध राष्ट्रांनी होकार दिला या परिषदेत झालेल्या ठरावानुसार आपापल्या देशातील नागरिकांचे आरोग्य संरक्षण करणे यावर विशेषत्वाने भर देण्यात आला.

खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाचे सकारात्मक परिणाम :-

- १ अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची आयात - जागतिकीकरणाच्या व खाजगीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे आरोग्य क्षेत्रात अनेक अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान आयात करण्यात आले आहेत त्यामुळे विविध प्रयोगांतून मुक्त होण्याचे प्रमाणही वाढले.
- २ आरोग्य सेवांची उपलब्धता - १९९१ नंतरचा कालावधी विचारात घेता भारतात आरोग्य सेवा मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आल्या आहेत विशेषतः ग्रामीण समुदायाला आरोग्य सेवा पुरविण्यावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला आहे.
- ३ अत्याधुनिक औषधांचा लाभ - मुक्त धोरणांचा पुरस्कार केल्याने अनेक परकीय औषधे भारतात उपलब्ध झाली आहेत. खाजगीकरणाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम :-

१ नवनवीन रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव -

जागतिकीकरणामुळे राष्ट्रांच्या सीमा पुसट झाल्याने शिक्षण ,व्यापार ,पर्यटन इत्यादींच्या निमित्ताने परदेशी नागरिक भारतात येतात यामुळेही अनेक रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव परदेशातून भारतात झालेला आढळतो.

२ डॉक्टरांच्या मनोवृत्तीत झालेला बदल -

पूर्वी डॉक्टरांनी पेशा हा सेवाकार्य म्हणून गणला जात असे मात्र काळानुरूप डॉक्टरांच्या मानसिकतेतही बदल झाला व खाजगीकरण व वैयक्तिक संपत्तीस विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले.

लोकसंख्या व आरोग्य संबंध :-

भारतात ८० टक्के लोकसंख्या ही ग्रामीण भागात असून २० टक्के लोकसंख्या ही शहरी भागात आहे व त्याच्या अगदी विपरीत परिस्थिती आरोग्यसेवेची आहे.८० टक्के आरोग्यसेवा या शहरापुरते मर्यादित असून २० टक्के सेवा या ग्रामीण भागांमध्ये मिळतात त्यामुळे वैद्यकीय सेवांवर फार मोठा ताण येतो आहे.ही समस्या सोडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने शासनाचे प्रयत्न जारी आहेत २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारताची लोकसंख्या १,२१,०५,६९,५७३ म्हणजेच १२१ कोटी होय.देशाच्या विकासात लोकसंख्या हा घटक महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतो लोकसंख्या संतुलित असल्यास पुरेसे मनुष्यबळ उपलब्ध होऊन देशाची जलद प्रगती होते.परंतु हीच लोकसंख्या अति प्रमाणात वाढली तर लोकसंख्या वृद्धीचे परिणाम जाणवू लागतात व हा परिणाम इतर बाबींबरोबरच आरोग्य या बाबीवर सुद्धा प्रखरतेने जाणवतो.लोकसंख्या नियंत्रित असल्यावर आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांचे निराकरण जलदगतीने होऊन आरोग्यविषयक सेवांवरील आर्थिक ताण सुद्धा कमी होण्यास मदत होते भारताच्या लोकसंख्येच्या हिशोबाने शासनाकडून मदत होते.भारताच्या लोकसंख्येच्या हिशोबाने शासनाकडून आरोग्यविषयक सेवा सुविधांच्या क्षेत्रात दिल्या जाणारा निधी कमीच असून हल्लीच्या कोरोना महामारी मुळे शासनाकडून आरोग्यसेवांवरील निधीत वाढ करून आरोग्य सेवांचे सक्षमीकरण करण्याचे शासनाचे प्रयत्न चालू आहेत.

आरोग्यविषयक लोकजागृती :-

आरोग्यविषयक लोकांमध्ये जागरूकता निर्माण करणे ही वैयक्तिक व सामाजिक आरोग्य रक्षणाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून प्रथम अवस्था ठरते.दारिद्र्य, निम्न प्रतीचे जीवन जगणारे, अशिक्षित व शिक्षित वर्गांमध्ये सुद्धा आरोग्य विषयी जागृकता आढळत नाही.नुकत्याच आलेल्या करोनामहामारी मुळे सर्वांनाच आरोग्य व स्वच्छतेचा चांगलाच धडा दिलेला आहे.आरोग्य विषयक जनजागृतीसाठी शासन विविध स्तरांवर प्रयत्न करत आहे.यासाठी विविध अभियान, केंद्र व राज्य सरकार राबवते.स्वच्छता साथीच्या रोगाबद्दल माहिती शासन विविध जाहिराती, पथनाट्य, कार्यशाळा इत्यादी मार्फत लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवते.

राष्ट्रीय आरोग्य धोरण :-

सन १९८३ मध्ये पहिल्या राष्ट्रीय आरोग्य धोरणाचा मसुदा बनवण्यात आला यात २००२ मध्ये सुधारणा करण्यात आल्या.

राष्ट्रीय आरोग्य धोरण २००२ ची उद्दिष्टे:-

- १ देशातील सर्वसाधारण जनतेमध्ये चांगल्या आरोग्याचा स्वीकारण्या जोगा दर्जा गाठणे हा या धोरणाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.
- २ लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण करण्यासाठी विविध कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी
- ३ संसर्गजन्य व साथीच्या रोगांवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे.
- ४ वैद्यकीय संशोधनासाठी प्रयोगशाळांची निर्मिती व चालना देणे इ.

राष्ट्रीय आरोग्य धोरण २००२ मधील ध्येय :-

- १ सार्वजनिक आरोग्य सेवेच्या वापराचे प्रमाण सध्याच्या २० टक्क्यांवरून ७५ टक्के इतके वाढविणे.
- २ सरकारच्या आरोग्यावरील खर्च सध्याच्या सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनाच्या ०.९ टक्के वरून २ टक्के करणे.
- ३ एकूण आरोग्य खर्चातील केंद्रीय अनुदानाचे प्रमाण किमान वाढविणे २५ टक्के इतके वाढविणे इ.

राष्ट्रीय लोकसंख्या धोरण :-

हे धोरण २००२ मध्ये स्वीकृत करण्यात आले यामध्ये आरोग्य सेवा संततितनियमन, पायाभूत सुविधा व आरोग्य कर्मचारी यांच्या पूर्तता न झालेल्या गरजा भागविणे व पायाभूत प्रजननात्मक आणि बाल आरोग्य सेवा यांच्यासाठी एकात्मिक सेवा वितरण पुरविणे हे तातडीचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.याशिवाय बाल व माता मृत्यु दरात घट करणे.संसर्गजन्य रोगावर नियंत्रण मिळविणे व प्रतिबंध करणे भारतीय वैद्यक प्रणाली सेवा तरतुदींशी एकत्रित करणे इत्यादी उद्दिष्टे ठरविण्यात आली. आंतरविभागीय कार्यान्वयन कृतियोजनेच्या कठोर अंमलबजावणीद्वारे २०१० पर्यंत एकूण प्रजननास प्रजननाचा दर हा स्थिर पातळीपर्यंत आणणे हे त्याचे मध्यम अवधीचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. शास्वत आर्थिक वाढ, सामाजिक विकास व पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण यांच्या गरजांची सुसंगत अशी स्थिर लोकसंख्या २०४५ पर्यंत साध्य करणे हे त्यांचे दीर्घकालीन उद्दिष्ट आहे.

आरोग्य सेवा :-

लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणानुरूप आरोग्य सेवांचे वितरण केलेले आहे.शहरी भागात जिल्हा सामान्य रुग्णालय विशेष उपचार रुग्णालय वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालय इत्यादी मार्फत आरोग्य सेवा पुरविल्या जातात.तर ग्रामीण भागात आरोग्यव्यवस्था लोकसंख्येनुसार खालील स्तरांवर कार्यान्वित आहेत.

१.प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र :-

१९५२ नंतर भारतामध्ये प्रा.आ.के स्थापन झाली.सर्वसाधारण प्रदेशांत ३० हजार लोकसंख्याकरिता एक प्रा.आ. के अशी रचना करण्यात आली व डोंगराळ दुर्गम भागात २० हजार लोकसंख्या करिता एक स्थापन करण्यात आले.

२. उपकेंद्र :-

प्रा.आ. के अंतर्गत ६ उपकेंद्र स्थापना करण्यात आली यात सर्वसाधारण प्रदेशात ४ हजार लोकसंख्या करिता व डोंगराळ दुर्गम प्रदेशात ३ हजार लोकसंख्या करिता एक उपकेंद्र अशी रचना करण्यात आली.

लोकसंख्यावृद्धीचे आरोग्य व आरोग्य सेवांवर परिणाम :-

भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचा आरोग्य व आरोग्यसेवांवर थेट परिणाम जाणवतो. उदा.एखाद्या सर्वसाधारण जीवन जगणाऱ्या कुटुंबात आरोग्य समस्या उद्भवली तर आर्थिक प्रश्न उभे राहतात.जर छोटे कुटुंब असेल तर कमी प्रमाणात समस्या जाणवतील हेच धोरण राष्ट्रीय लोकसंख्या बाबतीत लागू होईल.राष्ट्राची लोशन संख्या जास्त असल्याने व अशिक्षितपणा, दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी इ. समस्यांमुळे हालाकीचे जीवन जगणाऱ्या वर्गात अनेक आरोग्य समस्या

जाणवतात व लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात आरोग्य सेवा उपलब्ध नसल्याने आरोग्यसेवांवर ताण निर्माण होतो. जसजसे शहरीकरण वाढत गेले तसतसे लोकांचे कामासाठी शहरांकडे जाण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले व झोपडपट्ट्या सारख्या समस्या उद्भवू लागल्या व अशा ठिकाणी अनेक साथीचे रोग संसर्गजन्य रोग कुपोषण इ.समस्या वाढल्या सद्यस्थितीत आलेल्या कोरोनासंसर्गामुळे असे दिसून आले की जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या ठिकाणी या संसर्गाचे जास्त रुग्ण आढळून आले.व त्या रुग्णांना पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात सुविधा उपलब्ध होण्यास अडचण निर्माण झाली.जास्त लोकसंख्येचा आरोग्य सेवावरही परिणाम होतो.

१ अन्नधान्याचा तुटवडा :-

कुटुंबामध्ये वाढत चाललेली माणसे यामुळे कुटुंबात अन्नधान्याची कमतरता जाणवते.अन्नधान्यावर जास्त खर्च होतो.अन्नधान्याच्या वाढत्या मागणीमुळे महागाई वाढते व उत्पन्न कमी पडते तसेच जर दुष्काळासारखे संकट आले तर अन्नधान्य महाग होते व त्याचा पुरवठा करणे शासनाला देखील कठीण जाते.दुष्काळामुळे अन्नधान्य पिकवता येत नाही व वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत अन्नधान्य पिकवता येत नाही.परिणामी महागाई वाढते.कुटुंबाला पुरेसा आहार मिळत नाही त्याचा परिणाम आरोग्यावर होतो कुपोषणाचे प्रमाण वाढते व इतरही अनेक आजार उद्भवतात.

२ दळणवळण शैक्षणिक आरोग्य सुविधा यांचा अभाव :-

लोकसंख्या वाढल्यामुळे प्रवासाच्या ज्या सुविधा आहेत त्या अपुऱ्या पडतात जास्त लोकसंख्येमुळे अपघातांचे प्रमाण वाढते त्याचबरोबर शाळा-कॉलेजमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रवेश मिळत नाही त्यामुळे गरीब मुलांना शिक्षण घेणे अवघड होते.परिणामी ते निरक्षर अज्ञानी राहतात त्यामुळे आरोग्याचे प्रश्न त्यांना भेडसावत असतात.याबरोबरच शासनाला आरोग्य सुविधा पुरविणे अवघड होते.

३ स्थलांतरण :-

वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे लोकांना रोजगार निर्माण होण्यास अडचण येत आहेत.परिणामी लोक स्थलांतरण करतआहेत स्थलांतरामुळे शहराची झपाट्याने वाढ होत असल्यामुळे अनेक समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत.कारखान्याच्या धुराने हवा प्रदूषण तसेच कारखान्याचे पाणी नदीत सोडल्यामुळे जलप्रदूषण होत आहे याचा परिणाम समाजातील लोकांच्या आरोग्यावर होऊन त्यांना अनेक आजार उद्भवू लागल्या आहेत.

४ संसर्गजन्य रोग :-

वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे अनेक झोपडपट्ट्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. आणि शहरांचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.यामुळे कोरोनासारख्या रोगांचा आजपाहतात शहरांच्या ठिकाणी जास्त प्रमाणात प्रसार झाला आहे. यासारखी पूर्वीपासून वेगवेगळी संसर्गजन्य रोग जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या ठिकाणी उद्भवतात व त्याठिकाणी आरोग्य सुविधा पुरविणे ही कठीण होते. याबरोबरच इतरही परिणाम लोकसंख्यावाढीमुळे आरोग्यावर होतांना दिसून येतात.

लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण व उपाययोजना :-

वाढत्या लोकसंख्येवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे हे आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे व गरजेचे आहे.

१ कुटुंबनियोजन कार्यक्रम १९५२ :-

वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे अनेक समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत त्यावर नियंत्रणार्थ शासनाकडून कुटुंबकल्याण कार्यक्रम प्राधान्याने राबविला जात आहे.कुटुंबनियोजन करणे म्हणजे कुटुंबाचे जे काही आर्थिक सामाजिक स्त्रोत आहेत त्यानुसार कुटुंबातील सदस्यांच्या संख्येचे नियोजन करणे.ज्यामुळे त्या कुटुंबातील प्रत्येक सदस्यांचे आरोग्य चांगले राहून कल्याण होईल.

पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेअंतर्गत (१९५१- ५६) केंद्रीय आरोग्य मंत्रालयाने कुटुंबनियोजन कार्यक्रमास रीतसर सुरुवात केली चौथ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत (१९६९-७४) या कार्यक्रमाला विशेष प्राधान्य देण्यात आले व या योजनेच्या काळात संततीप्रतिबंधक व लैंगिक व्याधी प्रतिबंधात्मक सुरक्षित साधन म्हणून हिंदुस्तान लॅटेक्स कंपनीने पुरुषांकरिता सर्वप्रथम निरोध बाजारात आणले.तसेच कुटुंबनियोजनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून गर्भनिरोधक म्हणून स्थायी पद्धती व अस्थायी पद्धती उपयोगात आणल्या जातात.

स्थायीपद्धती - मुल नको असल्यास उपयोगात आणल्या जातात. उदा. पुरुष वेधत्व शस्त्रक्रिया, स्त्री बंधत्व शस्त्रक्रिया अस्थायी पद्धती - दोन मुलांमधील अंतर निश्चित ठेवण्याकरिता उपयुक्त उदा. कॉपर-टी गर्भनिरोधक गोळ्या, गर्भाशयआंतर्गत उपकरणे,

गर्भाशयमुख आवरणे, इत्यादी. वरील कार्यक्रम बाबत शासनाकडून जाहिराती शासन परिपत्रके, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादी मार्फत जनजागृती सुद्धा केल्या जाते.

निष्कर्ष :-

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारतात लोकसंख्या विस्फोट घडून आला.उत्तम आरोग्य सेवांचा उद्गम अन्नधान्य पुरवठ्यात सुधारणा इत्यादीमुळे मृत्यूदर कमी होऊन लोकसंख्या वृद्धीस पोषक वातावरण निर्माण झाले परंतु अतिशय वेगाने होत असलेल्या लोकसंख्या वृत्तीमुळे हरितक्रांती झालेली असली तरी अन्नधान्य कमी पडत आहे. उपोषणाचा आरोग्याचा प्रश्न निर्माण झालेला आहे लोकसंख्या वाढीबरोबर प्रदूषण वाढते जागेच्या अभावी दाटीने राहणे, जंगलतोड, उद्योगीकरण इत्यादी कारणे प्रदूषणास कारणीभूत ठरतात.व परिणामतः हे घटक मानवी आरोग्यावर परिणाम करणारे ठरतात.तसेच या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे दरडोई वित्त खर्च वाढतो व अंतिम परिणाम कौटुंबिक व मानसिक विकास मंदाण्यावर होतो त्यादृष्टीने लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण करून लोकांना चांगले आरोग्य व आरोग्य सेवा देण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून विविध स्तरावर लोकोपयोगी धोरणे, आरोग्यसेवा जनजागृती, लोककल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम शासनामार्फत राबविल्या जातात.व त्या दृष्टीने शासनास सकारात्मक प्रतिसाद देणे हे प्रत्येक नागरिकांचे कर्तव्य आहे.

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शाश्वत विकास : पर्यावरण शिक्षण

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प्रास्ताविक : Introduction

भारत या देशाची जागतिक पातळीवर विकसनशील राष्ट्राकडून विकसित राष्ट्राकडे वाटचाल करणारा देश म्हणून ओळख होत आहे, अलिकडे प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रगती दिसत आहे, स्पर्धेच्या युगात होणाऱ्या वाढ, विकास व वृद्धी या प्रगतीबरोबरच विविध आव्हाने भारतीय समाजापुढे उभी आहेत. अलिकडे पर्यावरणाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात ऱ्हास देशात होत आहे, यामुळे भारतापुढे नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगासमोर एक मोठे आव्हान आहे, यामुळे आज प्राधान्याने पर्यावरण संरक्षण याकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले जात आहे.

१९८६ च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाने 'पर्यावरण संरक्षण'चा दहा पायाभूत घटकांत समावेश केला आहे. अलिकडे प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावरती विविध इयत्तांमध्ये पर्यावरण शिक्षणाचा समावेश होत आहे.

उद्देश : [Objective]

अ) पर्यावरण शिक्षणाचा अभ्यास करणे

आ) पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टेचा अभ्यास करणे

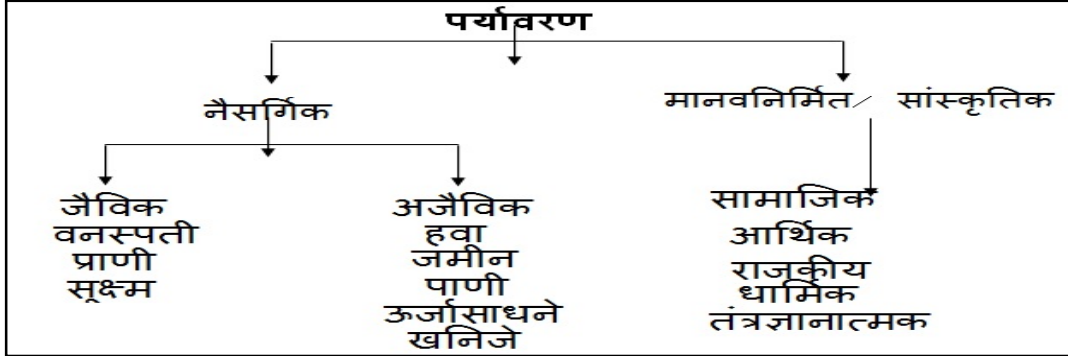
गृहितके :

अ) पर्यावरण शिक्षणाचा अभ्यास करीत आहे

आ) पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्ट्यांचा अभ्यास होत आहे

पर्यावरण शिक्षण : [Environment Education]

पर्यावरण यासाठी इंग्रजीमध्ये Environment हा शब्द आहे. Environ याचा अर्थ to surround असा होतो. To surround याचा अर्थ वेढणे / एखाद्या परीस्थितीला वेढणे असा होतो.



युनेस्कोने सांगितलेली पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टे :

क) नागरिकांमध्ये पर्यावरणाविषयी जाणीव-जागृती निर्माण करणे

ख) नागरिकांना पर्यावरणाविषयी ज्ञान देणे व अनुभव प्राप्त करून देण्याची संधी देणे.

अमेरिकेतील स्मिथसोनियन संस्थेने भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीत सर्व स्तरांवर पर्यावरण शिक्षण आरंभ करण्यासाठी विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाच्या माध्यमातून एका कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन केले होते.

पर्यावरण संरक्षण व शिक्षणाबाबतच्या महत्वाच्या घडामोडी :

१९५८-लंडन येथे धुके [smog] ची घटना जागतिक स्तरावर

पर्यावरणाचा विचार करण्यास करणीभूत ठरेल.

१९७१-विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाने [UGC] 'पर्यावरण' या विषयावर

एक कार्यशाळा आयोजित केली.

२००२- १९९२ नंतर १० वर्षांनी पुन्हा एकदा जागतिक स्तरावर सर्वजण एकत्र आले. ही परिषद जोहान्स बर्ग (दक्षिण आफ्रिका) येथे भरली होती.

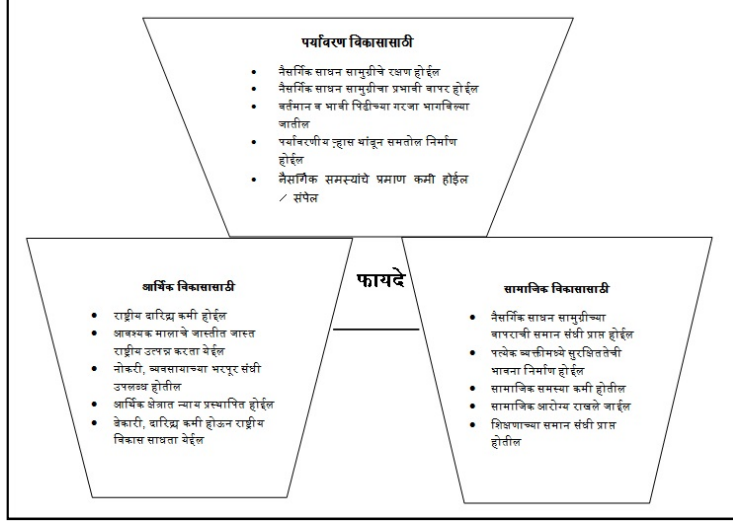
२००५- आग्रा (भारत) येथे आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील परिषद भरली. या परिषदेत पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची ध्येये, उद्दिष्टे याबाबत चर्चा झाली.

२००५- भारतात राष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा - २००५ मध्ये 'पर्यावरण शिक्षण - चिरंतन विकासासाठीचे शिक्षण' म्हणून समावेश

करण्यात आला.

२००५-१४- युनोने २००५ ते २०१५ हे दशक चिरंतन विकासासाठीचे दशक म्हणून जाहीर केले.

शाश्वत विकासासाठी पर्यावरण शिक्षणाचे महत्व



शाश्वत विकासासाठी पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची गरज :

[Need of Environment Education for Sustainable Development]

चालू दशक [२००५-२०१५] हे 'शाश्वत विकासासाठीच्या शिक्षणाचे दशक' म्हणून युनोने जाहीर केले आहे. आज जग विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञानाच्या जोरावरती मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रगती साधत आहे. याच वेळी पर्यावरणाकडे दुर्लक्ष केल्याने ही प्रगती चिरंतन किंवा शाश्वत असेलच असे सांगता येत नाही, यामुळेच शाश्वत विकासासाठी पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची गरज भासते.

समारोप :

स्पर्धेच्या युगात विद्यार्थी वर्ग यशस्वी होऊन देशांत शांतता नांदून रोजगार वाढ, राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात वाढ, भेदभाव कमी, समानता या सर्व महत्वाच्या बाबी घडून येण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना प्राथमिक ते उच्च स्तरावरील शिक्षण निसर्गाच्या माध्यमातून देण्यासाठी शासन स्तरावरून प्रयत्न करणे महत्वाचे आहे. ते होत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना निसर्गाच्या इतिहासाचे ज्ञान देणे. पर्यावरण संतुलनाबाबत माहिती देणे, निसर्गाबाबत उत्सुकता जागृत करणे, वैयक्तिक आरोग्याचे महत्व स्पष्ट करणे, पर्यावरणाचे मानवी जीवनातील महत्व स्पष्ट करणे, परिसंस्थेबद्दल ज्ञान देणे, पर्यावरणाबद्दल सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन विकसित करणे, प्रदूषणाबद्दल सामान्य माहिती देणे, पर्यावरणाबद्दल सकारात्मक मूल्ये रूजविणे.

वरील सर्व उद्दिष्टानुसार शासन देशात नव्हे तर जगात मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रयत्न करित आहे. यातून भक्कम नेता ही देशाला मिळेल, यात शंकाच नाही.

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- आ) आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रा. कुलकर्णी प्रगती प्रकाशन, पुणे
- इ) अध्ययन अध्यापनाचे मानसशास्त्र प्रगती प्रकाशन, पुणे
- ई) शैक्षणिक मूल्यमापन प्रगती प्रकाशन, पुणे
- उ) मराठी प्रथम व प्रादेशिक भाषा अध्यापक शिक्षक प्रगती, पुणे
- ऊ) मानसशास्त्राचा विकास आणि अध्ययन प्रगती प्रकाशन, पुणे
- ऋ) नागतोडे किरण नैतिक मूल्य शिक्षण

भारतातील शाश्वत विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टांचा शिक्षणाच्या विशेष संदर्भासह अभ्यास

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भूगोल विभाग, पेमराज सारडा कॉलेज, अहमदनगर

गोषवारा-

भारत आपला सर्व क्षेत्रातील विकास करण्यासाठी जागतिक स्तरावर स्वीकारण्यात आलेल्या १७ शाश्वत विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टांच्या/लक्ष्यांचा आधार घेऊन त्यानुसार विकास करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे. वरील लक्ष्यांचा राज्यनिहाय विकास करत असताना प्रत्येक लक्ष्य किती प्रमाणात साध्य झाले आहे त्यानुसार राज्याला १०० पैकी गुण दिले गेले. त्यानुसार शाश्वत विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टांचा निर्देशांक काढण्यात आला. सर्व राज्यांच्या एकूण कामगिरी वरून भारताला मिळालेले संयुक्त गुण काढण्यात आले. या गुणांच्या आधारे भारतातील शाश्वत विकासाचे मूल्यमापन करता येते.

प्रस्तावना

कोणत्याही देशाचा विकास हा त्या देशातील उपलब्ध साधन संपत्ती बरोबरच लोकसंख्येच्या गुणवत्तेवर अवलंबून असतो. लोकसंख्येच्या सर्व गरजा व्यवस्थितरित्या पूर्ण होत असतील तर ती समाधानी असते. देशात शाश्वत विकास होत असेल तर देशाचे भविष्य उज्वल ठरते. त्यासाठी देशातील गरिबीचे निर्मूलन करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचबरोबर जनतेला अन्नसुरक्षा देऊन त्यांची भूक मिटविणे आवश्यक असते. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचे बरोबरच सर्वांना गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण देण्याबरोबरच सर्वांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देऊन सर्वांच्या आरोग्याची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहे. याशिवाय उपलब्ध साधनसंपत्तीचा योग्य प्रकारे वापर करून पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन केल्यास शाश्वत विकास करण्यासाठी मदत होते. त्यासाठी शाश्वत विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टांचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

उद्दिष्टे

- १) शाश्वत विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टांचा/लक्ष्यांचा अभ्यास करणे
- २) शाश्वत विकासाच्या संदर्भात २०१९ मधील भारतातील शैक्षणिक विकासाचा अभ्यास करणे
- ३) शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टांच्या २०१९ च्या निर्देशांकांचा अभ्यास

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी दुय्यम सामग्रीचा वापर केला असून त्यामध्ये नीतीआयोगाने जाहीर केलेला Sustainable Development Goals India Index and Dashboard 2019-20 चा अहवाल, शोध निबंध, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, तसेच इंटरनेटचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

विषय विवेचन

२५ सप्टेंबर २०१५ रोजी Transforming Our World : the २०३० Agenda for Sustainable Development या शीर्षकाखाली पार पडलेल्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या शाश्वत विकास परिषदेच्या शेवटी भारतासह जगभरातील नेत्यांनी '२०३० शाश्वत विकासाचा अजेंडा' स्वीकारला. यालाच शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टे/ लक्ष्ये असे संबोधले जाते. या अजेंड्यामध्ये शाश्वत विकासाशी निगडित एकूण १७ उद्दिष्टे/लक्ष्ये होती. ती पुढील प्रमाणे

- १) सर्व प्रकारच्या गरिबीचे निर्मूलन करणे (No poverty)
- २) भूक संपविणे अन्नसुरक्षा व सुधारित पोषण आहार उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि शाश्वत शेतीला प्राधान्य देणे (Zero hunger)
- ३) आरोग्यपूर्ण आयुष्य सुनिश्चित करणे व सर्व वयोगटातील नागरिकांचे कल्याण साधणे (Good health and well being)
- ४) सर्वसमावेशक व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण उपलब्ध करणे (Quality education)
- ५) लिंगभावाधिष्ठीत समानता व महिला आणि मुलींचे सक्षमीकरण साधणे (Gender equality)
- ६) पाण्याची व स्वच्छतेच्या संसाधनांची उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करणे (Clean water and sanitation)
- ७) सर्वांना अल्प खर्चिक विश्वासाह शाश्वत आणि आधुनिक ऊर्जा साधने उपलब्ध करून देणे (Affordable and clean energy)
- ८) शाश्वत सर्वसमावेशक आर्थिक वाढ आणि उत्पादक रोजगार उपलब्ध करणे (Decent work and economic growth)
- ९) पायाभूत सोयी सुविधांची निर्मिती करणे सर्वसमावेशक आणि शाश्वत औद्योगीकरण करणे आणि कल्पकतेला वाव देणे (Industry Innovation and infrastructure)
- १०) विविध देशांमधील असमानता दूर करणे (Reduced inequalities)
- ११) शहरे आणि मानवी वस्त्या अधिक समावेशक सुरक्षित संवेदनशील आणि शाश्वत करणे (Sustainable cities and communities)

- १२) उत्पादन आणि उपभोगाच्या पद्धती शाश्वत स्वरूपात आणणे (Responsible consumption and production)
- १३) हवामान बदल आणि त्याच्या दुष्परिणामांना रोखण्यासाठी त्वरित उपाययोजना करणे (Climate action)
- १४) महासागर व समूहांचे संवर्धन करणे तसेच त्यांच्याशी संबंधित संसाधनांचा शाश्वत पणे वापर करणे (Life below water)
- १५) परिस्थितीकीय व्यवस्थांचा शाश्वत पद्धतीने वापर करणे वनांचे शाश्वत व्यवस्थापन वाळवंटीकरणशी मुकाबला करणे जमिनीचा कस कमी होण्याची प्रक्रिया आणि जैवविविधतेची हानी रोखणे (Life on land)
- १६) शांततापूर्ण आणि सर्वसमावेशक समाज व्यवस्थांना प्रोत्साहन देणे त्यांची शाश्वत विकासाच्या दिशेने वाटचाल निश्चित करणे सर्वांची न्यायालयपर्यंत पोहोच स्थापित करण्यासाठी विविध पातळ्यांवर परिणामकारक उत्तरदायी आणि सर्वसमावेशक संस्था उभ्या करणे (Peace justice and strong institution)
- १७) चिरस्थायी विकासासाठी वैश्विक भागीदारी निर्माण व्हावी यासाठी अंमलबजावणीची साधने विकसित करणे (Partnership for the goals)

वरील सर्व शाश्वत विकासासाठी ची १७ उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी देशात सर्वच पातळीवर प्रयत्न केले जातात.

