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# **Demographic Dynamics of the Scheduled Tribe Population in India: A Comprehensive Analysis**

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## **Abstract:**

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in India represents one of the most marginalized and socio-economically disadvantaged groups. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the demographic dynamics of the ST population based on the Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011. The study examines the distribution, growth trends, urbanization, sex ratio, and regional disparities across various states and union territories. The findings reveal significant demographic variations and trends, underscoring the need for targeted policy interventions to promote inclusive development among these communities.

**Keywords:** Scheduled Tribes (ST), Demographic Dynamics, Urbanization, Sex Ratio, Regional Disparities.

## **Introduction:**

Scheduled Tribes (STs) are among the most marginalized communities in India, historically subjected to social and economic exclusion. As per the Census of 2011, STs constitute 8.6% of India's total population, making them a significant demographic group. Understanding the demographic dynamics of the ST population is crucial for designing effective policies aimed at improving their socio-economic conditions. This paper analyzes the demographic trends of the ST population, focusing on distribution, growth rates, urbanization, sex ratios, and regional disparities.

Birdsall and Sabot (1996) argue that in developing countries, public education funding should be shifted from lower to higher education levels. They highlight that the social return on investments in higher education components, such as research and postgraduate training in science and technology, can be significant. In some cases, these returns may surpass those of primary and secondary education. To maximize social returns, it is crucial to effectively implement affirmative policies, especially in diverse and resource-rich countries like India. Additionally, educational diversity is influenced by geographical variations, ranging from highly populated areas to remote regions with limited infrastructure and exposure.

The analysis of NSS data by Hasan and Mehta (2006) shows a significant disparity in college representation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Despite having 15 percent and 7.5 percent reservations, respectively, Scheduled Castes and Tribes account for only 10.2 percent and 3.9 percent of the college-enrolled population. This highlights the underrepresentation of these groups in higher education. Salmi and Bassett (2014) argue that for a society committed to promoting equity, it is crucial that the tertiary education sector be accessible to students from a wide range of underrepresented and traditionally excluded groups. They stress that tertiary education offers significant economic and

social benefits, including improved health outcomes, higher earning potential, and greater life satisfaction. Furthermore, higher education contributes to societal advantages such as lower unemployment rates, increased tax revenues, enhanced civic and volunteer engagement, and reduced reliance on social services.

The National Education Policy (2020) emphasizes the importance of immersing learners in India's rich diversity. In developing countries such as India, it is essential to determine key sectors for significant investment, particularly within the broad field of education. Among all educational levels, fostering diversity and ensuring high-quality education is especially critical, with a particular focus on higher education.

## **Objectives**

- 1. To Analyze the Distribution and Growth Trends of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population in India:** Examine the state-wise distribution of the ST population and assess the decadal growth trends between the 2001 and 2011 Census periods, highlighting regional variations.
- 2. To Investigate the Urbanization Patterns Among the ST Population:** Explore the extent of urbanization within the ST population, identify key states showing significant urban growth, and analyze the socio-economic factors driving these urban migration trends.
- 3. To Examine the Sex Ratio Dynamics Among the Scheduled Tribes:** Assess the changes in the sex ratio of the ST population, with particular attention to differences between rural and urban areas, and discuss the socio-cultural implications of these findings.
- 4. To Identify Regional Disparities in the Demographic Distribution of Scheduled Tribes:** Analyze the uneven distribution of ST populations across different states and regions, focusing on states with high concentrations of

STs as well as those with minimal ST representation.

- 5. To Provide Policy Recommendations for Addressing the Socio-Economic Challenges Faced by ST Communities:** Based on the demographic analysis, propose targeted policy interventions to promote inclusive development for ST communities, particularly in urban areas and regions with significant ST populations.

**Data Sources and Methodology:**

The primary data source for this research is the Census of India 2011, which provides detailed information on the demographic characteristics of the ST population. The analysis employs descriptive statistics to examine the state-wise distribution,

growth patterns, urbanization trends, and sex ratios. Comparative analysis of the 2001 Census data helps understand the changes over the decade. The study uses tables, bar diagrams, and maps for visual representation of the data.

**Results and Discussion:**

**State-wise Distribution and Decadal Growth:**

The total ST population in India in 2011 was 104,281,034, reflecting a 23.7% increase from 2001. The growth rates varied significantly across states, with Himachal Pradesh experiencing the highest growth at 60.3%, primarily driven by urbanization. In contrast, Nagaland saw a decline of -3.6%, indicating demographic challenges such as out-migration or declining birth rates.

**Table-1**  
**State-wise Scheduled Tribe Population and Decadal Change (2001-2011)**

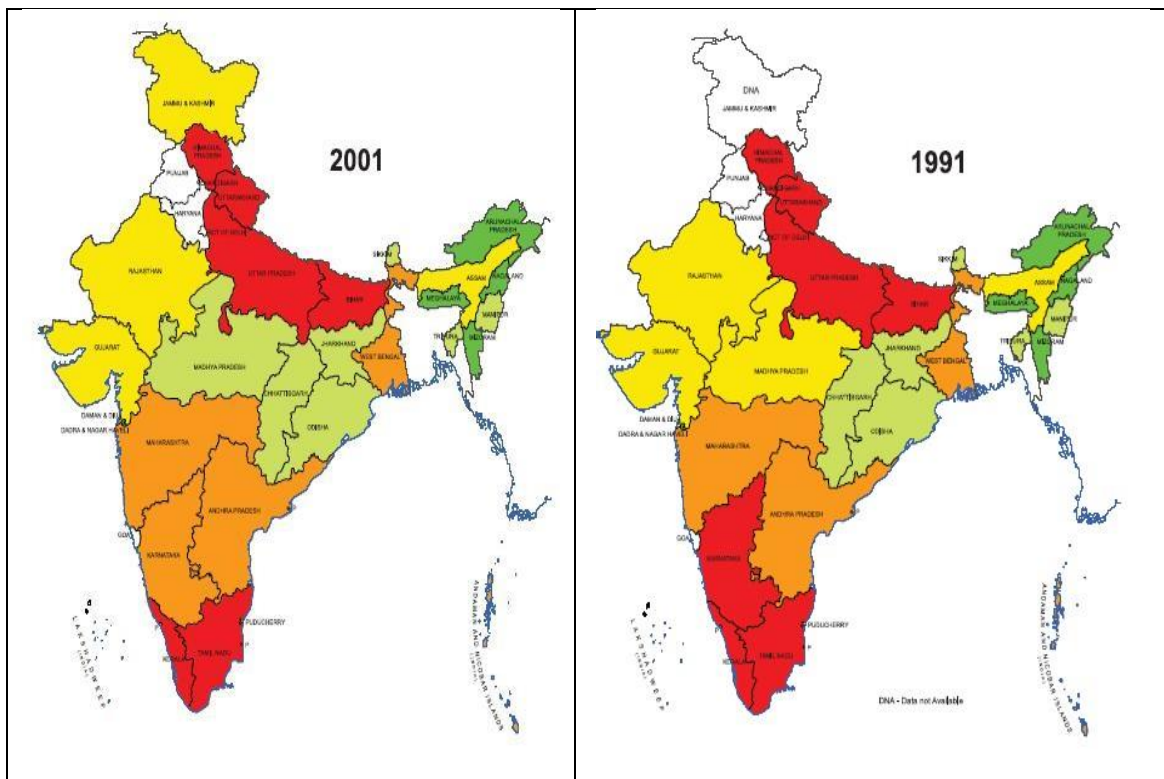
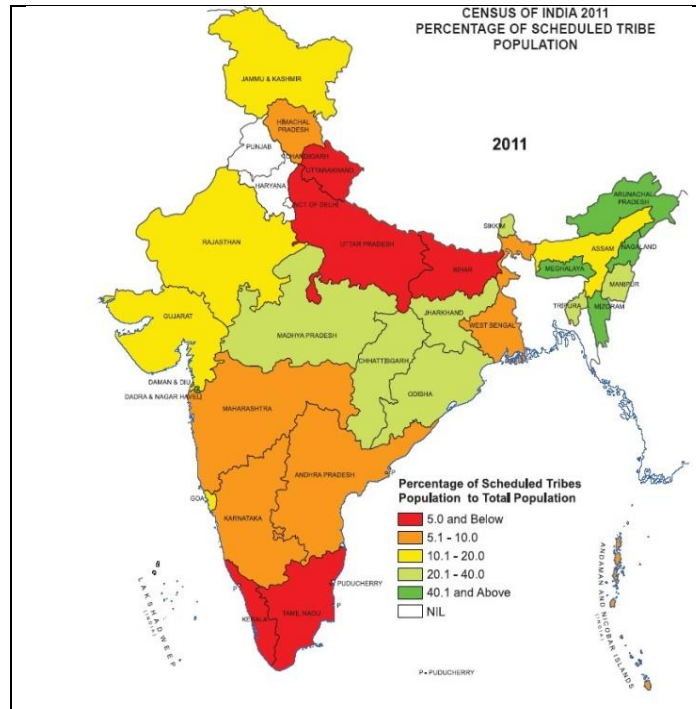
State wise Scheduled Tribe population and decadal change by residence : 2011 (TOTAL)							
State/UT Code	India/State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribe population 2011			Decadal change 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>104,281,034</b>	<b>93,819,162</b>	<b>10,461,872</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1,493,299	1,406,833	86,466	35	33.4	67.9
2	Himachal Pradesh	392,126	374,392	17,734	60.3	57.9	135.6
3	Punjab	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
4	Chandigarh #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
5	Uttarakhand	291,903	264,819	27,084	14	10.2	70.1
6	Haryana	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
7	NCT of Delhi #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
8	Rajasthan	9,238,534	8,693,123	545,411	30.2	29.4	43.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	1,134,273	1,031,076	103,197	950.6	976	750.4
10	Bihar	1,336,573	1,270,851	65,722	76.2	77.1	61.7
11	Sikkim	206,360	167,146	39,214	85.2	64	313
12	Arunachal Pradesh	951,821	789,846	161,975	35	30.3	63.8
13	Nagaland	1,710,973	1,306,838	404,135	-3.6	-15.4	75.7
14	Manipur	902,740	791,126	111,614	21.8	12.1	216.8
15	Mizoram	1,036,115	507,467	528,648	23.4	17.8	29.4
16	Tripura	1,166,813	1,117,566	49,247	17.5	15.5	93.7
17	Meghalaya	2,555,861	2,136,891	418,970	28.3	27	35.1
18	Assam	3,884,371	3,665,405	218,966	17.4	16.2	42.2
19	West Bengal	5,296,953	4,855,115	441,838	20.2	17.4	63.4
20	Jharkhand	8,645,042	7,868,150	776,892	22	21	32.3
21	Odisha	9,590,756	8,994,967	595,789	17.7	16.8	33.4
22	Chhattisgarh	7,822,902	7,231,082	591,820	18.2	15.4	68.2
23	Madhya Pradesh	15,316,784	14,276,874	1,039,910	25.2	24.7	32.1
24	Gujarat	8,917,174	8,021,848	895,326	19.2	16.8	45.7
25	Daman & Diu #	15,363	7,617	7,746	9.8	-31.9	175.8
26	D & N Haveli #	178,564	150,944	27,620	30.1	18.5	181.4
27	Maharashtra	10,510,213	9,006,077	1,504,136	22.5	20.3	37.9
28	Andhra Pradesh	5,918,073	5,232,129	685,944	17.8	12.6	81.9
29	Karnataka	4,248,987	3,429,791	819,196	22.7	16.9	54.7
30	Goa	149,275	87,639	61,636	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep #	61,120	13,463	47,657	6.6	-58.2	89.8
32	Kerala	484,839	433,092	51,747	33.1	23.7	265.2
33	Tamil Nadu	794,697	660,280	134,417	22	19.8	34.2
34	Puducherry #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	28,530	26,715	1,815	-3.2	-6.1	79.2

Source: Office of RGI & Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

The table shows that while the ST population overall has grown, states like Himachal Pradesh have seen substantial urban migration, contributing to a significant rise in the urban ST

population. The negative growth in Nagaland suggests possible socio-economic issues that may need further investigation.

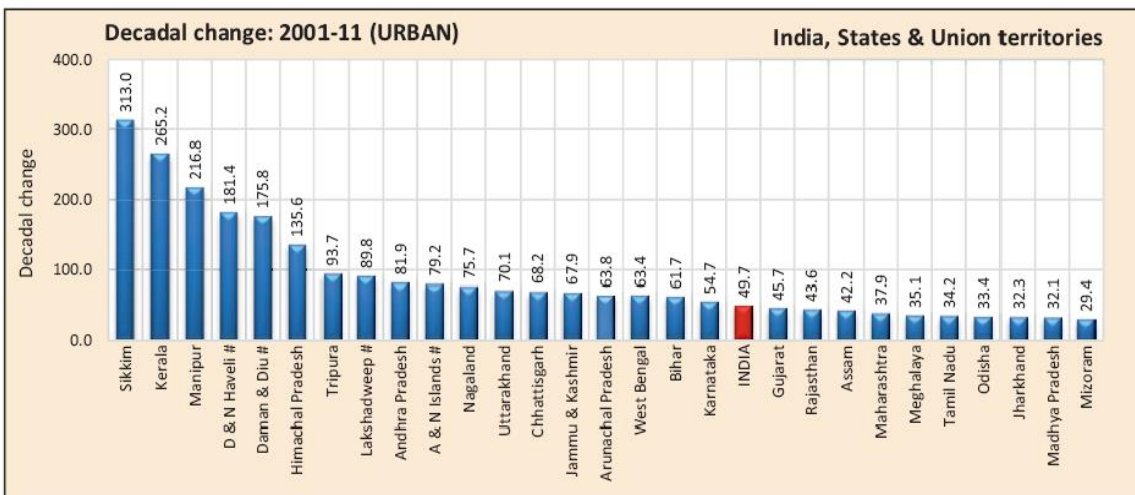
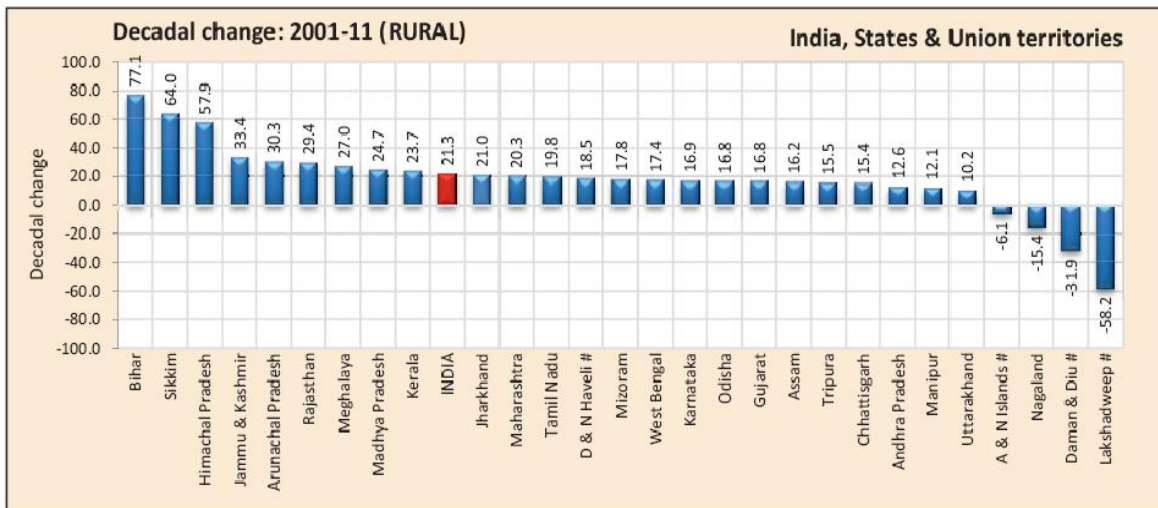
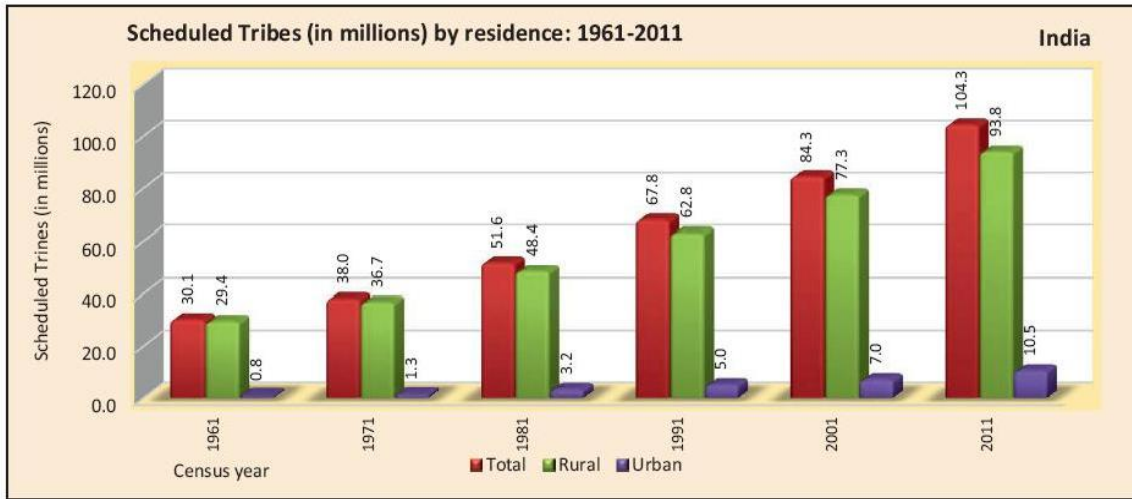
MAP – 1



Source: Survey of India, further layers prepared by GIS

Fig.-1

Scheduled Tribe population and decadal change by residence : PERSONS



Uttar Pradesh and Goa have been excluded due to abnormal variation; Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have been excluded as there is no Scheduled Tribe population in these States/Union Territories.

**Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes**

The sex ratio among the ST population improved from 978 females per 1,000 males in 2001 to 990 in 2011. The rural sex ratio was slightly

higher at 991, compared to 980 in urban areas, indicating persistent gender imbalances in urban settings.



**Table-2**  
**State-wise Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes (2001-2011)**

State wise Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes by residence : 2001 – 2011							
State/UTCode	India/State/UnionTerritory	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>980</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	910	916	799	924	927	872
02	Himachal Pradesh	996	1,002	809	999	1,003	923
03	Punjab	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
04	Chandigarh #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
05	Uttarakhand	950	956	867	963	966	938
06	Haryana	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
07	NCT of Delhi #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
08	Rajasthan	944	950	851	948	951	893
09	Uttar Pradesh	934	945	850	952	959	884
10	Bihar	929	934	839	958	960	934
11	Sikkim	957	950	1,024	960	942	1,042
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,003	1,000	1,020	1,032	1,022	1,083
13	Nagaland	943	942	946	976	964	1,014
14	Manipur	980	977	1,040	1,002	995	1,051
15	Mizoram	984	959	1,012	1,007	967	1,047
16	Tripura	970	971	921	983	982	1,017
17	Meghalaya	1,000	987	1,072	1,013	996	1,104
18	Assam	972	974	929	985	984	996
19	West Bengal	982	984	950	999	1,000	991
20	Jharkhand	987	989	965	1,003	1,003	1,007
21	Odisha	1,003	1,006	948	1,029	1,031	991
22	Chhattisgarh	1,013	1,017	941	1,020	1,021	999
23	Madhya Pradesh	975	979	912	984	986	956
24	Gujarat	974	978	926	981	984	952
25	Daman & Diu #	947	952	928	977	982	972
26	D & N Haveli #	1,028	1,032	973	1,010	1,011	1,002
27	Maharashtra	973	979	931	977	984	942
28	Andhra Pradesh	972	974	941	993	996	968
29	Karnataka	972	975	960	990	990	993
30	Goa	893	827	928	1,046	1,026	1,076
31	Lakshadweep #	1,003	1,001	1,006	1,003	994	1,006
32	Kerala	1,021	1,020	1,053	1,035	1,031	1,070
33	Tamil Nadu	980	977	997	981	982	980
34	Puducherry #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	948	954	796	937	931	1,030

Source: Office of RGI & Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

The higher sex ratio in states like Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, especially in urban areas, is a positive sign. However, the overall lower sex ratio

**Urbanization Trends:**

The urban ST population grew from 2.4% of the total population in 2001 to 2.8% in 2011, indicating a gradual shift towards urbanization.

in urban areas across India highlights the need for gender-focused policies in urban settings.

States like Sikkim and Nagaland showed significant urbanization, with more than 20% of their ST populations residing in urban areas by 2011

**Table- 3**  
**Urbanization of Scheduled Tribes (2001-2011)**

State wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population : 2001-2011							
State/UTCode	India/State/UnionTerritory	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes2001			Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	13.8	2	11.9	15.4	2.5
02	Himachal Pradesh	4	4.3	1.3	5.7	6.1	2.6
03	Punjab	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
04	Chandigarh #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
05	Uttarakhand	3	3.8	0.7	2.9	3.8	0.9
06	Haryana	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
07	NCT of Delhi #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
08	Rajasthan	12.6	15.5	2.9	13.5	16.9	3.2
09	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0	0.6	0.7	0.2
10	Bihar	0.9	1	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.6
11	Sikkim	20.6	21.2	15.9	33.8	36.6	25.5
12	Arunachal Pradesh	64.2	69.7	43.4	68.8	74.1	51
13	Nagaland	89.1	93.7	67.1	86.5	92.8	70.8
14	Manipur	34.2	44.4	6.1	35.1	45.6	13.4
15	Mizoram	94.5	96.3	92.6	94.4	96.6	92.5
16	Tripura	31.1	36.5	4.7	31.8	41.2	5.1
17	Meghalaya	85.9	90.2	68.3	86.1	90.1	70.4
18	Assam	12.4	13.6	4.5	12.4	13.7	5
19	West Bengal	5.5	7.2	1.2	5.8	7.8	1.5
20	Jharkhand	26.3	31	9.8	26.2	31.4	9.8
21	Odisha	22.1	24.6	8.1	22.8	25.7	8.5
22	Chhattisgarh	31.8	37.6	8.4	30.6	36.9	10
23	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	25.8	4.9	21.1	27.2	5.2
24	Gujarat	14.8	21.6	3.2	14.8	23.1	3.5
25	Daman & Diu #	8.8	11.1	4.9	6.3	12.6	4.2
26	D & N Haveli #	62.2	74.9	19.4	52	82.4	17.2
27	Maharashtra	8.9	13.4	2.7	9.4	14.6	3
28	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	8.4	1.8	7	9.3	2.4
29	Karnataka	6.6	8.4	2.9	7	9.2	3.5
30	Goa	0	0	0.1	10.2	15.9	6.8
31	Lakshadweep #	94.5	95.6	93.1	94.8	95.2	94.7
32	Kerala	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.5	2.5	0.3
33	Tamil Nadu	1	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.4
34	Puducherry #	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	A & N Islands #	8.3	11.9	0.9	7.5	11.3	1.3

Source: Office of RGI & Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

The significant increase in urban ST populations in states like Nagaland and Mizoram reflects ongoing migration trends, likely driven by better **Regional Disparities:**

The ST population is unevenly distributed across India. States like Arunachal Pradesh (68.8%), Nagaland (86.5%), and Mizoram (94.4%) have the

employment opportunities and living conditions in urban areas.

highest proportions of STs relative to their total populations. Conversely, states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have minimal ST populations.

**Table-4**  
**Regional Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in India (2011)**

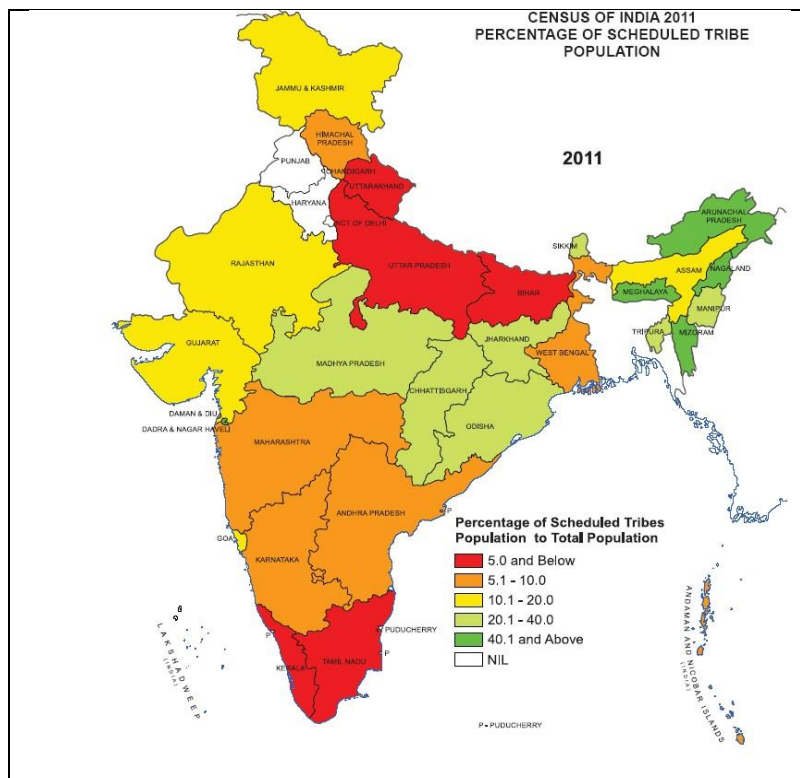
State/UT	ST Population (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	68.8
Nagaland	86.5
Mizoram	94.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.6
Bihar	1.3
West Bengal	5.8

Source: Office of RGI & Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

The data shows a significant concentration of ST populations in the northeastern states, which

presents unique challenges and opportunities for regional development initiatives.

**Map-2**  
**Regional Distribution of Scheduled Tribes (2011)**



Source: Survey of India, further layers prepared by GIS

**Conclusions:**

The analysis of the 2011 Census data reveals crucial insights into the demographic dynamics of the Scheduled Tribe population in India. The increasing urbanization and improved sex ratios in certain states indicate positive trends, but significant regional disparities and gender imbalances persist, especially in urban areas. These findings suggest that while progress has been made, there is still a need for targeted policy interventions

to address the specific needs of ST communities across different regions.

**Policy Recommendations:**

Based on the findings, the following policy recommendations are proposed:

- **Targeted Urban Development Programs:** Implement urban planning initiatives that cater specifically to the needs of the migrating ST population, ensuring access to housing, education, and employment opportunities.

- **Gender Equality Initiatives:** Strengthen gender-focused programs, particularly in urban areas, to address the lower sex ratios, with a focus on promoting education and healthcare for women.
- **Regional Development Strategies:** Develop region-specific policies that address the unique demographic and socio-economic challenges faced by ST populations, particularly in the northeastern states.

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## Study of Impact of Irrigation on Soil Quality of Jam River Basin, Nashik and Ahmednagar District (M.S.), India

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### Abstract:

The current study was conducted in May 2022 to determine the impact of irrigation on soil quality of the Jam River basin, Nashik and Ahmednagar district. The geo-referenced surface soil (0-22.5 cm) samples (60) were collected from study area by using Differential Global Positioning System (D-GPS). The pH of soil of study area varied from 6.9 to 9.5. 90 % soil samples are normal in range, 6.66% having pH basic and 3.33 % soil samples are highly basic in nature. while EC of the soils varied from 0.12 to 9.78 dS m<sup>-1</sup> and 83.33 % values were normal. In the current field of study concerning soil quality, salinization, waterlogging and boron toxicity are a few of the significant effects of irrigation that have been observed. The observations demonstrate that the salinization of soil is the result of the cumulative interactions of several components rather than the action of a single component alone. The semi-arid climate, over-irrigation, chemical fertilizer use, flood irrigation and monoculture cropping patterns like sugarcane are some of the research area's most likely sources of salinization. The irrigated area's experienced water logging and boron toxicity.

**Keywords:** Jam River basin, Irrigation, Salinization, Waterlogging

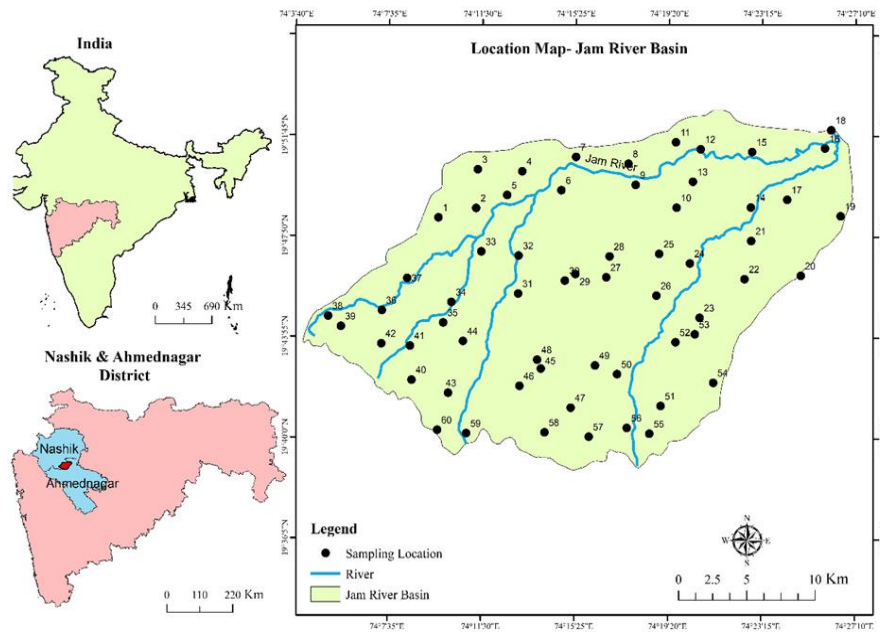
### Introduction:

Irrigation is among the most important agricultural technique that humans have created. However, the natural hydrology of the watershed is negatively altered by the processes of irrigating, storing, diverting, irrigating and draining water. These modifications have an impact on the ecosystem (Subba Rao, 2000). Nonetheless, irrigation affects the ecosystem in both positive and bad ways. Abbott (1997) claims that benefits of irrigation include more agricultural transfer flexibility to higher-demand locations. Irrigation is used in the Jam River basin because of the unique landform layout that presents prohibitive slopes. Canal water is available to the Jam River basin's lower and upper stages. The command area of the Bhojapur Dam includes the upper side. One of the largest surface water delivery projects in the Jam basin is the Nandur Madhameshwar Right Canal. In the upstream and middle region, a typical semi-arid ecosystem has developed as a result of the area's low rainfall levels. However, in addition to changing the region's economy overall and contributing to its general expansion, irrigation has also had an effect on the agricultural ecosystem. Because to poor management of the area's water and land resources, particularly in the downstream section of the research area, the ecosystem has started to deteriorate. The majority of the study's field observations indicated that, in addition to waterlogging problems, there were widespread problems with soil and water salinization. The use of low-quality irrigation water and excessive

fertilizer use are the primary causes of the degradation in the quality of soils and the agricultural crops grown on those soils (Wilcox, 1948; Ayers, 1977; Wolter and Kandiah, 1997). In addition to causing nitrate pollution, the adoption of high yielding cultivars, intensive cropping and heavy chemical fertilizer application lower soil micronutrient levels below the typical threshold at which crop output cannot be sustained. (Dhage, 2000; Nalawade, 2013; Kanwar, 2004). Increased nitrate concentrations in groundwater are thought to be caused by the leaching of organic and inorganic fertilizers from agricultural land through precipitation, according to writers like Pawar and Shaikh (1995) and Kolaja *et al.* (1986).

### Study Area:

Jam River is a tributary of the Godavari River, which it meets near Kopargaon tehsil in Ahmednagar district. A total of 636.67 square kilometers makes up the basin. It travels 52.2 kilometers from the eastern part of Sinner Tehsil to the southwest part of Kopargaon Tehsil. The study region is situated between 19<sup>o</sup>44'27" to 19<sup>o</sup>52'18" N latitudes and 74<sup>o</sup>6'28" to 74<sup>o</sup>25'56" E longitudes in the Deccan Plateau, an eastern extension of the Kalsubai range (Fig.1). With average annual rainfall (Sinnar: 568.6 mm, Sangamner: 510.57 mm and Kopargaon: 483.9 mm) from south-west monsoonal winds, blowing from June to September. This river benefits many communities in Sinnar, Kopargaon and Sangamner tehsil for irrigation and drinking needs. The current study examines the impact of irrigation on soil status of the Jam River basin.



**Fig.1** Study area map with soil sampling sites

**Materials and Methods:**

The Jam River basin was covered by sixty sampling sites that were chosen using the grid approach. From each chosen site, georeferenced surface (0–22.5 cm) soil samples from various soil types were gathered. A wooden peg was used to assist in the collection of soil samples. The samples went through 2.0 and 0.5-mm sieves after being air dried and pulverized using a wooden mortar and pestle. The sieved soil samples were labelled appropriately and put in plastic bags for additional examination. A number of parameters were looked at during the soil analysis.

The pH was measured by in 1:2.5 soil water suspension using glass electrode pH meter and EC ( $\text{dS}^{-1}\text{m}$ ) was measured in the supernatant solution of 1:2.5 soil water suspension using conductivity meter

(Jackson, 1973). Calcium carbonate was measured by rapid titration method. Organic carbon by wet oxidation method (Nelson and Sommers, 1982; APHA,2005). Available Nitrogen was estimated by alkaline  $\text{KMNO}_4$  method. Available phosphorus was extracted by Olsens ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$  extraction) method. Available Potassium was estimated by AAS (Neutral Ammonium extract method). AAS was used to estimate Ca and Mg. Using a spectrophotometer, sulphur was calculated. The analog soil fertility maps at a 1:50000 scale was georeferenced and digitalized using Arc GIS software.

**Results and Discussion:**

The soil was chemically analysed for a number of parameters, including pH, EC, OC,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , Ca, Mg, Na, K, N, P, Cl, S and  $\text{HCO}_3$ .

**Table1.** Physicochemical properties of the soils from the study area

Sr. No.	pH	EC	WHC	$\text{CaCO}_3$	OC	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	S	Na	$\text{HCO}_3$	Cl
Min.	6.9	0.12	37	2	0.41	208.32	6.72	201.6	2887	404	19	115	110	41
Max.	9.5	9.78	65.26	25	1.91	629.44	42.56	4793.6	10329	2887	139	2285	488	807
Avg.	8.16	1.17	50.94	13.41	0.75	365.98	18.50	858.06	6069.16	894.24	45.58	467.81	269.53	129.23

**Note:**

1. EC in  $\text{dS/m}$  2. WHC,  $\text{CaCO}_3$  and OC in percentage 3. N, P and K in  $\text{Kg/ha}$  4. Ca, Mg, S, Na,  $\text{HCO}_3$  and Cl in ppm

**Salinisation of Soil:**

The primary constituents of salinity are sulphates, chlorides, calcium, magnesium and sodium bicarbonates. This increase in the amount of dissolved salts in the water brought on by both natural and human-induced processes is what ultimately triggers the salinization process (Salama *et al.*, 1998). As the salinity of water increases, the ratio of sodium salts to magnesium and calcium salts increases. The ratio of magnesium salts to calcium

increases at greater salinity levels (Gupta and Gupta, 1997; Yadav *et al.*, 2009). Overirrigation is typically the root cause of induced salinization. Abrol and Bhumla, 1971; and others have noticed the impacts of salinization regarding plant growth and human health are impacted. Reduced agricultural productivity is the result. Plumbing fittings, commercial boilers and home appliances corrode as a result. The overall quality of soil is declining.

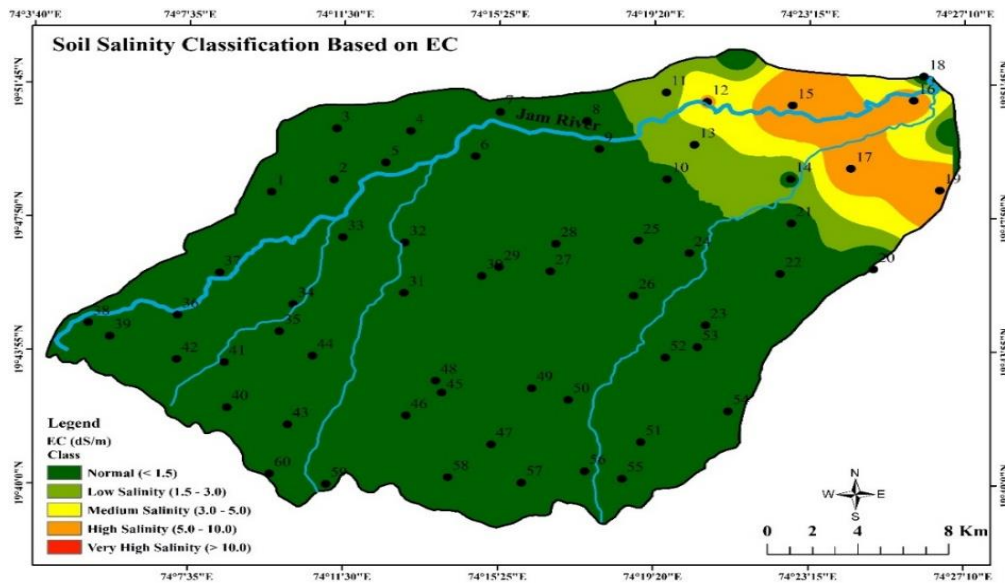
According to the facts above, an effort has been made to research the degree of salinization of the study area's soil. It should be mentioned that the soils from the study region were divided into acidic, normal, basic and highly basic categories according to pH. (Six-tier system as per Krishidarshani, 2022, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra). In light of this context, the following section describes the degree of soil salinization in the region.

According to Table 2, of the 60 soil samples, 53 (88.33%) fall into the category of normal, which is good for all crops. The remaining 7 (11.66%) samples show some indication of a local salinity problem. 5 (8.33%) of these samples had

high salinity, compared to 2 (3.33%) of them that have low salinity. Also, the findings suggest that the area's downstream region's soils have salinity class. On the other hand, the normal soils with EC less than 1.5 dS/m are found in the topographically higher area, which is primarily irrigated. Samples with EC more than 5 dS/m, however, were discovered downstream of the area that receives substantial irrigation (Samples nos. 12, 15–17, and 19). According to their salinity, the soils from the study region are categorised in Fig. 2. The graphic demonstrates that the soil and groundwater salinization pose a threat to a substantial portion of the irrigated area.

**Table2.** Soil salinity classification based on EC

Nature of Soil	EC (dS/m)	Plant Growth	Total samples &%	Sample numbers
Normal	<1.5	Normal for all crops	53(88.33%)	1-10, 14, 18, 20-60
Low Salinity	1.5-3	Yields of very sensitive crops restricted	2(3.33%)	11, 13
Medium Salinity	3-5	Yields of many crops restricted	Nil	Nil
High Salinity	5-10	Only tolerant crops yield satisfactorily	5(8.33%)	12, 15-17, 19
Very high Salinity	>10	Only a few very tolerant crops yield satisfactorily	Nil	Nil



**Fig. 2** Soil salinity classification based on EC

## **Origin of soil salinity:**

The locations of soil salinisation identified in the area demonstrate the existence of salinity problems. It is also observed that the salinisation is not caused due to single factor but it seems to be related to cumulative effect of various parameters. The factors like Geology and topography, over-irrigation, quality of irrigation water, use of chemical fertilizers, landuse, climate etc. plays an important role in the development of saline groundwater and soil in the Jam River basin.

### **1. Topography**

Two different lithologic units are in charge of determining the geomorphic properties of the research region beneath a view. The principal water streams are alluvium formations and basaltic flows. Localized zones for recharging and discharge have resulted from this. In general, the local geology governs the formation and distribution of hydrogeomorphic units (Salama *et al.*, 1998; Meena S., 2009). The local high grounds are not salinized; salinization only affects depressions. This is due to the fact that the groundwater level is deep in undulating upland areas and close to the surface in topographic lowlands.

### **2. Geology**

The results of the groundwater's chemical analysis showed that alluvial aquifers in the study area have higher EC values than basaltic aquifers. The dissolution of bases has been sped up since irrigation was introduced. This causes a significant salt charge in the groundwater. Further contributing to the salinization of soil and groundwater resources is the accumulation of salts that have been leached from the study area's uplands in the lowlands. Free natural drainage does not exist in the riverside areas because to the alluvial aquifers' flat surface. Due to the process of evaporation as well as capillary rise of the saline groundwater, this has resulted in prolonged residence times and slow groundwater circulation, creating salinization.

### **3. Over-irrigation**

Farmers in the study area had a tendency to irrigate their crops more frequently. It should be emphasised that irrigation is undoubtedly used primarily to maintain an appropriate moisture environment in the soil. The irrigated region appears to be completely defying this principle, though. The soil has ultimately been waterlogged as a result of the excess water in the soil that also causes the drainage capacity to be exceeded. As a result, the rate of evaporation increases, resulting in salt concentration and salinization. Hence, the misuse of irrigation water has contributed to the salinity issue in the study area as well as drainage issues.

### **4. Chemical Fertilizers Application**

Excessive usage of chemical fertilisers and irrigation systems has a significant impact on the chemistry of the groundwater and soil (Gupta and

Gupta, 1997). The concentrations of sodium ions, sulphate, nitrate, phosphate, calcium, potassium, magnesium and other elements in soil and groundwater are increased by fertilisers in varied proportions. High fertiliser use, especially in soils with intensive monoculture land use, tends to cause loss of organic matter and a reduction in soil moisture retention. Such soils eventually lose their fertility and production due to erosion and become less productive (Mhaske *et al.*, 2022). Continuous use of chemical fertilisers can change the pH of the soil, increase pests, cause acidification and cause soil crust, which reduces the amount of organic matter and humus in the soil, kills beneficial organisms, stunts plant development and may even be to blame for greenhouse gas emissions. Due to their long-term persistence in the soil, these will surely negatively affect the biodiversity of the soil by disrupting the soil's health (Khan, 1991).

### **5. Landuse**

In the current investigation, soil chemistry has been significantly impacted by the land use pattern and distinctive geological and physiographic setting. The research area's land use pattern can be divided into non-irrigated and irrigated areas. At the northeast study area, intensively irrigated agricultural land use has evolved. High-value crops like sugarcane and wheat, followed by vegetables like onion, tomato, ladyfinger, cauliflower, cabbage and brinjal, have forced the application of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in these areas, changing the chemistry of the soil and groundwater.

### **6. Climate**

With an average annual precipitation of 616 millimetres, the region has a semi-arid climate. The highest temperature reaches 43°C. Leaching of the soils is ineffective since the location is in a rain-shadow zone with little rainfall. Groundwater in the area is probably supplemented with these salts during monsoon season. The passage of salts out of the area has been impeded by the siltation. Consequently, it appears that siltation, lack of surface flow, congested drainage conditions and high temperatures that favour higher rates of evaporation have sped up the salinization of soil and groundwater in the Jam River basin.

### **Waterlogging:**

There are two types of causes for waterlogging: natural and artificial. According to Gupta & Gupta (1997), there are several important causes of waterlogging, such as: improper irrigation introduced without taking into account the characteristics of the soils and subsoils; inadequate natural drainage as a result of unfavourable topography and subsoil geology. Waterlogging is one result of overwatering. When, according to the Central Board of Irrigation, the water table increases to the point that soil pores in a crop's root zone become saturated. Capillary action will typically



bring water to the surface if the water table is within 2 m of it. Its depth, however, fluctuates according on the crop, the soil and the amount of water. The bulk of the irrigated lands exhibit the negative impacts of

waterlogging. Abbott (1997) described some of them as "salinization." reduced agricultural production, a small variety of available crops and overall ecosystem harm.

**Table3.** Categorization of Waterlogged Area

Category	Depth of WT(m)	Total samples &%	Sample numbers
Waterlogged	<2	2(4.08%)	8, 16
Potentially waterlogged	2-3	2(4.08%)	14, 56
Safe	>3	45(91.83%)	1, 3-4, 7, 10-11, 13, 15, 17-26, 28-37, 39-42, 44-47, 49-50, 53-55, 57-60

An assessment of the research region's waterlogging was carried out in light of the previously provided information. Standards for categorizing flooded areas were proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, in 1991 (Table 3). The study region was classified using the average depth of the water table throughout the two post-monsoon seasons (bore well samples were not taken into consideration). 91.83% of the samples fall into the safe category, whereas 4.08% and 4.08% of the samples are from areas that are possibly waterlogged.

**Causes of Waterlogging:**

It was discovered during the fieldwork that irrigation channels and their distributary system, which are located at a higher level, are the source of excess recharge. For instance, seepage water goes through Pohegaon, Ghari, Dauch, Madhi and other places into the drenched low-lying areas. Since the soils and groundwater in the low-lying zones have both turned saline. Consequently, groundwater

extraction is insufficient. This means that the study area's waterlogging is a result of an excess of recharge over discharge. In addition to the aforementioned, cultivating crops with extended water requirements, such as sugarcane, has sped up the process of waterlogging. Some of the field indicators of waterlogging include the appearance of white incrustation of salts on the soil surface, decreased development of normal plants and consequently decreased productivity, and surface ponding from water stagnation on the land surface. (2017) Wagh *et al.* The research region is now semi-wet to wet due to the accumulation of all the aforementioned causes. The evaporation process further accelerated the salinization of the soil in the area because the water table is near the surface.

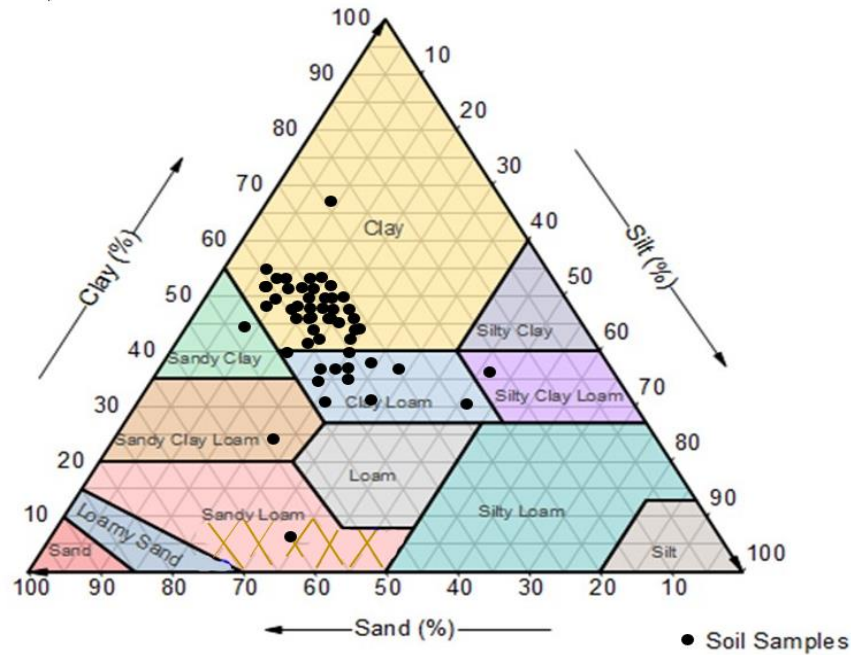
Long-term soil fertility and quality are correlated with soil texture. The relationship between soil porosity and texture affects how much water can be held in the soil. Waterlogging is also related with texture of soil.

**Table 4.** Textural Classification of the soils from the study area

Soil Class	Total No. of Samples	Percentage
Clay	35	58.33
Clay Loam	12	20
Highly Clay	1	1.66
Silty Clay Loam	1	1.66
Sandy Clay	2	3.33
Sandy Loam	1	1.66
Sandy Clay Loam	2	3.33

In the current study, 35 samples (58.33%) of clay, 12 samples (20%) of clay loam, 1 sample (1.66%) of highly clay, 1 sample (1.66%) of silty clay loam, 2 samples (3.33%) of sandy clay, 1 sample (1.66%) of sandy loam and 2 samples (3.33%) of sandy clay loam. (Table 4). The majority

of the soils, as seen in the table, fall into the clay and clay loam category. Clay and clay loam soils, on the other hand, were primarily found downstream in the river basin. This may be caused by poor drainage brought on by unfavourable topography and siltation at the downstream portion.



**Fig: 3** Soil texture triangular diagram

Triangular diagram analysis shows soil types based on sand, silt and clay percentages. 58.33% of soil samples are clay. Clay soils are water-retentive and fertile due to their high clay content. Clay-rich soils dominate the research area. 20% are clay loam. Clay loam soils offer a balanced mix of sand, silt and clay for drainage and fertility. This shows that many soils in the study area have intermediate texture. 1 sample (1.66%) is very clay. High-clay soils retain water more than conventional clay soils. This soil class implies high-clay soil in the research region. One sample (1.66%) is silty clay loam. Silty clay loam soils have more silt particles, making them smoother and more fertile. Two samples (3.33%) are sandy clay. Sandy clay soils have moderate drainage and fertility. This soil class denotes coarser, sandier soils in the research area. The remaining samples are sandy loam (1.66%) and sandy clay loam (2.33%). Sand-rich soils drain well but may need organic matter for fertility. (Fig.3).

**Boron Toxicity:**

The toxicity of boron varies amongst plants. Plants do not show signs of a boron deficit when they are watered with water that has less than 1 mg/l of boron in it. More delicate plants may experience damage if boron levels are higher than 3 mg/l. The subsequent items were mentioned by Miller and Donahue (1992) as indicators of boron toxicity: It hinders the fruit and bloom growth. The borders of the leaves are yellow, and the tips burn and brown. It has been noted that the downstream portion of the basin has higher levels of boron toxicity. Further examination reveals that boron is harmful in concentration, particularly in the saline groundwater zone associated with irrigated agriculture. In study area sample number 14 and 15 shows high boron

content (>1.0 ppm) which is 3.33%. The region's boron toxicity is shown to be induced by the salinization and/or alkalization brought on by heavy irrigation. However, leaching alone can rapidly reduce high boron concentrations in salty soils; in alkaline soils, leaching with gypsum treatment can also easily reduce high boron concentrations. Gypsum treatment lowers the availability of boron in the soil and improves permeability, allowing for more leaching (Gupta and Gupta, 1997). It is known that harmful quantities of boron can be found as sodium metaborate. However, when sodium metaborate reacts with gypsum, sodium sulphate and calcium metaborate are created. Soluble calcium metaborate has a relatively low concentration (0.4%) compared to sodium metaborate, which is commonly found in nature at temperatures between 20 and 35 °C. This large difference can cause boron to precipitate (Gupta and Gupta, 1997).

**Conclusion:**

The important impacts of irrigation noticed in the present area of investigation pertaining to soil quality are Salinization of soil, Waterlogging and Boron toxicity. Out of the 60 soil samples, 53 (88.33%) fall into the category of normal, which is good for all crops. The remaining 7 (11.66%) samples show some indication of a local salinity problem. 5 (8.33%) of these samples had high salinity, compared to 2 (3.33%) of them that have low salinity. Also, the findings suggest that the area's downstream region's soils have salinity. On the other hand, the normal soils with EC less than 1.5 dS/m are found in the topographically higher area, which is primarily irrigated. Samples with EC more than 5 dS/m, were discovered downstream of the area that receives substantial irrigation. The

research area's likely causes of salinization include over-irrigation, semi-arid climate, use of chemical fertilizers, flood irrigation technique and monoculture cropping patterns like sugarcane, among others. The bulk of the irrigated lands exhibit the negative impacts of waterlogging. Only 4.08% samples are from waterlogged and potentially waterlogged, whereas 91.83% samples are from safe category. Salinization caused by intense irrigation is the cause of the toxicity of boron in the region. High boron concentrations in salty soils, however, can be easily lowered by leaching alone and in alkaline soils, by leaching after gypsum treatment. Gypsum treatment increases soil permeability and permits higher leaching.

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# Primary Education in Transition: Analyzing the Reforms and Impacts of NEP 2020

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## Abstract:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 represents a landmark shift in India's education system, with significant changes proposed across all levels, including primary education. This paper examines the reforms introduced by NEP 2020 in the context of primary education, analysing their potential impacts on pedagogical practices, inclusivity, learning outcomes, and the broader educational ecosystem. The research highlights the challenges in implementation, particularly in rural and underserved regions, and provides recommendations for ensuring that the transformative goals of the policy are met. The paper concludes with a discussion of how NEP 2020 positions India's primary education system for the future.

**Keywords:** National Education Policy 2020, primary education, reforms, pedagogical practices, inclusivity, learning outcomes, India.

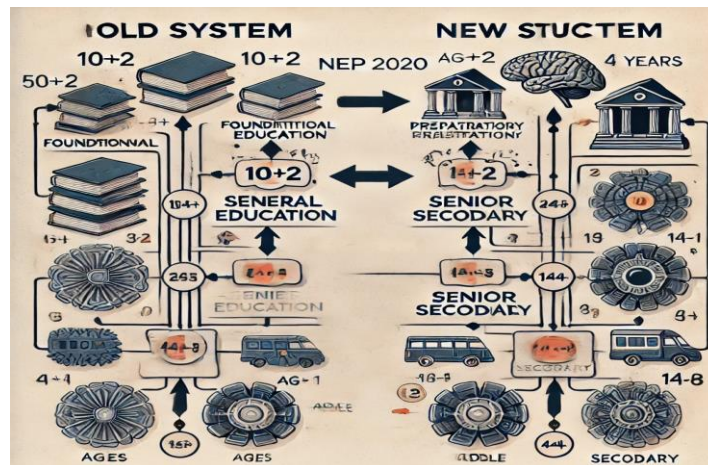
## Introduction:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, introduced by the Government of India, marks a significant shift in the country's approach to education, reflecting a more holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary framework. After decades of incremental changes, NEP 2020 is the first comprehensive policy reform since the National Policy on Education of 1986. With education being a powerful tool for national development, these reforms aim to cater to the evolving needs of society, foster creativity, and develop critical thinking skills among students.

Primary education forms the bedrock of an individual's educational journey, shaping not only

their academic abilities but also social and cognitive skills. Recognizing its importance, NEP 2020 places substantial emphasis on reforming this foundational stage. The goal is to create a system that is equitable, inclusive, and future-ready while addressing existing deficiencies in the sector, such as poor learning outcomes, high dropout rates, and lack of access in rural areas.

This paper delves into the key reforms proposed for primary education under NEP 2020, exploring their potential impacts and the challenges faced in implementation. Through this analysis, the paper aims to assess how NEP 2020 positions India's primary education system to meet the demands of the 21st century.

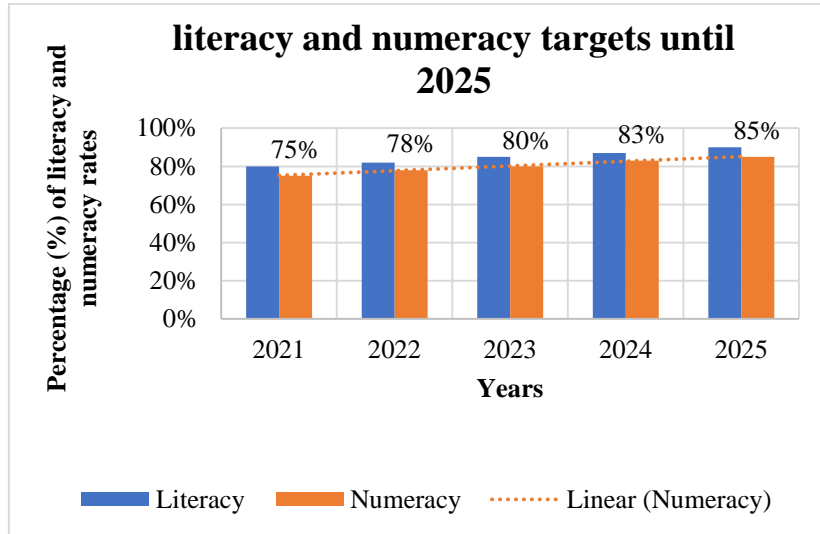


Here is the diagram comparing the old and new structures of India's education system under NEP 2020. The flowchart highlights the transition from the old 10+2 system to the new 5+3+3+4 structure, labeling each stage accordingly.

## Key Reforms in Primary Education Under NEP 2020

The reforms introduced by NEP 2020 for primary education seek to address a range of structural, pedagogical, and inclusion-related challenges. Below are the core areas where NEP 2020 proposes transformative changes:

## Shift to Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)

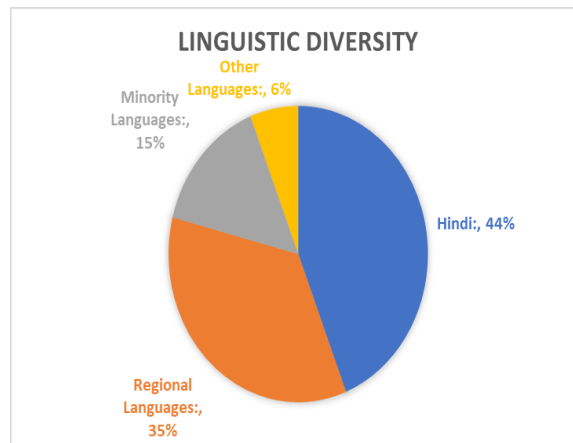


One of the most critical reforms in NEP 2020 is its focus on foundational literacy and numeracy. The policy recognizes that students who fail to develop basic reading, writing, and arithmetic skills by Grade 3 face lifelong learning disadvantages. To address this, NEP 2020 emphasizes Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and introduces the 5+3+3+4 structure. The first five years include three years of preschool education and two years of early primary school

(Grades 1 and 2). This integrated approach ensures children acquire foundational skills before transitioning to more formal academic learning.

The policy also mandates that all students should achieve grade-appropriate literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3. To support this, a "National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy" will be established, with the target of achieving universal proficiency in these skills by 2025.

## Multilingualism and Mother-Tongue Instruction



NEP 2020 introduces a strong push for instruction in the mother tongue or regional language up to Grade 5, with the flexibility to continue in the mother tongue beyond this stage. Research shows that children comprehend concepts better and are more comfortable in their early learning years when taught in their native language. The policy's emphasis on multilingualism aims to ensure that children develop strong cognitive and language skills, making learning more inclusive and accessible for students from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

## Activity-Based and Holistic Learning Approaches:

Moving away from rote learning, NEP 2020 proposes that primary education become more activity-based, promoting hands-on and experiential learning. This aligns with the policy's broader goal of developing critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity in students. The curriculum will be redesigned to incorporate play-based learning, visual arts, storytelling, and collaborative projects, making education more engaging and meaningful for young learners.

This pedagogical shift is also intended to foster a holistic understanding of subjects rather than fragmented learning based on memorization. Students are encouraged to explore cross-disciplinary links and to learn in a way that promotes personal growth alongside academic achievement.

#### **Curriculum and Assessment Reforms:**

The policy also calls for reforming the curriculum to make it more flexible and rooted in real-world applications. A new, reduced curriculum will focus on essential learning, leaving space for creative pursuits, life skills, and physical education. Moreover, assessments will shift from the current system of annual exams to continuous, competency-based evaluations. The goal is to assess students on their actual understanding of concepts rather than rote memorization.

The new assessment methods will be formative in nature, focusing on developmental feedback rather than high-stakes testing. This change is expected to reduce the pressure on students and teachers alike and encourage learning for understanding.

#### **Inclusion and Equity in Primary Education:**

Ensuring equitable access to education is a critical component of NEP 2020. The policy aims to reduce dropout rates by providing a more engaging, inclusive, and supportive learning environment, particularly for children from disadvantaged communities. Special attention is given to children from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds (SEDGs), including children with disabilities, girls, and children from tribal or rural areas.

NEP 2020 encourages the use of technology to bridge gaps in education, particularly in remote or underserved areas. By promoting digital literacy and remote learning infrastructure, the policy aims to provide all children with access to quality education, regardless of geographic or economic barriers.

#### **Teacher Training and Professional Development:**

The success of these reforms largely depends on teacher preparedness and capacity building. NEP 2020 underscores the importance of continuous professional development for teachers, with a strong focus on equipping them with modern pedagogical skills, including the use of technology in education. The policy introduces the National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) to ensure that educators are well-versed in child-centered teaching methods, inclusive practices, and experiential learning approaches.

Teachers will also receive training in formative assessment techniques, enabling them to better evaluate and support each student's progress. Additionally, NEP 2020 aims to reduce teacher absenteeism, ensure the recruitment of qualified

educators, and promote a more transparent and merit-based teacher appointment process.

#### **Impacts of NEP 2020 on Primary Education:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is expected to bring about transformative changes in India's primary education system. The impacts can be categorized into several key areas, including pedagogical practices, learning outcomes, inclusivity, and the role of teachers. These changes, if implemented effectively, have the potential to address many of the structural and academic challenges that have hindered India's primary education sector for decades. Below are some of the most significant impacts that NEP 2020 is likely to have on primary education.

#### **Shift in Pedagogical Practices**

One of the core reforms of NEP 2020 is the shift from traditional rote-based learning to experiential, activity-based learning. This change is expected to create more dynamic and engaging classrooms, where students are encouraged to explore, inquire, and develop critical thinking skills rather than memorizing facts.

##### **• Impact:**

- Students will be more engaged, which may lead to better retention of concepts and an increase in overall interest in education.
- Teaching methodologies will focus on practical knowledge, creativity, and collaboration, making learning more enjoyable and applicable to real-world scenarios.
- Teachers will need to be retrained to adapt to this student-centric, flexible learning approach, transforming the teacher-student dynamic.

#### **Improved Learning Outcomes:**

NEP 2020 emphasizes foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN), recognizing the importance of building a strong educational foundation during the early years. By focusing on achieving universal proficiency in reading, writing, and basic arithmetic by Grade 3, the policy aims to address the learning crisis, where many students are unable to meet basic academic standards.

##### **• Impact:**

- Enhanced learning outcomes are expected as students will have a stronger grasp of basic concepts before advancing to higher grades.
- The focus on early childhood care and education (ECCE) will ensure children enter primary school with the cognitive and social skills required to succeed.
- There could be a reduction in learning gaps, particularly in rural and underserved areas, as the policy prioritizes resources for foundational education.

#### **Increased Inclusivity and Equity:**

NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on inclusivity, aiming to make education more accessible to disadvantaged and marginalized

groups, including children from Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and rural and remote areas. The policy also stresses the importance of gender sensitivity, encouraging schools to be more welcoming and supportive of girls and children with disabilities.

- **Impact:**

- A more inclusive primary education system is likely to emerge, with schools becoming more accommodating to the needs of all students, regardless of socio-economic background, gender, or physical ability.
- The dropout rates, which have been historically high among marginalized communities, may decrease as NEP 2020 promotes equity through free and compulsory education, and provides scholarships and other support systems.
- The introduction of mother-tongue-based instruction up to Grade 5 will improve inclusivity by making education more relatable and easier to understand for children from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

#### **Introduction of Multilingual Education:**

NEP 2020's focus on multilingualism, particularly the emphasis on mother-tongue-based instruction, is a radical shift in India's education system. This change is aimed at making education more accessible to students who speak regional languages and ensuring that they do not face early alienation in the classroom due to unfamiliar languages.

- **Impact:**

- Students will be able to grasp concepts better when taught in their native languages, leading to stronger cognitive and learning outcomes in the early years.
- The promotion of multilingualism is expected to foster a deeper understanding of India's diverse cultural and linguistic heritage, strengthening students' sense of identity.
- There might be challenges in implementing this reform due to the diversity of languages spoken in India, but if managed well, it could greatly enhance the inclusivity of primary education.

#### **Better Teacher Training and Professional Development**

A critical component of NEP 2020 is its focus on teacher training. The success of the proposed reforms hinges on teachers being equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement new pedagogical techniques and embrace the shift toward holistic, activity-based learning. The policy introduces continuous professional development programs for teachers, along with a new set of National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST).

- **Impact:**

- Teachers will have better access to ongoing training and development opportunities, which will help them adapt to modern teaching methods and improve classroom outcomes.
- The emphasis on teacher accountability and merit-based recruitment could raise the overall quality of teaching, ensuring that students receive more effective and consistent instruction.
- With teachers empowered to adopt flexible, student-centered approaches, the quality of interaction between students and educators is likely to improve, making the learning process more supportive and individualized.

#### **Technological Integration**

NEP 2020 encourages the integration of technology in education, which is particularly important in the context of primary education. Technology will be used to enhance learning experiences, improve teacher training, and ensure that children in remote areas have access to quality education through digital platforms.

- **Impact:**

- The introduction of technology in classrooms could help bridge the urban-rural divide, making quality educational resources more widely available in rural areas where trained teachers or educational materials might be scarce.
- Students will develop digital literacy from an early age, preparing them for a world where technology plays an increasingly vital role.
- There will be an increased focus on digital and blended learning approaches, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, which highlighted the importance of technological readiness in education.

#### **Reduction in Dropout Rates**

One of the major goals of NEP 2020 is to reduce the dropout rates that have plagued the primary education sector in India. By addressing key issues such as poor foundational literacy, lack of engagement, and inadequate teacher support, NEP 2020 aims to keep children in school and improve their academic and social outcomes.

- **Impact:**

- Dropout rates could significantly decline, particularly in marginalized communities where economic, social, and linguistic barriers have historically led to high attrition.
- With more focus on skill-building and experiential learning, children are likely to find school more engaging, which will help in retaining them in the education system.

#### **Improved Physical and Mental Well-Being**

The holistic nature of NEP 2020, which includes a focus on physical education, mental well-being, and life skills, aims to promote the all-around

development of children from a young age. The inclusion of sports, arts, and vocational skills in the curriculum is expected to foster a more balanced approach to education.

- **Impact:**

- Students' physical and mental well-being is expected to improve as schools offer more opportunities for physical activity, creative expression, and social-emotional learning.
- This focus on overall development could help reduce stress and anxiety associated with academic performance, particularly for younger children.

### **Challenges in Implementing NEP 2020 in Primary Education:**

While the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 proposes transformative reforms for India's primary education sector, its implementation is likely to face numerous challenges. These obstacles stem from India's diverse socio-economic landscape, resource constraints, and the scale of systemic changes required. Below are some of the key challenges that may arise in implementing NEP 2020 in primary education:

#### **Infrastructure and Resource Constraints**

One of the most significant hurdles in implementing NEP 2020 reforms is the lack of adequate infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas. Many schools in India suffer from poor infrastructure, including a lack of proper classrooms, toilets, electricity, and basic learning materials. These limitations could impede the successful rollout of the policy's proposals.

- **Challenge:**

- Schools may lack the resources needed to implement new pedagogical approaches such as activity-based learning or digital education.
- The policy's emphasis on technology may be difficult to achieve in areas without reliable internet access or electricity.
- The need for additional classrooms to accommodate the changes in the education structure (e.g., early childhood education) may strain already stretched infrastructure budgets.

#### **Teacher Training and Capacity Building**

The success of NEP 2020 largely depends on the readiness and ability of teachers to adapt to new teaching methodologies and assessment techniques. However, many teachers in India lack the necessary training or resources to implement student-centered, experiential learning approaches.

- **Challenge:**

- Large-scale teacher training programs will be needed to equip teachers with the skills required for the new curriculum, activity-based learning, and multilingual instruction.
- There may be resistance from teachers who are accustomed to traditional rote-learning methods,

and overcoming this resistance will require significant effort.

- Rural areas face an acute shortage of trained and qualified teachers, making it difficult to implement reforms uniformly across the country.

#### **Multilingual Education Implementation**

While NEP 2020 emphasizes instruction in the mother tongue or regional languages up to Grade 5, the implementation of this reform could face several logistical and practical challenges.

- **Challenge:**

- India is home to hundreds of languages and dialects, making it difficult to create standardized textbooks and learning materials in every regional language.
- Teachers themselves may not be proficient in the regional languages spoken by students, especially in urban areas where children from different linguistic backgrounds may be in the same classroom.
- Translating educational content into regional languages while maintaining quality and consistency across states could be a complex and resource-intensive process.

#### **Funding and Budgetary Allocation**

Effective implementation of NEP 2020 will require significant financial investment, particularly in areas like teacher training, infrastructure development, digital learning tools, and curriculum redesign. However, India's education budget has traditionally been underfunded, and there may not be enough resources to fully realize the policy's ambitious goals.

- **Challenge:**

- The policy suggests increasing public investment in education to 6% of GDP, but achieving this target will require substantial changes in budget allocation priorities at both the state and central levels.
- The disparity in funding between states could lead to unequal implementation, with wealthier states being able to implement reforms more effectively than poorer ones.
- Without consistent financial support, many of the proposed reforms, particularly those focused on inclusivity and equity, may not reach the most vulnerable populations.

#### **Resistance to Change:**

Implementing any large-scale reform often meets resistance from various stakeholders, including educators, administrators, and parents, who may be reluctant to embrace new methods of teaching and learning.

- **Challenge:**

- Resistance from educators who are comfortable with traditional methods may slow down the transition to more innovative, student-centered teaching practices.



- Parents, especially in rural areas, may be skeptical of new approaches like activity-based learning or digital education, preferring the conventional rote-learning methods that they are familiar with.
- Administrators may find it difficult to shift from existing exam-focused assessment models to competency-based evaluations.

#### **Digital Divide:**

NEP 2020 advocates for the use of technology in education, both in terms of teaching methods and in enabling access to learning resources. However, the digital divide in India, especially between urban and rural areas, poses a significant challenge to the equitable implementation of these reforms.

- **Challenge:**

- Many students in rural areas do not have access to digital devices or reliable internet connectivity, making it difficult for them to benefit from technology-enhanced learning.
- The lack of digital literacy among teachers and students could further impede the adoption of e-learning tools and platforms.
- Socio-economic disparities may widen as students from wealthier families can access advanced technological resources, while students from poorer backgrounds are left behind.

#### **Curriculum and Assessment Overhaul:**

The NEP 2020 calls for a complete overhaul of the existing curriculum and assessment systems, with a focus on reducing the load of rote learning and moving toward competency-based education. While this is a welcome shift, the process of revising curricula and assessment methods across the country will be a complex and time-consuming task.

- **Challenge:**

- Developing new textbooks, learning materials, and assessment tools aligned with the revised curriculum will take time and significant coordination between state and central education boards.
- Teachers will need to be trained on how to implement new assessment methods that emphasize competencies over memorization, which may not be uniformly adopted.
- Introducing new assessments, while transitioning away from the deeply ingrained exam culture, will require convincing educators, students, and parents of the benefits of these changes.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms:**

For NEP 2020 to be effective, robust mechanisms for monitoring progress and evaluating the outcomes of reforms will be crucial. However, India's vast and diverse education system makes it

difficult to track and measure the success of policy implementation uniformly across regions.

- **Challenge:**

- Establishing standardized metrics for evaluating the success of reforms in diverse educational contexts will be challenging, particularly given the disparities in resources and infrastructure across states.
- Monitoring agencies will need to be equipped with adequate staff and resources to ensure that the implementation of reforms is being carried out as intended.
- Without proper evaluation mechanisms, it will be difficult to identify gaps in implementation or areas where additional support may be needed.

#### **Addressing Equity and Inclusivity:**

NEP 2020 places a significant emphasis on creating an equitable and inclusive education system. However, the deep socio-economic divides in India, along with systemic challenges related to gender, caste, and disability, may hinder the full realization of these goals.

- **Challenge:**

- Ensuring that children from marginalized communities have access to quality primary education will require substantial efforts in terms of outreach, policy adjustments, and resource allocation.
- Gender disparities in certain regions may continue to affect school enrollment and retention rates, especially for girls.
- Implementing inclusive education for children with disabilities will require additional training for teachers and investment in specialized learning materials, which may not be uniformly available.

#### **Recommendations for Effective Implementation of NEP 2020 in Primary Education:**

For NEP 2020 to achieve its transformative goals in the primary education sector, a strategic and multi-faceted approach to implementation is essential. Below are several key recommendations that can help ensure the effective execution of NEP 2020's reforms:

##### **Strengthening Infrastructure in Underserved Areas:**

A strong focus on improving school infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote regions, is essential for implementing many of NEP 2020's key reforms. Schools must be equipped with basic facilities such as classrooms, sanitation, and digital tools to accommodate new teaching methods and learning experiences.

- **Recommendation:**

- Increase public investment in school infrastructure, prioritizing areas with the most significant deficiencies.

- Collaborate with private sector partners, NGOs, and international organizations to fund infrastructure projects.
- Implement region-specific infrastructure development plans to ensure that all schools, regardless of location, meet minimum standards for physical facilities and resources.

### **Comprehensive Teacher Training and Professional Development:**

One of the most critical aspects of NEP 2020 is improving teacher quality. Teachers need to be trained and supported in adopting new pedagogical methods, such as experiential learning and multilingual instruction.

#### **• Recommendation:**

- Develop a nationwide teacher training initiative focusing on NEP 2020's pedagogical changes, emphasizing student-centered learning and multilingual instruction.
- Establish continuous professional development programs for teachers, ensuring they remain updated on new teaching practices, digital tools, and assessment methods.
- Introduce teacher mentorship programs, where experienced educators can mentor younger or less-experienced teachers in implementing the new curriculum.
- Provide financial and career incentives for teachers who undergo advanced training and demonstrate improved teaching effectiveness.

### **Leveraging Technology to Bridge the Digital Divide:**

The use of technology is central to many NEP 2020 reforms, especially in terms of creating equitable access to quality education. Bridging the digital divide is essential to ensure that all students, regardless of their socio-economic background, benefit from these reforms.

#### **• Recommendation:**

- Establish public-private partnerships to expand internet access and provide affordable digital devices in rural and economically disadvantaged areas.
- Implement digital literacy programs for both teachers and students to improve their ability to use technology effectively in the classroom.
- Create region-specific digital content in multiple languages that is accessible through low-bandwidth platforms, ensuring that students in areas with poor connectivity can still access educational materials.
- Develop online teacher training platforms to provide teachers with digital tools and resources to improve their teaching methods.

### **Localizing the Curriculum for Multilingual Education:**

One of the challenges in implementing multilingual education under NEP 2020 is the vast linguistic diversity across India. To address this, the

curriculum and learning materials must be localized to reflect regional languages and cultural contexts.

#### **• Recommendation:**

- Form regional curriculum development teams that include linguists, educators, and community representatives to create textbooks and learning materials in local languages.
- Encourage states to create flexible guidelines that allow schools to adapt teaching materials based on the linguistic needs of their students.
- Promote the use of technology to develop interactive digital content in various regional languages, which can supplement traditional textbooks and enhance learning experiences.
- Support the training of teachers in regional languages to ensure they are proficient in delivering lessons in the students' mother tongue.

### **Ensuring Adequate Funding and Resource Allocation:**

For NEP 2020 to succeed, adequate and sustained funding is critical. The policy outlines a goal of increasing public expenditure on education to 6% of GDP, but this must be matched by efficient resource allocation.

#### **• Recommendation:**

- Increase government spending on primary education, ensuring that it reaches the 6% GDP target, as outlined in the policy.
- Create a decentralized funding model where states have more autonomy in allocating resources based on local needs and priorities.
- Establish transparent monitoring mechanisms to track how education funds are being utilized at both state and district levels, ensuring accountability and minimizing resource misallocation.
- Encourage corporate social responsibility (CSR) contributions and philanthropic donations to fund specific initiatives like infrastructure development, teacher training, and digital learning.

### **Building a Robust Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:**

Effective implementation requires constant monitoring and evaluation to ensure reforms are being carried out as intended and to identify areas that require additional support or modification.

#### **• Recommendation:**

- Develop a centralized monitoring system with standardized indicators to track the progress of NEP 2020 reforms, focusing on areas like learning outcomes, teacher performance, infrastructure development, and inclusivity.
- Use data-driven approaches to evaluate the effectiveness of the reforms, using school-level, district-level, and state-level data to assess how well the policy objectives are being met.

- Create an independent body to oversee the evaluation of NEP 2020, ensuring that assessments are impartial and based on evidence rather than political or bureaucratic influence.
- Establish a feedback loop where educators, administrators, students, and parents can provide insights on the challenges and successes of the policy's implementation at the grassroots level.

#### **Encouraging Community and Parental Involvement:**

Parents and local communities play a crucial role in ensuring the success of primary education reforms. NEP 2020 must engage these stakeholders to foster support for the policy's objectives.

- **Recommendation:**

- Conduct awareness campaigns to inform parents and communities about the changes under NEP 2020, particularly the shift from rote learning to activity-based learning and the benefits of mother-tongue instruction.
- Encourage parent-teacher associations (PTAs) to play an active role in monitoring the implementation of reforms at the school level, providing feedback, and identifying issues that need attention.
- Involve local communities in infrastructure development and school management, ensuring that local needs and concerns are addressed.
- Provide training and resources to parents, especially in rural areas, to support their children's learning at home, particularly in the context of digital education and multilingual learning.

#### **Tailoring Implementation Strategies for Marginalized Groups:**

NEP 2020 emphasizes inclusivity, aiming to ensure that children from marginalized communities receive the benefits of a quality education. However, tailored strategies are needed to address the specific challenges faced by these groups.

- **Recommendation:**

- Develop special initiatives targeting Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), girls, and children with disabilities, focusing on reducing dropout rates and improving access to quality education.
- Increase the provision of scholarships, free textbooks, uniforms, and other incentives for marginalized students to reduce economic barriers to education.
- Train teachers in culturally responsive pedagogy that acknowledges and respects the diverse cultural backgrounds of marginalized students.
- Ensure that schools are equipped with the necessary resources to support students with disabilities, including trained teachers and accessible infrastructure.