वरील १७ उद्दिष्टांपैकी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण भारतीयांना मिळावे हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी भारतात सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, टिचर्स एज्युकेशन, राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान यासारखे वेगवेगळे अभियान राबविण्यात येत आहे. स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढाओ तसेच स्वच्छ विद्यालय यासारख्या योजना राबविण्यात येतात. त्याचबरोबर भारतात कुशल मनुष्यबळ निर्माण करण्यासाठी प्रधानमंत्री कौशल्य विकास योजने अंतर्गत विद्यार्थ्यांमधील सुप्त गुणांचा तसेच कौशल्यांचा विकास करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देण्यात येते. भारतातील शैक्षणिक विकासासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात शिक्षण विभागाकडून प्रयत्न केले जातात. त्याचा परिणाम पुढील प्रमाणे दिसून येत आहे.

सर्वसमावेशक व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण (Quality Education)

शाश्वत विकासाच्या अजेंड्यानुसार २०३० पर्यंत भारत १००% साक्षर व्हावा असे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आलेले आहे. त्यासाठी प्राथमिक शाळेत सर्वच मुलांनी प्रवेश घ्यावा यासाठी सर्व स्तरावर प्रयत्न केले जातात. त्यासाठी शाळाबाह्य मुले शोधून त्यांना शाळेत प्रवेश दिला जातो. भारतात ७ ते १३ या वयोगटातील २.९७ % टक्के मुलं शाळाबाह्य आहेत. गोवा राज्यात एकही मुलगा शालाबाह्य आढळत नाही. तर पुदुच्चेरी या केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात फक्त ०.१८ टक्के मुले शालाबाह्य आढळतात. ओरिसा या राज्यात सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे ६% मुले शालाबाह्य आढळतात. उच्च शिक्षणासाठी १८ ते २३ या वयोगटातील विद्यार्थ्यांनी २०१८-२९ मध्ये २६.३% विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रवेश घेतला होता. त्यात वाढ होऊन हेच प्रमाण ५० % पर्यंत वाढविण्याचे राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट आहेत. सिक्किम मध्ये ५३.९ % तर चंदिगड या केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात ५०.६% विद्यार्थ्यांनी उच्च शिक्षणासाठी प्रवेश घेतला आहेत. तर सर्वात कमी बिहार या राज्यात फक्त १३.६% विद्यार्थ्यांनी उच्च शिक्षणासाठी प्रवेश घेतला आहे. २०३० पर्यंत भारतातील सर्व शिक्षक १००% प्रशिक्षित असतील असे राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आले आहे. तथापि आसाम, दमण, दिव आणि पुदुचेरी या राज्यांमध्ये प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक शिक्षणासाठी २०% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षित आहेत. तर कर्नाटक आणि चंदिगड या राज्यांमध्ये ९९% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षित आहे. २०३० पर्यंत विद्यार्थी व शिक्षक यांचे प्रमाण ३० विद्यार्थ्यांमागे १ शिक्षक असे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आले आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने प्रयत्न केले असता लक्षद्वीप मध्ये हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य झाले आहे. तर सिक्किम मध्ये हेच प्रमाण ९९% शाळेमध्ये आदर्शवत आहे. बिहारमध्ये मात्र फक्त २१.७५% शाळा राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्टाच्या जवळपास आहेत.

Sustainable Development Index Report २०१९-२० नुसार भारतातील शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टांचा निर्देशांक प्राप्त करणारी पहिली दहा राज्य पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत. केरळ ७० गुण, हिमाचल प्रदेश ६९, आंध्रप्रदेश ६७, तामिळनाडू ६७, तेलंगणा ६७, कर्नाटक ६६, गोवा ६५, सिक्किम ६५, गुजरात ७४, तर महाराष्ट्राला ७४ गुण/निर्देशांक प्राप्त झाले आहे. तर केंद्रशासित प्रदेशातून चंदिगड ७० तर पुदुच्चेरी ६६ गुण मिळवून आघाडीवर आहे. हे गुण १०० पैकी दिले जातात. प्राप्त निर्देशांकात मिळालेल्या गुणांनुसार राज्यांना पुढील चार प्रकारात/गटात विभागले आहेत. १० ते १९ गुण - अस्पिरंट (Aspirant), ५० ते ७४ गुण परफॉर्मर्स (Performers), ६५ ते ९९ गुण फ्रंट रनर (Front runner) आणि १०० गुण अचिह्वर्स (Achievers). या निर्देशांकानुसार उत्तर प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार ही राज्य २०१८ या वर्षी अस्पिरंट गटात होती त्यांनी प्रगती करून २०१९ मध्ये परफॉर्मर्स गटात स्थान मिळवले. तर आंध्र, तेलंगणा, कर्नाटक, सिक्किम, गोवा ही राज्ये मागील वर्षी परफॉर्मर्स गटात होती. त्यांनी यंदा फ्रंटरनर वर्गात स्थान मिळविले. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात चंदिगडने पहिला क्रमांक पटकावला त्यानंतर पुदुच्चेरीने दुसरा तर दादरा नगर हवेलीने तिसरा क्रमांक पटकाविला. २०१८ मध्ये भारताचे संयुक्त गुण ५७ होते ते २०१७ मध्ये ६० झाले आहे. सर्वसमावेशक व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण उपलब्ध करणे हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी भारतात काही राष्ट्रीय ध्येय/लक्ष्ये (Target) निश्चित करण्यात आली. ती काही प्रमाणात साध्य झाली असून त्यांना १०० पैकी पुढील प्रमाणे गुण/निर्देशांक मिळाले आहेत.

सर्वसमावेशक व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य आणि गुण/निर्देशांक

	उद्दिष्टे	राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट/लक्ष्ये	साध्य%	गुण/निर्देशांक १०० पैकी
१	प्राथमिक शिक्षणासाठी सर्वांची नोंदणी	१००%	७५.८३	५६
२	शाळाबाह्य मुलांचे प्रमाण	००	२.९७	५१
३	गळतीचे प्रमाण	१०%	१९.८९	६७
४	उच्चशिक्षणासाठी प्रवेश	५०%	२६.३	४७
५	लिंग समानता	०१	०१	१००
६	दिव्यांगांना शिक्षण	१००%	६१.१८	३०
७	प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक	१००%	७८.८४	७६
८	शिक्षक-विद्यार्थी गुणोत्तर	३०:१	७०.४३	६२
	भारत	-	-	५८

भारतात प्राथमिक शिक्षण सर्वांनी घ्यावे यासाठी १००% राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आले होते ते ७५.८३% साध्य करण्यात यश मिळाले त्यासाठी ५६ गुण मिळाले. शाळाबाह्य मुलांचे प्रमाण ०% करणे हे राष्ट्रीय ध्येय साध्य करत असताना २.९७% पर्यंत शाळाबाह्य मुलांचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यात यश मिळाले. त्यासाठी भारताला ५१ निर्देशांक प्राप्त झाले. प्राथमिक शिक्षणासाठी प्रवेश घेतलेल्या मुलांचे गळतीचे प्रमाण १०% पर्यंत खाली आणणे हे राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आले. ते १९.८९% पर्यंत साध्य झाले. त्यासाठी ६७ निर्देशांक प्राप्त झाले. प्राथमिक शिक्षणाला नोंदणी झालेल्यांपैकी ५० % विद्यार्थ्यांनी उच्चशिक्षणासाठी प्रवेश घ्यावा असे राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट ठेवले असताना ते २६.३% पर्यंत साध्य झाल्याने त्यासाठी ४७ निर्देशांक प्राप्त झाले. लिंग समानतेच्या बाबतीत राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट साध्य झाल्याने त्यासाठी १०० पैकी १०० गुण मिळाले. देशातील ५ ते १९ या वयोगटातील १००% दिव्यांगांना शिक्षण मिळावे असे राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट साध्य करत असताना त्यात ६१.१८% उद्दिष्ट साध्य झाले. त्यासाठी ३० गुण मिळाले. देशातील प्रत्येक शाळेत शंभर टक्के प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक असावे असे राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट साध्य करताना ७८.८४% शिक्षक प्रशिक्षित केले. त्यासाठी भारताला ७६ निर्देशांक प्राप्त झाले. ३० विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी एक शिक्षक असे राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्ट साध्य करत असताना ७०.४३% शाळांमध्ये हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य झाले. त्यासाठी भारताला ६२ गुण मिळाले. एकूणच भारताचे सर्वसमावेशक व गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करताना केलेल्या प्रयत्नातून भारतास १०० पैकी ५८ निर्देशांक / गुण प्राप्त झाले.

निष्कर्ष-

शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टांच्या निर्देशांक २०१९ च्या अहवालानुसार २०१८ च्या तुलनेत २०१९ मध्ये उत्तर प्रदेश, ओडिशा सिक्कीम या राज्यांनी एकूण शाश्वत विकासाच्या कामगिरीत प्रगती केली आहे. तर बिहार, झारखंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश यांची कामगिरी समाधानकारक झाली नाही. सर्व १७ उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी केलेल्या प्रयत्नांमधून प्राप्त झालेल्या निर्देशांकानुसार केरळ राज्याने भारतात ७० गुण प्राप्त करून प्रथम क्रमांक मिळविला. तर हिमाचल प्रदेश दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आणि तामिळनाडू, तेलंगणा आणि आंध्र प्रदेश यांनी संयुक्तपणे तिसरा क्रमांक पटकावला आहे. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात चंदिगड ७० गुण मिळवून प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे. शाश्वत विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टांमध्ये शैक्षणिक विकास साध्य करताना भारतात हिमाचल प्रदेशाने ८१ गुण मिळवून प्रथम क्रमांक मिळविला. तर केरळ, गोवा, मणिपूर या राज्यांनी अनुक्रमे ७४, ७१ व ७० गुण मिळवून दुसरे, तिसरे व चौथे स्थान मिळविले. बिहार ओरिसा, झारखंड, आसाम या राज्यांना मात्र शैक्षणिक विकासाचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी आपल्या कामगिरीत सुधारणा करता आली नाही. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात चंदिगड ८० तर पुदुच्चेरी ६७ गुण मिळवून आघाडीवर आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- १) Sustainable Development Goals India Index and Dashboard 2019-20
- २) शाश्वत आर्थिक विकासासाठी पर्यावरण संरक्षण काळाची गरज - डॉ. एस. के. ढगे ISRJ, Volume - 6, Issue -10, November - 2016
- ३) शाश्वत विकास - काळाची गरज - डॉ. कळसकर एस. के., Our heritage, volume - 68, issue - 5, 2020.

जागतिकीकरण : उच्चशिक्षण महत्त्व, समस्या व आव्हाने

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प्रस्तावना

21 व्या शतकातील जागतीक स्वरूपाची तंत्रज्ञान, संगणक व विज्ञानाची भरारी लक्षात घेता भारतातील उच्च शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत, अभ्यासक्रमात बदल करून जगाच्या स्पर्धेत कसे टिकेल यशस्वी होईल. व आदर्श नेता देशासाठी बनेल तसेच रोजगार निर्मिती होईल. व्यापार, व्यवसाय व उद्योजकता वाढ विकास व वृद्धी होईल या दृष्टीने उच्च शिक्षणात योग्य पद्धतशीर बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे काळाची गरज आहे यासाठी देशातील लहान-मोठ्या सर्व क्षेत्रात सर्वांगीण प्रगती होण्यासाठी संशोधन केले पाहिजे. यातून देशाचा विकास साधता येईल व भारत एक महाशक्तीशाली देश म्हणून उभा राहील. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रगतीमुळे सर्वजण जवळ आले आहे. तसेच जागतीक पातळीवर ज्ञानाचे क्षेत्र विस्ताराने वाढत असून सोशल मीडियाच्या माध्यमातून विचारांची देवाण-घेवाण सहज शक्य झाले आहे या माध्यमातून हवी ती माहिती उपलब्ध करता येते व स्पर्धा बरोबर टिकून वाढीव स्पर्धा करता येते. याउलट त्यातून परावलंबनही झाल्याने शिक्षण क्षेत्रात पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात गुणात्मकतेला संधी नाही हे वास्तव सध्या दिसून येते. यामुळे उच्च शिक्षणातील व्यवस्था भरीव न रहाता ती पोकळ स्वरूपाची आहे हे निदर्शनास येते. आज सर्वच क्षेत्रातील पदवी, पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण घेतलेला विद्यार्थी जगाच्या स्पर्धेत टिकू शकत नाही व आजची आव्हाने स्वीकारून यशस्वी होत नाही हे क्षणोक्षणी दिसून येते, हि उणिवा दूर होण्यासाठी प्रात्यक्षिक अभ्यासक्रम तयार केला पाहिजे तसेच ज्ञानाधिष्ठित समाज निर्मितीत शिक्षणाचा वाटा अधिक असणे आवश्यक आहे त्यासाठी शिक्षण उपयोगी पडणे, यांचा विचार गंभीरपणे करणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षण मानवाला सुसंस्कृत बनविते हे मात्र खरे आहे पण त्या शिक्षणातून सुसंस्कृत समाज बनला का ? तर यात संशोधन होणे काळाची गरज आहे यासाठी शिक्षणातील जाणकारांनी जागृत होणे गरजेचे आहे परंतु ते होताना दिसत नाही आज शिक्षण क्षेत्रात खासगीकरणामुळे तफावत वाढत चाललेली दिसून येते त्यामुळे लोकशाहीतुन उच्च शिक्षणाची प्रगती ,वाढ ,विकास, वृद्धी झालेली दिसून येत नाही. यासाठी उच्च शिक्षणासाठी संक्षिप्त संशोधन व विचार मंथन होणे काळाची गरज आहे. या प्रस्तुत संशोधन शोध निबंधातून जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत उच्च शिक्षणातील महत्त्व, समस्या व आव्हाने यातून संशोधकाने या समस्येवर प्रकाश झोत टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

उद्देश-1. उच्च शिक्षणाचा विकास करणे. **2.** उच्च शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व अभ्यासणे.

गृहितके-1. उच्च शिक्षणाचा विकास होत आहे. **2.** उच्च शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व दिसून येत आहे.

महत्त्व

जागतिकीकरणामुळे उच्च शिक्षणात भारतीय युवकांचे प्रमाण वाढेल. तसेच भारतीय विद्यार्थी मोठ्या प्रमाणात परकीय शिक्षण संस्थांचा लाभ घेऊ शकतील. उच्च शिक्षण तज्ज्ञ अनुभवी शिक्षकांचे मार्गदर्शन मिळेल उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांना शासकीय अनुदानाच्या नियमांच्या चौकटीत येणारे परावलंबित्व नष्ट होऊन आर्थिक उदारीकरणाचा फायदा होईल जीवनाभिमुख उपयोगी अभ्यासक्रम राबविता येतील.

सहाय्यस्थिती

भारतातील उच्च शिक्षणाबाबत विचार केला तर भारतात 735 विद्यापीठे आणि 37000 महाविद्यालये आहेत यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी यूजीसी वार कौन्सिल कृषी परिषद AICTE यासारख्या 11 संस्था कार्यरत असून या महाविद्यालयात पदवी पासून संशोधना पर्यंत शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता आहे. तर महाराष्ट्रात उच्च शिक्षणाची एकूण 8 विभागीय कार्यालये असून त्यांतर्गत अशासकीय कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान, विधी व अध्यापक अनुदानित व विनाअनुदानित अंशतः अनुदानित महाविद्यालये ची संख्या 1943 आहे.

उच्च शिक्षणातील समस्या

जागतिकीकरणामुळे देशात विविध समस्या दिवसेंदिवस निर्माण होत आहे जागतिकीकरणामुळे समाजातील केवळ धनिकांची मुले शिक्षण घेऊ शकतील आर्थिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांतील मुले महागडे पण उपयुक्त शिक्षण घेऊ शकणार नाही शासकीय अनुदानावर चालणाऱ्या शिक्षण संस्था जागतिकीकरणामुळे सर्व बंधनातून मुक्त होऊन मनमानीपणा सुरू करतील. आधुनिकीकरण परदेशी शिक्षण, नवीन शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान यामुळे सामाजिक, नैतिक, व शैक्षणिक मूल्यांची जोपासना होईलच असे नाही तसेच परदेशी शिक्षण संस्था केंद्रीय पातळीवर काम करणाऱ्या शासकीय संस्थांची मान्यता न घेता कोर्सेस चालू करून विद्यार्थ्यांची फसवणूक करतील ग्रामीण भाग दुर्लक्षित राहून शहरी भागाचा विकास होईल. शिक्षणाचे व्यापारीकरण होऊन

विद्यार्थी ग्राहक बनेल त्यामुळे शिक्षण संस्था जास्त नफा मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतील व शिक्षणाचे पावित्र्य नष्ट होईल इत्यादी तोटे जागतिकीकरणामुळे शिक्षणात होतील असे निदर्शनास येते.

उपायोजना

जगाच्या पाठीवर कोणतीच बाब विशेष नाही उच्च शिक्षणात सुधारणा करण्यासाठी व्यवस्थित उपाय योजना केल्यास यात अशक्य काहीच नाही. शिक्षण क्षेत्राला दुय्यम स्थान देण्याचे धोरण असल्याने हे दिसून येते व इतर कार्य कामे करित असताना जेवढी आपुलकी उत्सुकता आणि उत्साह दिसतो. वेळ देतो, मेहनत घेतो ,ते मात्र शिक्षण क्षेत्रात दिसून येत नाहीत. महाराष्ट्रातील 1994 च्या जुनापुराणा कायदा बदलण्या संबंधी उच्च क्षेत्रात मूलभूत सुधारणा करण्यासंबंधी तज्ञ मंडळींनी खूप मेहनत घेऊन अहवाल तयार केला मात्र त्यांची अंमलबजावणी नाही शासनाने शिक्षण क्षेत्राला प्रथम स्थान देऊन संशोधनात लक्ष दिले पाहिजे कौशल्याधिष्ठित शिक्षणाची अंमलबजावणी केली पाहिजे

आव्हाने

देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकास सध्या करावयाचा असेल तर उच्चशिक्षणाचे महत्त्व समजून घेतले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी नवीन शिक्षण धोरण राबवली पाहिजे. त्यातून आदर्श नेता तयार होईल उच्च शिक्षणाबाबत संशोधन कार्य हाती घेतले पाहिजे .

समारोप

२१व्या शतकाचा विचार करता भारतातील तरुण वर्गाने कौशल्याधिष्ठित शिक्षण घेणे काळाची गरज आहे. भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. येथे कड्ड्या मालाची उपलब्धता सखोल प्रमाणात आहे. उद्योजकता मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण झाल्यास रोजगार निर्माण होईल व बेकारीचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

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2. वृत्तपत्रे
3. नियतकालिके
4. आकाशवाणी
5. साहित्य
6. इंटरनेट
7. संदर्भ ग्रंथ

जागतिकीकरण : व्यावसायिक संशोधन

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प्रस्तावना

एकविसाव्या शतकाच्या आव्हानांना तोंड देऊन स्पर्धेच्या युगात टिकून राहण्यासाठी विश्वातील सर्वच क्षेत्रात सतत संशोधन करणे हि काळाची गरज आहे. जगात नवनवीन सुधारणा होत आहेत. जगातील श्रीमंत आणि विकसित राष्ट्र आजूबाजूला होत असलेले गतिमान बदल आणि आव्हानांसोबत चालत आहेत. तसेच नवीन संशोधन करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वेळ, पैसा आणि संसाधनांची तरतूद करण्यासाठी हि राष्ट्रे प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. एंसायक्लोपेडिया ऑफ सोशियल सायन्सेस च्या मते ज्ञानाची कक्षा रुंदावणे त्यात दुरुस्ती किंवा फेरफार कारणे या उद्देशाने एखादी गोष्ट, संकल्पना किंवा प्रतिके यांचे कौशल्य एखादया सिद्धांतासाठी साह्यकारी होत आहे किंवा नाही. तसेच ते एखाद्या कलेत उपयोगी पडत आहे किंवा नाही हे तपासणे म्हणजे संशोधन होय. व्यवसायातील जोखमीमध्ये घट करणे, पैशाची बचत करणे, वेळेचा अपव्यय टाळणे, तसेच आपले उत्पादन किंवा सेवेची कुठे आणि कश्याप्रकारे विक्री करावी हे शिकणे या सारखी प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे पार पाडण्यासाठी संशोधन हाती घेतलेले आहे. व्यवसाय संशोधनाचे महत्व वाढण्यासाठी तीन प्रमुख कारणे दिसून येतात. ती अशी व्यावसायिक संशोधनामुळे व्यवसायाच्या विपणन मोहिमेच्या यशाची खात्री निर्माण होते. व्यवसायातील विक्री द्वारे स्पर्धक नियंत्रण ठेवता येते. आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे व्यवसायाच्या तोट्यात, घट केली जाते. संशोधनाचे गुणात्मक आणि संख्यात्मक संशोधन अश्या दोन प्राथमिक संशोधन प्रकारात वर्गीकरण केले जाते. मूलभूत संशोधन हे शास्त्रज्ञांच्या उत्सुकतेतून आकारास येते. तर उपयोगीत प्रकारचे संशोधन हे वास्तव समस्यांचे निरसन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने केले जाते.

संशोधन समस्यांची व्याख्या करणे आणि मांडणी करणे हे संशोधकाचे महत्वाचे आणि मूलभूत कार्य आहे. संशोधन समस्यांची निवड आणि मांडणी करणे हे संशोधन समस्यांची प्राथमिक पायरी असते, हि संशोधन नियोजनातील महत्वाची पायरी आहे. सतत व्यवसायात संशोधन करणे हि एक काळाची गरज आहे. यामुळे नवीन शोध लागतील, पर्यायी उत्पादन करणे शक्य होईल, ग्राहकांना माफक किमतीत उपलब्ध होतील. यातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्माण होईल तसेच निर्यातक्षम मालाचे उत्पादन होतील. त्यातून परकीय चलन प्राप्त होईल. नफ्याचे प्रमाण वाढेल, बेकारी कमी होण्यास मदत होईल, यातून राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात भर पडेल, हे केवळ संशोधनामुळे शक्य होईल.

संशोधनाचे उद्दीष्ट्ये :-

१. मनुष्याचे सामाजिक जीवन आणि पर्यावरणाबाबत अभ्यास करणे.
२. नवीन व्यवसायासाठी उपयुक्त माहिती गोळा करणे बाबत अभ्यास करणे.
३. संशोधनाच्या निष्कर्षांचे सामान्यीकरण करणेबाबत अभ्यास करणे.
४. विशिष्ट घटनेबाबत नवीन अंतर दृष्टी प्राप्त करून घेणेबाबत अभ्यास करणे.

गृहीतके :-

१. मनुष्याचे सामाजिक जीवन व पर्यावरण अभ्यासाचा विकास होत आहे.
२. संशोधना साठी माहिती गोळा केली जात आहे.
३. संशोधनांच्या निष्कर्षा बाबत विकास होत आहे.
४. नवीन घटनांचा अभ्यास करून विकास होत आहे.

व्यावसायिक संशोधनाची गरज :-

स्पर्धेच्या युगात व्यावसायिक संशोधन होणे, ही फार महत्वाची गरज आहे. कारण संशोधन ही व्यवस्थापना साठी अत्यंत महत्वाची कृती आहे. कारण कोणतेही उत्पादन घेतले असता, जास्त नफा प्राप्त होईल हे निश्चित केले जाते. संशोधनातून कंपनी आवश्यक असलेली माहिती ग्राहकांकडून किंवा व्यावसायिकांकडून प्राप्त करते. स्पर्धेत टिकून राहण्यासाठी व्यावसायिक संशोधनाचा वापर व्यवसायात करीत असतो. संशोधनाद्वारे व्यवसायाच्या मालकांना ग्राहकांची खरेदी, सवयी इत्यादी बाबत माहिती प्राप्त होते. तसेच कोणत्या प्रकारचे उत्पादन ग्राहकांना आवडते, इत्यादी माहिती उत्पादकांना प्राप्त होते.

व्यावसायिक संशोधनाचे महत्व :-

एकविसाव्या शतकाच्या स्पर्धेच्या युगात टिकून राहण्यासाठी व्यावसायिक संशोधनाचे महत्त्व सतत वाढत आहे. संशोधनामुळे ज्या बाजारात व्यवसायाचे संचालन करावयाचे आहे, त्या बाजारपेठेचे पूर्णपणे आकलन करून देऊन व्यावसायिक यश प्राप्त करून देण्याचे काम व्यावसायिक संशोधन करते. बाजारपेठेचे योग्य आकलन संभाव्य ग्राहकां पर्यंत परिमाणकारक विक्रीचे आकलन किंवा माहिती करून देते. यामुळे बाजारातील इतर पुरवठादारांबरोबर स्पर्धा करणे शक्य होते. व्यावसायिक संशोधन हे कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या भरती मध्ये देखील मदत करते.

आदर्श संशोधनाचे वैशिष्ट्ये :-

व्यावसायिक संशोधनाच्या अभ्यासात त्याचा हेतू स्पष्ट असावा. तसेच व्याप्ती निश्चित व अचूक व्याख्या आणि कार्यक्षेत्र स्पष्ट असावे. परिक्षण केल्या जाणाऱ्या आणि अचूक व्याख्या दिलेल्या असाव्यात. तसेच जे संशोधन करीत आहेत, त्याबाबत सखोल अभ्यास केला पाहिजे.

समारोप :-

जागतिकीकारणाच्या युगात व्यवसायाबाबत नवीन संशोधन होणे हि काळाची गरज आहे. विकसित देशाच्या स्पर्धेत टिकून - वाढ, विकास व वृद्धी करावयाची असेल तर सतत संशोधन होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यातून ग्राहकांच्या आवडीनिवडीनुसार वस्तूचे उत्पादन करणे शक्य होईल. उत्पादन कसे, कोणते व केव्हां करावचे याचे नियोजन करता येईल. यासाठी संशोधनाचे स्वरूप, व्याप्ती व कालावधी प्रथम निश्चित होणे आवश्यक आहे. व्यवसायासाठी सतत संशोधन करीत असल्यामुळे सेवा क्षेत्रात बाजार पेठा मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित होतील. त्या अनुषंगाने इतर क्षेत्राचा विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणात होईल. तसेच त्यातून रोजगार मोठ्याप्रमाणात निर्माण होण्यास मदत होईल. बेकारी कमी होईल. कुटीर, लघु उद्योग व विशाल उद्योग मोठ्या प्रमाणात भरभराटीस येतील. संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून ग्राहकांना व समाजाला काय हवे आहे हि खरी माहिती उद्योजक, व्यावसायिक, मध्यस्थ व्यापारी यांना प्राप्त होते. त्यानुसार उत्पादनात बदल करता येते व ग्राहकांना हव्या त्या सेवा योग्य किंमतीत, वेळाने पुरवता येतात, हि किंमती संशोधन केल्यामुळे साध्य करता येते. विश्वातील लहान, मोठ्या सर्वच क्षेत्राची वाढ, विकास व वृद्धी करण्यासाठी संशोधन करणे हि महत्वाची बाब आहे. औद्योगिक विकास, शैक्षणिक विकास, तंत्रज्ञान विकास, उद्योजकता विकास, सेवा क्षेत्र विकास, कला व संस्कृती विकास, व्यवस्थापन विकास, प्रशासन विकास, राजकीय विकास, वैद्यकीय विकास, अभियांत्रिकी विकास व व्यावसायिक विकास इत्यादी सर्व क्षेत्राचा सर्वांगीण विकास ठेऊन स्पर्धेच्या युगात स्पर्धा करून, यशस्वी होण्यासाठी सतत संशोधन करणे गरजेचे आहे.

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ई – अध्ययन : महत्व

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प्रास्ताविक (Introduction)

21व्या शतकाचा विचार करतात स्पर्धेच्या युगात यशस्वी होऊन टिकून राहण्यासाठी अध्यापन व अध्ययन या दोन्हीही प्रक्रियेत प्रभावी बदल होणे काळाची गरज आहे सध्या सर्व क्षेत्रात झपाट्याने प्रगती होत आहे नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करित आहे. मोठ्या प्रमाणात संगणकाचा वापर व नवीन सॉफ्टवेअर वापरण्याची कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्याची गरज आहे. दिवसेंदिवस बाजारपेठांमध्ये विविध प्रकारची उत्पादने मोठ्या प्रमाणात येत आहे. त्यामुळे ग्राहकांच्या अपेक्षा वाढत आहे. ते समाधानी राहण्यासाठी उत्पादनही त्यांनी कसा पणाला लावून उत्पादनात बदल करित आहे. यासाठी नवीन नवीन कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्याची काळाची गरज आहे. समाजात प्रत्येकाची विशिष्ट अशी वैशिष्ट्ये अनुभववाला येतात. आजचा समाज हा माहिती तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित असणारा समाज आहे. जीवनाच्या सर्व घटकांना माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाने स्पर्श केला आहे. मानवाच्या प्रत्येक कृतीशी माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा संबंध येतो. आधुनिक काळात माहिती आणि संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरात एवढी वाढ झाली आहे की साक्षरतेचा निकषच माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व संप्रेषणाचे ज्ञान असणे हा झाला आहे. शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर तर माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व संप्रेषणाचा प्रचंड प्रभाव दिसून येतो. आज संगणकाची ओळख प्राथमिक स्तरातील अभ्यासक्रमातून केली जात आहे. प्रत्येक स्तरानुसार त्याच्या वापराची व्याप्ती वाढत आहे. आज संगणक ज्ञान वापर याबाबत साक्षर असणे स्पर्धेच्या काळात गरज बनत चालली आहे. आधुनिक काळात माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व संप्रेषण याचा फक्त अभ्यासक्रम पुरताच विचार न राहता त्याचा एक अध्ययन अध्यापनाची प्रभावी साधन म्हणून वापर होत आहे. याचाच एक भाग म्हणून ई-अध्ययन ही एक संकल्पना सर्वच क्षेत्रात परिचयाची व उपयोगी ठरत चालली आहे. यामुळे स्पर्धेच्या युगात यशस्वी होऊन टिकून ग्राहकांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यात उत्पादक यशस्वी होत आहे.

उद्देश:- (Objectives)

1. ई-अध्ययन संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. ई-अध्ययनाचे प्रकारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. ई-अध्ययनाची वैशिष्ट्येचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. ई-अध्ययनाच्या माध्यमाचा अभ्यास करणे.

गृहितके:- (Hypothesis)

1. ई-अध्ययन संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करित आहे.
2. ई-अध्ययनाच्या प्रकारांचा अभ्यास होत आहे.
3. ई-अध्ययन वैशिष्ट्येचा अभ्यास पूर्ण होत आहे.
4. ई-अध्ययनाच्या माध्यमाचा वापर होत आहे.

ई-अध्ययन अर्थ (Meaning of E-learning)

स्पर्धेच्या युगात स्पर्धेला तोंड देण्यासाठी ई-अध्ययनाची गरज दिवसेंदिवस गरजेची बाब होत आहे. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील वाढ, विकास व वृद्धीची गती प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढताना दिसत आहे. ई-अध्ययन मधील "ई" हे अक्षर "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक" या शब्दासाठी वापरले गेले आहे. ई-अध्ययनाचा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांच्या वापराने केले जाणारे अध्ययन असा सरळ साधा अर्थ स्पष्ट होतो. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांच्या वापराने शैक्षणिक कार्याची अंमलबजावणी ई-अध्ययनामध्ये अपेक्षित असते. विविध इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांच्या सहाय्याने व्यक्ती आणि समूहांचे ज्ञान, कौशल्य व दृष्टिकोन बदलणे यासाठी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केला जातो. यावरून ई-अध्ययनाची व्याख्या करता येईल.

"अध्ययन-अध्यापन प्रक्रियेतून हेतू पुरस्सरपणे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान संप्रेषणाचा वापर करणे म्हणजे ई-अध्ययन होय."

ई-अध्ययन:- (E-learning)

- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांद्वारे अध्ययन.
- मल्टीमीडियाद्वारे अध्ययन.
- ऑनलाईन व ऑफलाईन अध्ययन.
- इंटरनेट ई-मेल द्वारे अध्ययन.
- अध्ययन ते मूल्यमापनापर्यंत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांचा वापर.
- जागतिक पातळीवरील अध्ययन.
- 24 तास अध्यापन केंद्र.
- वर्गखोल्यांचे बंधन नाही इत्यादी विविध मार्गाने ई-अध्ययन देणे शक्य असते.

ई-अध्ययनाचे प्रकार :- (Types of E-learning)

साधारण विचार केला तर असे निदर्शनास येते की ई-अध्ययनाची चार गटांत विभागणी केली जाते अगदी मूलभूत वापरातून ते प्रगतशील वापरा पर्यंत ई-अध्ययनाचे चार प्रकार पडतात ते पुढीलप्रमाणे मांडता येतात.

(अ) Knowledge database :-

(ब) Online support :-

(क) Asynchronous training :-

(ड) Synchronous training :-

ई-अध्ययनाची वैशिष्ट्ये

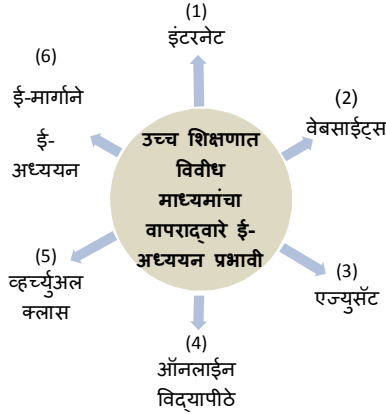
[Characteristic of E-learning]

1. गतिशीलता
2. स्थळ, काळ, वेळेची मर्यादा नसते.
3. अध्ययनाचे विविध स्रोत उपलब्ध
4. स्वयं नियंत्रीत प्रक्रिया
5. आशयाची विविध स्वरूपात मांडणी
विशेषता वरील वैशिष्ट्ये ई-अध्ययनात दिसून येतात.

ई-अध्ययनासाठी वापरली जाणारी माध्यमे :-

[Useful tools of e-learning]

उच्च शिक्षणात ई-अध्ययन हे विविध साधनांचा वापर करून केले जाते. साधनांचा वापर केल्यामुळे अध्ययन प्रभावी होते.



ई-अध्ययनाचे फायदे : [Merits of E-learning]

1. जागतिक पातळीवर अध्ययनाची संधी प्राप्त होते.
2. शाळेत न जाता घरी बसून निरंतर शिक्षण मिळते
3. स्वतःच्या आवडीनुसार अभ्यासक्रम निवडता येतो
4. विस्तृत अध्ययन साहित्य उपलब्ध असते.
5. अध्ययन साहित्याची निवड करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य असते.

.ई-अध्ययनासाठी शिक्षकांच्या क्षमता:

[Competencies of teacher for E-learning]

1. संगणक हाताळण्याची क्षमता
2. इंटरनेट वापरण्याची क्षमता
3. अभ्यासक्रम रचना व विकसन क्षमता
4. आशयाच्या व्यवस्थापनाची क्षमता
5. प्रभावी सादरीकरणक्षमता
6. नवीन अभ्यासक्रमांची परिपूर्ण माहिती
7. विविध ऑन-लाईन विद्यापीठांची माहिती

8. प्रत्याभरण व मूल्यमापन क्षमता

ई-अध्ययनासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या क्षमता:-

[Competencies of student for E-Learning]

- स्वयं अध्ययनास तत्पर असावा.
- आपल्या क्षमता, कौशल्यांची जाण असावी.
- संगणकाच्या कार्याबाबत माहिती असावी.
- इंटरनेट वापराची (protocols) माहिती असावी.
- अभ्यासक्रम निवडीची क्षमता असावी.
 - सतत नवीन ज्ञानप्राप्तीची लालसा असावी.

ई-अध्ययनाच्या मर्यादा:- [Demerits of E-learning]

1. उच्च दर्जाची तांत्रिक आधारसामग्री (Technical Infrastructure) आवश्यक असते.
2. तज्ज्ञ शिक्षकांचीच आवश्यकता असते.
3. जागतिक स्पर्धेत टिकून राहण्यास भाषेमुळे मर्यादा येतात.
4. प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी आवश्यक असते.
5. आशय सतत अद्यावत ठेवावी हे एक आव्हान आहे.
6. उत्तम देखभाल [Maintenance] आवश्यक असते.
7. समोरासमोर होणाऱ्या आंतरक्रियेपेक्षा कमी दर्जाची आंतरक्रिया होते.
8. वेळेवर वीज उपलब्ध नसेल तर अध्ययन होणार नाही.
9. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययनावरती नियंत्रण ठेवण्याची मर्यादा येते.

समारोप:- [Conclusion]

जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात होणारी वाढ, विकास व वृद्धीचा विचार करता उच्च शिक्षणात ई-अध्ययनाचा वापर करणे सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या दृष्टीने गरजेचे आहे. ई-अध्ययनाच्या काही समस्या, मर्यादा व अडचणी असल्या तरी ई-अध्ययन हे आधुनिक जगात ज्ञानप्राप्तीची गुरुकिल्ली आहे. ई-अध्ययनाला जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात फार महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. गुणवत्तापूर्ण अध्ययन-अध्यापन होण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून ई-अध्ययनास एक संधी म्हणून स्वीकार करण्यास काहीच हरकत नाही. ई-अध्ययनातून देशाला नव्हे तर जगाला चांगला नेता प्राप्त होतो. राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात वाढ होऊन देशाच्या विकासाला हातभार लागतो.

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4. शैक्षणिक मूल्यमापन प्रगती प्रकाशन, पुणे.
5. मराठी प्रथम व प्रादेशिक भाषा अध्यापक शिक्षक प्रगती, पुणे.

जागतिक: एम-अध्ययन

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प्रास्ताविक -(Introduction)

स्पर्धेच्या युगात संप्रेषणाच्या माध्यमामध्ये खूप प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढ व बदल होत आहेत. मोबाईल [Mobile][भ्रमणध्वनी] हे एक संप्रेषणाचे प्रमुख माध्यम बनले आहे. आज तरूण मध्यम व वयोवृद्ध प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनात मोबाईल अत्यंत आवश्यक बाब झालेली आहे. किंबहुना अवघे जीवनच मोबाईलमय झाले आहे, असे म्हणणे वावगे ठरणार नाही. भारतात १० वर्षांपूर्वी फक्त उच्चशिक्षित व्यक्तींच्याच मोबाईल उपभोगाची व मूलभूत गरजेची बाब होती. परंतु अलिकडे मात्र मोबाईल ही सर्वच स्तरांतील व्यक्तींची उपभोगाची व मूलभूत गरज झाली आहे. संगणकासारखा मोबाईलचा वापर प्रत्येक ठिकाणी होत असलेला दिसत आहे. आज फेरीवाले, भाजीवाले व उद्योगपती, व्यापारी, व्यावसायिक, मध्यस्थ, विद्यार्थी सर्वजणच मोबाईलचा वापर करीत आहेत. सुरुवातीस मोबाईल वापर हा पुर्णपणे संप्रेषणासाठीच [Communication] केला जात होता, परंतु मात्र काळाच्या ओघात त्याच्या स्वरूपात खूप बदल झाले. आज मोबाईलचा वापर माहितीची साठवणूक, माहितीची देवाण-घेवाण, इंटरनेटच्या वापरासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जात आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत मोबाईल वापरणारा सर्वात मोठा गट म्हणून विद्यार्थ्यांकडे पाहिले जाते. आज जर शाळा महाविद्यालयमध्ये सर्वेक्षण केले तर मोजकेच विद्यार्थी असे असतील की जे मोबाईलचा वापर करीत नाही. आज जर मोबाईलचा वापर अध्ययनासाठी केला तर तो निश्चितच प्रभावी ठरेल. यासाठी मोबाईल लर्निंग ही संकल्पना खूपच उपयुक्त आहे. ही संकल्पना नवीन नसून यावर हवी तेवढ्या प्रमाणात सखोल, व्यापक व परिपूर्ण चर्चा झालेली आहे. मोबाईलचा वापर अध्ययनात केल्यामुळे सहज ज्ञान प्राप्त होते. यामुळे सर्वांगीन विकास होण्यास मदत होते.

उद्देश : (Objective) 1.एम. अध्ययनाचा अर्थ अभ्यास करणे.2. मोबाईल अध्ययनाचा इतिहासाचा अभ्यास करणे. 3. एम. अध्ययनाची वैशिष्ट्येचा अभ्यास करणे. 4. एम. अध्ययनातील तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभ्यास करणे. 5.एम. अध्ययनातील चार कौशल्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

गृहितके :[Hypothesis]

1.एम.अध्ययनाचा अर्थाचा अभ्यास होत आहे . 2. मोबाईल अध्ययनाचा इतिहास अभ्यासला जात आहे. 3. एमअध्ययनाची .वैशिष्ट्याचा अभ्यास करीत आहे 4. एम.अध्ययनातील तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभ्यास करीत आहे . 5.एमअध्ययनाची कौशल्याचा .अभ्यास करीत आहे

एम : अध्ययन अर्थ .[Meaning of M-Learning]

आज जागतिक पातळीवर एम-अध्ययनाचा वापर केला तर ज्ञानप्राप्तीत चांगलाच फायदा होईल, यात शंकाच नाही. १९८० च्या उत्तरार्धातमध्ये ई-लर्निंगचा वापर सुरू झाला आणि १९९० च्या दशकात मोठ्या संगणकाचे [Desktop] लॅपटॉप मध्ये रूपांतर होण्यास सुरुवात झाली. हाताळता येण्यायोग्य किंवा सुटसुटीत [Portable] अशा साधनांमुळे [Device] त्याच्या वापरातही खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली. ही साधने गेमस्, व्यावसायिक संप्रेषण याबरोबरच त्यांच्या विविधपूर्ण अशा वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे सर्वव्यापक[Ubiquitous] साधने बनली. अलीकडच्या काळात तर अशा साधनांच्या वापराने समाजाची जीवनशैलीच बदलून गेली आणि 'बिनतारी समाज' [Wireless Society] निर्माण झाला. या सर्व घटनांनी अध्ययनाच्या एका नवीन पद्धतीची दारे खुली केली. ती पद्धत म्हणजे एम. अध्ययन किंवा एम. लर्निंग होय. आधुनिक काळात सध्या ज्यावेळी हाताळण्यास सोप्या किंवा सुटसुटीत अशा साधनांचा उदा. PDA [Personal Digital Assistants], मोबाईल फोन्स, लॅपटॉप्स या व यासारख्या इतर माहिती तंत्रज्ञानातील साधनांचा वापर अध्ययन-अध्यापनासाठी केला जातो. तेव्हा एम-लर्निंग घडून येते.

मोबाईल अध्ययनाचा इतिहास:[History of Mobile Learning]

१९७०ते १९८० :Alan Kay आणि त्यांच्या सहकार्याने PARC [Palo Alto Research Center] येथे पुस्तकाच्या आकाराचा Dynabook नावाचा संगणक तयार केला. या संगणकाची निर्मिती अध्ययनाच्या हेतूने करण्यात आली.

१९९० : आशिया आणि युरोपमधील विद्यापीठांमध्ये मोबाईल लर्निंग विकसित केले, शिवाय त्याच्या मूल्यांकनाबाबतही कार्य केले.

२००९ :The International Association for Mobile Learning [IamLearn] याची स्थापना झाली. मोबाईल लर्निंगबाबतचे संशोधन, विकास, उपयोजन याबाबतही संघटना कार्य करते.

या संघटनेमार्फत MLEARN 2009 या नावाने वार्षिक आंतरराष्ट्रीय कॉन्फरन्स आयोजित केली जाते. IamLearn द्वारे एक वेबसाईट तयार केली आहे. याद्वारे नवीन प्रकल्पाबाबत माहिती, नवीन तंत्रज्ञान अध्यापनाचे विविध स्रोत याबाबत माहिती दिली जाते.

व्याख्या [Definition] :

एम” :- लर्निंग म्हणजे-मोबाईल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विविध साधनांद्वारे स्थळकाळ व वेळ यांच्या मर्यादांविना प्रभावीपणे , ओझ्याविना व मनोरंजकतेने अध्ययन करणे ,आंतरक्रिया करून वेगवेगळ्या होय“.

एम : अध्ययनाची वैशिष्ट्ये .[Characteristics of M-Learning]

1.गरजेनुसार त्वरीत अध्ययन घडून येते. 2.ज्ञानप्राप्तीकरणाचा हा आधुनिक / नवीन [Initiative] मार्ग आहे. 3.अध्ययनाच्या ठिकाणाबाबत गमनशीलता असते. 4.संपूर्ण अध्ययन प्रक्रिया आंतरक्रियाभिमुख घडून येते. 5.शैक्षणिक आशयाचे [Instructional Content] एकात्मिकरण केले जाते.

एम ४अध्ययनद्वारे .‘R’ कौशल्य निर्मिती :

एम-लर्निंग & Four ‘R’ ते पुढीलप्रमाणे :-

Record :

अध्ययनार्थी सुटसुटीत [Portable] साधनांचा वापर करून माहिती गोळा करतात, त्याची साठवणूक करतात. पाठ करतात, नोंदी करतात, पोर्टेबल साधनांमध्ये माहिती साठवली जाते. यामुळे एक प्रकारे ज्ञानस्वनावाद अध्ययनास आधार देण्याचे कार्य केले जाते.

Reinterpret :

प्राप्त माहितीवरती अध्ययनार्थी स्वतः विश्लेषण करून एक प्रकारे ज्ञान ,विचाराने प्रक्रिया करून न्याःनिर्मितीचेच कार्य करीत असतो.

Recall :

अध्ययनार्थी पोर्टेबल साधनांचा वापर करून माहितीऑडिओ व व्हिडीओ ,प्रसंग इत्यादी माहिती पुन्हा ऐकू शकतो ,घटना , सिमन्सच्या माहिती परत आठवणे हे एक प्रकारे .रेकॉर्डिंग्ज् पाहू शकतोConnectivism ला आधार देते.

Relate :

अध्ययनार्थी पोर्टेबल साधनांचा वापर करून आपले सहकारी अध्ययनार्थी, शिक्षक यांच्याशी संभाषण [अध्ययनाबाबत] साधू शकतो. मोबाईलच्या वापरातून तसेच इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून हे संभाषण घडून येते. यामुळे सहकार्ययुक्त सहभागीदारीयुक्त अध्ययन घडून येते. अशा प्रकारे एम-लर्निंगमधून अध्ययनार्थ्यांमध्ये चार “R”कौशल्ये विकसित होणे अपेक्षित असते. याचा फायदा उच्च शिक्षणातील शिक्षणास होतो.

समारोप :[Conclusion]

स्पर्धेच्या युगात सर्वांगीण शिक्षणाचे ज्ञान अध्ययन करून अद्ययावत ठेवण्यासाठी एम .लर्निंग ही गरजेची बाब आहे- थोडाफार प्रमाणात मर्यादा असल्यातरी ही पद्धत सहजबॅटरी ,कमी साठवणूक ,त्यात मोबाईलचा स्क्रीन लहान .सोपी आहे , गहाळ होण्यास सोपे व आऊटडेटेड म्हणजे सतत बदलत जाणाऱ्या साधनांमुळे कमी ,प्रिंटिंग ,नेटवर्क ,वापरात मर्यादा ,चार्जिंग यामुळे .कालावधीतच मोबाईल्स आऊटडेटेड होतातM-Learning साठी वापरावयाच्या साधनांत मर्यादा जाणवतातहे असले . ,तरीM-Learning मर्यादिते फायद्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे ते असे – मोबाईलची विविध माध्यमे शिक्षण शास्त्रामध्ये उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षणार्थ्यांसाठी शैक्षणिक ,संघटनांमध्ये ,या माध्यमांचा वापर प्रशासनसमर्थे .आहेतसाधन म्हणूनअध्ययनार्थीस अध्ययनास , .पूरक साधन म्हणून होऊ शकतो विद्यार्थी आपत असल्याने आंतरक्रियात्मक अध्ययन अनुभूती प्राप्त आपसांत आंतरक्रिया करी- ,ओझ्याविना शिक्षण ,तात्काळ अध्ययन ,प्रेरणा मिळते ,सहभागातून अध्ययन आकर्षक माध्यम ,हाताळण्यास सोपे .होते माहितीची देवाणदेशातच नव्हे म्हणून .लर्निंग खूपच उपयुक्त आहे-अध्ययनार्थ्यांना तात्काळ प्रत्याभरण मिळण्यास एम ,वेवाण- .असे म्हणणे हिताचे व सार्थे आहे ,तर सर्व जगात या अध्ययन पद्धतीचा वापर करणे अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे

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2. आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रापुणे ,कुलकर्णी प्रगती प्रकाशन .
3. अध्ययन अध्यापनाचे मानसशास्त्र प्रगती प्रकाशनपुणे ,
4. शैक्षणिक मूल्यमापन प्रगती प्रकाशनपुणे ,
5. मराठी प्रथम व प्रादेशिक भाषा अध्यापक शिक्षक प्रगतीपुणे ,

अहमदपूर शहरातील उच्च शिक्षणातील वेठबिगारी समस्या एक अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना :-

असे म्हणटले जाते शिक्षण हे मानसाची तिसरा डोळा आहे.आपल्या दोन डोळ्यांने जे पाहू शकत नाही ते आपण तिसरा डोळा म्हणजे शिक्षणाने न दिसणाऱ्या गोष्टी पाहू शकतो.म्हणजेच 'जो न देखे रवि, वो देखे कवि,' असे म्हटले जाते.कवि म्हणजे ज्ञानी, वैज्ञानीक, पंडीत, एखाद्या विषयाचा गाडा अभ्यासक इत्यादी शब्दाने संबोधने जाते.मात्र आजच्या परिस्थितीत ज्ञान हे निरुपयोगी ठरत चालले आहे.या ज्ञानातून बेरोजगारी विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाढत चालली आहे.त्याचा परिणाम बेरोजगारांच्या टिम तयार होत आहे. ही एक सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय समस्या होऊन बसली आहे.आजच्या पिढीला शिक्षण दयायचे असेल तर केवळ पुस्तकी शिक्षण देवून चालणार नाही. प्रत्यक्ष उद्योग व्यवसायाशी त्यांना जोडावे लागेल. तसेच त्यांना मुल्य शिक्षणाचेही धडे द्यावे लागेल. तरच ते रोजगाराक्षम, उद्योजक व आदर्श नागरीक बनतील. हा ध्येयवाद समोर ठेवून राष्ट्राने शिक्षणाची आखनी करावी लागेल. तरच समाजाची सर्वांगीन उन्नती होण्यास मदत होईल व सुशिक्षित बेरोजगारांची संख्या आपल्या अहमदपूर शहरातून व देशातून कमी होतील.

उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

- 1) रोजगारक्षम अभ्यासक्रम बनवणे
- 2) संशोधनावर भर देणे.
- 3) शिक्षणाला व्यावसायाची जोड देणे.
- 4) विद्यार्थ्यांना कौशल्यपूर्ण शिक्षण देणे.
- 5) प्रत्येकाला नविन तंत्रज्ञानाचे शिक्षण देणे.
- 6) विद्यार्थ्यांतील कौशल्य व क्षमता यांचा विकास करणे.
- 7) बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी शासनाने एक कृती कार्यक्रम हाती घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

गृहितके :-

- 1) उच्च शिक्षणात डिग्री देणारे कारखाने तयार झाले, मात्र हाताला काम देणारे नाही.
- 2) आजच्या शिक्षणातून बेरोजगारांची संख्या वाढत आहे.
- 3) गरीबांना उच्च शिक्षण घेणे परवडत नाही. म्हणून ते शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहतात.
- 4) शिक्षणात मुल्यांचा अभाव असल्यामुळे आदर्श नागरीक बनण्याचा आभाव आहे.
- 5) उच्च शिक्षित असून ही उपासमारीची वेळ येते.
- 6) उच्च विद्याविभूषित असूनही हाताला काम नसल्यामुळे आजचे तरुण गुन्हेगारीकडे वळत आहेत.
- 7) अभ्यासक्रम व प्रत्यक्ष समाज व्यवहार यात ताळमेळ नाही.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र :- अहमदपूर शहर

अहमदपूर शहर हे महाराष्ट्रातील लातूर जिल्ह्यातील शिक्षणात अग्रेसर असलेले तालुक्याचे ठिकाण आहे.

विषय विवेचन :-

अहमदपूर शहर हे लातूर जिल्ह्यातील शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या अग्रेसर असलेले तालुक्याचे ठिकाण आहे.दहावी व बारावी वर्गातील विद्यार्थी महाराष्ट्रात प्रथम येण्याचा मान अनेक वेळा पटकवले आहे.मात्र उच्च शिक्षणाचा दर्जा पाहीजे तसा चांगला नाही. या शहरात तीन वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय आहेत. हजारो लाखो विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षित होऊन बाहेर पडली आहेत. आज बहुतांश विद्यार्थी बेरोजगार व वेठबिगार या समस्येने ग्रसले आहेत म्हणून या शहरातील उच्च शिक्षणाचा दर्जा घसरला आहे शिक्षण हे मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाचे महत्वाचे साधन आहे. मन, मनगट आणि मेंदू बळकट करणारे ते एक धारदार शस्त्र आहे.शिक्षणातून सुदृढ व जबाबदार नागरीक घडवण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य केले जाते.तथापि प्रचलीत शिक्षण व्यवस्था बेरोजगारांचा तांडा निर्माण करण्याचा कारखाना बनली आहे.शिक्षणातून मिळालेल्या ज्ञानाचा उपयोग प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात होत नाही.त्यामुळे शिक्षणाचा उपयोग तरी काय असा प्रश्न उच्चशिक्षित विचारत आहेत.

बेरोजगारी ही भारतातील प्रमुख समस्या आहे.अहमदपूर त्यातून वेगळे कसे राहणार अनेक दशकापासून विविध क्षेत्रातील रिक्त जागा पूर्णवेळ तत्वावर भरल्या जात नाही.त्या रोजंदारी, तासीक व कंत्राटी तत्वावर तुटपुज्य मानधनावर भरल्या जात आहेत. नोकरीसाठी डोनेशन द्यावे लागत आहे.40 ते 50 लाख रुपये प्राध्यापक होण्यासाठी मोजावे लागत आहे.(काही संस्था अपवाद वगळता) एक तर जागा भरल्या जात नाहीत. भरल्या तर डोनेशन द्यावे लागते.गुनवत्ता असून ही पैसे नसल्याने नोकरी मिळत नाही.नौकरी नसल्यामुळे लग्नही लवकर होत नाही.अशा दुष्टक्रात उच्चशिक्षित सापडले आहे.परीणामी जीवनातील उमेदीच्या काळातील जवळपास 20 वर्षे शिक्षणासाठी खर्च करून डी.एड, बी.एड, एम.टेक, सेट, नेट, एम.फिल, पीएच.डी. पदवीधारक उदरनिर्वाहासाठी मिळेल ती नोकरी किंवा काम करित आहेत. कांहीजन तर अक्षरशा बुटपॉलिश, रिखा चालवणे, भाजीपाला विक्री, हमाली काम, शेतात रोजंदारी इत्यादी कामे करित आहेत. पीएच.डी. पदवीधारक शिपाई किंवा कारकूनाच्या जागेसाठी रांगेत उभे असल्याचे पाहून बेरोजगारीच्या दाहकतेचा अनुभव येतो.उच्च पदव्या घेवूनही नोकरी मिळत नाही आणि घेतलेल्या शिक्षणाचा कोणता तरी व्यवसाय किंवा धंदा करण्यासाठी उपयोग होत नाही.या नैराश्यातून काही तरुणांनी आत्महत्या करण्याचे उदाहरणे खूप आहेत. ही शिक्षणव्यवस्थेसाठी अतिशय चिंतेची बाब आहे. शिक्षणासाठी लाखो रुपये खर्च करून जर ही विदारक अवस्था असेल तर हा उच्च शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा दारुण पराभव नाही का ?जेवढे काही अनर्थ झालेत ते अविद्येनेच झाले आहेत. म्हणून सरकारनं विनाअनुदान शिक्षण संस्थाना परवाने दिले शिक्षण संस्था वाढल्या, शिक्षण प्रसाराची तळमळ असणाऱ्यांची संख्या वाढली. पाहिल्यांदा शिक्षण महर्षी असलेल्याचे कालांतराने शिक्षणसम्राट झाले.त्यानंतर कांहीजन शिक्षण माफीया झाले. कित्येक वर्ष हे उच्च विद्याविभूषित अल्प वेतनावर व उद्याच्या कायम नोरीच्या आशेवर कसेबसे भरपूर ज्ञानदान व अत्यल्प अर्थार्जन करत आहेत. कमी पगार असल्याच दुःख तर आहेच पण त्यापेक्षा जास्त त्यांना संस्थाचालक, प्राचार्य, नियमित प्राध्यापकांपासून ते क्लार्क शिपाई यांच्यापर्यंत कुणीही कोणतेही काम सांगातात. गवंड्याच्या हाताखालील गडयाला गवंडी जी वागणूक देतो किंवा ट्रक ड्रायव्हरला त्यांच्या क्लीनरला जी वागणूक देतो त्यापेक्षाही कमी दर्जाची त्यांना वागणूक मिळते. नियमित प्राध्यापक त्यांच्यासमवेत चहा घेणंही प्रसंगी टाळतात. हे सगळ करायच काम तर उद्या त्या जागेवर माझी वर्णी लागेल या एकाच आशेने. अशा प्रकारची उच्चशिक्षितांवर वेठबिगारची समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. एक प्रकारचे हे तोंड दाबून बुक्यांचा मारा होत आहे. मात्र आजच्या उच्चशिक्षितांना नोकरी नाही मिळाली तर निदान व्यवसाय तरी करता यावे.असेही होत नसल्याचे दिसून येत आहे.विद्यापीठांनी ठरवलेले अभ्यासक्रम आणि प्रत्यक्ष समाज व्यवहार यांचा परस्पर ताळमेळ राहत नाही.हे बेरोजगारी वाढण्याचे कारण आहे. मानवी जीवनासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या क्षमता विकसित करणारे, प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात उपयोगी पडणारे, मूल्यांची पेरण करणारे, कौशल्यवृद्धी वाढवणारे आणि मानवाला मानुस म्हणून जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या बाकी देणारे अभ्यासक्रम विकसीत करणे आवश्यक आहे. जीवनउपयोगी शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देणे गरजेचे आहे.जीवनापासून तोडून वेगळे केलेले शिक्षण निरुपयोगी व मुर्दाड ठरते.याची प्रचिती सध्या येताना दिसते. खरे पाहिले तर शिक्षणाचा प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारासाठी काही संबंध नसल्यास अहमदपूर शहरातीलच नाही तर संपूर्ण भारतातील उच्चशिक्षित बेरोजगारांनी सरकारला किंवा संबंधीताना शिक्षणासाठी केलेले पैसे, व्याजासह, परत सागण्याची व्यवस्था असावी. असे माझे मत आहे.अहमदपूरला तर सोडा, भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेला बेरोजगाराने, वेठबिगारीने ग्रासले आहे.ही जखम फार मोठी आहे.ती प्राथमिक उपचाराने दुरुस्त होणार नाही.त्यासाठी मोठी शस्त्रक्रिया करणे गरजेचे आहे.त्यासाठी शिक्षणात आमुलाग्र बदल करणे आवश्यक आहे.