#### **Adopting a Phased and Contextual Implementation Approach:**

Given India's diverse socio-economic landscape, the implementation of NEP 2020 reforms must be phased and context-sensitive, with flexibility to adapt to regional differences.

- **Recommendation:**

- Implement NEP 2020 reforms in phases, starting with pilot projects in select districts to test new approaches before scaling up nationally.
- Allow states the flexibility to customize certain aspects of the policy to suit their specific socio-economic, linguistic, and cultural contexts.
- Promote collaboration between states to share best practices and lessons learned from initial implementation efforts, fostering a cooperative approach to reform.
- Develop region-specific implementation roadmaps that account for local challenges such as teacher shortages, infrastructure gaps, and linguistic diversity.

#### **Conclusion:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 holds the potential to revolutionize primary education in India by addressing long-standing challenges such as rote learning, unequal access, and inadequate teacher training. By promoting foundational literacy and numeracy, multilingual instruction, and activity-based learning, the policy aims to create a more holistic, inclusive, and student-centered education system. The focus on teacher development, equity, and technological integration further strengthens its vision for a modernized education landscape.

However, the success of NEP 2020 lies in its effective implementation. Significant challenges, such as infrastructural deficits, the digital divide, teacher readiness, and regional disparities, need to be addressed through targeted strategies and robust funding.

The recommendations outlined—such as strengthening teacher training, enhancing digital access, tailoring local curricula, and ensuring continuous monitoring—will be critical in ensuring that the reforms translate into meaningful improvements in educational outcomes.

With coordinated efforts between governments, educators, communities, and the private sector, NEP 2020 can transform India's primary education system. If implemented effectively, it will provide millions of children with the skills, knowledge, and opportunities they need to thrive in the 21st century, fostering a generation of critical thinkers and lifelong learners.

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## **Forensic Accounting and Fraud Management in Indian NGOs**

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### **Abstract:**

This research paper critically examines the role of forensic accounting in managing fraud within Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in India. With over 3 million NGOs operating across diverse sectors, these organizations play a pivotal role in the country's social and economic development. However, the rapid growth of NGOs has also exposed them to significant risks of financial mismanagement and fraud, exacerbated by limited regulatory oversight and complex funding structures. This study explores the application of forensic accounting as a tool to detect, prevent, and address fraudulent activities within Indian NGOs.

Through a detailed analysis of case studies and existing literature, the research identifies common forms of fraud prevalent in the NGO sector, including embezzlement, financial misreporting, and the diversion of funds. It also highlights the challenges NGOs face in implementing forensic accounting practices, such as a lack of specialized expertise, limited financial resources, and the absence of a robust legal framework.

The findings suggest that while forensic accounting can significantly enhance fraud management in NGOs, its effectiveness is contingent on several factors, including the organization's commitment to transparency, the availability of skilled forensic accountants, and the strength of internal controls. The paper concludes by offering recommendations for NGOs, policymakers, and regulators to strengthen the use of forensic accounting in the sector. These include the need for capacity building, enhanced regulatory oversight, and the development of standardized forensic accounting practices tailored to the unique challenges of the Indian NGO sector.

This research contributes to the limited body of literature on forensic accounting in NGOs, particularly within the Indian context, and provides practical insights for improving fraud management practices in these organizations.

**Keywords:** Forensic Accounting, Fraud Management, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Financial Mismanagement, Regulatory Oversight, Internal Controls, Financial Reporting

### **Introduction and Background**

#### **Introduction:**

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in India serve as critical agents of social change, addressing a wide array of issues including poverty, education, healthcare, environmental protection, and human rights. With millions of NGOs registered in the country, they often operate in areas where government intervention is insufficient or absent, filling gaps in public services and advocating for marginalized communities. Despite their noble objectives and significant contributions to society, NGOs face increasing scrutiny regarding their financial management practices. This scrutiny arises from multiple factors, including their reliance on public and donor funds, the lack of stringent regulatory oversight, and recent incidents of financial fraud and mismanagement.

The increasing complexity of NGO operations, combined with their varied funding sources, has heightened the risk of financial irregularities. Fraud within NGOs can take many forms, including embezzlement, misuse of funds, fraudulent financial reporting, and misrepresentation of activities. Such incidents not only undermine the trust of donors and beneficiaries but also threaten the very existence of these organizations by jeopardizing their credibility and sustainability.

Forensic accounting, a field that integrates accounting, auditing, and investigative techniques, offers a promising approach to detect, prevent, and address fraud within NGOs. By applying forensic accounting methods, NGOs can enhance their financial oversight, ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and maintain the trust of their stakeholders. This research paper explores the role of forensic accounting in managing fraud in Indian NGOs, examining its effectiveness, the challenges involved, and the potential strategies for its implementation.

#### **Background:**

The NGO sector in India has witnessed exponential growth, driven by both domestic and international support. These organizations range from small community-based initiatives to large-scale operations with multi-crore budgets. Funding for NGOs comes from various sources, including government grants, international aid, corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, and individual donations. The diverse nature of these funding sources, while beneficial in enabling NGOs to expand their reach, also introduces significant risks related to financial transparency and accountability.

Despite the sector's growth, the regulatory framework governing NGOs in India remains

fragmented and relatively weak. NGOs are required to register under different statutes, such as the Societies Registration Act, 1860, the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or the Companies Act, 2013, depending on their organizational structure. However, the enforcement of financial reporting standards and the monitoring of fund utilization are often inconsistent. This regulatory gap creates opportunities for financial mismanagement and fraud, as evidenced by several high-profile cases where funds were either misused or not accounted for properly.

Forensic accounting has emerged as a specialized discipline capable of addressing these challenges. By leveraging advanced accounting techniques, forensic accountants can trace financial transactions, identify anomalies, and gather evidence to support investigations into suspected fraud. They play a crucial role in uncovering financial misconduct and ensuring that NGOs adhere to ethical and legal standards in their financial dealings.

However, the adoption of forensic accounting in the NGO sector in India is still in its nascent stages. Many NGOs lack the resources to employ forensic accountants or invest in the necessary technology to support forensic investigations. Furthermore, there is a shortage of trained forensic accounting professionals in the country, and the concept itself is not yet widely understood or accepted within the sector. Additionally, the absence of mandatory regulations requiring forensic audits for NGOs further limits the widespread adoption of these practices.

This paper aims to critically analyze the application of forensic accounting in managing fraud within Indian NGOs, addressing key questions such as:

1. What are the common forms of financial fraud occurring within Indian NGOs?
2. How can forensic accounting practices help detect and prevent such fraud?
3. What challenges do NGOs in India face in implementing forensic accounting practices?
4. What measures can enhance financial governance and the adoption of forensic accounting in the NGO sector?

## **Literature Review**

### **Introduction to Forensic Accounting:**

Forensic accounting is a specialized field that combines accounting, auditing, and investigative skills to examine financial records for use in legal proceedings. The discipline has grown in importance globally due to the increasing complexity of financial crimes and the need for robust mechanisms to detect and prevent fraud. According to Zimelman and Albrecht (2012), forensic accounting involves the use of detailed financial analysis and investigative techniques to uncover financial discrepancies, often related to

fraud or other illegal activities. The field not only addresses the detection of fraud but also focuses on the prevention and deterrence of such activities through effective internal controls and rigorous financial oversight.

The role of forensic accountants extends beyond traditional auditing, as they are required to possess a deep understanding of legal concepts and the ability to work closely with law enforcement agencies. As financial crimes become more sophisticated, forensic accounting has become an indispensable tool in both the corporate world and the non-profit sector. In the context of NGOs, forensic accounting can play a critical role in ensuring the integrity of financial practices and maintaining donor confidence.

### **Overview of the NGO Sector in India:**

India's NGO sector is one of the largest in the world, with estimates suggesting that there are over 3 million registered NGOs operating in the country. These organizations work across various domains, including education, healthcare, environment, human rights, and rural development. Despite their significant contributions to society, the financial management practices of NGOs in India have come under increasing scrutiny. The lack of a unified regulatory framework and inconsistent enforcement of existing laws have led to concerns about transparency and accountability within the sector (Sharma, 2017).

NGOs in India are required to register under different legal frameworks, such as the Societies Registration Act, 1860, the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or the Companies Act, 2013. However, the monitoring of their financial practices is often weak, leading to vulnerabilities that can be exploited for fraudulent activities. Additionally, the reliance on diverse funding sources, including government grants, corporate donations, and international aid, adds layers of complexity to financial management within NGOs (Sundar, 2019).

### **Financial Fraud in NGOs:**

Financial fraud in NGOs can take various forms, including embezzlement, misappropriation of funds, fraudulent financial reporting, and diversion of funds for personal gain. Studies have shown that NGOs are particularly vulnerable to fraud due to the absence of stringent internal controls, inadequate financial oversight, and a lack of accountability mechanisms (Kaplan & Ramalho, 2020). The nature of NGO operations, which often involves handling large amounts of cash and managing multiple funding sources, further exacerbates the risk of financial irregularities.

Recent cases of financial fraud in Indian NGOs have highlighted the need for stronger financial governance and the adoption of forensic accounting practices. For example, the case of the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in

Andhra Pradesh, where funds were siphoned off by officials, underscores the importance of having robust financial controls and regular audits (Chowdhury, 2018). These incidents not only tarnish the reputation of the organizations involved but also erode public trust in the entire sector.

#### **The Role of Forensic Accounting in NGOs:**

Forensic accounting has the potential to significantly enhance financial transparency and accountability within NGOs. By applying forensic techniques, NGOs can detect financial irregularities early, prevent potential fraud, and ensure that funds are used for their intended purposes. According to Bhasin (2015), forensic accounting involves a proactive approach to fraud detection, including the analysis of financial statements, the identification of red flags, and the use of data analytics to uncover patterns indicative of fraudulent activity.

Forensic accountants can also assist NGOs in establishing effective internal controls and risk management frameworks. By conducting forensic audits, these professionals can identify weaknesses in existing financial systems and recommend corrective actions to mitigate the risk of fraud. The adoption of forensic accounting practices can thus serve as a deterrent to potential fraudsters, as they are aware that any fraudulent activity will likely be detected and investigated.

However, the implementation of forensic accounting in NGOs faces several challenges. Many NGOs, particularly smaller ones, lack the resources to employ forensic accountants or invest in the necessary technology. Additionally, there is a shortage of trained forensic accounting professionals in India, and the concept is still not widely understood within the NGO sector (Ramaswamy, 2018). Furthermore, the absence of mandatory regulations requiring forensic audits for NGOs limits the widespread adoption of these practices.

#### **Regulatory Framework and Governance in Indian NGOs:**

The regulatory framework governing NGOs in India is fragmented and lacks uniformity. NGOs are required to comply with multiple laws depending on their legal structure, but the enforcement of these laws is often inconsistent. The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010, which regulates foreign donations, is one of the key laws applicable to NGOs. However, the compliance requirements under FCRA are often complex and burdensome, leading to challenges in maintaining transparency and accountability (Sahoo, 2020).

The Companies Act, 2013, introduced Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions, which require companies to spend a certain (2%) percentage of their profits on social initiatives, often implemented through NGOs. While this has increased funding for NGOs, it has also raised concerns about the need for stronger financial

oversight to ensure that CSR funds are used effectively and transparently.

#### **Case Studies on Forensic Accounting in NGOs:**

To understand the practical application of forensic accounting in NGOs, several case studies can be examined. One such case is the investigation into the misuse of funds by a well-known Indian NGO, where forensic accountants were brought in to trace the flow of funds and identify the perpetrators. The investigation revealed that funds were being diverted to personal accounts and used for unauthorized purposes, leading to legal action against the individuals involved (Bose, 2019).

Another case study involves an international NGO operating in India that faced allegations of financial mismanagement. A forensic audit was conducted to verify the accuracy of financial reports and assess the internal controls in place. The audit uncovered several discrepancies, including inflated expense claims and unauthorized transactions, which were subsequently addressed through corrective measures (Jain & Gupta, 2021).

#### **Methodology:**

The study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. This approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of financial fraud in Indian NGOs and the effectiveness of forensic accounting practices in fraud detection and prevention. The methodology is divided into several subsections: research design, data collection methods, sampling strategy, data analysis techniques, and limitations.

#### **Research Design:**

The research adopts a descriptive and analytical design, aiming to provide an in-depth understanding of how forensic accounting can be utilized to detect and prevent financial fraud within Indian NGOs. The study critically examines existing literature, reviews regulatory frameworks, and analyzes real-world cases to develop a holistic view of forensic accounting practices. The research design is structured to answer the following key questions:

- What are the common forms of financial fraud occurring within Indian NGOs?
- How can forensic accounting practices help detect and prevent such fraud?
- What challenges do NGOs in India face in implementing forensic accounting practices?
- What measures can enhance financial governance and the adoption of forensic accounting in the NGO sector?

#### **Data Collection Methods:**

##### **Secondary Data Collection:**

Secondary data were gathered through an extensive literature review, examining scholarly articles, research papers, books, NGO financial reports, audit reports, government regulations, and

case studies relevant to forensic accounting and NGO financial management in India. Sources were selected based on their relevance, credibility, and contribution to the subject matter. This review provided a theoretical framework and background information on forensic accounting practices, types of fraud in NGOs, and the regulatory environment in India.

#### **Primary Data Collection:**

**Primary data were collected through semi-structured interviews and surveys.**

- **Semi-Structured Interviews:** Interviews were conducted with financial experts, auditors, forensic accountants, and key personnel from NGOs in India. The aim was to gain insights into the practical aspects of implementing forensic accounting, understand the types of fraud commonly encountered, and identify challenges faced in maintaining financial transparency. The interviews provided qualitative data that helped contextualize the findings from the literature review.
- **Surveys:** An online survey was distributed to a diverse group of Indian NGOs. The survey included a series of questions designed to collect data on NGOs' financial practices, internal control mechanisms, awareness of forensic accounting, and experiences related to fraud. The survey used a combination of open-ended and closed-ended questions, allowing for both quantitative analysis and qualitative insights.

#### **Sampling Strategy:**

**The sampling strategy varied for the different data collection methods employed:**

##### **Interview Participants:**

A purposive sampling method was used to select participants for interviews. The criteria for selection included professionals with experience in NGO financial management, forensic accounting, auditing, or regulatory compliance. A total of 15 participants were interviewed, including five forensic accountants, four auditors, three financial officers from prominent NGOs, and three regulatory experts.

##### **Survey Respondents:**

For the survey, a random sampling method was employed to select NGOs operating in India. A list of registered NGOs was obtained from public databases. The sample included small, medium, and large NGOs across various sectors (education, healthcare, environment, etc.). A total of 150 NGOs were contacted, with 100 NGOs responding to the survey, resulting in a response rate of 66%.

##### **Limitations of the Study:**

**While the methodology was designed to provide a comprehensive analysis, certain limitations were acknowledged:**

**Sample Size:** The sample size for interviews and surveys was limited, which may affect the generalizability of the findings. The study focused on a specific subset of NGOs, and the results may not fully represent the diverse NGO landscape in India.

**Availability of Data:** Some NGOs were reluctant to share detailed financial information or participate in interviews due to concerns about confidentiality and potential reputational risks. This limited the scope of primary data collection.

**Reliance on Self-Reported Data:** The survey relied on self-reported data from NGOs, which could be subject to bias. For instance, NGOs might underreport incidents of fraud to protect their image.

**Regulatory Focus:** The study is situated within the Indian context, focusing on the regulatory environment and practices specific to India. The findings may not be directly applicable to NGOs operating in different countries with varying legal and financial frameworks.

##### **Critical Analysis:**

The critical analysis delves into the various aspects of forensic accounting and its role in managing fraud within NGOs in India. This section examines the findings from the literature review, interviews, surveys, and case studies to assess the effectiveness of forensic accounting practices, identify gaps in current financial management systems, and propose solutions to strengthen financial governance in NGOs.

##### **Current State of Fraud in Indian NGOs:**

The analysis of survey data and literature reveals that Indian NGOs are particularly vulnerable to financial fraud due to several factors, including weak internal controls, limited regulatory oversight, and inadequate financial expertise. Common types of fraud include embezzlement, misuse of funds, misappropriation of assets, and falsification of financial records. The survey responses indicate that approximately 60% of the participating NGOs have encountered some form of financial irregularity in the past five years, highlighting the urgency of addressing fraud in this sector.

The interviews with forensic accountants and auditors confirm that the absence of standardized accounting practices among NGOs contributes significantly to the risk of fraud. Unlike for-profit organizations, NGOs often lack robust internal control mechanisms and segregation of duties, making it easier for fraudulent activities to go undetected. Additionally, NGOs' dependence on donations and grants can lead to pressures to demonstrate financial health, which, in some cases, results in the manipulation of financial statements.

##### **Effectiveness of Forensic Accounting in Fraud Detection:**

Forensic accounting has emerged as an essential tool in detecting and preventing financial



fraud in NGOs. The survey results show that NGOs employing forensic accounting practices have a significantly lower incidence of fraud. About 75% of NGOs using forensic accounting techniques reported improved transparency and a reduction in financial irregularities. This finding aligns with the literature, which suggests that forensic accounting offers advanced fraud detection methods, such as financial statement analysis, forensic audits, and data mining techniques.

The interviews with forensic accountants highlight the importance of adopting a proactive rather than a reactive approach to fraud management. Forensic accountants emphasize continuous monitoring, regular audits, and the use of technology to detect anomalies in financial transactions. This proactive stance allows NGOs to identify potential fraud risks early and take corrective actions before significant damage occurs.

#### **Challenges in Implementing Forensic Accounting:**

Despite its benefits, the implementation of forensic accounting in NGOs faces several challenges:

##### **Lack of Awareness and Expertise:**

Many NGOs, especially smaller ones, lack awareness of forensic accounting and its significance in financial management. Survey responses indicate that only 30% of participating NGOs are familiar with forensic accounting practices, and even fewer have the expertise to employ these techniques effectively. Limited knowledge leads to a reliance on traditional accounting methods, which may not be sufficient to detect complex fraud schemes.

##### **Resource Constraints:**

Forensic accounting is resource-intensive, often requiring specialized skills and technology. Many NGOs operate on tight budgets and may not afford the cost of hiring forensic accountants or investing in advanced accounting software. This limitation is particularly acute for small and medium-sized NGOs, which often prioritize programmatic activities over administrative and financial controls. The financial strain makes it difficult for these organizations to adopt comprehensive forensic accounting measures.

##### **Regulatory Limitations:**

The regulatory framework governing NGOs in India is fragmented, with various laws and agencies overseeing NGO operations. While there are requirements for financial reporting, the lack of a unified, rigorous regulatory system hinders the enforcement of best practices in financial management. This gap allows NGOs to operate with minimal scrutiny, reducing the pressure to implement forensic accounting practices.

##### **Resistance to Change:**

Interviews with financial officers from NGOs reveal that resistance to change is another

significant barrier. Many NGOs, particularly those with long-established practices, are reluctant to overhaul their financial management systems or adopt new processes such as forensic accounting. This reluctance stems from a lack of understanding of forensic accounting's benefits, perceived disruption to existing practices, and a fear of exposing internal issues.

#### **Impact of Forensic Accounting on Financial Governance:**

Despite the challenges, the adoption of forensic accounting in NGOs has demonstrated a positive impact on financial governance. Forensic accounting enhances transparency and accountability by scrutinizing financial transactions, identifying discrepancies, and ensuring that funds are used for their intended purposes. Survey data indicate that NGOs using forensic accounting have improved donor confidence, resulting in more stable funding. Improved financial governance also enables NGOs to comply with legal and regulatory requirements, thereby reducing the risk of penalties and reputational damage.

However, the effectiveness of forensic accounting in strengthening financial governance depends on its integration into the NGO's broader financial management framework. This includes establishing clear policies, training staff, adopting robust internal controls, and fostering a culture of ethical financial practices. Forensic accounting alone cannot eliminate fraud; it must be part of a comprehensive strategy that includes strong governance and ethical leadership.

#### **Recommendations for Enhancing Fraud Management in NGOs**

Based on the findings and critical analysis, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance fraud management in Indian NGOs:

##### **a. Capacity Building and Training:**

NGOs should invest in building the capacity of their financial staff by providing training in forensic accounting and fraud detection methods. Workshops, seminars, and online courses can improve awareness and equip NGOs with the necessary skills to implement forensic accounting practices.

##### **b. Adopting Advanced Technology:**

The use of advanced accounting software and data analytics tools can facilitate fraud detection and financial monitoring. NGOs should explore cost-effective technological solutions tailored to their needs, such as cloud-based accounting systems that offer automated auditing features.

##### **c. Strengthening Internal Controls:**

NGOs must establish robust internal controls, including segregation of duties, regular audits, and thorough financial reporting processes. Forensic accountants can assist in designing these controls to minimize the risk of fraud.

#### **d. Collaboration with Forensic Accountants:**

Given the complexities of forensic accounting, NGOs, particularly smaller ones, can benefit from collaborating with external forensic accountants on a consulting basis. Such collaboration allows NGOs to access expertise without the cost of hiring full-time forensic accounting professionals.

#### **e. Regulatory Reforms:**

To improve financial governance in the NGO sector, regulatory authorities should introduce stringent financial reporting and auditing requirements for NGOs. A unified regulatory framework that mandates forensic audits for NGOs above a certain size can drive the adoption of forensic accounting practices.

#### **Limitations of Forensic Accounting:**

While forensic accounting is a powerful tool, it is not without limitations. The cost and expertise required can be prohibitive for many NGOs. Additionally, forensic accounting primarily serves as a detection and investigative tool; it does not address the root causes of fraud, such as a lack of ethical culture or weak governance. Therefore, NGOs must adopt a holistic approach to fraud management, integrating forensic accounting into a broader strategy that emphasizes ethical practices, accountability, and transparency.

The critical analysis underscores that forensic accounting plays a vital role in managing fraud within Indian NGOs, enhancing transparency, and improving financial governance. However, its successful implementation requires overcoming challenges related to awareness, resources, regulatory limitations, and internal resistance. By adopting a proactive approach to financial management, building capacity, strengthening internal controls, and advocating for regulatory reforms, NGOs can leverage forensic accounting to safeguard their assets and maintain donor trust. This comprehensive strategy is crucial for ensuring the integrity and sustainability of NGOs in India.

#### **Discussion:**

The discussion section synthesizes the findings of the critical analysis to understand how forensic accounting can be used effectively to manage fraud in Indian NGOs. This part will explore the implications of the results, the strengths and weaknesses of current practices, and the practical considerations for adopting forensic accounting more broadly in the NGO sector in India.

#### **Implications of the Findings:**

The findings reveal that fraud in Indian NGOs is a pervasive issue, primarily arising from weak internal controls, inadequate financial expertise, and fragmented regulatory oversight. The high prevalence of fraud in the NGO sector poses

significant risks, not only to the organizations themselves but also to the broader society they aim to serve. NGOs depend heavily on public trust and donor support; therefore, any financial irregularity can have severe reputational and operational repercussions. The insights from this research highlight the need for NGOs to adopt a more robust approach to financial management, with forensic accounting emerging as a key component of such an approach.

The effectiveness of forensic accounting practices in reducing the incidence of fraud, as evidenced by both survey results and interviews with financial professionals, suggests that NGOs willing to invest in forensic accounting can significantly enhance their financial integrity. By employing forensic accounting techniques, NGOs can detect anomalies, investigate suspicious activities, and establish a culture of transparency. This, in turn, can lead to increased donor confidence and support, as NGOs can demonstrate a commitment to ethical financial practices. Additionally, the integration of forensic accounting within NGOs aligns with global best practices for financial governance, thereby enhancing their credibility on an international platform.

#### **Strengths of Forensic Accounting in Fraud Management:**

One of the strengths of forensic accounting in managing fraud within NGOs is its comprehensive and investigative approach to financial analysis. Unlike traditional accounting methods, forensic accounting focuses on uncovering and documenting fraudulent activities, offering insights into how fraud occurs, and identifying vulnerabilities in the NGO's financial systems. This study found that NGOs utilizing forensic accounting reported fewer financial irregularities, indicating its potential as an effective tool for safeguarding assets. Moreover, forensic accounting encourages NGOs to adopt preventive measures, such as regular audits, financial reviews, and the use of data analytics for real-time monitoring of transactions. The proactive identification of risks allows NGOs to address issues before they escalate, thereby minimizing financial losses. This preventive aspect is particularly crucial in the NGO sector, where funds are often limited, and any loss can directly impact program delivery and sustainability.

#### **Challenges and Practical Limitations:**

Despite its benefits, the research also highlights the practical challenges in implementing forensic accounting in the NGO sector. The primary obstacle is the lack of financial resources. Many NGOs operate on constrained budgets, prioritizing their programmatic activities over administrative and financial controls. This financial strain limits their ability to hire forensic accounting professionals or invest in advanced technological tools necessary

for effective fraud detection. As a result, smaller NGOs are often more vulnerable to financial fraud due to their limited capacity to implement robust financial safeguards.

Another significant challenge is the lack of awareness and expertise in forensic accounting within NGOs. While larger organizations may have the resources to employ trained accountants and auditors, many smaller NGOs rely on basic accounting practices that are insufficient for detecting complex fraud schemes. The study found that only a small percentage of NGOs are familiar with forensic accounting practices, indicating a gap in knowledge and skill that hinders the adoption of more sophisticated financial controls.

Furthermore, the regulatory environment in India does not strongly mandate forensic audits for NGOs, resulting in a lack of standardized accounting practices and inconsistent financial oversight. Although NGOs are required to comply with certain financial reporting standards, these regulations often lack the rigor necessary to prevent and detect fraud effectively. The absence of a unified regulatory framework that enforces strict financial governance leaves a significant gap in the system, allowing fraud to persist in the sector.

#### **Need for a Holistic Approach:**

The findings suggest that while forensic accounting is a powerful tool for detecting and managing fraud, it cannot be the sole solution. A holistic approach is required, incorporating other elements of strong financial governance, such as ethical leadership, transparent reporting, and stringent internal controls. Forensic accounting should be integrated into a broader strategy that includes staff training, the adoption of advanced accounting software, and the establishment of a culture of accountability.

Additionally, there is a need for greater collaboration between NGOs, donors, regulators, and financial professionals to strengthen financial governance. NGOs can benefit from partnerships with forensic accountants who can provide expertise on a consulting basis, allowing even smaller organizations to access professional guidance without the need for full-time hiring. Furthermore, donors can play a critical role by advocating for the adoption of forensic accounting practices as part of their funding requirements, thereby incentivizing NGOs to prioritize financial transparency.

#### **The Role of Technology in Fraud Management:**

An emerging theme in the research is the potential role of technology in enhancing forensic accounting practices. Advanced data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning algorithms offer innovative ways to monitor financial transactions in real-time, detect anomalies, and predict fraudulent behavior. These technological tools can significantly improve the efficiency and

accuracy of forensic accounting, particularly in large NGOs where manual audits are impractical.

However, the adoption of such technology is contingent on the availability of resources and technical expertise. While large NGOs may have the means to implement these tools, smaller NGOs may require support in the form of grants, subsidies, or collaborations with tech firms to access such advanced systems. This underscores the importance of developing tailored solutions that consider the unique needs and constraints of NGOs of varying sizes.

#### **Recommendations for Policy and Practice**

The study's findings call for policy reforms and best practices that can enhance the effectiveness of forensic accounting in managing fraud within NGOs:

- **Policy Reforms:** There is a need for a more cohesive regulatory framework in India that mandates stricter financial reporting standards for NGOs. Incorporating requirements for forensic audits in larger NGOs can enforce accountability and set a standard for financial governance across the sector.
- **Capacity Building:** Investing in training programs for NGO financial staff on forensic accounting practices can address the gap in knowledge and expertise. Government and donor agencies can support this initiative by funding workshops and certification programs to build the financial management capacity of NGOs.
- **Adoption of Technology:** NGOs should explore the use of cost-effective accounting software and data analytics tools that offer automated fraud detection features. Collaborations with tech firms can facilitate access to these tools, especially for smaller NGOs with limited budgets.

#### **Conclusion:**

Forensic accounting plays a pivotal role in managing and mitigating fraud within NGOs in India. This research has critically examined how financial irregularities affect NGOs and the ways in which forensic accounting can be effectively employed to safeguard these organizations' financial integrity. The findings underscore that fraud in the NGO sector is not merely a financial issue but a threat to the trust and credibility that NGOs rely upon to function and fulfill their missions. Therefore, strengthening financial governance is crucial for the sector's sustainability and its ability to serve the community.

The study has shown that forensic accounting provides an investigative approach to financial analysis, enabling NGOs to identify and prevent fraudulent activities. NGOs that adopt forensic accounting practices benefit from enhanced financial transparency, improved donor confidence,

and a stronger internal control system. However, several challenges impede the widespread adoption of forensic accounting in Indian NGOs, including limited financial resources, a lack of trained professionals, and fragmented regulatory oversight. Smaller NGOs, in particular, face significant barriers due to budget constraints and inadequate access to expertise.

Despite these challenges, the discussion emphasizes that forensic accounting should be a central part of a holistic approach to financial management in NGOs. Implementing strong internal controls, fostering a culture of accountability, and employing advanced technology for real-time monitoring can complement forensic accounting practices. Moreover, collaboration between NGOs, donors, and regulatory bodies is necessary to create an environment that supports financial transparency and integrity. Policy reforms mandating stricter financial governance, capacity-building programs for NGO staff, and the integration of cost-effective technological tools are recommended as steps toward strengthening the sector's defenses against fraud.

Ultimately, the research concludes that while forensic accounting is not a one-size-fits-all solution, it is an essential tool in the fight against financial fraud in NGOs. To ensure the long-term sustainability and impact of NGOs in India, a concerted effort is required to enhance financial governance, promote transparency, and build a robust framework that supports the adoption of forensic accounting practices. Addressing these issues will not only protect NGOs from fraud but also help in restoring and maintaining public trust, which is the cornerstone of their operations. Further research in this area can provide deeper insights into specific strategies and frameworks that can be tailored to the unique needs of NGOs of different sizes and capacities.

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## **Problems of Agro Tourism in Satara District**

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### **Abstract:**

This research paper aims to investigate the Problems challenges faced by agro-tourism businesses. A sample of 30 agro-tourism owners from Satara district was selected, and data was collected using a questionnaire. The paper presents key findings and conclusions based on this research. Additionally, the study offers recommendations for addressing these challenges and suggests future directions for the agro-tourism sector.

**Keywords:** agro tourism business, Problems.

### **Introduction:**

Agro-tourism encompasses a range of activities that connect tourists with agricultural environments, from farm stays and vineyard tours to culinary experiences and harvest festivals. This introduction sets the stage by defining agro-tourism and outlining its global significance, emphasizing its potential economic benefits for rural communities and its role in preserving cultural heritage. The Satara district is one of India's most technologically sophisticated agricultural regions, not just in Maharashtra. Agro tourism centers in Satara are supported by tourist attractions in the surrounding environment. Rice, Jowar, legumes, turmeric, sugarcane, and a number of oil seeds, including peanut and soybean, are the main crops. Satara is revered for its extensive cultural legacy.

Diwali, Ganesh Chaturthi, GudhiPadwa, Dasara, Nag Panchami, Gokul Ashtmi, Pola, MakarSankranti, and Holi are just a few of the celebrations that take place in the area. The Satara area is home to a wide variety of tourist attractions, including hill resorts, pilgrimage sites, old forts and monuments, forests, and animals. As a result, the areas offer the potential for tourism. There are many agro tourism centers are working in Satara district. Some of them are registered with MART and ATDC. Some agri tourism centers are not registered with any registration institutions. On 7 Sept 2020, The Maharashtra government has accepted Maharashtra Agri tourism Policy 2020. According to policy some new centers are registered with DOT, Maharashtra. At present there are more than 38 agro tourism centers in various talukas of Satara district. Many tourists are opting agro tourism centers for weekends and vacations.

### **Statement of the Problem:**

The Satara district has a greater potential of the development of the agro-tourism due to the good natural and climatic conditions and various types of tourist destination. The temperature and atmosphere of the Satara district is pleasant. It is not extreme in winter and summer season. The only threat is flood in rainy season. Due to rivers and irrigation projects,

the soil is fertile, so agriculture is main occupation of the people of district. The research problem addressed in this study focuses on understanding the multifaceted challenges and opportunities within the agro-tourism sector. It aims to investigate how geographical factors such as climate variability, terrain characteristics, and water availability impact agro-tourism operations and sustainability. Additionally, the study explores economic dynamics, including revenue generation and cost management, as well as social and cultural impacts, such as community engagement and cultural preservation. By examining these dimensions comprehensively, the research seeks to identify effective strategies and policies that can enhance the resilience and profitability of agro-tourism ventures while promoting sustainable development and cultural integrity in rural areas.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The study has the following objectives.

1. To study the agro of tourism business in Satara district.
2. To identify various Geographical problems of the agri-tourism in study area.

### **Methodology Proposed to be adopted**

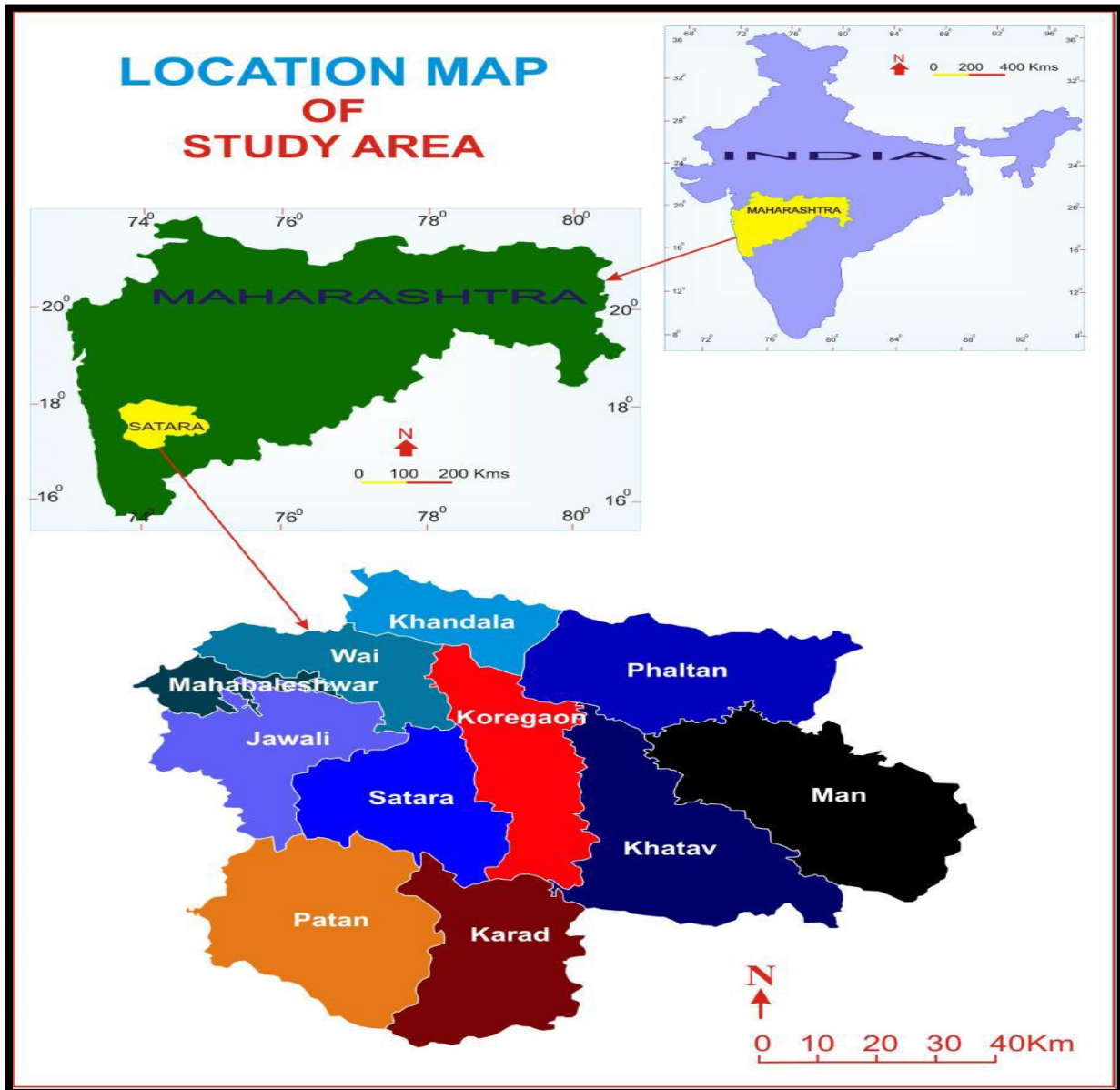
The study is both descriptive and analytical in nature and is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected by administering pre-tested questionnaire to the selected respondents. Additional information of crucial significance has been collected by personal interviews were made in the questionnaire to fit in on the track of the present study.

The secondary data necessary for the successful completion of the investigation has been collected from the offices of the concerned institutions. For discussing theoretical aspects of the topic under investigation, books, journals study of previous researchers have been used. The secondary data of agro tourism has been collected from books, magazines, journals, websites, and the tourism statistics compiled and collected by officials of tourism office

### Area of the Study:

The researcher has taken in to consideration these regional variances before proceedings to the selection of sample to the study area and accordingly determined four Talukas. For this study

the researcher selected on the basis of largest Agro Tourism Center in this region namely Mahabaleshwar, Wai, Patan, Satara from Satara district of Maharashtra. The map of study area is as shown below.



**Selection of Agro tourism Center:** In the Satara district, 30 agri tourism centers are registered. Researcher has selected all 30 samples from 04 talukas in Satara district as population of agro tourism owners. There is no any registered agro tourism center is found in Wai, Patan, Satara taluka in Satara district.

### Data Analysis and Interpretation:

#### Problems of Agro Tourism Business:

The success of agro-tourism businesses hinges on farmers' ability to promptly address challenges. This analysis stems from a preliminary survey among selected agro-tourism operators,

identifying and categorizing common issues into four main categories. Problems are described using relevant statements categorized under these headings.

Owners rated these issues on a five-point scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Mean and standard deviation calculations were conducted to gauge the severity of each problem in practice. Higher scores indicate greater practical challenges in agro-tourism operations. The table below details the identified problems in agro-tourism businesses.

**Geographical Problems of Agro Tourism Business**

**Table: 1**  
**Table Showing Analysis of Geographical Problems of Agro Tourism**

S.N	Variables	N	Mean	Rank	Std. Deviation
1.	To what extent do you believe climate and terrain influence the types of crops grown and activities offered in agro-tourism destinations?	30	3.55	V	1.21
2.	How important are geographical features like water availability and soil composition in determining the sustainability and productivity of agricultural practices in agro-tourism sites?	30	3.90	III	0.70
3.	To what extent does the geographic location of agro-tourism destinations impact visitor demographics and seasonal tourism patterns?	30	4.22	I	0.40
4.	How challenging are geographical factors such as transportation infrastructure, accessibility, and connectivity to urban centers for agro-tourism operators?	30	4.05	II	0.88
5.	How significantly do natural disasters and climate change affect the resilience and adaptability of agro-tourism ventures in different geographical regions?	30	3.70	IV	0.93

The table presents an analysis of various geographical factors influencing agro-tourism, based on survey responses from 30 respondents. Geographical variables such as climate and terrain were rated with a mean score of 3.55, indicating a moderate belief in their influence on crop types and activities offered. Geographical features like water availability and soil composition received a higher mean score of 3.90, ranking third in importance, suggesting they significantly affect sustainability and productivity in agro-tourism sites. The geographic location of destinations had the highest mean score of 4.22 and ranked first, highlighting its substantial impact on visitor demographics and seasonal tourism patterns. Factors such as transportation infrastructure and accessibility ranked second with a mean score of 4.05, underscoring

their challenges for agro-tourism operators. Lastly, natural disasters and climate change received a mean score of 3.70 and ranked fourth, indicating their noteworthy but slightly lesser impact on the resilience and adaptability of agro-tourism ventures across different regions. Overall, these findings underscore the critical role of geographical factors in shaping the dynamics and viability of agro-tourism operations, influencing everything from agricultural practices to tourism patterns and operational challenges.

**General Problems of Agro Tourism Business:**

The following table gives information about general problems of agro tourism business. Eleven problems have been taken to assess data and procure opinions from agro tourism proprietors.

**Table: 2.**  
**General problems of Agro tourism**

S.N	Variables	N	Mean	Rank	Std. Dev.
1.	Infrastructure problems (Poor Infra, Parking, etc.)	30	3.55	VII	1.27
2.	High cost of travelling	30	3.40	IX	1.35
3.	Lack of correct and full information	30	3.80	VI	.894
4.	Lack of coordination among various agencies	30	4.20	I	1.19
5.	Lack of professional approach.	30	4.10	II	.71
6.	Seasonal nature	30	4.05	III	.85
7.	Poor facilities at agro tourism center	30	4.00	IV	1.16
8.	Labor management	30	3.80	VI	.83
9.	Financial management	30	3.85	V	1.08
10.	Assessing tourist behavior (To know what tourist wants)	30	3.35	X	1.18
11.	Less Sales of Agro-Products	30	3.45	VIII	.94
12.	Valid N (list wise)	30			

Source: Primary data

The table shows the general problems of agro tourism business. Based on the table provided, here is the interpretation of the general problems of agro-tourism:

**Lack of Coordination Among Various Agencies (Rank: I)** This problem ranks the highest (4.20 mean score), indicating that agro-tourism centers often face challenges due to insufficient coordination among different agencies involved in managing and promoting tourism activities. This lack of coordination can lead to inefficiencies and disjointed efforts in delivering a cohesive experience for tourists.

**Lack of Professional Approach (Rank: II)** The mean score of 4.10 suggests that there is a significant concern regarding the professionalism in managing agro-tourism ventures. This could include issues such as inadequate training, inconsistent service standards, or insufficient professional development among staff.

**Seasonal Nature (Rank: III)** With a mean score of 4.05, this indicates that the seasonal nature of agro-tourism (likely influenced by agricultural cycles or weather patterns) poses a notable challenge. Businesses may experience fluctuations in visitor numbers and revenue throughout the year, impacting sustainability and planning.

**Poor Facilities at Agro-Tourism Centers (Rank: IV)** this problem ranks fourth with a mean score of 4.00, highlighting concerns about inadequate facilities at agro-tourism centers. Poor infrastructure, amenities, or maintenance issues can diminish visitor satisfaction and deter repeat visits.

**Financial Management (Rank: V)** Financial management issues are significant, as indicated by a mean score of 3.85. This suggests challenges in budgeting, cost control, and financial planning, which are crucial for the sustainability and profitability of agro-tourism ventures.

**Lack of Correct and Full Information (Rank: VI)** Ranking sixth with a mean score of 3.80, this problem points to deficiencies in providing accurate and comprehensive information to tourists. Clear communication about offerings, activities, and logistical details is essential for enhancing visitor experiences and satisfaction.

**Infrastructure Problems (Rank: VII)** Infrastructure issues, including poor infrastructure and parking facilities, are highlighted with a mean score of 3.55. This indicates that inadequate physical infrastructure can hinder accessibility and convenience for tourists, impacting their overall experience.

**Less Sales of Agro-Products (Rank: VIII)**- Despite ranking lower in severity, with a mean score of 3.45, the challenge of low sales of agro-products underscores potential revenue generation issues for agro-tourism operators. Enhancing marketing

strategies and product offerings may be necessary to address this concern.

**High Cost of Traveling (Rank: IX)**- With a mean score of 3.40, the high cost of traveling to agro-tourism destinations is identified as a barrier. Economic factors such as transportation expenses can influence tourist decisions and affect visitation rates.

**Assessing Tourist Behavior (Rank: X)**- Ranking last with a mean score of 3.35, this indicates that understanding and predicting tourist preferences and behaviors may be a lower priority or perceived as less critical compared to other operational challenges. The table highlights several key challenges faced by agro-tourism centers, ranging from coordination issues among agencies to seasonal fluctuations and infrastructure deficiencies. Addressing these challenges effectively through improved coordination, professional development, enhanced facilities, and strategic financial and marketing management can contribute to the sustainable growth and success of agro-tourism ventures.

#### **Findings of the Study:**

1. The most significant challenge identified is the lack of coordination among various agencies involved in managing agro-tourism (mean score: 4.20). This issue suggests that disjointed efforts and inefficiencies in collaboration can hinder effective planning, promotion, and service delivery at agro-tourism centers.
2. It is observed that the proprietors are facing some general problems. As per their responses, mean rank is assigned to the problem. According to majority of the proprietors, lacks of coordination among various agencies is the very significant problem of agro-tourism owners because the response mean value is higher and mean rank is I followed by lack of professional approach, seasonal nature of agri tourism business and poor facilities at agro tourism centers. The mean rank of problem of financial management is V followed by lack of correct and full information, labor management and infrastructure problems (Poor Infra, Parking etc.), these are moderately concerned problems of agro tourism owners.

#### **Suggestions:**

1. Consider conducting further research to explore how climate change mitigation strategies can enhance the resilience of agro-tourism ventures against natural disasters and climate variability.
2. Agro-tourism proprietors should cultivate a forward-thinking approach by establishing clear visions and missions for their businesses. Seeking professional training from organizations like ATDC and MART can further enhance their strategic planning and operational efficiency.



3. To mitigate losses stemming from the seasonal nature of their business and the impacts of climate change, agro-tourism owners are advised to diversify into subsidiary ventures such as goat farming, beekeeping, animal husbandry, and sericulture farming.
4. It is recommended that proprietors establish effective coordination with government agencies and tourism departments to access timely information on government policies and schemes. Leveraging these resources can help secure capital and manage finances effectively, enabling the development of essential infrastructure at agro-tourism centers.

**Conclusions:**

Agro-tourism presents a significant opportunity for rural development. By fostering economic growth and diversification, it has the potential to address various challenges confronting rural areas. Agro-tourism can substantially increase incomes, benefiting both operators and the broader local economy. With proper development in Satara district, agro-tourism could serve as a catalyst for human development, including poverty alleviation, employment creation, sustainable agricultural practices, rural sector development, environmental regeneration, and infrastructure improvement. Additionally, it has the potential to empower women in rural communities.

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## **Information Literacy Publication during 2014-2018: A Bibliometrics Study**

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### **Abstract:**

The idea of information literacy has steps forward beyond how to find books in the library. Information literacy refers to abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information. Information Knowledge and lifelong literacy have been described as the lights of the information society, illuminating the courses to development, substance, and freedom. This study focused mainly on the frequency and percentages of publications' productivity. This study uses bibliometrics laws & Bibliometrics techniques for the analysis of data. The 91 journals have published 395 articles during the period of study.

**Keywords:** Information Literacy, Bibliometrics Techniques, Bibliometrics laws

### **Introduction:**

The concept of information literacy has steps forward beyond how to find books in the library. Many aspects of information literacy are essential components of education. The terms include library infrastructure, user education library research, teaching library and library literacy. Information Knowledge and lifelong literacy have been described as the lights of the information society, illuminating the courses to development, substance, and freedom. The information literacy skills help in eradicating such difficulties and provide the roadmap for getting the right and relevant information. In the information literacy progress, the core focus is on the learning activities rather than teaching activities as the objectives of information literacy are common to all disciplines, learning scenarios and all levels of education. Information- knowledgeable people are suitable to pierce information about their health, their terrain, their education and work, and to make critical opinions about their lives.

Library and information science is covered in a variety of journals worldwide. However, many journals exclusively cover articles on Information Literacy from time to time such as DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology, ASLIB Information, Library Quarterly, Annals of Library & Information Studies, etc. Periodical studies are the examination of periodicals as objects of Library & history value. In 1974, Paul Zurkowski was generally credited with the idea of information literacy. Since 1974, information literacy has become more of an interest for librarians and information professionals. The national literacy mission in India was set up in May 1988 to assess the strengths & weaknesses of the earlier program and to accord a new sense of urgency seriousness and emphasis with fixed goals, a clear time frame & age-specific target groups.

This study focused mainly on the frequency and percentages of publications' productivity.

Information literacy refers to abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information. Information literacy has become a worldwide issue that requires increased attention. The beginnings of information literacy germinate on its own spontaneously. People trained in the application of information resources to their work can be called information literate. They learned techniques and skills to use a broad array of information tools as well as primary sources in formulating information solutions to their problems.

### **Literature Review:**

Literature review means understanding the background of the chosen subject through reading relevant literature. It records work done in the recent past in the selected problem area. It aims to give the current trends in the selected subject. It helps avoid duplication and identify and record the significance of the study. Researcher use google scholar, Emerald Insight Database LISA database for the literature search.

**Lal and Panda. (1996).** the research carried out on plant pathology literature. This literature is scattered in 631 periodicals. The study also portrays a comparison of the first 42 periodicals with that of three previously published lists. The first 10 periodicals are the most productive and contribute of the total literature.

**Gupta (2009).** the research covered 125 articles on marketing of library & information services during the period 1980-2008 mainly covered published in India. Growth of literature year-wise has been shown: Prominent authors, productivity journals have been identified.

**Singh and Gill (2013).** researcher covers journal articles from 13 leading scholarly peer-reviewed journals of library and information science published by Emerald on the topic of Web 2.0 and its various. The main focus of the study is to cover research articles published in Emerald journals and

the book review literature on the topic. The main purpose is to explore the growth and development of periodical literature on Web 2.0 technologies and their other fields.

**Marin and Merigo (2018)** Author show a streamlined analysis of Journal of Knowledge Management publications to give a general overview of the journal, binding on a bibliometric analysis of its publications between 1997 and 2016. The methodology involves two procedures a performance analysis and a wisdom mapping analysis of JKM. The performance analysis uses a series of bibliometric pointers similar to h- indicator, productivity, and citations. This analysis considers different confines, including papers, authors, universities, and countries. VOS viewer software is used to carry out the mapping of the wisdom of JKM, which, grounded on the concurrence of crucial words and co-citation points of view, seeks to graphically dissect the structure of the references of this journal. The USA and the UK lead the publications in this journal, although at an indigenous position, Europe is the most productive. The low participation of arising husbandry in JKM is also observed

**Martínez-López. (2018).** The researcher uses in this study the bibliometric indicators to represent the bibliographic data, including the total number of publications and citations between 1967 and 2017. In addition, the article also develops a graphical visualization of the bibliographic material by using the visualization of similarities viewer software to map journals, keywords, and institutions with bibliographic coupling and co-citation analysis. The purpose of this study is to present a bibliometric overview of the leading trends of the journal during the period of 1967 - 2017. In 2017 this journal celebrates its 50th anniversary. For this work Scopus database was used. This study analyzes the most cited papers and the cited articles. Researchers found the British authors and institutions are the most productive in the journal, although Australians are growing significantly in the number of papers published. Continental European institutions are also increasing the number of publications, but they are still far from reaching the British contribution so far.

**Baladi. (2016).** This study the impact of libraries on tutoring, literacy, and exploration of an institute, council, and university related to any discipline of knowledge. **METHODOLOGY** The content analysis work was done during medial- August 2016 to mid-September, 2016. For this study data was downloaded from websites of e-journal of Pakistan Journal of Medical Research of Pakistan Health Research Council ( <http://phrc.org.pk/pjmr.html>) and Pak Medi Net (<http://www.pakmedinet.com/>) Results PMJR published 15 volumes and 58 issues with 473 papers during 2001 – 2015. The maximum and minimal papers published were 15 and 5 during the

times 2005 and 2014. The maturity of papers was written by authors 423(89.42) followed by 50(10.57) by a single author, one composition was a Government document public exfoliate in 2007 considered as multi-authors.

**Barada, and Sethi (2016).** The researcher analyzes the publications listed in the Science Direct database from 2005- 2014. The study is 25 top newest Papers in trades and Humanities journals. The main purpose of this study is to understand the transnational perspective of exploration publication dynamics in two core journals similar to (1st) ” Language Lores”( LS) and( 2nd) “ Linguistics and Education ”( L & E) independently. This is a comprehensive check of Science Direct's top 25 hottest papers database from 2005- 2014 and this paper explosively tries to give a complete view of the evaluation of exploration issues.

**Need of the study:**

Information literacy has been increasing interest to librarians & Information Professionals. This study helps the Professionals to know the total research publications in this area. This research will be clear about which thematic literature covers Information literacy.

**Objectives:**

- To know the growth of literature year-wise.
- To find out the rank of journals by number of papers published.

**Scope:**

This present study is limited to documents of Information literacy during 2014-2018. It covers all Indian & foreign journals.

**Methodology:**

The present research used bibliometric method. It involves data search using LISA plus an electronic database library and information science abstract (LISA), Library. And use actual browsing journal literature.

**Hypothesis:**

- Mostly covered research Publications on Literacy Standard.

**Data Collection:**

Researcher use LISA database for the data collection.

**Data Analysis:**

The study uses bibliometrics Laws & techniques for data analysis

This study is the bibliometric analysis of Information Literacy documents. For data collection, the researcher used the LISA database of Savitribai Phule Pune University Jayakar Library. There were 395 information literacy articles published in 91 journals from 2014 to 2018. For the data analysis bibliometrics method was used. For presenting and quickly understanding the collection and analysis tabular form or graphs are used.

**Year-wise analysis:**

In this analysis publications on Information Literacy are analyzed year-wise. The purpose is to know whether articles are increased or decreased year-wise on the topic of information literacy. There

are a total of 395 articles published on the information literacy concept from 2014 to 2018. The year-wise published article on Information literacy.

**Table No. 1**

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Articles	Percentage of Documents	Cumulative no. of Documents	Cumulative percentage
1	2014	55	13.92	55	13.92
2	2015	59	14.93	114	28.86
3	2016	86	21.77	200	50.63
4	2017	100	25.31	300	75.94
5	2018	95	24.05	395	100 .00
		395	100.00		

The above table indicates that during 2017-2018 highest 100 and 95 articles were published on information literacy. During the 2014-2018 period, the writing of information literacy articles increased at a parallel level. During the 2014-2018 period article published various sub-topics of information

literacy such as Information literacy competency standards for higher education, standards for anthropology and sociology, standards for science and technology, standards for teacher education, Information literacy and learners' satisfaction, literacy skills etc.

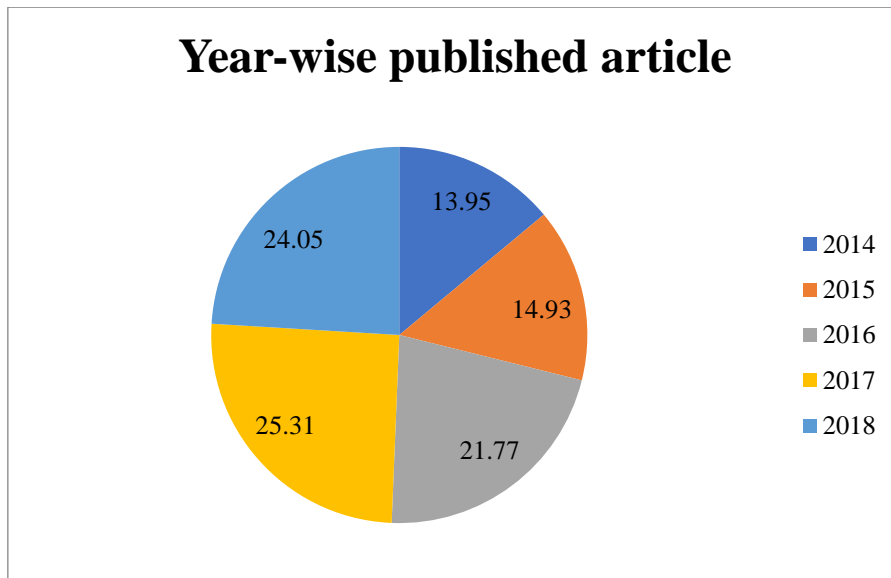


Table gives a picture of the year wise growth of the literature on the subject. It reveals that the first paper on information literacy

The journal's publications are vital channels for the dissemination of current information and other investigative activities. The ranking of journals is essentially a practical tool designed to

help the librarian and the author select the journals with the maximum utility of their coverage of new important literature in a particular subject area or published by a particular author. So to know which journals had the most published articles on information literacy.

Sr. No.	Name of Journals	Number of Articles	Rank No.
1	Reference Services Review	35	1
2	Journal of Academic Librarianship	28	2
3	Library Philosophy and Practice	28	2
4	Communications in Information Literacy,	22	3
5	Portal : Libraries and the Academy,	21	4
6	Reference & User Services Quarterly,	16	5
7	Journal of Documentation	15	6
8	Journal of the Medical Library Association,	13	7
9	International Association of School Librarianship. Selected Papers from the ...Annual Conference	12	8

10	International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology	09	9
11	Pennsylvania Libraries	09	9
12	Health Information and Libraries Journal	08	10
13	Knowledge Quest	07	11
14	Online Searcher,	07	11
15	Library Hi Tech News	06	12
16	Bibliothek Forschung Und Praxis,	06	12
17	Knjiznica	06	12
18	Aslib Journal of Information Management,	06	12
19	College & Research Libraries News,	05	13
20	DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	05	13
21	International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology,	05	13
22	International Research : Journal of Library and Information Science	05	13
23	The Electronic Library	04	13
24	Information and Learning Science	04	13
25	Information Wissenschaft & Praxis	04	13
26	Library Trends	04	14
27	New Library World	04	14
28	Journal of Information Science	04	14
29	Partnership : The Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research,	04	14
30	Revista Espanola De Documentacion Cientifica	03	14
31	Pakistan Journal of Information Management & Libraries	03	14
32	Partnership : The Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research,	03	14
33	Teacher Librarian,	03	15
34	Library Review	03	15
35	Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science,	03	15
36	Library Hi Tech	03	15
37	Library Management,	03	15
38	The Library Quarterly,	03	15
39	Computers in Libraries,	03	15
40	Bibliotheksdienst,	03	15
41	International Journal of Legal Information,	03	15
42	Art Libraries Journal,	03	15
43	College & Research Libraries	02	16
44	School Libraries Worldwide	02	16
45	Biblios	02	16
46	School Library Monthly	02	16
47	Library Leadership & Management (Online),	02	16
48	The School Librarian,	01	17
49	Information Outlook (Online),	01	17
50	Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology	01	17
51	Brazilian Journal of Information Science,	01	17
52	Em Questão,	01	17
53	Performance Measurement and Metrics	01	17
54	Information Today,	01	17
55	Webology,	01	17
56	Education libraries (Online)	01	17
57	Journal of Balkan Libraries Union,	01	17
58	Texas Library Journal	01	17
59	New Library World,	01	17
60	Music Library Association. Notes,	01	17
61	Bibliotecas. Anales De Investigación,	01	17
62	ज्ञानगंगोत्री	01	17
63	Revista General De Información y Documentación	01	17
64	International Journal of Librarianship	01	17
65	Bibliothek Forschung Und Praxis,	01	17
66	Journal of Philippine Librarianship,	01	17

67	American Libraries	01	17
68	Information Outlook (Online),	01	17
69	LIBRI	01	17
70	Brazilian Journal of Information Science,	01	17
71	Revista Interamericana De Bibliotecología,	01	17
72	Journal of Library Innovation,	01	17
73	Journal of Technology and Information Education	01	17
74	Revista Espanola De Documentacion Cientifica,	01	17
75	Australian Academic and Research Libraries,	01	17
76	Information & Culture,	01	17
77	An APISI study. International Association of School Librarianship. Selected Papers from the ...Annual Conference	01	17
78	LIBRES: Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal,	01	17
79	Informação & Sociedade,	01	17
80	Nuovi Annali Della Scuola Speciale Per Archivist e Bibliotecari,	01	17
81	Information Visualization,	01	17
82	International Journal of Information and Communication Technology Education	01	17
83	Journal of Information Ethics,	01	17
84	Digital Library Perspectives,	01	17
85	Tendências Da Pesquisa Braileira Em Ciência Da Informação	01	17
86	Mitteilungen Der Vereinigung Osterreichischer Bibliothekarinnen & Bibliothekare,	01	17
87	Biblioteca,	01	17
88	African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science,	01	17
89	The International Journal of Information and Learning Technology,	01	17
90	Public Libraries,	01	17
91	Global Knowledge, Memory and Communication,	01	17
		395	

Table no 2 shows the rank of the journal-published articles or papers.

From the above table, it can be seen that Information Literacy articles were published in a total of 91 journals. These journals are ranked in descending order based on the number of articles published in these journals. From table no. 2 it is observed that the first journal i.e. "Reference Services Review" has published 35 articles of the total articles this journal obtained rank number first. This is published by Emerald Group of Publishing Ltd.UK. This is followed by "The Journal of Academic Librarianship" and "Library Philosophy and Practice" These two journals gained second rank with 28 journals published in during the study period. The third rank was obtained in the "Communications in Information Literacy" journal with 22 articles. The above table shows out of the total publications 70% publications were published in first third rank journals.

#### Conclusion:

This study is about Information Literacy publications. This study uses bibliometrics laws & Bibliometrics techniques for the analysis of data. The researcher analyzes the data of Information literacy articles published in LISA databases and available journals in Jayakar Library from 2014 to 2018. It has compiled a bibliography of 395 articles which is published LISA database. Year-wise analyze the collected data researcher uses

bibliometrics techniques. Bradford law use for the year-wise analysis of data. Scientific journals are arranged in order of decreasing productivity of articles on a given subject. The popularity of the adaptation of bibliometric techniques in various disciplines stimulated the stupendous growth of literature on bibliometrics and its related areas. The 91 journals have published 395 articles during the period of study. The present study reveals that the highest number of articles have been published in Reference Services Review".

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## **Problems Faced By Self Help Groups with Reference in Amroha District**

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### **Abstract**

The self help groups have been instrumental in ensuring women are empowered socio-economically in our country .they are becoming financially independent and have been helping their families and people around them become self-dependent. Women are supported by adequate financial aids through self help groups, they can engage in some kind of income generating activities and spare their leisure time effectively and fruitfully. Microcredit movement ensures not only to increase members' family income but also their overall empowerment in all phases of life. In this scenario the present article focused to ascertain the major constraints faced by SHG women entrepreneurs at Amroha district. The result of the study disclose the short comings such as lack of managerial skill, lack of adequate training ,lack of support from family etc. are the problems faced by SHG members at Amroha district.

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Self Help Groups, Entrepreneurial challenges.

### **Introduction:**

Women constitute half of the world's population, contribute about two thirds of its working hours .receive one tenth of the worlds income and own less than one hundredth of the world's property.

The position of woman plays an important role in the overall development of a society. it is proved during The long evolution of societies in different parts of the world .it is also proved that in societies where such social and economic empowerment of woman was initiated, there have been positive implications on economic development ,gender equality and social justice .it is described as better half of a man. However in reality, the status of woman throughout the world particularly in developing countries like India does not reflect the above description .In most of the South Asian countries, the status of woman is comparatively low and their socio-economic conditions are much more disheartening than that of men .India is no exception this context, as women are still suffering in the spheres of social and economic life as second rated citizens.

Self help group or SHGs are distinctive methods towards the financial inclusion of marginalized rural poor, who despite numerous government interventions, failed to access funds that may be useful for satisfying their financial needs. SHGs have proven wonders in countries where the government have a limitation of extending through microfinance and through their group activities have been considered an effective medium to promote entrepreneurship, especially in rural or semi-urban areas. SHGs refers to an organized or unorganized group of individuals (usually between 10-20in numbers) who come together to find solution of some Common problem that they faces .self help groups have proven wonders in providing financial assistance ,particularly in countries where the

government have limitation of extending such support. this revolutionary concept has brought smiles to face off million poor people across the world was first thought and conceptualized by professor Mohammed Yunus of Bangladesh in 1975, who was also awarded with Noble Prize for his contribution to the field .the objective of SHGs has been such praiseworthy that the government has introduced initiatives to promote SHGs and their work.

### **Objectives:**

- To study the types of problems faced by SHGs as a whole group
- To strengthen the group coherence and formulate ideas for overcoming problems.

**Methodology:** the research methods based are focus group discussions interviews. interview is a normally a qualitative research method which comprises enquiring open –ended questions to converse with respondents and collect sufficient data about a subject. In interview schedule direct personal contact is established with respondents. the study was conducted in district Amroha. the activity group comprises of 10 SHGs have 100 members.

**The study Area:** the present study was conducted in Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh. there are 6 blocks in amroha district. The present study focused on one block. 10 SHGs were selected randomly from Gajroula block for the purpose of study.

### **Review of Literature:**

Women self help groups in Indian scenario face numerous problems in the field of technological ,managerial, socio-personal competition etc. they have to be provided with umbrella support in uplifting .their socio-economic drawbacks and enable environment for ensuring .smooth performance of entrepreneurial activities .through SHGs activity groups ,poverty alleviation and empowerment are boosted thereby bringing community development.



Women play dual role in their life .they earn from outside and simultaneously .fulfilled the needs of family .hence their hardships should be properly understood and systematic solutions to be explored since participation women contribution in the process of economic development .so every development nation should formulate progressive support to entrepreneurial activities and similarly identify the hidden treasure or capacity of women .they may be considered at par with men in nation development process.

Women psychological problems like non-confidence, fear of loss etc. SHGs should be addressed through psycho-therapy and guidance treatment .the education will act as weapon towards the social inequality and unpleasant counter activities society.

**Usmani &Anees (2022)**, The primary challenge face by SHGs is that the bank services that are available in India has uneven distribution and several rural poor and woman having to self –rely for financing the entrepreneurial aspirations ,mostly these are generated through informal channel ,however funding thus generated is very meagre that is rarely .able to serve the purpose.

**Rajani (2008)**,Her research covering 100woman entrepreneurs from kakapo district of rayalseema studied management of small enterprise and the need for managerial training among woman entrepreneurs. the researcher found that in most cases ;woman who entered into entrepreneurship were either illiterate or had little education, communication skills and entrepreneurial skills were also studied. However, they ranked well in the case of integration skills rated to be average among them.

**Vinodha Devi (2017)**, in her study identified that scarcity of raw materials for production, followed by shortage of power, insufficient finance for promoting and running an enterprise etc are the problems faced by woman entrepreneurs.

**Kumari and Mishra (2015)**, conducted a study and observed that SHGs are playing a significant rate in the betterment of woman and gender empowerment in Varanasi district of U.P. these SHGs are providing a platform for the poor woman to upgrade their capacities and there by self empower themselves. This would encourage decision-making, by woman both at the household level and at the group level. SHGs create confidence act at the ground work to increase awareness among woman and become a vehicle for the promotion of economic activities among the deprived section of society.

**Result and discussion :-** women contribution to national development is crucial .the process of development would be incomplete and lopsided. unless women are fully involved in it. an attempt was made to find out activities performed by women in empowerment of self help groups. the

respondents were asked by focus group methods to enlist problems as they were facing by SHGs. the purpose of such as effort was to indentify the type of different problem.

From the analysis of socio-economic profile of the sample respondents, it is observed that more than half of the respondents belong to socially disadvantaged groups like SC and ST. most of the respondents are landless labourers, marginal farmers and small farmers with an income below poverty line .the respondents are less educated and lack scientific temper. Among the literate respondents ,most of them have only primary education which is not sufficient to aware about the SHGs functioning and record keeping. most of the major problems reported by the respondents are presented here.

#### **Problems of Woman Self help Group**

**Maintenance of records:** The group is supposed to maintain records such as minutes books, Attendance register, loan register, cash book and individual pass book so that SHGs could function successfully .but in the field researcher found that in most of the case where group members opened that have kept the record was not up-to –date quality of the records was also found unsatisfactory. In case where group members opined that they have kept the record in apple pie order. But when seen physically by the researcher it was found that they updated their registers when they come to know that somebody from somewhere is coming to inspect the group or coming to interact with the group.

**Problem of marketing:** Marketing is an important area of functioning of the SHGs .However they face different problems in the marketing of products produced by them.

- Following are the major problems reported by the SHGs in the study area.
- Lack of sufficient orders.
- Lack of linkage with the marketing agencies.
- Lack of adequate sales promotion measures.
- Lack of permanent market for the products of SHGs.
- Absence of proper brand name.
- Poor /unattractive packing system.
- Poor quality of products due to the application of traditional technology resulting in poor market.
- Stiff competition from other major suppliers.
- Lack of a well defined and well knitting channel of distribution for marketing.

**Problem of finance:** finance is the backbone of any economic venture. It involves both demand and supply related problems .it is observed that financial institutions are not providing adequate finance to the SHGs which relates to supply side and SHGs, the financial assistance provided to the by the agencies concerned is not adequate to meet their requirement .the financial authorities also do not disburse

subsidy in due time to the SHGs .thereby the SHGs are not able to be self-sufficient .further, most of the bank managers in the rural branches are outsiders who don't understand the local dialect .thus there is a communication gap between the stakeholders and bankers. on the view that due to weak financial management ,low return and lack of proper documentation. They are restricting the provision of credit. In this regard information has been sought from respondents on the timing of the bank officers' visit to the SHG. Economic units for monitoring the activity and suggesting any follow up action if needed.

**Problems relating to product and quality:** this is the another major problem among SHGs. Due to inadequate training ,the SHG beneficiaries are not able to produce quality product, production techniques ,managerial ability. Packing and other technical knowledge are not adequate to compete with that of strong units.

**Corruption:-** It is reported by the members that there is corruption at selection procedure of SHG; sanction of loan and provision are not provided loan even though they worthy of getting it .on the other hand ,those who grease the palms they are provided all the benefits without delay .some SHG members therefore have lost confidence upon this system. The feel frustrated which goes against the ethics of SHGs.

**Competition:-** tough competition from the similar entrepreneur is another factor that pull women from for front. The consumers or clients are suspicious in buying goods from small woman enterpriser about their after sales commitment, replacement of product and their lack of marketing skills and techniques.

**Family problem:-** there is saying that behind every successful man there is a woman but vice versa is not practical. the men discourage all her ambitions. For this the overall level of education of man and her family should be elevated for positive influence in women entry in to entrepreneurial activities.

**Lack of confidence:-**\_\_\_As majority of SHG members are illiterate and from weaker sections of society; they are lacking in confidence and because of this they hasitate to participate in meeting, trainings or orientation programmes.

**Exploitation by strong members ;-** it is found that, in the study area influential members try to earn a loan's share of the profit of the group by exploiting the ignorant and illiterate members. Even though the ignorant and illiterate members have contributed a lot towards production activity, yet they are not properly paid. As a result it affects the zeal and vigour of the illiterate persons which affect the group activity.

**Suggestions:-** the following suggestions are made for successful working of the SHGs.

- Bank and financial institutions should fix repayment period for SHG members in accordance with periodicity of returns.
- Success of entrepreneurs depend not only on their individual ability and skill but also with necessary support extended by their family members. thus family members should offer necessary support.
- A careful selection of key activities in a particular area based on local physical and human resources and market demand is vital for the successful operation of micro enterprises.
- Inspection of the end use of the loan.
- Provision of adequate and timely finmarginance.
- SHGs should organize more training on increase entrepreneur, motivation, leadership, book keeping, skill oriented /income generation activities.

**Conclusion:**

Self-help group are seen as a significant part of Indian financial system as they have been instrumental in connecting to marginalized and poor through micro financing initiatives. India's dream of becoming self –reliant economic power needs to involve all to contribute to economic growth and development. The present work bring to front key challenges like ,lack of finances, unawareness about sources of finances; problem associated with member like lack of commitment from members. It is also found that most of the challenge; lack of training .it therefore become important to organize frequent structured training for SHG members. Training can help members to manages finance in a better way and identify source of funds; Managerial skill improve with training several operational challenges may be aptly addressed.

Lack of family support has been a common barrier in case of female initiatives probably due to Indian culture mainly been imperious. often female taking up some task and performing well in the dominant male society .this may be addressed through proper counseling and talk; which may be SHG driven to increase the acceptance of female taking up some task and performing well in it become a prestige issue in the dominant made society .this may be addressed through proper counseling and talk; which may be SHG driven to increase the acceptance of female doing work help. Reduce and gradually eliminate this social issue that has been plaguing out society since long.

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## **Freely available AI apps for creation of Power Point Presentation: An Overview and Evaluative Comparison**

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### **Abstract:**

This research article is presenting overview of five freely available apps which helps in creation of Power point presentations i.e. Beautiful.ai, Tome.app, Canva, SlidesAI and Zoho Show. It covers benefits and limitations of free version and Researcher also tried to present comparison of the apps on Ten points i.e. Ease of Use, Design Features, Collaboration, Export and Compatibility, Media integration, Performance and speed, Mobile access, Integration with Tools, Cost and Limitations and Support & Community.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, PowerPoint creation apps, AI-powered presentation tools, Presentation design automation.

### **Introduction:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized creative processes, including PowerPoint presentations. Free AI-powered apps allow individuals and businesses to generate high-quality presentations in less time, using AI algorithms to automate tasks like template selection, slide layout design, and content generation. AI tools can suggest visually appealing slide arrangements, choose colour schemes, and recommend relevant images or charts, reducing the need for manual editing.

In the digital age, creating visually engaging presentations has become crucial in various fields. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered tools have emerged to simplify the design process, enhance creativity, and save time. Five widely used free AI-powered applications for PowerPoint presentations are Beautiful.ai, Tome.app, Canva, SlidesAI, and Zoho Show. These tools offer features like template suggestions, content generation, and design automation. This study evaluates these tools' capabilities, usability, design options, customization features, and collaboration support. The goal is to help users identify the most suitable AI-powered solution based on their presentation needs, focusing on visual aesthetics, functionality, and ease of use. As AI technology evolves, these tools are expected to become more intuitive and feature-rich, making them indispensable for individuals and businesses.

### **Beautiful.ai App**

Beautiful.ai is a cloud-based presentation software that simplifies the creation of visually appealing slides. It uses AI-driven templates and design rules to automate the process, allowing users to input content and customize layout, design elements, and formatting. The platform also offers customizable themes, charts, icons, and images. Its web-based nature allows for easy collaboration and sharing among teams. Beautiful.ai is popular among professionals, educators, and businesses for its user-friendly interface, time-saving capabilities, and sleek slide designs.

### **Benefits:**

- Automated Slide Design: AI-based format for professional layouts.
- Time-Saving Streamlines creation process.
- Pre-Designed Templates: Variety of templates for various presentation styles.
- User-Friendly Interface: Intuitive design for beginners.
- Collaboration Features: Real-time team collaboration.

### **Limitations:**

- Limited Customization: Restricts manual editing due to AI control.
- Watermarked Presentations: Free versions may include watermarks.
- Limited Slide Export Options: Some exporting options are restricted to paid plans.
- Restricted Access to Advanced Features: Certain features are only available in premium versions.

### **1. Tome.app**

Tome.app is an AI-powered storytelling and presentation tool that simplifies content creation and sharing. It enables users to create visually compelling narratives with ease, integrating text, images, and video for a multimedia-rich experience. AI help allows users to generate layouts, designs, and content suggestions, making the creation process faster than traditional tools like PowerPoint or Google Slides. Tome is highly collaborative, allowing teams to work in real-time on projects. It is also adaptive to mobile devices, allowing users to create, edit, and view presentations on the go. Its design-friendly templates and AI-driven content generation make it a valuable tool for educators, marketers, startup founders, and professionals seeking engaging storytelling.

### **Benefits:**

- AI-Powered Content Generation: Streamlines content creation process.
- Easy-to-Use Templates: Provides pre-designed templates for quick presentation creation.

- **Interactive Features:** Supports embedding of multimedia for engaging presentations.
- **Cross-Device Compatibility:** Enables flexibility in presentation creation and editing.
- **Collaboration-Friendly:** Enables real-time collaboration for team projects.

**Limitations:**

- **Limited Customization:** Free version may offer fewer customization options.
- **Limited Storage:** Free users may face restrictions on project and storage.
- **Watermarked Exports:** Presentations may include watermarks.
- **Restricted Features:** Advanced features like custom branding are locked behind paid plans.

## 2. Canva

Canva is a user-friendly graphic design platform that simplifies the creation of visual content for individuals and businesses. Launched in 2013, it offers a vast library of templates, images, fonts, icons, and customizable design elements. Canva caters to both beginners and experienced designers, offering a drag-and-drop interface for easy element selection and arrangement. It supports collaborative work, allowing teams to create and edit designs in real time. Canva also offers branding tools for businesses, allowing users to save assets for consistency across all materials. The platform integrates with services like Google Drive, Dropbox, and social media platforms for easy content sharing. Canva's free version offers a robust set of tools, while its premium subscription, Canva Pro, offers more advanced features.

**Benefits:**

- **Extensive Template Library:** Offers a wide range of free templates for various design needs.
- **User-Friendly Interface:** The drag-and-drop design tool is intuitive and user-friendly.
- **Free Design Elements:** Provides access to free images, icons, fonts, and illustrations.
- **Collaboration:** Enables real-time collaboration for teamwork.
- **Cross-Platform Access:** Available as a web and mobile app.

**Limitations:**

- **Limited Access to Premium Content:** Some templates, images, and elements are locked behind the Canva Pro subscription.
- **Watermarked Elements:** Certain premium design elements and stock photos in the free version will appear with watermarks unless upgraded.
- **Limited Storage:** Free users have restricted cloud storage space.
- **Advanced Export Options:** Some export options are exclusive to Canva Pro.