निष्कर्ष व उपाय :-

- 1) रोजगारभिमुख शिक्षणाकडे दुर्लक्ष.
- 2) गरीब विद्यार्थी गुणवत्ता असूनही चांगल्या शिक्षणापासून दूर.
- 3) विचाराला चालना देणाऱ्या शिक्षणाचा अभाव.
- 4) कौशल्यपूर्ण शिक्षणाचा अभाव.
- 5) घोंकपट्टीवर भर देणारे शिक्षण आकलनाचा अभाव.
- 6) पारंपारीक शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव.
- 7) शिक्षण व उद्योग यांच्यात समन्वयाचा अभाव.
- 8) संशोधकाकडे वळण्याची उर्मी शिक्षक व विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अभाव.

उपाय :-

- 1) विद्यार्थ्यांना नोकरी नाही मिळाली तर स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहण्याची क्षमता देणाऱ्या शिक्षणाची गरज आहे.
- 2) उद्योग व शिक्षण यांचा समन्व असावे.
- 3) कौशल्या विकसीत करणारे शिक्षण असावे.
- 4) कुशल मनुष्यवळ निर्मिती करणारे दर्जेदार अभ्यासक्रम तयार व्हावेत.
- 5) विचाराला चालना देणारे शिक्षण हावे.
- 6) कोणत्याही शाखेचा विद्यार्थी असला तरी त्यात नितिमुल्य शिक्षणात काही प्रमाणात का असेना समावेश करावा.
- 7) बेरोजगारी व वेठबिगारी कमी करण्यासाठी शासनाने एक कृती कार्यक्रम हाती घेणे आवश्यक आहे.
- 8) उच्च शिक्षणातील व्यापारीकरण समुळ नष्ट व्हावे.
- 9) अहमदपूरात तसेच भारतात ही शिक्षणातील राजकीय ढवळाढवळ चालू आहे.

समारोप :-

थोडक्यात रोजगारक्षम अभ्यासक्रम बनवणे, संशोधनावर अधिक भर देणे, अभ्यासक्रमात कौशल्याधिष्ठित घटकांचा अंतर्भाव करणे, शिक्षणात सर्वांना समान संधीची उपलब्धता व भांडवली गुंतवणूक मोठ्या प्रमाणात करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासोबत बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी शासनाने एक कृती कार्यक्रम हाती घेणे आवश्यक आहे. तरच अहमदपूर शहरच नसून संपूर्ण भारत उच्च शिक्षणात प्रगती करून भविष्यात महासत्तेकडे आगेकूच करेल. बेरोजगारी व वेठबिगारी उच्च शिक्षणातील नाहीशी होईल यात शंका नाही.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

- 1) दै. लोकसत्ता दि. 14 सप्टेंबर 2012
- 2) दै. पुण्यनगरी दि. 21 मे 2019
- 3) दै. सकाळ दि. 7 जानेवारी 2021
- 4) दै. पुण्यनगरी दि. 20 जानेवारी 2021
- 5) PROFESSIONAL HIGHER EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

कोविड – १९ काळात ई-बँकिंग व्यवसायाकरिता माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व **प्रा. डॉ. आर. ए. फुलकर**

सहा. प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले महाविद्यालय, बल्लारपुर

गोषवारा:

व्यावसायिक लेखा परीक्षण, अंकेक्षण, रोख प्रवाह पुनरावलोकने, आणि दैनंदिन आर्थिक व्यवहार प्रक्रियेसाठी बँकिंग माहितीच्या कार्यक्षम आणि वेगवान प्रवेशावर अवलंबून असतात. ई-बँकिंग सहज प्रवेश, सुरक्षित व्यवहार आणि २४ तास बँकिंग पर्याय उपलब्ध करते. झोस्ट्रा स्टार्ट अप कंपन्यांकडून अधिक स्थापित संस्थांकडून, लहान व्यवसाय बँकेवरील अवलंबित कार्य दूर करण्यासाठी आणि अद्ययावत माहितीसह आर्थिक निर्णय घेण्यासाठी ई-बँकिंगवर अवलंबून असतात. माहितीवर आधारित व्यवसाय स्पर्धात्मक वातावरणात ई-बँकिंग न वापरणाऱ्या कंपन्यांचा तोटा होतो. कोविड – १९ च्या काळात ई जग आश्चर्यकारक दराने बदलत आहे आणि तंत्रज्ञान हे आपल्या आजूबाजूच्या या बदलांसाठी मुख्य घटक मानले जात आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाचे विघ्नेषण आणि त्याचे उपयोग हे दर्शवितो की ते जीवनातील किंवा जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक बाबतीत परिपूर्ण आहे. दैनंदिन जीवनात किंवा कामाच्या ठिकाणी माहिती तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकारल्यामुळे बऱ्याच उपक्रम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पद्धतीने हाताळले जातात. इंटरनेट ही खरोखर जागतिक घटना म्हणून पाहिली जाऊ शकते ज्यामुळे बऱ्याच व्यवहारासाठी वेळ आणि अंतर असंबद्ध बनले आहे. पारंपारिक बँकिंगमधून ई-बँकिंगकडे बदल हा एक 'लक्षणीय' बदल होय हे म्हणणे काही वावगे ठरणार नाहीत.

बिजके: ई-बँकिंग, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, टेलर मशीन, वर्ल्ड वाईड वेब, सेवा, गुणवत्ता.

प्रस्तावणा:

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बँकिंगची उल्लांती स्वयंचलित टेलर मशीन (एटीएम) च्या वापरापासून सुरू झाली आणि टेलिफोन बँकिंग प्रत्यक्ष बिल पेमेंट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फंड ट्रान्सफर आणि क्रांतिकारक ऑनलाईन बँकिंगपर्यंत आजही कायम आहे. जगभर जेव्हा कोविड ने हाहाकार घातला होता तेव्हा ई-बँकिंग कायम स्वरूपात अधिक प्रभावीपणे कार्यरत होती. काही तज्ञांच्या मते इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बँकिंगचे भविष्य म्हणजे सक्षम बँकिंग आणि इंटरॅक्टिव्ह टीव्ही बँकिंग ची स्वीकृती होय परंतु असे भाकित केले गेले आहे की सर्व वर्गांमध्ये ऑनलाईन बँकिंग म्हणजे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आर्थिक व्यवहाराचे भविष्य होय. ऑनलाईन बँकिंग मुळे व्यवहारात मनुष्यबळ कमी वापरता साजरीत्या व्यवहार पार पाडता येतात. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने विशेषतः इंटरनेटच्या मदतीने ग्राहकांच्या वित्तीय सेवा तरतूदीत सामील होण्याच्या मूलभूत बदलांमुळे वित्तीय संस्थांचा खर्च कमी करण्यास तसेच ग्राहकांना ही सेवा कधीही वापरण्यास व अक्षरशः कुठूनही इंटरनेट कनेक्शनमध्ये प्रवेश करण्यास मदत झाली आहे. वॉलफ्रिड एट अल च्या सिद्धांतानुसार इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सेवांचे ग्राहक मूल्यमापन आंतर वैयक्तिक सेवा परिस्थितीत यश आणि अयशस्वी होण्याचे गुणधर्मांद्वारे प्रभावित होते.

संशोधन पद्धत:

हे दुय्यम स्त्रोताच्या आधारित वर्णनात्मक शोध निबंध आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाची माहिती गोळा व एकत्रित करण्याकरिता संदर्भात दिलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या वेबसाइट्स आणि अलीकडील संशोधन पेपर्सच्या प्रकाशनातून उपलब्धवर्तमानपत्रे, संशोधन लेख यातून घेण्यात आलेली आहे.

बँकिंग क्षेत्रात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका

बँकिंग वातावरण आज अत्यंत स्पर्धात्मक बनले आहे आणि बदलत्या बाजारपेठेतील वातावरणात टिकून राहण्यास सक्षम होण्यासाठी बँका अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान शोधत आहेत. एक 'सक्षम संसाधन' म्हणून ओळखले जाते जे शिकाऊ आणि अधिक लवचिक विकसित करण्यात मदत करू शकतेवेगाने बदलणाऱ्या बाजाराच्या परिस्थितीच्या गतीशीलतेला त्वरित प्रतिसाद देऊ शकणारी अशी रचना ही किंमत कमी करण्याचे आणि लोकांशी प्रभावी संप्रेषणाचे साधन म्हणून देखील पाहिले जाते. बँकिंग व्यवसायाशी संबंधित संस्था. भारतातील बँकिंग अप्लिकेशन्सच्या सॉफ्टवेअर पॅकेजची सुरुवात ८० च्या दशकाच्या मध्यभागी झाली. जेव्हा बँकांनी मर्यादित पद्धतीने शाखांचे संगणकीकरण करण्यास सुरुवात केली. ९० च्या दशकाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात, हार्डवेअरच्या किंमती कमी झाल्या आणि स्वस्त आणि स्वस्त परंतु उच्च शक्तीच्या संगणकाची सेवा आणि बँक आणि टोटल ब्रँच ऑटोमेशन (टीबीए) पॅकेजेस म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या बँकांचे अस्तित्व पाहिले. मध्यम व ९० च्या दशकात आर्थिक सुधारणांचा वादळ, जागतिकीकरणास नकार देणे इत्यादी बाबींचा सामना केला. संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये वेगवान क्रांती आणि इंटरनेट मोबाइल / सेल फोन इत्यादी संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचे अभिसरण संकल्पनेला विकसित करणे इत्यादी तंत्रज्ञानाने यामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली आहे. बँकिंग संस्थांचे कार्य आणि त्यांच्याद्वारे प्रदान केलेल्या सेवा, सार्वजनिक पैशाची सुरक्षितता, पैशाचे हस्तांतरण, गुंतवणूकीच्या संधींचा शोध लावणारे ड्राफ्ट जारी करणे आणि कर्ज देण्याचे मसुदे, गुंतवणूकीची पूर्तता करणे या सर्व सुविधांचा कोविड-१९ च्या परिस्थितीत ही योग्यरित्या वापर ई- बँकिंग सहजरीत्या योग्य पद्धतीने हाताळत होत्या.

ग्राहक केवळ काही रक्कम भरून खाती स्टेटमेंट मिळवू शकतात, फंड ट्रान्सफर करू शकतात आणि ड्राफ्ट्स खरेदी करू शकतात. स्मार्ट कार्डच्या म्हणजेच मायक्रो प्रोसेसर चिप असलेल्या कार्डांनी परिस्थितीमध्ये नवीन आयाम जोडले आहेत. 'सायबर कॅश' रोख रकमेची देवाणघेवाण संपूर्णपणे 'सायबर बुक' मार्फत केली जाते विद्युत बिले व टेलिफोन बिलांचे संग्रहण करणे सोपे

झाले आहे. बँकांना ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहोचवण्याची अभूतपूर्व संधी मिळाल्यानंतर इंटरनेट तंत्रज्ञानाची अपग्रेडिटी आणि लवचिकता यात काही शंका नाही की बँकिंग सेवांमध्ये बरेच बदल झाले आहेत आणि म्हणूनच बँकांकडून ग्राहकांच्या अपेक्षेतही जास्त वाढ झाली आहे. पारंपारिक बँकिंगमधून ई-बँकिंगकडे कल बदलल्यामुळे ग्राहकांच्या अपेक्षामध्ये बदल होताना दिसत आहे. कोवीड-१९ च्या महाभयंकर पारिस्थितीत ह्या सर्व प्रक्रियेची अनुभूति प्रकर्षाने दिसून आलेली आहे.

ई-बँकिंग:

बऱ्याच बँकांनी संगणक आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सुविधांसह त्यांच्या सेवांचे आधुनिकीकरण केले आहेउपकरणे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक क्रांतीमुळे सुलभता आणि लवचिकता प्रदान करणेबँकेची कामे ग्राहकांच्या हितासाठी शक्य झाले आहे. ई-बँकिंगने ग्राहकांना अनेक प्रकारच्या सुविधा प्रदान केलेल्या आहेत जसे अकाउंट रजिस्टर आणि मोठ्या बँक खात्यांना निरोप. ई-बँक ज्याला सहज बँक म्हणू शकतात त्यांच्या ग्राहकांना खालील प्रमाणे सेवा प्रदान करतात. मोबाईल बँकिंग , टेलिफोन बँकिंग, इंटरनेट बँकिंग, क्रेडिट कार्ड/डेबिट कार्ड, ईएफटी, एटीएम, ई-धनादेश, ईडीआय, डी – मॅट खाते

ई-बँकिंगचे महत्त्व

क्रियाकलाप पुनरावलोकन

व्यवसाय मालक, लेखा कर्मचारी आणि अन्य मंजूर कर्मचारी नियमित बँकिंगऑनलाईन बँकिंगद्वारे डिपॉझिट, चेक क्लीअरंस आणि वायर्ड फंड यासारख्या क्रियाइंटरफेस मध्ये प्रवेश करू शकतात. या पुनरावलोकनाच्या सहजतेमुळे मासिक स्टेटमेंटची प्रतीक्षा करण्याऐवजी दररोज सर्व बँकिंग व्यवहारांची सहज प्रक्रिया सुनिश्चित करण्यात मदत होते. त्रुटी किंवा विलंब लक्षात येऊ शकतात आणिद्वुत निराकरण केले जातात, संभाव्यतेपूर्वी आणि व्यवसायाचा परिणाम जाणवला जाऊ शकतो.

उत्पादकता

ई-बँकिंगमुळे उत्पादकता वाढते. नियमित विलाची देयके स्वयंचलित करणे, बँकेची शारीरिकदृष्ट्या भेट घेण्याची आवश्यकता कमी करणे आणि बँकिंगच्या काळाऐवजी आवश्यकतेनुसार कार्य करण्याची क्षमता यामुळे नियमित बँकिंग क्रिया करण्यात वेळ कमी लागतो. याव्यतिरिक्त, ऑनलाईन शोध साधने, बँकिंग अॅक्शन आणि इतर प्रोग्राम्स कर्मचाऱ्यांना काही कार्यामध्ये बँक कर्मचाऱ्यांशी संवाद साधल्याशिवाय व्यवहारांचे शोध घेण्यास आणि बँकिंगच्या समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्यास परवानगी देऊ शकतात, क्रेडिट कार्ड व्यवहारासाठी महिना-अखरेची सलोखा आणि बँक खाती स्वयंचलितपणे होऊ शकतात.

अल्प बँकिंग खर्च

बँकिंग संबंध आणि खर्च बऱ्याचदा संसाधनाच्या आवश्यकतांवर आधारित असतात. असे व्यवसाय जे बँकिंग कर्मचाऱ्यांवर अधिक मागणी करतात आणि वायर ट्रान्सफर, ठेवी, संशोधन विनंत्या आणि इतर बँकिंग कार्यांसह अधिक शारीरिक मदतीची आवश्यकता असते अशा बँकांच्या शुल्कांमध्ये जास्त शुल्क आकारावे लागतात. परंतु ई-बँकिंगची निवड केल्यास व्यवसायातील ओव्हरहेड आणि बँकिंग खर्च कमी होतो.

त्रुटीची कमतरता

ई-बँकिंगचा उपयोग केल्यास बँकिंग त्रुटी कमी होतात. पेमेंट व्यवहार स्वयंचलितकरण किंवा इतर सुसंगत आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप वेळेवर पेमेंट केली असल्याचे सुनिश्चित करतात आणि कीबोर्ड स्लिप्समुळे किंवा वापरकर्त्यांच्या चुकांमुळे झालेल्या चुका टाळता येतील. याव्यतिरिक्त, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बँकिंगचा पर्याय चुकीचा हस्तलेखन किंवा चुकीच्या माहितीमुळे त्रुटी दूर करते. बऱ्याच कार्यामध्ये, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फाइल्स आणि बँकिंग डेटाच्या दैनिक पुनरावलोकनांचा वापर महत्वाच्या लेखा डेटाची दुप्पट किंवा तिप्पट तपासणी करण्यासाठी केला जाऊ शकतो, जे वित्तीय विधानांची अचूकता वाढवते.

फसवणूकित कमतरता

अंकेक्षण आणि फसवणूक विरोधी उपायांद्वारे कॉर्पोरेट वित्तपुरवठा वाढीव तपासणीसाठी सर्व आर्थिक व्यवहारासाठी उच्च पातळीची दृश्यमानता आवश्यक असते. ई-बँकिंगवर अवलंबून राहणे, सर्व लेखा कर्मचारी, व्यवस्थापक आणि व्यवसाय मालकांसाठी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पदचिन्ह प्रदान करते जे बँकिंग क्रियाकलाप सुधारित करतात ई-बँकिंग बँकिंग क्रियाकलापांमध्ये दृश्यमानता देते, जे गैरव्यवहार किंवा फसव्या क्रियाकलापांना कठिण बनविते.

ई-बँकिंगचे फायदे:

ग्राहकांना:

1. जगात कुठेही बँकिंग नसले तरी बँक बॅलन्स चौकशीसेवांसाठी विनंती, सूचना देणे इ सेवा ई बँकिंग आपल्या-ग्राहकांना देण्याचे कार्य करत आहे
2. एनिटाईम बँकिंग – २४ × ७ कालावधी करिता ई .बँकिंग आपल्या ग्राहकांना सेवा देण्याचे कार्य करत आहे-
3. सर्वकाळ व्यवस्थित सुविधा व ग्राहकांचा मानसिक फायदा म्हणून कार्य करते.
4. काही कालावधीत ग्राहकाला बँकिंगची किंमत कमी करणे,कोणत्याही शाखेच्या एटीएममधून पैसे काढणे,ऑनलाईन पेमेंटसह वस्तू व सेवांची ऑनलाईन खरेदी करणे.

बँकेला:

- अभिनव, योजना, स्पर्धेला संबोधित करते आणि बँकेला तंत्रज्ञान म्हणून बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील बाजार सादर करते. .
- ग्राहक शाखेत भेट देऊन आणि त्याद्वारे मानवी हस्तक्षेप करू शकतात.
- आंतरिक शाखेत सलोखा त्वरित होतो ज्यायोगे फसवणूकीची शक्यता कमी होते आणि गैरवर्तनला आळा बसू शकतो.
- ऑनलाईन बँकिंग बँकेच्या विविध योजनांच्या पदोन्नतीसाठी एक प्रभावी माध्यम आहे,

सेवा गुणवत्तेवर माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव:

तंत्रज्ञानाचा सर्वाधिक दृश्यमान प्रभाव बँकांच्या प्रतिक्रिया दाखवितात कार्यक्षम सेवा वितरणासाठी त्याचा प्रभावी वापर करण्याकरिता धोरणात्मक बदल करण्याकरिता या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करता येतो. याचा सेवेच्या गुणवत्तेवर परिणाम होऊ शकतो. ऑटोमेशन सह, सेवा यापुढे केवळ मोठ्या बँकांकडे राहणार नाहीशाखांचे मर्यादित जाळे असलेल्या लहान व तुलनेने नवीन बँका चांगल्या ठिकाणी बसू शकतात प्रस्थापित बँकांसह त्यांच्या कामकाजात आयटी समाकलित करून पूर्ण करता येते. एका बाजूला तंत्रज्ञान तर दुसरीकडे स्वतः बँकिंग सेवेच्या क्षेत्राच्या मध्ये ग्राहकांना सेवा देण्यासाठी एक शक्तिशाली साधन म्हणून काम करते. सेवा वितरण खर्च कमी करण्यासाठी बँकांना सेल्फ सर्व्हिस चॅनेल्सद्वारे ग्राहकांच्या नियमित चौकशी स्वयंचलित करणे आवश्यक आहे, यासाठी त्यांना कॉल सेंटरमध्ये गुंतवणूक करणे आवश्यक आहे. एटीएम आणि इंटरनेट बँकिंगला आज ग्राहक केंद्रित होण्यासाठी त्यांच्या व्यवसाय धोरणासह समाकलित आयटी पायाभूत सुविधा आवश्यक आहेत.

निष्कर्ष:

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बँकिंगच्या वापरामुळे बँकिंग सेवा सुलभ झाली आहे. सेवा व्यवहार आणि ग्राहकांशी व्यवहार करण्यासाठी अतिरिक्त जबाबदाऱ्या ठेवल्या आहेत. जरी ई-बँकिंगचा उपयोग ग्राहकांच्या हितासाठी प्रदान केला गेला आहे तरी बदलांसाठी ग्राहकांकडून वाढलेले काम किंवा सहभाग आवश्यक असतो. इतर घटक ग्राहक सेवेच्या बाबतीत प्रदान केलेली कमी सेवा म्हणून पाहिले जाऊ शकतात. परंतु ग्राहकाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सेवा वापरण्याचे मूल्य माहित असल्यास हे गृहितक चुकीचे ठरू शकतात. भारतात अलिकडील मूळची ई-बँकिंग वाढीसाठी पारंपारिक बँकिंगशाखा होत्या. केवळ १९९० च्या दशकात शाखा नसलेल्या बँकिंगमध्ये सेवा सुरुवात झाली. नवीन खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बँका आणि परदेशी बँकांच्या अभावी कोणतेही कार्य करण्यास असमर्थ आहेत. अशा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँकांच्या तुलनेत मजबूत शाखा नेटवर्क नसलेल्या डिलिव्हरीच्या थेट वितरण धोरणाद्वारे या बँकांनी बऱ्याच नाविन्यपूर्ण सेवांचा उदय केला आहे. या सर्व बँका ग्राहकांना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँकांपासून दूर ठेवण्यासाठी होम बँकिंगचा उपयोग "पुल" घटक म्हणून करतात.

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जैवविविधता एक अभ्यास

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प्रस्तावना :-

मानव हा निसर्गाचा सर्वश्रेष्ठ साक्षात्कार होय. मानवाची सर्व जडण-घडण निसर्गाच्या माध्यमातून झाली आहे. मानव आपल्या बालपणापासून वृद्धापकाळापर्यंत निसर्गाचे अनेक अविष्कार पहातो, अनुभवतो. निसर्गातील घडामोडी ऊन, वारा, पाऊस याद्वारे विविधतेचे सौम्य अल्हादायक रूप अनुभवतो. भूकंप ज्वालामुखी, त्सुनामी लाटा, मुंबई दिल्लीतील अतिवृष्टी, लेहमधील ढगफुटी याद्वारे निसर्ग मानवावर रागावू शकतो. हे देखील आपण अनुभवले. सध्या स्थिती अशी आहे की, मानव निसर्गापासून दूर जात आहे. त्याचा परिणाम पर्यावरणाचा समतोल बिघडत आहे. जैविक विविधतेमध्ये पृथ्वीवरील सर्व सजीवांची विविधता समाविष्ट आहे. जगातील 112 बृहत्तविविधता देशांमधील भारत एक देश आहे. जगाच्या अवघे 2.42 टक्के क्षेत्रफळ असलेल्या भारतामध्ये जागतिक प्रजातिपैकी 7.8 प्रजातीची नोंद झालेली आहे. जैव-विविधतेचा परिस्थितिकीय सुरक्षेकडे व पर्यायाने मानवी कल्याणाकडे फार जवळचा संबंध असतो. ऱ्हास होत जाणारी जैविक संसाधने व त्यांच्या गैरवापरची भीती या चिंतांमुळेच 1922 साली. जगभरातील सर्व देशांनी जैविक विविधता परिषद (ज. वि.प) स्थापित केली. ह्या परिषदेने पहिल्यांदाच जैविक संसाधनावरील त्या-त्या राष्ट्रांच्या सार्वभौम हक्कांचा स्वीकार केला व केवळ पर्यावरण- अनुकूल उद्देशासाठीच जनुकीय संसाधनांनी प्रवेश दिला गेला पाहिजे. व तो राष्ट्रीय कायद्याच्या अधीनतेने दिला पाहिजे. भारत सरकारने जैविक विविधता आधिनियम, 2004 विधिसंमत केला. जैविक विविधता नियम 2004 आधिसूचित केले आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

1. जैवविविधता यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. जैवविविधता ऱ्हासाचा संबंध अभ्यासणे
3. जैवविविधता आणि मानवी आरोग्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

व्याख्या :- जैविक विविधता किंवा जैवविविधता व्याख्येचे अनेक अर्थ निघतात. सामान्यव्याख्येप्रमाणे जैवविविधता म्हणजे जाति विविधता, आणि जातिमधील संपन्नता (जीवशास्त्रीय संपन्नता). जीवशास्त्राज्ञांच्या व्याख्येप्रमाणे "जैवविविधता म्हणजे जनुकांची व्यक्तता, जातीमधील जातीमधील विविधता आणि परिसंस्थेमधील विविधता. जीवशास्त्रीय विविधता म्हणजे व्याख्येप्रमाणे (1) जातीमधील विविधता (2) परिसंस्थेमधील विविधता आणि (3) जनुकीय विविधता म्हणजे जैवविविधता होय.

जैवविविधता म्हणजे काय ?

जीवांची विविधता म्हणजे जैवविविधता अशी संज्ञा आपण करू शकतो. एखाद्या ठिकाणी किती वेगवेगळे पशु पद्धती आणि इतर जीव आहेत त्यावर ते ठिकाण किती जैवविविधता पूर्ण आहे हे ठरते. जितके अधिक प्रकारचे जीव तेवढी ती परिसंस्था अधिक जैवविविध असे मानले जाते.

जैवविविधतेचे महत्त्व :-

हे टिकाऊ महत्त्वपूर्ण क्रिया कलापांच्या मूलभूत गरजा स्रोत प्रदान करते. इकोसिस्टम जटिल, विविध संरचना आणि कार्ये मिळवण्याचे कारण वन्य प्रजाती टिकून राहतात, विकसित होतात, विविधता आणतात आणि नवीन अनुवंशिक वैशिष्ट्ये आत्मसात करतात. वनस्पती आणि प्राण्यांच्या प्रजाती ज्यांचे वन्य नातेवाईक निसर्गामध्ये आढळतात. ते शेती उत्पादनाचा आधार आहेत. पृथ्वीवरील शेतीची क्षमता असलेले विभाग आणि जल संसाधने वेगाने प्रदूषित होत आहेत. जगातील जैवविविधता इ. काम संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (युएन ई पी) ने सुरु केले आहे. 1 World 1992 2 च्या जागतिक शाश्वत विकास शिखर परिषदेत जैवविविधतेत दिसून येणारी घट केवळ आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रयत्नांद्वारेच सोडविली जाऊ शकते. ही वस्तुस्थिती जैविक विविधतेच्या अधिवेशनाने स्वीकारली.

जैवविविधता विकास व उत्क्रांति :-

आज अस्तित्वात असलेल्या जैवविविधतेमागे 350 कोटी वर्षांचा इतिहास आहे. सजीवांची नक्की निर्मिती केव्हा झाली हे जरी वैज्ञानिकांना सांगता आले नाही. तरी पृथ्वीच्या उत्पत्तीनंतर वीस ते तीस कोटी वर्षांनंतर प्राथमिक रचना असलेले सजीव

अस्तित्वात आले यावर वैज्ञानिक ठाम आहेत. साठ कोटी वर्षांपूर्वी अस्तित्वात असलेले सजीव आदिजीव, जीवाणू, असे एकपेशीय रचनेचे होते चौपन्न कोटी वर्षांपूर्वी फॅनरोझोइक कल्पामध्ये झालेल्या कॅम्ब्रियम युगामध्ये जैवविधतेमध्ये प्रचंड वाढ झाली.

जैवविधता आणि मानवी आरोग्य :-

जैवविधता आणि मानवी आरोग्य हे सध्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणाचे कारण होत आहे. जैवविधतेच्या नाशामुळे पृथ्वीच्या आरोग्यावर परिणाम होत आहे यावर शास्त्रीय संशोधन झाले आहे. जागतिक हवामान बदलाचे कारण हे मानवी आरोग्यावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या अनेक कारणापैकी एक. रोगाचे वाहक आणि कारक असणाऱ्या सजीवांचा प्रसार, गोड्या पाण्याची कमतरता, कृषि उत्पादनामधील घट कृषि उत्पादनामधील तोच - तोच पणा वैगेरे. एखादी जाति नष्ट झाल्यानंतर निसर्गतः त्यास पर्याय उपलब्ध असायचा. पण असता असे पर्याय कमी उपलब्ध होत आहेत. जैवविधतेशी संबंधित आणखी काहीं प्रश्न म्हणजे अन्न सुरक्षा आणि आणि सकस अन्नाची उपलब्धता. संसर्गजन्य आजार, आरोग्य विज्ञान, औषधांची उपलब्धता, सामाजिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्य जैवविधतेमधून औषध निर्मिती, आणि नव्या औषधांचा स्रोत सतत उपलब्ध आहे. जगातील 80 टक्के लोकसंख्या प्राथमिक आरोग्य सेवेसाठी नैसर्गिक उपचार पद्धतीत किंवा नैसर्गिक औषधावर अवलंबून आहे.

जैवविधतेचा न्हासाची प्रमुख कारणे:-

1. एखादी जाति हळूहळू नष्ट होणे हे नैसर्गिक असले तरी गेल्या काही दशकांत जाती नष्ट होण्याच्या प्रमाणात चिंताजनक वाढ झाली आहे. गेल्या 25 वर्षांत जगातील जैवविधतेचे 15 टक्के नुकसान झाले आहे. व अशा जाती नष्टप्राय होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत.
2. जाती नष्ट होण्यामागील महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे जातींच्या नैसर्गिक आधिवासात झालेली घट. विशेषतः पश्चिम घाटात शहरीकरणामुळे जंगलाचे प्रमाण 50 टक्क्यापेक्षा जास्त नष्ट झाले आहे. त्यामुळेच माणसे वन्यप्राणी यातील संघर्ष वाढू लागला आहे. जुन्नरजवळ विवट्या, भीमाशंकरजवळ रानडुकरे, सिंधदुर्गात हत्ती मनुष्यवस्तीत, बागायतीत धुडगूस घालत आहेत.
3. जैवविधतेच्या न्हासाचे आणखी एक महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे, आर्थिक फायदा नुकसानीच्या हिशोबाशी असणारे सरळ दाखविण्यात आलेले अपयश, भारतातील सर्व जीवसंपदा काही थोड्या राष्ट्रीय उद्याने व अभयारण्यातच फक्त सुरक्षित ठेवता येणार नाही. त्यासाठी संरक्षित केंद्रांचे विकेंद्रीकरण करणे आवश्यक आहे. देवराया, शेती नद्यातील डोह, पाणवटे एवढेच नव्हे, तर शहरांमधून टेकड्या, शैक्षणिक संस्थांचे परिसर जीवसंपदा आहे. आणि त्याच्यासाठी संरक्षणाची आवश्यकता आहे. खासगी हितसंबंधाची जपवणूक, लोकांपर्यंत चळवळ नेणे यांसारख्या गोष्टींमधून जीवसंपदेचे रक्षण होणार आहे.

जैवविधतेचे संवर्धन करणे काळाची गरज :-

जैवविधतेचे संवर्धन केल्या शिवाय शाश्वत विकास शक्यच नाही, असे अभ्यासकांनी किती वेळाही अधोरेखित केले तरी विकासाच्या मागे धावणाऱ्या माणसाला आपल्या सभोवताली असलेली जीवसृष्टी आणि वनसंपदेचा विसर पडलाय. त्यामुळे या जैवविधतेचे महत्त्व पटवून देण्यासाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्रातर्फे 22 मे हा दिवस आंतरराष्ट्रीय जैवविधता संवर्धन दिन म्हणून साजरा केला जातो. 2015 ते 2030 ह्या काळातील विकासाची संभाव्य दिशा लक्षात घेऊन संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने 'शाश्वत विकासासाठी जैवविधता संकल्पना' ठरवली. भारतामध्ये आढळणाऱ्या प्राणी आणि वनस्पती वैविध्यपूर्ण असून हे जीव आपले वेगळेपण जपून आहेत. मात्र बदलत्या निसर्गचक्रामुळे आणि मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे हे जीव त्यांचे आधिवास धोक्यात आले. त्यामुळे अशा जैवविधतेचे रक्षण आणि संवर्धन करणे आता काळाची गरज आहे. यासाठी विविध उपक्रम राबवून याला सजीवत्व देण्याचा काही मंडळी प्रयत्न करित आहेत. मात्र आता जैवविधता टिकवण्यासाठी निव्वळ काही मंडळीचीच नाही तर संपूर्ण मानवमात्राची गरज आहे.

सारांश:-

जैवविधता हा निसर्गाचा सर्वश्रेष्ठ साक्षात्कार होय. मानवाची जडण-घडण निसर्गाच्या माध्यमातून उदयास आली आहे. मानव बालवयापासून ते वृद्धापकाळापर्यंत निसर्गाचे अनेक अविष्कार पाहतो आणि अनुभवतो आहे. जैवविधता आणि मानवी आरोग्य हे सध्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणाचे केंद्रबिंदू आहे. जैवविधतेच्या नाशामुळे पृथ्वीचा समतोल बिघडले आहे. आणि मानवी आरोग्यावर परिणाम दिसून येत आहे. जैवविधतेचे महत्त्व आज जास्त आहे. वन्य प्राणी मात्रा झाडे, जंगले मोठ्या प्रमाणात नष्ट होत चालली आहे. आणि त्यांचा परिणाम पृथ्वीवर, जंगलातील संपूर्ण पशु, पक्षी इत्यादीवर होत आहे. म्हणूनच जैवविधतेचे रक्षण करणे हे मानवाचे कर्तव्य आहे. जैवविधतेचा अभ्यास करत असताना आज 21 व्या शतकात

जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन केल्या शिवाय मानवाच्या विकासाच होणार नाही. आज जे परिस्थिती निर्माण झालेली आहेत. ते मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे हे जीव त्यांचे अधिवास धोक्यात आली आहे. म्हणूनच जैवविविधतेचे रक्षण करणे हे संपूर्ण मानव समुहाचे कर्तव्य आहे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

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शाश्वत विकासातील सामाजिक समस्या व पर्यावरण यांचा एकभौगोलिक अभ्यास

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सारांश

मानवी विकासाचे मूल्यमापन करताना आर्थिक बाबीचा विचार केला जात असे. ज्या देशा मध्ये श्रीमंत लोक आहेत त्यांना प्रगत राष्ट्र म्हणून मानले जाते. मानवाने नैसर्गिक संपत्तीचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जात असे त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्था बळकट केली आहे. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीवर विकास प्रक्रिया अवलंबून राहिल्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा रास विकास प्रक्रिया प्रभाव टाकू शकतो. त्यामुळे जिवंत सर्व लोक लोकांच्या राहणीमानात सुधारणा गळून येऊ शकत नाही. कारण पर्यावरणाची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत असते अशा विकास प्रकल्पावर हवा व पाणी यांच्या प्रदूषणामुळे विपरीत परिणाम झाला आहे. त्याचबरोबर घनकचऱ्याची समस्या व वनाच्या होणारा रसामुळे सामान्य जनतेच्या आरोग्यावर घातक परिणाम होऊ लागला आहे.

बीजसज्ञा-पर्यावरण, नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती, मानवी जीवन, पर्यावरणाचा -हास ओझोन स्थर

प्रस्तावना

महात्मा गांधी यांनी अनेक वर्षांपूर्वी पर्यावरणाचे नियोजन करून खेड्याची संकल्पना मांडली यामुळे मानवी व पशु द्वारे निर्माण होणाऱ्या उत्तर उत्तर जनांचे खत तयार करणे व त्याचा पुनर्वापर करताना त्या पासून वस्तू बनविणे खेळणी तयार करणे. हवा असलेली घरे निर्माण करणे गावातील रस्ते बनवणे. आर्थिक विकास व पर्यावरण यांचे नाते जुने आहे पर्यावरण संरक्षण आणि मानवी वंशाची कल्याणकारी जीवन एकमेकांच्या विरोधक विरोधात नाहीत तर ते एकमेकास पूरक आहेत.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र

यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम सामग्रीचा वापर केला जात असून यामध्ये संदर्भग्रंथ शोधनिबंध शोध प्रबंध तसेच मासिके इंटरनेटचा वापर करून अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

उद्दिष्टे या क्षेत्रांमध्ये खालील उद्दिष्टे गृहीत धरून अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे.

1. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने शाश्वत विकास व पर्यावरण यांचा अभ्यास करण्यात येईल.
2. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीच्या आधारे अभ्यास करण्यात येईल.
3. शाश्वत विकास व पर्यावरण याविषयी उपयोजना चा अभ्यास करण्यात येईल.
4. शाश्वत विकास व पर्यावरणाचे पुनरुज्जीवन व त्याचा दर्जा सुधारणे त्याचा अभ्यास करण्यात येईल.

विषय विवेचन- या अभ्यासामध्ये खालील घटकाचा अभ्यास करण्यात येईल.

1) शाश्वत विकासाचा उगम-संपन्न

देशातील पर्यावरण विषय गंभीर समस्या आहे शाश्वत विकासाचा उगम-शाश्वत जीवनशैलीचा अवलंब करणे ही वाटते तितकी सोपी गोष्ट नाही यांनी 1972 मध्ये भरलेल्या पहिल्या परिषदेत गरिबी गरिबी हे सर्वात मोठे प्रदूषण असल्याचे मत इंद्रागांधी यांनी मांडले होते आर्थिक दृष्ट्या संपन्न देशातील पर्यावरण विषय गंभीर समस्या आहेत.

विशेष 1987 मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने जागतिक पर्यावरण आणि विकास आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली या सामाजिक पर्यावरण निरीक्षण करून यावर उपाययोजना करण्यास करण्यात आली. या आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष नॉर्वेचे पंतप्रधान ग्रुप हारलेम होते येथे 1972 मध्ये भरलेल्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण परिषद या सर्व मुद्द्यांना करण्यात आला यामध्ये शाश्वत जीवनशैली विकसित करण्यासाठी एक मसुदा तयार करण्यात आला पर्यावरण विकास एकमेकाशी निगडित असून पृथ्वीवरील पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण करून पृथ्वीची काळजी घेण्यासाठी पर्यावरण व विकास संबंधी विचार करण्यात आला.

2) शाश्वत विकास व पर्यावरण

-शाश्वत विकासासाठी नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा कमीत कमी आणि पर्यावरणाचे महत्व सहयोग व आर्थिक विकास हा विचार केंद्रस्थानी असला पाहिजे. मानवाने नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीने धोका होणार नाही. याची काळजी सर्वांनी करावी लागेल कारण पुढच्या पिढीच्या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी निसर्गातील क्षमतेला कोणताही धक्का न लागता ते पूर्ण करणे म्हणजे खरा विकास होय.

3) पर्यावरण संरक्षण कायदा

पर्यावरण संरक्षण कायदा हा 1986साली भारताच्या संशोधने भोपळा पावतीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर घटनेच्या कलम 253 अंतर्गत 1986 चा पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम लागू केला होता, व मार्च 1986 मध्ये हा कायदा पास झाला व तो 19 नोव्हेंबर 1986 रोजी अमलात आला या कायद्यामध्ये 26 विभाग आणि चार अध्याय आहेत मानवी मानवी पर्यावरण विषयी संयुक्त राष्ट्र राष्ट्रांच्या परिषदेच्या निसर्गाची अंमलबजावणी करणे हा या कायद्याचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे त्यासाठी पर्यावरण भिमुख माध्यमे योग्य प्रशासक जागृक नियोजन करते जाणीव असलेले न्यायव्यवस्था व प्रशिक्षित मनुष्यबळ असल्यास पर्यावरणाची हानी रोखणे शक्य होईल पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण करून हेच घडवून आणण्याची सदर जबाबदारी आपल्या सर्वांची आहे.

4) शाश्वत विकासाचे स्तंभ

1) आर्थिक स्तंभ. 2) सामाजिक स्तंभ. 3) सांस्कृतिक स्तंभ, 4) पर्यावरणीय स्तंभ

शाश्वत जीवनशैली प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासाठी कुठल्याही आर्थिक विकास प्रक्रियेचा पर्यावरणावर किती प्रभाव पडेल याचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे असते. खानकाम रस्ते तसेच औद्योगिक व पर्यटन विषयक विकास प्रक्रियेद्वारे पर्यावरणावर परिणाम होतो नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती संसाधनाची पुनर्निर्मिती करण्यासाठी जंगले आवश्यक असतात त्याचप्रमाणे वातावरणातील कार्बन वायू शोषून त्यांचे प्रमाण कमी करून वातावरणातील प्राणवायूचे प्रमाण योग्य राखण्यासाठी जंगले आवश्यक असतात. त्यामुळे मानवी विकास जीवन कष्टमय होते व मानवी विकास होऊ शकत नाही पृथ्वीवरील जीवन टिकविण्यासाठी जीवन आवश्यकता असते पण वनाचा झाल्यामुळे जीव नष्ट होते.

उपायोजना

- 1) आर्थिक वृद्धी ची कृती करणे व दीर्घकालीन उद्देशाने अनुकरण करणे.
- 2) नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा शाश्वत वापर करून त्याचे नियोजन करणे.
- 3) जागतिक विकासासाठी विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान आणि पर्यावरणाचे उपाय योजना करणे.
- 4) पर्यावरणाची काळजी आणि विकासाचे एकात्मिकरण करणे.
- 5) पुनर चक्र दृष्टिकोनाचा वापर करून पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन करणे.

संदर्भसूची

- 1) पर्यावरण शास्त्र-विठ्ठल धारपुरे
- 2) पर्यावरण शास्त्र-डॉक्टर सिद्धिविनायक बर्वे
- 3) पर्यावरण संरक्षण कायदा 1986
- 4) पर्यावरण विज्ञान पवार किशोर
- 5) www. Environmental
- 6) www Sustainable development

सजीवसृष्टीसाठी ओझोन वायू एक नैसर्गिक वरदान

डॉ.कळसकर एस.एन.¹ श्री.राठोड बालाजी रतन²

¹भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख तथा संशोधक मार्गदर्शक. कै. बापूसाहेब पाटील एकंबेकर ग्रामीण कॉलेज, हणेगांव ता.देगलूर जि. नांदेड
²संशोधक विद्यार्थी, महाराष्ट्र उदयगिरी महाविद्यालय उदगीर व स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ नांदेड

प्रस्तावना

वातावरणाच्या संरचनेत स्थितांब्रामध्ये पृथ्वीपासून सुमारे 40 किमी. उंचीवर ओझोन वायूचे केंद्रीकरण झालेला थर आहे, त्यास ओझोनांबर असे म्हणतात. काही शास्त्रज्ञांच्या मते ओझोनांबरची उंची पृथ्वीपासून 25 कि.मी. उंचीवर आहे. ओझोनांबरतील ओझोन वायूमुळे सूर्याकडून येणाऱ्या अतिउष्ण अशा अतिनील किरणांचे (Ultra Violet Rays) शोषण केले जाते. पृथ्वीवरील सजीव सृष्टीला घातक असलेल्या या सूर्यकिरणांचे ओझोनांबरात शोषण होत असल्यामुळेच सजीव सृष्टीचे संरक्षण होते. ही अतिनील किरणे जर ओझोनांबरात शोषली गेली नसती तर पृथ्वीचे तापमान प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढून पृथ्वीवरील सजीवसृष्टीचे अस्तित्व संपुष्टात आले असते. यामुळेच ओझोनांबराला 'पृथ्वीचे संरक्षक कवच' असे म्हणतात.

ओझोनांबरला काही ठिकाणी छिद्रे पडलेली आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यातून अतिनील किरणे पृथ्वीवर येण्याचा धोका वाढलेला आहे. संयुक्त संस्थानेतील NASA च्या वैज्ञानिकांच्या मते उत्तर गोलार्धात 1969 पासून आजपर्यंत ओझोनांबराला एकूण आवरणाच्या जवळपास 2.3% आवरण नष्ट झालेले आहे.

उद्देश

या शोध निबंधाचे उद्देश खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. ओझोन वायूच्या थराचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. ओझोन वायूच्या क्षय किंवा न्हासाच्या कारणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. ओझोन वायूच्या न्हासामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे
4. ओझोन वायूच्या संरक्षणासाठी करण्यात येणाऱ्या उपायांचा अभ्यास करणे.

विषय विवेचन

ओझोन वायू हा मुळात प्राणवायू म्हणजेच ऑक्सिजन वायूचे संयुग आहे. ऑक्सिजनच्या परमाणूशी ऑक्सिजनच्या मुक्त आणूचा संयोग होऊन ओझोन वायू तयार होतो. ओझोन हा ऑक्सिजनच्या तीन अणूपासून बनलेला असून त्याचे रेणुसूत्र O₃ असे आहे. शास्त्रीयदृष्टीने ओझोनचा थर हा पृथ्वीपासून 16 ते 25 किमी. उंचीच्या पट्ट्यात आढळतो. ओझोनच्या एकूण प्रमाणाच्या 10 टक्के ओझोन तपांबरात तर 90 टक्के ओझोन स्थितांब्रामध्ये आढळतो. ओझोनचे प्रमाण विषुवृत्तीय प्रदेशात कमी तर ध्रुवीय प्रदेशात सर्वाधिक असते. ओझोनांबरची उंची वेगवेगळ्या अक्षवृत्तीय विभागात कमी जास्त आहे. ओझोन हा सूर्यापासून येणाऱ्या अतिनील किरणापासून पृथ्वीवरील सजीवसृष्टीचे संरक्षण करतो. ओझोन हा निळसर रंगाचा उग्र वास येणारा वायू असून पाण्यात किंचित विरघळतो. कार्बन टेट्राक्लोराईड व तत्सम द्रावक यात जास्त विरघळून एक निळे द्रावण तयार करतो. 112⁰ से. तापमानावर त्याचे गडद निळ्या रंगात रुपांतर होते. त्याच्या उत्कलन बिंदूपर्यंत गरम करणे धोक्याचे आहे कारण वायूरूप ओझोन मिळून स्फोट होऊ शकतो. 193⁰ से. तापमानावर त्याचे रुपांतर एका जांभळसर आणि काळसर पदार्थात होते.

ओझोन हा वातावरणामध्ये नैसर्गिकरित्या आढळणारा एक वायू आहे. क्रिस्टीम फॅडरिक स्कोएनबेन या जर्मन रसायन शास्त्रज्ञाने 1840 साली ओझोन वायूचा शोध लावला. ओझोन वायूच्या थराला पृथ्वीचे सुरक्षा कवच म्हणून ओळखले जाते, कारण हा वायू सूर्यापासून येणाऱ्या धोकादायक अतिनील किरणांपासून पृथ्वीवरील सजीव सृष्टीचे बचाव करणाऱ्याचे कार्य करतो. इ. स. 1985 मध्ये ओझोनच्या थराला छिद्र पडल्याचे शास्त्रज्ञांच्या निदर्शनास आले. ओझोन थराचा क्षय होत आहे असे मत 1985 साली जी.सी. फॉर्मन, बी.जी. गार्नियर आणि जे.डी. शांकलिन यांनी व्यक्त केले होते. 1990 च्या दशकात ओझोनच्या थरात 10 टक्के घट झाल्याचे दिसून आले. इ. सन 1988 मध्ये युनो ने जागतिक तापमान वृद्धीचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर अनेक देशांच्या सहकार्याने एक समिती स्थापन केलेली होती. ही समिती Inter Governmental Panel on Climatic Change (IPCC) या नावाने ओळखली जाते. या समितीने 1997 मध्ये अहवाल सादर केला. इ. सन 1987 मध्ये माँट्रीयल येथे ओझोन थराचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी प्रगत राष्ट्रांची बैठक झाली व यात ओझोन क्षयाला प्रतिबंध करण्याचा करार करण्यात येवून या करारानुसार CFC चे उत्पादन व वापर यावर बंदी घालण्यात आली. दिनांक 16 सप्टेंबर 1987 रोजी

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या नेतृत्वाखाली कॅनडाच्या मॉन्ट्रिअल या शहरात ओझोन थराच्या संरक्षणासाठी आयोजित केलेल्या संमेलनात जगभरातल्या प्रतिनिधींनी अंतरराष्ट्रीय करारावर सहाय्य केल्या. या संमेलनामध्ये करण्यात आलेल्या करारामध्ये ओझोन वायूच्या थरास हानीकारक ठरणाऱ्या वायूंचा आणि पदार्थांचा वापर कमी करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना करण्याचे निर्देश देण्यात आले. तसेच क्लोरोफ्लोरो कार्बनच्या वापरावर निर्बंध घालण्याचे मान्य करण्यात आले. या निर्बंधामुळे सन 2000 सालापासून दर दशकात 3 टक्के इतकी ओझोनमध्ये सुधारणा होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

ओझोन थराचे महत्त्व

नैसर्गिकरित्या निर्माण झालेल्या ओझोन वायूचा अतिनील किरणांचे शोषण केल्यावर या वायूचे विघटन होते व ऑक्सिजन वायूमध्ये रूपांतर होते. तसेच ऑक्सिजनच्या परमाणूशी मुक्त ऑक्सिजन आणूचा संयोग होऊन ओझोन वायूची निर्मिती होते. सूर्यकिरणातल्या अतिनील किरणांमुळे ओझोनच्या रेणुचे विघटन होते. ओझोन वायूचा हा थर सूर्यापासून भूपृष्ठाकडे येणारी अतिनील किरणे अडवतो. अतिनील किरणे पृथ्वीवरील जीवसृष्टीच्या दृष्टीने अत्यंत हानीकारक असतात म्हणून ओझोन वायूच्या थराला पृथ्वीचे 'संरक्षक कवच' किंवा 'संरक्षक छत' असे म्हणतात. मानवी क्रियामुळे पृथ्वीच्या या संरक्षक कवचाला धोका निर्माण झाला असून त्यात छिद्रे पडली आहेत असे शास्त्रज्ञांचे मत आहे. यामुळे पृथ्वीवर येणाऱ्या अतिनील किरणांचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.

ओझोन वायूचे महत्त्व सन 1940 पासून शास्त्रज्ञांच्या निदर्शनास आले. ओझोन वायू सूर्यापासून निघणाऱ्या प्रकाश किरणातील अतिनील किरणे जे की, पृथ्वीवरील सजीव सृष्टीला हानीकारक आहे. या अतिनील किरणांमुळे पृथ्वीवरील तापमानामध्ये वाढ होते, तापमान वाढीमुळे संपूर्ण पृथ्वीवरील हवामानामध्ये बदल होऊ शकतो. तसेच आर्द्रता, पर्जन्य, वायूभार, ढग, वारे, यांच्या चक्रीय प्रक्रियेवर परिणाम होऊ शकतो. या अतिनील किरणांचे शोषण करण्याचे कार्य ओझोन वायूकडून केले जाते म्हणून या वायूला पृथ्वीचे संरक्षक कवच या नावाने ओळखले जाते.

औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर दगडी कोळसा, खनिजतेल, नैसर्गिक वायू, यांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात करण्यात येऊ लागला. तसेच जंगलतोड, सिमेंट उत्पादन, रासायनिक द्रव्य आणि पदार्थांचे उत्पादन, इलेक्ट्रिकल आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स वस्तुचे उत्पादन, वाहतुकीच्या साधनांची निर्मिती, शितगृहांची निर्मिती आणि वापर यामुळे वातावरणात प्रचंड प्रमाणात कार्बोडिऑक्सायड वायूचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्सर्जन करण्यात येऊ लागले. औद्योगिक क्रांती अगोदर वातावरणातील कार्बोडिऑक्सायड वायूचे प्रमाण 260 पी.पी.एम.व्ही. इतके होते. त्यामध्ये औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर यामध्ये वाढ होऊन हे प्रमाण 350 पी.पी.एम.व्ही. पेक्षा जास्त झाले आहे. याचा परिणाम ओझोन वायूच्या थरावर होत असून 1980 पासून पृथ्वीचे तापमान वाढत चालले असल्याचे शास्त्रीय संशोधनातून समोर आले आहे.

पेट्रोलियम पदार्थांच्या ज्वलनामुळे मिथेनचे प्रमाण वातावरणात वाढले आहे. हायड्रोकार्बन पदार्थांच्या ज्वलनामुळे नायट्रस ऑक्साईडचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. रेफ्रिजरेटर, वातानुकूलित शितगृहे, वातानुकूलित कारखाने, आफिस, घरे, वाहतुकीची साधने यामुळे क्लोरोफ्लोरो कार्बन वायू वातावरणात उत्सर्जित केला जातो. याचा परिणाम वातावरणामध्ये असलेल्या ओझोन वायूच्या थरावर होऊन या थराला छिद्र पडले आहेत. यामुळे अतिनील किरणे काही प्रमाणात पृथ्वी पृष्ठावर पोहचत असून त्याचे परिणाम जागतिक तापमान वाढ, आम्ल पर्जन्य, हवामान बदल, वादळे या वातावरणीय घटनातून दिसून येत आहेत.

ओझोनच्या थरातील घट (क्षय किंवा ऱ्हास) होण्याची कारणे

हवा प्रदुषणास कारणीभूत असणारे वायू ओझोनचे विघटन करतात असे आढळून आले आहे. नायट्रस ऑक्साईड (N_2O), क्लोरोफ्लोरो कार्बन्स (CFC), सुपर सैनिक विमानांचा धूर व हॅलोजन्स इत्यादी हवा प्रदुषकामुळे ओझोनांबरोबर छिद्रे पडून ओझोन थराचा क्षय होतो. त्याचबरोबर क्लोरोफ्लोरो कार्बन, कार्बनची संयुगे विशेषतः CFC-11 आणि CFC-12 ही संयुगे तसेच मिथेन, नायट्रोजन, सल्फर डाय ऑक्साईड यांचा समावेश होतो. तसेच अत्तर आणि इतर सुवासिक द्रव्ये, फेस निर्माण करणारी रसायने तयार करण्यासाठी या संयुगांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला गेला याचा परिणामही ओझोनच्या विघटनावर होत आहे. शितकामध्ये वाष्पशील वाफ म्हणून फिऑनचा वापर करण्यात येतो, याचा प्रत्यक्ष सजीव सृष्टीवर कोणताही दुष्परिणाम होत नाही. मात्र ही संयुगे हवेतील मित्रणामुळे स्थितांबरोबरमध्ये पोहचली की, त्यावर अल्ट्राव्हायोलेट किरणांचा परिणाम होऊन त्याचे विघटन होते. त्यातून CLOX आणि BROX हे रेडिकल तयार होतात व त्यातून क्लोरीन वायू मुक्त होतो. क्लोरीनमुळे ओझोनचे विघटन होऊन त्याचे ऑक्सिजनमध्ये रूपांतर होण्यास मदत होते. ओझोनचे विघटन करणाऱ्या या

क्लोरोनेटेड संयुगाचे स्थितांबरांमध्ये प्रमाण पूर्वीच्या मानाने 4 ते 5 पटीने वाढले आहे. त्यात दर वर्षी 5 टक्क्यांनी वाढ होत आहे. याचा ओझोन वायूच्या थरावर परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे.

नायट्रोजन युक्त रासायनिक खते शेतीमध्ये वापरली जातात. या खताच्या वापरामुळे नायट्रस ऑक्साईड (N₂O) या वायूची निर्मिती होते. शेतातून नायट्रस ऑक्साईड मुक्त होऊन हळूहळू वातावरणाच्या वरच्या थरात पोहचतो. यामुळे ओझोन वायूचा नाश होतो.

सुपरसॉनिक विमाने ही तपांबरांच्या वरच्या भागातून म्हणजे स्थितांबरांच्या अगदी जवळून उडतात. या विमानांच्या धुरातून नायट्रोजन ऑक्साईड व पाण्याची वाफ थेट स्थितांबरांत सोडली जाते यामुळे ओझोन क्षय होतो.

जगभरातील रासायनिक उद्योगात CFC चा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जातो. वातावरणात या द्रव्याचे प्रमाण वाढून ते स्थितांबरांच्या खालच्या थरात पोहचतात, त्यावेळी सूर्याकडून येणाऱ्या अतिनील किरणामुळे त्याचे अपघटन होते व क्लोरिन वायूचे अणू मुक्त होतात. या क्लोरिनचा ओझोनशी संयोग होतो व क्लोरिन मोनोक्साईड व क्लोरिन डॉय ऑक्साईड याची निर्मिती होते. या प्रक्रियेतून ओझोन थराचा क्षय होतो.