## 3. SlidesAI

SlideAI is an AI-powered tool that simplifies the process of creating professional presentations. It uses advanced AI and natural language processing to automate tedious tasks, allowing users to focus on content and creativity. SlideAI generates high-quality slides from raw data, text, or structured inputs, tailoring them to the user's audience, purpose, and style preferences. It's suitable for business meetings, educational lectures, and corporate pitches.

**Benefits:**

- **Automated Slide Creation:** Converts text or content into professional-looking slides.
- **Time-Saving:** Reduces formatting and design time.
- **User-Friendly Interface:** Simple and intuitive for beginners.
- **Customizable Layouts:** Offers basic customization options.
- **Content Summarization:** Condenses lengthy content into concise key points.

**Limitations:**

- **Limited Slide Generation:** Free version may limit monthly slide creation.
- **Limited Design Customization:** Advanced customization features often locked behind paid plans.
- **Watermarked Exports:** Free slides may include watermarks.
- **Reduced Access to Advanced Features:** Features like collaborative editing, export options, and integrations may be limited or unavailable.

## 4. Zoho Show

Zoho Show is a cloud-based presentation tool that simplifies the creation, collaboration, and delivery of visually engaging slideshows. It is part of the Zoho Office Suite and offers seamless integration with other apps and accessibility across devices. Its user-friendly interface, customizable templates, drag-and-drop features, and design elements make it ideal for businesses, educators, and individuals. Zoho Show supports importing and exporting presentations in various formats, including PowerPoint, and includes a rich media library for adding images, charts, graphs, and videos. It is accessible on multiple devices and enables online publishing and sharing, making it accessible to broader audiences.

**Benefits:**

- **Cloud-Based Access:** Allows creation, editing, and access from any device with an internet connection.
- **Real-time Collaboration:** Supports multiple users working on presentations simultaneously.
- **Variety of Templates:** Offers a wide selection of pre-designed templates, fonts, and themes.

- **Seamless Integration:** Integrates with other Zoho apps and third-party tools.
- **Cross-Platform Compatibility:** Works on various devices and operating systems.

**Limitations:**

- **Limited Advanced Features:** Analytics, branding, and customization options only available in paid version.

- **Storage Restrictions:** Free plan may have limited cloud storage.
- **Fewer Export Options:** Certain export formats may be restricted to premium users.
- **Limited Design Customization:** Free version may not offer as robust customization as paid tools.

**Overall Comparison of Apps**

Sr. No.	Criteria	Tome.app (2020)	Beautiful.ai (2018)	Zoho Show (2018)	Canva (2013)	SlidesAI (2009)
1	Ease of Use	Simple, focused on storytelling	Very easy with AI-driven design	User friendly like power point	Very intuitive drag and drop interface	Extremely easy, AI-powered
2	Design Features	Fewer design options, storytelling focus	AI-automated, limited Customization	Many templates, good customization	Extensive templates, full customization	Basic design with limited customization
3	Collaboration	Basic collaboration features	Real-time collaboration	Strong collaboration tools	Excellent real time collaboration	Minimal collaboration features
4	Export & Compatibility	Limited Export options (links, embeds)	PPT, PDF export	PPT, PDF, Good Third-party integration	PPT, PDF images	PPT export, limited options
5	Media Integration	Basic Media integration	Supports images, videos, limited flexibility	Supports multimedia, integrates with data	Excellent media integration drag and drop	Minimal media integration
6	Performance & Speed	Generally fast, slight delays with AI	Fast and responsive	Good performance, slower with large files	Smooth performance	Extremely fast slide generation
7	Mobile Access	Optimized for mobile, limited experience	Limited mobile access	Decent mobile app	Fully functional mobile app	Not optimized for mobile
8	Integration with Tools	Limited integrations	Integrates with Slack, Dropbox, others	Strong integration with Zoho ecosystem	Integrates with Google Drive, Dropbox	Few integration
9	Cost & Limitations	Free with limited AI usage	Free version limited, paid plan available	Free, paid plans offer more storage	Free with premium templates behind paywall	Free, Slide generation limits
10	Support & Community	Limited resources, smaller community	Decent support, growing community	Comprehensive help resources, strong community	Excellent support, large user community	Basic support, limited resources

**Conclusion:**

AI provides various benefits across industries, including automated tasks, faster data insights, enhanced decision-making, fewer human errors, 24x7 availability, and reduced physical risks. AI integration in PowerPoint creation is crucial in today's creative environment. Tools like Beautiful.ai, Tome.app, and SlidesAI automate tasks like slide layout and content generation, enhancing creativity and saving time. AI-driven tools like SlidesAI can quickly transform raw ideas into polished presentations, allowing users to focus on content.

For creative professionals or educators, AI-driven tools reduce manual design tasks and allow more time for idea development. Even traditional tools like Zoho Show can benefit from AI-enhanced features, making them ideal for collaborative teams. As AI evolves, these platforms will become more intelligent, making presentations more intuitive, time-efficient, and creatively inspiring.

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# **Navigating Healthcare Access in Primary Health Centers (PHCs): A Study of Rural Women in Belgaum District, Karnataka State**

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## **Abstract:**

This study examines the accessibility and utilization of healthcare services by rural women in the Belgaum District of Karnataka, India, focusing on Primary Health Centers (PHCs). Given that a significant portion of Karnataka's population resides in rural areas, the study highlights the critical role of PHCs in providing essential healthcare services. The research objectives include understanding major health policies in Karnataka, evaluating women's healthcare facilities in PHCs, and analyzing the healthcare-seeking behaviour of women in the district.

The study utilizes secondary data from Communicable Diseases Reports over five years (2018-2022) and employs statistical tools such as tabulation, averages, percentages, and bar diagrams. Key findings reveal that more than 50% of the patients treated in PHCs are women, with a notable increase in new outpatient department (OPD) cases, indicating growing awareness of available healthcare services. However, there was a significant reduction in inpatient department (IPD) cases during the COVID-19 pandemic, reflecting the impact of the pandemic on healthcare-seeking behaviour. The study concludes that rural women predominantly seek healthcare services in PHCs, with a preference for OPD services over IPD during the pandemic. The findings underscore the importance of PHCs in rural healthcare delivery and the need for continued support and enhancement of these facilities to improve women's health outcomes in rural Karnataka.

**Keywords:** Karnataka Health Policies, Healthcare initiatives in Karnataka, Women's utilization of PHCs, Services, Gender-wise Health analysis, Primary Health Centers in Karnataka, Rural women's health care, and women's healthcare services in PHCs.

## **Introduction:**

The Karnataka state has a total population of 6,10,95,297 Which represents 5.04 percent of India's total population. Out of Karnataka's total population 3,74,69,335 (61.32 percent) total population live in rural areas therefore rural population plays the main role in getting health care facilities. The Rural Karnataka state has 2127 rural Primary Health Centers (PHCs) that provide a wide range of essential healthcare services specifically aimed at improving women's health. Belgaum District has a total rural population of 35,68,466 out of these 17,57,372 (49.24 percent) total female population was estimated in India's census of 2011.

Karnataka is one of the southernmost states in India The state has a extensive history of developing health policies, with several noteworthy programs focused on enhancing the population's health. In 2006, the Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project (KHSDRP) was established, marking one of the major turning points in the history of health policy in Karnataka. The World Bank provided funding for the initiative, whose goals included enhancing the state's healthcare system's accessibility, effectiveness, and accountability.

Additionally, the state has put in place several public health initiatives to lessen the impact of infectious illnesses, including malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS.

## **Objectives of the study:**

The current study has the following objectives

1. To understand major health policies in Karnataka state.
2. To know women's health care facilities available in PHCs of Karnataka.
3. To evaluate women's OPD and IPD in all PHCs of Belgaum District.
4. To examine the healthcare-seeking behaviour of women in PHCs of Belgaum District.
5. To Compare the Female IPD and OPD in all PHCs with others of Belgaum District.

## **Methodology:**

The study uses secondary sources of data from Communicable Diseases Reports of Belgaum District the study period is 5 years from 2018.

## **Statistical Tools Used:**

The current study uses statistical tools like tabulation, averages, percentages, and bar diagrams.

## **Major health policies in Karnataka State:**

Karnataka state has implemented several health policies to maintain health status, and health care facilities, preventing and controlling various diseases in the state. The following are some major health policies existing Primary Health Centers, Taluka Hospitals, District as well as super facilities hospital in the state.

### **1. Arogya Karnataka scheme:**

The Arogya Karnataka Scheme in March 2018, this scheme aims to provide Universal Health Coverage to all including free-of-cost services for



below-poverty line (BPL) families, subsidized services for above-poverty line (APL) families of Karnataka. It offers comprehensive health care services, including primary, secondary, and tertiary care through health cards that contain their personal details and unique identification numbers. These cards are used to access the cashless and affordable treatment facilities at listed hospitals. The scheme integrates various existing health programs like Vajpayee Arogyashree, Yeshaswini Scheme, and Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana, among others.

## **2. The Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST):**

It is an initiative by the Government of Karnataka to implement various health assurance schemes. Established in 2009, SAST aims to provide quality healthcare to both Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families. This scheme provides subsidized healthcare services, beneficiaries are required to make a nominal contribution toward the treatment expenses. scheme defines treatment packages for various medical procedures, ensuring transparent and standardized pricing. The trust manages programs like the Ayushman Bharat-Arogya Karnataka and Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme, offering cashless treatment at listed hospitals.

## **3. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):**

This program was established in June 2011 in Karnataka and other states of India. The government initiative aimed at reducing maternal and infant mortality by providing free and cashless services to pregnant women and sick infants in public health institutions. This program offers free treatments for pregnant women and cashless delivery services. free healthcare services for newborns like medical consumables, and diagnostics required during the pre and postnatal periods. It aims to ensure that no woman is denied essential healthcare services due to financial constraints by empowering the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in implementing JSSK.

## **4. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):**

This Yojana, which was unveiled in April 2005, is a safe motherhood initiative within the National Health Mission which promotes institutional deliveries among low-income pregnant women to lower maternal and newborn mortality. Especially Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Caste (SC), and Scheduled Tribe (ST) women. The Yojana includes different amounts of Cash Assistance for pregnant women of rural and urban areas as well as socio-economic status. It takes assistance from ASHA in identifying and supporting pregnant women, ensuring they receive the necessary care.

## **5. Jyothi Sanjeevini:**

The Karnataka government introduced the Jyothi Sanjeevini Scheme in 2015 to offer health

insurance to state employees and their relatives and not Pensioners. This programme offers cashless medical treatment to state government employees and their dependents. The main treatments include cardiology, oncology, genitourinary surgery, neurology, burns, polytrauma situations, and neonatal and pediatric surgery etc. which are all covered for tertiary and emergency care. This programme covers both Allopathy and AYUSH systems of medicine. Beneficiaries can directly access services without a referral letter. Treatment is available at titled public and private hospitals.

## **6. Madilu Kit Scheme:**

This is the major welfare scheme of the Karnataka Government for the welfare of pregnant women. It was initiated in the year October 2007. Department of Women and Child Development of Karnataka is the nodal department of this scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to promote institutional deliveries and ensure the health and well-being of both mother and child. The program offers a kit with 19 everyday necessities, such as a mosquito net, cotton carpet, cotton blanket for the mother, bed sheet, bath soap, detergent soaps, abdominal tying cloth, sanitary pad, combined coconut oil, toothbrush and toothpaste, for the mother, bed sheet for the baby, baby blanket, baby soap, rubber sheet, baby diaper, baby jubla, baby sock, and cap, and a plastic bag for all items to BPL Category. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes After giving birth in CHC, pregnant women will immediately get a Madilu Kit. hospitals in Taluk. Local Medical Facilities. Hospitals in Medical Colleges.

## **7. The Rajiv Arogya Bhagya (RAB):**

In January 2015, the Rajiv Arogya Bhagya (Rab) Scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka. It is a health programme that makes sure that both APL and BPL people receive the greatest and most modern medical treatment to provide affordable, accessible, and universal special healthcare by co-payment. It covers a wide range of medical treatments, including surgeries, procedures, and post-operative care in both public and private hospitals, and offers emergency treatment, both public and private facilities will be accessible according to the state government's schedule.

## **8. Karnataka State Health System Development & Reform Project (KSHSDRP):**

It is an initiative to improve the health services in Karnataka, especially for underserved areas and vulnerable groups. Which was launched in 2006 and supported by the World Bank. This project focuses on improving the infrastructure of healthcare services, including hospitals, and primary and community health centres. This project includes training programs for doctors, nurses, and paramedical staff to enhance their skills and improve the quality of services provided, and the

establishment of electronic medical records, health management information systems, and other technological solutions to improve data collection, analysis, and monitoring of health indicators. It includes the introduction of health insurance schemes, innovative financing models, and strategies to surplus pocket expenditures on healthcare.

This involves setting up standards, protocols, and guidelines for clinical care, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems to assess and improve the quality of healthcare. It promotes the participation of local communities, NGOs, and civil organizations in the planning, implementation, and supervising of health programs.

#### **9. Vajpayee Arogyasri Yojana:**

This is the health insurance scheme, launched by the Karnataka state in the month of May 2013, which aims to provide extensive healthcare coverage to below the poverty line (BPL) families in both rural and urban areas. It deals with free treatment for 402 procedures, including heart-related diseases, cancer, burns, and newborn diseases, at tertiary care hospitals. The scheme is funded 80% by the World Bank and 20% by the Karnataka Government. It provides up to INR 1.5 lakh per family on a floating basis, with an additional safeguard of INR 50,000 available on a case-by-case basis. The program aims to settle claims within 21 days.

#### **10. The Mukhyamantri Santwana Scheme:**

This scheme was launched by the Karnataka state, in March 2016. The scheme aims to provide monetary assistance to the economically backward sections of society for their medical expenses. The fundamental purpose of the initiative is to offer financial help to those from economically poorer sectors who require medical care for certain life-threatening diseases, medical conditions, or accidents. It aims to alleviate the financial burden on patients and their families by covering the cost of medical care.

It covers expenses related to hospitalization, surgeries, medicines, implants, and other necessary medical interventions required in emergencies. It covers individuals from below-poverty-line (BPL) households, marginalized communities, and other economically disadvantaged sections of society. The scheme provides cashless treatment in-network hospitals. It conducts outreach programs and campaigns to educate individuals about the scheme, ensuring maximum participation and utilization.

#### **Major healthcare services available for women in Primary Health Centers (PHCs):**

Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in Karnataka offer various treatments and services, especially focused on women's health. The following are some key services that are available in PHCs.

#### **1. Antenatal Care (ANC):**

Antenatal care and personal care involve regular services to support pregnant women to assure a healthy pregnancy and safe delivery.

- a. Regular Check-ups and Monitoring of the health of the mother and the developing fetus through routine visits.
- b. Nutritional Advice and Guidance on a balanced diet to meet the increased nutritional needs during pregnancy.
- c. Screening Tests like Blood tests, urine tests, and ultrasounds to detect any potential complications early.
- d. Vaccinations services to Immunizations like the tetanus toxoid vaccine to protect both mother and baby.
- e. PHC provides Health Education about Information on pregnancy, childbirth, and newborn care.
- f. PHC provides Supplements like iron and folic acid tablets to prevent anemia and support fetal development.
- g. PHCs provide Emotional Support to pregnant women by Addressing any mental health concerns, such as postpartum depression.

#### **2. Family planning services:**

The Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in Karnataka are designed to help individuals and couples plan their families and manage reproductive health. The following family planning services are provided by PHCs.

- a. Counseling and Education: The PHCs provide information on various contraceptive methods, their benefits, and potential side effects. By Counseling Individuals and Groups.
- b. PHCs provide Health Education about the importance of family planning and reproductive health.
- c. Primary Health Centers provide Contraceptive Services like Temporary Methods which include Oral Contraceptive Pills, Condoms, and Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCDs) Injectable Contraceptives. Permanent methods like Tubectomy for female sterilization. Vasectomy for male sterilization.
- d. Providing Maternal and Child Health Integration as Antenatal and Postnatal Care. Nutritional Support.
- e. PHCs of Karnataka state provide Special Clinics and Programs through Sneha Clinics which are Special clinics focusing on reproductive health and family planning. And Adolescent Health Programs which involves Targeting young people to educate them about reproductive health and family planning options.
- f. Providing Support Services like Follow-up Services to Regular follow-ups to ensure the effectiveness of contraceptive methods and address any issues. Emergency Contraception to

Provide options for emergency contraception in case of unprotected intercourse or contraceptive failure.

### **3. Immunization Programs:**

Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in Karnataka offer a range of immunization programs aimed at protecting individuals, especially children and pregnant women, which come under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the major public health programs in India, targeting newborns and pregnant women. Under UIP, immunization is provided free of cost against several diseases, following are the key programs related to immunization.

- I.** For Children Primary Health Center provides BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) to Protect against tuberculosis.
  - a. DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus) is the Combined vaccine for diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.
  - b. Polio is provided into Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) and Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) to prevent poliomyelitis.
  - c. Hepatitis B to Protect against the hepatitis B virus.
  - d. Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b) for Preventing meningitis and pneumonia.
  - e. Measles and Rubella (MR) is a Combined vaccine to protect against measles and rubella.
  - f. Rotavirus, which is for Protects against rotavirus infections, which cause severe diarrhea.
  - g. Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) to prevent pneumococcal pneumonia.
  - h. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) to be provided in endemic districts to protect against Japanese encephalitis.
- II.** For Pregnant Women Primary Health Centers provide
  - a. Tetanus Toxoid (TT) to protect against Tetanus.
  - b. TD (Tetanus and Diphtheria) for Combined vaccine for tetanus and diphtheria.

### **4. Nutritional Programs:**

The Karnataka Nutrition Mission (KNM) assists PHCs in meeting the nutritional needs of infants, children, adolescent girls, pregnant and nursing mothers, and supplementary nutrition for children aged 0–6 years, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescent girls through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS); decreases stunting, undernutrition, anemia, and low birth weight in children through the National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan); and Village Health, Sanitation, and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) function at the local level to oversee and encourage health and nutrition-related activities in villages.

### **5. Screening and Treatment for Common Diseases:**

Primary Health Centers (PHCs) play a essential role in the screening and treatment of common diseases. PHCs screening and treatment of Communicable like tuberculosis, malaria, and other infections through national health programs and non-communicable diseases like diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases. PHCs provide Basic Health Services like Treatment for common ailments, and minor injuries, outpatient care, preventive care like Immunization, maternal and child health services, and health education.

### **6. Maternal and Child Health (MCH):**

PHCs provide Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA) from Trained healthcare professionals to assist in deliveries to ensure safe childbirth, Postnatal Care (PNC) like Follow-up care for mothers and newborns to address any complications and ensure proper recovery, and Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) with Equipped with radiant warmers and resuscitation equipment to provide immediate care for newborns and Vaccinations for children to protect against common diseases.

### **7. Health Education and Counseling services:**

PHCs offer health education through regular educational sessions on issues such as nourishment, sanitation, family planning, and disease prevention. Provide Counselling Services from Trained health workers on various issues, including maternal and child health, mental health, and chronic disease management. PHCs often organize community outreach programs to spread health awareness and provide education on preventive measures, and Some PHCs facilitate support groups for patients with similar health conditions, providing a platform for sharing experiences and receiving peer support.

### **8. Special Treatment Units:**

Some Primary Health Centers work with special treatment units like Tuberculosis (TB) Units to provide diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up care for TB patients, guaranteeing observance to the Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (DOTS) strategy. HIV/AIDS Units offer counseling, testing, and treatment services for HIV/AIDS, along with support for affected individuals and families.

Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Units Focus on managing chronic diseases like diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases through regular monitoring and medication, and Mental Health Units Provide counselling and treatment for mental health issues, aiming to reduce the stigma and improve access to mental health care.

**Number of Women treated at IPD and OPD in PHCs of Belgaum District**

The following data are the women's OPD and IPD health care-seeking behaviours in PHCs

and CHCs of Belgaum District during the year 2018 to 2022. i.e.5years.

**Table No.01**

Years	OPD		IPD	TOTAL
	OLD CASES	NEW CASES	PHC / CHC	
	PHC / CHC	PHC / CHC		
2018	496605 (35.73)	732913 (52.73)	160391 (11.54)	1389909 (100)
2019	536324 (35.75)	796099 (53.07)	167659 (11.18)	1500082 (100)
2020	352788 (36.57)	527912 (54.73)	83947 (8.70)	964647 (100)
2021	437254 (35.31)	685627 (55.37)	115459 (9.32)	1238340 (100)
2022	461701 (36.80)	663233 (52.86)	129781 (10.34)	1254715 (100)

**Source:** Communicable Diseases Reports 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 from District Health Office (DHO) Belgaum.

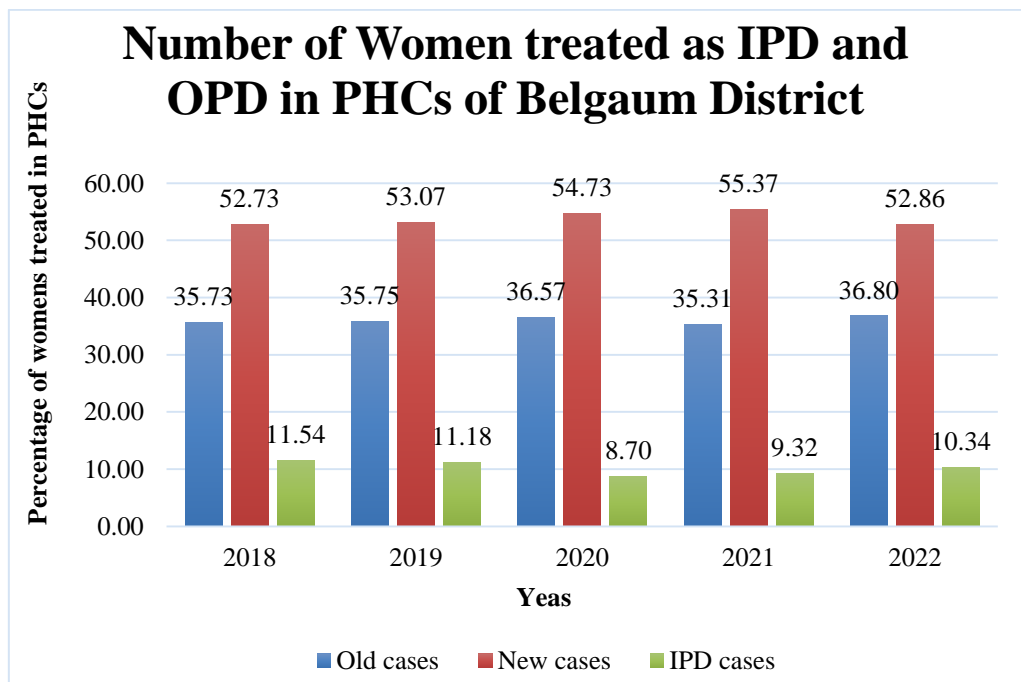
**Note:** Data in bracket shows percentage.

Table No.01 shows that the total number of women's old cases of OPD was 35.73 percent in 2018 which was changed to 35.75 percent, 36.57 percent, 35.31 percent, and 36.80 percent in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 respectively. Whereas in 2018 women's new cases of OPD were estimated to be 52.73 percent and increased to 53.07 percent, 54.73 percent, and 55.37 percent respectively in 2019,

2020, and 2021 further in 2022 it decreased to 52.86 percent. When women's cases of IPD were 11.54 percent in 2018, which decreased to 11.18 percent, 8.70 percent, 9.32 percent, and 10.34 percent in 2019,2020,2021, and 2022 respectively.

After observing the above Table No. 01 which shows that the highest percent of women's old OPD recorded in 2022 i.e. 36.80 percent,

**Figure No.01**



**Source:** Table No 01.

The highest percentage of women's new cases of OPD was recorded at 55.37 percent in 2021 similarly, the highest cases of women's IPD were

recorded at 11.54 percent and the lowest was 8.70 percent in 2018 and 2020 respectively.

**Share of Healthcare Seeking Behavior of Women in PHCs of Belgaum District**

Table No. 02 displays the percentage of female patients undergoing treatment at all Belgaum District Primary Health Centers (PHCs). The

comparison between some overall female patients and other patients receiving care at Belgaum District Primary Health Centers (PHCs) was also shown in the table below.

**Table No.02**

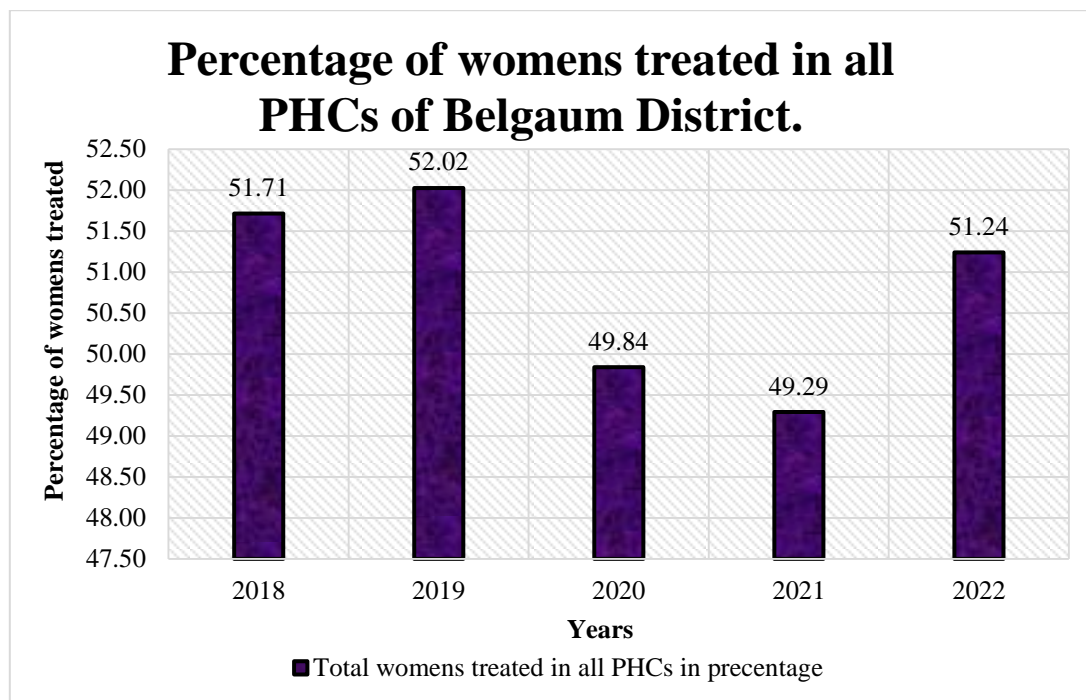
Years	Number of Women treated in all PHC of Belgaum District	Total Patients treated in all PHCs of Belgaum district
2018	1389909 (51.71)	2687740
2019	1500082 (52.02)	2883426
2020	964647 (49.84)	1935541
2021	1238340 (49.29)	2512264
2022	1254715 (51.24)	2448761

**Source:** Communicable Diseases Reports 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 from District Health Office (DHO) Belgaum.

**Note:** Data in bracket shows percentage.

Table No.02 shows that 51.71 percent of total treated patients were women in the year 2018.

**Figure No. 02**



**Source:** Table No. 02.

**Note:** Data in brackets shows percentage.

This number was increased to 52.02 percent in 2019 and reduced to 49.84 percent, and 49.29 percent in 2020 and 2021 respectively, further, it was increased to 51.24 percent in 2022. The highest 52.02 percent of women were treated in 2019 and the lowest percentage 49.29 of women were treated in 2021.

**Findings:**

The present articles represent following the findings.

1. The present study shows that the all-primary Health Centers (PHCs) in the Belgaum district

treated nearly more than 50 percent of women out of the total patients treated during the study period.

2. Considering total old and new OPD cases, New OPD cases were more than old OPD. It represents rural peoples are gradually aware of facilities available in PHCs.
3. Compared to Old and New OPD cases, almost all Old OPD cases remain constant; old OPD patients do not seek healthcare facilities other than PHCs.

4. Considering IPD cases, the significant reduction in IPD cases during the years 2020 and 2021, when COVID-19 has affected the economy.
  5. The study shows that during the period of COVID-19, most women patients were seeking healthcare facilities in OPD of PHCs.
  6. Considering the comparison of total patients and women patients treated in PHCs, almost all numbers of women patients same in the study period besides the years 2020 and 2021.
  7. The number of healthcare-seeking behaviour in women patients decreased compared to other patients, during the years 2020 and 2021 i.e. COVID-19.
- Conclusion:**
- The present study reported that most rural women seeking public health facilities in Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in comparison to other patients of PHCs. The study shows that women are seeking fewer healthcare facilities in PHCs during the pandemic disease COVID-19 and fear seeking treatment for IPD in PHCs and maximum rural women desire to seek treatment for their diseases in OPD by getting Over-the-counter Medicine based on symptoms of diseases in PHCs of the study area and period.
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## **An Investigation of Indian and Western Feminisms**

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### **Abstract:**

Women's rights are an exhaustive development that means to address different signs of bad form and advance the freedoms of ladies. Notwithstanding their assorted nature, ladies' developments all over the planet express shared concerns in regards to regenerative, political and lawful privileges. The essential target of Women's rights is to free ladies from different types of abuse and cultivate worldwide cooperation among ladies. In any case, there is a significant error in the personal satisfaction experienced by ladies in monetarily ruined countries in the Worldwide South contrasted with those in financially prosperous nations in the Worldwide North. Ladies dwelling in the financially evolved locales of the world known as the Worldwide North will generally profit from private enterprise and the worldwide economy. Alternately, ladies living in the monetarily distraught districts of the world had known as the Worldwide South normally experience neediness and testing working circumstances. Indian Women's rights feature the equivalent meaning of financially shady ways of behaving, prejudice and orientation segregation as central points of interest. Indian Women's rights is viewed as more far-reaching than different types of women's liberation since it puts equivalent significance on both conceptive and useful obligations. The goal of this examination is to analyze the disparities among Western and Indian women's activist philosophy explicitly zeroing in on the difficulties related with the reception of Western beliefs in India especially the idea of essentialism. This examination additionally looks at the effect of expanding imbalance on frameworks that rely upon male contribution and the philosophical worries related to Women's rights in both Western and Indian settings. To enlighten the complexities and nuances present in these two noticeable women's activist customs, the review utilized a subjective near examination to stress errors in the goals of women's activist gatherings regarding orientation fairness and ladies' strengthening.

**Keywords:** Women's liberation, Western Women's rights, Indian, Ladies Privileges

### **Introduction:**

Women's rights are a socio-political development that means to accomplish ladies' privileges and uniformity. It endeavors to distinguish and eliminate underlying orientation imbalances in a few everyday issues like governmental issues, financial matters, society and culture. By and by, the outflow of Women's rights fluctuates extensively all through numerous locales of the world because of remarkable authentic, social and socio-political conditions. This study investigates the varieties between Indian Women's rights and Western women's liberation featuring the differentiations in direction and points of these two significant women's activist developments.

Western women's liberation acquired critical conspicuousness during the nineteenth and twentieth hundreds of years in Europe and North America. This development regularly recognized by its attention on orientation equality, individual freedoms and secularism has created through numerous "waves" each focusing on particular types of ladies' enslavement Starting in the last 50% of the nineteenth century the underlying flood centered around legitimate issues like ladies' testimonial, the option to cast a ballot and property privileges. During this time a significant accomplishment was the sanction of the nineteenth Amendment in the US in 1920 which presented to ladies the honor to partake in decisions. The second flood of Western

women's liberation which emerged all through the 1960s and 1970s expanded the conversation to envelop points like sexuality, regenerative freedoms, orientation variations in the working environment and homegrown maltreatment. The motto "The individual is political" underlining the association between ladies' singular encounters and bigger social and political frameworks often connects this wave. During this period, the improvement of the contraception pill and the groundbreaking Roe v. Swim choice in 1973 which sanctioned early termination in the US were significant occasions. The third rush of women's liberation which arose during the 1990s put areas of strength for an on variety and inclusivity. It looked to address and integrate conversations on race, class and sexual direction into the women's activist development. This wave scrutinized the possibility of a particular encounter of womanhood recognizing that the covering personalities of ladies shape their lives. The idea of diversity at first proposed by lawful researcher Kimberlé Crenshaw arose as a major part of this development giving a design to understanding the way various kinds of separation, for example, those established in race, orientation and class meet and heightens each other. To completely understand the encounters of an individual of color considering the diversity of race and gender is essential. Starting around 2012, the fourth influx of women's liberation separated itself

by using computerized media and innovation to coordinate and amplify women's activist worries. Crusades like #MeToo which exhibited the inescapability of lewd behavior and attack delineate the compelling job of virtual entertainment in bringing issues to light of women's activist worries on a worldwide scale.

A perplexing cooperation of factors including provincial history, social assortment, strict practices and financial disparity has molded Indian women's liberation. Dissimilar to Western women's liberation which frequently underlines individual freedoms, Indian Women's rights intently associated with the country's frontier history and the more extensive battle for autonomy. Indian Women's rights envelop a wide cluster of perspectives including postcolonial women's liberation which examines Western women's activist philosophies for their Eurocentrism and inability to appropriately recognize the real factors looked by ladies in the Worldwide South. Postcolonial women's liberation underlines the significance of understanding previously colonized countries' authentic and social conditions and what these conditions mean for orientation elements. Dalit women's liberation is a conspicuous part of Indian women's rights that explicitly examines the multifacetedness of rank and orientation. Standard Indian Women's rights much of the time analyzed because of its pervasiveness among upper-station ladies and its inability to sufficiently recognize and address the unmistakable kinds of abuse experienced by Dalit ladies who have a place with the most reduced social layer of the old Hindu rank framework. Dalit women's activists stress concerns, for example, viciousness given station, financial abuse and social minimization. The 1992 Bhanwari Devi case fills in as an illustration portraying the assault of a Dalit lady in Rajasthan. This case featured the association among position and orientation-based brutality as well as the lacks in the overall set of laws with regards to managing such episodes.

In India, eco-feminism lays out an association between ecological worries and the freedoms of ladies featuring the unfriendly impacts of natural weakening on ladies particularly those living in country locales. This perspective recommends a connection between the double-dealing of the regular world and the enslavement of ladies. It upholds the possibility of manageable improvement which thinks about both the conservation of the climate and the advancement of orientation uniformity. Ladies in the Himalayan district transcendently drove the Chipko development during the 1970s filling in as an unmistakable sign of eco-feminism. Ladies effectively participated in the development by embracing trees to stop their annihilation featuring their significant job in protecting the climate and the

reliance on ecological and social value. Indian Women's rights center around tending to unmistakable difficulties inside its specific setting including rank-based separation, the endowment framework, honor killings and different appearances of viciousness against ladies. The country's financially awkward nature and well-established social and strict qualities now and again meet with these issues. The settlement framework which requires the lady of the hour's family to give significant presents or cash to the husband-to-be's family represents a critical cultural issue. This training at times prompts monetary troubles and even savagery against ladies. Certain social settings use honor killings as a device to control ladies' bodies and decisions. These murders happen when relatives accept that a lady has brought disgrace upon them.

This paper means to examine the differences between Indian and Western feminisms by exploring their authentic turn of events, hypothetical establishments, diverse hindrances and current worries. The motivation behind this near investigation is to upgrade our perception of how social and socio-political conditions impact women's activist developments and their procedures for accomplishing orientation equity. This paper features the significance of setting in making women's activist talks and practices overall by looking at the unmistakable issues and achievements of Indian and Western women's activist associations. Moreover, it underlines the chance of participating in diverse conversations and collaboration to handle normal impediments and advance the worldwide progression of ladies' freedoms.

**Objectives:**

- To examine the differences between Indian and Western feminism
- To perceive the current worries and hindrances

**Literature Review:**

**Authentic Setting and Advancement:**

Western Women's rights' underlying foundations follow back to the Edification and the testimonial developments of the nineteenth 100 years. The main wave zeroed in on legitimate issues fundamentally ladies' testimonial. The subsequent wave arising during the 1960s extended the concentration to a more extensive scope of issues including sexuality, family and work environment freedoms. The third wave starting during the 1990s presented a more comprehensive and diverse methodology tending to the encounters of ladies of various races, classes and sexual directions.

The country's frontier past and the battle for freedom interweave with the historical backdrop of Indian women's liberation. Early Indian women's activists worked close by the patriot development upholding social changes, for example, the cancelation of sati (widow consuming) and kid



marriage. A variety of voices mirroring the country's tremendous social and financial variety has denoted the women's activist development in India post-freedom. Issues, for example, position segregation, strict fundamentalism and financial imbalance have molded the women's activist talk in India.

### **Key Hypothetical Systems:**

Western women's liberation is portrayed by various hypothetical structures. Liberal women's liberation centers on lawful fairness and individual freedoms supporting for changes inside existing cultural designs. Extremist Women's rights evaluate man-controlled society as an unavoidable arrangement of force and look for major cultural changes. Communist and communist feminisms investigate ladies' persecution from the perspective of class and monetary designs while postmodern Women's rights difficulties the possibility of all-inclusive ladies' encounters and accentuates the smoothness of character.

Indian women's liberation incorporates a wide range of viewpoints. Postcolonial women's liberation evaluates the tradition of expansionism and its effect on orientation relations underscoring the need to think about authentic and social specificities. Dalit Women's rights feature the convergence of position and orientation tending to the special encounters of Dalit ladies. Eco-feminism in India connects ladies' abuse with ecological corruption drawing on Indian social customs' profound association among ladies and nature.

### **Interconnection and Variety:**

Kimberlé Crenshaw promoted the idea of multifacetedness which has turned into a vital structure in women's activist examination, especially in the West. It features how various types of separation, for example, race, class and orientation cross and compound one another. Western women's activists have progressively perceived the need to address the assorted encounters of ladies from various foundations even though difficulties stay in completely coordinating diverse viewpoints.

In India, diversity is especially critical because of the country's perplexing social order, portrayed by standing, religion, locale, and language. Indian women's activists have widely investigated the crossing points among station and orientation recognizing the reliance of ladies' encounters with these different characters. Dalit women's activists, specifically, have investigated standard Indian Women's rights for not sufficiently tending to station abuse.

### **Social and Strict Impacts:**

Western Women's rights especially in its common liberal structures frequently see religion with doubt partner with male-centric designs. This point of view has prompted banter inside the women's activist development about issues like Muslim ladies' wearing the hijab. Nonetheless, there

are likewise women's activist scholars and researchers who try to reconsider strict texts and customs in manners that help orientation correspondence.

In India, religion plays a huge part in forming social standards and values. Strict customs and practices profoundly interweave with day-to-day existence introducing a scene that Indian women's activists should explore. This has prompted remarkable difficulties, for example, tending to orientation segregation inside strict networks while regarding social variety. A few Indian women's activists work inside strict structures to advocate for ladies' privileges while others embrace a more common methodology.

### **Contemporary Issues and Developments:**

The #MeToo development which acquired worldwide conspicuousness in 2017 fundamentally affects both Western and Indian Women's rights. In the West, it has ignited broad conversations about lewd behavior and misuse prompting strategy changes and expanded mindfulness. The interesting social and lawful setting of India has formed the development's effect however it has likewise gotten some decent momentum there.

Contemporary women's activist issues in India incorporate orientation-based viciousness, settlement-related savagery, honor killings and the battle for conceptive freedoms. Indian women's activists additionally face the test of tending to the necessities of minimized gatherings like Dalit ladies, Adivasi ladies and ladies from strict minorities. Conversely, Western women's activists are presently zeroing in on issues, for example, orientation pay holes, conceptive freedoms and the portrayal of ladies in media and governmental issues.

### **Research Strategy:**

This study utilizes a subjective relative examination to investigate the distinctions between Indian and Western Women's rights. Women's activist hypothesis fills in as the establishment for the examination with a particular accentuation on diversity and postcolonial points of view. A similar methodology considers an inside and out comprehension of how different verifiable, social and socio-political settings shape women's activist developments. The information for this study is gathered through an extensive writing survey including scholastic articles, books and reports on Indian and Western Women's rights. Also, satisfied examination of women's activist works, media reports and online entertainment conversations is directed to catch contemporary viewpoints and discussions. This multi-source approach guarantees an expansive and nuanced comprehension of the topic. The information is broken down utilizing topical examination recognizing key subjects and examples in the writing and content. This includes coding the information and sorting it into pertinent

subjects like authentic settings, hypothetical systems, interconnection and contemporary issues. A near investigation is then led to feature similitude and contrasts between Indian and Western Women's rights drawing on the recognized subjects.

#### **Conversation:**

#### **Unions and Divergences:**

Both Indian and Western feminisms share a shared objective of accomplishing orientation fairness and testing man-centric designs. Nonetheless, they vary in their methodologies and needs formed by their remarkable verifiable, social and socio-political settings. Western women's liberation frequently underlines individual freedoms and legitimate changes while Indian Women's rights center around tending to the crossing point of orientation with standing, religion and financial imbalance.

The idea of multifacetedness has turned into a critical system for the two developments featuring the need to consider the assorted encounters of ladies and the manners by which various types of mistreatment meet. Be that as it may, the particular difficulties and needs inside every setting vary, mirroring the exceptional socio-political scenes in which these developments work.

#### **Effect of Globalization on Transnational Women's Rights:**

Globalization has worked with the trading of thoughts and the development of transnational women's activist organizations permitting women's activists from various regions of the planet to share encounters and techniques. This has prompted a more noteworthy familiarity with the variety of women's activist developments and the requirement for more comprehensive and interconnected approaches. Nonetheless, it has likewise brought up issues about the impact of Western Women's rights on other women's activist developments and the potential for social government.

Transnational Women's rights underscore the significance of understanding the nearby settings in which women's activist developments work and the need to assemble fortitude across contrasts. For instance, Indian women's activists have reprimanded the strength of Western women's activist viewpoints in worldwide women's activist talk and called for more noteworthy acknowledgment of the extraordinary difficulties faced by ladies in the Worldwide South.

#### **Challenges and Upcoming Events:**

Both Indian and Western feminists face continuous difficulties in tending to diversity and inclusivity. In the West, women's activists are wrestling with issues like the underrepresentation of ladies of variety, LGBTQ+ people and ladies with handicaps inside the women's activist development. There is likewise a need to address the manners by which neo-liberalism and private enterprise cross

with orientation disparity especially comparable to issues, for example, the orientation pay hole and regenerative privileges.

In India, women's activists face the test of tending to the assorted requirements of ladies across various districts, stations and strict networks. The crossing point of orientation with position and religion presents novel difficulties and there is a requirement for additional comprehensive women's activist spaces that address the encounters of minimized gatherings. Furthermore, the impact of moderate social and strict standards represents a critical hindrance to orientation equity in numerous areas.

#### **Conclusion:**

This paper underlines the particular verifiable, social and socio-political conditions that have affected the different ways of Indian and Western feminisms. The two gatherings have a definitive goal of accomplishing orientation uniformity yet their methodologies and areas of accentuation show the complexities inborn in their different social orders. Western Women's rights have had different rushes of improvement with each wave zeroing in on particular parts of ladies' mistreatment. These viewpoints incorporate testimonials, legitimate fairness, sexuality, conceptive freedoms and diversity. Western women's liberation is known for its accentuation on individual freedoms and legitimate changes. The frontier past, social variety and financial imbalances fundamentally shape Indian women's liberation. Subsequently, there is a large number of women's activist perspectives in India each zeroing in on particular snags, for example, rank predisposition, strict fanaticism and the particular financial conditions that influence ladies. Indian women's liberation incorporates many branches, for example, postcolonial Women's rights, Dalit women's liberation and eco-feminism. Each branch focuses on various parts of personality and power which are particularly huge in the Indian setting. It is critical to recognize these qualifications to advance a more extensive and more complete worldwide women's activist discussion that incorporates various points of view and encounters. Globalization has worked with the trading of thoughts and the arrangement of transnational women's activist organizations. Nonetheless, it has additionally underlined the meaning of perceiving and regarding the range of women's activist developments across the globe. The different yet commonly helpful procedures of Indian and Western feminism offer interesting points of view and lessons to each other. Western women's activists can acquire bits of knowledge from the methodologies utilized by Indian women's activists in tending to station and strict issues while Indian women's activists might track down merit in the emphasis on regulative changes and individual

freedoms that has been a sign of Western Women's rights. Additionally, this year's research features the meaning of the encompassing conditions affecting women's activist conversations and approaches. This point of view questions the possibility of a widespread way to deal with Women's rights and on second thought advances a more nuanced translation that considers the interesting verifiable, social and socio-political conditions of many spots. This study suggests that encouraging continuous discussion and cooperation among Indian and Western feminisms can empower these developments to all handle normal deterrents including orientation shamefulness, brutality against ladies and financial imbalances.

At last, we should see the assortment present in women's activist developments across the globe as a resource as opposed to an obstruction. The different viewpoints and information from numerous women's activist practices improve the overall discussion on orientation fairness and proposition a more extensive scope of ways to deal with battling the intricate types of orientation-based separation. It is fundamental to have an obliging and open trade of thoughts as women's activist developments create and converge worldwide. We should recognize that the excursion towards orientation fairness is different and complex very much like the general gathering of ladies it plans to enable.

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## **An Analysis of NGOs' Contribution to the Empowerment of Women**

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### **Abstract:**

Women, the actual production of God that makes living delightful is frequently at the less than desirable finish of injury. It's undeniably true that they are much of the time in extraordinary peril where they ought to be most secure inside their families. Tragically, women in India are for the most part ignorant about their privileges due to lack of education and harsh practice. Women's strengthening doesn't happen effectively or short term. Of this multitude of features of Women's improvement, social and financial strengthening is of the most extreme importance to accomplish an enduring and economic improvement of society.

This research aims to explore the relationship between the globalization cycle and non-governmental organizations in promoting "Women Empowerment." The assessment examines the vital work being done by one of the major non-governmental organizations, "The Women Government Assistance Society," in Belgaum, Karnataka state. This organization has been working for the last few years to expand its services to support abused women and children in particular, as well as other people generally. It has taken parts like backing, schooling and preparing, and has been dynamic in observing what has or has not, been accomplished. During the beyond couple of years, it has effectively pushed, that the fullest acknowledgment ought to be given to the colossal commitment that women make to the family, society and advancement. In this way, such NGOs are viewed as transmitters of assessment and concern however as wellsprings of thoughts and energies. NGOs have given insurance to Women's privileges as basic freedoms. Their work is exemplary and they ought to be energized.

**Keywords:** Women, Brutality, Ignorance, Globalization, NGOs, Checking, Basic Freedoms

### **Introduction:**

The vote based province of India has the inevitable undertaking for directing advancement to its kin. It is through the ever-evolving understanding of the Constitution and its regulations and strategies, the degree of advancement has been fundamentally widened to incorporate financial advancement for residents, yet additionally advancement of civil rights, orientation value, and resident's mindfulness, women strengthening and worked on personal satisfaction. To achieve this all encompassing vision of advancement, the state requires the helpful and cooperative commitment to the general public in its different formative exercises and projects. The course of "Globalization" and the „Non-legislative Organizations" (NGOs) as the functional arm of the general public play a significant part in the improvement processes, particularly engaging women .

Presently a-days, the news channels and the papers feature such a great deal of brutality against the women in India that they cause to notice numerous women monstrosities. For example women being abducted, assault and murder, sexual maltreatment, set ablaze, consumed alive, etc. Their fundamental basic freedoms are denied and their lives are taken from them by the always present danger of brutality inside the homegrown circle. It's true that, the states of women is in many cases in extraordinary peril where they ought to be most secure, essentially inside their families. The quantity of sexual maltreatment and abusive behavior at home bodies of evidence against women illuminates

the way that the presence of women in India has become troublesome and their wellbeing, training and strengthening sadly take a secondary lounge under such a situation. Normally, the NGOs have forever been in the very front in safeguarding women freedoms as common liberties and endeavoring to acquire out progress in women ' strengthening.

### **Savagery against Women - A Common Freedoms Infringement:**

There is pervasive brutality against women everywhere in the world. Such brutality is a basic liberties infringement that shows itself in various ways, for example share, lewd behavior, capture, assault, polygyny relationships, homegrown maltreatment and so on which are influencing the existences of a great many women The majority rule territory of India has the possible undertaking for directing improvement to its kin. It is through the dynamic translation of the Constitution and its regulations and strategies, that the degree of advancement has been essentially widened to incorporate monetary advancement for residents, yet additionally advancement of civil rights, orientation value, and resident's mindfulness, women strengthening and working on personal satisfaction. To achieve this all-encompassing vision of advancement, the state requires a valuable and cooperative commitment to the general public in its different formative exercises and projects. The course of "Globalisation" and the "Non-legislative Organisations" (NGOs) as the functional arm of the general public play a significant part in the

advancement processes, particularly enabling women.

Presently a-days, the news channels and the papers feature such a great deal of savagery against women in India that they cause to notice numerous women outrages. For example, women being captured, assaulted and murdered, sexually maltreatment, set ablaze, consumed alive, etc. Their essential common liberties are denied and their lives are taken from them by the consistently present danger of savagery inside the homegrown circle. It's undeniably true that the states of women are many times in extraordinary peril where they ought to be most secure, essentially inside their families. The quantity of sexual maltreatment and aggressive behavior at home bodies of evidence against women illuminates the way that the presence of women in India has become troublesome and their wellbeing, schooling and strengthening sadly take a secondary lounge under such a situation. Normally, the NGOs have forever been in the front in safeguarding women's privileges as common freedoms and endeavoring to get out progress in women's strengthening.

#### **Brutality against Women - A Basic liberties Infringement:**

Brutality against women is wild in all sides of the world. Such savagery is a basic freedoms infringement that shows itself in various ways, for example endowment, lewd behavior, hijack, assault, polygyny relationships, homegrown maltreatment and so on which are influencing the existences of a great many women around the world, in all financial and instructive classes. It cuts across social and strict hindrances, preventing the right of women to partake totally in the public eye, further, all infringement are of the most principal common liberties. In the stage for activity, the center report of the „Fourth World Meeting on Women“ in Beijing, in September 1995, it was proclaimed that "brutality against women is an infringement of essential common liberties and is a snag to the accomplishment of the targets of uniformity, improvement and harmony". Consequently, savagery against women has turned into a „Global Pandemic“ (Infection). Regardless, a Women most serious gamble of all such viciousness is from somebody she knows. It's an infringement of a Women more right than wrong to actual honesty, to freedom and time after time, to one side to life itself.

Culprits of savagery against women are seldom considered responsible for their demonstrations. Women who are survivors of orientation related brutality frequently have barely any choice because many state organizations are themselves at legitimate fault for orientation predisposition and biased rehearses. Numerous women select not to report instances of savagery to specialists since they dread being loathed and

disgraced by networks that rush to fault casualties of brutality for the maltreatments they have endured. At the point when women do challenge their victimizers, it can frequently just be achieved by lengthy and embarrassing court fights with little compassion from specialists or the media. Not very many women with mental fortitude express their infringement to the confided in NGOs.

#### **Women Strengthening:**

There are numerous definitions on strengthening picking between, characterizing it as a generally individual course of assuming command over and obligation regarding one's life and circumstance, and characterizing it as a political course of conceding common liberties and civil rights to hindered gatherings. The strengthening of women is situated inside the talk and plan of orientation fairness and is progressively being taken in the plans of global formative associations, maybe more as a way to accomplish orientation equity than as an end in itself. Strengthening would turn out to be more important assuming women are taught, better educated and can take judicious and adjusted choices. There is no question about the way that improvement of women has forever been the focal point of arranging since autonomy. Strengthening is a significant stage toward this path however it must be found in a social setting. A reasonable vision is expected to eliminate the impediments to the way of women ' liberation from the public authority and women themselves. Endeavors ought to be coordinated towards an inside and out advancement of women from all circles of the general public.

#### **Globalization and Women:**

When it comes to women, globalisation suggests that we should be conscious of how women's status strengthens their social, political, and economic positions. Globalization process is enabling the women across the globe. It is a method of sharing the encounters, trade of thoughts, innovation and organization of the establishments and associations through respective and multi-sidelong game plans. It is clearing a way for the women to be familiar with their freedoms and to make them engage, so they become free. Because of globalization women are working in various circles of the world like political, social, financial, social, sports, corporate, entertainment world and different fields. Globalization has given women a power they needed the past, the advantages of family arranging, youngster care, great wellbeing and so on and the ability to end the framework that breeds destitution, double-dealing and mistreatment somewhat to the world class bunch. With changing disposition towards women, she can prospect higher and quality training who can bear the cost of them, monetarily and socially. New „Information and Correspondences Technology“ (ICT) have worked on the entrance of women to miniature credit,

business valuable open doors in mechanical and other high level areas and data overall.

Approaches are intended to upgrade the limit of women and enable them to meet the negative social and financial effects, which might move from the globalization interaction. Positive way to deal with monetary and social relocation will work with women to be presented to better possibilities at the worldwide level.

**Non-Legislative Associations (NGOs):**

With the expand of „Non-legislative Organizations“ (NGOs) in the 21st 100 years, different associations have been laid out and made to protect the freedoms of women all over the planet and to additional their headway. India is assessed to have multiple million NGOs and the number is continually rising. From the data made accessible by the state legislatures and introduced in plain structure by the CBI to the High Court, there is one NGO for each every 600 (600) individuals. In India, it was during the 1970s that saw quick development in the arrangement of officially enrolled NGOs and the cycle proceeds right up 'til now. They are lawfully comprised associations made by confidential associations or individuals with no investment or portrayal of any administration, in light of the standards of balance, selflessness and deliberate work soul to advance human turn of events (counting climate and biodiversity) and country building.

The majority of the NGOs have made their separate topical, gathering and geological needs, for example, destitution easing, local area wellbeing, schooling, lodging, common freedoms, kid privileges, women' privileges, women strengthening, regular asset the executives, water and disinfection; and to these closures they put to rehearse many procedures and approaches. Essentially, their emphasis has been on the quest for options in contrast to advancement thinking and practice; accomplished through participatory examination, local area limit building and production of certifiable models. The survey of a portion of the work done by NGOs throughout recent many years, it's viewed that as; they have contributed completely to country building. Numerous NGOs have endeavored to remember kids with handicap for schools, end standing-based disgrace and segregation, forestall kid work and advance orientation balance bringing about women getting equivalent wages for a similar work contrasted with men. NGOs have been instrumental in the development and limit working of ranchers and maker's cooperatives and women' self-improvement gatherings.

The "Indian Red Cross Society," "Child Alleviation and You" (CRY), "Shepherd Widows Home" and "Special Cell for Women in Distress" in Mumbai, "Spurthi Mahila Mandal" in Vijapura,

"Vathsalya Magnanimous Trust" in Bengaluru, Karnataka, and "The Women's Government assistance Society" in Belagavi city are just a few of the essential non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in India. These organisations help women stay alone by providing them with various financial and professional preparations and various projects. The women here go through a yearlong restoration process where they learn new occupations and are instructed about political and monetary privileges.

**Objective of the Review:**

- To perceive the badgering happening against the women and featuring the job of the Women's Government assistance Society (NGO) in enabling women.

**Technique of the Review:**

The paper uncovers the working job of a specific NGO named „The Women's Government assistance Society“, arranged in Belagavi city of Karnataka state. Subjective exploration system has been utilized as an examination technique to break down the job of NGOs in enabling women alongside essential and rich optional source which likewise incorporates chosen scholastic articles, to grasp the paper.

**NGO - The Women' Government assistance Society:**

The "Women's Government assistance Society" is the most recognized cross country NGO. It is a non-beneficial recognized willful association for the upgrade of women and kids specifically and rest others overall. It was laid out in the year 1977, with prime vision to connect the women and youngsters particularly vulnerable, desperate and country people for making confidence headed for recuperate the nature of their lives. It's government assistance administration to help individuals independent of rank, ideology, religion and identity, has reached out to extensive variety of exercises like: family advising, schooling, wellbeing, strengthening, country improvement, climate mindfulness, youth advancement, etc. The association has in excess of twenty units participated in different regions for over thirty years.

Following are its extraordinary elements, serving towards the consideration, and security to the women out of luck:

**SANTWANA - Women' Helpline Administration:**

Understanding the requirements of recovery of the women, who succumb each second to the malevolencies of the general public. The 24 (24) hours assist line for women with giving quick support of clients are irritated to endowment, physical, mental, inappropriate behavior, prodding, beating, misuse and so on. In the year, 2018-19, 152 cases were arranged from 176 enlisted cases, where 73 cases were settled, 18 were moved to court, 04 were alluded to other santwana and 57 of the cases were exited.

### **ASHRAYA - Short Remain at Home:**

“Ashraya” - Short Remain at Home offers institutional types of assistance to the poor, devastated, disregarded, widow and abandoned women of the general public. Around 30 women are dwelling at the home with free, cover, clothing, clinical offices and professional stages of preparation. They are modified with able direction, advice, clinical and mental examination for the detainees. Ashraya execution uncovers the way that, of the complete 47 enrolled cases in the year 2018-19, 18 women were made to re-association with their better half, 22 were reestablished to their folks, 03 of them were utilized and 04 of the women were alluded to the advanced age home.

### **SANGATI - Family Advising Center:**

The intermediary guides administrators on marital inquiries. During the year 2018-19, 105 family questions were enlisted and among them 104 cases were slanted. Out of them 51 of the women were arranged by the method of compromise, 19 of the cases were moved to court, 33 of them were dropouts and 01 was separated together. Different legitimate mindfulness programs, studios, pre-marriage mentoring meetings and so forth are organized much of the time to connect great many objective individuals.

### **ADHAR - Working Women' Inn:**

There is certainly not a solitary work which a lady can't perform. The further developed training of numerous women has additionally expanded their helpfulness to broad business open doors in metropolitan places. Working women relocating to metropolitan focuses need a completely safe housing. Covers for the single lady ought to be arranged and built based on non-manipulative and non-misogynist values. Consequently, “Adhar - Working Women's Hostel” (supported by Focal Social Government assistance Board, New Delhi) gives a protected, secure, fair convenience to working women, satisfying the job of a 'usual hangout spot', which is basic for the traveler working lady, who makes her home in urban communities.

### **Women Independent work Guiding Center (WSECC):**

This middle which is supported by Karnataka State Women's Improvement Partnership (KSWDC), Bengaluru, offers a monstrous assistance to women like: „empathetic business advising to begin miniature enterprises“, „business guiding for development of women entrepreneurs“, „creating mindfulness on the formative plans, activities and projects concerning women entrepreneurship“, „guidance for arrangement of business place“, „credit reference services“ and giving access support through the association like: government divisions, banks and different NGOs to empower the advisor to begin their miniature endeavors. In the

year 2018-19, a greater number of than 360 women were directed through mindfulness camps and preparing programs that were led in connecting for huge number of women.

### **Self improvement Gatherings (SHG):**

The association has likewise engaged with the development, reinforcing and preparing of „Self Help Group“. In the year 2018-19, around 100 “Women Self improvement Groups” were framed in around 30 towns of Bailhongal taluk, Belagavi locale, Karnataka state. Dynamic cooperation of women and their work is one of the main accomplishments of this venture. Aside from this the association gave preparation stages in bookkeeping, financial exercises to SHG individuals for reinforcing the gatherings.

### **Different Units:**

The NGO has different units in its credit in serving the destitute women specifically and society overall. Different units are: „Urban Family Government assistance Centre“ (supported by the Division of Wellbeing and Family Government assistance) working in Vadagaon region a suburb of Belagavi city. It gives wellbeing and family government assistance administrations, similar to: family arranging, mother and youngster wellbeing, inoculation, schools and anganwadi children's wellbeing tests, and so forth.

“Mamata Fit Institution” (Shelter Home) helps for the overall advancement of kids particularly the vagrants, desperate, disregarded, offspring of single guardians, youngsters with struggle with regulation are alluded by „Child Government assistance Committee“. The foundation attempts exercises like: reception, mentorship, youngster investment, and so on. It gives free food, sanctuary and apparel to the youngsters by its own assets and gifts from corporate and liberal public.

Preparing programs like: Mindfulness Age Program, supported by CSWB New Delhi, Koushalya Abhivrudhi Preparing System (Ability Advancement Preparing Project), and the association runs twelve (12) 'CRECHE' programs at Hukkeri and Belagavi blocks, giving pre-school instruction, sustenance, medical services to „six months to six years“ offspring of working and debilitated mother.

### **Challenges Looked by NGOs:**

NGOs are placing across their trouble in tracking down satisfactory, suitable and consistent financing for their deliberate assistance. They find getting to givers as a difficult undertaking, managing their financing conditions. However they are lawfully comprised associations, government delegates are absent as individuals from association and might possibly be supported by the public authority. In some cases, the public authority gives whole assets, while in certain events government to some degree subsidizes the NGOs.

The other issue is about the personnel/staff, for example: enlistment, tasks, organization and everyday administrations were viewed as feeble at the workforce/staff advancement vocation. The staff individuals get extremely less compensation, thus, the vast majority of the times; staff individuals concentrate on request to satisfy their obligations, as not everyone individuals working for the NGOs are volunteers.

Subsequently, it is undeniably challenging to get prepared people who are either willing or prepared to work in the NGOs. Also, these expertly prepared people have exclusive requirements with regards to compensations, status, open doors for their development in their preferred profession. Also, the vast majority of NGOs because of absence of assets can't have the option to spend more assets for giving preparation to the faculty utilized in the association. A portion of the NGOs are in dread and predicament of work force that might move to other enormous NGOs after the finishing of preparing.

#### **Solutions for Defeat the Difficulties:**

Following are the proposed solutions for conquering the difficulties of the NGOs:

- The government ought to endorse more awards and needs to change the principles and guidelines of awards in help to the NGOs, so they can likewise pay decent compensation to the staff and for the general administration.
- The public authority ought to choose commissions of enquiry or panels to cross take a look at the abuse of assets by NGOs. The individual from board of trustees needs to intermittently regulate and screen the exercises of NGOs.
- Instructive establishment viz., colleges, universities and schools ought to direct the global and public courses, gatherings, conferences, studios and so on. Simultaneously, they need to team up with NGOs and lead grounds interviews for the alumni who are keen on voluntarism.
- Red Cross, NSS and NCC ought to urge understudies to partake in voluntarism, social work and so on.
- The utilization of media ought to be taken for appearing/spreading the significance of social help and the narratives of the incredible characters ought to be displayed as good examples, their style of administration characteristics, voluntarism, devotion and responsibility.

#### **Conclusion:**

Women, the actual formation of God that makes living lovely is frequently at the less than desirable finish of injury. With the course of globalization, the "Empowerment of Women" has become one of the main worries of the 21st century

universally. Endeavors by the Public authority are on to guarantee orientation uniformity however its drives alone wouldn't be adequate to accomplish this objective. Subsequently, deficient record has been taken of them by the NGOs to the necessities of women and young women. The functioning methodologies of NGOs straightforwardly help all the destitute, so there is no such separation and care in dealing with the cases. The exploited feel that, they have been dealt with or cared for by their family member/companions. The paper looks at the significant job of one of the basic NGO: „

The Women's Government assistance Society", in engaging the women. In an obvious sense, it has been an encouraging sign for the large number of women who are deprived from couple of many years, which is serving for the expansion of disregarded women and kids specifically and others overall. It has taken parts like promotion, schooling and preparing, and has been dynamic in checking what has, or has not, been accomplished. During the beyond thirty years it has effectively upheld, that the fullest acknowledgment ought to be given to the gigantic commitment that women make to the family, society and improvement. Its genuine exertion in engaging women „from casualty to survivor... to dynamic resident is successful“.

Globalization offers women uncommon open doors, however similarly new and special difficulties. Orientation disparity comes from many sources, and it is frequently challenging to conclude which types of imbalance are being killed by the impacts of globalization, and which are exacerbated. By recognizing issues in security and delight in basic liberties and in programming changes in regulation and its execution, NGOs have given security to women' freedoms as common liberties. Their work is estimable and they ought to be energized. In end citing Emma Thompson" quote, I've an issue with the word noble cause since I feel that NGOs, as I favor calling them, truly accomplish take crafted by moral and social obligations that should be taken on by states".

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# An Analytical Examination of the Laws, Advancements, and Obstacles of Women's Reservation in India

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## Abstract:

The issue of women booking in India has collected critical consideration as a way to address orientation differences in political portrayal. This examination paper investigates the authentic setting, administrative turns of events, execution difficulties, and effect of women booking in India. Drawing upon experimental proof and academic writing, the paper assesses the adequacy of reservation arrangements and cultural mentalities toward ladies in legislative issues and proposes procedures for propelling orientation correspondence in a political direction.

**Keywords:** Women Booking, Political Strengthening, Orientation Equality, Implementation Challenges

## Introduction:

Women's portrayal in political direction has for quite some time been perceived as an urgent part of majority rule administration and cultural advancement. In India, regardless of critical steps towards orientation fairness in different circles, ladies remain underrepresented in political-administrative roles. This difference has provoked the presentation of reservation strategies pointed toward expanding women's support in appointive legislative issues. India, as the world's biggest majority rules government, has put forth significant attempts to advance orientation balance and women strengthening. Nonetheless, the underrepresentation of ladies in political bodies remains a tenacious test. By and large, ladies have confronted foundational obstructions to political interest, including social standards, absence of admittance to assets, and dug-in man-centric designs.

The Government of India has acquainted reservation arrangements with guarantee the greatest portrayal of ladies in chosen bodies to address this awkwardness. The most striking of these drives is the Women Booking Bill, which proposes to hold 33% of seats in the Lok Sabha and state administrative congregations for ladies.

The Women Booking Bill, first presented in quite a while, to address the orientation dissimilarity in political portrayal by giving saved seats to ladies in the Parliament and state lawmaking bodies. Despite a few endeavors to pass the charge, it has confronted impressive resistance and presently can't seem to be sanctioned into regulation. The execution of women booking strategies in India is a quarrelsome issue, with defenders contending that it is important to guarantee orientation equity in political portrayal, while rivals raise worries about its expected effect on existing power elements and constituent cycles.

This exploration means to investigate the set of experiences, difficulties, and ramifications of women reservations in India. By looking at the socio-political setting, authoritative structure,

execution challenges, and cultural perspectives encompassing women booking, this study tries to give bits of knowledge into the adequacy of reservation arrangements in advancing orientation uniformity and women strengthening in the Indian political scene. Through a complete examination, this exploration means to add to the continuous talk on women freedoms and political support in India.

## Explanation of the Issue:

Notwithstanding critical steps towards orientation correspondence and women strengthening, India keeps on wrestling with the underrepresentation of ladies in political dynamic cycles. The issue of women booking in India addresses a basic test that requires thorough review and examination.

**Restricted Political Portrayal:** Ladies represent almost 50% of India's populace, yet their portrayal in regulative bodies remains lopsidedly low. This underrepresentation sabotages the standards of a vote based system as well as upsets the powerful consideration of different viewpoints and needs in strategy plan and administration.

**Determined Orientation Aberrations:** India's male centric cultural standards, combined with fundamental boundaries and social predispositions, propagate orientation differences in different circles, including legislative issues. Ladies face various difficulties, including restricted admittance to assets, political brutality, and separation, which prevent their capacity to take part effectively and contend on fair terms with their male partners.

**Lacking Execution of Governmental policy regarding minorities in society:** While regulative measures, for example, the Women Booking Act 2023 expect to address the orientation hole in political portrayal, challenges continue in the powerful execution of reservation arrangements. Ideological groups' hesitance to handle ladies up-and-comers, absence of help structures for ladies pioneers, and obstruction from conventional power structures present critical hindrances to

understanding the planned goals of reservation arrangements.

**Cultural Mentalities and Social Hindrances:** Well-established orientation generalizations, impression of women's jobs and capacities, and normal practices keep on impacting public perspectives toward ladies in legislative issues. Negative generalizations and biases frequently deter ladies from taking part in electing legislative issues, propagating a pattern of underrepresentation and supporting existing power elements.

**Suggestions for Popularity-based Administration:**

The underrepresentation of ladies in political decision-production not just denies ladies of their legitimate spot in molding arrangements that influence their lives yet in addition sabotages the majority rule beliefs of balance, consideration, and portrayal. This irregularity has extensive ramifications for administration viability, authenticity, and the general well-being of a majority rules government in India.

Resolving the issue of women booking in India requires a multi-layered approach that tends to fundamental hindrances, challenges cultural perspectives, and reinforces execution components. An extensive comprehension of the hidden issues, requirements, and valuable open doors is fundamental for conceiving successful techniques to advance orientation equity and women's significant cooperation in governmental issues.

**Objectives:**

- To look at the socio-political and social variables affecting women's support in appointive legislative issues and their capacity to challenge and win races under the booking framework.
- To recognize the execution difficulties and obstructions impeding the powerful requirement of reservation arrangements, including political opposition, authoritative limitations, and cultural mentalities towards ladies in positions of authority.
- To assess the effect of women booking on arrangement needs, administrative plans, and administration results, including the advancement of orientation touchy strategies and the strengthening of underestimated networks.

These goals will direct the examination concentrate on women booking in India, giving a system to breaking down the strategy, progress, and difficulties related with women political portrayal.

**Verifiable Setting of Women's' Booking in India:**

**Pre-Freedom Time:** Before India's autonomy in 1947, women's' support in political issues was seriously restricted because of winning cultural standards and pioneer rule. Notwithstanding, there

were eminent special cases where women's effectively took part in friendly and political developments, yet in a limited limit.

**Women's in Friendly Change Developments:** During the nineteenth and mid-twentieth hundreds of years, noticeable women's pioneers like Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay arose as key figures in India's social change developments. They supported for women's' schooling, abrogation of unfair practices like youngster marriage, and tried to extend women's' social and political jobs.

**Early Regulative Interest:** Notwithstanding restricted open doors, a couple of women's figured out how to break into the male-overwhelmed circles of legislative issues. For example, Begum Jahanara Shah Nawaz became quite possibly the earliest lady to be chosen for the Focal Regulative Gathering in 1927. Be that as it may, such occurrences were uncommon and didn't address efficient consideration.

**Post-Freedom Period:** Adhering to India's autonomy from English guideline, the recently framed majority rule republic expected to lay out standards of equity, equity, and inclusivity. Notwithstanding, women's' cooperation in legislative issues kept on being minimal, reflecting settled in man centric designs and accepted practices.

**Protected Ensures:** The Constitution of India, embraced in 1950, gave equivalent privileges and amazing open doors to all residents, regardless of orientation. Essential freedoms cherished in the constitution hypothetically guaranteed equity under the watchful eye of the law and precluded separation in light of orientation.

**Early Regulative Drives:** In the early long stretches of freedom, endeavors were made to advance women's' portrayal in political bodies. The Primary Lok Sabha (1952) saw 22 women's chose as Individuals from Parliament (MPs), comprising around 5% of the complete seats. Be that as it may, this portrayal stayed far underneath the extent of women's in the populace.

**Women's' Development and Support for Reservation:** All through the post-freedom period, women's' developments and backing bunches assumed a significant part in requesting more prominent portrayal and cooperation of women's in political navigation.

**Push for Authoritative Changes:** The 1970s and 1980s saw strengthened endeavors to get booking for women's in administrative bodies. The interest for reservation earned energy with the respect that willful cooperation alone was deficient to address foundational orientation imbalances in political portrayal.

**Activation for the Women's Reservation Bill:** A variety of women's organizations, general society

associations, and political trailblazers rallied support for the bill, which aims to allocate 33% of seats for women. Regardless of confronting resistance and postponements, this support laid the preparation for ensuing authoritative drives to advance women's booking.

The verifiable setting of women's booking in India highlights the well established battle for orientation equity and political portrayal. Pre-freedom activism, post-autonomy authoritative drives, and the women's development have aggregately molded the direction towards getting bookings for women's in regulative bodies.

### **Regulative Structure for Women's Booking in India:**

**Sacred Arrangements and Changes:** The Constitution of India gives the basic system to administration and frameworks the expectations of residents. Throughout the long term, a few sacred changes have been made to address orientation differences and advance women's support in political cycles.

- **Article 15(3):** This arrangement permits the state to make extraordinary arrangements for women's and kids, empowering governmental policy regarding minorities in society measures to address segregation and disparity.
- **Articles 243D and 243T:** Adopted in 1992, the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution commanded that seats be set aside for women in regions and Panchayats, or local self-governing bodies. These revisions held 33% of the seats for women's, guaranteeing their immediate cooperation in grassroots-level administration.
- **Article 330 and 332:** These arrangements manage the booking of seats for Planned Positions (SCs) and Planned Clans (STs) in the Lok Sabha and State Authoritative Gatherings. While these arrangements don't explicitly address orientation, they meet with women's booking endeavors, particularly for women's having a place with underestimated networks.

### **Parliamentary Deletion of the Women's Booking Bill:**

The passage of the Women's Booking Bill through the Indian Parliament has been characterized by political scheming, drawn-out debates, and challenges in agreeing to parties. After extensive deliberation and political wrangling, Parliament finally passed the Women's Booking Act in 2023. With the protest, women will be granted the right to reserve 33% of the seats in the Lok Sabha and State Regulative Congregations, ensuring a significant advancement in women's political empowerment.

### **The Women's Booking Act of 2023: Important Plans and Ideas:**

The Women's Booking Act 2023 addresses a milestone regulation pointed toward upgrading women's portrayal and support in the most noteworthy dynamic groups of the country.

**Seat Reservation:** As a result of the demonstration, 33% of the seats in the Lok Sabha and State Administrative Congregations are to be reserved for women. This arrangement expects to address the orientation hole in political portrayal and guarantee more prominent inclusivity in administration.

**Turn of Saved Voting demographics:** To forestall the convergence of force and guarantee evenhanded portrayal, the demonstration incorporates arrangements for the pivot of held electorates, subsequently giving open doors to a more extensive pool of women's up-and-comers.

### **Women's Booking in India: Limitations and Execution Difficulties:**

**Political Obstruction and Resistance:** One of the essential difficulties in the execution of women's reservations in India is the opposition and resistance from different political partners.

**Intra-Party Elements:** Inside ideological groups, there might be protection from women's booking because of worries about changes in power elements and inside party structures. Some party individuals might see women's reservations as a danger to existing power designs and administrative roles.

**Between Party Governmental issues:** Resistance groups may likewise oppose women's booking drives for political reasons, for example, worries about losing discretionary benefit or the expected effect on alliance elements. Banter over the assignment of saved seats and the turn of bodies electorate can become disagreeable issues during decisions.

**Absence of Political Will:** In spite of expository help for orientation fairness, there might be an absence of veritable responsibility among political pioneers to really execute women's reservations. Political convenience and transient discretionary contemplations might abrogate long haul objectives of advancing women's portrayal.

**Authoritative Bottlenecks and Limit Imperatives:** The effective execution of women's booking likewise faces managerial difficulties and limit requirements at different degrees of administration.

**Strategic Difficulties:** Executing reservation approaches requires cautious preparation and calculated game plans, including the distinguishing proof of held bodies electorate, citizen instruction, and the arrangement of fundamental assets for women's applicants.

**Limit Building:** Managerial bodies answerable for leading races and administering the execution of reservation arrangements might miss the mark on fundamental limit and aptitude to really uphold

women's up-and-comers and guarantee consistency with reservation rules.

**Authorization systems:** In spite of authoritative commands, the requirement of reservation arrangements might be feeble because of lacking observing and oversight components. Occasions of rebelliousness or appointive acts of neglect might continue without some kind of restraint, subverting the adequacy of reservation strategies.

#### **Effect of Women's Booking on Political Portrayal in India:**

The execution of Women's booking arrangements in India has prompted quantifiable changes in Women's cooperation in constituent governmental issues.

**Expanded Bid:** With the presentation of reservation arrangements, there has been a prominent expansion in the quantity of ladies competitors challenging races at state levels. Ladies who might have been recently dissuaded from entering electing legislative issues because of obstructions currently have more prominent chances to partake as up-and-comers.

**Political decision Results:** Quantitative investigation shows that voting demographics saved for ladies have reliably seen more elevated levels of female portrayal post-reservation. While the effect shifts across various states and locales, there is a reasonable pattern of further developed portrayal of ladies in held bodies electorate contrasted with non-saved ones.

**Different Portrayal:** Reservation strategies have likewise worked with the section of ladies from assorted foundations, including those from underestimated networks, into constituent governmental issues. This variety enhances the political scene and guarantees a more delegate administration structure. Past mathematical portrayal, the effect of Women's booking on the subjective parts of administration and authoritative cycles is similarly huge.

**Strategy Backing:** Ladies officials have been instrumental in supporting for approaches and regulation that address issues influencing ladies and underestimated networks. Their presence in regulative bodies guarantees that a more extensive scope of points of view and concerns are considered during strategy discussions and dynamic cycles.

**Body electorate Improvement:** Ladies delegates frequently focus on issues connected with medical care, training, sterilization, and Women's strengthening in their supporters. Their attention on grassroots-level improvement drives adds to comprehensive and reasonable advancement results.

**Responsibility:** Ladies administrators are frequently seen as being more available and receptive to the necessities of their kin, especially ladies and underestimated gatherings. Their presence in official bodies cultivates more prominent responsibility and straightforwardness in administration.

#### **Impact on Arrangement Needs and Administration Results:**

The presence of ladies in regulative bodies because of reservation strategies perceptibly affects strategy needs and administration results.