ओझोन वायूच्या ऱ्हासाचे परिणाम

ओझोन वायूच्या क्षयाचे परिणाम संपूर्ण जीव सृष्टीला भोगावे लागत आहेत. या वायूच्या ऱ्हासामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या परिणामांची तीव्रता जरी कमी असली तरी भविष्यामध्ये किंवा येणाऱ्या काळामध्ये धोकादायक असल्याचा शास्त्रज्ञांचा अंदाज आहे. ओझोनच्या ऱ्हासामुळे मानवी जीवनावर अतिशय प्रतिकूल स्वरूपाचा परिणाम झाला आहे. ओझोनच्या क्षयामुळे पर्यावरणाचा समातोल ढासळला, वनस्पतीची वाढ खुंटली, प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाण वाढले अशा अनेक गंभीर परिणामास मानवाला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. ओझोन क्षयामुळे मानवी जीवनावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला आहे. मानवी आरोग्यामध्ये बिघाड होऊन, त्वचारोग, त्वचेचा कॅन्सर, अॅलर्जी अशा विविध रोगाना मानव बळी पडत चाललेला आहे.

ओझोन क्षयाचा प्राणी जीवनावर सुद्धा गंभीर स्वरूपाचा परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. मनुष्याप्रमाणे प्राण्यांना सुद्धा वेगवेगळे रोग निर्माण होत आहेत त्यामुळे प्राण्यांच्या मृत्यूचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. सूर्यापासून येणाऱ्या अतिनील किरणांपासून संरक्षण करण्याचे काम ओझोन वायू करतो. सूर्यापासून येणारी किरणे थेट पृथ्वीपर्यंत येत नाहीत. त्याला प्रतिबंध करण्याचे काम ओझोन वायू करतो.

ओझोनच्या क्षयाचा वनस्पती जीवनावर अतिशय दूरगामी स्वरूपाचा परिणाम होतो. वनस्पतीची वाढ खुंटते, वनस्पतीच्या जाती नमामात्र होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. डोंगराळ भागातील, दऱ्या-खोऱ्यातील व सखोल प्रदेशात विपरिततेचे प्रमाण जास्त असते. हरितग्रह परिणाम करणाऱ्या वायूचे आणि घटकांचे प्रमाण वाढल्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा समातोल ढासळला आहे. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती निर्माण झाली, पर्जन्यात घट होऊन अनेक प्रदेशांमध्ये कोरडा दुष्काळाची स्थिती निर्माण होत आहे. अतिनील किरणांच्या वाढत्या प्रमाणांमुळे पृथ्वीच्या सरासरी तापमानात वाढ होत आहे. यामुळे ध्रुवीय प्रदेशातील बर्फ वितळून सागरांच्या पातळीत वाढ होण्याची व सखल किनारी प्रदेश पाण्याखाली येण्याची शक्यता निर्माण झालेली आहे.

अशा प्रकारे ओझोन क्षयाचे परिणाम दिसून येत आहेत.

ओझोनच्या ऱ्हासावरील उपाय

ओझोनच्या ऱ्हासामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या गंभीर समस्यांची जाणीव लोकांना करून देणे आवश्यक आहे. अणुस्फोटामुळे वेगवेगळे दुषित वायू बाहेर फेकले जातात. हे वायू वातावरणात किंवा हवेत मिसळल्यामुळे त्याचा परिणाम ओझोन थरावर होऊन ओझोनचा क्षय होतो. यामुळे अणुस्फोट चाचण्या, अण्वस्त्राचा वापर, रासायनिक अस्त्र यावर बंदी घालण्यात यावी. ओझोन वायूचे महत्त्व भावी पिढील पटवून देण्यासाठी आरोग्यविषयक जागृती करणे काळाची गरज आहे.

शेतीमध्ये रासायनिक खतांचा व रासायनिक जंतुनाशके किटकनाशके व तणनाशकांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर केला जातो. या ऐवजी सेंद्रीय खते आणि जैविक जंतू, किटक व तणनाशकांचा वापर करणे. त्याचबरोबर शेतातील पालापाचोळा जाळण्यापेक्षा त्याला कुजवून त्याचे सेंद्रीय खतामध्ये रुपांतर करावे. वृक्षामुळे पर्यावरणाचा समातोल टिकून राहतो. त्यामुळे वनस्पतीचे संवर्धन, संरक्षण करणे आवश्यक आहे. वृक्ष कार्बनडाय ऑक्साईड वायू शोषून घेतात. झाडांच्या पानांमुळे, फांद्यांमुळे प्रदुषित कण आडविले जातात. त्यामुळे ओझोनच्या क्षयास प्रतिबंध करता येते.

प्रसार माध्यमांच्या द्वारे ओझोन वायूचे महत्त्व जनतेला पटवून देणे आवश्यक आहे. धुम्रपान, वातानुकूलित गृहे, जंगलतोडीवर निर्बंध घालणे आवश्यक आहे.

या उपयायोजनांच्या सहाय्याने ओझोन क्षयाचे प्रमाण कमी करता येते.

निष्कर्ष

या शोधनिबंधातून काढलेली निष्कर्ष खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. ओझोन वायू हा अतिनील किरणांना पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठभागापर्यंत येण्यापासून आडवतात.
2. ओझोन वायूचा ऱ्हास होण्याचे सर्वात महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे क्लोरोफ्लोरो कार्बन आणि कार्बनची इतर संयुगे हे आहेत. या प्रदुषकांवर आळा घालण्यासाठी अंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर विविध प्रकारचे करार करून प्रतिबंध घातले जात आहेत परंतु त्या कराराची अंमलबजावणी योग्यरितीने होत नाही.
3. जंगलतोडीचे प्रमाण कमी करून वृक्ष लागवड करण्यावर जणजागृती केली जात आहे.
4. ओझोन वायूच्या क्षयामुळे सरासरी जागतिक तापमानात वाढ होत आहे. तसेच हरितगृहावरही त्याचा परिणाम होत आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

1. पर्यावरण भूगोल, डॉ. पवार, डॉ. अडसूळ
2. हवामानशास्त्र, डॉ. शेटे, डॉ. फुले
3. पर्यावरणशास्त्र डॉ. सावंत प्रकाश
4. पर्यावरण विज्ञान डॉ. अहिरराव

पर्यावरण जागरूकता व शाश्वत विकास : एक आव्हान

डॉ. पी. व्ही. माने

भूगोल विभाग, शंकरराव जावळे पाटील महाविद्यालय लोहारा, तालुका- लोहारा, जिल्हा - उस्मानाबाद.

गोषवारा:

मानवाच्या प्रगतीमुळे पर्यावरणावर त्याचे विपरीत परिणाम झालेले आहेत. औद्योगिकरणामुळे पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास होऊ लागला आहे. औद्योगिकरणाच्या विकासासाठी पर्यावरणाचा अतिरेक वापर करण्यात आला. जंगलांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात तोड करण्यात येऊ लागली. नैसर्गिक साधनांचा उपयोग मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊ लागला त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा असमतोल झालेला आपणास पाहावयास मिळतो. त्यामुळे नैसर्गिक असमतोलाचा मानवी जीवनावर विपरीत परिणाम झालेले पाहावयास मिळतात. त्यामुळे मानवाने नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा समतोल ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी शाश्वत विकास करणे गरजेचे आहे. शाश्वत विकासांमध्ये आपण मनुष्याच्या विकासासाठी निसर्गाचा योग्य प्रकारे वापर केला पाहिजे. निसर्ग विकासांमध्ये संतुलन साधायचा असेल तर पर्यावरणाला हानी पोहचू नये असे वर्तन मानवाने करायला हवे. शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे कायमस्वरूपी टिकाऊ विकास होय. पर्यावरण संरक्षणाशिवाय टिकाऊ विकास होऊ शकत नाही. सद्यस्थितीत नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा वापर भविष्यातील पिढ्यांच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन कसा केला पाहिजे याचा विचार आपण करावयास आवश्यक आहे. शाश्वत विकास ही संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम सर्वप्रथम पाहिले असता सोपी वाटते. परंतु ती वाटते तेवढी सोपी नाही. कारण शाश्वत विकास ही संकल्पना राबवताना प्रत्यक्षात तारेवरची कसरत होते. या संकल्पनेचा संबंध पृथ्वी, पर्यावरण यांच्याशी जोडला असेल तर शाश्वत ही संकल्पना आपल्याला थोड्याफार प्रमाणात लक्षात येऊ शकते. थोडक्यात शाश्वततेचा शेवटी असा अर्थ निघतो की पृथ्वीवरच्या नैसर्गिक स्रोतांचा नियोजन पूर्व आणि योग्य पद्धतीने वापर करायला हवा तसेच आपली येणारी भावी पिढी सुरक्षित राहणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळे समाजातील संपूर्ण मानव जातीने सामूहिक जबाबदारी समजून प्रत्येकाने करताना भान राखायला हवे.

महत्वाचे शब्द-पर्यावरण, प्रदूषण, शाश्वत विकास, नैसर्गिक संसाधने.

प्रस्तावना-

पर्यावरण संरक्षण हा विषय दिवसेंदिवस गंभीर होत चाललेला आहे. प्रामुख्याने अलीकडच्या काळामध्ये पर्यावरण संरक्षण, पर्यावरण जागृता, शाश्वत विकास, पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास असे अनेक शब्द कानावर पडू लागले आहेत. पर्यावरणाच्या समस्या सर्व जगासमोर खूप मोठे आव्हान निर्माण करत आहेत. मानवाने गरजेपेक्षा अधिक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा वापर हा भौतिक सुविधा साठी व सुखी जीवन जगण्यासाठी केला आहे. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाची मोठी हानी होऊन पर्यावरण प्रदूषण मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढले आहे. पर्यावरण प्रदूषणाचा संपूर्ण जगावर प्रभाव पडला आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या प्रदूषणाला सुरुवातीला कोणी फारसे लक्ष दिले नाही. मात्र नंतरच्या काळात त्याने संपूर्ण जगाचे लक्ष वेधून घेतले आहे. त्यामुळेच आज पर्यावरण विषयक जाणीव जागृती करत असताना दिसत आहे. प्रामुख्याने अलीकडच्या काळामध्ये पर्यावरण संरक्षण, पर्यावरण जागृती, पर्यावरणाचा शाश्वत विकास, अशा अनेक गोष्टी महत्वाच्या ठरलेल्या आहेत. सध्याच्या काळात पर्यावरणाशी संबंधित विविध समस्यांचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. नैसर्गिक समस्या पेक्षा मानवनिर्मित समस्यांचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. पर्यावरण प्रदूषणाची कारणे व त्याचे होणारे परिणाम यावर विचारमंथन सुरू झाले आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्देश-

1. पर्यावरणातील साधनसामग्रीचा वापर सदसद्विवेक बुद्धीने करणे.
2. पर्यावरणाला हानी न पोहोचवता विकास घडवून आणण्यास महत्वाचे स्थान देणे.
3. अन्नधान्य उत्पादन वाढीसाठी सेंद्रिय पद्धतीने शेती करणे.

संशोधनाचे महत्व-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात पर्यावरणात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या बळावर नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचे रक्षण केले आहे. त्यामुळे निसर्गातील स्तोत्राचे संरक्षण करून प्रदूषणाचा वेग कमी करणे आणि शाश्वत विकासासाठी प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे. विकास शाश्वत होण्यासाठी वर्तमान काळातील गरजा आशा पूर्ण केल्या पाहिजेत जेणे करून भावी पिढीसाठी पर्यावरण संतुलन राखले जाईल.

संशोधन पद्धती-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध साठी वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला असून द्वितीय साधनसामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. या विषया संबंधीत पुस्तके संदर्भग्रंथ मासिके तसेच वेबसाईटवर माहिती गोळा केली आहे.

विषय प्रतिपादन-

पर्यावरण संकल्पना-सर्वप्रथम पर्यावरण म्हणजे काय हे समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. आपल्या सभोवतालचा परिसर म्हणजे पर्यावरण आहे. यात आपल्या सभोवतालचे वृक्ष, पक्षी, प्राणी, माणूस, जमीन, पाणी, हवा या सर्वांच्या एकत्रित असणे म्हणजे परिसर होय. वातावरणात आपल्याला जीवनात असणाऱ्या प्राणवायू बरोबरच नायट्रोजन कार्बन डाय-ऑक्साइड, हायड्रोजन धूलिकण, ओझोन असे अनेक घटक मिसळले असतात. यामुळे निसर्गक्राचे संतुलन टाकले जाते. वातावरणातील या घटकाच्या प्रमाणात काही बदल झाल्यास जीवसृष्टी धोक्यात येऊ शकते. निसर्गातील वनस्पती प्रामुख्याने कार्बन-डाय-ऑक्साइड वायू घेतात आणि प्राणवायू सोडतात. परंतु प्रचंड वृक्षतोडीमुळे कार्बन-डाय-ऑक्साईडचे हवेतील प्रमाण वाढत जात आहे आणि प्राणवायूचे प्रमाण कमी होत आहे. कार्बन डाय-ऑक्साइड च्या वाढत्या प्रमाणामुळे पृथ्वीचे तापमान वाढीचा धोका संभवतो. तापमान वाढीचे पृथ्वीवर अनिष्ट परिणाम होतात, यामुळेच शाश्वत विकास होणे अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे.

शाश्वत विकास संकल्पना-

शाश्वत विकास ही संकल्पना भौगोलिक परिस्थिती मिळते जुळते घेऊन करायला हवे, शाश्वत विकास करावयाचा असेल तर मासेमारी फळे वनस्पती शेतीवर आधारित उद्योग इत्यादी ठिकाणी शाश्वत विकास घडवून आणता येतो. शाश्वत विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत अनेक आव्हाने आहेत. मानवी समाजाच्या आजवरच्या जडण-घडणीत पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्थेस सोबत निर्माण झालेली दरी मिटवणे हे सगळ्यात मोठे आव्हान आहे. कारण मानवी समाज पर्यावरण व्यवस्था आणि आधुनिक विकासाची संकल्पना या मधून एक नवीन व्यवस्था निर्माण झाली आहे. पर्यावरण संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने प्रायोगिक तत्त्वावर राबवलेली व्यावसायिक प्रारूप आणि विकास पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने समोर दिसणाऱ्या संवेदनशील घटकांना संघटित करण्यासाठी केलेले प्रयत्न म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय. शाश्वत विकासासाठी सहाय्यकारी ठरणारे पूरक वातावरण आणि व्यवसायाच्या प्रारूपाचा ही बदल करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. आज वर शाश्वत विकासाचे जे सर्वाधिक विकसित स्वरूपातील आराखडे आहेत त्या सगळ्यांमध्ये सुसूत्रता आणणे. उदाहरणार्थ-जेथे चालते अशा ठिकाणची जीवनपद्धती, स्थानिक अर्थव्यवस्था आणि तिथल्या व्यवसायाच्या पद्धती स्तोत्राचे शोषण आणि खनिज युक्त भूभाग या दोन बाबींशी अगदी घट्ट जोडलेले आहेत. अशा ठिकाणी शाश्वत विकास मूलभूत तत्वानुसार पूर्ण करता येणे शक्य नाही.

शाश्वत विकासाच्या व्याख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे-

ब्रटलँड अहवाल अहवाल-भावी काळातील त्यांच्या गरजांची तडजोड न करता वर्तमान पदांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करणे म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय. "Sustainable development is development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation. It meet their own meets".

रॉबर्ट आलेन-

मानवी गरजांचे चिरकाल टिकणारे समाधान आणि मानवी जीवनाच्या दर्जात सुधारणा साध्य करणे म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय. Sustainable development that is likely to achieve lastly satisfaction of human need and improvement of the quality of human life- Robert Allen.

शाश्वत विकासाचा इतिहास पाहता शाश्वत विकास हा शब्दप्रयोग पहिल्यांदा जागतिक संवर्धन डावपेच 1980 मध्ये करण्यात आला. 1972 मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रांने स्ट्रोक होम येथे युनिक कॉन्फरन्स ऑन ऑन ह्युमन डेव्हलपमेंट या परिषदेत पहिल्यांदा पर्यावरण हा विकासाचा निर्णय एक मुद्दा असल्याचे मांडण्यात आले. तसेच शाश्वतता म्हणजे सजीव परिस्थिती किंवा नैसर्गिक स्रोतांचा असा वापर करणे की जो भरून काढता येईल. पुनर्निर्मितीक्षम पर्यायाचा विकासाचा वेग वापरापेक्षा जास्त असावा आणि प्रदूषणाचा वेग पर्यावरणाच्या समावेशी क्षमतेपेक्षा कमी असावा. आर्थिक विकास होत असताना मानव पर्यावरण व नैसर्गिक स्रोतांचा नाश करू लागला आहे. त्यामुळे त्याचा परिणाम हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासावर होत आहे. म्हणूनच शाश्वत विकासावर भर देण्यात येऊ लागला आहे विकास शाश्वत होण्यासाठी वर्तमान काळातील गरजा अशा पद्धतीने पूर्ण केल्या पाहिजे की जेणेकरून भावी पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करताना कोणतीही अडचण येणार नाही किंवा भावी पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यावर कोणताही परिणाम होणार नाही यासाठी काही काही मुद्दे विचारात घ्यावे लागतात.

१.चक्राकार अर्थव्यवस्था

या शाश्वत विकासाच्या दृष्टीने उद्योगधंदे कसे चालतील, त्यासाठी कोणत्या उत्पादनात कचरा निर्माण होणार नाही. कारण एकदा उत्पादनात तयार झालेला कचरा दुसऱ्या उद्योगाचा कच्चा माल होण्यासाठी कसा फायदेशीर ठरेल. अशा तऱ्हेने उद्योग धंदे जास्तीत जास्त विकेंद्रित होऊन ऊर्जेच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण असणे आवश्यक आहे.

२. अपारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्रोत

मूळ ऊर्जेची गरज भागवण्यासाठी सौर ऊर्जा आणि जल विद्युत हे दोन सर्वात चांगले पर्याय आहेत. मात्र त्यासाठी मोठे धरणे बांधण्यापेक्षा छोट्या छोट्या प्रमाणात विकेंद्रित ऊर्जा निर्माण करणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच गरज पडल्यास ती ऊर्जा ग्रिडने जोडणे अधिक शाश्वत होईल. तसेच शेतात निर्माण होणाऱ्या ओल्या कचऱ्यापासून बायोगॅस तयार करणे आहे शाश्वत पर्याय असू शकतो पर्यावरणात फिरत असताना सायकलचा वापर करणे, सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी वाहनांचा कमी वापर करणे, भरपूर सूर्यप्रकाश या पद्धतीमुळे शाश्वत विकास होऊ शकते.

३. पर्याप्त लोकसंख्या-

अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या भावी पिढ्यांसाठी हानिकारक आहे किंवा धोकादायक ठरू शकते. भावी पिढ्यांच्या कल्याणासाठी साधन सामुग्रीचा पर्याप्त वापरासाठी लोकसंख्या देखील पर्याप्त असावी लागते त्यामुळे लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणाची अत्यंत आवश्यकता आहे.

4.भौतिक साधन सामुग्री-

कोणत्याही कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील भौतिक साधने ही शाश्वत ते साठी अतिशय महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. भौतिक साधने पर्याय उपयोगाचे असल्याने त्यांची टंचाई भासू शकते. त्यामुळे साधन सामुग्रीचे नियोजन वाटप व तंत्रज्ञान इत्यादी महत्त्वाचे घटक असतात.

5.विविध मूलभूत सामग्री-

कोणतेही क्षेत्रासाठी किंवा उत्पादन साधने समाजाच्या शाश्वततेसाठी विविध मूलभूत सामग्री आवश्यक आहे. विविध मूलभूत समुद्री पुन्हा उपयोगात वापरात यावी यासाठी विशिष्ट प्रक्रिया आवश्यक असतात.

6. खनिज संपत्ती-

खनिज संपत्ती ही आर्थिक विकासाचा महत्त्वाचे घटक आहेत .परंतु संपत्तीचा हव्यास भावी पिढ्यांसाठी हानिकारक ठरतो. हवेतील तापमानाची वाढ होते आणि पर्यावरणीय दृष्टीने अतिशय धोक्याचे ठरते. त्यामुळे साधन सामुग्रीचा योग्य वापर करणे, अतिशय आवश्यक आहे. भावी पिढीच्या कल्याणासाठी आर्थिक वृद्धीदर हा उच्च असणे आवश्यक आहे. हा दर भांडवलनिर्मिती मानवतेची सीमांत कार्यक्षमता मूलभूत साधने योग्य प्रकारे वापर केला पाहिजे. उदाहरणार्थ गवताळ प्रदेश पाणथळ जागा शेतीचे मैदान वाळवंट या सगळ्या नैसर्गिक परिसंस्था आहेत. वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशात तेथील भौगोलिक प्रदेशानुसार तेथील नैसर्गिक परिसंस्था आढळतात. त्या परिसंस्थेच्या परिसरात राहूनच तेथील स्थानिक बियाणे वापरून शेती केली पाहिजे हे शाश्वत विकासाचे महत्त्वाचे ध्येय आहे. अशा प्रकारे केलेली शाश्वत शेती ही उत्कृष्ट आहे हे संशोधनातून लक्षात आले आहे.

7.संशोधनाचे विकेंद्रीकरण-

सत्तेच्या काळात आपली अर्थव्यवस्था केंद्रीकरण यावर भर देणारे आहे हे आपल्याला कोरणामुळे लक्षात आले आहे. उदाहरणार्थ- चीनमध्ये वस्तू त्या आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वस्त पडते ते सर्व जगातील दैनंदिन जीवनात गरजेच्या वस्तू वेगवेगळ्या देशात तयार केल्या जात आहेत. त्या वस्तू त्या ठिकाणापर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी विपणनाची एक मोठी साखळी तयार करावे लागते. मात्र या साखळीत एखाद्या गोष्टीवर बंदी आली तर काय भयानक परिस्थिती निर्माण होऊ शकते. अशा परिस्थितीची कल्पना आपल्याला कोरोनामुळे आलेली आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत किमान अन्न व ऊर्जा या दोन बाबतीत तरी देश स्वयंपूर्ण असला पाहिजे. त्यासाठी छोट्या वसाहती निर्माण करणे हे शाश्वत विकासाचे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

9.मानवी भूभाग कमी करणे-

निसर्गातील जमीन हा अतिशय महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. सध्याच्या काळात रासायनिक शेती केली जाते. भरघोस उत्पादनासाठी रासायनिक खतांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केला जातो. व पिकांच्या वरती कीटकनाशकांची फवारणी केली जाते या गोष्टी मानवी आरोग्यास धोकादायक आहेत. त्यामुळे सेंद्रिय शेतीकडे वळणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे. एका पिकाऐवजी अनेक पिके एकाच वेळी घेणे रासायनिक खतांचा वापर करणे. दहा एकर जमिनीवर किमान चार ते पाच विविध प्रकारच्या पिकांची लागवड करणे.

फिरती शेती स्थलांतरित शेती तसेच उरलेल्या जमिनीवरती त्यामुळे वनस्पती उगवतील असे नैसर्गिक वातावरण तयार करणे. केवळ वृक्षलागवड करून जंगल तयार करणे नव्हे तर निसर्गातील अनेक परिसंस्थांचे संवर्धन करणे या गोष्टी शाश्वत विकासाच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्वाचे आहेत.

10. स्वयंपूर्ण खेडी-

गांधीजींची स्वयंपूर्ण खेड्याकडे चला ही संकल्पना अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे. गांधीजींची स्वयंपूर्ण खेडी याची कल्पना की शाश्वत विकासाच्या जवळ जाणारी आहे. सध्याच्या काळात तंत्रज्ञानाने जग जवळ आलेले आहे त्यामुळे अनेक सोयी सुविधांनी युक्त अशी शहरे तयार झाले आहेत. अशा सोयी-सुविधा शहरापुरते मर्यादित न राहता ग्रामीण भागात हळूहळू विकास होऊ लागला आहे.

निष्कर्ष-

1. उद्योगधंदे वाढीमुळे हवेचे प्रदूषण वाढले आहे. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण करणे हे पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने खूप आवश्यक आहे.
2. पाण्याचा अतिरेक वापर आणि जमीन क्षार पड बनते रासायनिक खते व कीटकनाशकांचा वापर टाकाऊ पदार्थांमुळे जलप्रदूषणा देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढले आहे.
3. इंधनाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणातील वापरामुळे नागरीकरण व कारखानदारीत परिसरात प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे त्यामुळे वातावरण वातावरणाची उन्नती होऊन शुद्ध हवा दुर्मीळ होत चालली आहे आणि त्याचा परिणाम सजीव सृष्टी व अनिट झाला आहे.
4. खनिजांचा अतिवापर भविष्यकालीन विकासावर व पर्यावरणावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम करणारा आहे. त्याविरोधात उपाययोजना करणे अपेक्षित आहे. उपाय योजना-भारतीय संस्कृती मध्ये पर्यावरण संमेलनाला विशेष महत्त्व आहे. पाण्याला जीवन व जमिनीला मात्रा हे विश्लेषण आपण वापरतो पण पाणी व्यवस्थापन करणे अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे. पर्यावरण संवर्धन हा विषय अतिशय महत्वाचा असल्याने शाश्वत विकासासाठी कडे करणे गरजेचे ठरले आहे.
5. शाश्वत शेती म्हणजे जमीन, पिके व पशुधन, वन्यजीव, मासे, पर्यावरण इत्यादी पुनर्जीवित करणे योग्य आहे. शाश्वत विकासांमध्ये शेतीला सेंद्रिय शेती नैसर्गिक शेती पर्यावरण शेती असे म्हणतात. शाश्वत शेतीत पर्यावरण संतुलन आला अतिशय महत्त्व दिले आहे.

संदर्भ-

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गोषवारा :

आधुनिक काळात मानवाने माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व विज्ञान यात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रगती केली असल्याचे दिसते. मानवाने मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शोध लावून स्वतःचे जीवन सर्व सुविधांनी युक्त करून संपन्न बनवले आहे. दररोज नवनवीन शोध व तंत्रज्ञान विकसित होत असल्याने नवनवीन आविष्कार सातत्याने भर पडत आहे. शोध व संशोधन ही कधीही न थांबणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. मात्र विज्ञानाच्या जोरावर मानवाने अनेक गोष्टींवर विजय मिळवला असला तरी आधिभौतिक गोष्टींच्या मागे लागून त्याने निसर्गाचे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नुकसान केले, शोषण केले. त्यातून पर्यावरणाचे प्रदूषण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत असल्याचे चित्र आहे. पर्यावरणाचे प्रदूषण वाढल्यावर त्यामुळे निसर्गाचे संतुलन बिघडते, त्याचे घातक परिणाम सर्व सजीव सृष्टीवर होतात. त्यातून माणूसही सुटू शकलेला नसल्याने पर्यावरण प्रदूषण रोखण्यासाठी शाश्वत पर्यावरण विकास आराखडा मांडण्यात आला. जागतिक स्तरावर अनेक कार्यक्रम झाले. मोठ्या प्रमाणावर व्यापक चर्चा झाली, बैठका झाल्या, आराखडा तयार करण्यात आला. मात्र पर्यावरण संवर्धन करण्यासाठी जी पावले उचलायला हवी होती, ती प्रामाणिकपणे उचलण्यात न आल्याने शाश्वत विकासाला मोठा धक्का पोहचला आहे. प्रत्येक देश आर्थिक प्रगतीच्या नावाखाली पर्यावरण संवर्धन करण्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करत असल्याने शाश्वत विकासापुढे एक नवे आव्हान निर्माण झाले आहे.

महत्वाचे शब्द : आधुनिक काल, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, विज्ञान, आविष्कार, आधिभौतिक सुख, शाश्वत विकास, आर्थिक इत्यादी.

प्रस्तावना :

भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या जर बघितले तर कोट्यवधी वर्षांपूर्वी पृथ्वीवर कोणत्याही प्रकारची सजीवसृष्टी नव्हती. पृथ्वी हा प्रचंड असा आगीचा गोळा होता. पृथ्वीवर सगळीकडे लावा रस पसरलेला होता, त्यामुळे प्रचंड तापमान असल्याने निसर्ग व सजीवसृष्टी साठी अनुकूल वातावरण नव्हते. मात्र कालांतराने यात मोठे बदल घडत गेले. हे सर्व बदल घडत असताना हळूहळू पृथ्वीवरील वातावरण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बदलत गेल्याने पृथ्वीचे तापमान कमी होऊन तिला एक आकार प्राप्त झाला. पृथ्वीवर पाण्याची निर्मिती झाली. पाण्याची निर्मिती झाल्याने काही ठिकाणी हळूहळू सजीव सृष्टीच्या निर्मितीसाठी पोषक वातावरण तयार झाले. त्यानंतर प्राणी व वनस्पती असे दोन प्रकारचे सजीव अस्तित्वात आले. काही वर्षांनी पृथ्वीवर मनुष्यप्राणी चा उगम झाला. सुरुवातीला मनुष्य हा इतर प्राणी जसे रानटी जीवन जगतात, तसे जीवन जगत होता. मात्र त्याच्यात उत्क्रांती होत गेली. त्यातून आधुनिक मानव अस्तित्वात आला. आधुनिक काळातील मनुष्य हा विज्ञानाला महत्त्व देणारा होता. आपल्या ज्ञानाच्या जोरावर मानवाने मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शोध लावले, अनेक प्रकारचे तंत्र हस्तगत केले. विविध साधनांची निर्मिती मानव करत असताना त्याला लागलेला चाकाचा शोध व वाफेचे इंजिन हे शोध महत्त्वपूर्ण मानले जातात. कारण या शोधांद्वारे औद्योगिक क्रांती उदयाला आली. हीच औद्योगिक क्रांती खऱ्या अर्थाने आधुनिक युगाची खरी सुरुवात होती.