**Orientation Touchy Strategies:** Ladies lawmakers play had an essential impact in pushing for orientation delicate strategies and projects, including regulations tending to brutality against ladies, orientation based segregation, and Women's monetary strengthening. Their backing adds to the mainstreaming of orientation worries in arrangement detailing and execution.

**Social Government assistance Drives:** Ladies agents frequently champion social government assistance drives pointed toward working on the existences of ladies, kids, and underestimated networks. Their contribution in dynamic cycles guarantees that social government assistance programs are intended to address the particular requirements and weaknesses of these gatherings.

**Vote based Administration:** The expanded portrayal of ladies in authoritative bodies improves the authenticity and viability of majority rule administration. Mirroring the variety of society, remembering Women's viewpoints for policymaking adds to more comprehensive and responsive administration results.

In synopsis, the effect of Women's booking on political portrayal in India stretches out past simple mathematical portrayal. It envelops subjective perspectives like strategy backing, voting public turn of events, and impact on administration results, adding to more comprehensive, evenhanded, and responsive majority rule administration.

#### **Conclusion:**

A few significant findings from a thorough analysis of women's reservations in India have been highlighted in this investigation paper:

- Women's booking arrangements have prompted expanded portrayal of ladies in political dynamic bodies, adding to more prominent vote based authenticity and inclusivity.
- Despite advancement, execution difficulties like political obstruction, managerial bottlenecks, and cultural mentalities keep on upsetting the viable acknowledgment of Women's political strengthening.
- Women's booking in India has critical ramifications for popularity based administration, including the advancement of orientation touchy approaches, reinforcing responsibility, and upgrading straightforwardness in administration processes.

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## **A Study on Using Rote Learning and Recitation to Enhance Academic Performance in the Indian Educational System**

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### **Abstract:**

The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) plans to change the schooling system by zeroing in on liberal training and dispensing with repetition learning. Nonetheless, the Public Educational program Structure (NCF 2022), a result of NEP 2020, features the significance of "smriti" (memory) in picking up, making disarray as retention and repetition learning are frequently viewed as equivalent. This exploration tries to explain the differentiation among retention and repetition learning and investigate how both can be utilized in the educational experience. By auditing the writing, this study researches the capability of coordinating customary Indian techniques for learning, like the Gurukula framework, with current educational ways to deal with further develop learning results. Besides, the examination proposes proposals for policymakers and teachers to work out some kind of harmony among remembrance and repetition picking up, encouraging profound figuring out, decisive reasoning, and long haul maintenance of information. The discoveries of this examination have suggestions for the turn of events and execution of instructive approaches and practices in India and then some.

**Keywords:** Remembrance, Repetition Learning, Public Instruction Strategy, Gurukula Framework, Indian Schooling

### **Introduction:**

The National Education Policy (NEP 2020) acquainted in India looks for with change the country's school system by stressing liberal training and creating some distance from repetition learning (Legislature of India, 2020). Nonetheless, the Public Educational plan System (NCF 2022), a resulting report impacted by NEP 2020, features the significance of "smriti" (memory) in learning (Service of Training, 2022). This clear inconsistency between NEP 2020's objective of disposing of repetition learning and NCF 2022's accentuation on memory has made disarray among instructors and policymakers, as retention and repetition learning are frequently viewed as interchangeable. The absence of lucidity in the strategy archives compounds this disarray, impeding successful execution in homerooms.

### **Literature Review:**

In the field of schooling, a few researchers have endeavored to comprehend and separate among remembrance and repetition learning. The writing audit introduced here envelops ten critical academic works that add to how we might interpret these ideas and their application in the growing experience.

Early work by Ausubel (1968) stressed the significance of significant learning as opposed to repetition learning. Ausubel's hypothesis of significant learning sets that new data is incorporated into existing mental designs, empowering students to successfully comprehend and hold data more. This thought established the groundwork for additional investigation of remembrance methods past repetition learning. Expanding on Ausubel's work, Mayer (2002)

fostered the mental hypothesis of sight and sound realizing, which features the job of significant relationship between various sorts of data in upgrading learning results. Mayer's exploration recommends that when understudies effectively process data and make associations, they create a more profound comprehension, adding to long haul maintenance.

Encouraging this conversation, Roediger and Karpicke (2006) investigated the testing impact, which attests that recovery practice upgrades long haul memory maintenance. Their discoveries recommend that when understudies effectively review data, it fortifies memory follows and works with future recovery, separating this cycle from aloof repetition learning. Developing the testing impact, McDaniel, Roediger, and McDermott (2007) contended that elaborative cross examination or inquiring "why" inquiries during learning, can additionally upgrade memory maintenance. Their exploration features the significance of dynamic commitment to the educational experience to advance long haul maintenance and cognizance.

Kirschner, Sweller, and Clark (2006) gave a differentiating viewpoint by investigating negligible direction guidance draws near, which frequently focus on disclosure learning over express guidance. The creators upheld for the utilization of direct guidance, which incorporates express direction and organized practice, to work with effective learning and stay away from mental over-burden. In another review, Bjork and Bjork (2011) presented the idea of helpful troubles, which sets that presenting difficulties during learning can upgrade long haul maintenance. Their work proposes that a harmony among remembrance and commitment to testing

errands can encourage significant learning and memory maintenance.

In a far reaching survey of memory and learning, Weinstein, Sumeracki, and Caviglioli (2018) combined proof-based procedures for viable realizing, which included disseminated practice, elaboration, and double coding. The creators underscored the significance of joining remembrance with dynamic learning systems to improve in general learning results. In conclusion, Hattie and Donoghue (2016) proposed a model of learning called the "Study of Realizing," which combines different learning techniques, including remembrance and dynamic learning. Their work features the significance of a coordinated way to deal with discovering that adjusts the utilization of memory with other mental cycles.

The writing uncovers a developing agreement on the requirement for a decent way to deal with discovering that consolidates retention with dynamic commitment to the growing experience. This survey highlights the significance of explaining the qualifications among retention and repetition learning and their likely applications in schooling strategy and practice.

**Research Hole:**

The writing survey uncovers an examination hole in understanding how the ideas of remembrance and repetition learning can be successfully recognized and coordinated into strategy reports, for example, the NEP 2020 and NCF 2022. In particular, there is a requirement for additional examination concerning how these ideas can be applied to address ambiguities and come up with noteworthy methodologies for educators and policymakers in the Indian setting.

**Research Issue:**

The Public Schooling Strategy (NEP 2020) in India professes to be groundbreaking and spotlights on situating the schooling system towards liberal training. While NEP 2020 means to take out repetition learning, the Public Educational Program System (NCF 2022), which is a result of NEP 2020, underscores the meaning of "smriti" (memory) in learning. This makes disarray as remembrance and repetition learning are frequently viewed as interchangeable, and the approach records don't explain what they mean by methodically realizing. This absence of understanding makes unclearness in the arrangement report and makes difficulties for educators and policymakers concerning what to execute in the homeroom.

**Speculations:**

- Memorization can be a viable strategy for learning assuming that the teaching method and appraisal are intended to change over remembered content into explicit learning results.

- NEP 2020 and NCF 2022 can explain the qualification between repetition learning and retention and foster procedures to utilize both in the educational experience.
- The customary Indian strategy for learning through remembrance, as seen in Gurukulas, can be adjusted and coordinated into present-day teaching method to further develop learning results.

**Objectives:**

- To investigate the contrast between retention and repetition and how they can be utilized in the educational experience.
- To examine strategy archives, for example, NEP 2020 and NCF 2022 to explain the differentiation between repetition learning and remembrance and foster procedures to utilize both in the educational experience.
- To research how instructional methods and appraisal can be intended to change over remembered content into explicit learning results.
- To look at conventional Indian techniques for learning through retention and how they can be adjusted and incorporated into present-day instructional methods to develop learning results further.
- To foster suggestions for policymakers and teachers to utilize remembrance and repetition learning in the educational experience.

**Scope:**

This study centers around the explanation of remembrance and repetition of learning ideas about the Indian schooling system, explicitly inside the NEP 2020 and NCF 2022 arrangement archives. The extent of the exploration envelops the assessment of conventional Indian techniques for learning, the possible reconciliation of these strategies into current teaching methods, and the advancement of suggestions for powerful execution in the homeroom. While the review is fundamentally worried about the Indian school system, the discoveries might have more extensive ramifications for understanding the job of remembrance and repetition learning in instructive approaches and practices in different nations.

**Strategy:**

A subjective optional source research strategy will be utilized to investigate the examination questions, speculations, and targets. This approach includes the investigation and understanding of existing information and records to acquire bits of knowledge for the review's concentration.

**Information assortment:** Information will be gathered from various optional sources, including academic articles, books, strategy records, and reports connected with the NEP 2020, NCF 2022,



retention, repetition learning, and conventional Indian instructional methods. Sources will be chosen given their importance, validity, and commitment to the examination questions.

**Topical examination:** A topical investigation will be directed to recognize normal subjects, examples, and connections among the optional sources. This examination will include coding and classifying the information to work with the distinguishing proof of key ideas, experiences, and patterns. The coding system will be iterative, taking into account the amendment and refinement of subjects as new experiences arise.

**Translation and combination:** The discoveries from the topical investigation will be deciphered and integrated to address the exploration questions and speculations. This cycle will include analyzing the subjects distinguished in the examination to lay out likenesses, contrasts, and expected connections between retention, repetition learning, and the NEP 2020 and NCF 2022 strategy records.

**Reliability and validity:** To guarantee the dependability and validity of the discoveries, a few techniques will be utilized, including triangulation of information sources, reflexivity, and the utilization of a review trail. Triangulation will include cross-actually taking a look at data from various sources to affirm the consistency and precision of the information. Reflexivity will include fundamentally analyzing the scientist's job, inclinations, and suspicions all through the exploration cycle. The utilization of a review trail will include keeping up with itemized records of the exploration choices, cycles, and methods to improve straightforwardness and work with the assessment of the review's meticulousness.

#### **Remembrance as a successful technique:**

The primary speculation sets that retention can be a successful technique for learning assuming instructional method and appraisal are intended to change remembered content into explicit learning results. This theory recommends that remembrance isn't innately dangerous yet requires suitable academic and appraisal procedures to work with significant learning and cognizance.

A few investigations support this speculation, exhibiting the expected advantages of remembrance when joined with powerful instructing and evaluation draws near. Roediger and Karpicke (2006) found that recovery practice, a functioning technique for reviewing remembered data, improves long-haul maintenance. By participating in recovery practice, understudies fortify memory as well as foster a more profound comprehension of the material. Also, Mc Daniel, Roediger, and Mc Dermott (2007) showed that elaborative cross-examination, or inquiring "why" inquiries during learning, can further develop memory maintenance. This method urges students to interface remembered

content with more extensive ideas, improving their comprehension and working with the change of retained data into significant information.

In addition, Bjork and Bjork (2011) presented the idea of positive troubles, recommending that presenting difficulties during learning can upgrade long-haul maintenance. By offsetting remembrance with drawing in undertakings, understudies can cultivate significant learning and further develop their memory maintenance. The primary speculation is upheld by a few investigations that exhibit the likely viability of remembrance when joined with suitable instructive and evaluation methodologies. By effectively captivating remembered content and interfacing it to more extensive ideas, understudies can change over-retained data into significant information and explicit learning results.

#### **Viable Procedures to Arrange Repetition Learning and Remembrance:**

The subsequent speculation sets that NEP 2020 and NCF 2022 can explain the differentiation between repetition learning and remembrance and foster systems to utilize both in the educational experience. The speculation recommends that the arrangement records can offer clear rules to assist teachers with executing educational practices that boost the advantages of both remembrance and repetition learning. Proof supporting this speculation can be found in past examinations, which accentuates the significance of separating between repetition learning and remembrance in instructive practices. For instance, Ausubel (1968) suggested that significant realizing, which includes incorporating new data into existing mental designs, can prompt preferable maintenance and understanding over repetition learning. This infers that instructors ought to zero in on working with significant remembrance as opposed to depending entirely on repetition learning methods. Besides, Weinstein, Sumeracki, and Caviglioli (2018) gave proof-based methodologies to compelling discovering that incorporate a mix of remembrance and dynamic learning strategies, like circulated practice, elaboration, and double coding. These procedures can be integrated into strategy rules to guarantee that both remembrance and repetition learning are utilized really in the growing experience.

One expected illustration of how NEP 2020 and NCF 2022 could explain the qualification between repetition learning and remembrance is by giving express definitions and instances of every idea. They could make sense of that repetition learning includes the redundant and careless retention of data without figuring out its specific circumstance or importance, while remembrance includes holding data in a significant and logically pertinent way (Ausubel, 1968; Mayer, 2002).

Additionally, the strategy archives could propose explicit proposals on the most proficient method to utilize both remembrance and repetition learning in the study hall. For example, they could propose integrating dynamic learning methodologies, like elaboration and double coding, and close-by retention procedures to advance significant learning (Weinstein et al., 2018).

There is proof to help the speculation that NEP 2020 and NCF 2022 can explain the differentiation between repetition learning and remembrance and foster procedures to utilize both in the educational experience. By giving clear definitions, models, and suggestions, these strategy records can assist instructors with carrying out educational practices that expand the advantages of both retention and repetition learning.

### **Combination of Gurukula Custom and Contemporary Training:**

The third speculation declares that the customary Indian strategy for learning through retention, as seen in Gurukulas, can be adjusted and coordinated into current teaching method to further develop learning results. This speculation proposes that by consolidating the standards and practices of the Gurukula framework into contemporary instructive methodologies, instructors can improve understudies' maintenance and cognizance of data.

Evidence for this conjecture can be found in the literature on the Gurukula system, an ancient Indian educational scheme in which students lived with their teachers (masters) and took part in a comprehensive educational program that included spiritual and intellectual growth. Remembrance assumed a huge part in this framework, as understudies were expected to learn and present messages, like the Vedas, by heart. Nonetheless, this retention was joined by a more profound comprehension of the substance, as masters gave clarifications, conversations, and genuine utilizations of the material. The combination of the Gurukula framework's standards into present-day instructional method can be exemplified by consolidating retention with other dynamic learning strategies that support profound comprehension and decisive reasoning. For example, understudies can be urged to remember data while additionally partaking in conversations, discussions, and critical thinking exercises that expect them to apply their insight in new and complex circumstances (Weinstein et al., 2018). This approach is predictable with the significant learning hypothesis proposed by Ausubel (1968), which accentuates the significance of incorporating new data into existing mental designs to work with maintenance and understanding.

One more illustration of how the Gurukula framework's standards can be coordinated into current instructional method is by encouraging areas

of strength for an understudy relationship, as found in the old framework. Educators can establish a steady and sustaining learning climate that urges understudies to clarify some pressing issues, look for explanations, and participate in independent learning, in this way advancing significant retention (Hattie and Donoghue, 2016).

There is proof to help the speculation that the conventional Indian strategy for learning through remembrance, as exemplified by the Gurukula framework, can be adjusted and incorporated into present-day instructional method to develop learning results further. By joining remembrance with dynamic learning strategies that advance profound comprehension and decisive reasoning, and encouraging solid instructor-understudy connections, teachers can upgrade understudies' maintenance and understanding of data while keeping an association with conventional Indian instructive practices.

### **Ideas and suggestions:**

In light of the writing audit and the proof supporting the three speculations, the accompanying ideas and suggestions can be made for policymakers and teachers to utilize remembrance and repetition learning in the educational experience:

- Explain and differentiate between memorization and repetition learning in strategy archives: Teachers who are given examples of retention and recurrence learning from the NEP 2020 and NCF 2022, along with an explanation of the terminology, will be better equipped to comprehend and apply these concepts in the homeroom.
- Consolidate proof-based learning systems: To augment the advantages of remembrance, instructors ought to integrate proof-based learning methodologies like disseminated practice, elaboration, and double coding, which advance significant learning and maintenance.
- Mix conventional and present-day academic methodologies: Coordinating customary Indian techniques for learning through remembrance, as found in the Gurukula framework, with current educational methodologies can further develop learning results by encouraging profound comprehension and decisive reasoning.
- Foster solid educator understudy connections: Underlining the significance of solid instructor understudy connections in the strategy reports can establish a steady and sustaining learning climate that urges understudies to participate in learning that is self-directed and encourage significant memory retention.
- Give proficient improvement open doors: Policymakers ought to put resources into proficient improvement programs for teachers

to furnish them with the information and abilities expected to carry out a reasonable way to deal with remembrance and repetition learning, as well as the capacity to adjust conventional Indian strategies for contemporary instructive settings.

- Plan evaluation techniques that advance significant learning: Appraisals ought to be planned in a way that urges understudies to exhibit profound comprehension and decisive reasoning, as opposed to simply testing their capacity to review realities. This can be accomplished by consolidating inquiries without a right or wrong answer, critical thinking undertakings, and genuine situations that expect understudies to apply their retained information in novel and complex circumstances.
- Empower interdisciplinary and setting-based learning: The arrangement records ought to advocate for interdisciplinary and setting-based learning approaches that empower understudies to associate retained data with more extensive ideas and certifiable applications, consequently working with significant learning and long-haul maintenance.
- Encourage a culture of persistent improvement: Policymakers and teachers ought to team up in observing and assessing the viability of the carried out techniques, and utilize the bits of knowledge acquired to consistently refine and further develop the educational experience, guaranteeing that retention and repetition of learning are used to improve learning results.

By executing these suggestions, policymakers and teachers can figure out some kind of harmony between remembrance and repetition learning, successfully using the two procedures to streamline learning results. By mixing conventional Indian techniques with current instructive methodologies and integrating proof-based learning procedures, the Indian schooling system can cultivate profound grasping, decisive reasoning, and long-haul maintenance of information among understudies.

#### **Conclusion:**

All in all, this exploration conversation has investigated the perplexing connection among remembrance and repetition learning with regards to the Indian schooling system, explicitly considering the Public Training Strategy (NEP 2020) and the Public Educational plan Structure (NCF 2022). The conversation has looked to address the equivocalness and disarray encompassing the job of retention and repetition learning in the growing experience, as well as the expected ramifications of these ideas for teachers and policymakers. Through a broad survey of the writing, the examination has

featured the significance of separating between repetition learning and remembrance, perceiving that while both includes the maintenance of data, significant retention is essential for profound comprehension and long-haul maintenance. The examination has additionally accentuated the expected advantages of incorporating conventional Indian techniques for learning, like the Gurukula framework, with current academic ways to deal with further develop learning results.

Besides, the conversation has proposed a progression of proposals for policymakers and teachers to use both remembrance and repetition learning in the growing experience. These proposals incorporate characterizing and separating between the two ideas in strategy records, consolidating proof-based learning systems, mixing customary and current educational methodologies, creating solid educator understudy connections, giving proficient improvement potential open doors, planning evaluation techniques that advance significantly getting the hang of, empowering interdisciplinary and setting based learning, and cultivating a culture of persistent improvement. By executing these suggestions and tending to the examination questions and targets, the Indian schooling system can successfully tackle the capability of retention and repetition figuring out how to improve learning results for understudies. At last, this examination adds to a more extensive comprehension of the intricacies of the growing experience and gives important bits of knowledge to teachers and policymakers trying to upgrade instructive practices in India and then some.

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## **Problems and Prospects of Agricultural Labours in India**

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### **Abstract**

Agriculture in India plays an important role in overall socio-economic development. Therefore, fostering rapid, sustained and broad growth in agriculture remains key priority for the country. With the decreasing labour force in agriculture, increasing yield or productivity is the key to growth, which has to be accelerated. Shortage of labour and finding solutions there should become a major focus. Agriculture provides employment to not only the adult males of a households but also to women on the households. Women work extensively in production of major grains and millets, in land preparation, seed selection and seedling production, sowing, applying manure, weeding, transplanting, threshing, winnowing and harvesting. In this paper examine to find the growth and prospects of agricultural labourers in India.

Agricultural labour in India faces various problems like low wages, lack of occupation, lack of Organization, lack of Holdings etc.

**Keywords :** Agriculture, Agriculture Labourers, wages, Indian Agricultural Labour Problems, Agricultural Labour, challenges, suggestions, Discussion etc.

### **Introduction:**

The distinguishing feature of rural economy of India has been the growth of agriculture labour in the crop production. The phenomena of under-employment, under-development and surplus population are visible amongst agricultural labourers. Agricultural labours constitute the most neglected class in Indian rural sector and they are highly unorganized. The income level of agricultural workers is quite low and employment is also irregular. Further, these workers lack alternative employment due to lack of education, training and skills.

As we know that almost 58% population of India is engaged in agricultural activities. But agriculture in India is still depending on monsoon that in India monsoon is irregular and insufficient sometimes it is favourable and unfavourable the farmer and labourers— are works based on the monsoon. If monsoon is good then crop is good and vice versa. Agriculture labour is counted in category of unorganized sector so their income is not fixed. Hence they are living in insecure and underprivileged life and earning just Rs.150/day along with full uncertainty. The increase the number of agricultural labour has causes as increasing size of unorganized sector population; small farmers, uneconomic holdings, growing in datedness, deforestation are the main causes of agricultural labour problems of India.

### **Objectives of Agricultural Labours:**

The major objectives of the present study are to—

- To study the growth of Agricultural Labourers in India.
- To understand the conceptual background of Agricultural Labourers in India.
- To study the problems of Agricultural Labourers in India.

- To recommend the measures to improve the conditions of Agricultural Labourers
- To know the social status of the agricultural labour of the India.
- To study the condition of their works.
- To know the magnitude of agricultural labours of India.
- To draw the finding and suggestions.

### **Methodology:**

The study of agricultural labour problems of India is based on secondary method of data collection from various books, Newspapers, government publication report etc.

### **Meaning of Agricultural Labours:**

Agricultural Labours are those section of the labour force which works in agriculture but primarily on the land owned by others is called Agricultural Labours.

OR

Agricultural Labours Refers to those workers who work on others land for wages they may receive wages in cash or kind.

### **Definition of Agricultural Labours:**

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee 1950-55 defined Agricultural labour as – “Those people who are engaged in raising crops on payment of wages”

### **Functions of Agricultural Labours:**

- Identifying the eligible farmers and agricultural labourers and their problems, devising economic programmes for gainful employment for them, augmenting the income of small farmers through other activities.
- Promoting rural industries, evolving adequate institutional, financial and administrative arrangements for implementing various programs and creating common facilities for

production processing, storage, transportation and marketing etc.

#### **Programs of Agricultural Labourer's in India:**

- Janshree Bima Yojana
- Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana
- Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- Rural Housing and Water Supply Programme
- Jawahar Gram samridhi Yojana
- Desert Development Programme

#### **Challenges of Agricultural Labours :**

##### **1. Excess Working Hours**

The working hours of these labourer are not only irregular but also excessive. They have to work since morning to late night. His working hours change with harvest, season and work.

##### **2. Seasonal Employment**

The agricultural labour does not get work for the whole year. According to the Second Agricultural Labour Investigation Society, a Seasonal labour gets an average of 197 days of work in a year. Similarly, child labour gets 204 days and women get 141 days of employment. Thus, their average annual income is very lower.

##### **3. Low Wages**

The wage level of agricultural labours very low as compared to that of industrial labor. It has two reasons increase in landless laborers lack of non-agricultural areas of work in rural areas.

##### **4. Agricultural Slavery**

Majority of agricultural laborers are landless and of backward classes. Due to their lower social status they are treated as animals. Big land owners make them work as slaves. They are used as laborers and in return given minimum wages.

##### **5. Indebtedness**

Due to lower income, the indebtedness of agricultural farmers is increasing. They hesitate in negotiating their wages with the land owners in the fear that their services would be terminated. The laborers remain indebted even after working with the land owners for their whole life.

##### **6. Not United**

Since the agricultural laborers are spread in millions of village all over the country they lack unity. Thus, they are unable to negotiate their wages etc. with the land owners by uniting themselves.

##### **7. Exploitation of Child and Women Laborers**

Due to lower income the children and women of agricultural laborers are also forced to work for their livelihood. The child and women laborers are made to work more for livelihood. Thus, exploitation of child labour and woman labour is a major problem in the field of agriculture.

##### **8. Lower Social Status**

Most of the agricultural laborers are of backward classes who have been exploited since

centuries. Due to this reason also their social status is lower.

##### **9. Shortage of Other Jobs**

There is shortage of other jobs in villages. Thus, if the crop is destroyed by floods, famines etc., it becomes difficult for the agricultural labour to survive.

##### **10. Housing Problem**

The landless labourers have no private house. They live in cottages, made on the useless land of the landowners with their permission and in its return they have to work without payment, for the landowners. When a number of people live under the same roof, the physical, social, moral and religious problem arises.

##### **Finding:**

Finding is that the India increasing agricultural labour problem due to high birth rate and decreasing agricultural land. Government policy does not work better in the India. The land concentrated few big farmers and landless agricultural labours are unorganized illiteracy poverty absence of alternative occupation and seasonal unemployment is found in the India. So there creates agricultural labour problems in the India.

##### **Suggestions to improve Agricultural Labours:**

1. To implement the Minimum Wage Act seriously and to revise the minimum wages periodically considering the changing price level.
2. To improve their bargaining power, the agricultural workers should be organised through the formation of unions of farm labourers under the protection and support of the government.
3. To abolish serfdom among the landless agricultural labourers totally.
4. To rehabilitate the agricultural labourers on the acquired land declared surplus under ceiling laws and also on the newly reclaimed land.
5. To create alternative sources of employment by developing small scale and cottage industries in the rural areas.
6. To improve- the conditions of agriculture by adopting improved intensive methods and multiple cropping for raising the productivity of agricultural labourers.
7. To improve the working conditions of agricultural labourers by enforcing fixed hours of work, banning child labour etc.
8. To promote co-operative farming in the rural areas.
9. To improve the standard of living of agricultural labourers by organising special programmes like Minimum Needs Programme.
10. To introduce social security measures for the agricultural workers and also to introduce compulsory insurance on marginal contribution

and also to institute old age pension schemes for the agricultural workers by the government....

11. Better Implementation of minimum wage act: - To implement the minimum wage act seriously and to revise the minimum wages periodically considering the changing price level of the country.
12. Creating Alternative Sources of employment: - to create alternative sources of employment by developing small scale and cottage industries in rural areas.
13. Distribution of Surplus Land: To rehabilitate the agricultural labourers on the acquired land declared surplus under ceiling laws and also on the new reclaimed land.
14. Improvement the Bargaining Power: the agricultural labourers may be organized so that they can effectively bargain for better working conditions and enable enforcement of legislation.
15. Cooperative Farming: The cooperative farming provide better incentive to improve the productivity of farm as these farmers will continue to be owner of their land and share the fruit of their efforts.
16. Fixing working hours: to improve the working conditions of agricultural labour by enforcing fixed hours of work banning child labour etc.
17. Modern Method: To improve the working conditions of agriculture by adopting improve intensive methods and multiple cropping for raising the productivity of agricultural labourers and promote co-operative farming in rural areas.
18. Economic Measures: To make agriculture move remunerative active economic measures must be introduced. Subsidiary agro based industries must set up in rural areas. So that surplus labour in agriculture sector can be utilized in these industries. Proper steps must be taken to break the vicious circle of poverty.

**Discussion:**

The common problem of agricultural labour in india is under employment and the surplus population are overcome by agricultural workers. agricultural labour increases the production of goods, commodities and encourage the traditional way of agriculture in the early times, the lands were available plenty.

**Conclusion:**

In the conclusion we can conclude that the condition of agricultural workers is not so good in, their living standard and income is very low. To improve the labour working condition, to improve the rural development like better irrigation faculties, water housing etc. For the improve the conditions government should take proper steps for various aspect for agricultural labors, like wage reforms, new methods for agriculture, hours of works,

improve the living conditions and overcoming the natural factors like flood, draughts and erosion etc.

The prospects for Indian agriculture are good. Demand will grow fast and if we create the correct incentive and organization systems the Indian farmer will not fail us as he has responded well in the past when our policies were supportive. Research systems will have to concentrate on a much larger cafeteria of crops and support to non-crop agriculture, including animal husbandry, fish and forests. The real dangers, apart from anti-agricultural policies, are in running into real resource constraints. Again here the strategies for land and water management are known and agricultural research can fill in the gaps. Unfortunately, the Eleventh Plan is the first plan without a chapter on the Perspective of the Economy and we have to rely on the efforts of people concerned on India's future outside the government like me. We may hope for a more serious effort in the midterm review of the Eleventh Plan. As member of the Planning Commission it was my good fortune to develop this vision of a detailed agro-climatic strategy for India. It is more urgent now.

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# **An Assessment of Sustainable Marketing Strategies Drive on Consumer Response**

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## **Abstract:**

The paper unfurls in a few segments, starting with a presentation that lays out the meaning of grasping the effect of practical promoting. It explores the development of green showcasing, depicting authentic achievements and the contemporary shift towards supportability. Key parts of supportable promoting methodologies, including eco-accommodating item improvement, straightforwardness, moral strategic policies, and corporate social obligation drives, are taken apart regarding ongoing writing. The ensuing area examines the impacts of manageable showcasing on customer conduct, investigating elevated buyer mindfulness, the effect on buying choices, and the foundation of brand devotion through supportability drives. Difficulties and open doors in the domain of maintainable advertising are then examined, resolving issues, for example, greenwashing concerns and amazing open doors for organizations to line up with buyer values. Moving to the Indian setting, the contextual analyses area explores effective practical showcasing efforts in India, offering experiences into examples gained from the two victories and disappointments. The paper closes by extending future patterns in green promoting, underscoring the developing scene, and estimating the expected proceeded with interest in economic items and administrations.

**Keywords:** Supportable Promoting, Purchaser Conduct, Green Advertising, Eco-Accommodating Item, Corporate Social Obligation

## **Introduction:**

As a unique feature of contemporary business methodologies, maintainable promotion has earned significant consideration lately (Kotler et al., 2019).

## **Brief Outline of Feasible Showcasing:**

An essential comprehension of supportable showcasing is vital to unwind its many-sided suggestions. Kotler et al. (2019) give a thorough reading material on green showcasing, explaining the standards and practices that support reasonable promoting procedures. Their work digs into the verifiable setting, looking at the development of showcasing eco-accommodating and socially dependable practices. Besides, Peattie and Belz (2020) contribute a worldwide viewpoint in their work on supportability showcasing, offering experiences into how organizations across the world are coordinating ecological and social contemplations into their promoting tries. By integrating these viewpoints, a nuanced outline of manageable showcasing arises, giving a strong groundwork to the resulting investigation (John, B., et al., 2022).

## **Meaning of Grasping its Effect on Shopper Conduct:**

The meaning of understanding the effect of maintainable showcasing on buyer conduct couldn't possibly be more significant. In their review, Jones and Robinson (2021) stress the essential job of buyer conduct in forming the outcome of economical showcasing systems. The creators examine the effect of value limits and store reliability cards on UK buyers shopping for food conduct, revealing insight into the many-sided

connection between special methodologies and economic decisions. This knowledge is additionally certified by Smith and Taylor (2020), who, in their investigation of greenwashing and corporate obligation, stress the requirement for organizations to truly line up with maintainability to overcome any barrier between customer assumptions and corporate practices. Understanding these elements is essential for organizations intending to explore the perplexing scene of purchaser inclinations and go with informed vital choices.

Pair, Luchs and Mooradian (2020) contribute important bits of knowledge into the commitment of buyers through cause-related promoting, offering a hypothetical structure that dissects the variables impacting twenty to thirty-year-olds' mentalities and ways of behaving. This comprehensive comprehension of customer commitment shapes a foundation for disentangling the complexities of reasonable promoting influence. As we dive into this investigation, it becomes clear that a nuanced understanding of the crossing point between supportable promoting and buyer conduct is fundamental for organizations pointing not exclusively to get by but to flourish in a period where moral contemplations are principal in purchaser navigation.

## **Objectives:**

- To study the concept and evolution of green promoting
- To perceive the challenges and opportunities of green promoting



### **Research Methodology:**

The research piece is a qualitative inquiry, so it mainly relies on secondary data from other journals, periodicals, and publications. When conducting descriptive research, it's important to consider the study's goals. A large amount of secondary data was used in the inquiry.

### **The Development of Green Promoting:**

Green promoting has gone through an extraordinary excursion, well established in a verifiable setting and set apart by a huge shift towards maintainability in showcasing rehearses.

### **Authentic Setting:**

To grasp the development of green promotion, it is fundamental to dig into its verifiable roots. Polonsky (2019) gives a complete outline of the verifiable setting of green promoting, featuring the rise of natural worries as an impetus for the origin of eco-accommodating showcasing rehearses. The creator follows the roots back to the 1970s when natural development picked up speed, molding the talk around corporate obligation and feasible strategic approaches.

Besides, Smith and Fischer (2021) add to the comprehension of authentic points of view by investigating the advancement of shopper perspectives towards green items. Their work digs into how changing cultural qualities and perspectives over the years have impacted buyer impressions of harmless ecosystem items. By amalgamating these points of view, a nuanced comprehension of the verifiable powers that have formed green showcasing rehearses arises.

### **Shift Towards Maintainability in Advertising Practices:**

The advancement of green advertising is indistinguishable from the more extensive shift towards maintainability in showcasing rehearses. Achrol and Kotler (2019) give key experiences into this shift, underlining the change from customary to computerized showcasing in their original work "Promoting 4.0." The creators contend that maintainability is turning into a focal part of present-day promoting, impacting how organizations associate with purchasers in the computerized age.

Expanding on this, Robinson and Jackson (2020) dive into the contemporary scene of buyer incredulity and its effect on advertising. The creators feature the requirement for organizations to explore difficulties connected with incredulity actually, stressing that purchasers are turning out to be progressively knowing about the validness of manageability claims. This focuses on the continuous development where promoting rehearses is adjusting to supportability as well as wrestling with the difficulties that accompany it.

The job of affirmation programs in the shift toward supportability is investigated by Green et al.

(2019). Their exploration investigates the expansion of green confirmation programs and their effect on customer discernment. By understanding how accreditations impact customer trust and buying choices, organizations can tailor their showcasing techniques to line up with these affirmation-driven purchaser inclinations.

### **Key Parts of Supportable Showcasing Techniques:**

Supportable showcasing techniques envelop different parts that organizations take on to line up with natural and social obligations. The assessment of these parts, including eco-accommodating item improvement, straightforwardness and moral strategic policies, and corporate social obligation drives, gives a complete comprehension of the complexities forming the effect of supportable showcasing on shopper conduct.

### **Eco-accommodating Item Advancement:**

Eco-accommodating item improvement is a significant part of maintainable showcasing, mirroring a promise to diminish natural effects. In their exploration, Sharma and Iyer (2021) examine customer mentalities towards green items in the Indian market. The review reveals insight into the meaning of eco-accommodating item credits in impacting purchaser inclinations. Likewise, Hartmann and Apaolaza-Ibáñez (2022) investigate the job of eco-accommodating items ascribed to forming shopper object connections, underlining the positive effect of such qualities on purchaser fulfillment. These examinations by and large highlight the significance of eco-accommodating item improvement in catching buyer interest and encouraging practical utilization.

### **Straightforwardness and Moral Strategic approaches:**

Straightforwardness and moral strategic approaches structure one more basic part of reasonable advertising procedures. Boulstridge and Carrigan (2019) contribute important experiences into the mentality conduct hole in purchasers view of corporate obligation. The examination investigates shopper worries about the realness of corporate maintainability endeavors, accentuating the requirement for organizations to embrace straightforward practices. Robinson and Jackson (2020) dig into the turn of events and approval of the purchaser suspicion scale, featuring the developing wariness among buyers and the job of straightforwardness in alleviating it. These discoveries highlight the meaning of straightforwardness and moral strategic policies in laying out trust and believability, essential for the progress of maintainable promoting drives.

### **Corporate Social Obligation Drives:**

Corporate social obligation (CSR) drives address a proactive commitment to natural and social issues, exhibiting a responsibility past benefit

intentions. Apaolaza et al. (2021) examined the effect of buyer imaginativeness and saw supportability on consumer loyalty with eco-accommodating bundling. Their exploration features how CSR drives, like manageable bundling, add to positive shopper encounters. Also, Jones and Greenbaum (2022) concentrate on the impacts of CSR on food utilization conduct in the UK, representing the positive impact of CSR drives on shopper decisions. These examinations by and large stress the job of CSR drives in building brand notoriety and cultivating a feeling of obligation, subsequently impacting customer conduct emphatically.

#### **Analyzing the Consequences of Customer Conduct:**

The impacts of maintainable showcasing techniques on buyer conduct are complex, including expanded shopper mindfulness, the effect on buying choices, and the foundation of brand dependability through manageability drives.

#### **Expanded Customer Mindfulness:**

The effect of supportable showcasing on purchaser conduct starts with increased mindfulness. Luchs and Mooradian (2020) investigate the connection between cause-related showcasing and purchaser perspectives, uncovering that professional economical advertising efforts add to expanded customer consciousness of ecological and social issues. This uplifted mindfulness is built up by the discoveries of Jones and Greenbaum (2022), who explore purchaser worries about the ecological effect of food utilization, displaying a developing cognizance among customers. Understanding the variables that drive expanded customer mindfulness is significant for organizations trying to use the reasonable promotion to associate with reliable buyers and encourage positive insights.

#### **Effect on Buying Choices:**

The fact that shapes market elements has the effect of economical promoting systems on buyer buying choices from a basic perspective. Smith et al. (2021) dig into the connection between care and supportable utilization, showing what customer decisions are meant for by moral contemplations. In addition, Green et al. (2019) inspect the correspondence of corporate natural execution and its consequences for customer green insights, showing the effect of supportability informing on buying choices. These examinations on the whole highlight the persuasive job that economical showcasing plays in molding buyer decisions, demonstrating a change in perspective towards more reliable and supportable customer conduct.

#### **Building Brand Dedication through Maintainability:**

Building brand dedication is a drawn-out objective of maintainable showcasing procedures. A

contextual investigation by Greenberg and Pomerantz (2022) offers experiences into how a first-rate economical showcasing effort upgrades brand notoriety as well as adds to an expanded portion of the overall industry. This epitomizes the potential for maintainability drives to encourage a steadfast client base. Moreover, Smith and Fischer (2021) investigate the connection between care and purchaser conduct, uncovering that manageability rehearses emphatically influence brand faithfulness by creating a feeling of divided values among the customer and the brand. Perceiving the connection between maintainability and brand dedication furnishes organizations with an upper hand in laying out getting-through associations with their crowd.

#### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

Exploring the scene of economic advertising delivers the two difficulties and valuable open doors for organizations looking to coordinate moral practices into their methodologies.

#### **Tending to Greenwashing Concerns:**

Tending to greenwashing concerns is a focal test in economical showcasing. Boulstridge and Carrigan (2019) shed light on the mentality of conduct holes in purchasers' view of corporate obligation, underlining the requirement for organizations to line up with supportability to overcome this issue. Robinson and Jackson (2020) contribute bits of knowledge into buyer distrust, featuring the potential kickback when organizations make misleading or misrepresented supportability claims. Effectively addressing greenwashing concerns is vital for organizations to fabricate and keep up with trust with shoppers.

#### **Potential open doors for Organizations to Line up with Customer Values:**

While challenges exist, organizations can profit by chances to line up with customer values. Apaolaza et al. (2021) present a chance for organizations to incorporate reasonable bundling works on, answering the rising interest in eco-accommodating items. Kotler et al. (2019) present the idea of Promoting 4.0, underlining the potential for organizations to flourish by embracing maintainability in the advanced age. Recognizing and quickly jumping all over these chances permits organizations not exclusively to meet buyer assumptions yet in addition to situate themselves as pioneers in the developing scene of maintainable showcasing.

#### **Case Study in India:**

India, with its different purchaser scene, gives a rich setting for inspecting the effect of reasonable showcasing systems on buyer conduct. This part investigates fruitful instances of supportable promoting efforts in India, and dives into examples gained from the two triumphs and disappointments, drawing bits of knowledge from

key exploration and survey papers distributed somewhere in the range of 2019 and 2022.

### **Effective Instances of Reasonable Advertising Efforts:**

One vital outcome in manageable promoting efforts in India is featured in the examination by Sharma and Iyer (2021). The review explores the green item buy goal among youthful Indian purchasers, uncovering the outcome of a mission advancing eco-accommodating items. The positive gathering shows a developing pattern among Indian purchasers who are progressively disposed toward economic decisions. Moreover, a contextual investigation by Apaolaza et al. (2021) investigates effective supportable advertising efforts universally, giving experiences that can be applied to the Indian setting. These examinations by and large highlight the capability of economic promoting efforts to reverberate with Indian buyers and drive positive social change.

### **Delineations Acquired from The two Victories and Dissatisfactions:**

Looking at examples from the two victories and disappointments in supportable showcasing efforts is basic for organizations trying to explore the Indian market. Robinson and Jackson (2020) contribute bits of knowledge into customer wariness, accentuating the significance of validness in practical advertising endeavors. By breaking down occasions of greenwashing, organizations can learn important illustrations about the traps to stay away from. Besides, Greenberg and Pomerantz (2022) give a contextual investigation that features effective methodologies as well as dives into difficulties looked at during execution, offering illustrations that can direct future manageable promoting tries. Understanding these nuanced examples is urgent for organizations expecting to tailor their systems to line up with Indian customer esteems.

### **Conclusion and Future Patterns in Green Advertising:**

All in all, the investigation of economical showcasing systems in the Indian setting uncovers a unique scene set apart by the two triumphs and difficulties. As organizations endeavor to line up with shopper esteems and advance maintainability, understanding the complexities of this market is fundamental. Future patterns in green advertising, as expected by Apaolaza et al. (2021), recommend a proceeding with ascending popularity for practical items and administrations in India. This lines up with the discoveries of Sharma and Iyer (2021), showing a developing mindfulness and tendency towards green items among Indian customers. The combination of these experiences in promoting systems tends to current shopper inclinations as well as positions organizations to flourish in the advancing Indian market.

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## **Politics after India's Independence**

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### **Abstract:**

India got independence after a long struggle. The aim of freedom movement was to establish democracy in the country. Democracy was established in India through the Constitution in 1950. After independence, the problem of States Reorganization was resolved successfully. In 1967, the problem of Political Defection came to the fore. In 1975, the imposition of Internal Emergency posed a major challenge to our democracy. But, ultimately, the people of India upheld democracy in 1977.

**Key Words:** Independence, Democracy, Defection, Emergency.

### **Introduction:**

India was born in very difficult circumstances. Perhaps no other country by then was born in a situation more difficult than that of India in 1947. Freedom came with the partition of the country. The year 1947 was year of unprecedented violence and trauma of displacement. It was in this situation that independent India started on its journey to achieve several objectives. Yet the turmoil that accompanied independence did not make our leaders lose sight of the multiple challenges that faced the new nation. On 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947, India became independent. A day before, i.e. on 14<sup>th</sup> August, Pakistan was partitioned out of India. The Constituent Assembly of India then got a sovereign status and started undertaking the task of formulating the Constitution of India with a new zeal and enthusiasm. The accession of Indian princely states to India made Constituent Assembly more representative. On 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949, the Constitution was finally adopted and enacted. On 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950, the Constitution of India came into force.

### **Demand for Reorganization of States:**

The process of nation-building did not come to an end with the enforcement of the Constitution. Now the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states. The formation Andhra Pradesh state spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. These struggles forced the central government into appointing a States Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states. On the basis of report of this commission the States Reorganization Act was passed in 1956. This led to creation of 14 states and six union territories.

### **Era of One-Party Dominance:**

From first general election (held in 1952) to third general election (held in 1962) the Indian National Congress (Congress party) was dominant political party in Indian politics. None of the opposition parties could win even one-tenth of the number of seats won by the Congress party. In the state assembly elections, the Congress did not get

majority in a few cases. The most significant of these cases was in Kerala in 1957 when a coalition led by the CPI (Communist Party of India) formed the government. Apart from exceptions like this, the Congress controlled the national and all the state governments.

The roots of this dominance of the Congress party go back to the legacy of the freedom struggle. Congress was seen as inheritor of the national movement.

### **Emergence of Coalition Politics and Defections:**

As the ability of the Congress party to accommodate all interests and all aspirants for political power steadily declined, other political parties started gaining greater significance. Thus, Congress dominance constitutes only one phase in the politics of the country. The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions. Since no single party had got majority, various non-Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties that supported non-Congress governments. In most of these cases the coalition partners were ideologically incongruent. The coalition government in Bihar, for instance, included the two socialist parties – SSP and the PSP – along with the CPI on the left and Jana Sangha on the right. In Punjab the coalition government comprised the two rival Akali parties at that time – Sant group and the Master group – with both the communist parties – the CPI and CPI (M), the SSP, the Republican party and the Bharatiya Jana Sangha.

Another important feature of the politics after the 1967 election was the role played by political defections in the making and unmaking of governments in the states. Defection means that an electoral representative leaves the party on whose symbol he /she was elected and joins another party. After the 1967 general election, the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress governments in three states – Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to the expression of 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram.'

### **Split In The Congress Party:**

After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, Mrs. Indira Gandhi emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity and became the Prime Minister of India. The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party. She had to deal with the 'Syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress. The Syndicate had played a role in the installation of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister by ensuring her election as the leader of the parliamentary party. These leaders expected Indira Gandhi to follow their advice. But, Indira Gandhi gradually attempted to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her trusted group of advisers from outside the party. Slowly and carefully, she sidelined the Syndicate. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in Presidential election in 1969. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V.V. Giri, the independent candidate (supported by Indira Gandhi), and the defeat of Sanjeev Reddy, the official Congress candidate (supported by the Syndicate). The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress President (S. Nijalingappa) expelled the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from the party; she claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be referred to as the Congress (O) and the group led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (R).

### **Background to Internal Emergency:**

**\*Economic Context:** Apart from the political differences, Indira Gandhi's government faced no serious problems in the country till 1970. But, after 1970 several problems arose in the country. In the elections of 1971, Congress party had given the slogan of Garibi Hatao (remove poverty). However, the social and economic condition in the country did not improve much after 1971-72. There was a general atmosphere of dissatisfaction with the prevailing economic situation all over the country. In such a context the opposition parties were able to organize popular protests effectively. Instances of students' unrests that had persisted from the late 1960s became more pronounced in this period.

**\*Gujarat and Bihar Movements:** Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar, both of which were Congress ruled states, had far reaching impact on the politics of the two states and national politics. In January 1974, students in Gujarat started an agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities and against corruption in high places. The students' protest was joined by major opposition parties and became widespread leading to the imposition of President's rule in the state. The opposition parties

demanded fresh elections to the state legislature. Morarji Desai, a prominent leader of Congress (O), who was the main rival of Indira Gandhi when he was in the Congress, announced that he would go on an indefinite fast if fresh elections were not held in the state. Under intense pressure from students, supported by the opposition parties, assembly elections were held in Gujarat in June 1975. The Congress was defeated in this election.

In March 1974, Bihar students started to protest against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption. After a point they invited JP (Jayaprakash Narayan), who had given up active politics and was involved in social work, to lead their movement. He accepted it on the condition that the movement will remain non-violent and will not limit itself to Bihar. Thus, the students' movement assumed a political character and had national appeal. People from all walks of life now entered the movement. JP demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and gave a call for Total Revolution movement. A series of bandhs, gehraos and strikes were organized in protest against the Bihar government. The government, however, refused to resign.

The movement was beginning to influence national politics. JP wanted to spread the Bihar movement to other parts of the country. In 1975, he led a people's march to the Parliament. He was now supported by the opposition parties like BJS, the Congress (O), the BLD, the SP and others. Both the Gujarat and Bihar movements were seen as anti-Congress and rather than opposing the state governments, they were seen as protests against the leadership of Indira Gandhi. She believed that the movements were motivated by personal opposition to her.

### **Declaration of Internal Emergency:**

On 12<sup>th</sup> June 1975, the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha in 1971 void on grounds of electoral malpractice. The judgment effectively removes her from Prime Minister office. But, she rejected call of resign and moved Supreme Court. She recommended President V.V. Giri to appoint A.N. Ray as the chief justice to get favor in case. JP in a statement criticized Indira Gandhi for staying in the office when found guilty. On 25<sup>th</sup> June 1975, JP addressed a public meeting in Delhi, and demanded the resignation of Prime Minister in accordance with the judgment of the court.

The public was asked to participate in a week-long Satyagraha campaign from 29<sup>th</sup> June 1975. This Satyagraha campaign was decided to be organized before the Prime Minister's house. But, unfortunately Indira Gandhi declared Emergency at midnight on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1975 to safeguard her position. JP and other politicians of left, right and center: with a broadened target, whoever opposed

Indira Gandhi were arrested and taken into custody by the police. All Fundamental Rights of the people were suspended, censorship on Press was imposed and thousands of people who criticized the declaration of Emergency were arrested under Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA). The period of Internal Emergency was indeed an era of dictatorship /darkness in India.

**Formation of Janata Party:**

JP forced all opposition parties to join one party on the basis of common program and with the ideal of social reconstruction. On 25<sup>th</sup> May 1976, he announced the formation of a new national party called Janata Party consisting of Congress (O), Bharatiya Jana Sangha, Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party. A strong opposition to the ruling party was possible because of the release of Morarji Desai, L.K. Advani and a number of other political prisoners. In December 1976, all the opposition party leaders who were released, came together in Delhi to discuss the programs and goals of the United Party. JP's request for a common program was finally accepted by the opposition party leaders.

**1977's Lok Sabha Election (Restoration of Democracy):**

On 18<sup>th</sup> January 1977, PM Indira Gandhi dissolved the Lok Sabha and declared that 6<sup>th</sup> general election would be held in March 1977. The curbs on the Press and on holding of meetings were lifted. The political parties now started functioning normally and were able to launch the election campaign in right earnest. This election proved to be a different one. Because, survival of democracy was the main issue during this election. JP and other leaders of Janata Party campaigned very effectively in this election to end the authoritarian rule (Emergency rule) of the Congress in general and Indira Gandhi in particular.

JP's effort to re-establish democracy became successful. Janata Party won the election with a sweeping majority. Both Indira Gandhi & her son Sanjay Gandhi lost the election in their respective constituencies in Uttar Pradesh. The Janata Government headed by Morarji Desai was installed in power on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1977. With this, the democracy was restored in India.

**Conclusion:**

Indian democracy is one of the best democracies in the world. It has been working properly since independence except the period of Internal Emergency (1975-77). However, corruption (particularly electoral corruption) remains a challenge to our democracy even today. Therefore, the government and citizens must unitedly come forward to fight against this challenge.

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## **Changing Technology and Learning Practices in School Education**

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### **Abstract:**

Technology has occupied all spheres of human life. School education and learning practices are not untouched from digital technological change. This paper discusses the wholistic approach of digital technology in learning practices in school. The vision for all round development of child will remain incomplete in the absence of wholistic effort taken by school. After introduction of ICT in school education has observed increase in the use of technology in teaching learning process, many teachers from government and private school have started use of technology in their classrooms, but this remained limited with the individual teacher. It could not convert as the school ecosystem. In present arena when the Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as the future of learning process. There will be new challenges for learning practices in school education as there are changes in digital technology. This paper examines the 'Digital Technological Approach (DTA)' in school education as the requirement made for "shift from rote learning to real understanding" (NEP, 2020).

**Keywords:** Digital Technology (DT), ICT, Artificial Intelligence (AI), School Ecosystem.

### **Introduction:**

Any technology exists primarily to make life easier for people. Knowledge societies concerned in knowing how to find, create, process, convert, share, and use information to create and apply knowledge for human advancement (UNESCO, 2005). The data processing and logic capabilities of digital technologies are enabled through microprocesses that are programmed to perform various functions (Johnston et al., 2022). A base-two process is digital technology. Bits, often known as combinations of the digits 0 and 1, are used to represent words and other text-based objects in binary code, which is used to store digital information. Huge volumes of information can be condensed using digital technology and stored on compact storage devices that are simple to preserve and move. Speeds of data transmission have been increased via digitization. People now communicate, learn, and work in a variety of ways. This all credit goes to digital technology (Johnston et al., 2022).

Today digital technology has become the integral part of our life. The term "digital technology" describes the handling, storing, and transmission of data and information via digital systems and electronic gadgets. Social media platforms, e-commerce, online gaming, and online education are just a few examples of the diverse applications of digital technology.

### **The shift in pedagogical approach:**

Traditional method of teaching learning focused on textbook and teachers' experiences. Introduction of government initiatives like, operation blackboard, TLM (now called LTM) and SSA, RMSA promoted the use of teaching aid in classroom processes. With the recommendations received time to time from commissions and curriculum framework for school education and teacher education the few changes have been made in pedagogical approach. The approach has been

changed from teacher centric to learner centric classroom processes. Learners' context taken as reference point while transaction of text. Due to fast and vast change in the technology and society school education is facing challenges of upgrading with latest versions of learning technology.

### **Digital technology & Blended Learning**

Mostly digital platforms are considered as a supportive medium to be used with face-to-face classes. The digital technology for school education is used to address issues untouched due to human limitations ex. Use of graphic to explain about interior of the Earth, biological growth of human and other animals.

In some circumstances like covid-19 situation digital technology has shown that the digital platforms are effective for learning. School children and people from different occupations were depended on online interaction with their school and company. Teacher conducted online classes to engage students. Children also could connect with their school through online classes. Digital technology could connect school children with rest of the world. This also control the psycho-social issues aroused from isolation.

**Effective for wholistic Pedagogy:** Many teachers on their level uses technology. They use computer, and other digital mediums but this effort remain limited with the individual classroom. Digital pedagogy approach is mostly generalised as use of power point presentation. As it is said before, the digital technology is combination of online as well as offline digital resources. It is the blending of kinds of digital technologies available in local. Apart from power point presentation there is need to use various offline and online digital tools available for concept development. Education technology should be used to provide new opportunities which will be helpful to explore children creative imagination (NCF, 2005). Instead of passive



receiver children can take part in the process to reproduce or add in the content with the help of digital technology. It is effective tool to engage students in meaningful learning process. Students benefit from an exciting learning experience when technology is used in the classroom, which helps them to focus the learning material.

Digital technology should not be seen in a limited use as source of information only. For school education this technology should accommodate thinking process of child. Today maximum population is using digital devices from computer to mobile and digital watch. Children get exposed to digital device in their early age. Use of computer, laptop, tablets and mobile are common now. When child is oriented with digital devices before attending school itself, then the learning method of child is driven by technology.

“The introduction of new technology-assisted learning tools such as mobile devices, smartboards, MOOCs, tablets, laptops, simulations, dynamic visualisations, and virtual laboratories have altered education in schools and institutions” (Haleem et al., 2022).

The immediate learning environment, quicker evaluations, and greater involvement are not features of traditional classroom learning. There is need of wholistic approach at school level for the use of digital technology. Either its classroom processes, admission process, daily school activities, cultural and literary activities, time-table, instruction, submissions, library, labs, meetings, interaction with teachers and other school officials this need to infuse with online and offline digital tools. The active participation on digital platform from students, parents and school staff save time, energy and other resources. Nowadays almost everyone is present on social media.

#### **Diverse society and Digital Technology**

“A more social and inclusive model of learning only takes place if the appropriate context has been created” (Sparks, 2019). Atmosphere of learning is blocked by socio-economic situations. Identities like male or female, caste, religion, region, and language create hurdle to take education. These difficulties of learning can be overcome by the use of technology. Artificial intelligence doesn't discriminate learners based on their socio-cultural and economic identities. Effective use of technology can bring change in learning process.

#### **Effective in distanced learning**

Out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals given by UNESCO (2017) the dedicated goal no. 04 asked to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”. Lifelong learning for all is possible when quality education is reachable to all in interactive way. As per Millenium Development Goal report 2015 the number of children out from

the primary education decreased around half from 100 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2015. After introduction of Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) there is improvement in the enrolment across the world, but still there is huge gap between the school education and quality school education. This gap is due to financial capacity, rural urban gap, and social divisions. Only human intervention alone will not be enough to fill this gap therefore there will be need of technology integrated approach to take education to each child.

Digital pedagogy and classroom instruction have merged more in recent years. Schools are looking into ways to integrate digital tools into their curricula in order to improve learning outcomes. As a result way of teaching learning transformed by digital technologies.

The study and application of modern digital technologies in teaching and learning is known as digital pedagogy. It can be used in traditional, hybrid, and online classroom settings with the goal of giving students more effective and interesting learning opportunities. The utilisation of digital content and multimedia resources, as well as the incorporation of interactive technologies and social media platforms, are just a few examples of the practices that make up digital pedagogy.

There are numerous advantages for integrating digital pedagogy into classroom instruction for both students and teachers. Students may find learning to be more enjoyable and engaging with digital tools, which can also aid in understanding and memory consolidation. Students can learn at their own pace and in their own style with the use of digital tools like adaptive learning and artificial intelligence, which can analyse student data and deliver customised feedback. High-quality education is now accessible to anybody with an internet connection, regardless of their geography or socioeconomic status, thanks to private and government online platforms.

Digital pedagogy can offer new opportunities for teachers to improve education and evaluation. Through quizzes, message boards, and online peer review can deliver more genuine and relevant assessments, resulting in a more comprehensive picture of a student's development. Additionally, using digital technologies can make administrative work easier, such grading and student record-keeping, freeing up teachers to concentrate more on education and feedback.

The government of India has created online platforms to facilitate all stakeholders of school education like, PM-E VIDYA, DIGITAL INDIA, DIKSHA, SWAYAM, NISHTHA, VIRTUAL LABS, NROER REPOSITORY, E-PATHSHALA, ICT curriculum. Social media and education app platforms like whatsapp, facebook, twitter, zoom meeting app, google meet app, google classroom

app and many more applications have revolutionized learning. The major task is to blend various methods offline and online to create understanding among learners. Competency based learning outcomes as suggested by NEP (2020), draft of new National Curriculum Framework will be possible only when pedagogy is interactive and inclusive. NEP (2020) focuses on experiential learning through “hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy”. Digital pedagogy works best for learning in school when it is integrated with community, art and skills.

#### **Challenges of digital technology in school education:**

Digital technology has also brought about new difficulties for society. Due to the online collection and sharing of personal data, privacy and security issues have been brought up. Digital pedagogy does have its drawbacks and difficulties, though, just like any other technology. Existing inequities in education may be made worse by the digital divide, when certain students due to network facility, purchase capacity, or any other socio-economic reason, lack the access to technology or internet connectivity. Education possibilities may be unequal due to the digital divide and unequal access to technology. There is also possibility that students may get addicted with screen time which also cause biological and psychological issues among children. Some issues with eyes vision, memory loss have been found by researchers. The extreme dependency on online and readymade resources can create habit of copying rather than creating own notes. The validity and dependability of content found online, as well as the possibility of academic fraud and cheating, are further issues that need to be addressed.

Digital technology integration into the classroom, however, also comes with some difficulties. To successfully incorporate digital tools into their teaching practices, teachers may also need help and training. Additionally, it can be challenging to determine the dependability and quality of digital and online resources, necessitating cautious review and selection by teachers.

#### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, digital pedagogy has the potential to revolutionize education and increase the accessibility, personalization, and engagement of learning. The demands of different learners can be met via more effective and efficient learning experiences that educators can design by utilizing digital tools and platforms. To make sure that all students can benefit from these developments, it is crucial to approach digital pedagogy critically and to address the issues and constraints of technology. A powerful weapon that can influence the direction of education and open doors for students everywhere is digital technology-based pedagogy.

The way students learn and teachers teach could change, if digital pedagogy is implemented in the classroom. Blending of digital technology should create a healthy learning ecosystem. Educators and teachers may design more effective and efficient learning experiences that cater to the demands of a varied student body and enhance educational outcomes by utilising digital tools and platforms. To guarantee that across their social, racial, regional and economic identities all students can benefit from these advancements, it is crucial to address the difficulties and constraints posed by technology.

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# **The Psychology of Work Performance: The Impact of Superior Inspiration**

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## **Abstract:**

The relationship between leadership and employee performance is a well-researched area in organizational psychology. This paper explores how the inspiration of superiors influences the work performance of their subordinates. Drawing on key theories such as transformational leadership, social learning theory, and self-efficacy, the paper examines the psychological mechanisms through which superiors inspire better performance and the impact on organizational success. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of how superior inspiration impacts work performance, drawing on established psychological theories and research findings.

**Keywords:** (Confidence- assurance, composure, inspiration- motivation, Self-efficacy- self-belief)

## **Introduction**

Work performance is a critical factor in the success of any organization. The role of superiors—those in managerial or senior positions—can greatly influence this performance. Superiors inspire subordinates through leadership, vision, and motivation, and this paper investigates the psychological underpinnings of such influence.

The research questions addressed in this paper are:

1. How does the inspiration of superiors impact the work performance of employees?
2. What psychological mechanisms mediate this relationship?
3. How can organizations leverage this understanding to improve performance?

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Transformational Leadership Theory**

Transformational leadership theory posits that leaders inspire and motivate their followers to achieve extraordinary outcomes by providing a vision and fostering an emotional connection with their team. Superiors with transformational leadership qualities—such as charisma, inspiration, and individualized consideration—tend to uplift their employees' motivation, leading to enhanced performance (Bass, 1985).

### **Social Learning Theory**

Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1977) suggests that individuals learn by observing others. In the workplace, employees often look up to their superiors as role models. When superiors demonstrate a strong work ethic, innovation, or resilience, subordinates are likely to emulate these behaviors, leading to improved work performance.

### **Self-Efficacy and Work Performance**

Self-efficacy, or an individual's belief in their ability to succeed in specific tasks, is a critical psychological determinant of performance (Bandura, 1997). Superiors who provide constructive feedback, set challenging yet achievable goals, and encourage employees can significantly boost their self-efficacy, thereby enhancing work performance.

## **Psychological Mechanisms of Influence**

### **Emotional Contagion**

Emotional contagion is a phenomenon where the emotions of one person influence the emotions of another (Hatfield et al., 1993). Superiors who express enthusiasm, optimism, and commitment to goals create an emotionally charged environment where employees are likely to adopt similar attitudes, increasing their motivation and productivity.

### **Role Modelling and Observational Learning**

According to Bandura's Social Learning Theory, employees often mimic the behavior of those in leadership positions. Superiors who embody positive work traits such as diligence, adaptability, and ethical decision-making can inspire subordinates to follow suit, directly enhancing performance. Employees are more likely to engage in behaviors they observe being rewarded or recognized in their superiors.

### **Confidence and Self-Efficacy Building**

Superiors play a key role in fostering employees' confidence in their abilities. By setting realistic challenges, offering support, and celebrating achievements, leaders can raise their employees' self-efficacy. High self-efficacy enhances motivation, perseverance, and ultimately work performance (Stajkovic & Luthans, 1998).

### **Motivational Climate**

A superior's leadership style creates a motivational climate that can either foster or hinder work performance. Inspirational leaders create an environment where employees feel their contributions are valued and where there is a collective pursuit of excellence. This intrinsic motivation is often more sustainable and effective in promoting long-term performance than extrinsic motivators like financial incentives (Ryan & Deci, 2000).

## **Empirical Evidence**

### **Impact of Transformational Leadership on Performance**

Numerous studies have shown a positive correlation between transformational leadership and employee performance. For example, a meta-analysis by Judge and Piccolo (2004) found that transformational leadership behaviors—such as articulating a vision, offering encouragement, and providing intellectual stimulation—lead to higher levels of employee performance across various industries.

### **Role Modeling in the Workplace**

Research by Brown and Treviño (2006) indicates that ethical leadership, a form of role modeling, positively influences subordinates' behavior and performance. Employees in environments where leaders exhibit integrity and strong moral principles tend to be more committed to organizational goals and perform better.

### **The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy**

Research conducted by Luthans, Avolio, and Walumbwa (2005) found that leaders who engage in developmental practices, such as coaching and mentoring, significantly improve the self-efficacy of their employees, which in turn enhances their performance. Employees who believe in their capabilities are more likely to take initiative, solve complex problems, and achieve superior results.

### **Factors Moderating the Impact of Superior Inspiration**

#### **Personality Traits**

The extent to which subordinates are inspired by their superiors can be influenced by their own personality traits. For instance, individuals with high openness to experience and agreeableness are more likely to respond positively to transformational leadership (Judge & Bono, 2000).

#### **Organizational Culture**

A culture that promotes collaboration, open communication, and recognition of achievements enables superior inspiration to have a more pronounced impact on performance. Conversely, in rigid or hierarchical cultures, the inspirational efforts of superiors may be stifled.

#### **Relationship Quality**

The quality of the relationship between superior and subordinate, often measured by Leader-Member Exchange (LMX), plays a significant role in the effectiveness of inspiration. High-quality relationships characterized by mutual trust, respect, and open communication tend to yield higher levels of employee performance (Graen & Uhl-Bien, 1995).

### **Challenges and Limitations**

#### **Over-Reliance on Superiors**

A potential downside of relying on superior inspiration is that employees may become overly

dependent on their leaders for motivation, reducing their intrinsic drive to perform well independently.

### **Negative Role Models**

Not all superiors provide positive inspiration. In cases where leaders exhibit unethical or counterproductive behaviors, subordinates may mimic these actions, leading to diminished work performance and toxic work environments.

### **Practical Implications**

#### **Leadership Development Programs**

Organizations should invest in leadership development programs that focus on cultivating transformational leadership qualities. This investment will help superiors better inspire and motivate their teams.

#### **Mentorship Initiatives**

Establishing formal mentorship programs where senior employees guide junior employees can facilitate observational learning and the transfer of key skills and attitudes, boosting work performance.

### **Conclusion**

Inspiration from superiors plays a crucial role in shaping the work performance of employees. Through transformational leadership, role modeling, and enhancing self-efficacy, superiors can create an environment conducive to high performance. Understanding the psychological mechanisms underlying this influence can help organizations design more effective leadership training and development programs, ultimately fostering a more productive workforce.

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## **Population Density and Growth Rate in Shirpur tahsil of Dhule District: A Geographical Study**

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### **Abstract**

The distribution of population has its close relationship with the distribution of natural endowments which are unevenly distributed over the surface of the earth. Growth of population, density of population, man land ratio, sex ratio and literacy are the elements of population which are important in the social, cultural and economic development of region. People propel social progress, create social wealth and develop science and technology through their land work that continuously transform the human environment. The Density of population refers to the average number of inhabitants living within a specified unit of area. In other words, the density of population can be defined as a ratio between population and area. Thus, it indicates man-land ratio. Generally, it is expressed in terms of persons per square kilometre or people per square mile.

**Keywords:** Population, Density of Population, Arithmetic density of population, Growth Rate of population.

### **Introduction:**

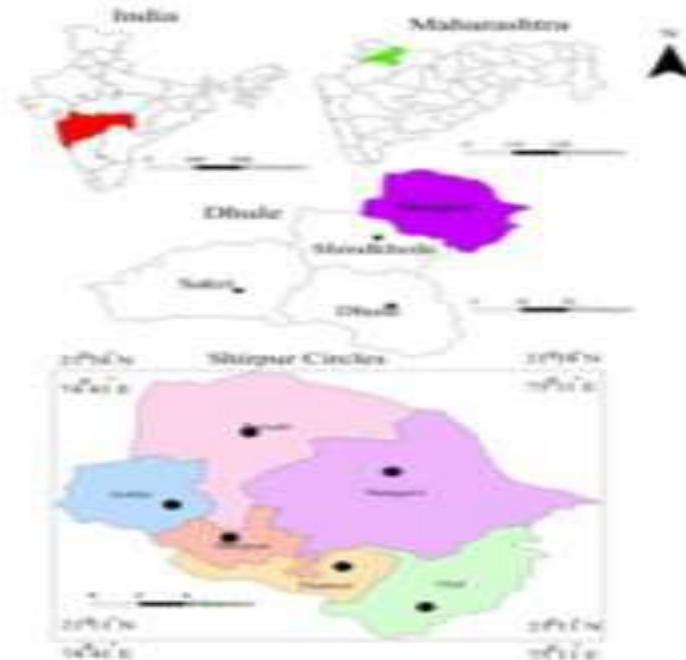
The population of the study region is unevenly distributed. There are a number of physical, socio-economic and political factors which may affect the distribution of population of an area. Density of population refers to the average number of inhabitants living within a specified unit of area. In other words, the density of population can be defined as a ratio between population and area. Thus, it indicates man-land ratio. Generally, it is expressed in terms of persons per square kilometre or persons per square mile. Density of population refers to the average number of inhabitants living within a specified unit of area. In other words, the density of population can be defined as a ratio between population and area. Thus, it indicates man-land ratio. It is helpful for implementation of development schemes related to agriculture, health, education, trade and transport network, etc. If density of population is more than carrying capacity of the region; it is called as over population and such situation encourages migration.

Based on utility of density in various types of studies, scholars have introduced various types of densities such as arithmetic, economic and agricultural density. In the present study, arithmetic,

agricultural and caloric densities of study area are computed and interpreted to provide a dependable base for analysing the population pattern. If density of population is more than what the natural resources of the region can support, then such a situation encourages migration? This view in mind density of population studied in Shipur tehsil of Dhule district. In the global context, population growth is no longer a matter of concern but a matter of concern. In many parts of the world, population growth has caused many serious problems and is getting worse by the day. Population growth is the change in population over a period of time. Population growth is the increase in the population due to new births in an area.

### **Study Area:**

Shirpur is one of the tehsils of Dhule district. It is located in the north-east corner of Dhule district. Extension of this tahsil having 21°11' to 21°38' N latitudes and Longitude 74°41' to 75°11' E longitudes. This tahsil is geographically close to Satpuda mountain range in the north, Tapi river flowing in the south, Aner river flow in east and Arunavati river flow in central part. This tahsil area is 1510.67sq.km



**Objectives:**

- To Study the population Density of Shirpur tahsil comparatively from 1981 to 2011 census.
- To discuss the ST population density in Shirpur Tahsil 2011
- To understand the arithmetic density of population in the district.
- To find out the decade variation of density pattern.
- To Study the population growth of Shirpur tahsil comparatively from 1981 to 2011 census.

**Methodology:**

The secondary data is collected through the unpublished record of the government and the various publications such as district census handbooks. The statistical techniques such as the measures are used for the analysis of quantitative data. Quantitative methods and techniques are used to convert the data. These methods are useful for the analysis.

**Discussion and Result:**

A ratio between total population and total area of the region is called as arithmetic or general density of population. It is useful in understanding man-land relationship. The arithmetic density is calculated by using following formula:

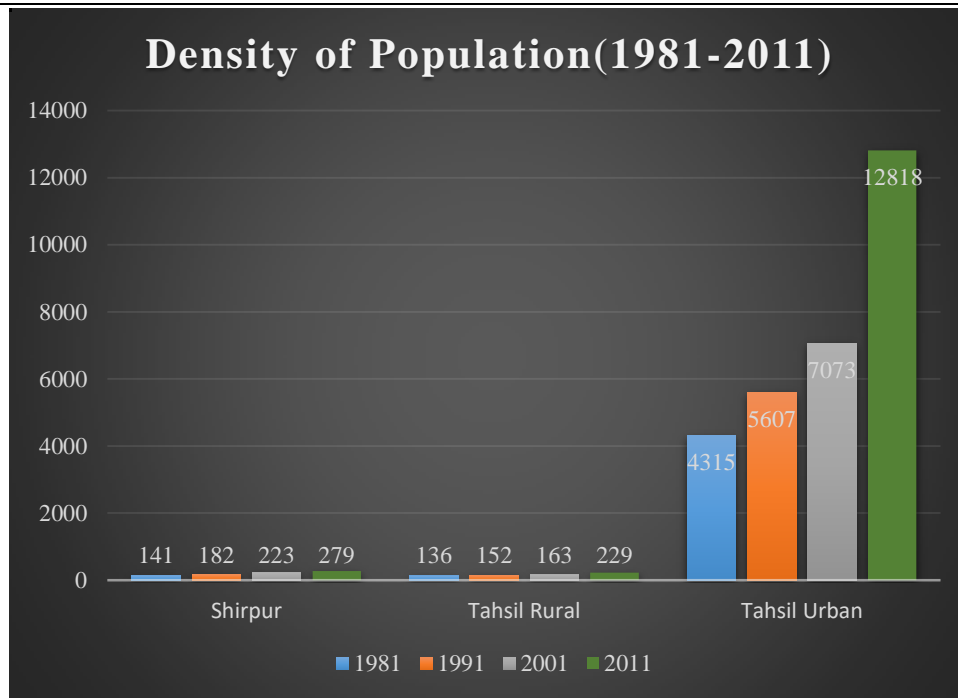
$$\text{Arithmetic Density} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total Geographical Area (in sq.km)}}$$

Arithmetic densities in tehsil as whole for the census years 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 are computed and reported in the table 1. It is essential to mention that for calculating population density, area of tahsil as a whole, area given by state government/ survey of India department are considered. According to State Government/ Survey of India department, total area of Shirpur tahsil is 1510.67 sq km. Study reveals that in 1981, population density of Shirpur as whole was 141

persons per sq km (p/km<sup>2</sup>). It increased up to 279 in the year 2011. During the year 1981, average rural population density of Shirpur tahsil was only 136 persons per sq km. In the year 2011, average rural population density of Shirpur tahsil was 229 persons per sq km. During the year 1981, average urban population density of Shirpur tahsil was 4315 persons per sq km. In the year 2011, average urban population density of Shirpur tahsil was 12818 persons per sq km.

	population				Area		Density			
	1981	1991	2001	2011			1981	1991	2001	2011
Shirpur	2,12,553	2,74,658	3,37,553	4,22,137	1510.67		141	182	223	279
Tahsil Rural	204086	228870	245081	345232	1504.67		136	152	163	229
Tahsil Urban	25890	33641	42436	76905	6		4315	5607	7073	12818

Source: Computed by Researcher



**Fig. no.1 Density of Population (1981-2011)**

**Population Growth Rate-**

In the global context, population growth is no longer a matter of concern but a matter of concern. In many parts of the world, population growth has caused many serious problems and is getting worse by the day. As a result, population growth needs to be studied in depth from all angles. A change in population size over a period of time is an increase / decrease in population. The study of changes in population size is the first task of a population geographer. It seems to be affected by rising birth

rates and declining mortality rates, as well as changes in population size due to population migration, but it does not appear to have affected global population figures. In most countries of the world, population growth seems to be slowing down as the mortality rate is declining faster than the birth rate. Population growth is the change in population over a period of time. Population growth is the increase in the population due to new births in an area.

Population growth rate is calculated by using following formula:

$$1) \text{ Population Growth (Decad)} = \frac{P2 - P1}{P1} \times 100$$

$$2) \text{ Population Growth (Annual)} = \frac{P2 - P1}{P1} \times \frac{100}{10}$$

	population			
	1981	1991	2001	2011
Shirpur	2,12,553	2,74,658	3,37,553	4,22,137
Tahsil Rural	204086	228870	245081	345232
Tahsil Urban	25890	33641	42436	76905



**Urban Rural Population Growth Rate (1981-2011)**

Year	Name	Annual / Deccad	Population Growth Rate
1981	Shirpur	Deccad	-
		Annual	-
	Rural	Deccad	-
		Annual	-
	Urban	Deccad	-
		Annual	-
1991	Shirpur	Deccad	29.22
		Annual	2.92
	Rural	Deccad	12.14
		Annual	1.21
	Urban	Deccad	29.94
		Annual	2.99
2001	Shirpur	Deccad	22.9
		Annual	2.29
	Rural	Deccad	7.08
		Annual	0.71
	Urban	Deccad	26.14
		Annual	2.61
2011	Shirpur	Deccad	25.06
		Annual	2.51
	Rural	Deccad	40.86
		Annual	4.09
	Urban	Deccad	81.23
		Annual	8.12

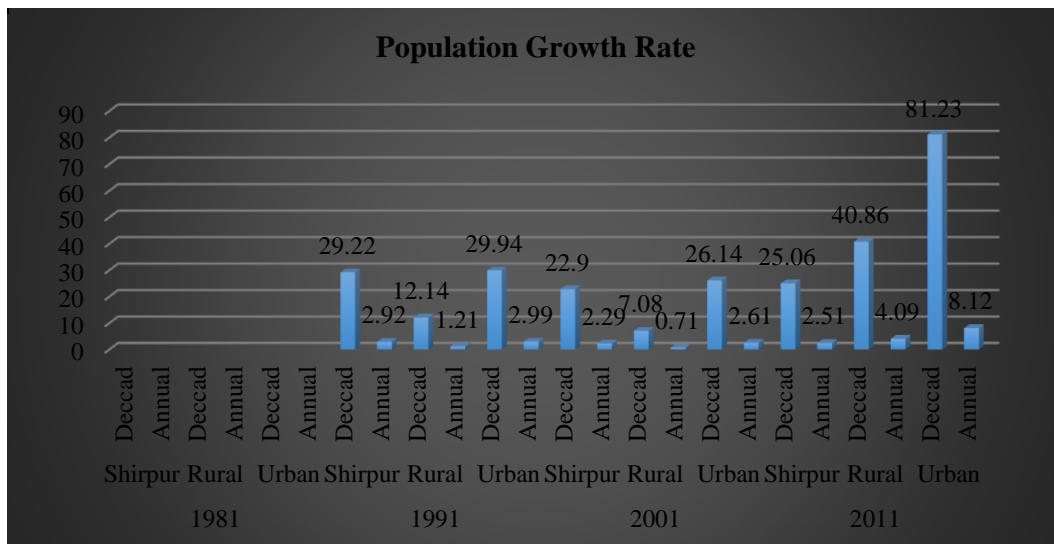
Source: Computed by Researcher

During 1981-1991, Shirpur tahsil had a decennial population growth rate of 29.22 and an annual population growth rate of 2.92 and a decennial population growth rate of 12.14 and an annual population growth rate of 1.21 in urban areas and a decennial population growth rate of 29.94 and the annual population growth rate is found to be 2.99.