औद्योगिक क्रांतीला सुरुवात झाल्यानंतर विविध प्रकारचे कारखाने व कंपन्या उभ्या राहिल्या. कच्च्या मालाचे पक्क्या मालात रूपांतर होऊ लागले. अनेक नवनवीन वस्तू व उत्पादने कारखान्यांमधून बाहेर पडू लागली. अगोदर या सर्व वस्तूंचे उत्पादन हाताने केले जाई. त्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मेहनत, श्रम व वेळ खर्च होत असे. परंतु औद्योगिक क्रांतीने वेळ, पैसा, श्रम यांच्यात बचत करून विविध प्रकारच्या

वस्तूंच्या उत्पादनात मोठी वाढ घडवून आणली. हाताने बनवलेल्या वस्तू पेक्षा औद्योगिक वस्तू स्वस्त व टिकाऊ असल्याने त्यांची मागणी वाढल्याने औद्योगिकीकरणाला मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बल मिळाले. नफा मिळविण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वस्तूंचे उत्पादन होत असल्याने स्पर्धा वाढली. स्पर्धा वाढल्याने कच्चा मालाची व नैसर्गिक साधनांचा मोठा वापर केला जाऊ लागला. नैसर्गिक साधने ही निसर्गात मर्यादित असल्याने त्यांचा तुटवडा निर्माण होणे साहजिक होता. पाण्याचा वापर वाढल्याने पाणीटंचाई निर्माण झाली, मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पाण्याचा वापर झाल्याने नद्या कोरड्या पडू लागल्या. लाकूड मिळविण्यासाठी वृक्षतोड मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊ लागली. त्यामुळे जंगलांची संख्या कमी होऊ लागल्याने पर्यावरण संतुलन मोठ्या प्रमाणात बिघडले. त्यातून पर्यावरण प्रदूषणाचा जन्म झाला. दूषित पाणी व वायू हवेत सोडला गेल्याने जलप्रदूषण व वायुप्रदूषण यात वाढ झाली. जंगलांची संख्या कमी झाल्याने भुप्रदूषण वाढले. जमिनीची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर धूप होऊ लागली. त्यातच नैसर्गिक साधने व खजिन संपत्ती मिळविण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर खोदकाम होऊ लागल्याने पर्यावरण संतुलन बिघडले. प्लास्टिक चा मोठा वापर होत असल्याने एक नवीनच संकट जगासमोर निर्माण झाले आहे. माणसाच्या हव्यासापोटी पर्यावरण प्रदूषणाचा प्रश्न मोठ्या प्रमाणात गंभीर बनला आहे.

पर्यावरणाचे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रदूषण होत असल्याने निसर्गाचा समतोल बिघडत गेला. दूषित हवेचे प्रमाण वाढले. कार्बन डायऑक्साइड वायूचे हवेतील प्रमाण वाढून ऑक्सिजन चे प्रमाण घटू लागले. या सर्व गोष्टींचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम वातावरणात होऊन हरित वायूंचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे, त्यामुळे ओझोन वायूचा थर मोठ्या प्रमाणात कमी होत असताना दिसतो. ओझोन वायूचा थर कमी झाल्याने अतिनील किरणे पृथ्वीवर येऊन तापमान वाढत आहे. त्याचे गंभीर परिणाम सजीवसृष्टी वर होताना दिसतात. पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन बिघडले त्यामुळे दिवसेंदिवस पूर, दुष्काळ, सुनामी या नैसर्गिक संकटात भर पडत आहे. भुप्रदूषण, जलप्रदूषण व वायुप्रदूषण यामुळे अनेक प्रकारचे आजार व विविध प्रकारच्या समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. पर्यावरणाचे प्रदूषण असेच वाढत राहिले तर संपूर्ण सजीवसृष्टी धोक्यात येईल याची जाणीव झाल्याने पर्यावरण संरक्षण विषयक जाणीव निर्माण होऊन त्याचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी जागतिक पातळीवर प्रयत्न करण्यात आल्या. त्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या बैठका, परिषदा घेण्यात आल्या. वसुंधरा परिषद, पृथ्वी परिषद, इतर पर्यावरण विषयक करार हे त्यातील महत्वाची पाऊले होते. याचाच परिपाक म्हणून पर्यावरणाचा शाश्वत विकास ही भूमिका पुढे आली. पर्यावरणाचा शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे आर्थिक व औद्योगिक विकास साधत असताना पर्यावरणाला कोणतीही हानी होणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे व त्याचे रक्षण करणे. पर्यावरण शाश्वत विकासात कार्बन उत्सर्जन कमी करणे, जंगलांची संख्या वाढवणे, प्लास्टिक चा वापर कमी करणे, पर्यावरणाला घातक घटकांवर बंदी आणणे व त्यावर नियंत्रण करणे, पर्यावरणाचा शाश्वत विकास करणे या गोष्टींचा समावेश आहेत. यासाठी जागतिक पातळीवर सर्व राष्ट्रांना विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टे ठरवून दिली आहेत.

पर्यावरण संवर्धन कार्यक्रमात येणारे अडथळे : आधुनिक काळात वाढलेली मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील जागतिक स्पर्धा पर्यावरण संवर्धन कार्यक्रमातील मुख्य अडथळा आहे. आर्थिक नफा मिळविण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कच्चा मालाची आवश्यकता असल्याने नैसर्गिक साधनांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर हनन होत आहे, त्यांचे साठे कमी होत चालले आहे. प्रत्येक राष्ट्र संपन्न होण्यासाठी पर्यावरण रक्षणाकडे दुर्लक्ष करून औद्योगिकीकरण धोरणाला महत्त्व देत आहे. मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कंपन्या व कारखाने स्थापन केली जात असून पर्यावरण विषयक नियमांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उल्लंघन केले जात आहे. पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण विषयक धोरण फक्त कागदावर राहत असून त्याची प्रत्यक्ष अमल होताना दिसत नाही. जगातील प्रत्येक राष्ट्र स्वतःचे हीत जपत असून पर्यावरणाकडे दुर्लक्ष करत आहे. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाच्या संवर्धनाचे धोरण मागे पडून पर्यावरणाचा समतोल बिघडत चालला आहे.

संशोधनाचे महत्त्व : प्रस्तुत संशोधनात पर्यावरणाचा शाश्वत विकास धोरण व त्याच्या मार्गातील आव्हाने यांचे अध्ययन करण्यात येणार आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये :

१. पर्यावरण प्रदूषणाची कारणे शोधणे.
२. पर्यावरण प्रदूषणाचे दुष्परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
३. पर्यावरण विषयक शाश्वत विकास कार्यक्रमाचा आढावा घेणे.
४. पर्यावरणविषयक शाश्वत विकास कार्यक्रमात येणाऱ्या अडथळ्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

निष्कर्ष :

१. आधुनिक काळातील वाढते औद्योगिक धोरण पर्यावरण प्रदूषणास प्रामुख्याने जबाबदार असल्याचे दिसते.
२. पर्यावरण प्रदूषणामुळे संपूर्ण सजीव सृष्टीचे अस्तित्व धोक्यात येऊ शकते असे दिसते.
३. पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण करून शाश्वत आर्थिक विकासासाठी शाश्वत विकास कार्यक्रमाची आखणी केल्याचे दिसून येते.
४. संकुचित व नकारात्मक धोरण यामुळे पर्यावरण संवर्धन कार्यक्रमाकडे दुर्लक्ष होते असे दिसते.

शिफारसी :

१. कठोर पर्यावरणविषयक कायदे करून त्यांची कडक अमल बजावणी करण्यात यावी.
२. पर्यावरण संरक्षणविषयक जागतिक पातळीवर स्पष्ट धोरण असावे.
३. पर्यावरण विषयक नियम तोडणाऱ्या राष्ट्र विरोधी कारवाई करण्यासाठी सर्वानुमते तरतूद करण्यात यावी.
४. पर्यावरण संवर्धन करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना व राष्ट्रांना आर्थिक स्वरूपाची मदत देऊन प्रोत्साहन देण्यात यावे.

संदर्भ :

१. Rachel Carson, The Silent Spring.
२. Naomi Klein, This Changes Everything.
३. Alan Waisman, The World Without Us.
४. Tim Flannery, The Weather Makers.
५. Donella Meadows, The Limits of Growth.

शासनाचे अनुदानित आणि विनाअनुदानित शाळेच्या बाबतीत असलेल्या धोरणाने विद्यार्थी, पालक व शिक्षक यांच्यावर होणारे परिणामाचे परिक्षण (1990 - 2010)

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भारताला 15ऑगस्ट 1947 ला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले व 26 जानेवारी 1950 रोजी भारतगणराज्य झाले आणि त्यांचे स्वतःचे संविधान लागू करण्यात आले. संविधानातच प्राथमिक शिक्षण आणि माध्यमिक शिक्षण देण्याची शासनाची जबाबदारी आहे हे नमूद करण्यात आले. तशा तरतूदी संविधानातच करण्यात आल्या. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर असे लक्षात येते की, शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा समावेश जरी समवर्ती पातळीत केला असला तरी केंद्र व राज्य दोघांनाही शिक्षणाबद्दलची आपापली जबाबदारी पार पाडावी लागते. त्याप्रमाणे शिक्षणक्षेत्रात केंद्र सरकारने महत्वाचा वाटा उचलावयाचा आहे.

मानवी साधन-संपत्ती विकास खाते व शिक्षण खाते यांच्या मदतीने केंद्र सरकार आपली जबाबदारी पार पाडते. शिक्षणाचे नियोजन करणे, शैक्षणिक प्रश्नांवर निरनिराळे आयोग नेमणे, त्यांनी केलेल्या सूचना व शिफारशीवर वर तज्ज्ञांच्या व राज्यसरकारांच्या मदतीने चर्चा घडवून आणणे वशिफारशी अंमलात आणण्यासाठी राज्यांना विनंती करणे, शिक्षणाचे व्यवस्थापन करणे, त्यासाठी एनसीईआरटी या संस्थेकडून मार्गदर्शन मिळवून शिक्षणाचे व्यवस्थापन करणे निरनिराळ्या प्रकारची अनुदाने देऊन शिक्षणाच्या प्रसारावर व गुणवत्तेवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे. सर्वांना शिक्षणाची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे. अशा प्रकारे केंद्रसरकार आपली कामे करतात. तर राज्य सरकार 6 ते 14 या वयोगटाच्या मुलांसाठी सक्तीच्या मोफत शिक्षणाची सोय करणे, माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची सर्वच जबाबदारी सांभाळणे, अभ्यासक्रमाची पुनर्रचना करणे, पाठ्यपुस्तके तयार करणे, प्राथमिक शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षणकरणे, शिक्षणाचा किमान दर्जा राखणे, त्यासाठी मूल्यमापन समिती, राज्य शिक्षणसंस्था सारख्या संस्थांचे मार्गदर्शन देणे. स्थानिक शैक्षणिक संस्थांना प्रोत्साहन देणे इत्यादी कामे करतात.

भारतीय शिक्षणातून मानवतावादी व राष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्तीची व्यक्ती निर्माण होणार आहे. यातील नेतृत्वाची बरीचशी मोठी जबाबदारी केंद्र सरकारवर असून राज्य सरकारे केंद्राच्या हातातील बाहुल्येराहणार नाही अशी व्यवस्था केली आहे. राज्यांनाही अधिकार आहेत व ते त्या त्या क्षेत्रात नेतृत्व करू शकणार आहेत. 1. शिक्षणविषयक धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्याकडून खाजगी शाळांना मान्यता देण्याचे धोरण राबविण्यात आले. 1991 पासून सुरु झालेल्या खाजगीकरणाने असंख्य अशा खाजगी शाळांच्या स्थापनेला उधाण आले आहे. म्हणजेच आता विनाअनुदानित शाळांचीही संख्या अगणित अशी वाढत आहे. या खाजगी शाळांना दिलेली मान्यता ही अनेकदा वादग्रस्त ठरली व न्यायालयात या शाळांच्या स्थापनेला परवानगी देण्याच्या पद्धती विरुद्ध खटले दाखल केले, परंतु तरीही खाजगी शाळा निघत आहेत. या असंख्य खाजगी शाळांमुळे अनुदानित शाळांना विद्यार्थी मिळणे कठीण होत आहे. मात्र इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या खाजगी शाळांमध्ये मोठ्या संख्येत विद्यार्थी जाऊ लागले तर जिल्हापरिषदा, महानगरपालिकांच्या नियंत्रणाखालील असंख्य शाळा आता अपुऱ्या विद्यार्थी संख्येमुळे बंद होत आहेत.

अभ्यासक्रम, परीक्षा पद्धती यात ही वारंवार बदल होतांना दिसतात. दहावीच्या परीक्षेत नापास विद्यार्थ्यांना पुढील वर्गात प्रवेश देण्याचा निर्णय हा याच प्रकारचा होता. या दृष्टीने शासनाच्या नियमानुसार शासकीय व खाजगी शाळांना एकाच प्रकारचे नियम लागू करण्यात आले असे असूनही या खाजगी शाळात शिक्षकांना पुरेसे वेतन मिळत नाही व सेवाशर्ती ही लागू होतांना दिसत नाही. या कारणास्तव खाजगी शाळा त्या नियमांची अंमलबजावणी करतांना बरेचदा दिसत नाही. त्यामुळे सरकारी व खाजगी शाळा यांच्यात सुसंगती आहे की विसंगती हे बघून वेळप्रसंगी खाजगी शाळांवर कारवाई करणारी प्रभावी यंत्रणा उभारली असे दिसत नाही. अनुदानित शाळांना शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर वर्गाच्या पगाराव्यतिरिक्त अन्य कोणतीही आर्थिक मदत मिळत नाही. शिक्षकांच्या नियुक्तीची पद्धतही बदलली आहे. पहिले तीन वर्ष शिक्षणसेवक व नंतर पूर्ण वेळ शिक्षक म्हणून नियुक्ती होते. शिक्षकांना योग्य प्रशिक्षण मिळत नाही. कधी पहिलीपासून इंग्रजी राबविण्याचे धोरण असो की वारंवार परीक्षा घेण्याचे धोरण असो ते सतत बदलतांना दिसते. मधल्या काही काळात सैनिकी शिक्षण आवश्यक केले होते. तसेच अनेक स्पर्धात्मक परीक्षा सुरु करण्याची योजना केली होती, परंतु त्या योजना वादग्रस्त ठरल्या. अशा प्रकारचे अनेक प्रयोग शासनाने केले परंतु त्यातून काही शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत आमूलाग्र परिवर्तन झाल्याचे आढळून येत नाही. आता विनाअनुदानित शाळांना परवानगी दिल्याने शासकीय शाळा बंद पडल्या तरी सरकारला चालेल अशी परिस्थिती आहे. खाजगी शाळा आपल्या मनाप्रमाणे निर्णय घेतात, प्रवेश शुल्क दरवर्षी वाढवितात तरीही खाजगी शाळेत विद्यार्थी संख्या वाढत आहे. कारण खाजगी शाळांची जाहिरात आणि त्यांनी सुरु केलेल्या अभ्यासाव्यतिरिक्त इतर आकर्षित सेवा जसे व्यक्तिमत्व विकास वर्ग, चित्रकला वर्ग, खेळाचे वर्ग इत्यादी. पालकांना हे सर्व आकर्षित करतात व मुख्य म्हणजे इंग्रजी भाषा. या शाळेतून इंग्रजी माध्यमातून शिकविण्यात येते ते पालकांना भावते, म्हणून खाजगी शाळेत विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या वाढत आहे. शालेय शिक्षणातून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा सर्वांगीण विकास व्हावा. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शिक्षण रोजगाराभिमुख असावे अशी ही अपेक्षा शिक्षणव्यवस्थेकडून होती. परंतु

प्रत्यक्षात ही उद्दिष्ट्ये साध्य झालेली दिसत नाही. शासनाची ही बदलती धोरणे शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी व पालकांमध्ये संभ्रम निर्माण करतात. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या बदलत्या शैक्षणिक भूमिकेचाच चिकित्सक अभ्यास करणे हे या विषयाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये आहे.

गृहीतके

1. महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे विनाअनुदानित शाळांना मान्यता देण्याचे धोरण चुकीचे आहे.
2. शालेय शिक्षणाचे खाजगीकरण हे अनिष्ट आहे.
3. शिक्षक आणि शिक्षकेतर वर्गाकृतीचे शासनाचे धोरण अन्यायकारक आहे.
4. मराठी माध्यमाच्या जिल्हापरिषदेच्या शाळा बंद पडण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे तर इंग्रजीमाध्यमाच्या खाजगी शाळा वाहून राहिलेल्या आहेत.
5. महाराष्ट्र शासनाची शिक्षणासाठीची आर्थिक तरतूद अत्यंत अपुरी आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत शोधप्रबंधासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर करून संशोधन पद्धतीतील प्रथम वदुय्यम खोताचा वापर केला आहे. प्रथम खोताच्या आधारे महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे 1990 ते 2010 या कालावधीतील अध्यादेश, परिपत्रके यांची माहिती संदर्भ पुस्तके वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख व संगणकातील वेबसाईटवरील माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे व दुय्यम खोतातून प्रत्यक्ष माहिती संकलित करण्यासाठी प्रश्नावलीच्या माध्यमातून दहा जिल्हापरिषदेच्या शाळा, दहा महानगरपालिकेच्या शाळा व दहा खाजगी शाळांना भेटी देऊन तिथल्या मुख्याध्यापकांच्या प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखती घेतलेल्या आहेत. तसेच शिक्षक व त्यांच्या संघटनेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांच्या मुलाखती घेतल्या. पुढे अनुदानित शाळेच्या संकल्पनेविषयी आपण समजून घेणार आहोत. अनुदानित शाळा म्हणजे ज्या शाळेला एकतर शासनाकडून किंवा एखाद्या स्थानिक प्राधिकारयाकडून अनुदान मिळते अशी शाळा होय. खाजगीशाळांचाही समावेश अनुदानित शाळेत होतो. कारण त्यांना शासनाकडून किंवा अन्य व्यवस्थाकडून अनुदान मिळत असते. परंतु विनाअनुदानित शाळा म्हणजे ज्या शाळेला शासनाकडून अनुदान मिळत नाही. ती शाळा एखाद्या राजकीय नेत्याकडून किंवा अन्य व्यवस्थापनातून चालविली जाते.

8 नोव्हेंबर 2000 च्या शासन निर्णयान्वये अनुदानाचे सुधारित सूत्र व निकष निर्धारित करण्यात आले आहेत. त्या अनुदान सूत्रानुसार मान्यताप्राप्त व निकषपात्र खाजगी प्राथमिक शाळांना पहिली चार वर्षे कोणतेही अनुदान राहणार नाही. पाचव्या वर्षी वेतन व वेतनेतर खर्चाच्या 20 टक्के, सहाव्या वर्षी 40 टक्के, सातव्या वर्षी 60 टक्के, आठव्या वर्षी 80 टक्के व नवव्या दहाव्या वर्षी 100 टक्के अनुदान निधीच्या उपलब्धतेनुसार अनुज्ञेय राहिल. वरील निष्कर्षाच्या आधारे सन 2002-03 व 2003-04 या शैक्षणिक वर्षात एकूण 146 प्राथमिक शाळा अनुदानासाठी पात्र ठरल्या आहेत. त्यात मुंबई, पुणे, नाशिक, नंदुरवार, जळगाव, चाळिसगाव, औरंगाबाद, बुलढाणा, परभणी, सातारा, सोलापूर, भंडारा, नागपूर इत्यादी शहरांमध्ये असलेल्या अनुदानित शाळांची यादी दिलेली आहे. तसेच 146 प्राथमिक शाळांना शालेय पोषण आहार व सर्व शिक्षण मोहिमे अंतर्गत मोफत पाठ्यापुस्तके लाभासाठी पात्र समजण्यात येईल, परंतु या सर्व प्राथमिक शाळांना निधी उपलब्ध झाल्यानंतरच अनुदान देण्यात येईल. मागच्या वर्षीच्या अनुदानाची थकबाकी देण्यात येणार नाही असे या निर्णयात सांगितले आहे. 2

अनुदानित शाळांना मान्यता देताना शाळेची गरज, आवश्यक विद्यार्थी संख्या, निश्चित जागा, अनुदान देण्याची सोय हे सर्व पाहून घेतल्यानंतरच मान्यता देण्यात येते अशी पद्धती आहे. यातूनच अनुदानित शाळा स्थापन होत गेल्या. अशा शाळांना शासनाकडून वेतनेतर अनुदान देण्यात येते म्हणजे जर शाळेचा खर्च शाळेकडून केल्या जातो तर शिक्षक व कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन शासनाकडून देण्यात येते. तर मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाच्या तरतुदीने विद्यार्थ्यांना लागणाऱ्या काही गोष्टी शासनाकडून पुरविल्या जातात ज्यासाठी आपण एक उदाहरण पाहणार आहोत.

नागपूर येथील जयताळा या भागात महापालिकेच्या शाळेत ज्योती ट्रेडर्स सायंकाळी शाळा सुटल्यावर तांदळाचा पुरवठा करते. शाळेला पुरवठा केलेल्या तांदळाच्या कट्ट्यावर 50 किलोची पावती लागलेली आहे. मात्र शिक्षक, पालक व लोकप्रतिनिधींच्या उपस्थितीत वजन केले असता त्यात 40 किलोही तांदूळ नसल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. प्रत्येक कट्ट्यात 10 ते 17 किलो तांदूळ कमी भरले. जिल्ह्यातील शाळांची संख्या व पुरवठ्याचा आकडा विचारात घेता चौकशी केल्यास तांदूळ पुरवठ्यात लाखोंचा भ्रष्टाचार समोर येईल. 3 यावरून असे म्हणता येईल की, शासनाकडून विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अनेक योजना राबविल्या जातात, परंतु प्रशासनातील काही अधिकाऱ्यांच्या किंवा नियंत्रकांच्या गलथानपणामुळे असे प्रकार घडून येतात.

पुढे विनाअनुदानित शाळेच्या माहितीचे परीक्षण दिलेले आहे. सर्वसाधारणपणे ज्या शाळेला शासनाकडून किंवा एखाद्या स्थानिक प्राधिकरणाकडून अनुदान मिळत नाही अशी शाळा विनाअनुदानित असते आणि कायम विनाअनुदानित शाळा म्हणजे ज्या संस्था कायम विनाअनुदान तत्वावर शाळा चालविण्यास तयार असतील व भविष्यात शासनाकडे कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या अनुदानाची मागणी करणार नाहीत अशा संस्थेनी सुरु केलेल्या शाळांना कायम विनाअनुदानित शाळा म्हटल्या जाते. तसा फलक शाळेच्या इमारतीवर लावावा लागतो. तसे पाहता शासनाने 2000 पासून कायम विनाअनुदानधोरण स्वीकारले आहे. 4

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत 86 वी दुरुस्ती करण्यात आली व त्यानुसार प्रत्येक 6 ते 14वयोगटातील बालकांचा शिक्षणाचा अधिकार मुलभूत हक्कात समाविष्ट करण्यात आला. घटनेने बहाल केलेला हा बालकांचा शिक्षणावरील मुलभूत हक्क संरक्षित ठेवण्यासाठी केंद्र शासनातर्फे शिक्षणाचा हक्क या विषयावर कायदा संमत करण्यात आला. 24 नोव्हेंबर 2009 रोजी झालेल्या मंत्रिमंडळ बैठकीत राज्यात खाजगी संस्थेतर्फे चालविण्यात येणाऱ्या सर्व प्रकारच्या शाळांना कायम विनाअनुदान तत्वावर परवानगी देण्याचा निर्णय झाला. तसेच 29 एप्रिल 2008 च्या परिपत्रकाने राज्यातील कायम विनाअनुदानित तत्वावर शाळा सुरु करण्यासाठी खाजगी शैक्षणिक संस्थांकडून प्रस्ताव मागविण्यात आले होते. त्यातील मराठी माध्यमांच्या शाळांचे प्रस्ताव बऱ्याच कालावधीमध्ये मान्य झालेले नाहीत. ते सर्व प्रस्ताव रद्दबादल करण्यात आले. तसेच अन्य माध्यमाच्या प्रस्तावासाठी मंत्रीमंडळ उपसमितीवर निर्णय घेण्याची जबाबदारी टाकण्यात आली.5

महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व इंग्रजी शाळा मोठ्या प्रमाणाने डोनेशन घेवून विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रवेश देतात. मराठी शाळेमध्ये गरीब आणि मध्यमवर्गीयांची मुले प्रवेश घेतात. तर दुसरीकडे इंग्रजी शाळेत श्रीमंतांची मुले प्रवेश घेतात. त्यामुळे इंग्रजी शाळा अनुदानाची मागणी करीत नाही. मराठी शाळा मागणी करतात. त्यामुळे शासनाने मराठी शाळांचे प्रस्ताव मंजूर करणे बंद केले. मराठी शाळांना परवानगी थांबविणे हे शासनाचे धोरण योग्य नाही. 50 ते 75 टक्क्यावर अनुदान प्राप्त होताच दीर्घकाल विनामोबदला काम करणारे शिक्षक व त्यांना सेवेत कायम ध्येयहीन शिक्षणसम्राट हे नाशाळांना अद्यावत शिक्षण सामुग्री पुरवतात ना गुणवत्ता वाढ तरीही दर्जेदार शिक्षण देण्यासाठी पाठपुरावा करतात. खरे तर कायदा मुलांच्या शिक्षण हक्काची पूर्तता व्हावी यासाठी तयार झालेला आहे पण महाराष्ट्र शासनास मात्र मराठी शाळांमधून मुलांनी शिकणे मान्य नसावे. कारण त्यामुळेच 2003-04 पासून मराठी शाळांना परवानगी नाकारण्याचे धोरण राज्य शासनाने अवलंबिले आहे. त्यासाठी सरकारने दिलेले कारण म्हणजे शासनाकडे प्राथमिक देण्यासाठी पुरेसा पैसा नाही. याचे कारण म्हणजे आर्थिक तरतुदीची कमतरता. शिक्षण आरोग्य व रोजगार ही मानव विकासाची त्रिसूत्री असतांना शिक्षणावरील खर्च ही गुंतवणूक असल्याची भावना आजतरी महाराष्ट्र सरकारकडे नाही. गेल्या काही वर्षातील आकडेवारीवरून हे सहज स्पष्ट होते. 1998-99 साली राज्याच्या एकूण अर्थसंकल्पात 20.57 टक्के रकम शालेय शिक्षण विभागास देण्यात आली होती. ती कमी होत होत 2003-04 साठी 11.82 टक्क्यावर आली. तर 2010-11 साली 1.155 कोटी रुपयांची तरतूद करण्यात आली. अशाप्रकारे शिक्षणावरील खर्च वाढण्याऐवजी कमी होत आहे. त्यामुळे परवानगी मिळविण्यावर त्याचा परिणाम होतो. तर दुसरे कारण म्हणजे लोकांनाच मराठी शाळा नको आहेत. त्यांची स्वखर्चाने इंग्रजी शाळांमधून शिक्षण घेण्याची तयारी आहे. परंतु जर मुलांना मोफत शिक्षण मिळावे हा हक्क आहे तर शासनाने हे कारण पुढे करू नये. मराठी शाळांची गुणवत्ता वाढवावी. लोकांची व काळाची गरज लक्षात घेवून तेथील इंग्रजी भाषेच्या शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता कशी वाढेल याकडे शासनाने लक्ष द्यावे. पण सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत महाराष्ट्र शासनाद्वारे इंग्रजी शाळांचे प्रस्ताव मागविले जात आहेत व एक महिन्याच्या आत प्रस्ताव हातावेगळे करण्यासाठी 28 मे 2010च्या परिपत्रकात पद्धती दर्शविली आहे ते पाहता शासनाचा हेतू काय असेल हे जाणवणे कठीण होणार नाही. अनेक मराठी शाळा स्वबळावर शासकीय अनुदानाशिवाय निष्ठेने व आग्रहपूर्वकमातृभाषेतूनच शिक्षणाचे काम करीत आहे. अनेक शाळा वंचितांसाठी काम करणाऱ्या आहेत. त्यांचे प्रस्तावच न स्वीकारून अथवा त्यावर कोणतीच प्रक्रिया न करून शासन नेमके कोणाचे हीत साधत आहे हे समजणे सोपे आहे.