Between 1991-2001 Shirpur tahsil has decennial population growth rate of 22.9 and annual population growth rate of 2.29 and rural area

decennial population growth rate of 7.08 and annual population growth rate of 0.71 urban area decennial population growth rate of 26.14 and the annual population growth rate is found to be 2.61.

Between 2001-2011 Shirpur tahsil has decennial population growth rate of 25.06 and annual population growth rate of 2.51 and rural area decennial population growth rate of 40.86 and annual population growth rate of 4.09 urban area decennial population growth rate of 81.23 and the annual population growth rate is found to be 8.12.



**Fig. No 2 Urban Rural Population Growth Rate (1981-2011)**

**Villagewise Scheduled Tribal Population Density**

Sr. No.	Village	Area(in Hecters)	S.T. Male	S.T. Female	Total S.T. Population	Density
1	Ambe	273.43	1,130	1,099	2229	8.15
2	Anjangaon	102.75	245	255	500	4.87
3	Bhilatdev	129.15	253	265	518	4.01
4	Bhoiti	549.00	1,707	1,673	3380	6.16
5	Bormali	79.10	172	193	365	4.61
6	Chilare	226.00	1,068	1,225	2293	10.15
7	Dahivad	3,107.97	1,106	1,081	2187	0.70
8	Devsing pada	152.94	116	113	229	1.50
9	Dhavalivihir	206.98	546	568	1114	5.38
10	Fattepur k	212.53	341	328	669	3.15
11	Hadakhed	431.90	1,997	1,958	3955	9.16
12	Hated	94.80	525	529	1054	11.12
13	Hedryapada	74.00	664	613	1277	17.26
14	Higaon	229.00	694	674	1368	5.97
15	Hingonipada	488.97	518	497	1015	2.08
16	Hivarkheda	340.00	695	662	1357	3.99
17	Jamnyapada	125.89	624	658	1282	10.18
18	Joyada	254.53	1,678	1,633	3311	13.01
19	Karvand	1,341.00	545	562	1107	0.83
20	Khairkhuti	222.50	1,389	1,418	2807	12.62
21	Khambale	604.60	1,494	1,434	2928	4.84
22	Khamkheda Ambe	339.00	988	928	1916	5.65
23	Lakdya Hanuman	228.00	1,361	1,356	2717	11.92
24	Lauki	2,049.19	400	386	786	0.38
25	Natvade	902.76	755	734	1489	1.65
26	Nimzari	723.00	435	432	867	1.20
27	Palasner	479.00	1,370	1,331	2701	5.64
28	Panakhed	153.00	1,095	1,034	2129	13.92
29	Rohini	804.00	2,363	2,290	4653	5.79
30	Sangavi	1,148.50	4,017	3,822	7839	6.83
31	Kalapani	NA	364	395	759	NA
32	Sule	958.60	677	717	1394	1.45
33	Vadel (Varla)	197.88	324	289	613	3.10
34	Varzadi	1,002.60	1,799	1,698	3497	3.49
		18232.57	33455.00	32850.00	66305.00	3.64

Source: Computed by Researcher

According to the Census 2011, the population density of Scheduled Tribes in Sangvi Circle is shown as follows. The highest population density of Hedrayapada village is 17.26, followed by Panakhed village population density 13.92, Joyda village population density 13.01, Khairkhuti village population density 12.62, Lakdya Hanuman village population density 11.92, Hated village population density 11.12, Jamnyapada village population density 10.18, Chilare village population density 10.15, Hadakhed village population density 9.16, Mango village population density 8.15, Sangvi village population density 6.83, Bhoiti village population density 6.16, The population density of Higaon village is 5.97, the population density of Rohini village is 5.79, the population density of Khamkheda village is 5.65, the population density

of Palasner village is 5.64, the population density of Dhavlivihir village is 5.38, the population density of Anjanpada village is 4.87, Population density 4.84, Bormali village population density 4.61, Bhilatdevpada village population density 4.01, Hivarkheda village population density 3.99, Warazdi village population density 3.49, Fatehpur (Kangai) village population density 3.15, Verded (Varla) village population density 3.10, Hinganipada village population density 2.08, Natwade village population density 1.65, Devsingpada village population density 1.50, Sule village population density 1.45, Nimzari village population density 1.20, Karvand village population density 0.83, Dahiwad village population density 0.70, and the lowest Lauki village shows a population density of 0.38.

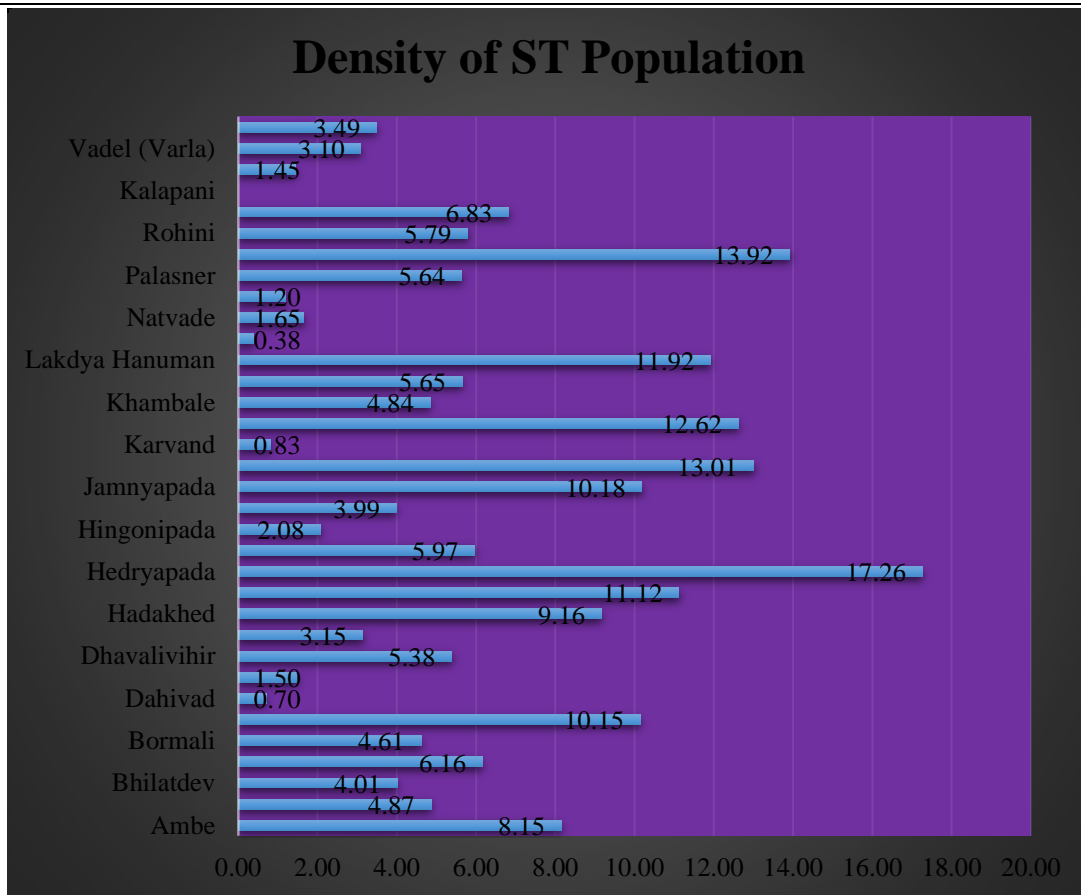


Fig no.3 Density of ST Population

**Conclusion**

Population densities in Shirpur tahsil for the census years 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011. The total area of Shirpur tahsil is 1510.67 sq km. In 1981, the population density was 141 persons per sq km, increasing to 279 in 2011. The average rural population density was 136 in 1981, and the urban population density was 12818 in 2011.

Between 1981-1991, Shirpur tahsil experienced a decennial population growth rate of 29.22, with an annual rate of 2.92. Between 1991-2001, it had a decennial growth rate of 22.9, with an annual rate of 2.92. Between 2001-2011, it had a decennial growth rate of 25.06, with an annual rate of 2.51, with rural areas experiencing a rate of 40.86.

The 2011 Census revealed that the population density of Scheduled Tribes in Sangvi Circle was highest in Hedrayapada village at 17.26, followed by Panakhed, Joyda, Khairkhuti, Lakdya Hanuman, Hated, Jamnyapada, Chilare, Hadakhed, Mango, Sangvi, Bhoiti, Higaon, Rohini, Khamkheda, Palasner, Dhavlivahir, Anjanpada, Bormali, Bhilatdevpada, Hivarkheda, Warazdi, Fatehpur, Verded, Hinganipada, Natwade, Devsingpada, Sule, Nimziri, Karvand, Dahiwad, and Lauki. The lowest population density was recorded in Lauki village at 0.38.

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## **Importance of Infrastructure Development in Social Transformation**

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### **Abstract:**

Infrastructure plays a vital role in social transformation and village development. Essential facilities such as water, roads, electricity, educational institutions, healthcare services, and sanitation are fundamental for the overall development of a community. These facilities improve the quality of life for the local population, create employment opportunities, and enhance the socio-economic conditions of the area. The availability of infrastructure drives progress in sectors like education, health, and industry, which in turn raises the living standards of the people. Therefore, infrastructure serves as the cornerstone of village development. Beyond physical development, it also accelerates social and cultural change, integrating communities into the modern world and fostering the creation of a self-reliant and progressive society.

**Keywords:** Social Transformation, Village Development, Infrastructure, Importance, social change.

### **Introduction:**

Infrastructure refers to the set of resources, facilities, and services that are essential for the development of a society and driving social transformation. This primarily includes transportation, water, electricity, healthcare, education, etc. The main objective of infrastructure is to accelerate the pace of development in rural and urban areas, improve the quality of life, and address various societal challenges. Proper planning and implementation of infrastructure lead to positive impacts on society and foster social transformation. Village development is an essential component of modern social progress and holds a significant place in the country's economy. The availability of infrastructure is crucial for this development. Basic facilities such as water, electricity, roads, education, healthcare, and sanitation have a direct impact on rural life. These facilities enable the efficient use of natural resources, increasing agricultural productivity and promoting economic stability. The establishment of educational institutions offers locals opportunities for skill development, which accelerates job creation. Healthcare and sanitation measures not only focus on the health of the population but also play a key role in improving public health, reducing child mortality rates, and enhancing the quality of life. Good roads and transportation systems in villages ensure that farmers receive fair value for their produce and improve access to markets. The development of infrastructure brings about a positive shift in the lifestyle of villagers, thereby accelerating social transformation. Overall, the development of infrastructure is a long-term process that lays a strong foundation for village growth, paving the way for a sustainable, self-reliant, and prosperous society. The better the facilities like roads, irrigation, drinking water, sewage disposal, primary education, vocational training, rationing, financial services, and healthcare, the better the health of the rural

population and the economy. In this journey of rural development, infrastructure plays a crucial role, as without it, the path to village prosperity and social transformation is obstructed.

### **Objectives:**

1. To highlight the importance of infrastructure such as rural roads, electrification, water supply, and healthcare services in enhancing agricultural development, economic progress, and the quality of life for rural populations.
2. To clarify how disparities in rural infrastructure create obstacles to development.
3. To understand the current state and availability of infrastructure in rural areas of India.
4. To review the effectiveness of government schemes implemented for the development of rural infrastructure.
5. To suggest effective measures for the comprehensive development of rural infrastructure, enabling prosperous village development.

### **Methodology:**

In this research, an online questionnaire method was utilized. Participants from the educated rural population were sent a questionnaire through Google Forms, which included questions related to education, infrastructure, health, and rural development. The responses collected through the questionnaire were analyzed to draw conclusions. Additionally, secondary data was gathered using references from magazines, articles on websites, and books.

### **Secondary Sources of Data Collection:**

For this research, the necessary secondary information was collected from various sources. included books related to the topic, government reports, information available on the internet, research papers, and magazines. By utilizing all these secondary sources, more in-depth and reliable information was obtained regarding the

development of rural infrastructure, its importance, and its impact.

#### **Literature Review:**

**Ghosh Madhusudhan (2017):** Despite numerous public initiatives aimed at the development of infrastructure in rural India, facilities remain inadequate, and progress is unsatisfactory across many states, exhibiting varied performance. Estimates of regression coefficients for composite indices and individual indicators of rural infrastructure indicate that improved physical and social infrastructure, along with livelihood opportunities, enhances agricultural productivity and output, improves literacy and life expectancy, and reduces poverty and child mortality. The results demonstrate the relative importance of various types of infrastructure, suggesting that the government should prioritize additional investments in electricity, roads, irrigation, housing, and telecommunications to enhance overall welfare.

**Hatekar Neeraj (2023):** Infrastructure, including roads, banks, local markets, ration shops, schools, and primary health facilities, is crucial for rural development. By improving infrastructure at the village level, non-agricultural employment can be generated locally. Emphasis should be placed on infrastructure and local development as much as possible. This will lead to inclusive and sustainable development.

**Dr. Pandey Sumant(July 2023):** The development of villages is inherently linked to the development of the country. It is essential for villages and panchayats to actively participate in their development. A development plan should be created based on the needs of the village, and actions should be taken accordingly. Strengthening village development committees is crucial, and training programs are necessary for this purpose.

#### **Importance of Infrastructure Development:**

Infrastructure is the fundamental basis for the progress of any country, as it shapes the economic, social, and cultural framework of the nation. This is particularly crucial in developing countries, where a significant portion of the rural population still relies on agriculture and related industries. In a country like India, where the rural population is substantial, the development of infrastructure serves as a catalyst for economic growth and an effective means to alleviate rural poverty. Infrastructure primarily includes rural roads, irrigation systems, water supply, electrification, housing, and telecommunications, which not only improve the lifestyle of local residents but also strengthen the overall rural economy.

The development of rural roads is extremely important for farmers, local traders, and the labor class, as it enhances connectivity to markets. Roads facilitate the transportation of

agricultural produce, while also ensuring that the benefits of education, healthcare services, and other government schemes easily reach rural areas. Similarly, electrification is a critical component of rural development. The availability of electricity increases the use of irrigation pumps for agriculture, boosts small industries, and provides new directions for cottage industries. Additionally, consistent water supply helps eliminate health issues, and better housing facilities lead to significant improvements in living standards.

However, many rural areas in India still lack these essential infrastructure facilities. Numerous roads remain potholed and inaccessible, many homes are still unpaved and insecure, and electrification and drinking water facilities are available only in limited capacities. Therefore, there is a pressing need for the government to intensify efforts toward the development of these facilities. Initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the Rural Electrification Scheme, and the Swachh Bharat Mission aim to accelerate the development of rural infrastructure. Nevertheless, reducing the disparities in rural infrastructure in India is crucial for eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development.

#### **Types of Infrastructure:**

##### **1. Economic Infrastructure:**

Economic infrastructure is directly related to the economic development of a country or institution. It includes essential facilities and services that directly impact the production processes and benefit the economy. Examples of economic infrastructure include electricity, transportation, irrigation, and communication.

##### **2. Social Infrastructure:**

Social infrastructure encompasses basic services that improve individual productivity and achieve social objectives. These facilities contribute indirectly to a country's economic development. For instance, while the education sector may not contribute directly to economic growth, it helps create doctors, scientists, engineers, and technicians by providing high-quality education. Examples of social infrastructure include water supply, sanitation, healthcare, and housing.

#### **Issues Related to Infrastructure in Social Transformation:**

1. In many rural areas, essential infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water supply, and healthcare services are either insufficient or in poor condition, which obstructs development.
2. The absence of modern technology results in decreased efficiency and slows down the pace of work, making it challenging to implement social transformation initiatives effectively.
3. Various social and cultural factors lead to a lack of cooperation among rural communities, resulting in the failure of development projects.

4. Natural disasters and pollution adversely affect the functionality of infrastructure, making it difficult to maintain and enhance services.
5. The lack of sanitation and healthcare services in rural areas leads to health-related issues, complicating the overall social transformation process.

#### Measures to Enhance Rural Infrastructure:

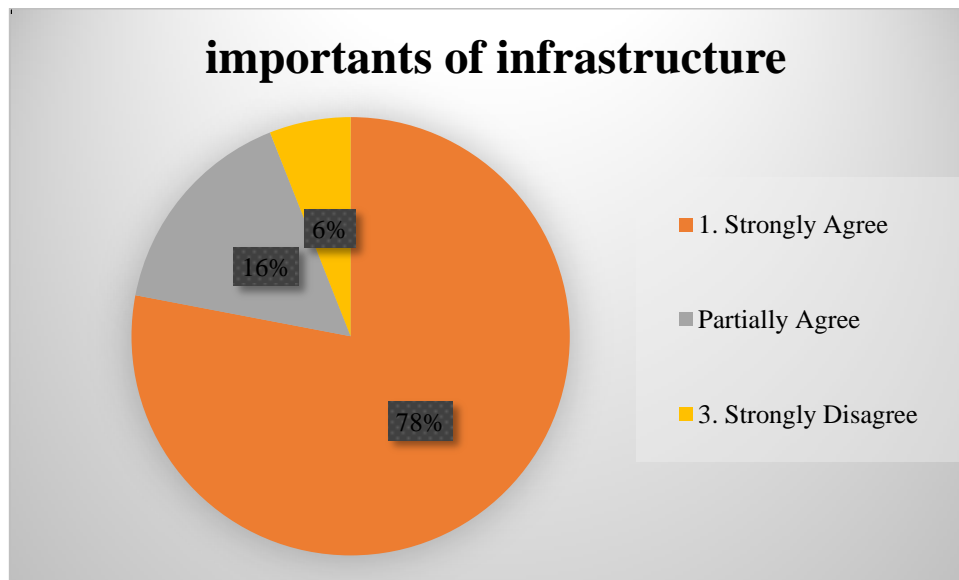
1. Improvement of Rural Roads: Upgrade existing rural roads and construct new ones to enhance connectivity.
  2. Initiation of Public Transport Services: Launch public transportation services, such as bus services, to facilitate travel in rural areas.
  3. Conservation of Water Resources: Implement plans for water resource management to ensure sustainable use and conservation of water.
- Development of Clean Water Supply Systems: Establish clean water tanks and piped

water supply systems to provide safe drinking water.

4. Upgradation of Existing Power Systems: Modernize current electricity infrastructure and initiate solar energy projects in rural areas.
5. Establishment of Primary Health Centers: Set up primary health centers equipped with necessary tools and medical personnel to improve healthcare access.
6. Launch of Mobile Health Clinics: Start mobile health clinics to deliver healthcare services to remote areas.
7. Establishment of Schools and Colleges: Build educational institutions and provide teacher training to enhance the quality of education.
8. Provision of Digital Learning Tools: Make digital educational resources available to promote learning and skill development.

#### Opinions on the Importance of Infrastructure:

Do you agree with the statement that infrastructure is important for social transformation and village development?



Using an online questionnaire, the opinions of 50 people were gathered regarding the importance of infrastructure in social transformation and village development. Among them, 78% Strongly Agree that infrastructure is important. 16% Partially Agree, 6% Strongly Disagree. This indicates that the majority of people believe that infrastructure is essential for social transformation and village development.

#### Conclusion:

1. The development of rural infrastructure has been identified as a crucial element for the holistic progress of villages.
2. Improvements in infrastructure in areas such as education, health, roads, water supply, and electrification lead to significant enhancements in the quality of rural life.

3. Analysis based on secondary data indicates that disparities still exist in rural infrastructure, which hampers the pace of development.
4. Although governmental schemes and policies have facilitated some progress, it is essential to address the remaining infrastructure needs to ensure comprehensive rural development.

#### Recommendations:

1. A comprehensive plan should be developed to identify the need for infrastructure facilities for village development. Local communities should be involved in the planning process to gather information about their needs and perspectives.
2. The development of infrastructure facilities should be carried out swiftly and more efficiently using modern technology.

3. Environmental protection must be considered while developing infrastructure facilities.
4. Financial assistance should be obtained by leveraging various schemes from the central and state governments. Efforts should also be made to secure funding from local government institutions.
5. It is essential to provide training and raise awareness among the people regarding the use of infrastructure facilities to ensure their proper utilization.

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# **Investigating the Perception and Effectiveness of Blended Learning Among the Management Fraternity in Haryana**

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## **Abstract**

This paper investigated perceptions and effectiveness of blended learning approaches within management education contexts in Haryana, India. Exploratory sequential quantitative methods design first surveyed students and faculty regarding acceptance levels, perceived applicability, value and effectiveness. Comparative analyses then evaluated blended versus traditional formats on academic, engagement and skill outcomes. Key findings showed faculty expressed greater blended learning acceptance and perceived applicability than students, while both viewed as valuable and effective. More exposure enhanced positive perceptions. Comparative results clearly demonstrated advantages of blended environments enabling superior achievement, participation and acquisition. The paper made significant contributions highlighting perceptual differences and blended learning benefits guiding regional adoption. It recommended awareness programs showcasing applicability, increasing exposure across courses to recognize value, promoting technology integration readiness, and progressively implementing blended designs given multiple evidenced outcomes.

**Keyword:** Blended Learning, Perception of Management Fraternity, Effectiveness of Management Fraternity.

## **Introduction**

The integration of online and face-to-face instruction, known as blended learning, had become an increasingly popular format in management education over the past two decades (Graham, Henrie, & Gibbons, 2014). This trend aligned with the broader growth of educational technology and online learning in higher education, as institutions strove to serve changing student demographics and enhance learning outcomes. Research on blended learning in specific contexts such as management education in India had been more limited. This background motivated an investigation into the perceptions towards blended learning approaches among management students and faculty, as well as the comparative effectiveness of blended versus purely face-to-face teaching models in this field.

## **Background**

Blended learning environments combined online and in-person instructional components to provide integrated learning experiences that utilized the strengths of each format (Staker & Horn, 2012). For example, a typical blended management course may have involved online lectures and readings supplemented by in-class discussions, case analyses, and group work. The goal was to blend interactive online learning activities with the depth of face-to-face sessions instead of simply adding technology to traditional teaching. The flexibility and integration afforded by blended learning had made it appealing across management disciplines dealing with technology, finance, marketing, human resources, and more.

Globally, blended learning adoption in management education accelerated in the 2000s and 2010s with growing research on best practices (Arbaugh, 2014). The COVID-19 pandemic also

forced rapid blended learning implementation as management schools coped with lockdowns and social distancing requirements. In India too experimental blended programs emerged at institutes like IIM Bangalore in the late 2000s, but adoption had been gradual until COVID-19 necessitated largescale online shifts. There remained significant room for Indian management schools to strategically integrate blended models in the long term to enhance access and effectiveness.

## **Problem Statement**

While blended learning innovation had taken root globally, region-specific research could help advance adoption suited for local contexts (Drysdale et al., 2013). Investigations in the Indian setting had mostly focused on student perceptions and technological readiness rather than comparative effectiveness and optimal configurations. In particular, the acceptance and outcomes of blended learning in management education specifically in the state of Haryana required research given socioeconomic attributes and the growth of management colleges in this region over the past decade.

## **Research Objectives and Hypotheses**

This study aimed to address these contextual research gaps with the following objectives and hypotheses:

**Objective 1:** Investigate the Perceptions Towards Blended Learning Among the Management Education Community in Haryana.

### **Hypotheses of Objective 1:**

**H0:** There was no significant difference in the perceptions towards blended learning between students and faculty in the management education community in Haryana.

**H1:** There was a significant difference in the perceptions towards blended learning between



students and faculty in the management education community in Haryana.

**Objective 2:** Conduct a Comparative Analysis of the Effectiveness of Blended Learning Environments Against Traditional Teaching Models

**Hypotheses of Objective 2:**

**H0:** There was no significant difference in student outcomes between blended learning environments and traditional teaching models.

**H1:** There was a significant difference in student outcomes between blended learning environments and traditional teaching models.

This study investigated the perceptions towards blended learning among the management education fraternity in Haryana and analyzed the comparative effectiveness of blended and traditional learning environments in enabling student outcomes. Findings provided insights into acceptance levels, success factors, and optimal configurations to guide blended learning adoption.

**Literature Review**

While global blended learning growth informed overall trends, regional investigations revealed variability in adoption maturity across management education contexts. Developed markets like North America and Europe witnessed earlier experimentation in the 1990s and 2000s (Arbaugh & Benbunan-Fich, 2006), but Indian business schools lacked equivalent technological infrastructure or faculty readiness until the late 2000s (Mehta, 2017). IIM Bangalore launched India's first MBA program blending online and classroom learning in 2008 targeted at working professionals, followed by similar niche programs at SP Jain and IIM Kozhikode (Kurup, 2021). Mainstream adoption remained gradual pre-COVID, with most of Haryana's over 180 business schools following conventional face-to-face teaching models as recently as 2019 (AICTE, 2020). The 2020 shift to emergency remote teaching via necessity rather than choice (Rapanta et al., 2020) thus warranted deeper investigation within this region.

**Methodology**

This study used an exploratory sequential design beginning with quantitative surveys analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Management students and faculty provided dual lenses into blended learning acceptance and effectiveness.

**Sampling Plan**

Stratified random sampling selected approximately 100 management students and faculty members from universities across Haryana to achieve representative regional distribution. Students were targeted from second year undergraduate or first year postgraduate programs with minimum one blended and one face-to-face enrolled course for comparative analysis. Faculty

were selected having taught the same course pre-COVID in traditional mode as well as blended during remote teaching mandates. Sample size estimates provided statistical power for comparative tests between subgroups.

**Instrumentation**

Technology acceptance was measured using Piccoli et al.'s (2001) instrument covering self-efficacy, content suitability, technical support and peer influence on 5-point Likert agreement scales. Learning experience surveys added Arbaugh et al.'s (2009) outcome measures including perceived effectiveness, interaction quality, and efficiency gauges. Structured survey then delved into personal accounts behind acceptance barriers or outcome differentials based on coded themes like academic confidence, isolation issues and learning depth perceptions. Archival grades data provided objective cognitive and skill assessment across matched blended and face-to-face courses.

**Comparative Analysis**

Data was collected through a questionnaire with 100 respondents including both students and faculty. The questionnaire measured four dependent variables related to perceptions of blended learning: perception of value, acceptance level, effectiveness, and applicability. It also collected data on three independent variables: role (student/faculty), experience with blended learning, and technological readiness. The course format (blended or traditional) was captured as the independent variable. Dependent variables included academic performance, engagement levels, and skill acquisition, measured through multiple survey questions.

The data was analyzed using multiple linear regression in SPSS. The enter method was utilized, with the four perception variables entered as predictors and role (student/faculty) as the outcome variable

**Findings of study**

Multiple regression analyses revealed key insights into blended learning perceptions and effectiveness. Faculty expressed greater acceptance integrating blended approaches curricula ( $\beta = .591$ ,  $p = .028$ ) and viewed more applicable contexts ( $\beta = .431$ ,  $p = .019$ ) versus students. No significant stakeholder differences perceived value and effectiveness.

Prior exposure strongly predicted positive perceptions. More blended course experience found more valuable ( $\beta = .394$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and effective ( $\beta = .700$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Additionally, greater acceptance ( $\beta = .430$ ,  $p = .021$ ) and effectiveness beliefs ( $\beta = .443$ ,  $p < .001$ ) predicted higher technological readiness.

Comparative analyses clearly demonstrated blended advantages over traditional formats. Blended environments positively predicted

superior academic performance ( $\beta = .140$ ,  $p < .001$ ), engagement ( $\beta = .233$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and skill acquisition ( $\beta = .065$ ,  $p = .041$ ). Blended format seems enable increased active learning and peer collaboration opportunities leading better outcomes.

### **Discussion**

The findings provide partial support for the alternative hypothesis of perceptual differences between students and faculty regarding blended learning. Faculty expressed significantly higher acceptance and perceived applicability compared to students. This aligns with past research on faculty concerns about fit within contexts (Smith & Hill, 2019; Ward et al., 2018). However, no differences found in perceived value and effectiveness, contrasting some studies (Brown, 2016; Graham et al., 2019). Potentially reflecting faculty's increasing blended exposure enhancing recognition of benefits.

Greater experience strongly linked to more positive views. Those with more blended exposure found it more valuable and effective, likely reflecting benefits of active learning and peer connections for internalization and application (Graham et al., 2019; Napier et al., 2011). Higher acceptance and effectiveness beliefs also predicted greater technology comfort, suggesting confidence in impacts can motivate skill development.

Blended environments clearly demonstrated academic, engagement, and skill acquisition advantages versus traditional approaches. Enhanced outcomes likely stem from increased active learning and peer collaboration opportunities uniquely enabled in blended formats (Graham et al., 2019).

### **Conclusion**

While faculty expressed higher blended learning acceptance and perceived applicability, both students and faculty recognized its general value and effectiveness. Greater exposure further enhanced these positive perceptions. Additionally, comparative analyses clearly evidenced multiple superior outcomes in blended versus traditional formats attributable to enhanced active learning and peer connections. The findings make significant contributions by highlighting key perceptual differences and blended learning's unambiguous comparative effectiveness for the management education context. They provide vital insights to guide adoption.

### **Recommendations**

Recommend increasing faculty awareness programs highlighting blended approaches' applicability and advantages enabling active learning and skill development. Additionally, expand access across management courses to boost exposure and perceptions of value. Further promote technology integration in teaching to motivate

readiness. progressively implement blended instructional designs across curricula given evidence of multiple academic, engagement, and skill acquisition benefits compared to traditional formats.

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## **Challenges and Opportunities Faced by New State Formation: An Analysis of Telangana state**

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### **Abstract**

The formation of Telangana as India's 29<sup>th</sup> state in 2014 marked a significant milestone in the country's political and administrative evolution, emerging from long-standing regional demands for autonomy, equitable resource allocation, and recognition of a distinct cultural identity. This research aims to critically examine the challenges and opportunities faced by Telangana during its formative years, exploring the complexities of state-building, governance, economic development, and identity consolidation in a newly established federal entity. By analysing the political, economic, and social dimensions of Telangana's journey, this paper identifies key governance issues such as decentralisation, resource management, and fiscal sustainability, alongside the opportunities for accelerated growth in sectors like agriculture, industry, and infrastructure. Moreover, the research discusses how Telangana's distinct regional identity has been reinforced post-separation, influencing policy and political discourse. The study also reflects on Telangana's interstate dynamics, particularly in relation to Andhra Pradesh, and its strategic role in shaping regional development in South India. Through a blend of qualitative analysis and policy reviews, this article provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities that new state formations encounter, using Telangana as a lens to inform broader discussions on sub-national governance and regional autonomy.

**Keywords:** Regional Autonomy, Decentralization, State Formation, Regional Development, Public Policy in New States.

### **Introduction**

The creation of new states has been a key element of political restructuring worldwide, especially in countries with multi-ethnic and diverse populations. In India, where regional identities are often intertwined with economic and political ambitions, the demand for statehood has been a recurring issue since independence. Telangana officially became India's 29th state on June 2, 2014. Despite ongoing challenges since the formation of a unified Andhra Pradesh, the political movements and struggles of the two decades leading up to Telangana's creation were characterized by demands for regional autonomy from the much larger Andhra Pradesh. Telangana's formation offers an important case study for understanding the challenges and opportunities involved in the creation of a new state.

The decision to bifurcate Andhra Pradesh and establish Telangana as a separate state was influenced by several factors, including regional disparities in economic development, cultural identity, and administrative neglect. However, the formation of Telangana also raised a series of complex challenges related to resource allocation, governance structures, and economic viability. Issues surrounding water distribution, capital infrastructure, and political tensions between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh became prominent during the transition. These challenges, while daunting, also opened new avenues for growth, political empowerment, and regional development.

This paper aims to explore the multifaceted challenges and opportunities that have emerged since Telangana's formation. By analysing key

economic, political, and social factors, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of the obstacles faced by newly formed states and the strategies employed to navigate these hurdles. Additionally, the paper examines the unique opportunities for regional empowerment, social justice, and governance reform that new states like Telangana can capitalize on, offering insights into the broader implications of state reorganization within a federal structure like India's. Through this analysis, the paper contributes to the growing discourse on state formation, regional development, and governance in emerging states.

### **Review of Literature**

The literature on new state formation, particularly within the Indian context, is rich with analyses of political, economic, and social dimensions. The case of Telangana's formation has generated significant scholarly and governmental attention, contributing to a wide range of studies on both challenges and opportunities faced by newly created states. This section provides an overview of key academic research, government reports, and policy analyses that inform the discussion of Telangana's statehood and its implications.

### **Theoretical Framework on State Formation**

Scholarly works on state formation, particularly within multi-ethnic and diverse nations like India, have been foundational in understanding the dynamics of regional autonomy and political reorganization. Scholars such as **Benedict Anderson (1991)** in his seminal work *Imagined Communities* have emphasized the role of identity, culture, and political aspirations in statehood

movements. In the Indian context, works by **Paul R. Brass (1994)** in *The Politics of India Since Independence* delve into the persistent demands for new states as a reflection of linguistic and cultural identities.

Further, the research by **V. Raghavendra Rao (2009)** in *Statehood Demands in India: Telangana and Gorkhaland Movements* highlights the centrality of perceived economic injustice and regional disparity in statehood movements. These frameworks are crucial for contextualizing the formation of Telangana and understanding how economic inequality, identity politics, and governance inefficiencies catalysed the demand for bifurcation from Andhra Pradesh.

### **Telangana Movement and Statehood: Historical and Socio-Political Perspectives**

The literature on the Telangana movement extensively covers its historical roots, political mobilization, and eventual culmination in statehood. **K. Srinivasulu's (2002)** article *Caste, Class, and Social Articulation in Andhra Pradesh: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories* explores the historical trajectory of Telangana and how economic underdevelopment compared to coastal Andhra led to the intensification of the movement.

Government committee reports such as the **Srikrishna Committee Report (2010)** are pivotal in understanding the socio-political and economic arguments for and against the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. The committee explored the viability of Telangana's statehood from a constitutional and economic standpoint, highlighting issues of revenue generation, resource sharing (particularly water), and political stability. The report concluded that while Telangana had valid grievances, the path to statehood required careful management of administrative and infrastructural challenges. The report remains a critical source for understanding the governmental response to state formation demands.

### **Economic Challenges and Opportunities to the Telangana Development**

A significant portion of the literature addresses the economic challenges associated with the creation of new states, including Telangana. **Prabhat Patnaik (2013)** in his analysis of regional economic disparities in *Economic and Political Weekly* argues that the demand for Telangana was driven largely by uneven economic development. Telangana's struggle for a more equitable share of resources, such as river water and public investments, is a theme recurrent in several studies, including **R. Seshadri's (2016)** work on resource politics in *Journal of Federal Studies*.

The **Planning Commission of India's Report (2014)**, prepared prior to the bifurcation, outlined the fiscal and administrative challenges that Telangana would face as a newly formed state.

Issues related to public debt, infrastructural deficits, and inter-state water disputes were identified as major challenges. However, the report also highlighted significant opportunities for economic development in sectors such as agriculture, IT, and education due to Telangana's relatively developed urban centres like Hyderabad.

### **Political and Governance Issues in Telangana**

The transition to effective governance post-state formation has been another major focus. **Subrata K. Mitra (2017)** in his book *Politics in India: Structure, Process, and Policy* explores the political challenges faced by new states, including administrative restructuring, political instability, and bureaucratic inefficiencies. In Telangana's case, the relocation of administrative resources and political institutions from Andhra Pradesh posed a major challenge, leading to tensions in governance and resource allocation, particularly in Hyderabad.

Furthermore, **Amit Prakash's (2015)** analysis in *New States and Federalism in India* examines the impact of federal structures on new state formation, discussing how the federal relationship between states and the central government affects the political stability and development trajectory of newly formed states. His work highlights that while federalism provides a framework for regional empowerment, it also creates complexities related to resource sharing and fiscal dependence.

### **Social Impact and Cultural Identity of telangana**

The social consequences of Telangana's formation are often discussed in terms of identity politics and regional pride. **D. Sundar Ram (2014)** in *Telangana: A Study in the Emergence of New States* highlights how the creation of Telangana rekindled regional identity and pride among its inhabitants. This resurgence of regional culture has been a defining feature of post-formation Telangana, serving both as a source of political empowerment and a unifying force amidst diverse social groups.

The **National Development Council (2014)** also released a report that emphasized the importance of inclusive development in Telangana. It stressed that while the formation of a new state offers opportunities for economic growth and political empowerment, these benefits must be distributed equitably across caste and class lines to avoid exacerbating existing social inequalities.

### **Comparative Studies of State Formation in India**

Comparative literature on other newly formed states in India, such as Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, and Chhattisgarh, provides valuable insights into the patterns of challenges and opportunities that Telangana faces. **Amresh Dubey's (2008)** study of Jharkhand in *State Formation and Development: Lessons from Jharkhand* draws parallels between the resource

allocation struggles of Jharkhand and Telangana, particularly in terms of mining and water rights.

Similarly, **Sudha Pai (2013)** in *Developmental States and Indian Federalism* compares the political transitions in different states, analysing how regional political movements shape the governance of new states. Pai's work underscores the importance of regional leadership and political organization in overcoming the initial challenges of state formation and ensuring long-term development.

### **Objectives of the Studies**

The primary objective of this research paper is to analyse the challenges and opportunities faced by Telangana as a newly formed state. Specifically, the study seeks to explore the socio-economic, political, and administrative issues that have arisen post-state formation, while also identifying the opportunities that have emerged for regional development and governance. The objectives are detailed as follows,

- Examine the Political Factors due to the Formation of new states especially Telangana State.
  - Identify Key Economic Challenges Post-State Formation and to assess the economic challenges that Telangana has faced since its formation.
  - Analysing Governance and Administrative Restructuring, to evaluate the impact of state formation on governance and administrative structures in Telangana.
  - Exploring the Social Impact of State Formation and to examine the socio-cultural consequences of Telangana's formation.
  - Evaluating the Opportunities for Economic and Infrastructure Development, to identifying and assess the opportunities that Telangana's statehood has created for regional economic growth.
  - Examine the Role of Political Leadership and Policy Reforms, to evaluate the role of political leadership and government policies in shaping Telangana's development trajectory and addressing post-formation challenges.
- Recommend Policy Interventions for Sustainable Growth, to propose policy recommendations that address the challenges of state formation.

These objectives aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the multi-dimensional challenges and opportunities faced by Telangana, contributing to the broader discourse on new state formation and regional development in federal systems.

### **Data collection and methodology**

This research adopts a qualitative, exploratory approach to analyse the challenges and opportunities associated with the formation of

Telangana. The methodology is structured into three key components,

### **Literature Review**

A comprehensive review of existing literature on state formation, federalism, and regional autonomy is conducted to provide a theoretical framework for understanding the dynamics of new state creation. The literature includes academic articles, government reports, policy papers, and historical documents on the Telangana movement and the political economy of state formation in India.

**Case Study Analysis:** Telangana is examined as a case study, focussing on its governance framework, economic development strategies, resource management, and identity formation since its separation from Andhra Pradesh. The study investigates key policies implemented by the Telangana government, such as Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and the Telangana Industrial Policy, evaluating their impact on agricultural development, infrastructure growth, and industrialisation.

**Policy Review:** Statements made by policymakers and analysts, academicians, and local political leaders in accordance with political contexts and explanations in articles are analysed to gain insights into governance challenges and opportunities during the early years of Telangana statehood. A review of the new state's policies, budget allocations, and governance reform initiatives provides context for understanding the effectiveness of decentralised governance and resource management in the new state.

### **Data Analysis and Discussion**

The research employs a mix of qualitative data from policy reviews along with secondary data from government and institutional sources. The analysis focusses on identifying patterns of success and areas of governance that present challenges. Special attention is given to fiscal sustainability, inter-state relations, and the role of cultural identity in shaping public policy.

By integrating these methods, this study offers a holistic examination of Telangana's development trajectory and provides valuable insights into the broader phenomenon of new state formations, particularly in federations like India.

### **Governance: Decentralisation and Regional Control**

The formation of Telangana was primarily a governance issue, centred on demands for local control over resources, policies, and decision-making. Post-separation, governance in Telangana has been marked by efforts to address the grievances that led to the bifurcation and implement policies that reflect the aspirations of the local population.

**Political Leadership and Stability:** The Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), led by K. Chandrashekar Rao (KCR), has dominated the political landscape since statehood. KCR, who spearheaded the

Telangana movement, became the state's first Chief Minister and has been credited with providing political stability in the early years of the state's formation. His leadership has focused on centralising authority within the state government to ensure swift decision-making and the implementation of key policies.

**Decentralised Governance:** The government of Telangana has emphasised decentralisation, aiming to take administration closer to the people. Initiatives like the creation of new districts (33 from the original 10) were intended to enhance governance at the local level, improve service delivery, and address regional disparities.

**Challenges in Governance:** While the TRS has maintained a stronghold, concerns about centralised

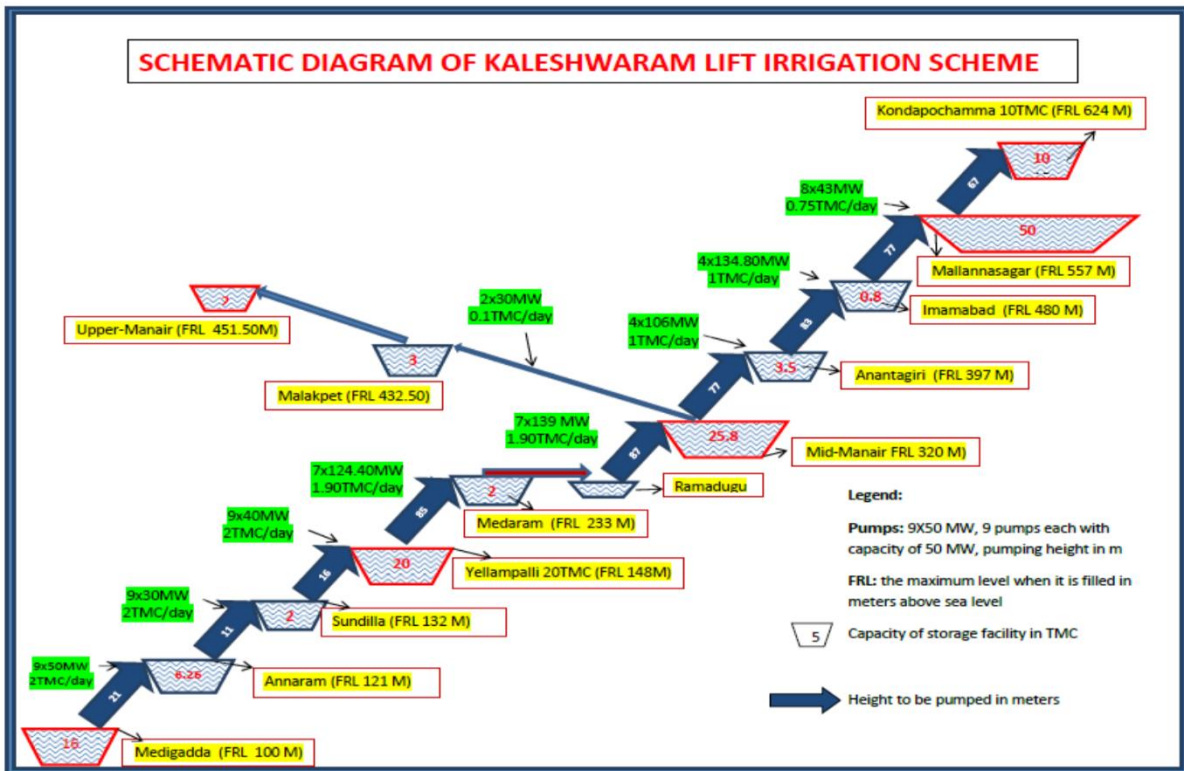
control and the concentration of power around KCR and his family have been raised. Critics argue that governance has sometimes been personality-driven, with limited checks and balances. Additionally, while decentralisation efforts have been praised, there remain challenges in bureaucratic efficiency and effective resource distribution.

**Development:**

Growth and Economic Transformation

One of the core promises of Telangana's statehood was the acceleration of economic development, particularly in backward regions. Since 2014, the state has made notable strides in areas like infrastructure, agriculture, and industry, although challenges remain.

**Image 1: Schematic Diagram of Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme**



Source: [http://Wikipedia.org/Kaleshwaram\\_Lift\\_Irrigation\\_Project/Telangana](http://Wikipedia.org/Kaleshwaram_Lift_Irrigation_Project/Telangana).

- **Agricultural Reforms and Irrigation:** Telangana, with its large agrarian population, has focused heavily on improving agriculture. Initiatives like the Rythu Bandhu (an investment support scheme for farmers) and Mission Kakatiya (aimed at restoring water bodies) have been hailed as transformative. The state has invested heavily in irrigation infrastructure, with projects like the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project becoming a flagship initiative. These projects have helped boost agricultural productivity and mitigate the water crisis in drought-prone areas.
- **Industrial Growth and Urbanisation:** Hyderabad, Telangana's capital, has remained a

key driver of the state's economy, particularly in the IT and pharmaceutical sectors. The Telangana Industrial Policy (T-IDEA) has attracted significant investment, with major companies like Amazon, Google, and Microsoft expanding their presence in Hyderabad. The state has also focused on developing new industrial corridors and promoting sectors like textiles and aerospace.

- **Infrastructure Development:** Telangana has made substantial investments in infrastructure, with a focus on improving road networks, expanding the metro system in Hyderabad, and developing rural infrastructure. The Mission Bhagiratha project aimed to provide piped

drinking water to every household in the state, addressing one of the long-standing demands of rural Telangana.

- **Economic Challenges:** Despite rapid growth, the state faces challenges, including rising debt levels due to large-scale infrastructure spending.

The benefits of growth have been uneven, with rural areas lagging behind urban centres like Hyderabad in terms of development. Additionally, unemployment, particularly among the educated youth, remains a pressing issue.

**Image 2: Presently World Largest Lift Irrigation Project of Telangana**



Source: [http://Wikipedia.org/Kaleshwaram\\_Lift\\_Irrigation\\_Project/Telangana](http://Wikipedia.org/Kaleshwaram_Lift_Irrigation_Project/Telangana).

### 3. Regional Identity: Telangana's Cultural Renaissance

One of the central drivers behind the demand for Telangana's statehood was the assertion of a unique regional identity distinct from that of Andhra Pradesh. Since 2014, efforts to strengthen and celebrate Telangana's cultural heritage have been a key aspect of state policy and public discourse.

- **Cultural assertion:** The Telangana government has taken several steps to promote the state's cultural identity. Bonalu and Bathukamma, traditional festivals of Telangana, were officially recognised and celebrated with government support. These festivals have become symbols of the state's cultural revival and regional pride. The government's efforts to promote the Telangana dialect of Telugu and showcase local art forms have also been significant in strengthening regional identity.
- **Historical and Political Narratives:** Telangana's post-separation leadership has framed the state's history through the lens of its struggle against domination by Andhra elites, with the narrative emphasising the region's historical exploitation and the sacrifices made by the people for statehood. This narrative has fostered a strong sense of pride and ownership among the people of Telangana, bolstering support for the state's political leadership.

- **Identity Politics:** The emphasis on Telangana's regional identity has also translated into political rhetoric. KCR and the TRS have positioned themselves as protectors of the state's unique identity, often invoking the Telangana struggle in election campaigns. This has helped the TRS maintain political dominance, but it has also created a complex dynamic with the neighbouring state of Andhra Pradesh, particularly over issues like resource sharing and water disputes.
- **Hyderabad's Cosmopolitan Character:** While Telangana has successfully fostered a distinct regional identity, Hyderabad remains a cosmopolitan city with a diverse population, including people from Andhra Pradesh. Balancing regional pride with Hyderabad's inclusive character has been a nuanced challenge for the state's leadership, particularly in maintaining its status as a national and international hub for business and education.

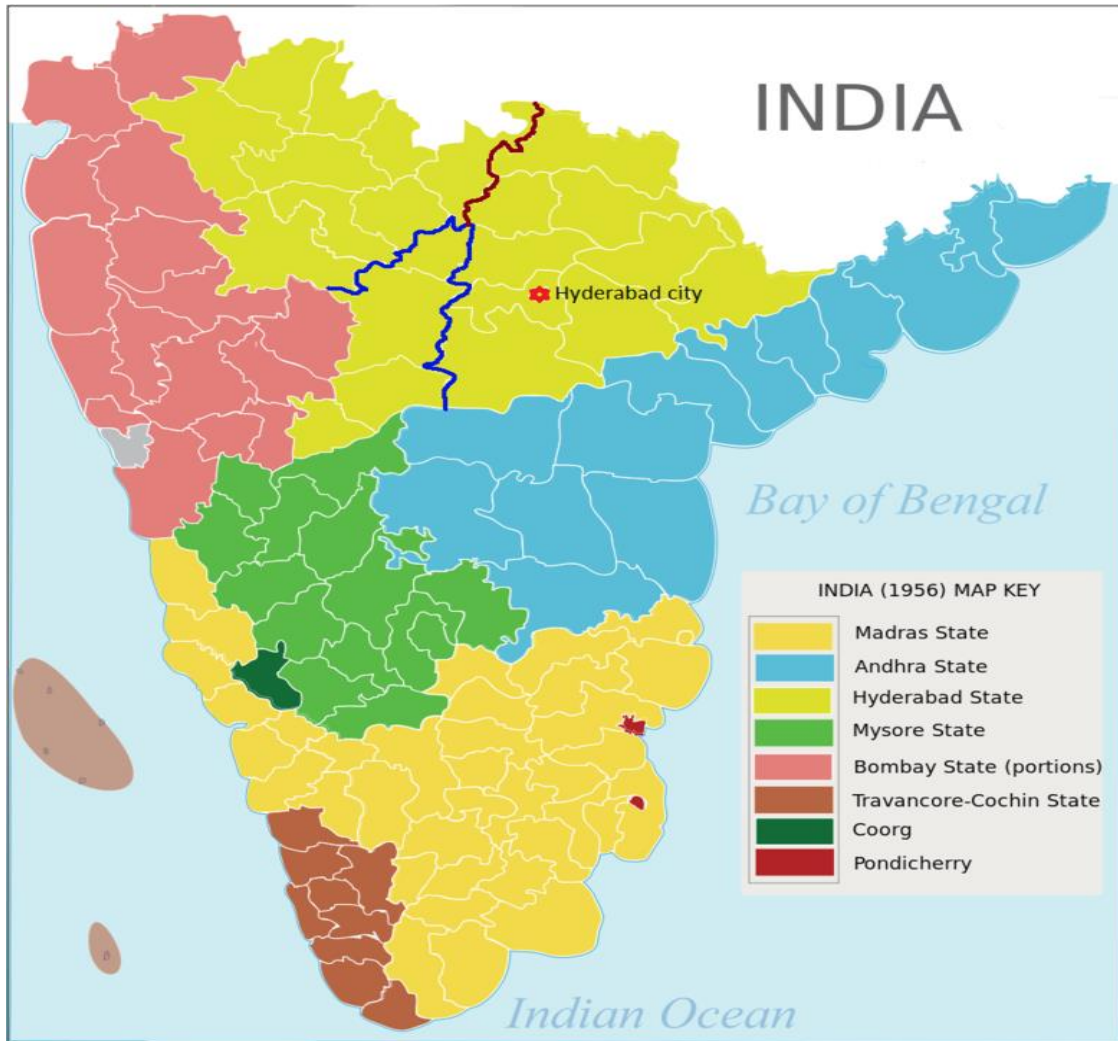
### 4. Interstate Relations and Challenges

- **Water Disputes:** Post-bifurcation, water-sharing disputes, particularly over the Krishna and Godavari rivers, have been a contentious issue between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. These disputes have required mediation from the central government and have periodically escalated into political tensions.



- **Resource Allocation and Capital Dispute:** The bifurcation also created disputes over shared resources, including power generation and distribution infrastructure. There were also initial tensions surrounding the arrangement of Hyderabad serving as the shared capital for both states for a period of 10 years. However, with Andhra Pradesh's ongoing construction of its new capital, Amravati, these tensions have somewhat eased.
- **Political Competition:** Since the bifurcation, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have developed into distinct political entities with competing interests. Both states have focused on attracting investments, with Hyderabad continuing to be a dominant economic centre. The competition for industries and businesses has at times led to rivalries between the leadership of the two states.

**Image 3: Before State Reorganization (1956) map of Hyderabad State (Telangana).**



Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana\\_movement.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana_movement.png)

### **A Complex, Evolving Journey**

The journey of Telangana post-separation has been marked by significant achievements, particularly in terms of governance, economic development, and the strengthening of regional identity. Governance under KCR has brought stability and visible development, particularly in agriculture and infrastructure. However, the state also faces challenges such as rising debt, economic inequality, unemployment, and governance issues related to the concentration of power.

The state's efforts to promote its distinct cultural identity have fostered pride and solidarity among its people, although the balancing act between regional identity and Hyderabad's cosmopolitanism remains crucial. Telangana's journey is one of evolving aspirations, where governance, development, and identity continue to intersect as the state charts its course in the broader Indian landscape.

**Image 4: Divided Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Include Districts.**



Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana\\_movement.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana_movement.png)

### Findings:

#### Political Mobilization and Identity Assertion:

- The formation of Telangana in 2014 was largely driven by political mobilization around regional identity and the perceived neglect of the region within the united Andhra Pradesh state.
- The Telangana movement emphasized historical grievances, cultural identity, and economic disparities, creating a sense of regional solidarity among the people.

#### Economic Disparities:

- One of the primary reasons for the demand for a separate Telangana state was economic underdevelopment and perceived neglect in resource distribution, especially in sectors like irrigation, infrastructure, and education.
- After state formation, initial signs of economic progress were observed, with a focus on developing the IT sector, agriculture, and infrastructure projects like Mission Bhagiratha (drinking water project).

#### Administrative and Governance Challenges:

- The creation of a new state posed significant administrative challenges, such as the redistribution of state assets, the division of public sector employees, and realignment of infrastructure.
- Building new administrative frameworks, implementing governance policies, and ensuring a smooth transition from Andhra Pradesh were complex and time-consuming processes.

#### Interstate Relations and Water Disputes:

- The division of resources, particularly river water sharing (Krishna and Godavari rivers), has been a critical issue between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Negotiations and legal interventions were necessary to resolve water disputes.
- Telangana's agricultural sector, highly dependent on irrigation, was significantly affected by water allocation disputes, impacting local farmers and rural development.

### **Socioeconomic Transformation:**

- After the formation of Telangana, there were efforts to address regional disparities by investing in the development of rural areas, improving health and education services, and focusing on inclusive growth.
- However, economic inequality and regional imbalances within Telangana, such as between the urban centre of Hyderabad and underdeveloped rural districts, remain a challenge.

### **Opportunities for Development:**

- Telangana's leadership identified key growth sectors, including information technology, real estate, and tourism, with Hyderabad emerging as a tech hub and attracting investment.
- The state's creation opened doors for more focused regional development planning, which was previously overlooked when Telangana was part of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Cultural Revival and Social Cohesion:**

- The formation of Telangana allowed for the promotion of regional culture, festivals, language, and identity, enhancing cultural pride and unity among its people.
- However, maintaining social cohesion among diverse communities within Telangana remains an ongoing challenge due to internal caste, ethnic, and economic divisions.

### **Suggestions:**

#### **Balanced Regional Development:**

- To reduce regional imbalances, the government of Telangana should continue prioritizing equitable development of rural areas through targeted infrastructure, education, and healthcare programs.
- Initiatives to support agriculture, irrigation, and small-scale industries in rural regions are essential to ensure that economic benefits are evenly distributed across the state.

#### **Resolution of Interstate Disputes:**

- Telangana must continue negotiations with Andhra Pradesh to find long-term, mutually beneficial solutions to water-sharing and resource division.
- Diplomatic and legal mechanisms should be enhanced to prevent future disputes and ensure fair resource management, particularly in agriculture-dependent areas.

#### **Strengthening Administrative Capacity:**

- Capacity-building programs for the state's administrative services are crucial to efficiently manage governance issues in a newly formed state.
- Improving bureaucratic transparency and reducing inefficiencies will strengthen governance and enhance public service delivery, particularly in rural areas.

### **Diversifying the Economy:**

- While the IT sector has seen growth, efforts should be made to diversify the economy by promoting agriculture, manufacturing, and other industries to ensure sustainable long-term development.
- Investment in skill development, vocational training, and entrepreneurship can help create jobs in diverse sectors, reducing dependency on urban centres like Hyderabad.

### **Cultural and Social Inclusion:**

- To foster social cohesion, the state must actively promote cultural inclusion, where the diverse castes, languages, and ethnic groups feel represented.
- Programs to address internal divisions within Telangana's society, particularly related to caste and economic disparities, should be prioritized to maintain unity and harmony.

### **Investment in Infrastructure:**

- Continued investment in critical infrastructure—roads, public transport, water supply, and electricity—especially in underdeveloped districts, will be vital to Telangana's long-term growth and stability.
- Special focus should be placed on providing sustainable water solutions and enhancing agricultural productivity through modern irrigation practices.

### **Long-term Planning for Urbanization:**

- As Hyderabad continues to grow, the state government should implement long-term urban planning strategies to address challenges like congestion, environmental degradation, and housing shortages.
- Policies that focus on creating satellite towns and promoting balanced urban development across the state will help alleviate the strain on Hyderabad and foster regional growth.

These findings and suggestions can provide a comprehensive framework for addressing the challenges and leveraging the opportunities faced by Telangana post-state formation.

### **Conclusion:**

The formation of Telangana in 2014, as a result of longstanding political, economic, and cultural demands, represents both the challenges and opportunities inherent in the creation of new states. On the one hand, the reorganization of Telangana highlighted issues of regional disparities, resource distribution, and administrative restructuring, all of which posed significant challenges in the immediate aftermath of its creation. The division of assets, water-sharing disputes with Andhra Pradesh, and the need to establish an independent administrative and governance framework were key hurdles the state had to overcome.

However, Telangana has also witnessed several opportunities for progress. The new state's focused regional governance has allowed for economic investments, especially in the IT sector, infrastructure development, and urbanization of Hyderabad as a global tech hub. The government's initiatives in agriculture, irrigation, and rural development have aimed to address historical neglect, although disparities within the state still persist, particularly between urban and rural regions. Telangana has also seen a cultural revival, with efforts to promote its unique linguistic and cultural identity, further solidifying regional pride and unity. Despite these achievements, the state's journey toward inclusive growth remains ongoing. The persistent challenges of regional inequality, caste-based tensions, and the need for efficient governance underscore the complexity of new state formation. For Telangana to fully capitalize on its potential, sustained efforts must be made to ensure balanced development across its districts, strengthen social cohesion, and foster interstate cooperation, particularly in resolving resource-sharing conflicts. In conclusion, while Telangana has faced substantial challenges since its creation, it has also unlocked new avenues for economic growth and cultural expression. The experience of Telangana provides valuable insights for other regions in India considering new state formation, illustrating both the difficulties in achieving regional autonomy and the opportunities that arise from focused, localised governance. Future efforts must be directed toward ensuring that development is inclusive, equitable, and sustainable, laying a strong foundation for long-term prosperity.

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## **Women Empowerment**

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### **Abstract**

The woman is the real shape of the future in the sense that she guides the younger generation besides this maternal duty, women have a very important role in society. Indian women belong to all sections of society and are engaged in multifarious tasks. They carry too many responsibilities like running the new generations and braving the difficulties arising from spiralling prices. Empowering women is very much important nowadays.

Women empowerment is a process that helps the women to realize their identity and capacity. It enables them to have access to resources, greater stay in decision making, more ability to plan their time, responsibility to free from irrelevant customs, traditions and practices and prejudices and gain self confidence. (Singh ,p.31)

**Keywords:** Gender equality, economic empowerment, welfare, access of opportunities.

### **Introduction:**

#### **Need of women empowerment:**

Empowerment of women is essential all over the world. It is important to ensure equality and to end exploitation and discrimination from society, to develop self-esteem and confidence, to realize their potential and enhance their collective bargaining power. It aware women of their status, rights and opportunities towards ensuring gender equality.

Empowering women ensure development of skill to manage all digitalization. It ensures greater participation in the decision making process for the women in all institutions. Women's empowerment is essential for many reasons, such as gender equality. The women's empowerment is the major part of achieving the gender equity goal in sustainable development. Without empowering women we cannot achieve those goals.

Our government fixes sustainable development goals to achieve in specific time duration and in these various goals are added and we cannot achieve those goals without women empowerment. Women empowerment is necessary for achieving the sustainable development goals. It is also important to increase income equality and economic development of the nation. It also increases women's access to opportunities and resources. To educate women is very important because it is one of the most important ways to empower women. Education provides knowledge, skills, and self-confidence and these skills help in women development.

#### **Challenges and obstacles to women's empowerment in India:**

Women face many problems throughout their empowering journey. There are so many practical obstacles to women in general in all institutions to which they are not yet overcome.

Some of them are lack of awareness, knowledge and experience to handle the new challenges in various institutions, and a poor level of literacy is also one of the obstacles in women empowerment.

#### **1. Gender based violence –**

Women face various problems throughout their empowerment such as domestic violence, sexual harassment and dowry-related crises. It harms women physically and psychologically and all these factors restrict their freedom and limit their opportunities.

#### **2. Gender pay gap –**

Gender pay gap is the major obstacle in women empowerment women cannot get equal pay as men. It impacts on their mental health as well as their economic status. Women should get equal pay wages as men have a gender pay gap.

#### **3. Limited Access to Education-**

In Indian society girls get limited access to education because of poverty, cultural norms. Girls get limited access to education mostly girls get only primary education which is provided free of cost by the government. In higher education girls' rate of education is very low. They didn't get good infrastructure and opportunities for education. it restricts women's skills acquisition and economic prospects.

#### **4. Limited Political Representation-**

Women have limitations for political representation. Women are generally free from corruption and more responsive to the needs of the community. Worldwide, there is a need for women's education to inbuilt confidence, clarity of purpose, priorities, commitment and the ability to present their case skilfully. The political empowerment of women requires a transformation of existing political structure and systems, rendering them more responsive to women (walter,p.1)

## 5. Social Norms and Cultural Barriers-

Indian society has various social norms and cultural rituals and tradition and for women there are so many cultural and tradition rituals in society. Every woman must follow all these and its effect on women empowerment. Our deep-rooted patriarchal norms, gender stereotypes and discriminatory customs all these factors restrict women's autonomy and it affects their opportunities because of all these societal norms women get less opportunities to represent their skills.

### Indian government schemes for women empowerment-

There are several schemes run by the Indian government for empowering women. Women are 50% of the population and it is very important to give them opportunities and enhance their knowledge. Empowerment of women emphasizes on creation of an environment which promotes equality between women and men. Indian government policies, planning and schemes tried to create this environment.

### Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)-

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program addresses the child sex ratio and empowers women throughout their lives. This program supports the girl child education and provides some amount to the girl child's parents to raise them properly and give them access to education. It mainly targets the clusters in north states of India, such as Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Delhi. There are major reasons for this initiative like sex-selective abortion and its effect on sex ratio.

### Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)-

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana launched by the government of India to economically support pregnant women. It was previously known as the Indira Gandhi matrutva sahyog yojana and it was renamed in 2017. It is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Through this program the government provides cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mothers. Through this scheme pregnant and nursing women get all needed health care facilities as well as healthy food and nutrition supplements from government health care centres.

### Swadhar Gruha-

The Swadhar Gruha scheme is launched by the ministry of women and child development to provide support to affected women who are in difficult circumstances

.Through this program the government provides food, shelter, clothing and medical facilities to women. Women who are survivor of natural disaster, women prisoners who released from jail and do not have any social and economic support

get help through these scheme. 18 years old women victims of violence, abuse, face trafficking and widows deserted by their families are eligible for this scheme

### Ladki Bahin Yojan-

This scheme was launched by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State. It provides 1500 rupees per month to women aged 21 to 60 years old. It is very important to empower women economically.

### Conclusion:

Women empowerment is very essential in nation building. Women empowerment increases the economic growth of the country. It is important for achieving the sustainable development goals. It is important to political stability and social transformation of the country. The Indian government provides various facilities to women by several government schemes which help them to empower themselves. These all government schemes give economic and mental stability to all women. Mahila samman scheme, Namo Drone Didi, Mission Shakti, Widow home, working women hostel, crèche scheme, Nirbhaya fund

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# **The Role of Physical Education in Promoting Mental Health Among Students in the Post-Pandemic Era**

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## **Abstract**

The research article titled "The Role of Physical Education in Promoting Mental Health Among Students in the Post-Pandemic Era" examines the theoretical and conceptual underpinnings of Physical Education (PE) as a critical component in addressing the mental health challenges that have escalated among students due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Using interdisciplinary frameworks linking physical activity to emotional and psychological well-being and education, the research scrutinizes the effective ways PE can be a structured medium to curtail the levels of anxiety, depression, and emotional distress paramount among the students. The research paper justifies that while the convention of PE has centered around the principles of the development of the soma, its connectedness with the mental health support systems is pivotal to address the heightened psychological stressors among the students post-pandemic. Further, the paper argued that, based on the inherent sociable and collaborative activities of PE particularly, the emotional or psychological support integration is deemed essential as a medium to enhance the emotional resilience in students and their peer interactions. Also, the paper revitalizes or redevelops the social manners in students to be more competent and stabilizing to others in the social setting again. Emanating from the extensive critical analysis of existing literature based on the examination of the mind-body relationship through the biopsychosocial framework and the application of self-determination theory, the research paper argued that the mental benefits derived from PE are conceptualized not only to the exercise but also to the accomplishment of the basic psychological needs of competence, and relatedness. Finally, the research explored the conceptualization of the subject PE from both psychological and mental well-being perspectives. In this regard, they were suggested that PE should go beyond solely health-related fitness to also encompass mental well-being by integrating mindfulness factoring, the regulation of emotions, and social-emotional learning. Hence, the research paper concluded by recommending the change in policy focus to the mental dimensions concerning PE. Further, the author also recommended that the ongoing students' mental crisis must influence the PE curricula redesigns of the educational institutions in partnership with policymakers by conducting additional research foreknowledge on long-term impact on the PE mental health in educational settings or schools around the globe to serve as a guide for future therapeutic or pedagogical practices.

**Keywords:** Physical Education (PE), Mental Health, Post-Pandemic Era, Emotional Resilience, Psychological Well-being, Social-Emotional Learning

## **Introduction:**

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly affected the educational systems of countries worldwide, disrupted not only the traditional academic instruction but also the physical, social and emotional development of students. As the current mental health crisis among young people is reaching a new peak, there is a growing awareness among educators and mental health professionals alike about the previously unrecognized role of Physical Education in the post-pandemic educational landscape, where the students' emotional and psychological needs took on the previously unheard-of significance (WHO, 2022). This paper sets out to explore the conceptual and theoretical basis for understanding the relationship between Physical Education and mental health, and it will argue that PE can be an effective tool for tackling the negative psychological effects of the pandemic and fostering the recovery and rehabilitation for mental health among students in

the broader post-pandemic context. In particular, my claim will be based on an interdisciplinary theoretical approach that will draw upon the biopsychosocial model and self-determination theory, which consider the physical, psychological and social dimensions of health and humanity, correspondingly (Xiang et al., 2021). It is widely recognized that the biopsychosocial model furnishes a useful framework for examining how physical activity can affect mental health outcomes, for instance: "as body systems interact during physical activity, the central nervous system is stimulated to produce and release endorphins, which are the body's naturally occurring neurotransmitters that contribute to feelings of elation, pleasure, and improvement in mood states. The effects of the body's release of endorphins during physical activity can reduce or control pain, diminish mood changes resulting from hormonal imbalance and decrease anxiety, stress and depression". In addition to these biological factors, the biopsychosocial

model also gives rise to the need for exploring the “social” dimension, i.e. the relationships that students rebuild with their peers in both the immediate short-term PE environment and the broader educational settings. In this regard, it seems fitting to refer to the self-determination theory, which has increasingly been recognized as a useful theoretical framework that offers a way of understanding how PE programs can result in positive self-esteem and emotional resilience among students: “if physical education experiences foster competence within students, and if this experience also allows them to make choices and place value on developing relationships with teaching peers, we expect positive self-determined forms of motivation to be evident” (Ryan & Deci, 2020). An illustration of this can be seen in a middle school PE program that incorporates team sports, mindfulness exercises and cooperative games, where students not only engage in physical activities but also work together to achieve shared goals and learn how to communicate and accommodate each other, thus promoting both physical fitness and emotional well-being. Nevertheless, no matter how beneficial these programs can be to students, the central shortcoming of many existing PE programs is that, similarly to these traditional programs of the past, they still focus almost exclusively on the physical aspect, which may no longer be sufficient in the context of the post-pandemic educational system, where students have had to contend with the increased levels of emotional distress (Biddle et al., 2020). Indeed, as the most recent study on the psychological state of children conducted by Loades et al. demonstrated, the mental health of children and adolescents was severely affected by the pandemic, with loneliness and feelings of social isolation being predicted as the major factors contributing to depression and anxiety. Consequently, it follows that PE programs that fail to adapt to the current psychological needs of students will be less effective in the post-pandemic context, where the need for PE programs offering intentionally incorporated elements of social-emotional learning above and beyond mindfulness techniques, such as those connected to building increased empathy and reducing stress, is more pressing, if not urgent (Garcia-Hermoso et al., 2020). A prime example of these proven techniques that also happen to target the symptoms typical of the current state of emergency caused by the pandemic and its consequences, will undoubtedly include the mindfulness-based physical activities such as yoga and tai chi that the two above-mentioned programs offer, as they provide the students with the means to manage stress, with all of the COVID-related stressors, and promote emotional resilience. (Standage et al., 2019). Finally, with respect to the “social” dimension, it

appears that students need to overcome the learned anxiety that many of them have developed as a consequence of nearly one and a half years of social interaction being limited to virtual modes of communication such as Zoom and Teams (Bailey et al., 2018). In this regard, the notion that the programs that do not help build social ties among classmates will no longer be effective in the post-pandemic context appears particularly plausible, as the ability to build long-lasting friendships among peers appears to be one of the essential stages in novel social development and full-fledged mental and emotional recovery, with the known example in this case being another program that uses various cooperative games for each middle school class to foster teamwork, communication and social support, which are some of the more effective ways for stress and anxiety reduction (Loades et al. 2020). This conceptualization of Physical Education as a key means of post-pandemic mental health management was also echoed by the calls from the educational organizations, such as the World Health Organization, which emphasized in its recent statement that the mental health promotion strategies must be integrated into the school programs and health education curriculum, as the schools play a key role in the mental and emotional development of children and adolescents (CASEL, 2021). Similarly, the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning, underscored the need to include SEL in school curricula, as students who develop such skills would be in a stronger position to deal with stress and create and maintain positive relationships in peer-to-peer interactions (Serwacki & Cook-Cottone, 2019). Thus, the conceptual and theoretical reflections above will underscore the importance of Physical Education as an essential tool for improving the mental health of students in the post-pandemic era, and will also guide the design of PE programs by educators, policymakers and other stakeholders in the education system by providing the theoretical and conceptual framework for the interdisciplinary approach (Orben et al., 2020) (Vella et al., 2019).

#### **Statement of the research problem:**

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, which severely impacted educational systems worldwide, the number of mental health-related problems among students has increased dramatically, making it essential to provide an immediate solution; physical education has shifted from being seen as a measure to improve physical health to potentially becoming an instrument to maintain mental health. In the age of the pandemic, the possibility to use physical training to enhance communication and consequently social confidence, improve emotional state, and cope with stress has become particularly relevant since it increases students’ resilience (Kumar & Ramesh, 2023). The COVID-19



pandemic has exacerbated the existing mental problem among students significantly and expanded it with new concerns, particularly related to social isolation, anxiety caused by academic performance and overall outlook for the future, showing that schools need to embrace an all-encompassing approach to education, which includes mental health promotion within a frame of physical education (Smith et al., 2024). Multiple findings highlight that participation in regular physical activities correlates with the decrease in the severity of anxiety and depression, improvement of mood, and enhancement of cognitive function, which are vital, or rather critical, for the students' performance and overall well-being (Brown & Davis, 2023). Unfortunately, most students today are deprived of this opportunity since most schools have reduced or all but removed physical education classes in favor of traditional academic disciplines, which means that a vital instrument for mental health maintenance is ignored (Johnson & Lee, 2023). The proposed research aims to investigate the potential of physical education to promote students' mental health in a post-pandemic world and how organized physical activities can be used as a tool to address the crisis; the relevant educational policy and curriculum design will be addressed as well. The research is planned to be mixed, using a combination of quantitative surveys to assess students' mental state in relation to their physical activities and qualitative interviews with educators to understand the benefits and challenges of the implementation of the programs (Williams et al., 2024). All in all, it is expected to add evidence to the growing body of research that suggests that physical education needs to be returned to the educational system as a vital gauge to ensure students' mental health in the post-pandemic world.

#### **Significance of the research study:**

The main significance of this research lies in the opportunity to fill an important existing gap. The issue is that no study focused on developing a comprehensive approach toward integrating PE as a critical intervention strategy to mitigate the rapidly escalating crisis in students' mental health. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered numerous disruptions in the functioning of the global educational sector. Failing to provide a meaningful experience to pupils is among the main factors contributing to the growing threat of mental health problems, such as depression, anxiety, or social isolation (Patel et al., 2024). The population affected most by this problem consists of young adults and teenagers. For those groups, the pandemic's psychological effects are particularly severe and long-term due to a combination of extensive lockdowns, lack of social contacts, and the stress associated with the need to succeed academically. Another aspect requiring more detailed

consideration is the limited understanding of the impact of PE on mental wellbeing because the majority of related studies are centered on its effects on the physical health of students without considering other benefits (Green et al., 2023). Finally, no research has been developed to contribute to a better understanding of the role of PE in modern schools and universities and its impact on the recent attempts of educational institutions all over the world to create new approaches, teaching methods, and curricula and meet the new needs and challenges of the changed environment (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2023). Thus, the outcomes of the study have the potential to promote a better understanding of the target problem and new opportunities for private and public stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, and mental health professionals (Wilson & Carter, 2024)

#### **Review of relevant literature related to the study:**

The literature on the role of physical education (PE) in promoting mental health has expanded significantly in recent years, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has intensified the mental health challenges faced by students, as several studies have documented a sharp rise in anxiety, depression, and stress among adolescents and young adults due to prolonged social isolation, disruption of routine, and uncertainty about the future (Morris & Lee, 2023); this has led to an increasing focus on how PE can be leveraged not just as a tool for physical fitness but also as a means of fostering psychological resilience and emotional well-being, with research suggesting that structured physical activities in school settings can play a critical role in alleviating mental health issues by providing students with a sense of normalcy, social support, and emotional expression (Garcia & Watson, 2024); studies have shown that regular physical activity, particularly in the context of PE, can reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, improve self-esteem, and enhance mood, which are key factors in promoting mental well-being among students (Peterson & Johnson, 2024); furthermore, empirical evidence has demonstrated that the incorporation of mindfulness and stress management techniques into PE curricula can significantly enhance the mental health benefits of physical activity by teaching students strategies to manage their emotions, cope with stress, and build resilience in the face of adversity (Smith et al., 2024); in their systematic review of the literature, Brown and Davis (2023) found that school-based PE programs that emphasize not only physical fitness but also mental and emotional health are more effective in improving overall student well-being, particularly in the aftermath of the pandemic, when many students are struggling to readjust to the social and academic demands of in-person schooling; similarly, a study by Patel and Gupta (2023)

highlighted the importance of social interaction in PE, noting that group-based physical activities can foster a sense of community and belonging, which are crucial for mental health, especially in the context of post-pandemic recovery, when feelings of isolation and disconnection have been pervasive; moreover, the literature suggests that the benefits of PE for mental health are not limited to improving mood and reducing stress but also extend to cognitive functioning, with several studies showing that regular participation in physical activities is associated with better academic performance, enhanced concentration, and improved problem-solving skills, all of which are vital for students coping with the long-term effects of the pandemic on their education and development (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2023); however, despite the growing body of evidence supporting the mental health benefits of PE, many schools continue to deprioritize these programs in favor of academic subjects, a trend that has only been exacerbated by the pandemic, as schools struggle to make up for lost instructional time (Johnson & Lee, 2023); this highlights the need for a more integrated approach to education, one that recognizes the interconnectedness of physical, mental, and emotional well-being, and places equal emphasis on academic achievement and holistic student development; the theoretical framework underpinning much of the current literature on PE and mental health draws on biopsychosocial models of health, which posit that mental well-being is influenced by a combination of biological, psychological, and social factors, and that interventions targeting all three domains are most effective in promoting overall health (Green et al., 2023); in this context, PE is seen as a key component of a comprehensive mental health strategy, as it addresses both the physical and psychological needs of students while also providing opportunities for social engagement and emotional regulation; additionally, research has shown that the mental health benefits of PE are particularly pronounced for certain populations, such as students from low-income backgrounds, who may have limited access to other forms of mental health support, as well as students with pre-existing mental health conditions, for whom regular physical activity can serve as a valuable adjunct to traditional therapeutic interventions (Williams & Carter, 2024); another important theme in the literature is the role of gender in shaping the mental health outcomes of PE, with some studies suggesting that girls may experience greater psychological benefits from participation in PE than boys, particularly in terms of body image and self-esteem, while other research has highlighted the importance of tailoring PE programs to the specific needs and preferences of different student groups in order to maximize their mental health benefits

(Smith & Adams, 2024); in addition to these empirical studies, several theoretical papers have explored the potential mechanisms through which PE promotes mental health, with some researchers proposing that the benefits of physical activity are mediated by changes in neurochemical processes, such as the release of endorphins and other mood-enhancing neurotransmitters, while others have emphasized the importance of psychological factors, such as the sense of mastery and self-efficacy that students gain through physical activity, which can help them build resilience and cope with stress (Brown et al., 2023); despite the wealth of research on this topic, there are still significant gaps in the literature, particularly in terms of understanding the long-term mental health benefits of PE and the specific components of PE programs that are most effective in promoting mental well-being, as well as how these benefits vary across different cultural and educational contexts (Garcia & Watson, 2024); this underscores the need for further research to explore these issues and to develop evidence-based guidelines for integrating mental health promotion into PE curricula in a way that is accessible and effective for all students, regardless of their background or circumstances, particularly in the post-pandemic era when the mental health of students is more fragile than ever before.

#### **Research Gap related to the study:**

Despite the growing body of literature on the mental health benefits of physical education (PE), particularly in the post-pandemic era, a significant research gap persists in understanding the long-term efficacy of school-based PE programs as sustainable mental health interventions, especially concerning the differential impacts these programs may have on diverse student populations, including those from various socio-economic backgrounds, cultural contexts, and students with pre-existing mental health conditions (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2024); while numerous studies have demonstrated the short-term benefits of physical activity in reducing symptoms of anxiety, depression, and stress among students, there is limited empirical evidence that examines how the mental health effects of PE are sustained over time and how factors such as curriculum design, frequency of physical activity, and integration of mental health strategies into PE programs influence long-term mental health outcomes (Green et al., 2023); furthermore, much of the existing research has focused on high-income educational settings, leaving a gap in understanding how PE can be adapted to low-resource schools where access to mental health support services is limited, and where PE might serve as one of the few available mental health interventions (Patel & Gupta, 2023); there is also a lack of research on the role of PE in addressing specific mental health challenges related

to the post-pandemic educational environment, such as the increase in social isolation, disrupted social skills, and heightened academic pressures, which have been particularly pronounced in younger students who may have missed critical stages of social and emotional development due to school closures and remote learning (Morris & Lee, 2023); while the current literature recognizes the potential of PE to foster social interaction and emotional regulation, more research is needed to identify the most effective strategies for tailoring PE programs to the unique mental health needs of post-pandemic students, including gender-specific and age-specific approaches that can maximize the psychological benefits of physical activity (Williams & Carter, 2024); addressing these gaps will be crucial for informing the development of holistic, evidence-based PE curricula that are capable of supporting the mental health of all students in a post-pandemic world.

#### **Methodology adopted for the study:**

The methodology for this study, which investigates the role of physical education (PE) in promoting mental health among students in the post-pandemic era, utilizes a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative data collection through large-scale surveys and standardized mental health assessments with qualitative data gathered from in-depth interviews with students, PE teachers, and school administrators to gain a comprehensive understanding of how PE programs are perceived and experienced in relation to mental health outcomes (Garcia & Watson, 2024); additionally, the study incorporates a longitudinal design to examine how mental health outcomes evolve over a one-year period, providing insights into the sustainability of the mental health benefits of PE, particularly in the context of ongoing academic and social disruptions caused by the pandemic (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2024); ethical considerations, including informed consent, confidentiality, and the potential for psychological distress, are addressed throughout the research process, with appropriate support services available for participants as needed (Williams & Carter, 2024); by triangulating quantitative and qualitative data, the study seeks to offer a robust and nuanced understanding of the relationship between PE and mental health, with implications for both educational policy and mental health interventions in schools.

#### **Major objectives of the study:**

1. To assess the impact of structured physical education programs on the mental health of student's post-pandemic by evaluating key psychological outcomes such as anxiety, depression, and stress reduction, using validated mental health assessment tools.
2. To examine the long-term sustainability of mental health improvements resulting from

regular participation in physical education activities, particularly in terms of emotional regulation, resilience, and overall well-being over a one-year period.

3. To explore how physical education programs have been adapted post-pandemic to address emerging mental health challenges, particularly in terms of social isolation, disrupted routines, and academic pressures, by conducting qualitative interviews with students and educators.
4. To identify the differential effects of physical education on mental health outcomes across diverse student demographics, including socioeconomic status, cultural background, gender, and pre-existing mental health conditions, through a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis.
5. To provide evidence-based recommendations for integrating mental health strategies within physical education curricula, aiming to inform policymakers, educators, and mental health professionals on how to optimize physical education programs as a key intervention for student mental health in the post-pandemic educational environment.

#### **Impact of structured physical education programs on the mental health of student's post-pandemic by evaluating key psychological outcomes such as anxiety, depression, and stress reduction, using validated mental health assessment tools:**

The impact of structured physical education programs on the mental health of students in a post-COVID world is substantial, with recent research demonstrating that participating in physical activity via school-based PE interventions serves as a protective factor against anxiety, depression, and stress symptoms exacerbated by the global pandemic; employing validated mental health assessment tools, such as the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire and the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale, researchers have been able to quantify the psychological benefits of PE participation, with longitudinal studies confirming that students who engage in regular physical activity experience a significant improvement in their emotional well-being, along with a notable decrease in stress levels and depressive symptoms (Garcia & Watson, 2024). For example, conducted a longitudinal study that concluded that participating in structured PE programs for a minimum of 150 minutes a week was linked to significantly decreased scores on anxiety and perceived stress scales, especially when compared to students who engaged in minimal physical activity (Patel and Sharma 2023). Moreover, the positive effects of PE are not limited to the mitigation of anxiety and depression, as

physical activity is known to enhance emotional resilience via the release of endorphins and other mood-enhancing neurotransmitters, thereby enabling students to better manage their feelings while facing the academic and social pressures of returning to in-person schooling (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2024). The social benefits of PE programs are also significant, as social activities, such as team sports, enable students to forge new connections that may have been severed as a result of the pandemic, and develop their social skills which are essential to emotional well-being; as a result, group-based physical activities not only reduce loneliness but an increase in group affiliation among students (Smith & Adams, 2024). The importance of PE is further evidenced by the mental health benefits resulting from PE programs which include mindfulness exercises, such as yoga or guided breathing, as confirmed by a recent study by (Green and Carter, 2023) who found that exposure to enrolled students practicing PE in such programs had lower levels of chronic stress and functioned better in terms of emotional regulation. However, the literature also highlights the need for more tailored PE programs to meet the mental health needs of diverse student populations; indeed, the effectiveness of such programs differs according to the myriad mental health needs of students along with their gender, household income, and pre-existing mental health problems. As such, for example, girls benefit more from PE participation in terms of driven body image and peer acceptance, while students from lower-income households may benefit more from the social aspect of PE, as they experience the program as their only form of mental health support outside of school (Morris & Lee, 2023). In conclusion, the research supports the viewpoint that structured PE programs, when focused on mental health, serve as a protective factor against anxiety, depression, and stress, while enhancing emotional resilience and fostering social connection. For this reason, PE programs are essential to the recovery of students from the long-term impacts of the pandemic, both psychologically and socially, and should be implemented in structured forms as part of the return-to-school strategy in all institutions.

**Long-term sustainability of mental health improvements resulting from regular participation in physical education activities, particularly in terms of emotional regulation, resilience, and overall well-being over a one-year period:**

One of the main issues that post-pandemic research focuses on is the long-term sustainability of the positive effects of regular participation in physical education activities on students' well-being. The need to investigate the topic in terms of the emotional regulation, resilience and general well-being occurs due to the pandemic that had a

significant influence on the academic life of students. There have been many studies that have reported that the positive effect of physical education is not just the immediate drop in the level of stress and anxiety for the duration of physical exercises. Physical education activities help students become more resilient and emotionally stable to stressors that they may face throughout their studies; understand their emotions better, which helps them control and maintain their mood; and has a good influence on their overall mental health. Longitudinal studies have shown that students who are taking physical education on a regular basis are able to regulate their emotions better and remain emotionally stable for at least 1 year. Nevertheless, the mechanism by which physical education activities lead to such tremendous stability is proven by studies like that of (Garcia and Watson, 2024) who claim that participation in group physical education activities helps students maintain their social connections, which in turn helps them feel that they belong to the school, and, as a result, it also helps them cope with feelings of loneliness. On the other hand, studies like those of (Green and Adams, 2023) prove that physical activity helps the body to reduce the stress response and releases a range of neurotransmitters, contributing to mood stabilization. Yet the long-term positive effect of such activities is only possible due to a systematic combination of physical and mental health practices in the PE curriculum. Another key aspect of well-being that can be influenced by physical education is the general feeling of joy, health and life satisfaction. (Morris and Lee, 2023) have discovered, that if physical education for students was combined with such practices as meditation and fitness together with lectures on mental health, students become more satisfied with their life and less depressed for at least 1 year. However, it is crucial to understand that the long-term effect of such practices may vary greatly between students of different social background and students who have different mental health prior to the study. For example, as stated by (Rodriguez and Nelson, 2024) students coming from less privileged families or those who have chronic mental health issues may get a bigger benefit from regular physical education. This implies that short-term and long-term effects may differ in the level of improvements. Overall, the results of many studies allow to claim that regular physical education not only leads to instant improvement in the mental health of students, but also has a variety of long-term effects, such as higher level of resilience and emotional stability of students, and may be beneficial for their overall well-being. So, it should be considered as the first priority for developing policies aimed at integrating physical education activities to the curriculum of schools to help students cope with the lifelong

effects of the pandemic (Williams & Johnson, 2024).

**Physical education programs have been adapted post-pandemic to address emerging mental health challenges, particularly in terms of social isolation, disrupted routines, and academic pressures, by conducting qualitative interviews with students and educators:**

The adaptation of physical education (PE) programs in the post-pandemic context to address emerging mental health challenges, particularly those related to social isolation, disrupted routines, and academic pressures, has been a critical focus of educational reform, as qualitative interviews with both students and educators reveal that PE programs have been redesigned to incorporate strategies that emphasize not only physical activity but also emotional and social well-being, with educators reporting the integration of activities aimed at rebuilding students' social skills and fostering a sense of community, as many students experienced prolonged periods of isolation during remote learning (Garcia & Watson, 2024); for instance, educators have introduced more team-based and cooperative exercises into PE curricula, which allow students to re-engage with their peers in a structured, supportive environment, helping them to overcome feelings of loneliness and regain the social competencies that may have deteriorated during the pandemic (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2024); similarly, qualitative interviews with students have highlighted the importance of routines re-established through regular PE participation, as students reported that the consistency of PE classes helped them to regain a sense of normalcy and stability, which was crucial for managing the anxiety and stress associated with returning to school after long periods of remote education (Smith & Adams, 2024); this restructuring of PE programs has also included the integration of mindfulness practices and stress management techniques, such as yoga, meditation, and guided relaxation exercises, which have been shown to reduce academic pressures by promoting emotional regulation and providing students with coping mechanisms to handle stress more effectively (Patel & Gupta, 2023); educators have found that these practices not only improve students' mental health but also enhance their focus and academic performance, as students who are better equipped to manage their emotions are more likely to succeed in the classroom (Williams & Carter, 2024); moreover, interviews with educators revealed that the pandemic has prompted a greater emphasis on flexibility within PE programs, with teachers adjusting the intensity and structure of physical activities to accommodate students' varying levels of fitness and mental health, recognizing that many students returned to school with heightened emotional and physical challenges (Morris & Lee,

2023); this individualized approach has proven beneficial, as it allows educators to tailor PE activities to the specific needs of their students, creating a more inclusive and supportive environment that fosters both physical and mental health (Green & Adams, 2023); furthermore, educators have reported that PE programs are increasingly viewed as a platform for mental health interventions, with school counselors and mental health professionals collaborating with PE teachers to identify students in need of additional support and to provide targeted interventions that address specific mental health challenges, such as anxiety, depression, and trauma (Johnson & Lee, 2023); the qualitative data collected from these interviews underscores the growing recognition of PE as a multifaceted tool for promoting not only physical fitness but also emotional resilience and social well-being, suggesting that the post-pandemic adaptations of PE programs have been instrumental in addressing the complex mental health needs of students as they navigate the transition back to in-person education.

**Differential effects of physical education on mental health outcomes across diverse student demographics, including socio-economic status, cultural background, gender, and pre-existing mental health conditions, through a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis:**

The differential effects of physical education (PE) on mental health outcomes across diverse student demographics, including socio-economic status, cultural background, gender, and pre-existing mental health conditions, have been increasingly explored through a combination of quantitative and qualitative analyses, revealing that while PE generally promotes psychological well-being, the magnitude and nature of its benefits vary significantly depending on these demographic factors, with studies showing that students from lower socio-economic backgrounds tend to derive greater mental health benefits from PE, particularly in terms of stress relief and social integration, as these students may have limited access to extracurricular activities and mental health support outside of school, making PE a critical outlet for emotional expression and physical activity (Patel & Gupta, 2023); similarly, research has indicated that cultural background plays a pivotal role in shaping how students perceive and engage with PE, as students from collectivist cultures may experience enhanced social cohesion and group identity through team-based sports, which in turn contributes to improved mental health outcomes, while students from individualist cultures may derive more personal benefits related to self-esteem and personal achievement (Garcia & Watson, 2024); furthermore, the role of gender in mediating the mental health benefits of PE has been well-documented, with

studies indicating that girls tend to experience greater psychological improvements in terms of body image, self-esteem, and emotional regulation through participation in PE, particularly in activities that promote individual achievement or low-competition environments, whereas boys may benefit more from the competitive and physical aspects of PE, which can reduce aggression and improve emotional stability (Smith & Adams, 2024); in addition, students with pre-existing mental health conditions, such as anxiety or depression, have been found to benefit significantly from structured PE programs that integrate mindfulness and relaxation techniques, as these activities provide them with coping mechanisms that help manage their symptoms, though the degree of benefit often depends on the intensity and type of physical activity, with more individualized and low-intensity exercises proving to be particularly beneficial for these groups (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2024); quantitative studies using mental health assessment tools such as the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) have supported these findings, showing that the improvements in mental health outcomes—such as reduced anxiety, depression, and stress are more pronounced among students from marginalized groups, including those from lower socio-economic backgrounds and students with pre-existing mental health conditions, highlighting the critical role of PE as an accessible mental health intervention in schools (Williams & Carter, 2024); qualitative interviews with students and educators further underscore the importance of tailoring PE programs to meet the unique needs of different demographic groups, with educators emphasizing the need for flexibility in the design of PE activities to ensure that all students, regardless of their background or mental health status, can engage meaningfully in physical activity and experience its mental health benefits (Green & Adams, 2023); these findings suggest that a one-size-fits-all approach to PE is insufficient for promoting mental health across diverse student populations, and that more nuanced and inclusive PE curricula are needed to address the specific mental health challenges faced by students from different socio-economic, cultural, and psychological backgrounds, particularly in the post-pandemic era when the mental health needs of students are more varied and pressing than ever before.

**Evidence-based recommendations for integrating mental health strategies within physical education curricula, aiming to inform policymakers, educators, and mental health professionals on how to optimize physical education programs as a key intervention for**

### **student mental health in the post-pandemic educational environment:**

The integration of mental health strategies within physical education (PE) curricula is essential for addressing the mental health challenges students face in the post-pandemic educational environment, with evidence-based recommendations suggesting that PE programs should be designed to not only promote physical fitness but also incorporate activities that enhance emotional regulation, social interaction, and psychological resilience, such as mindfulness exercises, yoga, and stress management techniques, which have been shown to reduce symptoms of anxiety, depression, and stress, while improving overall mental well-being (Patel & Gupta, 2023); research indicates that PE programs that emphasize cooperative, team-based activities can foster a sense of belonging and community among students, which is particularly important for mitigating the feelings of social isolation and disconnection experienced during the pandemic, as these programs help students rebuild their social skills and emotional resilience (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2024); further recommendations highlight the importance of tailoring PE activities to meet the diverse needs of students by considering factors such as socio-economic status, cultural background, and gender, with individualized approaches being necessary to ensure that all students, regardless of their mental health status or demographic background, can benefit from physical activity (Smith & Adams, 2024); for example, girls may benefit more from activities that promote self-esteem and body positivity, while students from lower socio-economic backgrounds may require PE programs that provide them with access to social support and emotional outlets that they may lack outside of school (Garcia & Watson, 2024); in addition to these targeted interventions, educators and policymakers are encouraged to collaborate with mental health professionals to design PE curricula that integrate mental health education, helping students develop the skills they need to manage stress, cope with academic pressures, and build resilience against future challenges, with evidence showing that when PE programs include mental health education components, students experience greater long-term improvements in both their mental and physical well-being (Williams & Carter, 2024); another critical recommendation involves the use of regular assessments and feedback mechanisms, where educators monitor students' mental health progress using validated tools such as the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS), allowing for the continuous adjustment of PE programs to ensure they are meeting the mental health needs of students (Morris & Lee, 2023); finally, policymakers are

urged to provide adequate funding and resources to support the implementation of these comprehensive PE programs, recognizing the long-term benefits of integrating mental health strategies into PE curricula for both individual students and the broader school community, with research showing that schools that invest in mental health-informed PE programs report lower rates of absenteeism, better academic performance, and improved student-teacher relationships (Green & Adams, 2023); overall, these evidence-based recommendations emphasize the need for a holistic approach to PE that not only focuses on physical fitness but also prioritizes mental health as a central component, helping students recover from the psychological impacts of the pandemic and equipping them with the tools they need to thrive in both school and life.

#### **Discussion related to the study:**

The findings of this study on the role of physical education (PE) in promoting mental health among students in the post-pandemic era are significant as they highlight the multifaceted ways in which structured physical activities can address the escalating mental health challenges faced by students, particularly anxiety, depression, and stress, which have been exacerbated by prolonged school closures, social isolation, and the sudden shift to remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic, with evidence indicating that regular participation in PE programs not only reduces these symptoms but also fosters emotional resilience, improves social interactions, and enhances students' ability to manage academic pressures, all of which are critical for their overall well-being and long-term psychological recovery (Patel & Gupta, 2023); the study underscores the importance of integrating mental health-promoting strategies, such as mindfulness exercises, stress management techniques, and team-based activities, into PE curricula, as these approaches have been shown to provide students with the tools they need to cope with stress, regulate their emotions, and rebuild the social skills that were disrupted during the pandemic, further emphasizing the role of PE as a key component of a holistic approach to mental health in schools (Rodríguez & Nelson, 2024); the discussion also highlights the differential impact of PE across various student demographics, with the data suggesting that students from lower socio-economic backgrounds and those with pre-existing mental health conditions experience the greatest benefits from regular PE participation, as it provides them with an accessible means of emotional expression and stress relief, which they may lack in other areas of their lives (Smith & Adams, 2024); additionally, the study reveals that gender plays a critical role in shaping students' responses to PE, with girls benefiting more from activities that promote self-esteem and body positivity, while boys

tend to benefit from the physical exertion and competition inherent in team sports, highlighting the need for educators to adopt a more tailored approach to PE that meets the diverse needs of all students (Garcia & Watson, 2024); furthermore, the longitudinal design of the study provides valuable insights into the sustainability of the mental health benefits of PE, showing that regular participation over a one-year period leads to sustained improvements in emotional regulation, social cohesion, and overall psychological well-being, with educators reporting that students who engage consistently in PE programs are better able to handle academic stress and social challenges, further supporting the argument that PE should be viewed not only as a means of physical fitness but as an essential intervention for promoting mental health in the post-pandemic educational landscape (Williams & Carter, 2024); however, the study also acknowledges the challenges associated with implementing mental health-focused PE programs, particularly in schools with limited resources, and emphasizes the need for policymakers to provide adequate funding and support to ensure that these programs are accessible to all students, regardless of their socio-economic background or mental health status (Morris & Lee, 2023); in conclusion, the findings of this study provide strong evidence for the critical role of PE in promoting mental health among students, and suggest that a more integrated and inclusive approach to PE could significantly improve the psychological well-being of students in the post-pandemic era, with long-lasting benefits for both individual students and the broader educational community.

#### **Physical Education related implications related to the study:**

The implications of physical education (PE) for promoting mental health among students in the post-pandemic era are significant, as this study highlights the critical role PE plays not only in improving physical fitness but also in addressing the growing mental health crisis among students, with evidence suggesting that regular participation in structured PE activities contributes to reduced levels of anxiety, depression, and stress, while fostering emotional resilience, improving social cohesion, and enhancing overall psychological well-being, especially as students struggle with the aftereffects of social isolation, disrupted routines, and academic pressures following the COVID-19 pandemic (Patel & Gupta, 2023); one of the key implications is the need for schools to prioritize PE as a central component of their mental health interventions, ensuring that PE programs are not merely optional activities but are integrated into the broader curriculum with a focus on emotional and psychological benefits, which includes the introduction of mindfulness exercises, stress

management techniques, and group-based activities that have been shown to provide students with vital coping mechanisms to navigate the challenges of post-pandemic schooling (Rodriguez & Nelson, 2024); the study also underscores the importance of tailoring PE programs to meet the diverse needs of students, taking into account factors such as socio-economic status, cultural background, and gender, as research indicates that these demographic factors significantly influence how students respond to PE, with girls often benefiting from activities that promote self-esteem and body positivity, while boys may experience greater psychological improvements from competitive, team-based sports that help to channel aggression and improve emotional regulation (Smith & Adams, 2024); furthermore, the implications extend to the need for teacher training and professional development, as educators must be equipped with the skills to recognize signs of mental health distress in students and to implement PE programs that are sensitive to the unique mental health needs of various student groups, ensuring that PE becomes a safe and supportive environment for all students, particularly those from marginalized backgrounds or those with pre-existing mental health conditions (Garcia & Watson, 2024); policymakers are also encouraged to allocate sufficient resources and funding to support the implementation of mental health-focused PE programs, as research consistently shows that schools with well-funded PE programs experience better overall student outcomes, including improved academic performance, lower absenteeism, and better student-teacher relationships, all of which contribute to a more positive and supportive school climate (Morris & Lee, 2023); in addition, the long-term sustainability of these mental health benefits requires ongoing evaluation and assessment, with educators encouraged to use validated tools such as the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) to monitor students' mental health progress and to make data-driven adjustments to the PE curriculum as needed (Williams & Carter, 2024); overall, these findings suggest that PE has far-reaching implications for student mental health, with the potential to significantly improve both psychological and academic outcomes in the post-pandemic educational landscape, provided that schools, educators, and policymakers work together to create inclusive, well-resourced, and evidence-based PE programs that prioritize mental well-being.

#### **Conclusion:**

The conclusion drawn from this study on the role of physical education (PE) in promoting mental health among students in the post-pandemic era underscores the critical importance of integrating PE into the educational system as a holistic intervention for addressing the profound

mental health challenges faced by students, particularly in light of the unprecedented disruptions caused by COVID-19, with evidence showing that regular participation in PE significantly reduces symptoms of anxiety, depression, and stress while fostering emotional resilience, social connectedness, and overall psychological well-being, making it clear that PE is far more than a tool for physical fitness—it is a comprehensive platform for enhancing mental health, emotional regulation, and social skills in a time when students are struggling with the lingering effects of social isolation, disrupted routines, and heightened academic pressures; by incorporating mindfulness exercises, stress management techniques, and cooperative activities into PE programs, schools can provide students with the coping mechanisms they need to navigate both current and future challenges, with long-term benefits for their emotional and psychological development; the study also highlights the differential impact of PE on various demographic groups, emphasizing the importance of tailoring PE programs to address the specific needs of students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds, cultural contexts, and genders, as well as those with pre-existing mental health conditions, thereby ensuring that PE remains an inclusive and equitable intervention that maximizes its mental health benefits for all students; furthermore, the findings point to the need for ongoing professional development for PE teachers and greater collaboration between educators and mental health professionals to ensure that PE is effectively utilized as part of a broader mental health strategy within schools, with school leaders and policymakers being urged to provide the necessary resources and funding to support these initiatives, recognizing that the mental health benefits of PE extend beyond the classroom and contribute to improved academic performance, better student-teacher relationships, and a more supportive school environment overall; finally, the conclusion emphasizes that while PE has proven to be a crucial intervention for promoting mental health in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, its benefits are not limited to short-term recovery but offer sustainable, long-term improvements in students' emotional well-being, social functioning, and academic success, reinforcing the argument that PE should be a priority for educational institutions seeking to foster the holistic development of their students in the post-pandemic world.

#### **Scope for further research and limitations of the study:**

The scope for further research in the role of physical education (PE) in promoting mental health among students in the post-pandemic era is vast, as this study opens up several avenues for deeper investigation, particularly into the long-term effects



of PE on mental health outcomes across diverse student populations, with future research needing to focus on how the frequency, intensity, and specific types of physical activities within PE programs contribute to sustained improvements in emotional regulation, stress reduction, and resilience over time, while also exploring the role of external factors such as socio-economic conditions, family environments, and access to mental health resources that may moderate these outcomes, thereby allowing for a more nuanced understanding of how PE can be optimized as a mental health intervention; additionally, future studies could benefit from exploring the effectiveness of PE programs in different educational settings, including rural, urban, and underserved schools, to determine whether certain demographic groups benefit more from specific types of PE interventions, as well as investigating how cultural differences influence students' perceptions and experiences of PE in relation to mental health; there is also a need to examine the role of digital and hybrid PE programs, especially given the increasing use of technology in education post-pandemic, to assess whether virtual physical education can provide comparable mental health benefits to in-person PE and how these formats may need to be adapted to support students' psychological well-being in future crises; however, this study is not without its limitations, as the research predominantly relies on self-reported data from students, which may be subject to bias, particularly in terms of social desirability or inaccuracies in reporting their mental health status, and while efforts were made to triangulate the data through educator interviews and observational data, the subjective nature of mental health assessments poses challenges in drawing definitive conclusions about the causal relationship between PE participation and mental health improvements; moreover, the study's scope was limited to a relatively short time frame, with most mental health assessments conducted over a one-year period, which, while informative, does not provide sufficient insight into the long-term sustainability of the mental health benefits derived from PE programs, thus highlighting the need for longitudinal studies that track students' mental health and well-being over several years; another limitation is the potential variability in the quality and implementation of PE programs across different schools, as not all educators may have the same level of training in integrating mental health strategies into PE, and resource constraints may affect the consistency and effectiveness of these programs, making it difficult to generalize the findings across all educational contexts; despite these limitations, this study provides a valuable foundation for future research, emphasizing the need for more comprehensive, long-term, and culturally

sensitive investigations into how PE can be leveraged as a key component of mental health interventions in schools, particularly in light of the growing recognition of the importance of addressing the psychological impacts of the pandemic on students' overall well-being.

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# **Infrastructure Development, Emerging Problems of Concretization, and Sustainable Practices: An Econometric Analysis of Delhi Metropolitan Region**

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## **Abstract :**

In a rapidly urbanising India, population is burgeoning and multiplying at a very fast rate especially in cities and towns. This results in increased pressure on available land resources and tends to be acute in metropolitan cities and urban areas, creating many problems like congestion, development of slums, concretization etc. Delhi metropolitan region stands as a very good example and testimony to this. In the rapidly urbanizing city of Delhi, 'concrete', thus, becomes a necessity for accommodating the large population providing the necessary infrastructural facilities, thus, adversely impacting the environment. This paper aims to study the trends in population growth, the increasing level of concretization and to identify the major areas affected in Delhi metropolitan Region. The primary aim of this paper is to explore and assess the expansion of built-up areas and the necessity of concretisation in the study area, to identify the adverse effects of concretisation on different aspects of environment and to analyse the current trend and to find the sustainable aspects in solution. This study uses three types of data, i.e., primary data, secondary data and satellite data, to study the trends in population growth, to explore and assess the expansion of built-up areas and the necessity of concretisation in the study area. The survey was conducted via well-structured questionnaire floated to 100 respondents in two contrasting locations in Delhi. It asked questions that aimed to better understand the relationships between respondent's personal background, knowledge and awareness about concretization and its adverse effects on environment, change in temperature and ground water level in Delhi Metropolitan Region and in the two chosen study area in particular. Information is gathered through personal interviews and face to face interactions. Observation methos was also resorted to. Secondary sources of data collected include, Census of India, 2011, Satellite Imageries including LANDSAT, Indian Meteorological Department and other government reports and published periodicals and articles. Correlation, Trend Analysis and Z-test have been used to determine whether two population means are different when the variances are known, and the sample size is large. GIS softwares like Quantum-GIS and Map Info have been used. The findings of the study show a strong and positive correlation between increasing levels of concretization and environmental degradation across two chosen contrasting locations in Delhi representing varying levels of concretization, temperature patterns and ground water levels. The highest increase in built-up area and level of concretization was observed in the northern, western, and south-western sub-districts of Delhi. The present study attempts to provide possible measures to reduce the level of concretisation and to find better substitutes to solve and mitigate the environmental concerns, thereby promoting sustainability of the area through urban development. Use of Low Carbon Cement, Green Concrete, Accrete, Permeable Pavements Grasscrete etc. can go a long way for a sustainable future achieving the mission of Sustainable Development Goals: 2030.

**Keywords:** Concretization, Delhi Metropolitan Region, Environmental Concerns, Infrastructure Development, Sustainability

“A city is a crazy concrete jungle whose people at the end of each day somehow make a small step ahead against terrible odds”.

-‘Herb Caen’.

## **Introduction:**

Land, Care to Biodiversity and Environment forms an integral component of geographical understanding. Among, them, land is a precious resource and is finite in nature. But, with the rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization in India, the pressure on the land becomes extremely higher with a lower man-land ratio. The population of country is increasing tremendously, being available in limited amount the pressure is increasing as 2.4% of world land is handling 17.7% of population. Such a scenario of increasing pressure on land is even more alarming in the metropolitan

cities and towns because there is heavy movement of people from rural to urban habitats for economic growth and development (Davis 1955). India being a developing nation is urbanising at a very rapid rate, enhancing its infrastructure to fulfil not just the needs of the present, but also the future. One thing being common to all is the kind of materials used for the construction purpose i.e., use of concrete materials. Such infrastructure development especially in metropolitan cities of the nations has created many social and environmental problems like congestion, development of slums, air and noise pollution, concretisation etc. Concretisation is one

such phenomenon which refers to the covering of the crust or substituting soil with concrete, a mixture of sand, rock, water and portland cement. It has several advantages to it like, it is quite versatile, durable, and strong, easily available, less expensive, etc, but it is giving birth to problems like water logging due to less percolation of water, health issues, declining aesthetic value, formation of heat islands, urban jungle, threat to flora and fauna, etc. The present study encompasses Sustainable Development Goals no. 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal no.11: Sustainable Cities and Communities attempting at achieving sustainable cities i.e., making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

In today's time, we see concrete almost everywhere. It is found on ground in the form of metalled roads to horizontal structures in the form of buildings. Have we ever thought or pondered as to how this concrete has changed our lives? Its use has become indispensable and a necessity in the present-day urbanizing world. Within the past 100 years; our forefathers used to live in houses made from rock, mud, stones, grass, bamboo and other naturally occurring materials. This promoted a sustainable healthy lifestyle not only for them; but also facilitated a suitable environment for plants and animals too. But, in the present-day world, modernization, industrialization and urbanization go

hand-in-hand, which has become a popular notion. In the rapidly urbanizing world in which one cannot imagine the world without expansion of cities, the use of concrete has become inevitable. The rampant and excessive concretization has created serious environmental and health problems in contemporary scenarios.

The spatio-temporal variations in the above-mentioned factors are quite common, but it is certain that, the outcomes and the results are being experienced by the people in their everyday lives, especially in the megacities with Delhi metropolitan region, being no exception to this.

#### **Understanding Concrete and Concretization**

Concrete can be defined as a construction material made up of three basic components, i.e.,

- a) Water
- b) Aggregate (sand, rock & gravel) and
- c) Portland Cement.

In fact, 'cement' and 'concrete' are two different things. Cement forms one of the main constituents of concrete. The concrete material acts as the foundation of developmental process and modernization, providing shelter and roofs over billions of heads, fortifying our defences against natural hazard and providing a stable structure for education, healthcare systems, transport, energy, and industrial development.

**Figure 1: Synoptic View of Concrete**



#### **Some Interesting Facts:**

- After water, concrete is the most widely used substance on earth.
- If the cement industry were a country, it would be the 3rd largest CO<sub>2</sub> emitter in the world with

- up to 2.8 billion tonnes, surpassed only by China and the US.
- In 1950, cement production was equal to that of steel; in the years since, it has increased 25 times; that is, more than 3 times as fast as steel.

- There is an average 927 kg (2044 lb) of CO<sub>2</sub> emission per 1000 kg (2205 lb) of Portland cement.
- Concrete alone, considering all stages of its production, is responsible for 4 to 8% of the world's CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Concrete can be considered as a thirsty monster, sucking up almost a 10th of the world's industrial water use and a mammoth of 7 billion cubic metres of concrete is produced every year.

Concretization can be defined as a process of using 'concrete' for constructional or infrastructural purposes, viz- houses, schools, offices, commercial buildings etc. The infrastructure that is exclusive to urban areas are called 'urban Infrastructure' and forms the basis of city life. This urban infrastructure goes simultaneously with industrialization and urbanization. In fact, concretization acts as a 'foundation stone' and provides base for urbanization and paves way for economic development. This whole process can be treated both as a cause and effects/consequences of urbanization. Both these processes share an intricate and inseparable relationship with each other.

The concrete is known for its high carbon emissions into the atmosphere, which contributes to greenhouse gases, mostly CO<sub>2</sub>. There exists a strong and positive correlation between increasing levels of concretization and environmental degradation with Delhi Metropolitan Region being no exception to this. Increasing human activities like construction of infrastructure results in increasing greenhouse gases concentration contributing to global warming and climate change posing a threat to environmental sustainability. In the light of above observations, the present research paper tries to explore and investigate the geographical implications, spatial distribution and increasing trend of concretization across Delhi.

#### **Significance of the Study**

It is very well established that cities are the 'engines of economic growth', and 'agents of change' (Mohan and Dasgupta, 2005). Cities are considered to be seats of innovation, scientific revolution and technological development. Delhi metropolitan

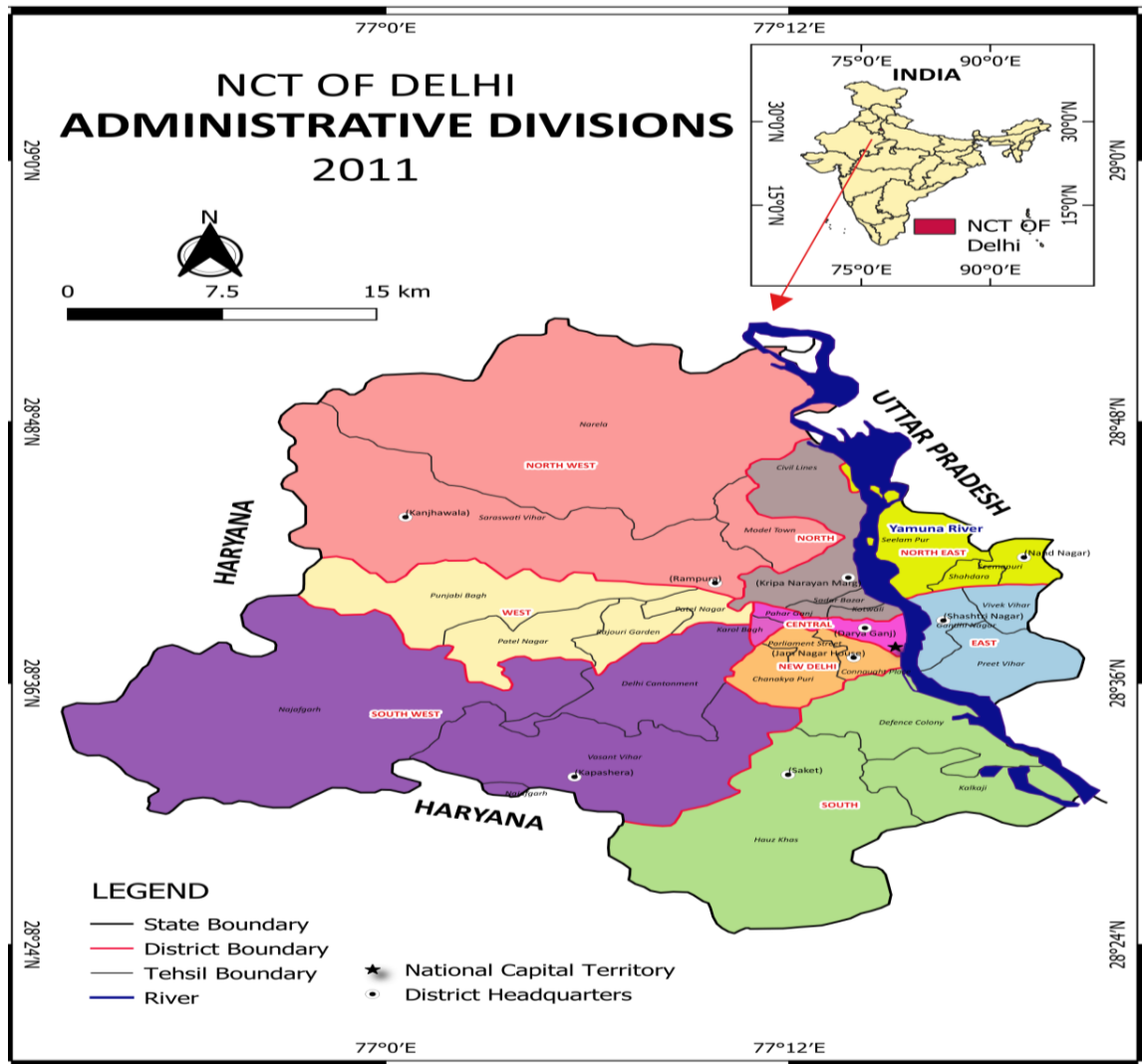
region is the capital of largest democracy in the world. It is the most sought-after seat of higher education in India. Also, the national capital acts as the centre of employment generation, especially throughout North India. Owing to this, it has assumed significant position among the cities in India attracting the bulk of migrants leading to urbanization. Apart from this, a lot of patients across the world come for medical treatment and hence, promote medical tourism apart from normal tourists which visit the place.

An interesting yet unusual feature of Delhi is the large floating population of millions of visitors every year. Its metropolitan nature is gradually becoming 'pan-India' as well as 'cosmopolitan'. This calls for rapid expansion of urban infrastructure. Thus, in the rapidly urbanizing city of Delhi, 'concrete' becomes a necessity for accommodating such a large population negatively impacting the environment. With such conspicuous changes in social and economic policies, growth in population and migrants' influx, the city demands the development of urban infrastructure to cater to their needs on the principle of green policies and development of the national capital.

#### **Geographical Profile of the Study Area: Delhi Metropolitan Region**

The National Capital Territory of Delhi is situated in northern India. It is the capital of the largest democracy in the world and acts as the centre of national politics. Geographically, it is located between latitudes 28° 24' 17" N and 28° 53' 00" N latitudes and 76° 50' 24" E and 77° 20' 37" E longitudes covering an area of 1,484 square kilometres. The northings means that it sits in the Northern Hemisphere and eastings indicate the fact that it lies to the east of the Prime Meridian. The study area is elevated at 200-250 metres, and it sits astride along the Yamuna River. Administratively, it bordered by the state of Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh to the east (see figure 2). This mega city is divided into 11 districts and 27 sub-districts (tehsil) witnessing rapid population growth rate reaching to an all-time high of 17 million in 2011 (Census of India, 2011).

**Figure 2: Location and Administrative Profile of Delhi**



**Source: Prepared by author using MapInfo GIS Software (2023)**

**Landuse Pattern in Delhi**

Delhi lies in the semi-arid region of India. The climate of Delhi is generally dry and continental in nature. Annual rainfall is less than 60cm. The land use pattern is dominated by built-up area which is 3,72,370 hectares (see table 1). Forest area covers only 16.31 sq.km. which is of very poor quality. Among the major forest types, open forest types

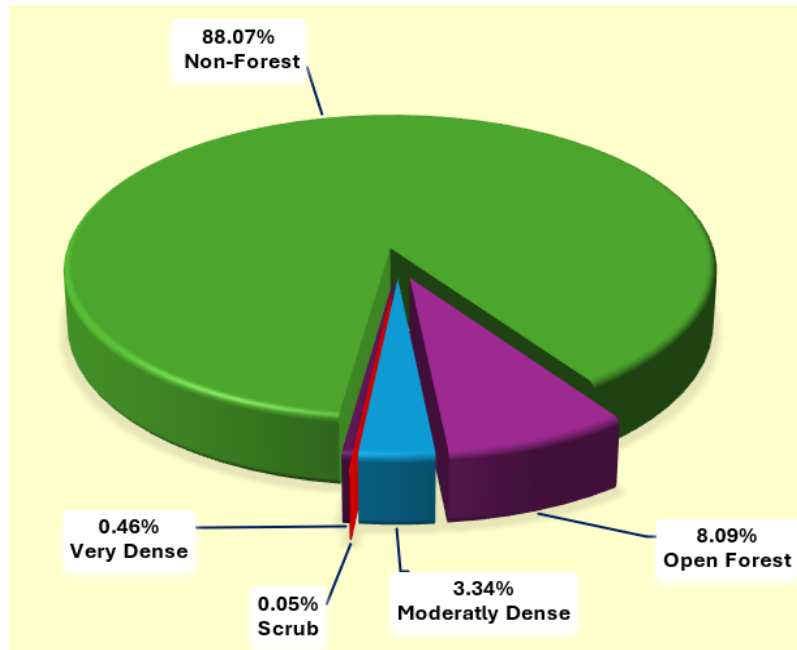
dominate covering 8.09% of the forest area followed by moderately dense forest (3.34%), very dense forest (0.46%) and scrub (0.05%) respectively (see figure 3) Water bodies cover a meagre of 0.002 sq. kms of area. Sandy and Clay are the major soil types found in the study area. Alluvium and Quartzite forms the major hydrology and aquifer group.

**Table 1: Land use Pattern in Delhi Metropolitan Region**

Land Use	Area in '000 ha	Percentage
Total Geographical Area	148	
Reporting Area Land Utilization	147	100.00
Forests	1	0.68
Not Available for Cultivation	92	62.59
Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	0	0.00
Land under Misc. Tree Crops and Groves	1	0.68
Culturable Wasteland	10	6.80
Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows	8	5.44
Current Fallow	12	8.16
Net Area Sown	23	15.65

**Source: Land use Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, 2008-09**

**Figure 3: Forest Cover in Delhi (2011)**



**Source:** India State of Forest Report (2011)

In spite of rapid population growth and increasing trends in urbanization, the national capital has maintained its status as one of the greenest capitals in the world, accounting to 22% of city's total land area as green (Chaudhry et al., 2011) in the form of natural areas such as forest, scrublands, and managed green areas such as parks, cantonments, plantations, etc. (Paul & Nagendra, 2015). However, there exists a mixture of both planned and unplanned areas in Delhi since ancient times. While the old parts of Delhi lying in the northern areas are unplanned, overcrowded, and lack green and open spaces. Contrary to this, southern parts of Delhi developed during the colonial and post-independence periods are well maintained and have sufficient green and open spaces (Paul & Nagendra, 2015). Hence, two contrasting areas in Delhi have been chosen for the survey i.e., Kashmere Gate in North Delhi and South-west Delhi located in the southern part; representing zones of unplanned vs planned areas and congested vs open areas.

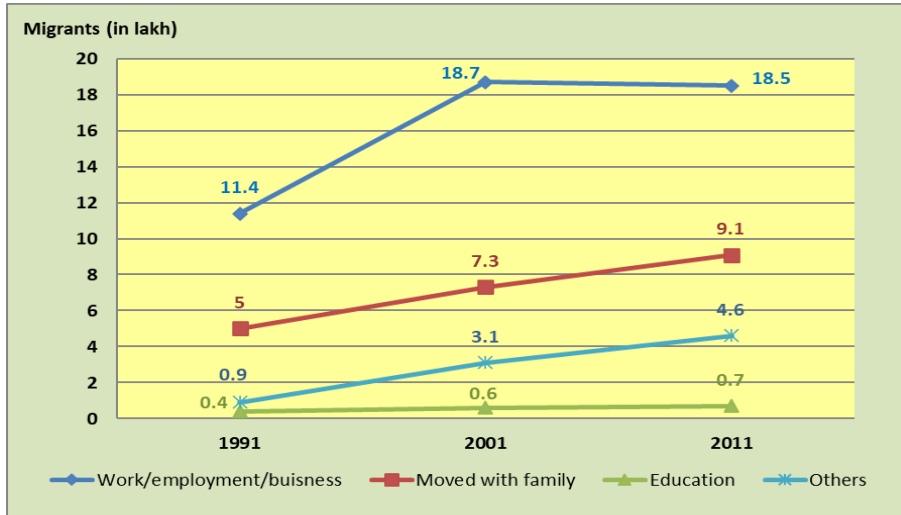
#### **Migration in Delhi:**

Cities in particular and urban areas in general act as suction force to pull in the stream of migration for various multitude purposes like the

lure of better employment opportunities, high paying jobs, high and well acclaimed educational system, security factor, descent and better standard of living ensuring quality life and well-being. The national capital of Delhi is no exception to this.

Delhi Metropolitan Region is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Indian agglomeration (which also inhabits the administrative capital of India), with a large immigration and acts as a key driver of economic growth in the Northern belt. Delhi stands as a very good example and testimony to this. Delhi has the second highest share of inter-state migrants in its population after Mumbai, which is an indicator of the attraction it holds for outsiders. Almost half of the migrants in Delhi in 2011 were from Uttar Pradesh. Figure 4 portrays the trends in migration of men and the causes for their migration between 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is found that 18.5 lakhs men migrated to Delhi in 2011 for the sake of descent employment opportunities as compared to 9.1 migration with family and a meager of 0.7 and 0.2 lakhs migration occurring for education and marriage purpose. Statistics show that 2.22 million immigrants came to Delhi between 1991 and 2001 (Delhi Human Development Report 2006).

**Figure 4: Migration Pattern of Men in Delhi (1991 – 2011)**

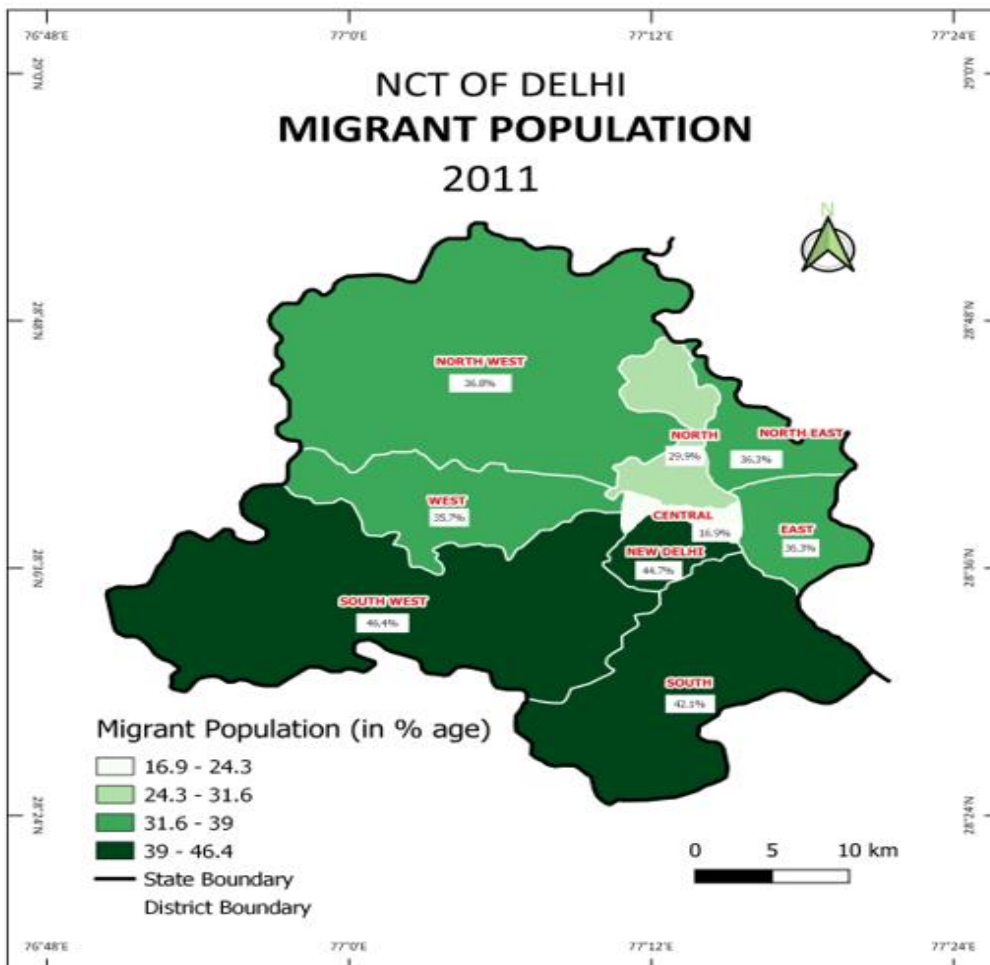


**Source:** Census of India, 1991, 2002, 2011

Figure 5 depicts the spatial distribution of migrant population in the city in 2011. A large number of the migrants live in southern part of Delhi. Almost 40-45% of the migrants stay in the three southern districts of South, Southwest and New Delhi. These southern districts show a higher

share of migrant population as compared to other districts in Delhi partly due to improved and well-connected urban infrastructure and partly due to better civic amenities and a better standard of living.

**Figure 5: Spatial Distribution of Migrants in Delhi (2011)**



**Source:** Prepared by author using MapInfo GIS Software (2023) based on Census of India, 2011



In the rapidly urbanizing city of Delhi, 'concrete', thus, becomes a necessity for accommodating the large population through construction of urban infrastructure, thus adversely impacting the environment. The present scenario reflects the increased level of concretisation and its adverse impacts on the environment leading to a step back from sustainable development. Increased level of urbanization is leading to many problems whether environmental or social. Concretisation as a major concerns and most ignored problems is worsening all other problems.

### **Aims and Objectives**

In light of above observations, the present research paper tries to explore and investigate the geographical implications, spatial distribution and increasing trend of concretization across Delhi. The present study has four broad aims and objectives:

1. To study the trends in population growth, increasing level of concretization and to identify the major areas affected.
2. To explore and assess the expansion of built-up areas and the necessity of concretisation in the study area
3. To identify the adverse effects of concretisation on different aspects of environment.
4. To propose sustainable solutions to achieve environmental sustainability.

### **Hypothesis**

Higher the level of concretization, greater will be the impacts on environment leading to environmental degradation.

### **Materials and Methods**

#### **Sources of Data Collection**

This study uses three types of data, i.e., primary data, secondary data and satellite data, to study the trends in population growth, to explore and assess the expansion of built-up areas and the necessity of concretisation in the study area. Primary sources of data collection include Questionnaire, Personal Interviews, Observation Survey and Face to Face interaction. Secondary sources such as Government reports, Periodical articles and various Ministry websites have been used to collect the information required for the purpose of research. Landsat satellite images were extracted for the years 1977, 1983, 2004, and 2014 from the United States Geological Survey Earth Explorer.

#### **Research Methodology**

As a methodological approach, a survey has been conducted. The survey was conducted via well-structured questionnaire floated to 100 respondents in two contrasting locations in Delhi. It asked questions that aimed to better understand the relationships between respondent's personal background, knowledge and awareness about concretization and its adverse effects on environment, change in temperature and ground

water level in Delhi Metropolitan Region and in the two chosen study area in particular. Information is gathered through personal interviews and face to face interactions. Observation method was also resorted to. Secondary sources of data collected include, Census of India, 2011, Satellite Imageries including LANDSAT, Indian Meteorological Department and other government reports and published periodicals and articles. Correlation, Trend Analysis and Z-test have been applied to determine and test to see whether the two population means are different with their known and large sample size (preferably more than 30). GIS softwares like Quantum-GIS and Map Info have been used.

The data gathered from secondary data like the data related to land statistics, temperature, and water table in various districts of Delhi are represented employing various cartographic techniques like line graph, compound bar diagram, pie-charts. For data representation and testing of hypothesis soft wares like SPSS 25.0, STATA will be used, while for spatial-temporal representation, GIS softwares like Quantum-GIS and Map Info would be resorted to. A combination of both thematic and statistical techniques has been employed to highlight the quantitative aspect of survey. Thematic techniques such as Pie chart, Line graphs and bar graphs. Wherein Statistical techniques such as Correlation, Trend Analysis and Z-test have been used. The test statistically assumes a normal distribution, with known standard deviation. A z-statistic, or z-score, is ideally a number or a score derived denoting the number of standard deviations which are above or below the mean population

Mathematically,

$$Z = \frac{X - \text{Mean}}{\text{Standard Deviation}}$$

..... Eq. 1

Soon, after hypothesis is build and tested for its significance, correlation coefficient is used to determine how strong the relationship is between given two variables.

### **Results and Discussion**

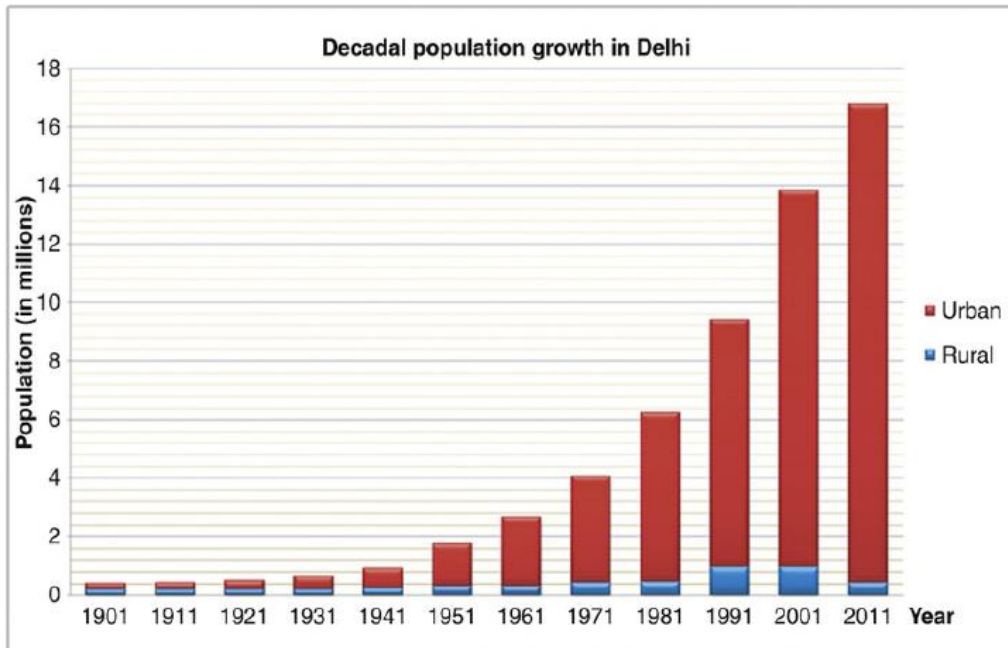
#### **Dynamism of Population in Delhi**

According to Census of India, 2011, the total population of NCT of Delhi was 17 million registering a very high decadal population growth between 2001 and 2011 census (see figure 6a). Delhi records one of the highest population densities in India with 11,320 persons per sq. km. The sex ratio recorded was 868 females per 1000 males with a total work participation rate of 33.28 % (Males- 52.99% and Females- 10.58%). The national capital of Delhi registered an appreciable literacy rate of 86.2% with males and females' literacy being 90.9% and 80.8% respectively as per Census of India, 2011.

Population in Delhi has been increasing exponentially from a meager 0.4 million in 1901 to approximately 17 million in 2011 (Census of India, 2011) making it one of the largest growing cities in the world. During the last forty years, this city has witnessed conspicuous population growth coupled with net in-migration from neighbouring states like

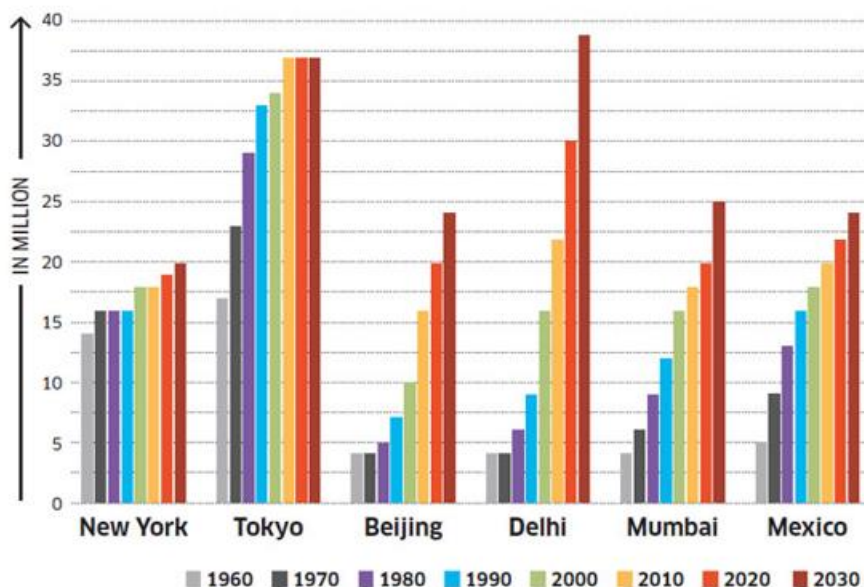
Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and others in the lure of better social and economic opportunities and job prospects and descent standard of living (Rahman et al., 2012). Figure 5 depicts the increasing pattern in the trends of population in Delhi. In 1991, Delhi's population was about 9.42 million, which increased to 16.78 million in 2011.

**Figure 6(a): Decadal (Rural-Urban) Population Growth in Delhi (1901-2011)**



Source: Census of India, 2011

**Figure 6(b): Population Growth in Major Global Cities (196- - 2030\*)**



Source: World Urbanization Prospects (2018) UN DESA (Projections for 2020\* and 2030\*)

Figure 6b represents the growth of population in major global cities from 1960 with a projection till 2030\*. According to WUP, the estimated population of Delhi in 2018 was nearly 29 million (WUP, 2018). With such a rising trends in population growth, it is projected to be the most

populous megacity in the world, leaving Tokyo behind likely to witness a population of 37 million in 2030\*(see figure 6b). With such a rapid growth in population, the city is likely to experience a fast and conspicuous transformation in its built-up areas

catering to the needs and demands of growing population in a more productive way.

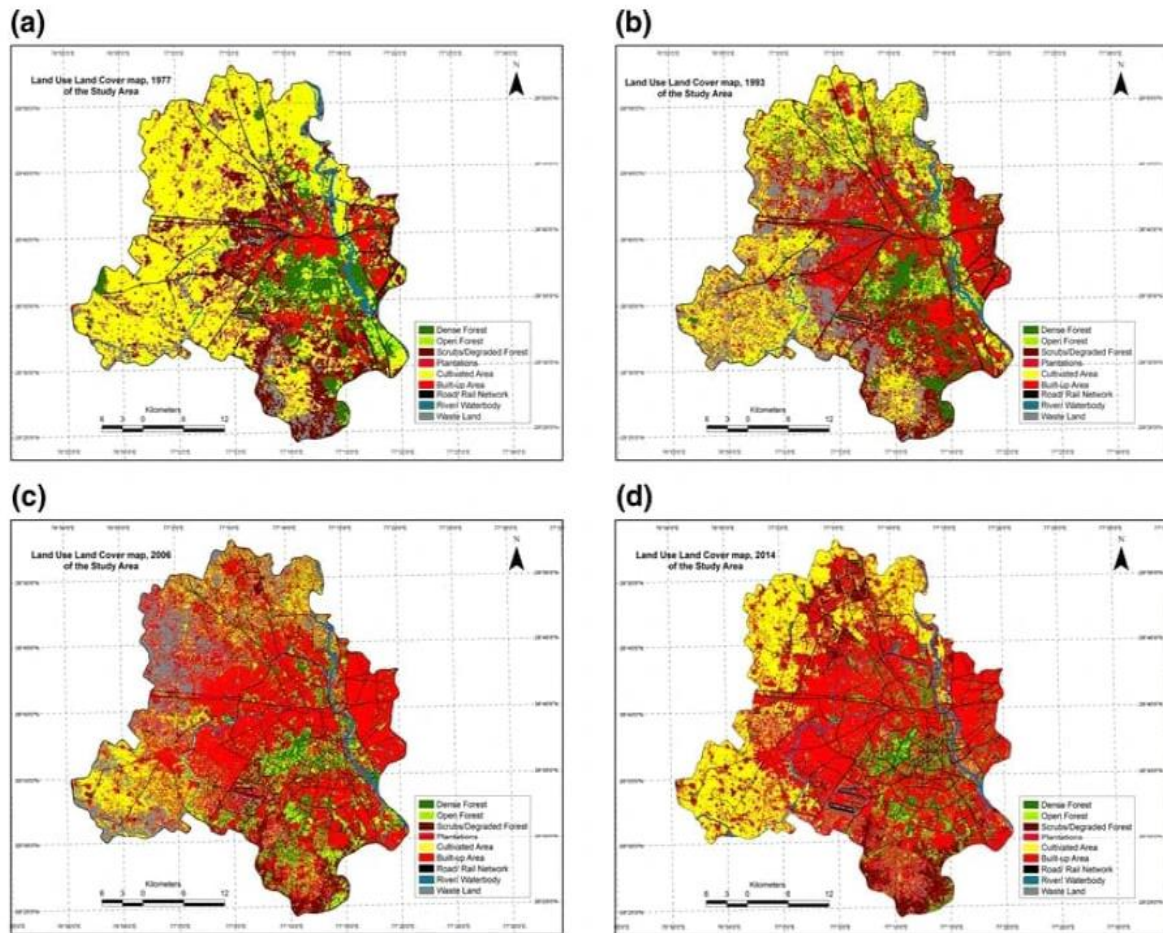
**Land use/Land Cover Pattern in Delhi**

In an urban area, the available land use/land cover (LU/LC) pattern is the of mutual interaction between biotic and abiotic (living organisms) components i.e., physical landscape (Barros et al., 2021). With the rising population and urbanizations, the demands of human have increased manifold resulting into drastic change and modifications in the existing landuse pattern to fulfil their needs. As a result, they have converted the natural landscapes into non-natural structures to fulfil their desires (Ellis et al., 2013; Stephens et al., 2019) and this rate of conversion further accelerates with the ever-growing demands of modern cities (Chen et al., 2021; Tian et al., 2014). In particular, cities and growing urban centres in developing countries of the world are rapidly witnessing this change in their landuse pattern (Chatterjee & Majumdar, 2021; Hersperger et al., 2018; Imbrenda et al., 2021) and are subject to rapid change (Dessu et al., 2020; Nuissl & Siedentop, 2021). The growing city of Delhi Metropolitan Region is no exception to this that too is witnessing rapid population growth both

due to net natural growth and due to migration from other neighbouring populated and underdeveloped states. Such rise in population ultimately results in large-scale increase in built-up surfaces (Das et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2020). including construction of urban infrastructures causing environmental degradation (due to the kind of materials chosen for their construction i.e., concrete).

The changing Land Use Land Cover pattern of Delhi is represented in figure 7 from 1977 to 2014. Studies show that many methods have been applied to depict the change in LU/LC mapping from Landsat datasets (Talukdar et al., 2020). The analysis of LU/LC transformation in Delhi between 1997 and 2014 has shown that built-up area in Delhi has increased both through the process of in-migration to the core areas and outward expansion and re-classification of towns to add outside boundaries within its own periphery. While core-filling to the cities occur due to the pressure created by increasing population (Spyra et al., 2021); the excessive congestion in the core areas results in outward expansion of built-up areas over the hinterland as a spread-out effect (Güneralp et al., 2020; Hussain & Karuppannan, 2021).

**Figure 7: Changing Physical Landscape (Landuse/Land Cover) of Delhi (1977 – 2014)**



\*Land Use/Land Cover distribution over Delhi for the years (a) 1977, (b) 1993, (c) 2006 and (d) 2014  
**Source:** Derived from Jain, M. et. al. (2016)

In (a) i.e., 1977 the concretized area which is being represented by red colour is around 15% of the total area. Wherein in 1993 (b) the concretized area of Delhi has increased to about 40% which is a very rapid increase. Moving to the GIS image of 2006 (c) it has increased to almost 60% of the total land area in Delhi. In the LU/LC pattern map of 2014 we can see that almost 80% of the land area in Delhi is concretized with the city of Delhi experiencing a fast growth in built-up areas i.e., initially to the scrubland and cropland which is then converted into open land, and later, into built-up area. This increase in built-up area was found to be =30.61% from 1977 to 2014. Such increase in built-up area at the expense of cropland, scrubland, and natural vegetation is also the case of other regions in the world (Arifeen et al., 2021; Dewan & Yamaguchi, 2009; Nong et al., 2018; Spyra et al., 2021). However, in this study, built-up land has expanded mainly at the expense of open land and cropland. While vegetation cover and scrublands were on the verge of declination, however with the mission of increasing green cover by Delhi government in first decade of the 21st century, the vegetation cover and scrublands increased between 2004 and 2014 in lieu of beautification of the city for the XIX Commonwealth Games (Baviskar, 2011). The findings so obtained is in line to the results of Chaudhuri et al., 2022 and Shahfahad et al., 2022 and this trend will further continue in the near future. This rapid increase in built-up area will further aid the process of concretization and the use of concrete materials resulting in various hazardous impacts on both environment as well as human health posing a challenge to sustainability.

#### **Theorising Experiences in the Study Area Through Survey**

As discussed in the preceding section, two contrasting areas in Delhi were surveyed with a sample size of 100 each. The two chosen areas were: South West Delhi and Kashmere Gate (ISBT). South-West Delhi a district in New Delhi at an altitude of 218m amsl and with a geographical setting of 28.59°N and 77.03°E. It is among the few districts in Delhi that receives heavy influx of migrants with improved urban infrastructure. Thus, survey revealed the level of concretization to be very high both for residential and commercial purposes. The local parks also had the presence of concrete surface like jogging track/ open gym base etc. An instance was shared where a hindrance in the growth of trees was observed due high level of concretization around them. Contrary to this, the Kashmere Gate (ISBT) is located in North-Western part of Delhi formed during medieval periods with old structures. Geographically, it sits at 28.66°N and 77.23°E at 214 meters amsl. Comparatively, this area receives lesser in-migrants due to its traditional and

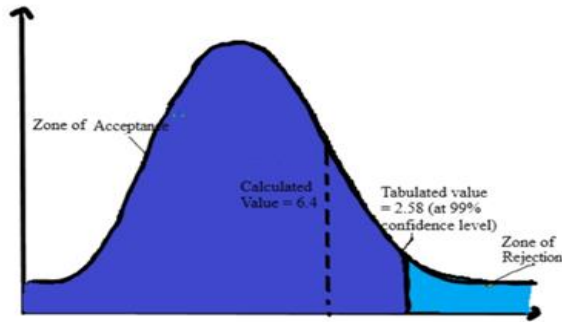
congested nature, hence the concretization level was relatively lower. Many areas had the presence of open spaces which compensated for the concretized portion and the water table was also relatively high.

Travelling around Delhi, concretization and use of concrete materials was rampantly found everywhere with some spatial variations. While exploring around the Delhi Metropolitan Area, it was noticed that 'concrete' is everywhere and is rapidly increasing, leading to very severe ground water depletion since concrete surface does not let water to percolate down and other related problems. The area of South-West Delhi which is very near to Yamuna is having ground water at great depth and the level is still depleting year by year due to excessive extraction as well as low recharge, since water could not percolate down due to large concrete surfaces. Unnecessary use of concretization for beautification is greatly noticed especially in the public parks. Open gymnasiums are the prominent examples of unnecessary concretization. Due to the heat retaining capacity of concrete it is playing a vital role in global warming. Concrete surfaces don't reflect back the heat and the absorption of heat waves leads to a rise in average temperature of that area and also make the nights equally warmer as days. Hence, concretization was found to be as a major factor in the formation of urban heat islands.

#### **Quantification and Environmental Impacts of Concretization**

There is a very intricate and close relationship between the increased use of concrete materials and its negative impact on the environment leading to step back from sustainable development. It poses several environmental problems like' deforestation, loss of natural soil cover, adverse effects on ground water, damage to the roots and hindrance to the growth of trees, hindrance to percolation and water logging, increase in carbon dioxide concentration and global rise in temperature, disturbance in biological ecosystems and many health-related issues.

Z-test was applied to test to see if there are some significant associations between concretization and the environment. A null hypothesis was framed that tends to nullify the relation between the level of environmental degradation and the increased use of concretized material. Two environmental parameters chosen to test the hypothesis were ground water level and Temperature. For both the parameters, Z-test stands rejected at 99% confidence level indicating a difference between and association between concretization and environment. Thus, there is sufficient evidence found to conclude that increased use of concretized material is resulting in environmental degradation (ground water table and temperature) posing a challenge to its sustainability.

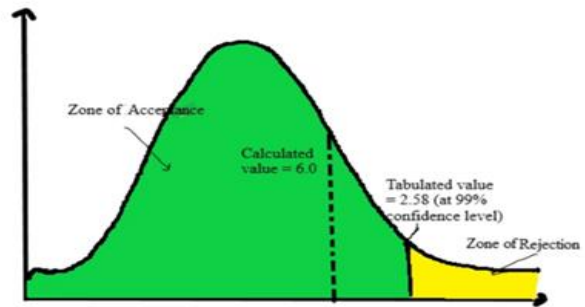


**A. Temperature**

The results of Karl Pearson's product moment correlation yields a strong positive correlation (0.8396) of concretization with rise in temperature. It is illustrative of the fact that concretized surface aids the process of global warming as it doesn't reflect back the heat and absorption of heat waves leads to rise in average temperature of the area. Thus, it acts as a major factor in the formation of Urban Heat Island. An increase in the level of concretization leads to a corresponding rise in temperature resulting in global warming. Contrary to this, ground water level obtains a negative correlation (-0.8119) with concretization. The presences of concrete surfaces hinder the movement and natural seepage of water into the ground thus reducing the ground water table. The interlocking and concrete blocks allows only 5% penetration as opposed to the normal 45 - 50%. Thus, it is inferred that higher the level of concretization, lower will be the level of groundwater (i.e., ground water depletion) & vice versa; since it interferes and hinders the permeability of soil.

**Major Challenges**

1. **Cost:** The average cost of Portland cement per cubic meter ranges from INR 3400-3500, while that of green concrete is INR 6500, which clearly shows that the sustainable alternative is very expensive. Though in recent times, cement from fly ash has gained popularity which is cheaper than conventional cement.
2. **Lack of Market Availability and popularity:** Most of the sustainable alternatives to the conventional cement have very low market availability. During our survey when we interacted with dealers most of them were unaware, though a few dealers had alternatives like ashcrete. Fly ash-based cement is an exception since it has a huge popularity and the good market availability because it is cheaper than Portland cement also Delhi has two coal based thermal power plant which provide fly ash.
3. **Lack of Government Subsidy:** The cement industry is the second biggest carbon emitter which accounts for 8% of the total emissions.



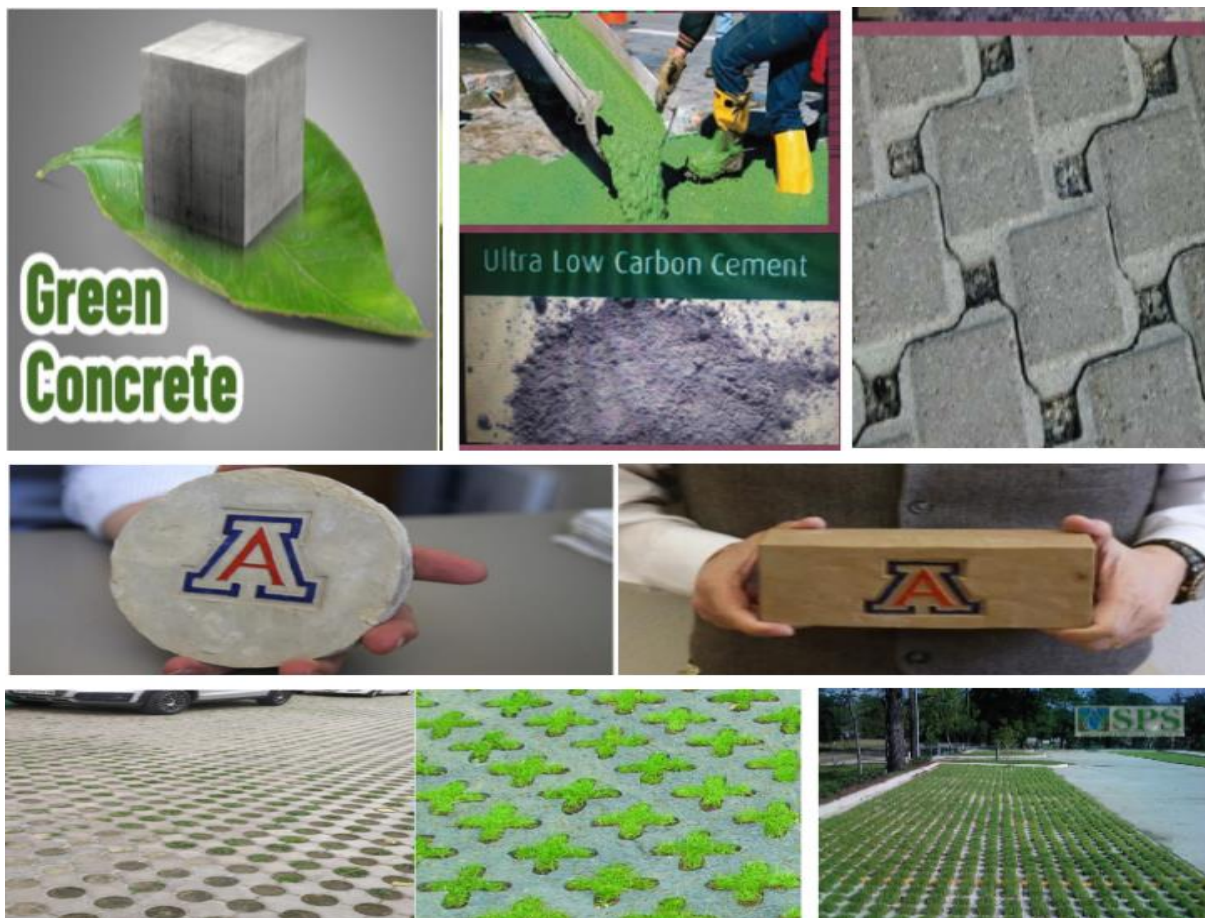
**B. Ground Water Table**

So, this sector requires focus in order to curb the overall emission, but no such steps are proposed by government like that of subsidy for the alternatives to provide a boost as the cost of these alternatives is high.

4. **Hesitation among people:** Most of the alternatives to the normal cement are relatively new, and it's human psychology that people prefer to stick to the traditional material. Also during our survey, we got to know that people had various types of reservations regarding the new alternatives based on its strength, durability etc. The same goes with the small and marginal labourers and contractors who are conditioned over the period of time or are very habitual of using concrete that they don't look for other alternatives available.
5. **Outdated syllabus of Civil Engineering:** With the advancement of technology a lot of new construction materials are available like green concrete, ferrock, low carbon cement, etc but the students of civil engineering are mostly taught the use of Portland cement with some little change in the name of sustainability like use of GGBS, Silica Fume, Blast furnace slag, etc. Though these are better than Portland concrete in the terms of sustainability, but there are a lot of others substitute which are more environmentally friendly but aren't introduced to student due to which, when they become professional, they hesitate to use these
6. **Innovative Solutions in Practices for Environmental Sustainability**
  1. **Green Concrete:** Concrete made up of waste material and is eco-friendly in nature is called 'Green Concrete'. Waste material like concrete slag, burnt clay, saw dust, red mud etc are used to make this concrete. Hence, it reduces the overall the emission by 30% and water consumption by 20% and it has good thermal resistance, long life with cheap maintenance, energy saving, high resistance to temperature and corrosion (especially Acid Rain), so it is idol for building construction, dams, bridges, road construction Etc.