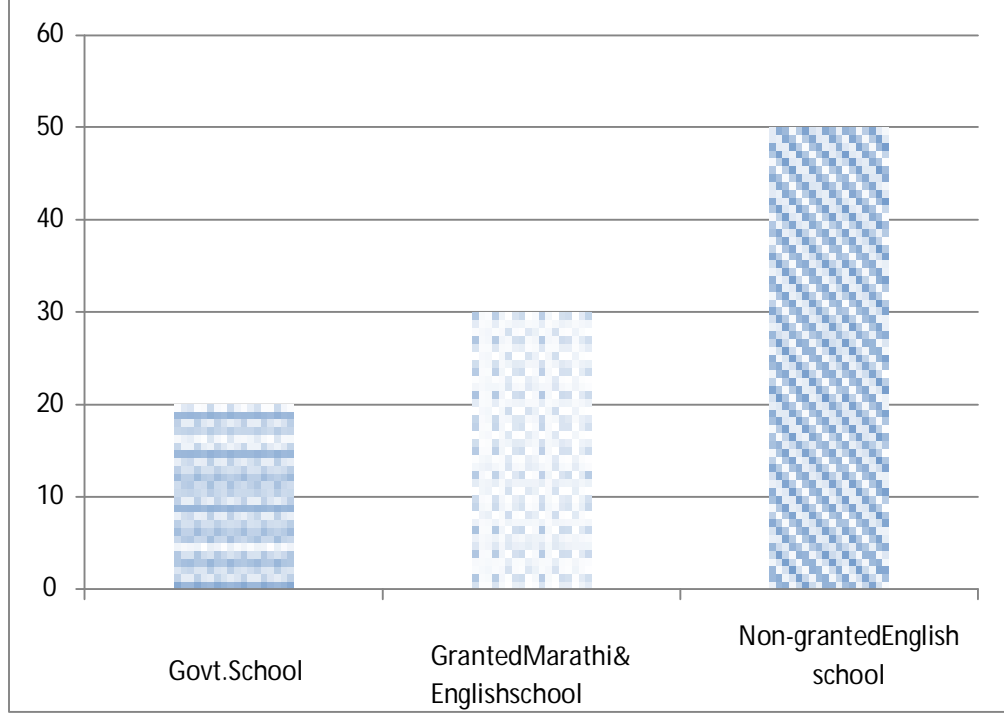
इंग्रजी एक भाषा म्हणून आपण मुलांवर ती लादतो तेव्हा शिक्षण बोजड, रसहीन, ताण निर्माण करणारे होते. आजच्या विचाराने इंग्रजी शाळा उभ्या आहे. त्यात बाजार व्यवस्थेच्या मूल्यांना प्रधानता मिळालेली आहे. सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक श्रेष्ठत्व देणारी जी भाषा म्हणून आपण इंग्रजी भाषेकडे पाहतो. यातून स्वभाषेला आणि इंग्रजी न बोलता येणाऱ्या मराठी व अन्य भाषिकांकडे बघण्याची, त्यांच्याशी दुय्यमत्वाने वागण्याची मानसिकता निर्माण होते. ही मानसिकता स्वस्थ समाजाच्या घडणीला मारक ठरते. इंग्रजीकडे बघण्याच्या या वृत्तीमुळे इंग्रजी शाळांचा बाजारुपणावाढवायला मध्यमवर्ग व श्रीमंतवर्ग हातभार लावीत आहे हे लक्षात येते.6 अशाप्रकारे भाषाचा परिणाममागसांवर कशाप्रकारे होतो हे आपण वरील माहितीतून पाहिले आहे.

पुढे आपण शासकीय अध्यादेश 18 नोव्हेंबर 2009 मधील अवाजवी फी च्या संदर्भातील माहिती पाहणार आहोत. त्याचप्रमाणे खाजगी शाळांना फीच्या संदर्भात शासकीय अध्यादेशातून काही निर्देश देण्यात आले आहेत. शासनाने विनाअनुदानावर शाळांना मान्यता दिली परंतु संस्थेला शाळाचालविण्यासाठी अनुदानाची तर आवश्यकता आहे म्हणून त्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांकडून येणारी फी हे त्यांचे मते महत्वपूर्ण साधन आहे. टीएमए पे फाउंडेशनच्या न्याय निर्णयात फीच्या संदर्भात नमूद केले की, खाजगी शाळा व्यवस्थापनांना त्यांच्या विनाअनुदान संस्थांमधील विद्यार्थ्यांची फी निश्चित करण्याचे अधिकार आहेत. प्रशासन, विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रवेश, आकारावयाची फी याबाबत विनाअनुदानित शाळांच्या व्यवस्थापनाला जास्तीत जास्त स्वायत्तता असावी असा अभिनिर्णय दिलेला आहे. चांगल्या सोयी, सुविधा, चांगले शिक्षक उपलब्ध करून देणे या स्वरूपात विद्यार्थ्यांना सुविधा उपलब्ध करण्यास निधीची आवश्यकता आहे. म्हणून खाजगी विनाअनुदानित शाळांना त्यांची फी निश्चित करण्याबाबत संपूर्ण स्वायत्तता असावी तसेच त्यांना वाजवी शिल्लक ठेवण्यास अनुमती आहे. तथापि विद्यार्थ्यांकडून कॅपिटेशन फी

आकारण्यास किंवा नफेखोरी करण्यास परवानगी नाही आणि 3 वर्षांपर्यंत फीवाढविता येणार नाही. म्हणून शाळेनी तशी फी निश्चित करावी.

परंतु प्रत्यक्षात खाजगी शाळा आपल्या मनाने नियमांचे पालन करून फी ठरवितात व दरवर्षी ती वाढवितात. त्यामुळे सरकारी व खाजगी शाळांना समान नियम लागू असतांना ही नियमांची प्रतिपूर्ती सारख्या प्रमाणात होत नाही यावर शासनाकडून पाहणी करून योग्य ती कार्यवाही व्हावी. वरील एकूण माहितीतून अनुदानित व विनाअनुदानित शाळांच्या एकूणव्यवस्थापनातील वर्गीकरणातून खाली एक आलेख दिलेला आहे.

बदलत्या सामाजिक परिस्थितीतून निर्माण होणाऱ्या शाळांचे प्रकार खालील प्रमाणे आहेत.



शाळांचे प्रकार

वरील आलेखात दाखविल्याप्रमाणे सद्यकालीन स्थितीत मराठी शाळांची स्थिती दयनीय होत आहे. तर इंग्रजी शाळा माध्यमाच्या विनाअनुदानितही शाळा जोरात सुरु आहे. त्यातून एक संशोधनकर्ती म्हणून मी आपले मत सांगेल की, संशोधनातून माहिती करवून घेतले त्याप्रमाणे 'विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास' हे शिक्षणाचे मूळ उद्दिष्ट परीक्षा पद्धतीतून क्वचितच यशस्वी होते. सर्वसाधारणता 20 संख्या असलेल्या वर्गांमध्ये एक-दोन विद्यार्थी उत्तम आकडेमोड अथवा स्मरणशक्तीच्या जोरावर परीक्षेत गुण मिळवित असतील तर त्यांना आपल्याकडे हुशार मानले जाते आणि इतर विद्यार्थी सर्वसाधारण म्हणून विभागले जातात. त्यामुळे तर सरकारी शाळांत असलेल्या पद्धती, रिक्त होत असलेल्या जागा व आपसी राजकारणाचा फटका सरकारी शाळांना बसला आहे. मुलांच्या गुणवत्तेच्या वर्गीकरणातून व योग्य नियोजन अभावामुळेही हळूहळू विद्यार्थी कमी होऊ लागले. पालक खाजगी शाळेकडे आकर्षित झाले. आता तर ज्यांच्याकडे पैसे नाही असेच विद्यार्थी सरकारी शाळेत जाऊ लागतात.

आपल्या पाल्यांना दहावी, बारावी परीक्षेत अधिकाधिक गुण मिळावे यासाठी त्यांना शिकवणी वर्ग व अतिरिक्त क्लासेस लावण्यावर पालकांचा भर वाढला आहे. याचाच फायदा खाजगी शाळा उचलत आहे. याच काळात सीबीएसई बोर्डाच्या निकालात यशस्वी झालेल्या मुलांना देशभरातील कोणत्याही बोर्डात सहजतेने प्रवेश मिळतो असे भासविण्यात शाळा यशस्वी झाल्या.

राज्यातील बोर्डपेक्षा, सीबीएसई, आयसीएसई, आयजीएसई व आयबी बोर्डात विज्ञाननिष्ठ शिक्षण दिले जाते असे सांगण्यात आल्याने खाजगी शाळा वाढत गेल्या. त्याचप्रमाणे केंद्रीय बोर्डाला वेगळी प्रतिष्ठा देण्यात आली, त्यामागचे कारण म्हणजे केंद्र शासनाच्या कर्मचार्यांना देशभर भ्रमंती करावी लागते म्हणून मुलांना एकाच पद्धतीचे शिक्षण मिळावे यासाठी सीबीएसई बोर्ड तयार करण्यात आले होते. मात्र काही काळानंतर सीबीएसई मध्ये मुलांना शिक्षण देणे हे प्रतिष्ठेचे समजले

जाऊलागले.त्यामुळे या शाळा वाढल्या. राज्य बोर्डाची परीक्षा कठीण असल्याने व सीबीएसई बोर्डात दिल्या जाणाऱ्या भरमसाठी गुणांचा देखील यात समावेश झाला. तंत्रशिक्षणासाठी सीबीएसई, आसीएसई, आयबी यासारख्या बोर्डातून मुलांना शिकविण्याकडे कल वाढत गेला. उलट राज्य बोर्ड हे केवळ गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी असल्याचा भ्रम निर्माण ठरण्यात आला.8

त्यामुळे नागपूर जिल्ह्यात सीबीएसई आणि आयसीएसई बोर्डांच्या शाळेचे प्रवेश हाऊसफुल्लझाले असतांना जिल्हा परिषदेच्या माध्यमिक आणि खाजगी शाळांना दरवर्षी पाचवीच्या प्रवेशासाठी कसरत करावी लागत आहे. राज्य सरकारच्या नवीन फॉर्म्युलानुसार तुकडी तुटण्याचे संकट माध्यमिकशाळांना नसले तरी या शाळातील पटसंख्या मात्र कमी होत आहे. पटसंख्या कमी असल्याने 2003 मध्ये नागपूर जिल्ह्यात काही एक-दोन शिक्षक अतिरिक्त ठरले होते. नागपूर शहर आणि एकूण जिल्ह्यात 837 माध्यमिक शाळा आहेत. शासनाच्या नवीन धोरणाने एका तुकडीत 25 विद्यार्थी असल्याने शिक्षकही चिंतामुक्त झाले आहेत. मात्र काही मराठी माध्यमांच्या शिक्षकांना 25 विद्यार्थी मिळविण्यासाठी कसरत करावी लागत आहे. तर दुसरीकडे शहरातील प्रमुख शाळात केजी पासून 10 हजाराच्या वर शिक्षण शुल्क आकारण्यात येऊनही पालक तेथे गर्दी करीत आहे. इतकेच काय तर या शाळांमध्ये प्रवेश मिळविण्यासाठी पालक राजकीय पुढाऱ्यांची मदत घेत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. तर काही शाळेचे अर्ज मिळविण्यासाठी पहाटेपासून पालकांना शाळेपुढे रांगा लावाव्या लागत आहे. मुलांची आकलन क्षमता गृहीत धरत प्रवेश देण्यात येत असल्याने पीजीपेक्षा केजीत प्रवेश मिळविणे विद्यार्थी आणि पालकांसाठी कठीण झाले आहे. याविषयी 2010 मध्ये मुलाखतीत काही प्रमुख शाळांच्या प्राचार्यांच्या मुलाखतीत मॉडर्न स्कूलच्या प्राचार्या नीरू कपाई म्हणाल्या, त्यांच्याशाळेत केजी आणि नर्सरीमध्ये प्रवेशासाठी जानेवारी पासूनच नोंदणीला सुरुवात होते?9

अशाप्रकारे आपण वरील एकूण पाहिलेल्या माहितीतून म्हणता येते की, शासकीय धोरणातून शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी व पालक यांच्यावर कशाप्रकारचे परिणाम होतात. शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बदलत्या अभ्यास ह्याचा आढावा घेऊन त्यांना वेळोवेळी शिकविणे, त्यांच्या शालेय शिक्षणावर लक्ष ठेवणे, नियमांचे पालन करणे आणि पालकांना वेळोवेळी तशा विद्यार्थ्यांसंबंधित सूचना देणे यातून शिक्षकांना मोठी जबाबदारी पार पाडावी लागते. तर आपण पाहिल्याप्रमाणे विद्यार्थ्यांना बदलत्या शासकीयनिर्णयानुसार स्वतःचा निर्णय घेणे जसे शैक्षणिक स्पर्धेत केंद्रीय बोर्डाशी तुलना करतांना राज्य बोर्डावर अन्याय होतो यासाठी शासनाने पर्सेटाईल, 90: 10 ची पद्धत, बेस्ट ऑफ फाईव्ह, एटीकेटी या प्रकारात बदलते निर्णय घेतले. बेस्ट ऑफ फाईव्हच्या बाबतीत तर पहिले लागू केले मग रद्द केले नंतर पुन्हा लागू केले. त्यामुळे कुठे ना कुठे विरोध, असंतोष निर्माण झाला. परंतु परिस्थितीनुसार निर्णय घेण्यात आले. त्यातून मुलांना निर्णय घेणे कठीण होते. पुढे पालकांवरील परिणाम पाहिले तर फी वाढीमुळे, प्रवेशाची पद्धत, चांगल्या शाळा निकडीची चढाओढ यात पालकांचीच परीक्षा होते. तसेच पालक शाळेतील विविध संघटनेचे सदस्य होतात त्यामुळे त्यांची जबाबदारी वाढलेली आहे. त्यांना तसे सक्रीय राहावे लागते.

अशारितीने शासकीय धोरणाने शिक्षक विद्यार्थी व पालक यांच्यावर समान प्रमाणात परिणाम होतो पण शिक्षकांवर जास्त जबाबदारी असते. शासनाने निर्माण झालेल्या परिस्थितीचा आढावा घेऊन मराठी माध्यमांच्या शाळांकडे आवश्यक तेवढे लक्ष द्यावे तर विनाअनुदानित शाळांकडेही विशेष लक्ष देवून त्यांना फीच्या बाबतीत नियंत्रित आणि कायद्याच्या बाबतीत अनुशासित करण्याच्या सूचनाही

शासनाकडून देण्यात आल्या पाहिजे. यातून शाळेच्या पडलेल्या वरील प्रकारात एकसुत्रिपणा राहिल.

तळटीपा

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हवामानातील बदलाचा शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा. उध्दव शिवाजी गंभीरे

भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख, छत्रपती शिवाजी महाविद्यालय, कळंब, ता. कळंब जि. उस्मानाबाद

सारांश -

भारत हा कृषीप्रदान देश असून भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. भारतीय शेतीला भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा म्हणतात. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात नियोजनाच्या माध्यमातून औद्योगिक विकासासाठी आज देखिल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कृषीवर टिकुण आहे. देशात 65 ते 70% टक्के पेक्षा अधिक लोक शेती व्यवसायात गुंतलेले आहेत. सर्वात मोठे व्यवसायिक क्षेत्र भारतीय शेतीकडे पहिले जाते. हवामान बदलाचा आधुनिक काळात मानवी कार्यामुळे पर्यावरणातील अनेक घटकांचे अमर्याद शोषण झाले, लोकसंख्या वाढ, नागरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण, प्रदुषण, रासायनिक बी-बीयाणे, वृक्षतोड, प्रजन्यात झोलेली घट, इत्यादी कारणामुळे जागतिक तापमान वाढ झाली, यालाच ग्लोबल वार्मिंग असे ही म्हणतात. तपमान वाढीमुळे निसर्गचक्रात बिघाड होत आहे. हवामान बदल ही नैसर्गिक क्रिया असली तरी मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे वातावरणात बदल होऊन जागतीक तपमानात वाढ होत आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात हवामानातील बदलाचा शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम, कारणे व उपाय या बद्दल विवेचन मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा -

हवामानातील बदलाचा अभ्यास करणे व शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम उपाय

प्रस्तावना - Introduction

भारताच्या भौगोलिक दृष्टीकोणातून विचार केला तर भारतात शेतीला अनुकूल असे हवामान प्रजन्यमान यात ही विभीन्न प्रदेशानुसार भिन्नता आढळून येते. भारतात अनेक क्षेत्र प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्षरित्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत. भारत देश हा कृषी प्रधान देश असल्यामुळे कृषी भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था मुख्य आधार आहे. भारतीय शेतीला भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेचा कणा म्हणतात. देशातील 65 ते 70 टक्के पेक्षा अधिक लोक शेती व्यवसायात गुंतलेले आहेत. भारताचा मुख्य व्यवसाय म्हणून शेती क्षेत्राकडे विचार केला जातो. ती शेती पूर्णतः मौसमी हवामानाच्या पर्जन्यावर अवलंबून आहे. अनियमित, अनिश्चित, अधी जास्त तर कधी अपुरा अशा प्रजन्य यावर भारतीय शेतीचा व्हावा तितका विकास झाला नाही. याचे कारण म्हणजे हवामानातील बदल होय. कारण हवामान बदलाच्या कारणामुळे भारतीय शेतीचा व्हावा तितका विकास झाला नाही, याचे महत्वाचे कारण हवामान बदल होय, हवामान बदलाच्या कारणामुळे भारतीय शेतीचा विकास होण्यास अडसर बनल्याचे दिसून येते. हवामान बदलाबरोबर वनस्पती प्राणी मानवी व्यवसायात व जीवनमानात बदल होताना दिसतो हवामानात सातत्याने बदल होत असल्यामुळे प्रजन्यात घट वातावरण बदल्यामुळे तपमान वाढ हवा व हवामानात सातत्याने बदल होतो. पाण्याची कमतरता निर्माण होते शेतीवर परिणाम होऊन शेती उत्पादन घटते. अन्न धान्याचे तुटवडा निर्माण होतो. शेती विकासासाठी शाश्वतता टिकून ठेवण्यास अडथळा निर्माण होतो. हे स्पष्ट झाले आहे. वनस्पती प्राणी मानवाची उपासमार होऊन परिस्थिती निर्माण होते राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात घट होऊन विकासाला खिळ बसली आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये - Objectives

- 1) हवामान बदलाच्या कारणांचा शोध घेणे.
- 2) हवामानातील बदलाचा शेतीवर होणारा परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) कृषी विकासातील काही महत्त्वपूर्ण उपाय सुचविणे.
- 4) हवामान बदलामुळे होणारे सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिणाम अभ्यासणे

अभ्यास पध्दती -

सदर शोधनिबंधाच्या अभ्यासा करिता मिळविण्यात आलेली माहिती हि दुय्यम स्रोतावर आधारित आहे. शासकिय अहवाल, विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, शासकीय कार्यालये, मासिके इ. आधार घेऊन माहितीचे संकलन करून विश्लेषण केले आहे.

गृहितके -

- 1) हवामान बदलाचा शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम झालेला आहे.
- 2) जलचक्राचे संतुलन बिघडले आहे.
- 3) वनस्पती व प्राणी जीवनावर विपरीत परिणाम झालेले आहेत.
- 4) कृषी विषयक समस्या उदभवलेल्या आहेत.
- 5) जागतिक स्तरावर जे हवामान बदलाचे परिणाम होत आहे तेच भारतीय शेतीवरही होत आहेत.

विषय विवेचन - Discussion

प्रामुख्याने वाढती लोकसंख्या व त्यांच्या वाढत्या गरजा आणि राष्ट्रविकास या संदर्भाने औद्योगिकरण, दळणवळण, वाहतुक, व संदेशवहन आदि मुळे नैसर्गिक संसाधनाचा वापर केला गेल्यामुळे नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणाला आवश्यक आसणाऱ्या हवा, पाणी, जमीन, तापमान, व वनस्पती, प्राणी इ. घटकामध्ये असुतुलन निर्माण झाल्यामुळे हवामानात बदल होत आहे. याची कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतात.

1) हवामानातील बदलाचा शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम -

भारत हा कृषी प्रदान देश असून भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. भारतातील शेती व्यवसाय भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानला जातो देशाच्या एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन (GDP) शेतीचा वाटा 23% च्या दरम्यान आहे. देशात सुमारे 65% लोक उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणून शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत. विकसनशील देशांचा आर्थिक विकास प्रामुख्याने कृषी विकासावर अवलंबून असतो. भारत हा आकाराने मोठा भू रचनेत विविधता असलेला देश असून हवामानात प्रचंड भिन्नता दिसून येते. शेती व्यवसाय हा उपजिवीकेचे व सर्वांना रोजगार पुरविणारे तसेच राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात सर्वात जास्त कृषी क्षेत्राचा वाटा तसेच निर्यातीतील वाढ यामुळे भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. भारतीय शेती प्रामुख्याने मान्सून पर्जन्यावर अवलंबून आहे. वातावरणातील बदलामुळे पावसाचे प्रमाण व तीव्रता यामध्ये बदल होत आहे. अवकाळी पावसात वाढ झाल्यामुळे शेती पिकांचे, फळबाग जिरायती पीके, नगदी पिके यांचे आतोनात नुकसान होत आहे.

वाढते प्रदुषण अन्य कारणांनी हवामान बदलाचे मोठे संकट उभे राहिले आहे. बदलत्या वातावरणामुळे पिकांचे रोग व किड्यांचा प्रादुर्भाव वाढत आहे. मृदेतील असमतोल सुध्दा वाढत आहे. आद्रतेवर परिणाम होत आहे. तापमान वाढीमुळे पर्जन्यात अतियमितता व अतिवृष्टी व कोरडा दुष्काळ यामुळे शेती पिकांचे मोठे नुकसान होते. उन्हाळा ऋतुच्या काळावधीत वाढ होऊन हिवाळा ऋतुचा कालावधी तापमान वाढीमुळे कमी होईल, परिणाम गहू, हरबरा, ज्वारी इत्यादी पिकांच्य उत्पादनात घट होईल.

महाराष्ट्रात गेल्या पाच वर्षातील मान्सुनेचे आगमन व परतीचा कालावधी तसेच पावयाचा पडणाऱ्या खंडाची संख्या व कालावधी लक्षात घेतल्यास खरीप व रब्बी हे दोन्ही हंगाम अडचणीत आले आहेत. सध्या पिक पध्दतीवर मोठा परिणाम झाल्याचे स्पष्ट दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व पिकांचे उत्पादकता घसरत आहे. शेती उत्पादन अस्थिरता आली आहे. 2011 व 2014 मध्ये ऑक्टोबर नोव्हेंबर महिन्यात राज्यात अवेळा व अवकाळी पाऊस झाला. कोकणात भात पिकावर विपरीत परिणाम झाला. द्राक्ष भाजी पाला पिकांचे नुकसान झाले. डाळींब पिकास मोठ्या रोगाचा प्रादुर्भाव डाळींब बांगाचे प्रचंड नुकसान झाले.

बदलत्या हवामानात तग धरणाऱ्या आणि अधिक उत्पादन देण्याऱ्या निर्मितीवर भर द्यायला हवा. विविध किडे व रोगांचा प्रादुर्भावाला बळी न पडणाऱ्या विविध पिकांच्या नव्या जाती विकसीत केल्या पाहिजेत त्या दृष्टीने देशातील कृषी विद्यापीठांमध्ये संशोधन सुरू असले तरी वेग कमी आहे.

मानवाचा मुलभूत व्यवसायामध्ये शेतीला अजन्य साधारण महत्व आहे. मानवाचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय शेती असून आपल्या हव्यासापोटी नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणात हास्तक्षेप करून परिस्थितीकीय असतुलन निर्माण केले आहे. परिणाम शेतीवर मानवी कारणांमुळे हवामानात व परिस्थितीकीय संतुलनात बदल झाला. शेतीवर परिणाम करणाऱ्या विविध घटकांपैकी हवामान एक महावपुर्ण घटक मानला जातो. हवामानातील एका जरी घटकात बदल झाला तरी विपरीत परिणाम शेतीवर होतो.

1) तापमान -

शेतीमध्ये घेतले जाणाऱ्या पिकांच्या निकोप वाढीसाठी तापमानाची कमीत कमी आणि जास्तीत जास्त मर्यादा ठरलेली असते. विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या तापमानात विशिष्ट प्रकारची पिके येतात. उदा उष्ण व दमट हवामानात तांदुळ या पिकाची वाढ व उत्पादन मुबलक प्रमाणात येते. तर थंड व कोरड्या हवामानाच्या प्रदेशात गहू या पिकाची वाढ व उत्पादन चांगल्या प्रकारे निघते. सामुद्रिक हवामानाच्या भूमध्ये सागरीय हवामानात फळ वर्गीय पिकांचे उत्पादन चांगले प्रकारे येते. जागतीक तापमान वाढीमुळे तापमानाच मर्यादित फरक पडल्यामुळे पिकांचे उत्पादनात परिणाम होतो.

2) पर्जन्य

हवामान बदलामुळे जागतिक व प्रादेशिक पर्जन्य वितरणात व प्रमाणात खुप मोठा बदल झाला आहे. पिकांच्य निको वाढीसाठी जशी तापमानाची गरज असते तशीच पाण्याची सुध्दा गरज असते. पाणी पुरवठा पर्जन्याच्या स्वरूपात होत असते. याशिवाय दव, धुके, दहिवर, गारा, हिम, या माध्यमातून होतो, यालाच वृष्टीचे प्रकार म्हणता येतात. हवामान बदलामुळे ऋतुचक्र बदलते त्यामुळे नको त्या वेळी वृष्टीमध्ये बदल होतो व त्याचा परिणाम शेती पिकावर होतो.

3) सुर्यप्रकाश

पिकांच्या पानात अन्न तयार करण्यासाठी जी प्रक्रिया चालते त्यासाठी स्वच्छ सुर्यप्रकाशाची आवश्यकता असते प्रक्रियेस प्रकाशसंश्लेषण असे म्हणतात. वेगवेगळ्या पिकांच्या वाढीसाठी वेगवेगळ्या कालावधीत सुर्यप्रकाश आवश्यक असतो. कापूस, सुर्यफुल, मका, ऊस, गहू, ज्वारी, हरबरा, तूर, इ. पिकांना 10 तास सुर्यप्रकाश कालू शकतो. हवामान बदलामुळे काही भागात मर्यादापेक्षा कमी तर काही भागात मर्यादापेक्षा जास्त सुर्यप्रकाश मिळतो यामुळे शेतीवर परिणाम होतो.

4) वारे

हवामान बदलामुळे तपमान वाढ झाली. हवेचा दाब कमी व जास्त दाबामुळे आवर्त व प्रत्यावर्ताची निर्मिती होते. अर्थात वादळे निर्माण होतात. यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात पिकांचे नुकसान होते.

5) अन्नपुरवठ्यावर ताण

हवामान बदलाचा शेतीवर परिणाम झाल्यामुळे पिकांचे उत्पादन घडून अन्नधान्य टंचाई निर्माण झाल्यामुळे वाढत्या लोकसंख्या व उत्पादन याच्या परिणामात विषमता निर्माण होऊन अनेक अर्थिक व साकाजिक समस्या निर्माण होतात.

6) कृषी संस्थेवर परिणाम

ज्या परिसंस्थेची निर्माती मानवाद्वारा केली जाते. अशा परिसंस्थाना मानवी परिसंस्था म्हणतात. कृषी परिसंस्थेत अन्नसाखळी उर्जा आयोजन या पध्दतीने कार्यन्वीत मानव ठरवत असतो. परिसंस्थेतील प्रत्येक जीवाला अन्न व उर्जा पुरविली जाते. परिसंस्था कायम टिकविल्या जातात. हवामान बदलामुळे कृषी परिसंस्थेतील घटकाला योग्य अन्न व उर्जा पुरविली जात नाही. म्हणून कृषी परिसंस्था संपुष्टात येणाऱ्या मार्गावर आहे.

निष्कर्ष व उपाय योजना -

हवामान बदलाचा शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम लक्षात घेता खालील उपाय योजनेची अमलबजावणी करणे आत्यावश्यक आहे.

- 1) शाश्वत विकासाचा अंगीकार करून औद्योगिक विकासासाठी ध्येय धोरण आखली पाहिजेत.
- 2) पृथ्वीच्या वातावरण बदलाची कारणे समजून त्या कमी करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक राष्ट्राने पुढे येण्याची गरज आहे.
- 3) जंगल तोडीचे प्रमाण कमी करून दृक्षसंवर्धनासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजे. कठोर अमलबजावणी केली पाहिजे.
- 4) चांगल्या शेती योजना आखून शेतकऱ्यापर्यंत पोहचवणे
- 5) वाढत्या लोकसंस्थेची वाढती अन्नाची गरज कमी करण्यासाठी लोकसंख्या वाढीस दर कमी करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- 6) जैवतंत्रज्ञानाचा व माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा व माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून बदलत्या परिस्थिती नुसार विविध पीकांचे उत्पादन घेतले पाहिजे.
- 7) वातावरणीय बदलामुळे अर्थात तपमान वाढीमुळे हवा व हवामानात सातत्याने बदल होत आहे. कृषी क्षेत्रावर परिणाम होऊन उत्पादनात घट होते.
- 8) शेतकऱ्यांनी वातावरण बदलाला तग धरणाऱ्या बियानाची निवड करणे
- 9) जैविक शेतीचा विकास करावा
- 10) विविध प्रकारचे प्रदुषण अटोक्यात आणावे.

निष्कर्ष - Conclusions

- 1) हवामान बदलामुळे देशाची अन्न सुरक्षा धोक्यात येणाची शक्यता आहे.
- 2) हवामान बदलाचा आघात सर्व परिसंस्था व मानवाच्या आरोग्यास होण्याची शक्यता आहे.
- 3) हवामान बदलाचा कृषी उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेवर होणारा परिणाम थांबणे गरजेचे आहे.
- 4) नैसर्गिक आपत्तीत वाढ झाली
- 5) जागतिक रोगराईचे प्रमाण वाढले.
- 6) कृषी उत्पादनात घट झाली.
- 7) हवामान बदलामुळे जगाच्या सरासरी तपमानात वाढ झाली.

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