2. **Low Carbon Cement:** It's a type of Portland cement made by altering its ratio( 50:50 ratio of limestone and stone ) which significantly reduces its carbon emission as low heat is required for turning it into cement i.e. 1200 degree Celsius. Also, it requires less water than Portland Cement as for curing it uses Carbon dioxide rather than water, so it also acts as a carbon sink and significantly reduces the carbon emission by 70%.
3. **Permeable Pavement:** This is a type of method which is used for paving vehicle and pedestrian pathways which allows percolation of water into soil, it can also trap suspended solids, hence filtering pollutant from rainwater. It is made up of previous concrete, porous asphalt, stones, large aggregate etc.
4. **Accrete:** It is a material made up of fly ash which is lighter, stronger, and less expensive than concrete. It's made up of nearly 100% ash pollutant in comparison to the fly ash-based Portland cement which approximately uses 30%. It has 3 times the compressive strength and twice the flexural strength than that of Portland cement. Hence it is perfectly suited for construction purposes.
5. **Government Subsidies:** Cement industry is the second biggest carbon emitting industry which accounts for around 8% of the total CO2 emission. For every ton of cement 900kgs of CO2 is emitted. India is the second largest producer of cement in the world whose capacity stood at 28.3 million tons per annum which is roughly around 25.5 billion short tons of CO2 annually. Also, India is a signatory to Paris Agreement under which India has pledged to reduce emissions by 35%. Also, India is in developing phase and is rapidly urbanizing, so the demand for construction is high. Government subsidy can act as a game changer, as it will increase the usage of alternatives thereby helping in curbing emissions.
6. **Grasscrete:** Unlike the traditional pavements, Grasscrete is a material made up of concrete which has holes, it is also called VOID STRUCTURE CONCRETE. The advantage of grasscrete over conventional pavement is that it allows water to percolate down, helping in recharging ground water. Also, it reduces the heat island effect. It has a long-life span and is environmentally friendly, hence it is suitable for areas like daily parking, pedestrian access, water management etc.

**Figure 8: Synoptic View of Sustainable Green Alternatives**



**Source:** <https://civiconcepts.com/blog/green-concrete-materials> (accessed on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2024)

7. **Ferrock:** It is made up of steel dust and recycled material (95%) this construction material is 5 times stronger than the Portland cement and can withstand higher seismic activity. Since made up of recycled material it is

cheaper and also unlike traditional cement which uses oxygen as a binding agent, it uses carbon dioxide for hardening, hence acting as a 'Carbon Sink.'



Ferrock



Source: <https://thearchitectsdiary.com/10-concrete-alternatives-for-an-eco-friendly-environment/> (accessed on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2024)

8. **Fly Ash Cement:** Fly ash is a by-product of coal when it is burned. When it is mixed with lime and water it becomes cement. There are many advantages of fly ash cement over Portland cement like has low embodied energy than Portland cement, it uses less water, has high strength gains, reduces heat of hydration, reduces CO2 emission, reduces crack problem and the most important one that is cheaper than Portland cement. Also, it reduces the problem of waste generated from coal power plant.

9. **Use of Artificial Intelligence:** It is rightly said that the twenty-first century belongs to Artificial Intelligence. From our homes in form of Google Assistance or Amazon Alexa to usage in judiciary, industries, space work, many other fields we are using A.I. in every dimension. Artificial Intelligence refers to the intelligence shown by machines and is capable of performing tasks that generally require human intelligence. We propose to use A.I. for the digital marketing of the sustainable alternatives.

MARKETING



MANUFACTURING



NeoN = New + Human  
 Installation of NeoNs in  
 manufacturing units.

Source: <https://thearchitectsdiary.com/10-concrete-alternatives-for-an-eco-friendly-environment/> (accessed on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2024)

This can be achieved through creating a website or a mobile app which compares all sorts of cements and other building material in terms of cost, quality, durability, ecological effectiveness, carbon footprint etc. Also, it should have A.I. BOT with chat features where consumers can easily ask their doubts and can get suggestion about the construction material which they should use. This will help in predicting the potential buyers, increases efficiency, helps in bringing more sales and revenue, hence will also help the developer and the companies which produces sustainable products to Portland cement.

Marketing of Sustainable Alternatives: Someone has rightly said '**JO DIKHTA HAI, VAHI BIKTA HAI**' and what we see on our Televisions and Internet are advertisements of portland cements of various cement companies. Not only this, but they also employ various celebrities in promotion of their product and are also the title sponsors/ team sponsors in various sports league like Ultratech Cement is team sponsor of Rajasthan Royals which plays in the biggest cricketing league of the world Indian Premier League (IPL). But we see hardly any company which produces sustainable products advertising on various platforms like television or internet or employing celebrities for promotion. Hence the companies should start advertising their products in order to boost the demand of sustainable alternatives, as when people see these on television the demand will definitely rise.

### Summary and Conclusions

The analysis of urban infrastructure development and the rationale behind using concrete materials amid rising population in Delhi metropolitan region is highly significant for the sustainability planning alongwith management of prime natural resources like water, land and soil. Therefore, the aim of this paper was to measure the increasing level of concretization, to identify the major areas affected, to explore the expansion of built-up areas, to pen down the adverse effects of concretization on different aspects of environment, and to suggest measures and sustainable solutions in building practice to achieve environmental sustainability of the region. Building of urban infrastructure and use of concrete materials becomes a necessity to fulfil the demands of growing population. It poses serious environmental threat. The emerging problems of concretization identified are depleting deforestation, ground water level, rise in temperature, damage to roots of the plants and related health issues.

The above analysis clearly explained that the effects of rapid population growth and changing economy have led to unprecedented rates of urbanization thus acting as a driver rampant construction of urban infrastructure. The migrant population mostly resided in the southern part of the national capital i.e., in South, South-West and New

Delhi districts, where greater demand led to rapid construction of urban infrastructures like buildings, offices, residential complexes, bridges, parks, thus, degrading the environment. Increase in built-up area was found to be primarily at the cost of agricultural land and wasteland. A strong positive correlation was established between concretization and rise in temperature. Ground water table revealed a negative correlation with concretization. The presences of concrete surfaces hinder the movement and natural seepage of water into the ground thus reducing the ground water table. The interlocking and concrete blocks allows only 5% penetration as opposed to the normal 45 - 50%.

The results obtained can help the policy-makers to look into the issues and planning for the environment sustainability of the national capital. The dependence of the state's population on urban infrastructure is very high. Therefore, the manufacturing sector involving construction buildings and other concrete structures in urban areas requires special attention from the policy makers for its sustainability. The suggested ways to achieve sustainability in building urban infrastructure practices through environmental development like use of low carbon cement, green concrete, accrete, permeable pavements, Grasscrete, use of artificial intelligence in manufacturing and marketing of green building materials etc. are important with reference to the Delhi metropolitan region. It is anticipated that if sufficient measures both at the centre and regional level are taken while making decisions about the area, the environmental sustainability of the area can be ensured.

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## **An Analysis of Composition of Population in Nashik District**

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### **Abstract:**

Humans are an important factor that causes enormous changes on Earth; hence humans are known as human resources. Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age and sex. Age structure provides a framework against which to interpret the health status and behaviours of the population. Population influenced by the birth rate, death rate and migration apart from age structure, sex ratio, literacy; occupational structure and religion. If the birth rate is high and the death rate is low, the population grows rapidly. The proportion of working population in the country is more, it is beneficial in the economic development of the country, and on the other hand, if the proportion of the population under the age of 15 and above 60 is more, this population is dependent or non-working so the development of the country is stunted. Literacy is also considered as a very important factor in countries where the literacy rate is high; the development of the countries is faster because the literate population is a qualitative population which contribute to the development of the nation. Occupational structure also effect on development of country non-agricultural population leads to development of region. Religion, language and cast also impact on population. Present research paper is based on secondary data which is collected from ICDS department Nashik and attempt to find out and analysed the growth of population, sex ratio among children, literacy, occupation structure and religion. Maharashtra is the second most populous state in the country, after Uttar Pradesh (199.58 million). Maharashtra population was 11.24 crore, as per 2011 census. Total population of Nashik district was 61,07,187 as per census 2011, There are 15 tehsils in Nashik district. Rural population of Nashik district was 35,09,814 in which female 17,05,102 and male 1804712. As per April 2021 data rural population is 39,03,423 female and male respectively 18,47, 393 and 18,92,650., Rural population of Nashik district has been increased from 35,09,814 to 39,03,423. As per 2011 census Nashik district has sex ratio 934. As per 2021 data sex ratio of Nashik district among the 0 to 6 years children is 937 which slightly increased from 934 to 937, and higher sex ratio 950-980 girls are found in Surgana, Dindori, Kalwan, Tribakeshwer and Iggatpuri of tribal tehsils of Nashik district.

**Keywords:** Composition of Population, Age Structure, Sex Ratio, Literacy, Occupational Structure, Religion.

### **Introduction:**

The spatial distribution of population is one of the most important aspects of human geography. It is significantly important, because man has brought tremendous changes over the earth surface. Population geography is a branch of human geography that deals with fertility, mortality and migration. The growth of population and their distribution is uneven on the surface of the earth. Composition of population is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age and sex. These data are often compared over time using population pyramids. The composition of the population is part of the social environment. The age structure of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups. A larger size of population in the age group of 15-59 years indicates the chances of having a larger working population. On the other hand, if the number of children in the population is high, the dependency ratio will be high. Similarly, a growing population in the age group of 60 plus indicates greater expenditure on the care of the aged.

It provides a framework against which to interpret the health status and behaviours of the

population.<sup>1</sup> The universal characterises of human populations are fundamental to understanding demographic process of fertility, mortality and migration. In India Age composition divided into three groups, below 15 years old, 15 -59 years old and above 60 years old, as per 2011 census about 33 percent populations is below 15 years age and 5.5 percent above 60 years and remaining 61.5 Percent population is a working population.

The proportion of working population in the country is more, it is beneficial in the economic development of the country, and on the other hand, if the proportion of the population under the age of 15 and above 60 is more, this population is dependent or non-working so the development of the country is stunted. The age composition is also affected by the rate of mortality. In general, if the survival rate of children improves, the proportion of children will tend to rise and that older people will tend to fall.<sup>2</sup> Population influenced by the birth rate, death rate and migration apart from age structure, sex ratio, literacy; occupational structure and religion. If the birth rate is high and death rate is low, the population grows rapidly. Literacy is also considered as a very important factor in countries

where the literacy rate is high; the development of the countries is faster because the literate population is a qualitative population which contribute to the development of the nation. Literacy reflects the socio-economic and cultural set-up of a nation, ethnic group or community. Literacy is essential not only for the eradication of poverty, but also for mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and permitting the free play of demographic process as well.

As per census 2011 Total workers are divided into five divisions viz; cultivators, agricultural Labour, marginal workers and household industry and other, in the Nashik district 45.25 percent population are total workers in which 41.31 % are main workers. And remaining 54.75 % population are non-workers out of 100 % population, as consider 100 % total worker in which 35.1 % population are cultivators while 26.43 Agricultural Labour, 2.03 % are household industry and 36.54 other workers. More than 35 % agricultural Labour is found in the Peith, Surgana and Trimbakeshwer tehsils.<sup>3</sup>

The sex ratio in India is highly twisted. This is largely attributed to women's lower status in society which has contributed to their higher mortality rate in all age groups up to 45, the sex ratio has been declined from 1901 there were 972 females to 2001 there was 933 females. Religion and cast also impact on population, in Muslim society polygamy method used and no restrictions on the number of wives consequently the growth of population is rapidly.

#### **Review of Literature:**

The research has been conducted on Demographic Characteristics of Population and its Physiographic Correlates in the Ganges Basin: A District -Level Analysis by the Soleman Khan<sup>1</sup> and AKM Anwaruzzaman. Study shows the sex ratio is high in the parts of the Ganga basin where the density of population is relatively low, dominated by tribal population and suffering from regional backwardness.

In contrast, in the areas having relatively high population density, better urbanization level and relatively developed economy there is sex-ratio is relatively low. However, the role of the modern practice of sex determination of the foetus and hostility towards girl child cannot be ruled out in keeping imbalanced sex-ratio in such parts of the basin.<sup>4</sup> The research study has been conducted on fertility differentials in India by the religious groups; it is conducted by Nagdeve A.D. and Dongardeve P.B. Study basis on the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4) study shows the age specific fertility rates are much higher in Muslims than the Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, and Buddhists, while it is lowest in Jain in all age groups. The peak or prime age of childbearing is 20-29 years in all

religions, with the fertility rates declining steadily thereafter. the early child bearing tendency is highest among Muslims. The Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, and Buddhists/ Neo Buddhists fall in order. It is lowest among Jains.<sup>5</sup> The population of India as per 2011 census was 121,08,54,977, India with 2.4 % of the world surface area, accounts for 17.5 percent of its population, Utter pradesh is most populous state in India, density of population 382 per km<sup>2</sup> and sex ratio was 943 females per 1000 males in 2011. (2011\_census\_of\_India). Maharashtra is the second largest state in India in terms of geographical area, its total area occupied 3,07,713 per km<sup>2</sup> and Maharashtra is the second most populous state in the country, after Uttar Pradesh (199.58 million), Maharashtra population was 11.24 crore, as per 2011 census.

It is 9.29 percent of the entire country's population. While the national urban population average is 31 percentages, and 45 per cent of Maharashtra's population lives in urban areas. The state's sex ratio at 925 is lesser than the national average of 940 and Nashik district sex ratio has 934 females per 1000 males.<sup>6</sup> Demographic factors that cause population aging, demographers often refer to stable populations (Rajesh Arora.2012) This population model assumes that age-specific fertility and mortality rates remain constant over time, and this results in a population with an age distribution that stabilizes and eventually becomes time invariant as well.

Conversely, this theoretical model suggests that any change in age structure, and population aging in particular, can only be caused by changes in fertility and mortality rates. The influence of changes in fertility rates on population aging is perhaps less intuitive than that of mortality rates. Everything else constant, however, a fertility decline reduces the size of the most recent birth cohorts relative to the previous birth cohorts, hence reducing the size of the youngest age groups relative to that of the older ones.<sup>7</sup> Despite the worrying trend of a declining sex ratio at birth in Delhi from 929 females in 2022 to 922 in 2023 for every 1,000 males, only 19 cases were registered under the pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (regulation and prevention of misuse) sex determination act is not implemented deeply.<sup>8</sup> The age structure of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups.

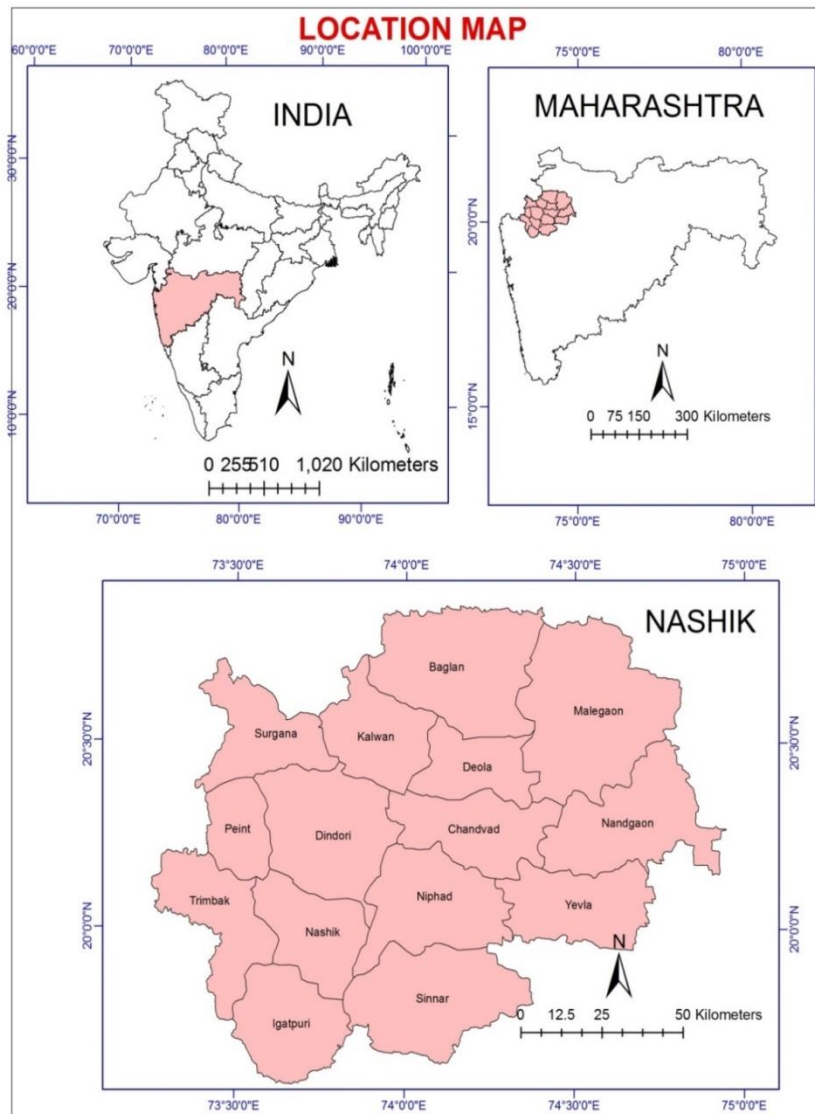
A larger size of population in the age group of 15-59 years indicates the chances of having a larger working population. On the other hand, if the number of children in the population is high, the dependency ratio will be high. Similarly, a growing population in the age group of 60 plus indicates greater expenditure on the care of the aged. Occupational structure also effect on development of country non- agricultural population leads to

development of region. Occupation structure divided into three sectors, 18 percent workforce are engaging in primary sector such as agriculture, mining forestry and logging, 26 percent workforce are winning in secondary sector like manufacturing, construction, supply of electricity, water and gas and nearly 55 percent workforce are engaging in service sector it most contribute to GDP of the nation. Religion.<sup>9</sup>

**Location of the study area:** The present research work is focused on the Nashik district. It is located

between 19°35'to 20°52' North latitude and between 73°16'to 74°56' East longitude at Northwest part of the Maharashtra state. Total area occupied by the district is 15530 Sq.km.

Total population of Nashik district was 6107187 as per census 2011. There are 15 tehsil's in Nashik district i.e. Malegaon, Chandwad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Igatpuri, Kalwan, Baglan, Deola, Surgana, Peith, Trimbakeshwar, Niphad, Sinner, Dindori and Nashik.



### **Objectives:**

The present study has been undertaken with the following specific objectives.

- 1) To study the composition of population in Nashik district in the year 2021.
- 2) An Examine sex ratio between rural population and tribal population in the study region.

### **Data and Research Methodology:**

The present study is basis on the secondary data, which is obtained from the ICDS Department Nashik. Methodology has been adopted for these

studies both quantitative and qualitative data are analysed; for study the composition of population in Nashik district by using appropriate statistical methods and graphs are used for present the population. Maps are prepared based on analysis using GIS techniques and methods of cartography.

### **Results and Discussion:**

Population of Nashik district is highly concentrated in certain places, in low land area of Godavari basin and Girna basin where agricultural productivity is high, while on other hand some areas

of hilly mountain and thick forest towards from south west to North West are sparsely populated.

Several geographic factors play vital role in distribution of population.

**Table1. Tribal and Rural Population of Nashik District Year 2021.**

Sr.No.	Name of Project	Female	Male	Population
1	Peith	69855	69920	139775
2	Harsul	46452	46916	93368
3	Surgana	65394	68399	133793
4	Barahe	34773	35711	70484
5	Iggatpuri	118532	108613	391847
6	Dindori	96438	97404	193842
7	Umrале	70410	72638	143048
8	Kalwan-1	69062	72205	141267
9	Kalwan-2	41198	40923	82121
10	Nashik	98932	104407	203339
11	Trimbakeshwar	41271	41295	82566
12	Deola	74210	76826	151036
13	Baglan -2	54007	54228	108235
	<b>Total</b>	<b>880534</b>	<b>889485</b>	<b>1934721</b>
14	Baglan-1	124825	130269	255094
15	Sinnar -1	12741	12020	24761
16	Sinnar-2	11105	12724	23829
17	Niphad	87297	85256	172553
18	Manmad	85337	90411	175748
19	Pimpalgaon (B)	68932	74418	143350
20	Yeola -1	57922	60073	117995
21	Yeola-2	54995	58406	113401
22	Nandgaon	103694	111274	213646
23	Chandwad -1	75328	78070	153398
24	Chandwad-2	47121	48948	96069
25	Malegaon	135966	137329	273295
26	Ravalgaon	101596	103967	205563
	<b>Total</b>	<b>966859</b>	<b>1003165</b>	<b>1968702</b>
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1847393</b>	<b>1892650</b>	<b>3903423</b>

**Source: ICDS. Z.P. Nashik<sup>10</sup>**

Total population of Nashik district was 6107369 as per 2011 census, this population has settled in 1922 villages in the Nashik District, 1564369 (25.61 %) population is tribal population which is distributed from south to North West of part of Nashik district. Rural population of Nashik district was 35,09,814 in which female 17,05,102 and male 1804712. As per April 2021 data shown in Table No.1. rural population is 39,03,423 female

and male respectively 18,47, 393 and 18,92,650 population has been increased from 35,09,814 to 39,03,423.

**Sex Ratio:** the numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is often expressed in terms of sex ratio. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex ratio, In India the sex ratio is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male population}} \times 1000$$

Or Number of females per thousand males.

The sex ratio is important information about the status of women in a country. In regions where the gender discrimination is rampant, the sex ratio is bound to be unfavourable to women.<sup>11</sup>

**Table2. Sex Ratio of Nashik District Among 0 to 6 Years Children.**

Sr.No.	Name of Project	0 to 6 Years Girls	0 to 6 Years Boys	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Peith	7632	8456	16088	903
2	Harsul	5397	5974	11371	903
3	Surgana	7259	7855	15114	924
4	Barahe	4233	4334	8567	978
5	Iggatpuri	12486	13149	25635	950
6	Dindori	9346	9754	19100	958
7	Umrade	6977	7320	14297	953
8	Kalwan-1	7039	7458	14497	945
9	Kalwan-2	4359	4458	8817	979
10	Nashik	10263	10790	21053	951
11	Trimbakeshwar	4732	4917	9649	962
12	Deola	6902	7727	14629	893
13	Baglan -2	6298	6567	12865	959
<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Total</b>	92923	98759	191682	<b>942</b>
14	Baglan-1	11876	12966	24842	917
15	Sinnar -1	7541	8149	15690	925
16	Sinnar-2	6345	6645	12990	956
17	Niphad	7319	7909	15228	925
18	Manmad	7463	8082	15545	923
19	Pimpalgaon	6388	6737	13125	948
20	Yeola -1	5080	5438	10518	934
21	Yeola-2	4973	5101	10074	976
22	Nandgaon	11535	12426	23961	928
23	Chandwad -1	6800	7234	14034	940
24	Chandwad-2	4193	4472	8665	938
25	Malegaon	14967	15861	30828	944
26	Ravalgaon	10840	11880	22720	912
<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	105320	112900	218220	<b>934</b>
	<b>Total</b>	198243	211659	409902	<b>937</b>

**Source: ICDS. Z.P. Nashik (2021).**

As per 2011 census Nashik district had sex ratio 934, in rural 945 whereas in urban 920 females per 1000 males. Above table 2. Shows the sex ratio of Nashik district among the 0 to 6 years children. As per 2021 data sex ratio of Nashik district among the 0 to 6 years children is 937 which slightly increased from 934 to 937. In tribal area of Nashik district sex ratio is 942 which is higher than non-tribal area it is 934 in non-tribal area, higher sex ratio 950-980 girls are found in Surgana, Dindori, Kalwan, Tribakeshwer and Iggatpuri of tribal tehsils of Nashik district.

**Literacy:**

As per census, a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated a literate.<sup>12</sup> In the Nashik district literacy rate was 82.31 percent, whereas males and females respectively 88.17 % and 76.08 %. Lowest literacy below 60 % found in Surgana, Trimbakeshwer, Peith and Kalwan tehsils.

In the tribal region of Nashik district only 25.62 % tribe's population was literate as per 2011 census. The proportion of literacy was 74.36 % as per 2001 census but it's increased up to 82.31% in

Nashik district. The study focuses on the role of maternal literacy in reducing the risk of child malnourishment. It concludes that when the mother is literate real benefits flow to children in terms of reducing risk. Literate mother makes more effective use of health care institutions, like Anganwadi and hospitals. If household members are literate their income may be more.<sup>13</sup>

**Occupation structure:**

Occupation structure gives information about the population those are engaged in various economic activities such as primary activities, secondary activities, and tertiary activities. Primary activities are related to the agricultural, mining, fishing, lumbering, etc. while secondary activities are related to the manufacturing product and tertiary is related to trade, transportation and services. Total workers are divided into five divisions viz; cultivators, agricultural Labour, marginal workers and household industry and other, in the Nashik district 45.25 percent population are total workers in which 41.31 % are main workers. And remaining 54.75 % population are non-workers out of 100 % population, as consider 100 % total worker in which 35.1 % population are cultivators while 26.43

Agricultural Labour, 2.03 % are household industry and 36.54 other workers. More than 35 % agricultural Labour is found in the Peith, Surgana and Trimbakeshwer tehsils.<sup>14</sup>

**Conclusion:**

As per 2011 census Rural population of Nashik district was 35,09,814 in which female 17,05,102 and male 18,04,712. As per ICDS data in April 2021 rural population of Nashik district is 39,03,423 in which female 18,47,393 and male 18,92,650 has been found. Rural population of Nashik district has been increased from 35,09,814 to 39,03,423. As per 2021 data sex ratio of Nashik district among the age 0 to 6 years children is 937 which slightly increased from 934 to 937. In tribal area of Nashik district sex ratio is 942 which is higher than non-tribal area it is 934, higher sex ratio 950-980 girls are found in Surgana, Dindori, Kalwan, Tribakeshwer and Iggatpuri of tribal tehsils of Nashik district. Where literacy rate is low there is sex ratio is high. In the Nashik district literacy rate was 82.31 percent, whereas males and females respectively 88.17 % and 76.08 %. Lowest literacy below 60 % are found in Surgana, Trimbakeshwer, Peith and Kalwan tehsils. As per census 2011 Total workers are divided into five divisions viz; cultivators, agricultural Labour, marginal workers and household industry and other, in the Nashik district 45.25 percent population are total workers in which 41.31 % are main workers and remaining 54.75 % population are non-workers out of 100 % population, dependency ratio is more than the working population.

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# **Impact of Global Environment on Sustainable Development in Developing Nations: A Study**

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## **Abstract**

Environment and development are closely related. Environment is the environment and the purpose of development, while development is the cause of environmental changes. The initial concept of sustainable development was introduced in 1972 and has been adopted as a vision that recognizes the interconnectedness of social, economic and environmental issues. Providing clean drinking water and nutritious food. Protecting the environment from damage caused by human activities. Planning smart infrastructure for proper management of population,

Environment is our surroundings. Land, sky and water are the main elements of the environment, while the biotic and abiotic elements together form the environment. Biological component includes us humans, all kinds of organisms, plants, shrubs.

**Key words:** Environment, Sustainable Development, natural resource, world environment, population, water resources etc.

## **Introduction:**

Reducing waste will not only protect the environment but also save costs or reduce disposal costs. Similarly, the recycling and recycling of waste generated benefits the environment by reducing the need for resource extraction and reducing the potential for contamination. In today's scenario environment has increased its importance more effectively. It effectively supports and approves this scenario in probabilistic statistics. Scientists working in different sectors and departments of our country in this field are actively expanding their work. At the bottom, foundation and base of a subject, although to some extent the fact that it is so important and growing in these areas is due to the value given to environmental, ecological production and even organic production. Not only in the context of environment, have numerous scientists from all over the world always contributed directly or indirectly to ecology through their research.

## **Problems of the Study:**

Ecology is a global science. Many studies in this field are directly devoted to the environment studied under the so-called biology principle. So that, in general, in a wider context, the subject matter, about the environment, is evaluated in various disciplines effectively. Ecology is an active state in the world and ecology. Another phenomenon that makes ecology particularly active in recent times is that ecological production can be considered organic production. So much so that when you say organic produce, you can think of the only known and well-known foods in question, the products do not come.

## **Objectives of the Study:**

The main purpose of this research is to study the effect of global environment on sustainable development in the developing countries of the world and some specific objectives have been given by the researcher in this research as follows.

1. To Study the global environment.
2. To study the impact of person environment on sustainable development.
3. To study the positive and negative impact of global environment on sustainable development in developing nations.

## **Significance of the Study:**

Sustainable development is essential to ensure that we can conserve natural resources, maintain ecological balance and mitigate the impact of climate change. Depletion of natural resources is a global problem that requires global solutions. Effective utilization of financial resources and the achievement of national and international economic conditions necessary for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the eradication of poverty, improvement of social conditions and upliftment of living standards. Political instability among nations, which results from conflicts. Poverty unemployment Building strong governance compliant institutions.

## **Scope of the Study:**

Sustainable development is a holistic approach to growth that balances economic, social and environmental considerations to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emerged as a response to the challenges posed by uncontrolled industrialization and population growth, with the aim of creating a harmonious and lasting balance between human development and the

natural world. The Center has already taken various steps to protect the environment including Swachh Bharat Mission, Green Skill Development Programme, Namami Gange Programme, and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act National Campaign for Green India, National River Conservation Program and Conservation of Natural Resources.

#### **Limitation of the Study:**

Sustainable development is that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development seeks to protect and conserve the environment by responsible use of resources, reducing pollution and preserving biodiversity. The objective is to ensure that ecosystems remain resilient and capable of supporting life. The main goal of sustainable development is to eliminate social inequality. It strives to create an inclusive society where all individuals regardless of their background or socio-economic status have access to opportunities for education, healthcare and economic advancement.

#### **Period of the Study:**

The researcher has conducted this study on the basis of information from 2023-24 while studying the impact of global environment on the developing nation and changes in economic socio-political cultural and environmental conditions in India.

#### **Research Methodology:**

The impact of the global environment on sustainable development and progress in developing nations is studied in detail on the basis of secondary resources. It is the need of the hour to study various fields in a sustainable manner in a research manner in order to develop in the developing nations, and make them a developed nation. But in developing nations like; India, due to non-utilization of natural resources, there is a huge imbalance in the environment. In this research, the researchers have used many types of secondary resources, including research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, audio videos, reference books, serial books, annual reports etc.

#### **Research Method:**

While studying sustainable development and its impact on the environment, researchers have studied the global environment and its various factors on the basis of descriptive analysis. In this research, researchers have clinically studied the impact of global environment on sustainable development in a developing nation like India using descriptive analysis method.

#### **Results and Discussion:**

Sustainable development recognizes the importance of economic growth but insists on a model that promotes shared prosperity and does not compromise the well-being of future generations. It

encourages responsible business practices, fair trade and efficient use of resources. Given the growing concern about climate change, sustainable development places a strong emphasis on mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change. This includes transitioning to renewable energy sources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building resilience to climate-related challenges.

#### **Community Empowerment:**

Sustainable development focuses on empowering local communities to actively participate in decision-making processes that affect them. It ensures that development initiatives are culturally sensitive, address local needs and promote self-reliance. Cultural diversity is considered an integral part of sustainable development. Efforts are made to preserve and celebrate cultural heritage, recognizing its importance in fostering a sense of identity and contributing to the richness of global diversity.

#### **Economic Growth and Environmental Degradation:**

Economic growth can lead to environmental degradation, and environmental degradation can lead to poverty and inequality. To achieve a truly sustainable future it is important to address all three dimensions of sustainable development together. Sustainable development is a holistic approach to growth that balances economic, social and environmental considerations to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emerged as a response to the challenges posed by uncontrolled industrialization and population growth, aiming to create a harmonious and lasting balance between human development and the natural world.

#### **Corona Pandemic and Environment:**

A remarkable feature of the global pandemic, Corona, is that this pandemic has disrupted an interdependent world in the throes of globalization. Corona pandemic has broken the chain that connects the countries with each other. It affected the supply chain and put a strain on the global market neither past nor future. The corona virus has exposed or laid bare the vulnerability of the globalized system to the world. Times are very difficult now. Not only has that, alarm bells started ringing in every sphere of our existence. At first glance, climate and other environmental initiatives may appear to have stalled for a while due to the rapidly spreading monstrosity of the Corona pandemic.

#### **Globalization and Diseases:**

The Corona pandemic has highlighted the need to reform globalization. Globalization can be redefined by taking into account local people such as national institutions, grassroots organizations, NGOs and other non-governmental organizations to

take concrete action on sustainable development or climate. In countries like India, local economies can be encouraged to achieve development goals by setting them. This can achieve the much needed

balance between environmental awareness and economic progress. Also, the creativity of the natives, their innate qualities cannot be ignored.

**Table No. 1 Improvement in Air quality (Sustainable Development)**

Air Quality	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Reduction in annual concentration of PM 10 levels vis a vis base year 2017.	Improvement in 85 cities.	Improvement in 102 cities.	Improvement in 95 cities.	Improvement in 131 cities.

Sources: Government of India (Annual Report 2023-24) Ministry Of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

In Table No. 1 shows under National Clean Air Programme and 131 non-attainment cities are being monitored for the air quality. They have shown a positive impact as there is progressive

reduction observed in the annual average concentration of PM10 in these 131 cities which has ultimately resulted in the improved air quality.

**Table No. 2 Environment Capacity and Utilization of Natural Resources (Rs. In Crores)**

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimate (2023-24)	Utilization of Resources (2023-24)	Available Resources (2023-24)
1	Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building	92.86	60.01	32.85
2	National Coastal Management Programme	12.50	5.18	7.32
3	Environmental Education, Awareness, Research and skill development	87.40	25.23	62.17
4	Control of Pollution	756.00	376.61	379.39
5	National Mission for a Green India	220.00	117.09	102.91
6	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	491.80	165.62	326.18
7	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	47.00	13.04	33.96
<b>Total</b>		<b>170.56</b>	<b>762.78</b>	<b>944.78</b>

Sources: Government of India (Annual Report 2023-24) Ministry of India.

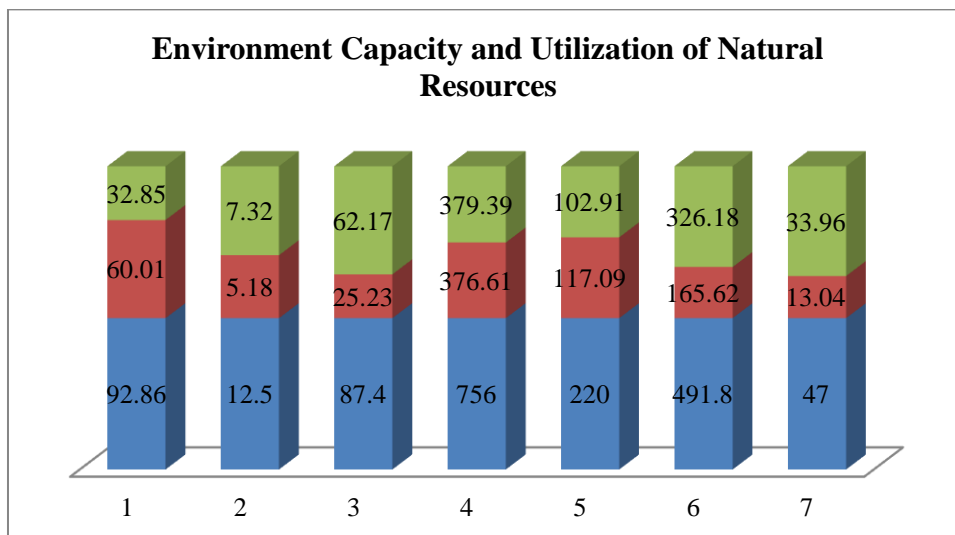
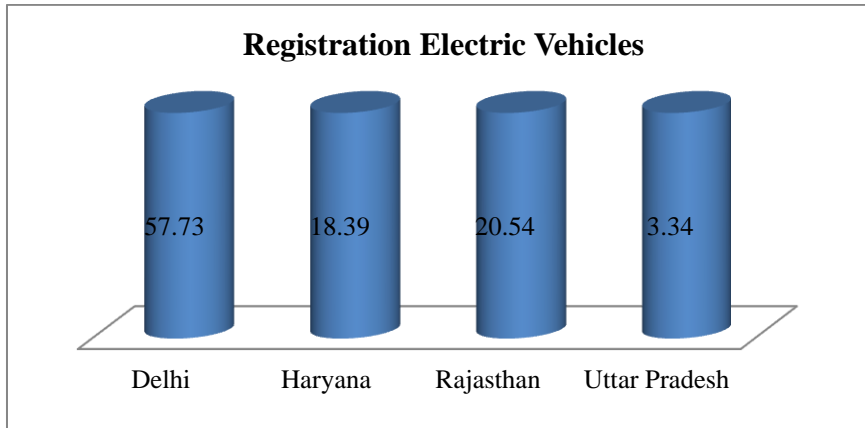


Table No.2 analyzes the storage capacity of the environment and utilization of natural resources in 2023-24.

**Table No. 3 Registration Electric Vehicles (2023-24)**

Sr. No.	State	No. of Electric Vehicle	Percentage (%)
1.	Delhi	2,38,056	57.73
2.	Haryana	75,837	18.39
3.	Rajasthan	84,716	20.54
4.	Uttar Pradesh	13,784	3.34
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,12,393</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Government of India (Annual Report 2023-24) Ministry of India.



In Table No. 3 shows registration of electric vehicles. Sustainable development is the need of the hour in developing and mixed economy nations like India. According to the researchers, in 2023-24 electronic vehicles will be produced in total four states of the country and the number of electronic vehicles to buy is increasing in four states. As per the available data, the total 3,100 battery charging stations and 4,793 charging points are already in place in the territory of Delhi and 467 charging stations are available in other areas.

**Sustainable Development:**

The use of wind energy to generate electricity is a sustainable development initiative that reduces dependence on non-conventional energy sources. The use of solar panels to capture sunlight and convert it into electricity is an environmentally friendly and sustainable energy solution. Agricultural practices involving rotating crops help maintain soil fertility, prevent erosion, and reduce the need for chemical fertilizers. Building structures with eco-friendly materials and energy-efficient designs contribute to the sustainable development of the construction industry. Installing water-efficient fixtures and promoting responsible water use helps conserve this precious resource. Preserving and creating green space in urban areas contributes to biodiversity, improves air quality and enhances the overall well-being of communities. Adopting sustainable forestry practices, such as selective logging and rehabilitation, ensures the long-term health of forests.

**Conclusion:**

The main objective is to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production. This includes reducing waste, promoting recycling

and adopting eco-friendly practices to ensure that resources are used efficiently and responsibly. The mission aims to create a peaceful and inclusive society, justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. It recognizes that these are essential for sustainable development, as they create an environment conducive to peace, prosperity and well-being for all. The goal focuses on ensuring access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and sanitation practices for all. It recognizes that this is essential for human health and well-being and that achieving it is critical to progress on many other SDGs. Good health is essential for sustainable development. Without good health, people cannot reach their full potential and contribute to their communities and societies.

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## वाङ्मयीन शैली (Literary style)

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### सारांश:

'शैली' ही साहित्य संकल्पना भारतीय भाषांमधील साहित्य शास्त्रात मान्य झालेली असून ती भाषासंबंध आहे. इंग्रजीतील 'स्टाईल' या संकल्पनेचा पर्याय म्हणून ती वापरली जाते. परंतु ललित साहित्यातील 'भाषाशैली' अर्थाने ती वापरली जात असताना 'वाङ्मयशैली' या अर्थानेही ती वापरली जाते. जसे नाट्यशैली, काव्यशैली, कादंबरीशैली इत्यादी. मराठीत अशाप्रकारचे शब्दप्रयोग केले जात असले तरी तदविषयक चर्चा अभावानेच आढळते. मात्र अशा शैलीचा 'तंत्राच्या अंगाने विचार केला जातो' आणि हे 'तंत्र' म्हणजेच त्या त्या वाङ्मयप्रकाराची 'शैली' असे मानले जाते.

बीज शब्द : शैली, तंत्र, रीति, रूप.

### शैली विचार:

'कोणत्याही कलाकृतीत, अविष्कार द्रव्याची जी विशिष्ट रचना झालेली असते त्या विशिष्ट रचनेला शैली म्हणावे', असे स. शि. भावे म्हणतात या व्याख्याप्रमाणेच 'एखाद्या द्रव्याला विशिष्ट माध्यमाद्वारे विशिष्ट रूपांमध्ये प्रकट करण्याकरिता वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या तंत्र समुच्चयाची पद्धती म्हणजे शैली' अशी शैलीची व्याख्या भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी केली आहे. काही सांगण्यासाठी जी शब्दरचना केली जाते तिच्यातला वेगळेपणा हा शैलीचा विशेष असतो. म्हणजेच बरेचदा सांगायचे ते जुनेच असते, पण त्याची शब्दरचना मात्र नवी असते, तर काही वेळा सांगायचे तेच नवीन असते म्हणून शब्दरचना नवीन आलेली असते. सहाजिकच 'सांगायचे' आणि 'शब्द रचना' यातला वेगळेपणा शैलीत महत्त्वाचा असतो. 'जे सांगायचे ते सांगताना त्याच्या आविष्काराशी खेळ खेळणे, त्यासाठी नवीन प्रकारची शब्दरचना मनात आणून ती व्यक्त करणे ही एक सवय शैलीमागे असते, व्यावहारिक अनुभवातून, नवनवे कल्पित अनुभव तयार करणे ही एक गोष्ट या 'शैली'चे मूळ कारण असते. तरी तशी 'शैली' निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता केवळ प्रतिभावंतांस जवळच असते.

प्रतिभेमुळे कलावंताला आपल्या मनातील कल्पनेला आणि अविष्कार द्रव्याला म्हणजेच येथे भाषेला आकार देता येतो. तेव्हा ती कल्पना आणि भाषा यांची निर्मिती एकजीव होते. त्यावेळी सौंदर्यगुणांनीयुक्त असा प्रतिक्रियात्मक अविष्कार म्हणजेच एक सुंदर अशी कलाकृती

उभी करतो. या मानवनिर्मित सुंदर कलाकृती शैलीचे कार्य चालू असते. कलाकृतीत कलावंताच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा ठसा उमटविणे आणि एक सुंदर प्रतीकात्मक प्रतिमा निर्माण करणे हे शैलीचे कार्य असते. साहित्याचे अविष्कार द्रव्य म्हणजे भाषा, ही भाषा सर्वांचीच असते. पण 'शैली' मात्र कलावंताची प्रतिभावताची असते व निर्मितीने ती कलाकृतीची होते.

प्राचीन ग्रीसमध्ये प्लेटो आणि अरिस्टॉटल, यांनी शैलीचे विवेचन केले आहे प्लेटोच्या म्हणण्याप्रमाणे शैली नेहमी एकरूपच असते. पण एखाद्या रचनेची शैली चांगली आणि दुसरीची वाईट असे होत नसते. एखाद्या आशयाच्या अभिव्यक्तीसाठी आवश्यक ती रचना निर्माण झाली की आपोआप शैली निर्माण होत असते. आशय आणि अभिव्यक्ती एकरूपच असतात असा प्लेटोचा अभिप्राय दिसतो, तर प्रत्येक रचनेची स्वतंत्र शैली असते असे अरिस्टॉटलचे म्हणणे आहे. भिन्न प्रकारच्या काव्यरचना तश्या भिन्न शैली, म्हणजेच प्रत्येक काव्यप्रकाराची शैली वेगवेगळी असते. असे प्लेटो म्हणतात. गद्यात सतत्त्वाच्या मिलनाने शैलीचा उदय होतो तर काव्यामध्ये प्रत्ययाभास, प्रतिभा, उन्मेश, स्फूर्ती इत्यादी तत्त्वामुळे शैलीची निर्मिती होते. शैली हे वाङ्मययाचे प्राणतत्व आहे. असा एकूण प्लेटोच्या निवेदनाचा सूर आहे. आशय आणि अभिव्यक्तीची अभिन्नता प्लेटोला अपेक्षित आहे.

प्लेटोच्या तुलनेत अरिस्टॉटलने मांडलेल्या विचाराचे स्वरूप भिन्न आहे. तो शैलेश संज्ञा जातिवासक

मानतो शैलीचे अनेक प्रकार असू शकतात प्रकारागणिक स्वरूपभेदही असू शकतात. अरिस्टॉटलच्या मतानुसार सात प्रकारची शैली मानली आहे.

१. लेखकाची विशिष्ट शैली
२. विशिष्ट काळातील शैली
३. अभिव्यक्तीच्या माध्यमातून आधारलेली शैली
४. विषयाच्या अनुरोधाने निर्माण होणारी शैली
५. विशिष्ट देशात प्रचलित असलेली शैली
६. विशिष्ट वाचक तशी निर्माण झालेली शैली
७. लेखनाच्या किंवा प्रयोजनाच्या अनुरोधाने निर्माण होणारी किंवा लेखकाच्या मनोवृत्तीशी संबंध असलेली शैली. शैली विचार हे भाषाशास्त्राचे अंग समजले गेल्यामुळे साहित्य मीमांसा व समीक्षा शास्त्र या दोन्ही शास्त्रातील साहित्य विचारात भाषाशास्त्रीय सिद्धांताची मदत घ्यावी लागते आणि त्यातूनच शैलीशास्त्र Stylistics जन्माला आले.

संस्कृत मधल्या 'रीती विचारात' केवळ बाह्यगाचाच विचार अभिप्रेत दिसतो, तिथे साहित्यिकाच्या मनाचा, त्याच्या अनुभवाचा त्याच्यावरील संस्कारयुक्त विचारांचा काही संबंध नसतो. अशी कल्पना बाळगून 'कौशल्य आहे रचनेत मोठे' असा समाज करून घेऊन चर्चा केली गेली. त्यामुळे भाषेचा आणि साहित्यकृतीचा विचार गौण ठरविला गेला असे म्हटले जाते. वामनाने मांडलेल्या 'रीतिविचारात' 'विशिष्ट पदरचना रीति:' असे जे म्हटले आहे त्याच पदरचनेला आणि त्यातल्या विशेषत्वाला महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. साहित्यकृतीची 'संरचना' म्हणजे शब्दयोजना ही जाणीवपूर्वक योजलेली भाषा आहे, असे मान्य होऊन तिचा अभ्यास म्हणजे शैली विचार, असा विचार पुढे आला.

मराठी 'शैली' म्हटले की सामान्यतः भाषा शैलीच्याच अंगाने विचार व्यूह डोळ्यापुढे उभा राहतो. पाश्चात्यांनी कलावंतांची जीवनदृष्टी आणि त्याचे व्यक्तिमत्व याचा भाषा शैलीवर परिणाम होतो हे लक्षात घेऊनच शैलीला अभिव्यक्तीची पद्धत मानले आणि ती भाषा त्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त होते, हे गृहीत धरले तर शैलीचा साक्षात संबंध भाषाशैलीवर येतो तर आकृतीबंधाच्या अंगाने विचार केला म्हणजे रूपबंधाची शैली ही बाब लक्षात येते.

मराठीत मात्र प्रारंभापासून भाषाशैली अंगानेच विचार केलेला आढळतो. स.शी.भावे सारख्यांना शैलीचा अनुभव भाषेच्या आकलनापेक्षा वेगळा आहे असे वाटते. वास्तविक आशयाचे आकलन कलाकृतीतील भाषा शैलीच्या

अंगानेच होत असते. याकडे भावे यांचे दुर्लक्ष झालेले दिसते. भाषा आणि साहित्याचा रूपबंध यांना जोडणारी संकल्पना म्हणजे 'शैली' होय. 'शैली' या संकल्पनेचे महत्त्व वैयक्तिक भाषा विचारात घेऊनच ठरवावे लागते. सर्व समाजाची भाषा एकच असते, हे मर्यादित अर्थानेच खरे आहे म्हणूनच व्यक्ती भेदागणिक भाषेचे एकसुरीपण जाणवत नाही.

जी भाषा उपलब्ध आहे. तिच्या मर्यादा बाजूला सरून जेव्हा लेखक निवडीचे स्वातंत्र्य घेतो, तेव्हा एक वेगळी भाषाशैली निर्माण होते. एक प्रकारे विशिष्ट लेखक व्यक्ती संस्कृतीने उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या तयार वळनांपैकी एकाचे थोड्याफार फरकाने केलेले अनुकरण असो किंवा विशिष्ट कालखंडात विशिष्ट संस्कृतीने उपलब्ध केलेल्या एकाच एक पर्यायाची उपलब्धता असो तिला 'शैली' म्हणता येते. 'शैली' ही व्यक्तीची त्याच्या पुरती स्वतंत्र भाषा निर्मितीही असते. उदाहरणार्थ ग्रेसची प्रतिमांकित भाषाशैली सामान्यतः मराठीत 'शैली' म्हटले की ती 'भाषाशैली' अशा अर्थाने 'शैली' शब्द योजला जातो. मराठीत अशोक केळकर म्हणतात, त्याप्रमाणे शैली आणि तंत्र या भारतीय साहित्य विचारातल्या संज्ञा नाहीत त्या अनुक्रमे 'Style' आणि 'Technique' या इंग्रजी संज्ञांना पर्याय म्हणून मराठीत स्थिर झाल्या आहेत. संस्कृतमध्ये 'शील' म्हणजे अनुशासनयुक्त संस्कारित अवस्था' असा अर्थ आहे. केळकरांच्या मते, जनार्दन सखाराम गाडगीळ यांनी 'शैली' हा शब्द 'स्टाईल' या शब्दाला पर्याय म्हणून प्रथमच वापरलेला आहे. गाडगीळांनी त्यासाठी मूळ संदर्भही दिलेला आहे. गाडगीळांनी कदाचित शील प्रकट होते ती 'शैली' असा काही विचार शैली शब्दाची निवड करण्यामागे गृहीत धरला असावा. साहित्य चर्चेत टेक्निकचा विचार म्हणजे तंत्राचा विचार बऱ्याच उशिरा आलेला आहे. तंत्र शब्दाची निर्मिती कुठून झाली याचा शोध घेतला पाहिजे, असे केळकर यांनी म्हटले आहे. खरे तर तांत्रिक विद्येमध्ये तंत्र, मंत्र आणि यंत्र याची चर्चा झालेली आहे. मात्र या तीन पैकी तंत्र आणि मंत्र हे दोन शब्द समीक्षेत वापरले जाऊ लागले आहेत टेक्निक या शब्दाला पर्याय म्हणून तंत्र शब्दयोजला जातो आणि विशिष्ट काम साधण्याची विशिष्ट पद्धत असा त्याचा अर्थ सर्वसाधारणपणे केला जातो स्टाईल आणि टेक्निक हे शब्द इंग्रजीत साहित्य खेरीज अन्य ललित कलांच्या संबंधातही वापरले जातात तसे ते मराठीतही वापरले जात आहेत यासंबंधीची चर्चा डॉ केळकरांप्रमाणेच

वि. वा. ढवळे आणि अन्य भाषाविद्वानांनी केलेली आहे. या संदर्भात एक नवा संदर्भ मा. गो. धडफळे यांनी दिलेला आहे. Some Aspects of (Buddist)Literary Criticism या ग्रंथात प्राध्यापक डॉक्टर धडफळे यांनी पाली साहित्याच्या संदर्भात आणि संस्कृत साहित्यालाही लागू पडेल अशी शैली या संकल्पनेची चर्चा केलेली आहे शील(सील) आणि आ-चरण(चरण) हे दोन शब्द पाली मध्ये येतात. शील पासून 'शैली' शब्द निपजला.

पतंजलीच्या महाभाष्यावरील ' भरतृहरीची दीपिका' मध्ये ही व्याख्या दिलेली आहे. 'शिलेभवाशैली (समाधान पूर्विका प्रवृत्तिः) समाधान म्हणजे योग्य अर्थासाठी योग्य शब्दाची उपयोजना, सम म्हणजे सारखे आणि आधन म्हणजे ठेवण, म्हणजे योग्य अर्थव्यक्तीसाठी योग्य शब्दाची निवड असा आहे. बृद्ध घोषाचार्यांच्या विशुद्धीमार्गात हाच शब्द वापरला गेला आहे. 'शिलमेव शैली', "स्वार्थेष्टत्र नीतीय लोपः" लॅटिनमध्ये स्टायलस हे साधन नाम आहे यातून स्टार्डल शब्द निर्माण झाला आणि कोरण्यासाठी या लिहिण्यासाठी साधन असा त्याचा अर्थ आहे. या संदर्भात बफन या फ्रेंच लेखकाने 'Stylest de I' home meme. पाली व संस्कृत या वाक्यासाठी शैली हा एकच शब्द वापरला जातो.

भाषेत शब्द, वाक्यरचना सारखीच असली तरी शीलानुसार म्हणजे लेखन शैलीनुसार प्रत्येकात भिन्न पणा व वेगळेपणाही येतो येथे लेखन शैली हा शब्द भाषाशैली या अर्थाने आपण स्वीकारलेला आहे या संदर्भात कालिदासाच्या श्लोकाचा संदर्भ येथे देणे योग्य ठरेल.

" त एवाक्षरविन्यासाः ता एक पदषड्क्तयः

पुंसि पुंसि विशेषण कौपि कौपि सरस्वती ॥"

(अर्थ तीच अक्षररचना, त्याच चरणांच्या ओळीः व्यक्तीपरत्वे (मात्र) आगळीवेगळी (कौपि कौपि) भाषा एकंदरीत भाषा शैलीचा संबंध शब्दसृष्टीशी आहे. आणि प्रत्येक प्रसंगातील भाषा अगदी जीवनाशी संबंधित वाटली तरी त्या भाषेचा अर्थ केवळ बौद्धिक नसून भावनिकही असतो म्हणून साहित्यात येणारी भाषा ही अलंकरणयुक्त प्रतिमायुक्त असू शकते अतलंकृतही असू शकते, अनेकदा शैलीचा समस्ये होऊन एक नवे शैली रूप निर्माण होऊ शकते.

### वाङ्मयरूप शैलीः

प्रत्येक वाङ्मय प्रकाराची वेगळी अशी शैली असते असे बोलले जाते अगदी बरोबर पहिले तरी हे मत पटावे असेच आहे. कादंबरी कविता आणि नाटक या वाङ्मय प्रकारापुरता जरी विचार केला तरीही शैली भेद सहज दिसतात. या वाङ्मयप्रकाराच्या मांडणीतले वेगळेपण पाहिले की प्रत्येक वाङ्मयप्रकाराची शैली वेगळी असते.

कवितेची मांडणी तिच्यातील वृत्तयोजना, लयबद्धता, शब्दांच्या आखूड ओळी, दोन्ही बाजूस शेवटपर्यंत अक्षरे, ओळी किती असाव्यात, पण त्या ओळी गद्यापेक्षा कमी ठेवण्याची दृष्टी ह्या गोष्टी निश्चितच कवितेचे बाह्यंग तरी शैलीत वेगळे आहे. कवितेचा हा बाह्यकार या वाङ्मय प्रकारचे वेगळेपण स्पष्ट करण्यास पुरेसा आहे.

'नाटक' या वाङ्मयप्रकारचे लेखन चटकन कोणालाही कळून यावे इतके स्पष्ट असते. संवाद हा नाटकाचा आत्मा आहे. संवादाच्या माध्यमातून नाटक शेवटपर्यंत वाचक प्रेक्षकांपर्यंत पोहोचत असते. तिथे वर्णनाला किंवा निवेदनाला स्वतंत्र स्थान नाही. या कृतीतील ही संवादानुकूल मांडणी म्हणजे एकाखाली एक संवाद लिहिण्याची पद्धती नाटकाचे बाह्य अंगातले वेगळेपण स्पष्ट करते या संवादाप्रमाणेच, पात्रांच्या येण्या जाण्याची सूचना रंगमंचावरील दृश्य बदल त्यावरील मांडणी याचेही उल्लेख नाट्यप्रकाराचे वेगळेपण सुचविते.

कादंबरीच्या गद्य लेखनावरोबरच तिच्यातील प्रकरणे किंवा कालावधी-निदर्शक अशीच सोडण्यात आलेली जागा किंवा तशी सूचनादर्शक चिन्हे टाकून केलेली रचना यावरून कादंबरीचा विशेष सहज करून येतो. कादंबरीचा आकारही कथेच्या मानाने दीर्घ असतो. कित्येकवेळा एखादी दीर्घकथा कादंबरी या संज्ञेला पात्र ठरावी अशी तिची मांडणी असते. हरिभाऊंपासून अगदी दत्त, रघुनाथ यांच्या काळापर्यंत कादंबरी म्हणजे एका बऱ्याच पृष्ठांची जीवनदर्शन करून देणारी रचना असे समीकरण रूढ झालेले होते अलीकडे तिचे स्वरूप आकाराने लहान झाले आहे अगदी मुक्ता मला म्हणजे गोष्ट एवढ्या आकाराची किंवा त्याहीपेक्षा कमी अधिक पृष्ठांची त्यावरून या वाङ्मयप्रकाराचे वेगळेपण आपल्याला जाणवते.

या साहित्य प्रकाराच्या बाह्यंगाप्रमाणेच चरित्र प्रवास वर्णन इत्यादीचे बाह्यंगातले वेगळेपण स्पष्टपणे दिसते. मात्र आपल्याला जो शैली विचार अभिप्रेत आहे तो

साहित्यप्रकारच्या बाह्यंगाचा नसून त्यांच्यातील शैलीच्या वेगळेपणाचा 'काव्याची भाषा कादंबरीची भाषा, नाटकाची भाषा 'अशी जी विधाने आपण करतो ती योग्य आहेत की नाहीत, म्हणजेच प्रत्येक प्रकारची वाङ्मयप्रकारची भाषा वेगळी असते की काय? हे पाहायचे आहे.

कवितेची भाषा प्रामुख्याने प्रतिमांची असते त्यामुळे अनेक अर्थसंदर्भसूचकत्व हा कवितेच्या भाषेचा, तिच्या शैलीचा पटकन कळून येणारा विशेष स्पष्टपणे जाणवतो. कवितेची भाषा सौंदर्यसर्जक अशी असते. ती 'भाषिकरचना' असली तरी तिच्या 'भाषिक' व 'काव्यात्म'अंगामुळे तिला एक वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण रूप प्राप्त होत असते. भाषेचे चिन्हीकरण होणे हा कवितेच्या भाषेचा विशेष आहे. प्रा. गंगाधर पाटील यांनी फुलांचे उदाहरण देऊन ही कल्पना चांगल्या प्रकारे स्पष्ट केलेली आहे ते लिहितात,- 'फुलझाडावर फुललेली फुले ही फक्त फुलेच असतात....त्यांना फुलांखेरील दुसरा कोणताच अर्थ नसतो... तीच फुले वेचून आपण त्यांचा पुष्पहार गुंफतो; आणि तोच पुष्पहार आपण जेव्हा आपल्या प्रेमाचे प्रतीक म्हणून एखाद्याला अर्पण करतो, तेव्हा मात्र ती फुले केवळ फुले उरत नाहीत.

ती प्रेमादि भावनांनी व अर्थांनी भारावली जात असतानाच त्या फुलांचे 'चिन्हीकरण'होऊ लागते....पुष्पहार व प्रेमभाव यांच्यात विशिष्ट अर्थाचा संकेत संबंध प्रस्थापित होतो.... प्रारंभीची अर्थरहित आणि नैसर्गिक पातळीवरची फुले अशा 'चिन्हांच्या रूपांतराने मानवी अर्थांनी युक्त होऊन त्यामागील सांस्कृतिक पातळी व सूचित होणारी आदराची भावना यांना 'चिन्हार्थ' प्राप्त होतो. कवितेची भाषा अनेकार्थ सूचित तर करतेच; पण लय वृत्त यांच्या छंदातही काही वेळा प्रयोगरूपात उतरते. तसेच बालकवीच्या 'क्षणात येते सरसर शिरवे, क्षणात पिवळे ऊन पडे' या ओळीत रंग,नाद,आणि स्पर्श यांचा अनुभव जाणवतो. म्हणूनच कवितेची भाषा जशी सौंदर्यसर्जक, तशीच संवेदनक्षम, अल्पाक्षरी असते.

कादंबरी आणि कथा यांचे बाह्यकार लक्षात घेऊन आपण त्यांचे वर्गीकरण करू शकतो. कादंबरी,कथा यांची पृष्ठसंख्या, त्यातील आशयाचा व्याप, पात्रांची नि प्रसंगांची गुंफण आणि त्या वाङ्मयप्रकाराचा घाट यांच्या अनुषंगाने यातली भाषा वापरलेली असते. हे गद्य वाङ्मयप्रकार असून सर्वसामान्य माणूस त्याचा वाचक असतो. या माणसाची बोलीभाषा आणि लेखकाची

प्रतिमासृष्टी यांचा एक मनोज्ञ संगम या ठिकाणी आढळतो. तत्कालीन भाषिक रूपे तर सर्वच वाङ्मयप्रकारात आढळतात. भाषांचा झालेला परिणामही मधून मधून डोकावतो. यात निवेदनाला जागा असते. त्यामुळे निवेदनाची भाषा पुन्हा वेगळ्या रूपात आकारते. निबंध या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला बहुदा चिंतनपर अधिष्ठान असल्यामुळे त्याची भाषा भारदस्त स्वरूपाची, क्वचित पल्लेदार तर क्वचित वक्र, कधी उपहासात्मक, कधी बोधपर स्वरूपाचीही असते. अधूनमधून अलंकाराची योजनाही या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला स्पृशून जाते.

भाषेच्या द्वर्धी उपयोगही व्यावसायिक नाटकातून केलेला आढळतो. 'तरुण तुर्क म्हातारे अर्क' मधील 'ह्यांचं हे \$ हे वाढलय ' असं वाक्य दोन अर्थां वापरून विनोद साजला जातो प्रयोग आणि साहित्य या दोन अंगांनी नाटकाचे लेखन होत असते. सामान्य माणूसही त्याचा प्रेक्षक असतो त्या दृष्टीने त्याची भाषा सर्व सामान्यांची असते.

प्रत्येक वाङ्मयप्रकार आपल्या शैलीतल्या भाषेच्या योगे आपला आशय वाचकांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचे कार्य करीत असतो. चरित्रामध्ये तृतीय पुरुषी निवेदनाची भाषा येते, तर आत्मकथनात प्रथमपुरुषी भाषेमुळे पुष्कळवेळा काव्यात्म निवेदन केलेले आढळते.

थोडक्यात, शैलीविचार म्हणजे भाषा योजनेचा विचार नव्हे तर, लेखकाने आपल्या कल्पना विश्वात जाऊन अनुभव घेण्याची जी पद्धती, त्याची विशिष्ट भाषेद्वारे अविष्कार करण्याची पद्धती हीच खरी 'शैली' होय. शैलीविचार हा वाङ्मयबाह्य विचार नसून तो लेखकाच्या दृष्टीने मूलभूत विचार आहे. कोणत्या लेखकाने कोणत्या पद्धतीने कल्पनेतला अनुभव घ्यायचा हे ज्याने-त्याने ठरवायचे असते.

शैली विचार हा लेखकनिष्ठ असण्यापेक्षा पुष्कळ वेळा वाचकनिष्ठ असतो, कलाकृतीला निर्मळ मनाने सामोरा जाणारा वाचक आणि पूर्वग्रह करून घेऊन सामोरा जाणारा वाचक,यांना कलाकृतीच्या आस्वादात काही अडचणी येतात. कलाकृतीपासून अमुक एक गोष्ट अपेक्षित आहे. असे मानणारा वाचक शैलीकडून हवे ते न मिळाल्याने निराश होतो. काही वेळा वाचकाचा व्यवहारानुभव म्हणजे व्यवहारीक आकलन त्याच्या आस्वादाच्या आड येते, तर काहीवेळा वाचकांच्या स्वकेंद्री वृत्तीमुळे कलाकृतीतल्या शैलीला त्याला स्वच्छ मनाने सामोरे जाता येत नाही.



**संदर्भ:**

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## ललित कलांचे सौंदर्य शास्त्र

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### सारांश :

मानवाची सर्व धडपड आनंद प्राप्तीसाठीच असते. सृष्टिच्या आरंभापासूनच मानव सतत आनंदाचा शोध घेत आला आहे. त्याच्या सुंदरतम भावनांची अभिव्यक्ती कलात्मकरित्या कलेच्या रुपाने जन्माला आली. कला म्हणजे काय? याबद्दल अनेक विद्वानांनी आपले विचार व्यक्त केले आहेत. भारतामध्ये एकूण 64 कला मानल्या गेल्या. त्यांचे विभाजन उपयोगी कला व ललित कला असे करण्यात आले. ललित कलांमध्ये वास्तुकला, मूर्तिकला, काव्यकला, चित्रकला व संगीत कला अशा पाच कलांचा समावेश होतो. ललित कलेची आवश्यक तत्वे म्हणजेच रस व त्याद्वारे निर्मित सौंदर्यशास्त्र. प्रस्तुत प्रबंधात कलांचा अभ्यास करतांना या तत्वांचा विचार केला आहे. संगीतात स्वरांद्वारे, रसनिष्पत्ती होते. साहित्यात भाषा, शब्द, अलंकार याद्वारे रसनिष्पत्ती होते. चित्रकलेत रेषा, रंगाद्वारे तर स्थापत्य व मूर्ती कलेत आकार, शैली, स्वरूप यांद्वारे रसनिष्पत्ती होते. तसेच लय हे तत्वही ललित कलांमध्ये, रसनिष्पत्ती करण्यास सहाय्यकारी आहे. सौंदर्यशास्त्राचे काही आवश्यक तत्वे आहेत. जसे संघटन व संयोजन, नवीनता, संपूर्णता, संतुलन, प्रमाण, विरोधाभास, व्यवस्थितक्रम व स्थायित्व या दृष्टीनेही ललित कलेत ही तत्वे कशाप्रकारे असतात त्याचे विवेचनात्मक अध्ययन केले आहे.

**मुख्यशब्द :** ललित कला, सौंदर्य शास्त्राची तत्वे, रसानुभूती, आनंद निर्मिती

### प्रस्तावना:

मानवाच्या भावनांच्या सुंदरतम अभिव्यक्तीचे व्यापक माध्यम म्हणजे कला. सृष्टीच्या आरंभीपासूनच मानव सतत आनंदाचा शोध घेत आला आहे. त्याच्या कल्पनाशक्तीच्या आधारे तो सभोवतालच्या सृष्टीशी तादात्म्य स्थापित करू पाहत आहे. त्याच्या या कलात्मक प्रवृत्तीस मूर्त रूप देण्याच्या प्रयासातूनच ललित कला जन्माला आल्या. कलेची उत्पत्ती मानव संस्कृतीच्या विकासातूनच मानली जाते. 'कला' याचा शाब्दिक अर्थ "सौंदर्याभिव्यक्ति" असा आहे. अभिव्यक्ती हे कलेचे एकमेव उद्दिष्ट आहे. टायॅस्टालच्या म्हणण्यानुसार 'कला अशी क्रिया आहे ज्याद्वारे मानव एखाद्या भावनेचा अनुभव करतो व तो अनुभव उद्देशपूर्वक इतरांपर्यंत पोहचवतो.' लूटन ब्रेक च्या म्हणण्यानुसार 'जेव्हा मनुष्याचा रुबाव, कुशलता आणि मनाच्या आवेगाच्या मिश्रणाने अशी वस्तू निर्माण होते की, जी इतर सर्वांपेक्षा महान होते, तेव्हा तिला कला असे म्हणतात. वागनरच्या म्हणण्यानुसार 'कला मानवाच्या सामाजिक जीवनाचे उत्कृष्ट असे प्रकाशन आहे.' तर गोथेनने त्याला आत्म्याची जादू म्हटले आहे. 'सत्याने मुक्त झालेला आत्मा म्हणजे कला' असे कार्लाइल ने म्हटले आहे. चित्रपटातील प्रसिद्ध कलाकार स्व. पृथ्वीराज कपूर यांनी एखाद्या कामाचे रुपांतर कलेत कसे होते हे अगदी सोप्या भाषेत सांगितले आहे. ते म्हणतात 'हातापायांनी केलेले काम म्हणजे मजुरी, जेव्हा त्यात बुद्धीची भर पडते तेव्हा ती कारागिरी आणि त्यास हृदयाची साथ मिळाली की ती कला म्हणून साकार होते.' कला कल्पनेच्या मदतीने मानवाला

त्याच्या इंद्रिय बंधनातून, परिस्थितीच्या मर्यादितून बाहेर काढते आणि कलाकाराच्या इच्छापूर्ततेचे साधन बनते. याद्वारे आनंदाची जी उत्पत्ती होते तोच कलेचा खरा आनंद होय. कलेमध्ये कल्पनेतून भावाभिव्यक्ती व त्याद्वारे आनंद निर्मितीस खूप महत्व आहे.

### कलेचे प्रकार:

भारतात एकूण 64 कला मानल्या गेल्या आहेत. त्या कलांना सामान्यपणे दोन भागात विभाजित केल्या गेले.

1. ललित कला आणि 2. उपयोगी कला.

ललित कला मनुष्याच्या सौंदर्यबोध्याचे प्रतिक आहेत तर उपयोगी कला मानवाच्या भौतिक गरजांच्या पूर्ततेशी संबंधित आहेत. उपयोगी कलांमध्ये भरतकाम, विणकाम, पाककला इ. सारख्या कलांचा समावेश होतो. तर ललित कला प्रामुख्याने 5 मानल्या गेल्या आहेत त्या म्हणजे:-

1. वास्तुकला, 2. मूर्तिकला, 3. काव्यकला, 4. चित्रकला, 5. संगीत कला.

### ललित कला व रसानुभूती:-

रस हे ललित कलांमधील प्राणभूत तत्व आहे. भरत मुनिकृत नाट्यशास्त्रात नऊ रस सांगितले आहेत. शृंगार, हास्य, करुण इ. परंतु ललित कलांच्या संदर्भात भरताच्या या रस सिध्दान्ताप्रमाणे विविध रसांचा नव्हे तर रसाच्या उच्चतम पातळीचा विचार करावा लागेल. ललित कलांच्या संदर्भात परम सौंदर्यानुभूतिलाच शुद्ध रसानुभूति म्हणता येईल. 'ज्या व्यक्त करतांना सौंदर्याची अपेक्षा असेल अश्या

कला' अश्या प्रकारे ललित कलेची व्याख्या हिंदी शब्द सागर मध्ये केलेली आहे. ललित कलांचा मुख्य उद्देश सौंदर्यानुभूति करणे हाच आहे. सौंदर्य गुणांनी युक्त असल्याकारणाने त्या विविध रसांची निष्पत्ती करण्यासाठी सक्षम आहेत.

### विविध ललित कला व रस निष्पत्ती –

संगीतात रसनिष्पत्ती स्वरांद्वारे होते.

'सारी वीरेऽदभुते रौद्रे धो बीभत्से भयानके ।'

कार्यो ग नी तु करुणे हास्यशृंगारयोमपौ ॥

म्हणजे सा आणि रे या स्वरांनी वीर, अदभुत व

रौद्र, ध ने बीभत्स व भयानक ग आणि नी यांनी करुण व म आणि प यांनी हास्य व शृंगार हे रस उद्दीपित होतात. अशा प्रकारे स्वरांची रसांशी सांगड घातलेली संगीत शास्त्रांमधून आढळते. स्वरांबरोबरच इतर अनेक गोष्टीही रसनिर्मिती करण्यास कारणीभूत असतात.

उदा. गीताची लय, काव्याचा अर्थ, प्रसंग इत्यादी विद्वानांच्या मते

कोमल रे ध वर्ग - भैरव व पूर्वी थाट प्रकार - करुण व शांतरसांना अनुकुल

शुद्ध रे ध वर्ग - यमन, विलावल, खमाज थाट प्रकार - शृंगार रसाला अनुकुल

कोमल ग नी वर्ग - भैरवी, काफी, आसावरी, थाट प्रकार - वीर रसोपयोगी आहेत.

संगीताप्रमाणे चित्रकलेत रंगाद्वारे रसनिष्पत्ती सांगितली आहे.

भरताने नाट्यशास्त्र या ग्रंथात रसांचे वर्णन करतांना त्यांचे वर्ण (रंग) सांगितले आहेत.

रस	वर्ण
शृंगार	- श्याम/ जांभळा
हास्य	- सित
करुण	- कपोत / पारवा
रौद्र	- रक्त
वीर	- गौर / गुलाबी
भयानक	- कृष्ण / काळा
बीभत्स	- नील
अदभूत	- पीत

त्याचप्रमाणे नृत्यांच्या ज्या विविध भावभंगिमांचा उल्लेख आहे त्या मूर्तिकलेत आढळून येतात. काव्यामध्ये हीच रस निष्पत्ती शब्दालंकारांमधून तर स्थापत्य कलेत आकार, त्यातील शैली, रूप यामधून होते. श्रोता किंवा प्रेक्षक जेव्हा कलेतील भावनेशी एकरूप होतो तेव्हा क्षणभर तीच भावना त्याच्या मनात जागृत होते, तो त्या भावनेशी तादात्म्य पावतो आणि त्यास रसप्राप्ती होते. म्हणूनच ललित कलेमध्ये 'रस' या शब्दाचा अर्थ भावनेशी जोडणे अधिक समर्पक ठरेल. रसोत्पत्तिचे दुसरे महत्त्वाचे अंग म्हणजे 'लय'. एकच स्वरसमूह वेगवेगळ्या लयीत म्हटल्यास त्यातील रस वेगवेगळा भासतो. उदा. पूरिया, मारवा, सोहोनी या रागांचे स्वर सारखे असले तरी प्रत्येक स्वर लावण्याची

पध्दत, लय, ठहराव, संगती निरनिराळी आहे. त्याची प्रकृती वेगळी आहे म्हणून त्यांच्या द्वारे वेगवेगळी रसनिष्पत्ती झालेली आढळते. अशीच लय चित्रकलेत रंगाद्वारे, काव्यात छंदाद्वारे तर मूर्तिकलेत आकाराद्वारे साधली जाते.

'रागमाला' ही चित्रे पाहतांना ती रागाध्यायात वर्णन केलेल्या स्वरूपानुसार आहेत असे आढळते.

उदा.

'संगीत दर्पण' या ग्रंथात 'दामोदर पंडीत' यांनी भैरव रागाचे स्वरूप वर्णन करतांना म्हटले आहे.

गंगाधर शशिकलातिकास्त्रिनेत्रेः,

सर्पेर्विभूशितनुर्गजकृलिकवासाः ।

भास्वत त्रिशूलकर एश नृमूण्डधारी, शुभ्राम्बरो जयति भैरव आदिराग ॥

भैरवाचे जे वर्णन साहित्यकाराने केले आहे त्याला स्वरांची जोड मिळताच त्यातून जी भावाभिव्यक्ती होते तीच चित्रकला व मूर्तिकलेच्या माध्यमातून भैरवाच्या (शंकराच्या) दृश्यरूपात समोर येते.

### ललित कलांचे सौंदर्यशास्त्र:

सौंदर्यशास्त्र हा शब्द ग्रीक Atotiko या शब्दावरून आला. ज्ञानेद्रियांना सुख देणारी चेतना असा तिचा अर्थ आहे. यालाच इंग्रजीत Atotiko असे म्हणतात. Atotiko या शब्दाचा अर्थ निसर्ग सौंदर्याचे विश्लेषणात्मक रूप असा होतो म्हणून हा शब्द ललित कलांच्या मूळ सिध्दांतानुसार निरूपण व कलाकृती मूल्यांकन अश्या अर्थाने वापरला जाऊ लागला. ललित कलांमधून मिळणाऱ्या सौंदर्यानुभवाचे विश्लेषण म्हणजे सौंदर्यशास्त्र. कलाकृतीतील आशय हा कलेचा आत्मा आहे आणि अभिव्यक्ती वा आकृतिबंध हा तिचा देह आहे. असा दृष्टीकोन रुढ आहे. ललित कला या आशयघन कला आहेत. आशयाचा जन्म जीवन्मूल्यांच्या पोटी होत असतो. कलावंतांच्या दृष्टीने जीवनाचे केलेले आकलन, मूल्यमापन असे आशयाचे रूप असते. ललित कला संवेदनानिष्ठ, आकृतिनिष्ठ अशी सौंदर्याकृती आहेत. यांची सौंदर्य निर्मितीची साधने भिन्न आहेत. स्वर-ताल ही संगीताची, रेशा-रंग-आकार ही चित्रकलेची, शब्द -छंद-अलंकार ही साहित्याची तर शैली-आकार ही मूर्ती कलेची साधने आहेत. या कलांची निर्मिती आणि प्रत्यय यांचा सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांशी घनिष्ठ संबंध आहे. या कलांचे तत्वज्ञान हेच या कलांचे सौंदर्यशास्त्र.

### सौंदर्यशास्त्राची आवश्यक तत्त्वे :

विद्वानांच्या मते सौंदर्याची काही प्रमुख तत्त्वे आहेत, जी कलेत सौंदर्य निर्मितीसाठी उपयुक्त ठरतात. प्रत्येक

ललित कलांमध्ये या तत्वांचे यथोचित निरूपण करून सौंदर्य निष्पत्ती केली जाते उदा.

1. **संघटन व संयोजन:-** कलेच्या सर्व तत्वांच्या एकत्रीत प्रयोगाने अनेकतेत एकतेचा अविर्भाव हेच कलेचे प्रमुख तत्व आहे. एखादया दृश्य चित्रात रेखांकन, वस्तुचा

- आकार, बनावट छाया व प्रकाश, रंग संयोजन यामध्ये एकरूपता असणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच संगीतात स्वरांचा लगाव, वादी-संवादी स्वरांचा उचित प्रयोग, पूर्वांग - उत्तरांगात लागणारे स्वर, आरोह - अवरोहात येणाऱ्या स्वरांचा योग्य प्रयोग यांच्या समन्वयानेच रागाचे संयोजन करता येते. साहित्यात शब्द, अर्थ, रूपक, अलंकार त्यातील तालबद्धता इत्यादींचे संघटन व संयोजन गरजेचे आहे.
2. **नवीनता:-** कलेचे रहस्यपूर्ण सौंदर्य जिज्ञासेचे कारण ठरते. कलाकाराची कलाकृती विविध रुपांनी नाविण्याची अनुभूति देत असते. कलाकृतीचे स्वरूप हे खोल डोहाप्रमाणे आहे. डोहाच्या तळाशी काय रहस्य असेल याची जिज्ञासाच डोहाचे आकर्षण ठरते. चित्रातही असे रहस्य दडलेले असते. एकच चित्र वेगवेगळ्या चित्रकारांनी काढल्यास ते नवीन वाटते. त्याचप्रमाणे संगीत नियमबद्ध असूनही स्वकल्पनाशक्तीच्या आधारे गायक त्यात नाविण्य आणतो. म्हणूनच विविध घराण्यांमधील कलाकारांद्वारे 'यमन' हा एकच राग ऐकताना वेगवेगळी अनुभूती येते. एकाच देवतेची मूर्ती विविध मूर्तीकाराने घडविल्यास वेगळी अनुभूती देते तर एकाच विषयावरील साहित्यही वेगळे भासते.
  3. **संपूर्णता:-** कोणत्याही कलेच्या अभिव्यक्तीची स्पष्टता त्याच्या पूर्णतेतच असते. संगीतात रागाचे सौंदर्य हे बंदीश, आलाप, ताना अशा विविध क्रियांद्वारे प्रस्तुत केल्यानंतरच स्थापित होते. याचप्रमाणे इतरही ललित कलांची अभिव्यक्ती त्या पूर्णरूपात असल्याशिवाय होत नाही.
  4. **संतुलन:-** कला व सौंदर्यामधील संतुलन हे एक सामान्य तत्व आहे. कोणत्याही कलेच्या सर्व तत्वांचा योग्य प्रमाणात प्रयोग केल्याने संतुलन स्थापित होते. चित्र, मूर्ती, स्थापत्य या कलांमध्ये समविभक्तता किंवा अंदाज हे संतुलन पर्याय आहेत. संगीतातही अशाच प्रकारे गाताना मंद्र, मध्य, तार स्वरांचे संतुलन, बंदीश गाताना आलाप, ताना यांचे संतुलन ठेवले जाते.
  5. **प्रमाण:-** कलेच्या प्रस्तुतिकरणात विषयानुरूप प्रमाण असणे आवश्यक आहे. चित्रात रंग, रेखा, रिक्त स्थान यांचे योग्य प्रमाण स्थापत्य कलेत आकार, स्वरूप त्याच प्रमाणे साहित्यात अलंकाराचे प्रमाण असल्यास ते जास्त परिणामकारक ठरते. त्याचप्रमाणे संगीतातही विभिन्न क्रिया करून दाखवतांना त्या प्रमाणबद्ध ठेवल्या तर ती कलाकृती यशस्वी ठरते. संगीतातील ताल व त्यांचे खंड वेगवेगळे प्रमाण ठेवण्यास सुसह्य ठरतात.
  6. **विरोधाभास:-** ललित कलांच्या तत्वांमध्ये कधी कधी विरोधाभास दिसत असला तरी त्यांच्या मुळ रूपात सुसंगती दिसून येते. विरोधाभासाचा आभास कधी कधी अर्थाला अधिक स्पष्ट व सार्थ रूप प्रदान करतो.

जसे एकाच थाटातील अनेक राग, एक गंभीर प्रकृतीचा तर एक चंचल प्रकृतीचा असतो. काही राग दोन किंवा दोन पेक्षा जास्त रागांच्या मिश्रणाने तयार झाले आहेत. परंतु तो राग गाताना प्रत्येक राग वेगवेगळा न वाटता एक संपूर्ण राग वाटतो.

7. **व्यवस्थितक्रम:-** प्रत्येक कलेच्या रचनेसाठी व्यवस्थित क्रम असणे आवश्यक आहे. कलासामुग्री व उपकरणांची योग्य व्यवस्था कलाकारांच्या कुशलतेचे प्रतीक असते. चित्रकला, मूर्तिकला, स्थापत्य कला, साहित्य कला यांच्या रचना पूर्ण रूपातच समोर येतात तर संगीत कलेत ती विविध क्रमाने पुढे येते जसे स्वरविस्तार, बंदीश, आलाप, ताना इ. म्हणून कलाकाराद्वारे क्रमनिर्धारित कलाकृतीचे प्रस्तुतिकरणच आनंद प्रदान करण्यास यशस्वी ठरते .
8. **स्थायित्व:-** ललित कलांमध्ये स्थायित्वाचा गुण सौंदर्यसृष्टि करण्यासाठी विशेष सहाय्यक ठरतो. वेगवेगळ्या कलाकारांद्वारे वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे कलेची निर्मिती करूनही मूळ रूपाला धक्का लागत नाही. ज्याप्रमाणे कृष्णाचे चित्र किंवा मूर्ती किंवा त्याचे वर्णन कोणत्याही शैलीत असले तरी कृष्णाच्या रूपाचे संचित करणाऱ्या गोष्टी त्याच असतात. अशाच प्रकारे रागाची बंदीश, गायक, वादक स्थान इत्यादी भिन्न असले तरी रागाचे स्वरूप स्थायी असते.
9. **विविधता:-** ललित कलांच्या संदर्भात विविधता हे प्रमुख लक्षण आहे. कलाकार आपल्या कौशल्य प्रतिभेद्वारे कलाकृतीला वेगवेगळ्या रूपात प्रस्तुत करतो. एकच कलाकृती विविध माध्यमाद्वारे सुशोभित करून सौंदर्य निर्माण करतो.
10. **अलंकार:-** ललित कलेमध्ये सौंदर्य वृद्धीसाठी अलंकार म्हणजेच आभूषणे हे महत्वाचे तत्व आहे. याचे महत्व दर्शवितांना नाटयशास्त्रात लिहिले आहे - 'ज्याप्रमाणे शृंगारा शिवाय स्त्री शोभत नाही त्याचप्रमाणे अलंकाराशिवाय गीत शोभत नाही. संगीत कलेत अलंकार हे स्वरालंकार या अर्थाने येतात. मूर्ती कला, चित्रकला, साहित्यकला यात अलंकारांचा पुरेपुर उपयोग सौंदर्य निर्मितीसाठी केलेला आढळतो.
11. **काठिण्य:-** काठिण्याचा संबंध बुद्धीशी आहे. ललित कलेचा कलाकार आपली कलाकृती बुद्धीच्या आधारे काठिण्य पातळीवर घेऊन जातो व रसिकांमध्ये जिज्ञासा निर्माण करतो. एखादया सरळ रचनेपेक्षा काठिण्य असलेली रचना जास्त प्रभावी ठरते व कलाकाराच्या योग्यतेची प्रचिती देते.

#### निष्कर्ष:

उपरोक्त विवेचनानुसार हेच सिद्ध होते की अशा प्रकारे सौंदर्य निर्मितीच्या सर्व कसोट्यांना अंतर्भूत करून प्रस्तुत झालेल्या ललित कलांचा उद्देश रसनिष्पत्ती, त्याद्वारे सौंदर्याची अनुभूती व परमोच्च आनंदाची प्राप्ती करून देणे हाच आहे.

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8. भारतीय संगीत व संगीत शास्त्र

## मतिमंद (दिव्यांग) मुलांच्या समायोजनात पालकांचे कार्य व भूमिका

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### सारांश:

इतिहासाची पाने चाळून पाहता अगदी ग्रीक, रोमन काळातही मतिमंदत्वाचा उल्लेख आढळतो. गेल्या पाचव्या शतकात 'मतिमंद' या विषयाबद्दलचे ज्ञान, विचार व तत्संबंधीची तात्त्विक, प्शास्त्रीय सामाजिक भूमिका यांत बरीच घडामोड झालेली आढळून येते. या क्षेत्रात झालेले शास्त्रीय संशोधन व सामाजिक चळवळ यामुळे मतिमंदत्वावर उपायोजना मध्ये बदल घडणे हे अपरिहार्य होते.

**मुख्य शब्द:** मतिमंदत्व बालक, दिव्यांग, समायोजन, कार्य, भूमिका

### प्रस्तावना:

ग्रीक व रोमन काळात मतिमंदत्व असलेल्या व्यक्तींचा उल्लेख 'मुख्र', 'ष्यैतान' असा केलेला आढळतो. आपल्या कुटुंबातील व्यक्तीसाठी व पाहुण्यांच्या करमणुकीसाठी रोममधील अनेक श्रीमंत लोक मतिमंदत्व असलेल्या व्यक्तीस नोकरीस ठेवून घेत असत. ते एक मोठे पणाचे लक्षण मानले जात असे. या श्रीमंत मंडळीच्या अपेक्षेनुसार काम करता आले नाही तर मरेस्तोवर त्यांचा मार खाणे किंवा एखादया बेवारस सारखे एकटेच रस्त्यावर भटकत भटकत एके दिवशी या जगाचा निरोप घेणे मतिमंदत्व असलेल्या व्यक्तीचे तत्कालीन जीवन होते. अवमान, उपेक्षा, तिरस्कार हाच बहुतांशी लोकांचा मतिमंदत्व असलेल्या व्यक्तीकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन होता. मतिमंद असलेल्या व्यक्तींच्या वर्तणुकीतील वेगळेपणांचा अनेक जण दैवी शक्तीशी संबंध जोडीत असत. आणि अंधश्रद्धेच्या पोटी काही जण त्यांनाच चांगली वागणूक देऊन त्यांचा संभाळ करीत किंवा त्यांना घाबरीत असत. मानवी हक्क आणि मानव अधिकार याबाबतीत कोणत्याही संकल्पना तत्कालीन समाजात दिसून येत नव्हत्या.

सर्व प्रथम 1620 मध्ये जॉन पॅब्लो या फिजिषियनने मतिमंदांना शिक्षण देण्याचा विचार मांडला. परंतु त्या वेळेच्या कर्मठ लोकांनी तो विचार उडवून लावला. इतके की त्याला स्पेन मधून हाकलून लावण्यात आले. कदाचित मानसिक रूग्णांबद्दल असलेले पुर्वग्रह व मतिमंदांबद्दल असलेली उदासिनता, ही त्या मागची कारणे असू शकतात. त्यामुळे त्यांना आपले उर्वरित आयुष्य पॅरीसमध्ये काढावे लागले.

1689 मध्ये लोके या शास्त्रज्ञाने वेडे व मतिमंद यांच्यातील फरक लोकांपुढे आणला. 1799 मध्ये इटार्ड या पॅरीस मधील अॅकॅडमी ऑफ मेडिसीन मधील संशोधकाने पॅब्लोची कृती वापरून एका अॅव्हेरॉन मधील वन्य मुलाला शिकविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. हे एक सांस्कृतिक मतिमंदत्वाचे चांगले उदाहरण आहे. त्याने सर्वांचेच चांगल्या प्रकारे लक्ष वेधून घेतले. त्यानंतर 1840 मध्ये सेग्वीन या संशोधकाने मतिमंदांच्या शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टिने पाया पक्का केला.

19 व्या शतकातील फ्रेंच राज्य क्रांती ही मतिमंदांच्या दृष्टिने फार महत्त्वाची ठरली व मतिमंदांच्याकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन बदलला व त्यांना ही माणुसकीने वागविले जाऊ लागले. गुगेनबिहल या स्वित्झर्लंड मधील शास्त्रज्ञाने मतिमंदांसाठी वेगळ्या संस्थेचा विचार मांडला. मतिमंदांच्या शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टिने तो फार महत्त्वाचा होता. मतिमंदांना गुप मध्ये ठेवा, त्यांना गुप मध्येच सांभाळा, असे

त्याचे विचार होते. त्या काळाच्या दृष्टिने हा विचार फारच लवकर मांडला गेला होता.

19 व्या शतकात मतिमंदांकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन बदलला. ह्यूवे या संशोधकाने प्रथम मतिमंदांच्या विशेष शिक्षणाचा विचार मांडला. मतिमंदांसाठी प्रत्येक गोष्टी वेगळी असेल व त्यांना वेगळ्या प्रकारे शिकवावे लागेल हा विचार ही त्यानेच मांडला. अशा प्रकारे मतिमंदांच्या शिक्षणास प्रथम अमेरिकेतील एका पब्लिक स्कुल मध्ये 1890 साली एक विशेष वर्ग सुरू करून सुरुवात करण्यात आली. याच शतकात मतिमंद हे एका सारखे नसतात याचा शोध लागला.

1905 मध्ये बीने व सायमन या संशोधकाची बौद्धिक क्षमता चाचणी प्रकाशित झाली. त्यांनी मानसिक वय ही संकल्पना मांडली त्यामुळे या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या मतिमंदांच्या क्षमतांचे मूल्यमापन करणे व त्यानुसार त्यांचे वर्गीकरण सोपे झाले. मतिमंदांवरचे पहिले पुस्तक रितसर विस्तारीतपणे सेग्वीन या संशोधकाने लिहिले.

भारतात 1944 साली मतिमंदांसाठी ची पहिली प्शाळा 'द स्कूल फॉर चिल्ड्रेन इन नीड ऑफ स्पेशल केअर' ही शिवडी येथे सुरू झाली. यामुळे मतिमंदांच्या जीवनाला एक आषेचा किरण मिळाला. 1981 हे जागतिक अपंग वर्ष म्हणून जाहिर झाले. सन 2011 च्या लोकसंख्यानुसार भारतात 15,05,624 मतिमंद बालकांची लोकसंख्या आहे.

### उद्देश:

1. मतिमंद मुलांच्या कौटुंबिक व सामाजिक परिस्थितीचे अध्ययन व विश्लेषण करणे.
2. मतिमंद मुलांच्या समायोजनात पालकांच्या कार्याचे अध्ययन व विश्लेषण करणे.
3. मतिमंद मुलांच्या समायोजनात पालकांच्या भूमिकेचे अध्ययन करणे.
4. मतिमंद मुलांच्या समायोजनात शासकिय योजनांचे विश्लेषण करणे.

**अध्ययन पध्दती :** प्रस्तुत शोध पेपर द्वितीय स्त्रोत तथ्यांच्या आधारावर तयार करण्यात आलेला आहे. यामध्ये पुस्तके, मासिके, दै. वृत्तपत्रे आणि वेबसाईटच्या माध्यमातून प्राप्त झालेल्या तथ्यांचा आधारावर आषय विप्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेला आहे.

### समायोजन :

आपण सर्वजण घरात, नोकरीच्या ठिकाणी, मित्रांमध्ये समायोजन करीत असतो. समायोजन ही प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात महत्त्वाची प्रक्रिया आहे. म्हणून प्रत्येक

व्यक्ती समायोजन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करित असते. समायोजन ही प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या जीवनातील महत्त्वाची समस्या आहे व ती सोडविण्याकरीता प्रत्येक व्यक्ती सतत प्रयत्न करित असते. बालकाच्या जन्मापासून त्याच्या समायोजनाच्या प्रयत्नांना सुरुवात होऊन ते प्रयत्न जीवनाच्या अंतिम टप्प्यापर्यंत सातत्याने चालू असते. त्यामध्ये मतिमंद बालक समायोजनाच्या बाबतीमध्ये पूर्णतः इतरांच्या मदतीवर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे मतिमंदाच्या जीवनात समायोजन करणे फार मोठे आव्हानच आहे. त्यामुळे मतिमंदाच्या समायोजनात पालकांची महत्त्वाचे कार्ये आणि भूमिका आहे.

#### समायोजनाचा अर्थ :

जन्म झाल्याबरोबर बालकाचा बाह्य परिस्थितीशी संबंध येतो व तो आयुष्यभर कायम राहतो. रुप, रस, गंध, शब्द आणि स्पर्शविषयक उद्दिपकांना त्याला सतत तोंड द्यावे लागते. या उद्दिपकांना तो विविध प्रकारच्या प्रतिक्रिया करतो. या भौतिक उद्दिपकांप्रमाणे सामाजिक परिस्थितीही त्याला उद्दिपित करते. आई, वडील, भावंडे इ. सर्वांना योग्य प्रतिक्रिया करणे अपेक्षित असते. या बाह्य उद्दिपकांप्रमाणे भूक, थकवा अशा आंतरिक उद्दिपकांना व्यक्ती प्रतिक्रिया करते. म्हणजेच अंतर्गत व बाह्य उद्दिपकांना अनुरूप करणे, त्याच्याशी मिळतेजुळते घेणे म्हणजे समायोजन होय.

मनुष्याच्या जीवनात अनेक समस्या व संकटे येतात. त्याच्या सर्वच इच्छा पूर्ण होत नाहीत. त्याचे वातावरण नेहमी त्याला अनुकूल नसते. अशी अडचणीची व समस्यांची व्यक्ती कसे जुळवून घेते म्हणजेच समायोजन करते यावर त्याच्या जीवनातील यशस्वीता अवलंबून असते.

#### 1. मतिमंद मुलांच्या समायोजनात पालकांची कार्ये:

कोणत्याही मुलांच्या संगोपन व समायोजनात पालकांची कार्ये महत्त्वाची असतात. पालकांची कार्ये व्यवस्थित होत गेल्यास त्याचा परिणाम मुलांच्या विकासावर होत असते. खालील प्रमाणे मतिमंद मुलांच्या समायोजनात पालकांच्या काही कार्यांचा समावेश केलेला आहे.

#### 2. मतिमंद मुलांच्या आवश्यक गरजा:

आई-वडिल आपल्या मुलांसंबंधी आशावादी असते. मुलांच्या संगोपनातून भविष्यातील स्वप्न बघतात. दुसऱ्यांच्या मुलांकडे बघून आपल्याही मुलांसंबंधी स्वप्ने रंगवितात. त्यांनाही वाटते की त्यांच्या मुलाने किंवा मुलीने एखादा व्यवसाय करून आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम होतील. आज स्पर्धेचे वातावरण आहे. आपली आवड व योग्यतेनुरूप नोकरी मिळणे अवघड आहे. अपंगांकरिता तर हे अजूनच कठिण होत आहे. काही पालक पूर्वीपासूनच आपल्या मुलांना एखाद्या व्यवसायाकरिता तयार करू लागतात. आपल्या मुलांना व्यवसायाद्वारे स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहण्यासाठी मदत करून स्वतःच्या आवश्यकता पूर्ण करण्यासाठी सक्षम बनवितात. मुलांना सर्वोत्तमरी सक्षम बनविण्यासाठी मुलांच्या गरजेकडे लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### 3. स्वावलंबन:

मतिमंद मुलांनाही व्यवसाय व नोकरी करण्यासाठी बाहेर पडावे लागले. त्या दृष्टीने त्यांना स्वावलंबी होणे फार आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रथम आपले काम स्वतः करायला शिकविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. काही मतिमंद मुलांना इतर प्रकारचेही अपंगत्व असते. त्यामुळे त्यांना स्वावलंबी होण्यासाठी वेळ आणि अथक परिश्रम घ्यावे लागते. उदा. जेवण, आंघोळ इत्यादी प्रकारचे अनेक कार्ये करण्यासाठी मुलांना स्वावलंबी बनविणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### 4. शिष्टाचार:

मतिमंद मुलांना समाजात व कुटुंबात वावरत असतांना शिष्टाचार शिकविणे महत्त्वाचे असते. कुटुंबातील मुलांसोबत, शेजारी व्यक्तीसोबत, नातेवाईकांसोबत आणि बाहेरिल कार्ये करित असतांना आवश्यक शिष्टाचार संबंधी माहिती देणे आवश्यक असते. लोकांना अभिवादन करणे, मोठ्यांशी नम्रपणे बोलणे इत्यादी बदल मतिमंद मुलांना कुटुंबाकडून शिष्टाचार संबंधी शिक्षण देणे आवश्यक असते.

#### 5. अनुकूल पोशाख:

व्यक्ती समाजशील प्राणी असल्यामुळे समाजामध्ये व कुटुंबात राहत असतांना अनुकूल वस्त्र व पोशाख धारण करणे आवश्यक आहे. मुलांच्या सोयी-सुविधा, आवश्यकतेनुसार पोशाख उपलब्ध करून दिला पाहिजे. तसेच कपडे घालणे व काढणे यासंबंधी आई-वडिलांकडून प्रशिक्षण मिळाले पाहिजे.

#### 6. स्वच्छतेची सवय:

स्वच्छतेची सवय मुलांच्या आरोग्यासाठी महत्त्वाची असते. मुले खेळतांना अस्वच्छ होऊ शकतात. त्याचप्रमाणे कुटुंबातील काही कामे करतांना सुध्दा आणि दैनंदिन कार्ये करतांना अस्वच्छता निर्माण होऊ शकते. यासाठी पालकांनी स्वच्छतेचे प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक असते व सवय लावणे गरजेचे असते.

#### 7. रस्ता वाहतुक नियमांचे व साधनाचे प्रशिक्षण :

मतिमंद मुलांना रस्त्यांवरून चालण्यासंबंधी शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे. मुलांना दैनंदिन काम करण्यासाठी घराबाहेर पडावे लागते. त्यामुळे रस्ता वाहतुकीचे नियम माहित असणे गरजेचे आहे. मुलांना रस्ता वाहतुकीच्या नियमांचे पालन करण्यासंबंधी शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण देणे ही महत्त्वाचे आहे. स्वतःचे कार्ये करण्यासाठी त्यांना स्वावलंबी बनविणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच वाहन चालविण्यासंबंधीचे प्रशिक्षण घेऊन त्यांना स्वावलंबी बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे.

#### 8. आर्थिक देवाण-घेवाण करण्याचा अनुभव:

मतिमंद बालकांना स्वतःच्या उदरनिर्वाह करण्यासाठी आर्थिक व्यवहाराचे शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षण देणे गरजेचे आहे. आर्थिक व्यवहारापासून कोणासही अलिप्त ठेवता येत नाही. भविष्यातील आर्थिक व्यवहार लक्षात घेऊन मुलांना आर्थिक व्यवहाराची संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजे. कुटुंबातील लहान-लहान व्यवहार करण्यासाठी त्यांना प्रोत्साहित केले पाहिजे. आर्थिक चलनाची ओळख त्यांना करून दिली पाहिजे. आर्थिक व्यवहारामध्ये होणाऱ्या फसवणूकीची माहिती मुलांना दिली पाहिजे.

#### 9. कार्यालयीन कामाचे प्रशिक्षण:

मतिमंद बालकांना कार्यालयीन कामाचे प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक असते. कोणत्याही कार्यालयामध्ये काम करण्यासाठी गेल्यानंतर त्यांच्यासोबत व्यवहार कश्याप्रकारे करावे, त्यांची मदत कशी घ्यावी, कार्यालयातील छोटी-छोटी कामे कशी हाताळावी याबद्दलचे शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### 10. चिन्हांची ओळख:

मतिमंद बालकांना दैनंदिन जीवनामध्ये उपयोगात येणाऱ्या चिन्हांची ओळख किंवा ज्ञान देणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. कुटुंबात राहत असतांना अनेक जीवोपयोगी वस्तु असतात. त्यांचे ज्ञान होण्यासाठी चिन्हे दाखविणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच बाहेर वावरत असतांना अनेक ठिकाणी चिन्हांचा वापर केला जातो. जसे रस्त्यांवर, हॉटेल, प्रसाधनगृह, वाहतुकीचे

चिन्ह अश्या अनेक ठिकाणी चिन्हे वापरलेली असते. चिन्हांच्या परिचयामुळे मतिमंद बालकांना व्यवहार करणे सोयीस्कर व आलकन करणे सोपे जाते.

#### 11. व्यावसायिक नियोजन:

मतिमंद मुलांच्या भविष्यातील उदरनिर्वाह आणि आर्थिक समायोजनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून पालकांनी त्यांच्या संबंधी व्यावसायिक नियोजन केले पाहिजे. फाईल्स तयार करणे, कपडे विण्याचे कार्य, छपाई कार्य, बागकाम, पेंटिंग कार्ड, छोटे रिंग इत्यादी व्यवसाय संबंधी नियोजन करणे आवश्यक आहे. अश्या प्रशिक्षणामुळे मुलांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास निर्माण होतो तसेच नवीन कौशल्ये प्राप्त करून मुले व्यावसायसंबंधी नियोजन करू शकतात.

#### 12. मतिमंद मुलांचे वर्तन:

मतिमंद मुलांचे वर्तन सामान्य मुलांपेक्षा आक्रमक किंवा अनियंत्रित स्वरूपाचे असते. मुले बाहेर किंवा इतर ठिकाणी कार्य करीत असतांना लोकांसोबत चांगल्या प्रकारचे वर्तन करण्यासंबंधी शिक्षण देणे आवश्यक असते. त्यामुळे मुलांमध्ये वर्तनविषयक समस्या कमी होऊ मुलांचे समायोजन चांगल्याप्रकारे होत असते.

#### मतिमंद मुलांच्या समायोजनात पालकांची भूमिका :

##### 1. कुटुंबात आनंदमय वातावरण:

सर्व पालक आपल्या बालकाला कुटुंबातून चांगल्या प्रकारच्या सवयी आणि संस्कार देण्याचे प्रयत्न करतात. बालकांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होईल यासाठी प्रयत्नही करतात, परंतु मतिमंद बालकांचा बाबतीत पालकांना सामान्य बालकांचा तुलनेत जास्त परिश्रम घ्यावे लागतात. मुलांचे भविष्यातील चांगले संगोपन व संस्कार करण्यासाठी कुटुंबात आनंदमय वातावरणाची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे.

##### 2. बालकांचा स्विकार:

बालकांच्या समायोजनामध्ये सामान्य बालकांप्रमाणे दिव्यांग बालकांचा पालक वर्ग व कुटुंबातील सदस्यांनी स्वीकार करणे महत्वाचे आहे. मुलांच्या वयाप्रमाणे शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास होत असतो. परंतु मतिमंद मुलांचा सामान्य मुलांप्रमाणे शारीरिक, मानसिक व बौद्धिक विकास होत नसल्याचे दिसून येते. अशावेळी पालक अनेक वैद्यकीय उपचारांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून मुलांचा विकास होण्यासाठी सतत प्रयत्नशील असतात. परंतु बालक जन्मतः मतिमंद असल्यास त्यांचा स्वीकार करून त्यांच्या संगोपनासाठी व समायोजनासाठी जे काही कार्य, संधी, सेवा, योजना उपलब्ध असतील त्यांचा लाभ व उपयोग करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न पालकांनी केला पाहिजे. मतिमंद हा आजार नसून ती एक अवस्था असे समजून मुलांचा स्वीकार केला पाहिजे. व त्यांच्या समायोजनासाठी आवश्यक ती पाऊले उचले पाहिजे.

##### 3. मुलांना शिक्षणासाठी प्रोत्साहन:

शिक्षण हे बुद्धिच्या क्षमतेवर अवलंबून असते. मतिमंद मुलांच्या शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत अनेक दृष्टिकोनातून विचार करावा लागतो. या बालकांचा शिक्षणाचा विचार करतांना त्यांच्या बुद्धिची क्षमता, बुद्ध्यांक विचारात घेणे गरजेचे आहे. शैक्षणिक अभ्यासामधून मुलांचा सुप्त गुणांचा विकास होऊन सामाजिकमुख आणि व्यवसायमुख मुले तयार होतात. शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी बुद्धी, आकलन शक्ती, स्मरण शक्ती, एकाग्रता, प्रशिक्षण इ. बाबींचा विचार करून पालकांनी मुलांना शिक्षणासाठी प्रोत्साहन देणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### 4. व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण कर्मशाळा:

मतिमंद मुलांच्या शालेय शिक्षणावर मर्यादा असल्याने त्यांच्या बाबतीत व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण महत्वाचे ठरते. कारण ही मुले काही 10 वी पास होऊ शकत नाही. त्यामुळे उच्च शिक्षणाचा संबंधच नाही. 18 वर्षापर्यंत शक्य असेल तेवढे शालेय शिक्षण दिल्यानंतर त्यांना व्यवसाय शिक्षण देणे योग्य ठरते. जी मुले शालेय शिक्षण घेण्यास असमर्थ असतात अशा मुलांना व्यवसायपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण देणे फायद्याचे ठरते. विद्यार्थ्यांची आवड व क्षमता लक्षात घेऊन एखाद्या व्यवसाय निवडला व त्यास व्यवसायाचे व्यवसाय पूर्व प्रशिक्षण व नंतर व्यवसाय मार्गदर्शन दिले तर ही मुले एखाद्या व्यवसाय स्वतंत्रपणे करू शकतात. पाकिटे, कार्डबोर्ड बॉक्स बनविणे, बुकबाईडिंग, सरळ शिलाई काम, भरत काम, मतिमंद मुले खडू, मेणबत्ती, उदबत्ती बनविणे हे व्यवसाय करू शकतात. मुलांनी असे व्यवसाय समुहामध्ये घेतल्यास चांगले उत्पादन मिळू शकते. या मुलांना पूर्णपणे स्वतःच्या पायांवर स्वतंत्रपणे उभे करणे शक्य नसले तरी ही मुले थोड्याफार प्रमाणात अर्थाजन करू शकतात.

मतिमंदासाठी असलेल्या बऱ्याच शाळांमध्ये अशा प्रकारचे व्यवसायपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते. त्यानंतर व्यवसाय शिक्षण देण्यासाठी काही शाळांमध्ये संरक्षित कर्मशाळा आहेत. मतिमंद मुलांसाठी संरक्षित कर्मशाळा ही एका आवश्यक बाब आहे. या कर्मशाळामधून प्रशिक्षण घेतल्यानंतर मुले आर्थिक दृष्ट्या समायोजन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करू शकतात.

#### 5. मानसिकता स्थिरता/धैर्य:

मतिमंद बालकांचे संगोपन कार्य अतिशय आव्हानात्मक कार्य आहे. त्यामुळे पालकांच्या मनामध्ये विविध प्रकारचे विचार येत असतात. मुलांच्या भविष्यातील जीवनाबद्दल चिंता निर्माण झालेली असते. सामान्य मुलांच्या तुलनेने आपल्या मुलांचे भविष्यात काय होईल या प्रकारची चिंता नेहमीच वाटत असते. त्यामुळे पालकांच्या मनामध्ये धैर्य, आत्मविश्वास, सहनशीलता, सकारात्मक विचार मनामध्ये निर्माण करून मुलांच्या समायोजनात्मक कार्यामध्ये मानसिक स्थिरता निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### 6. सामाजिक संबंध:

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी असल्यामुळे मनुष्याच्या सामाजिक संबंधांना अत्यंतसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. मतिमंद मुलांच्या संगोपनात कुटुंबातील सर्वच सदस्य सहकार्य करीत असतात. मतिमंद मुलांना कधीकधी एकापेक्षा अधिक आजार किंवा विकृती असू शकते. अशावेळी पालकांना मुलांच्या संगोपनामध्ये अधिक वेळ द्यावा लागतो. त्यामुळे बालकांच्या समायोजनासाठी कुटुंबासोबत सामाजिक संबंध जोपासणे आवश्यक असते. कधी-कधी अशा बालकांच्या अडचणीमुळे सामाजिक संबंध जोपासल्या जात नाही. अशावेळी पालकांनी मतिमंद मुलांच्या समायोजनात सामाजिक संबंधाचा जास्तीत जास्त उपयोग करून घेतला पाहिजे. तसेच सामाजिक संबंध वाढविण्यामध्ये पुढाकार घेऊन मुलांच्या समायोजनाचे कार्य केले पाहिजे.

#### 7. सांस्कृतिक व इतर उपक्रमामध्ये सहभाग:

मुलांच्या विकासामध्ये सांस्कृतिक व इतर उपक्रमाचे विविध महत्त्व असते. पालकांनाही मुलांना विविध सांस्कृतिक व इतर उपक्रमामध्ये सहभागी होण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. व्यक्तींना समाजात चांगल्याप्रकारे समायोजन करण्यासाठी विविध कला व कौशल्याची गरज असते. मुलांच्या विविध सांस्कृतिक व इतर उपक्रमाच्या वेगवेगळ्या माध्यमातून मुलांच्या सृष्ट



गुणांचा विकास होत असतो. त्यामुळे मुले आपल्या मित्रांमध्ये चांगल्या प्रकारे समायोजन करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील असतात.

### 8. आरोग्यासंबंधी माहिती:

बालकांच्या विकासामध्ये आरोग्य एक महत्वाचे पैलू आहे. मुलांच्या समायोजनातही आरोग्य घटक महत्वाचा आहे. मुलांच्या विविध वयाच्या टप्प्यांमध्ये आरोग्याचा विकास होत असतो. सामान्य बालकाप्रमाणेच याही बालकांचा आरोग्याचा विकास अपेक्षित असतो. परंतु मतिमंद बालकासमोर अनपेक्षित अडचणी व बाधा निर्माण होत असल्यामुळे मतिमंद बालकांचा आरोग्य विकास होत नसल्याचे दिसून येते. त्याचप्रमाणे बालकांच्या संतुलित आहाराकडे लक्ष देणे. अशावेळी मुलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासामध्ये व समायोजनामध्ये आरोग्य महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक असल्यामुळे त्याकडे पालकांनी कटाक्षाने लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.

### 9. शारिरिक विकासाला प्रोत्साहन:

बालकांच्या आरोग्याच्या विकासामध्ये शारिरिक विकास एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहे. मुलांच्या वयाच्या विविध टप्प्यांमध्ये शारिरिक वाढ व विकास होत असतो. सामान्य मुलांपेक्षा मतिमंद बालकांच्या शारिरिक विकासाकडे विशेष लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे. शारिरिक विकासांमुळे मुले सुदृढ होऊन सशक्त युवक निर्माण होतो. त्यामुळे बालक समाजामध्ये स्वतःचे समायोजन चांगल्याप्रकारे करू शकते. अशावेळी पालकांनी मुलांच्या शारिरिक विकासांमध्ये कसोशीने लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.

### 10. संगोपनामध्ये सहभाग:

मतिमंद मुलांचे संगोपन कार्य अतिशय अवघड कार्य आहे. अशा मुलांना अनेक प्रकारची आणि वेळेवेळी मदतीची गरज भासत असते. कुटुंबातील सर्वच सदस्यांना वेळप्रसंगानुसार मुलांना मदत करावी लागते. त्यामुळे कुटुंबातील सर्व सदस्यांचा संगोपनात सहभाग असला तर मुलांना वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे अनुभव देऊन मुलांच्या समायोजन मदत होईल.

### 11. व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन:

मनुष्याच्या अनेक प्रकारच्या गरजा असतात. त्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या दृष्टिकोणातून मनुष्याला अनेक प्रकारचे व्यवहार करावा लागतो. मतिमंद मुलांच्या सामान्य व्यक्तीप्रमाणेच गरजा असतात. बौद्धिक अक्षमतेमुळे व्यावहारिक कामांमध्ये मागे पडतात. या मुलांना त्यांच्या क्षमतेनुसार आणि आवश्यक गरजेनुसार व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण द्यावे लागते. कुटुंबातील व्यक्तीसोबत आंतरक्रिया, वस्तुंची मांडणी, समाजातील घडामोडीची माहिती, भाषा संकेत, वस्तुची ओळख अशा अनेक आवश्यकतासंबंधी प्रशिक्षणासाठी पालकांनी प्रोत्साहन देणे गरजेचे आहे.

### 12. शासकिय योजनाची लाभ घेणे:

दिव्यांगांच्या विकासासाठी शासनाने मंत्रालयात वेगळे विभाग स्थापन करून दिव्यांगांच्या विकासासाठी विविध योजना सुरु केलेल्या आहेत. मतिमंद मुलांच्या विकासासाठी विविध शासकिय प्रशिक्षण, नोक-यामध्ये आरक्षण, कार्यशाळेची निर्मिती, विशेष शाळेची परवानगी, बस मध्ये सवलत, रोजगार साधने, निवासी शाळा, आवश्यक अधिनियम अशा विविध योजना राबवून दिव्यांगांचा विकास करण्याचा प्रयत्न शासनाकडून करण्यात येत आहे. शासकिय योजनासंबंधी पालकांनी माहिती प्राप्त मुलांच्या विकासासाठी प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे.

### 13. मुलांच्या कौशल्य विकासाला संधी देणे:

व्यक्तीमधील परस्पर आंतरक्रिया वाढण्यासाठी, कार्य सुलभतेने करण्यासाठी कौशल्यांची आवश्यकता असते. मतिमंद मुलांचे संगोपन आणि व्यवहार करतांना त्यांच्यासोबत कौशल्यरितीने कार्य केल्यास काही प्रमाणात समस्या व अडचणी कमी होण्यास मदत होते. ज्यामध्ये स्विकारण्याचे कौशल्य, संवाद साधण्याचे कौशल्य, समायोजन साधण्याचे कौशल्य इत्यादी अनेक प्रकारचे कौशल्ये मुलांनी आत्मसात करणे आवश्यक आहे.

### 14. पालकांची संघटित भूमिका:

मतिमंद बालकांचे समायोजनात्मक कार्य करतांना पालकांना समाजातील अनेक घटकांची मदत व सहकार्याची गरज भासू लागते. विभक्त कुटुंबातील पालकांना मतिमंद बालकांचे संगोपन कार्य अधिकच अवघड जाऊ शकते. कारण या मुलांकडे सतत लक्ष देण्यासाठी कुटुंबाच्या सदस्यांची गरज भासत असते. अशावेळी मतिमंद मुलांच्या पालकांमध्ये संघटितपणा, सुसंवाद, समन्वयात्मक विचार आणि संघटितपणे कार्य करण्याची वृत्ती जोपासली पाहिजे त्यामुळे भविष्यात येणाऱ्या आव्हानांना संघटितपणे लढा देण्यासाठी पालकांमधील संघटितपणाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

### 15. मार्गदर्शकाची भूमिका:

सामान्य मुलांपेक्षा दिव्यांग मुलांचे संगोपन कार्य सतत सुरु असते. त्यामध्ये वैयक्तिक कार्य, शिक्षणाचे कार्य, सामाजिक दृष्ट्या व्यवहार व वर्तन अशा सर्वच बाबींमध्ये मुलांना मार्गदर्शन करावे. अशावेळी पालकांनी मुलांचा सर्वांगीण विकासामध्ये मार्गदर्शनाच्या भूमिकेचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेऊन मुलांच्या समायोजनाचे कार्य केले पाहिजे

### निष्कर्ष:

प्रत्येक व्यक्ती सतत कोणत्या ना कोणत्या गटात राहते. कोणत्या ना कोणत्या नाते संबंधात वावरते, तेथे भूमिका करते व सहसंबंध निर्माण करते. सहसंबंध सुरळीत असल्यास समाधान, सुख मिळते. सहसंबंध सुरळीत राहण्यास अनेक घटक कारणाभूत असतात. जसे सहसंबंधातून अपेक्षा पूर्ण होणे, गरजापूर्ण होणे सहसंबंध प्रत्येक घटकांच्या विकासासाठी पूरक ठरणे इ. ज्या नाते संबंधात हया बाबी घडतात त्यात समायोजन असते म्हणजे या बाबी संबंध समायोजित व सुरळीत करतात. याचप्रमाणे समायोजनामूळेही संबंध सुरळीत होतात. नातेसंबंधात जेव्हा दोन्ही व्यक्ति परस्परांशी समायोजन करतात, तेव्हा दोघांचाही विकास होतो, प्रगती संभवते. तसेच समायोजना मुळेच नात्यातील वातावरण सौहार्द्र्याचे राहते. मानवी जीवनात सौहार्द्र्याचे, संतुलीत-सलोख्याचे-षांततेचे संबंध, विकासाकरिता आवश्यक असतात. म्हणजेच समायोजन विकासाकरिता आवश्यक असते.

मतिमंद बालकाकडून समायोजन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात येईल. याबद्दल संपूर्ण अपेक्षा व्यक्त करता येत नाही. परंतु कुटुंबातील सदस्य, शिक्षक आणि समाजातील व्यक्तींनी मतिमंद बालकांच्या समायोजन करण्यामध्ये मदत आणि सहकार्य करण्याची गरज आहे. मतिमंद बालकांना शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण देऊन कुटुंबात आणि समाजात समायोजन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे. मतिमंद बालकांच्या समाजयोजनामुळे कुटुंबाचे वातावरण आनंदी आणि तणावमुक्त राहू शकेल. अशाप्रकारे मतिमंद बालकांच्या समायोजनात पालकांची भूमिका व कार्य महत्वाचे आहे.

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## 1960 नंतरच्या दलित कवितेची वाटचाल व स्वरूप

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### सारांश:

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या प्रेरणेतून दलित साहित्यातील कथा, कविता, कांदबरी, नाटक व वैचारिक लेखन समृद्ध व संपन्न झालेले दिसते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात दलित कवितेने वेदना, विद्रोह आणि विवेक यांच्या माध्यमातून लेखन केलेले दिसून येते. दलित लेखकांनी पारंपारिक कवितेपेक्षा मुक्त छंदातून रचना करताना दिसतात. देव- धर्मनिरपेक्षा माणूस श्रेष्ठ आहे, हे दलित कवितेतून दिसून येते. अभिव्यक्तीचा नवा चेहरा आपणास दलित कवितेतून अनुभवास येतो.

**मुख्य शब्द:** वेदना, विद्रोह, आत्मभान, आत्मशोध, परंपरा, दुःख, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, गावकुसाबाहेरील जीवन, प्रस्थापित समाज इ.

### प्रास्ताविक:

1960 नंतर मराठी साहित्यामध्ये वाङ्मयाच्या दृष्टीने अनेक बदल झाले. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले व फुले-शाहू-आंबेडकर-मार्क्स विचाराच्या कक्षा स्वातंत्र्याबरोबरच रुंदावल्या गेल्या. या चौकटीच्या विचाराची जाणीव मुळापर्यंत जाऊन नव्या प्रेरणेने, आशेने उपेक्षित संस्कृतीखाली दबलेला समाज, विचार व्यक्त होण्याच्या अनुषंगाने उभा राहू लागला.

मराठी साहित्याला वाङ्मयीन बदलाचा मोठा हादरा बसला तो, 1960 नंतरच्या वाङ्मयीन प्रवाहाने. या काळात नव-नवीन प्रवाह, विचार, गावकुसाबाहेरचे जीवन, दबलेला आवाज, समाजव्यवस्था, तिरस्कार, मूल्ये, माणूस म्हणून माणूसकीची जाणीव इत्यादी सर्व गोष्टी, घटना, साहित्यात चित्रित झाल्या त्या दलित साहित्यामुळे, कवितेमुळे, म्हणून 1960 नंतर अभिजात मराठी वाङ्मयाला खरा हादरा दिला तो दलित साहित्यानेच. गावकुसाबाहेरचं जीवन जगणाऱ्या दलित समाजाच्या व्यथा मुखर करणारी कविता खऱ्या अर्थाने उदयास आली.

दलित साहित्याच्या मुळाशी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचाराची संजिवनी आहे, त्यांच्या विचारांपासून दलित कवितेला प्रेरणा मिळालेली आहे, असे म्हटले तरी ते वावगे ठरणार नाही.

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये कितीतरी दशके अंधारात असणारा, वर्णव्यवस्थेच्या संस्कृतीखाली दबलेल्या दलित समाजाला खऱ्या अर्थाने आत्मभान दिले. ते त्यांच्या जीवनात प्रकाश आणला, त्यांना जागृत केले, त्यांच्या ठिकाणी स्वाभिमानाची ज्योत प्रज्वलीत केली, अन्याया विरुद्ध उभा राहण्याचे बळ दिले, निर्धाराने प्रतिकार करण्याची शक्ती दिली ती डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी.

या संदर्भात व दलित कवितेच्या संदर्भात रवींद्र घवी म्हणतात की, "डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या क्रांतिकार्यापासून स्फूर्ण घेऊन दलितांच्या व्यथा-वेदना, आशा आकांक्षा प्रकट करायला सुरुवात केली. त्याच धारेत अधिक आक्रमकपण येऊन, विद्रोहाचा आवेश येऊन 'दलित कविता' सुरू झाली. तिच्यात नवा जोम आणि आवेश आला." <sup>1</sup> रवींद्र घवी यांच्या विधानवरूनच डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या क्रांतिकारक विचाराची प्रेरणा घेऊन दलित कविता व्यक्त झाली. डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या आत्मभानापासून दलित कविता निर्माण झाली असली तरी, दलित कवितेत व साहित्यात मार्क्सवादी प्रेरणांचा एक प्रवाह अभ्यासकांना नाकारता येत नाही.

जातीव्यवस्थेखाली व वर्णव्यवस्थेखाली दबलेला दलित समाज शिक्षणापासून, गावापासून कोशो मैन दुर होता. त्यामुळे अज्ञान, गावगाड्यातील कामे, अत्यांत दारिद्र्यपणा यांच्या वाट्याला आला. उच्चवर्णीयाकडून होणारी पिळवणूक व पारंपरिक व्यवस्थेने काम करणारी ही दलित मंडळी साहित्यातून, कवितेतून नव्या दमाने, जोमाने दभा राहिला. स्वतःच्या वाटा स्वतः निर्माण केल्या. जुनी मूल्ये, विचार टाकून देवून नव्या मूल्यांचा स्वीकार करून बंदिस्त असणारा कोंडवाडा कवितेने फोडला.

या संदर्भात प्राचार्य डॉ. वसंत बिरादार यांचे मत विचारात घेण्यासारखे आहे. डॉ. बिरादार म्हणतात, "दलित साहित्य हे उग्रपणे बंडखोर, दुरागृही होण्याइतपत जिद्दी, दलित्यांचेही भांडवल करणारी, विध्वंसाची भाषा करणारी, निग्रो चळवळीचे अंधानुकरण करणारी, आंबेडकरांचे विचार व बौद्ध धर्माची सांगड घालू पाहणारा, आपल्या हक्कासाठी जागरूक पण एकूण विचारात व चळवळीत पँथरचे रंगरूप धारण करणारी साहित्यिक नसून सामाजिक उद्रेकाची

अभिव्यक्ती आहे.”<sup>2</sup> प्राचार्य विरादार यांच्या मतानुसार दलित कविची, साहित्यिकांची लेखनाची भूमिका पाहाता ही कविता कोणा एका लेखकाचे, कवीचे मत, अभिव्यक्ती असून ते संबंध समाजाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करणारे आहे असे म्हणावे लागते. अर्थातच दलित कविता ही त्याच्या निर्मात्यावरून निश्चित होत नाही, तर अनुभवावरून किंवा अनुभवाच्या निराळेपणावरून निश्चित करता येते. दलित कवितेमधून लेखकाच्या व्यक्तिशः व सामाजिक अशा दोन्ही भूमिका एकाचवेळी व्यक्त होतांना दिसतात.

साठोत्तरी कालखंडामध्ये मराठी साहित्यात निर्माण झालेल्या परिवर्तनात दलित साहित्याची चळवळ एक प्रमुख मानावी लागते. दलित साहित्याची पाळंमुळ संत चोखामेळा यांच्या काळापर्यंत आढळून येतात. हे साहित्य प्रभावीपणे आपले वेगळे अस्तित्व निर्माण करू शकले. 1960 च्या नंतरच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांची प्रेरणा घेऊन दलित कवितेने आपली वाटचाल सुरू केली. अस्पृश्यतेची जाणीव आणि माणूस म्हणून जगण्याची ईच्छाशक्ती या साहित्यनिर्मितीच्या मुळाशी असलेले दिसते. म्हणूनच दलित साहित्याने पारंपरिक चतुरवर्ण व्यवस्था नाकारली, हिंदु-धर्म त्यातील देव-देवता, कर्मकांड यांना कडाडून विरोध करून मानवता, बंधूता आणि समाता यांना प्रमाण मानले. त्यातूनच 'सिद्धांत साहित्य संघ', 'महाराष्ट्र दलित साहित्य', 'महाराष्ट्र बौद्ध साहित्य सभा' अशा संस्था उदयास आल्या आणि यांच्या माध्यमातून मुंबईला दादर येथे 1967 साली पहिले दलित साहित्य संमेलन भरले.

दलित साहित्याच्या संदर्भात संमेलन होणे ही महत्त्वाची बाजू होती. या काळात होणारे दलित समाजातील लेखनासंदर्भात रवींद्र घवी यांचे मत पाहण्यासारखे आहे. ते म्हणतात, “1960 नंतर दलित समाजातील सर्वच जाती क्रमाक्रमांनं पुढे आल्या व काव्यनिर्मिती करू लागल्या. प्रा. गंगाधर पानतावण्यांच्या 'अस्मितादर्शन'ने या सर्वांना एक समान वाङ्मयीन व्यासपीठ मिळवून दिले. दलित काव्याची “विद्रोही” प्रतिमा घडवली. सर्व दलित वर्गाची समान भूमिकेवरून चालणारी साहित्यिक चळवळ उभी केली. तिचे वहन दलित कवितेने केले.”<sup>3</sup>

बाबासाहेबांच्या विचाराची प्रेरणा घेऊन अशा संमेलनाच्या माध्यमातून पारंपरिक मराठी साहित्याच्या चौकटीला मोडून दलित कवितेने स्वतंत्र वाट स्वीकारली. भवाल गौतम बुद्ध, महात्मा फुले आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना या साहित्यिकांनी प्रेरणास्थानी मानून कष्टकरी, दलित, कामगारांना त्यांनी साहित्याच्या केंद्रस्थानी मानले. प्रस्थापित मराठी साहित्याच्या काल्पनिक चित्रणाला फाटा देवून समाजातील वास्तव चित्रण करण्यावर भर दिला. दलित कवितेला अधिक प्रभावी आणि प्रवाही करण्याच्या कामात 'अस्मितादर्शन', 'अस्मिता',

'समुचित', 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' आणि 'सुगावा' इत्यादी नियताकलीकांनी व संमेलनांनी मोडा हातभार लावलेला दिसतो. तर बाबूराव बागूल, शंकरराव खरात, अण्णाभाऊ साठे, केशव मेश्राम, नारायण सुर्वे, नामदेव ढसाळ, दया पवार, शरण कुमार लिंबाळे, उत्तम बंडू तुपे, वामन निंबाळकर, लोकनाथ यशवंत, प्र. ई. सोनकांबळे अशा अनेक लेखक कवीनी दलित कवितेला व साहित्याला मोठ्याप्रमाणावर साहित्याची, कवितेची निर्मिती केली.

या लेखकांच्या लेखणीसंदर्भात प्राचार्य वसंत विरादार यांचे विचार मत योग्य वाटते. ते म्हणतात, “तळागाळातून आपले समृद्ध अनुभवविश्व घेऊन दलित कवी येत आहेत. त्यात प्रमाणिकपणा आहे. उत्स्फूर्त प्रक्षोभ आहे. नवया जाणिवांमुळे आलेली अन्यायाची जाण आहे. अनुभवाला अस्वस्थ करणारा अर्थ 'दलित' साहित्याला प्राप्त होतो आहे.”<sup>4</sup> निखळ समाज वास्तव आणि जे भोगले, जगले याचे कुठेही आडपडदा न ठेवता केलेले वास्तववादी चित्रण प्रस्थापित मराठी कवितेपेक्षा दलित कवितेचे वेगळेपण सांगून जाते.

दलित कविता ही चळवळीच्या मुशीतून तयार झालेली असल्यामुळे सामाजिकतेचे भान असण्याची फार मोठी जबाबदारी तिच्यावर दिसते. बाबासाहेबांचे तत्त्वज्ञान, समाजातील विषमता, अन्याय-अत्याचार, परंपरा, गावगाडा, उपेक्षितपणा, जगणं-भंगणं हे सर्व परिवर्तन करण्यासाठी कवितेला वाहक बनवून तळागाळातील माणसांपर्यंत जावून पोहोचविण्याची जबाबदारी वरील उल्लेख केलेल्या कवी-साहित्यिकांवर होती.

अशा पद्धतीने 1960 नंतर दलित कविता निर्मितीची पार्श्वभूमी सांगता येईल. या पार्श्वभूमीवरूनच दलित कवितेचे स्वरूप व्यक्त करता येईल.

#### दलित कवितेचे स्वरूप:

मराठी साहित्यात 1960 जे वाङ्मयीन बदल झाले त्यामध्ये सर्वात लोकप्रिय ठरणारा प्रवाह दलित कवितेचा आहे हे वाङ्मयाच्या अभ्यासकांना नाकारता येत नाही. आपले जगणे कमी शब्दांत कवितेमधून व्यक्त करण्याची कला दलित कवितेला चांगल्या पद्धतीने पेलता आली. याच काळात मराठी कविता अनेक बदलाच्या रूपातून जात होती. आधुनिकतेची हाक ऐकत होती, जागतिकीकरण, महायुद्धाचे वर्णन गात होती. वळणावळणातून विकसित होणारी मराठी कवितेत दलित कवितेने आपला ठसा उमटविला तो वास्तव जीवनाच्या आधारे. शब्दात न आडकता वस्तुनिष्ठ मांडणी करून, तळागाळातील माणसांचे दैनंदिन दुःख, चांगले आणि वाईट अनुभव, कुटूंब या सर्वांना कवितेने कवेत घेतले. सामाजिक विषमता व अर्थव्यवस्था ही कविता व्यक्त करित होती. “सामाजिक विषमतेपासून दलित कवितेच्या अनुभवविश्वाचा आवाका अर्थिक विषमतेपर्यंत

विकसिक होणे हा कवितेचा अत्यंत नैसर्गिक असा विकास होय यात शंकाच नाही. दलित कवितेला बदलत्या अनुभवविश्वानुरूप दिलेली ती एक नैसर्गिक प्रतिक्रिया आहे. पण दलित कवितेला या पुढची वाढ गवसने आवश्यक आहे”<sup>5</sup> डॉ. संजय मून यांनी दलित कवितेसंदर्भात केलेले हे विधान अत्यांत योग्य आहे. कारण संबंध दलित कविताही अनुभवविश्वानुरूप प्रतिक्रियात्मकरूपच आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

मध्यल्या काही काळामध्ये दलित कविता किंवा एकंदरित दलित साहित्याबद्दल पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन म्हणजे तो लेखक हा दलितच असावा असा होता. मगच त्याच्या शब्दाविष्काराला ‘दलित’ ही संज्ञा वापरली जात असे. आज मराठी साहित्यात दलित कविता ही प्रस्थापित झालेली दिसते.

### दलित कविता आणि सामाजिक बांधिलकी:

दलित कवींची संबंध कविता आपल्या स्वतःच्या विश्वाभावती फिरत-फिरत सामाजिक बांधिलकी जोपासतांना दिसते नव्हे ती त्यांची सामाजिक बांधिलकीच आहे. ही बांधिलकी आपल्या समाजाला मिळालेली अमानुषतेच्या वागणूकविरुद्ध, प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध, पारंपरिक पद्धतीने चालत आलेल्या शोषणाविरुद्ध आहे. दलित कविने मानवी मूल्यांचा लढा हाती घेवून प्रस्थापिताविरुद्ध आपली लेखणी चालवली. आजपर्यंत दबलेला हुंकार कवितेच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त होत आहे. हे व्यक्त होतांना दलित कविची कोठेही सामाजिक बांधिलकीला विसर पडलेला नाही.

शतकानुशतके समाजव्यवस्थेच्या, गावाच्या बाहेर असणारा, सतत अन्यायाखाली दाबलेला हा समाज आपले उपेक्षितपणा, शोषितपणा, वंचितपणाची मनाशी खूणगाठ बांधून 1960 नंतर व्यक्त झाला तो एक प्रतिभावंत, वास्तव जीवनानुभूतीच्या शब्दातून. ही सामाजिक बांधिलकी व्यक्त झाली ती, वामन निंबाळकर ‘गावकुसाबाहेरील कविता’, यशवंत मनोहर ‘उत्थानगुंफा’, दया पवार ‘कोंडवाडा’, अर्जुन डांगळे ‘छावणी हालते आहे’, नामदेव ढसाळ ‘गोलपिठा’, ज. वि. पवार ‘नाकेबंदी’, त्र्यंबक सपकाळ ‘सुरूंग’, शिवराम देवलकर ‘सूर्याला साक्षी ठेवून’, चोखा कांबळे ‘पिंपळपान’, प्रल्हाद चेंदवणकर ‘ऑडिट’, दत्ताराम बारस्कर ‘वस्ती’, नरेशकुमार इंगळे ‘अंगारा’ इत्यादी कवी व सौ. हिरा बनसोडे ‘पोर्णिमा’, मीना गजभिये इत्यादी कवयित्रींनी आपल्या काव्यातून सामाजिक बांधिलकीचे आत्मभान जपले.

### दलित कवितेतील विद्रोह:

दलित कवितेने सुरूवातीपासूनच विपमतेविरुद्ध बंड पुकारलेले आहे. प्रस्थापित व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध जाणीवपूर्वक उठवलेला हा आवाज विद्रोह रूप घेवून कवितेतून व्यक्त झाला. दलित कवितेचा जवळपास प्रत्येक शब्द विद्रोही, आक्रमक, चिड व्यक्त करणारा आहे. ही चिड व्यक्त होतांना

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था, वर्णव्यवस्थेवर हल्ला चढवत असतांनी ती अधिकाधिक आक्रमक होतांना दिसते.

दलित कविता ही दलितांच्या माणूस म्हणूनच जगण्याच्या हक्काविषयीच्या लढ्यातून निर्माण झालेली आहे. आणि म्हणूनच दलित लेखकाला कविता आपल्या लढ्याच प्रभावी साधन वाटते. दलित कवितेला संपूर्ण समाजाच्या वेदना आणि विद्रोह व्यक्त करणारी कविता असल्यामुळे ती बऱ्याच वेळा समुहाच्या स्वरूपात आपल्यासमोर येते. म्हणूनच दलित कवितेतील विचार मांडणारा कवी हा स्वतः कवी राहत नाही तर तो त्या विद्रोहाने पेटलेल्या समाजाच प्रतिनिधी बनून राहतो.

गतकाळातील, जीवनातील जगलेले अनुभव व्यक्त करतांना दलित कवितेने प्रचंड आशावादाची, अदम्य उत्साहाची, कृतज्ञतेची कविता अविष्कृत केली आहे. दलित कविता प्रचंड दुःख मनात ठेवून, दुर्दम्य सहासाच्या आधारे प्रचंड आशावादाबरोबरच विद्रोहाला आपल्या हृदयात सामावून घेवून मराठी साहित्यात अवतरील आहे.

### दलित कविता आणि वास्तववाद:

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये व सामाजिक क्षेत्रामध्ये दलित समाज अंधळेपणाने चाचपडत होता. सर्वजण एकाच परमेश्वराची लेकरे आहेत, असे म्हणाऱ्या या धर्माने प्रत्यक्ष जीवनात भयानक अस्मृशयता पाळली. दलित समाज हा गावकुसाबाहेरचा समाज शतकानुशतके बहिष्कृत राहिला. माणसातील माणसाला माणूस म्हणून जगणे अशक्य झाले. दगड-धोंड्यांचे देव, शेंदरी देव मात्र या हिंदु-मनाने भक्ती भावाने पुजले. या हिंदु संस्कृतीने कुत्र्या-मांजरात, गाई-बैलात देव शोधला, धर्म शोधला पण गावकुसाबाहेरचा हा माणूस येथल्या समाजव्यवस्थेला, प्रस्थापितव्यवस्थेला दिसला नाही.

अशाच या व्यवस्थेमधील आपले जगणे, जगाचे वास्तव वर्णन आपल्या कवितेमधून करीत गेले. दलितांच्या हजारो वर्षांचे अमानुषतेच्या जगण्याचे चित्रण दलित कवितेमधून येत गेले व ते चित्रण कल्पनेत रमणारे नाही तर प्रखर वास्तववादी भूमिका व्यक्त करणारे आहे.

हा प्रखर जीवन वास्तवाचा अनुभव पाठीशी घेवून कवी व्यक्त होत होता. आपले जीवन समाजव्यवस्थेत होरपळले असले तरी या दलित कवितेचा जीवनाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन प्रचंड आशावादाचा, साहानुभूतीचा आहे. “ही कविता काव्य निर्बल, विकृत, तुच्छतामूलक न होता खोल सहानुभूतीमुळे मानवी भावनांची निरनिराळी मत्ये दर्शविणारी ओजस्वी अशी साहजिकपणेच होते”<sup>6</sup> रा. श्री. जोग यांचे हे विधान यथोचित वाटते. प्रचंड अन्याय-अत्याचार सहन करून सुद्धा अगदी सहजपणे आपल्या भावना जशाच-तशा दलित कवितेने व्यक्त केल्या आहेत.

संबंध दलित कवितेचा अविष्कार सहजपणाचा जरी वाटत असला तरी त्यामध्ये अन्याय, अत्याचार, विद्रोहाची दाहकता व वास्तवतेचे आत्मभान जाणवते.

#### वैयक्तिक अनुभवविश्वः

समाज आणि साहित्य यांचा एकमेकांशी घनिष्ट संबंध असतो. समाजात घडणाऱ्या विविध घटनांचे पडसाद साहित्यातून उमटत असतात. त्यातूनच बऱ्याचदा नवीन विचारप्रणाली विकसित होत असते आणि हा विचारप्रवाह समाजाला दिशा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करित असतो. हे परिणाम बऱ्याचवेळेस चांगले किंवा वाईटही असू शकतात. या परिणामाचा प्रभाव तत्कालीन समाजावर पडता असतो आणि त्यातून प्रभावीत झालेला तरुण, एखादी पिढी त्या अनुषंगाने आपल्या विचाराची मांडणी करित असते. कधी-कधी समाजात घडणाऱ्या घटना विघातक आणि अमानुष असतात. भारततील गरीबी, दरिद्र्य, वर्णव्यवस्था व जातीयव्यवस्थेवर प्रभाव होता तो 'धर्मा'चा ही भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेमधली धर्माची कोंडी फोडणे सोपे काम नव्हते. फुले-शाहू-आंबेडकर-मार्क्सवाद विचारांने या व्यवस्थेला छेद देत जातीयव्यवस्थेचे समिकरण बदलण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. "ज्या धर्माचे लोक आडाणी आहेत. अज्ञानी आहेत, अशिक्षित आहेत अशांच्या जीवनात विकास व्हावा यासाठी हे धर्ममार्तंड काहीच करित नाहीत. त्यांना यांच्याविषयकी काहीच दुःख वाटत नाही. तो धर्म माणसाला माणुसकीने वागण्याचे देखील स्वातंत्र्य देत नाही. नेहीम देवाची इच्छा या सबबीखाली आश्रययांचा छळ केला जातो. त्या धर्माला माणसाने का म्हणून जुमावावे"7 डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी दिलेली शिकवण या ठिकाणी दलित साहित्यिकांनी तंतोतंत पाळलेली दिसते ते डॉ अनिल कठारे यांच्या विधानावरून आपल्याला पटते.

या दलित कवीवर, साहित्यिकांवर धर्माचा, व्यवस्थेचा, अर्थकारणाचा, प्रचंड जातीयतेचा अनुभव पाठीशी असल्यामुळे त्यांचे साहित्य, कविता ही वैयक्तिक अनुभवांचा अविष्कार करतांना दिसून येते. यातही काही दलित कवी आपली वैयक्तिक संवेदशीलता घेऊन समूहजीवनाकडे वळतांना दिसतात. उदाहरणादाखल येथे दया पवारांची 'कोडवाडा' मधील कविता आपल्या अनुभवाशी इमान राखण्याचा प्रयत्न करित अवतरते. कधी-कधी दया पवार अतिवैयक्तिक अनुभवांना काव्यत्म रूप देवू पाहतात. 'प्रक्षोभ', 'अवर्त', 'पहिली रात्र', 'मानिनी' या अशा प्रकारच्या कविता होत. यातील सुर काहींसा हळवा, भावविवश आहे. त्यातून पवार अनेकदा हकिगती सांगतात. दया पवार प्रमाणे बहुतेक दलित कवींची वैयक्तिक अनुभूती कवितेतून गोचर हो असतांना दिसते.

अशा प्रकारे सदरील लेखामध्ये 1960 नंतर मराठी वाङ्मयामध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या विविध प्रवाहापैकी आपल्या अनुभवाच्या जोरावर वास्तव लेखण करणाऱ्या दलित कवितेच्या निर्मितीची पार्श्वभूमी व स्वरूप येथे मांडण्याचा

प्रयत्न केला आहे. त्यामुळे जाणीवपूर्णक दलित साहित्यातील कवी व त्यांच्या कविता देण्याचे टाळले आहे.

#### दलित कवितेचे विशेषः

दलित कवितेच्या अगोदर मराठी कविता प्रेम, मनोरंजन, मानसिक भाव- भावनामध्ये रुजली होती, आशा या कवितेला वास्तववादी जीवनाचे परिचय दलित कवितेने करून दिली आहे. दलित कवींनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांकडून प्रेरणा घेऊन आपले लेखन केलेले आहेत.

दलित कविता ही मुक्तछंदात निर्माण झालेली दिसते. दलित कवितेतून वैचारिकतेला अधिक महत्त्व दिले आहे.

1960 नंतरचे दलित कविता अतिशय प्रभावी व प्रेरणादायी असे दिसून येते. दलित कवितेतून माणसांच्या व्यथा, वेदना, सुखदुःख यांना वाचा फोडण्याचे काम तत्कालीन दलित कवींनी केलेले दिसून येत. दलित कविता वेदना आणि विद्रोहाचा आविष्कार करते. तसेच मानवी मूल्य ही जपताना दिसते. दलित कवितेतून राजकीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक विषयांवरील लेखन झाले आहे. याच बबरोबर नवक्रांती, नवसमाजरचना, मानव मुक्ती इ. विषयावरही दलित लेखकांनी लेखन केले आहेत. उपरोक्त विषय ह्या दलित कविते विशेष म्हणता येतील.

#### समारोपः

दलित साहित्य हा आंबेडकरी अस्मितेचा वाङ्मयीन आविष्कार आहे. या प्रवाहाची निर्मिती चळवळीतून झाली आहे. दलित समाजाच्या परिवर्तनासाठी दिलेला लढा किंवा संघर्षाचा इतिहास हा खूप मोट आहे. हजारां वर्षांची जातीय मानसिकता मोडून टाकणे सहजासहजी शक्य नव्हते. तरी सुध्दा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांमुळे दलित चळवळीला निर्णायक रूप प्राप्त झाले. दलितांमध्ये सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक राजकीय, आर्थिक जागृती झाले, ते म्हणजे शिक्षणामुळे, सुशिक्षित वर्ग आपल्या वाढ्याला आलेले जीवन शब्दबद्ध करू लागला, लिहू लागला, बोलू लागला, यातून दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती झाली. त्यामुळे प्रस्थापित साहित्य व्यवहाराला छेद दिला गेला. दलित साहित्यिकांनी नवे स्वतंत्र विश्व निर्माण केले. केवळ मराठी साहित्यातच नव्हे, तर विविध भारतीय भाषा आणि जागतिक साहित्यामध्ये दलित साहित्याची चर्चा झाली. त्याचे अस्तित्व मान्य केले गेले. आज वैश्विक साहित्यात

मराठी भाषेची जी ओळख निर्माण झाली आहे, त्यामध्ये  
दलित साहित्याचे योगदान अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे.

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## शारीरिक अपंगत्वामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अभ्यास प्रक्रियेत येणारी समस्या आणि उपाय

अजय शिवराम गणविर

प्रशिक्षक, खारदांडा मुंबई पब्लिक हिंदी शाळा खार पश्चिम मुंबई

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### शोध सार :

विद्यार्थ्यांना परिपूर्ण जीवन जगता यावे हा शिक्षणाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून मुलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास व्हावा, त्यांचा शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनिक आणि नैतिक विकास व्हावा त्याच बरोबर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विकासात समतोल साधला गेला पाहिजे. मानवाने निसर्गाशी आणि वस्तूशी सुसंगत असले पाहिजे. माणसाच्या आर्थिक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी शिक्षण आवश्यक आहे.

**मुख्यशब्द:** अपंगत्व, शिक्षण, विकास, आत्मविश्वास, बुद्धिमत्ता विकसित.

### प्रस्तावना:

शिक्षण ही निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. माणसाला जगण्यासाठी ज्याप्रमाणे अन्न, वस्त्र आणि निवारा आवश्यक असतो, त्याचप्रमाणे माणसाला सुसंस्कृत होण्यासाठी शिक्षणाची गरज असते. ज्याप्रमाणे सर्वसामान्य विद्यार्थ्यांना आत्मसन्मानाने व स्वाभिमानाने शिक्षण घेणे हे त्यांच्या अधिकार असतो त्याप्रमाणे शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेले विद्यार्थ्यांना सुद्धा आत्मसन्मानाने, स्वाभिमानाने व हक्काचा शिक्षण घेण्याचा अधिकार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे समाजामध्ये समतुल्य राहण्याच्या अधिकार आहे. अशा वेळी मार्गदर्शक शिक्षकांनी शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या समस्या समजून, अपंगत्व प्रकार लक्षात घेऊन योग्य मार्गदर्शन करणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. जेणेकरून त्याला सुलभतेने शिक्षण घेता येईल.

अपंगत्वामुळे त्या विद्यार्थ्यांना अनेकवेळा सामोरे जावे लागते. जन्मापासूनच अपंगत्व असलेला विद्यार्थी त्यामुळे त्यांची बुद्धिमत्ता विकसित करण्यात त्यांना अनेक अडचणी येतात. शिक्षण घ्यायचे आहे, परंतु त्यांच्या व्यंगानुसार, योग्य शिक्षणाअभावी ते स्वतःचा विकास करू शकत नाहीत आणि शिक्षणात अपयशी ठरतात. त्याची शिक्षणा प्रती आवड कमी होते.

ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांना काही शारीरिक किंवा इतर अपघातामुळे हा त्रास झाला आहे ते स्वतःला इतरापेक्षा कमी दर्जाचे समजतात आणि त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास कमी असतो.

विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये श्रवणदोष असल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना नीट ऐकू येत नाही आणि त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना शैक्षणिक

क्षेत्रात प्रगती करता येत नाही. शारीरिक व्यंग असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या अपंगत्वानुसार शाळांमध्ये प्रवेश द्यावा. त्यांच्या सोयी सुविधा नुसार उपकरणे उपलब्ध करून त्यांचाही चांगला विकास करू शकतो.

विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये शारीरिक व्यंग असल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना आपले विचार इतरांसमोर मांडता येत नाहीत. अभिव्यक्त होता येत नाही. मात्र अशा विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या गरजेनुसार शाळेत प्रवेश दिला तर ते देहबोलीतून आपले विचार व्यक्त करू शकतात आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास करू शकतात.

**एखाद्या आजारामुळे किंवा कुपोषणामुळे व्यक्तीची किंवा त्याची इंद्रियाची कार्यक्षमता कमी होणे म्हणजे अपंगत्व होय संशोधनाचे स्वरूप :**

शिक्षण म्हणजे शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांच्यातील संवाद होय. या संवादात विद्यार्थी हा केंद्रबिंदू असतो. विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास करणे हे शिक्षणाचे महत्त्वाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

प्राथमिक स्तरापासूनच शिक्षणासाठी शरीराच्या विविध अवयवांची उपयुक्तता महत्त्वाची आहे. सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांनी शारीरिकदृष्ट्या देखील सक्षम असणे आवश्यक आहे. कोणत्याही विद्यार्थ्यांनी शाळेत आल्यानंतर त्याची शारीरिक अस्वस्थता ही त्यांच्या अध्यापनातील कमतरता ठरत आहे. त्यामुळे अशा परिस्थितीत विद्यार्थी नीट अभ्यास करू शकणार नाही.

उदा. विद्यार्थी डोळ्यांनी नीट पाहू शकत नाही. अशा स्थितीत शिक्षक फलकावर लिहून जे ज्ञान देत आहेत ते विद्यार्थ्यांला घेता येत नाही. त्याला फळ्यावर लिहिलेली



अक्षरे नीट दिसत नाहीत त्यामुळे विद्यार्थी शिक्षणात लक्ष घालत नाही. आजच्या गतिमान युगात ज्ञानाचा स्फोट होत आहे. ज्ञान आणि विज्ञानाचा सातत्य झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. जगाशी ताळमेळ राखण्यासाठी आणि पुढे जाण्यासाठी पिढी स्वयंपूर्ण व्हायची असेल तर प्राथमिक स्तरापासूनच शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट बदलावे लागेल.

शिक्षण म्हणजे अशी व्यवस्था जी मानवाला जागृत, प्रेरक आणि प्रगतीशील बनवते. शिक्षण ही निरंतर प्रक्रिया आहे. मुलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास हा शिक्षणाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे. मुलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास करताना या गोष्टीही लक्षात ठेवाव्या लागतात.

शारीरिक अपंगत्वामुळे एखादा विद्यार्थी शैक्षणिक प्रक्रियेत मागे पडत असेल, तर त्याच्या शारीरिक अपंगत्वानुसार त्याला विशेष मार्गदर्शन करून त्याला चांगले शिक्षण मिळण्यास मदत करावी. पिढी स्वयंपूर्ण व्हायची असेल तर प्राथमिक स्तरापासूनच शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट बदलावे लागेल.

शाळा हे विद्येचे मंदिर या नावाने ओळखले जाते. त्या मंदिरातले दैवत हे विद्यार्थी असतात. विद्यार्थी ५ ते ६ तास शिक्षकांच्या देखरेखीखाली शाळेत राहतो. त्यामुळे शिक्षकांनी लक्ष द्यावे. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला कोणती समस्या आहे? आणि यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने शारीरिक अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांचा समावेश होतो. त्यांच्या मनात न्यूनगंड ची भावना निर्माण होऊ नये म्हणून त्यांना चांगले मार्गदर्शन केले पाहिजे. त्यांच्याशी शिक्षकाचे वागणे नेहमीच प्रेमळ असावे.

जे विद्यार्थी शारीरिक विकारांनी ग्रस्त आहेत. त्या विद्यार्थ्यांना इतर सर्व सामान्य विद्यार्थ्यांसोबत शिक्षण मिळावे, यासाठी वर्गातील शिक्षकांनी त्यांच्या शारीरिक अपंगत्वाच्या प्रकारानुसार त्यांच्यावर उपचार करून त्यांच्यामध्ये शिक्षणाची आवड निर्माण करून त्यांना सतत शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत ठेवायला हवे.

#### उद्दिष्ट:

समाजातील दृष्टीहीन, कर्णबधिर, अस्थिव्यंग, मनोविकलांग व अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांकडे त्यांच्या अपंगत्वाकडे न पाहता त्यांच्यामध्ये असलेल्या सामर्थ्याकडे पाहून त्यांच्या मधील असलेले सुप्त सामर्थ्य विकसित करून त्यांना समाज जीवनाच्या सर्व अंगामध्ये समान संधी, संपूर्ण सहभाग व त्यांच्या हक्कांचे संरक्षण व्हावे या दृष्टीने कार्यवाही करणे. या

सर्वांचे उद्देश अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांना सक्षम बनवून त्यांना समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात समाविष्ट करणे हा आहे.

1. शिक्षणाचे सार्वत्रिकीकरण करणे.
2. कोणताही विद्यार्थी शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहणार नाही ही खबरदारी घेणे.
3. शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या मुलांमध्ये काही कामे करण्याची क्षमता विकसित करणे.
4. शारीरिक समस्यांमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना येणाऱ्या अडचणींवर मात करणे.
5. शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना इतर मुलांसोबत सामान्य शाळांमध्ये शिकण्याची परवानगी देणे.
6. त्यांच्यामध्ये शिक्षणाची आवड निर्माण करणे.
7. समाजात प्रतिष्ठेद्वारे जगण्यासाठी आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करणे.
8. शारीरिक अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यासासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे.
9. शारीरिक अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांना सामान्य मुलांप्रमाणे जगण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे.

#### अपंगत्व प्रकार:

1. **अंशतः अंध** - दूरचा किंवा जवळच कमी दिसणे. मोठ्या भिंगाचा चष्मा वापरणारे विद्यार्थी. डोळ्यात तिरळेपण असलेले विद्यार्थ्यांचा समावेश केला जातो.
2. **कर्णबधिर** - कमी ऐकू येणे, कानातून पाणी येणे, कानाचा पडदा फाटणे. अजिबात ऐकू न येणे.
3. **अस्थिव्यंग** - चलनवलन क्रियेत असक्षम असणे. मैदानी खेळ खेळणे किंवा हस्तकौशल्य करणे यामध्ये असक्षम असणे.
4. **अध्ययन असक्षम** - वचन, लेखन, गणित क्रियेत किंवा अभ्यासता कमी असणे. आकलन व समजण्यात अडचण निर्माण होणे.
5. **बौद्धिक अक्षमता** - विद्यार्थ्यांची बौद्धिक क्षमता खुंटल्यामुळे अभ्यासात अडचण येते. दैनंदिन कार्य करण्यात व वर्तणूक मध्ये अडचण निर्माण होते.
6. **वाचादोष** - अस्पष्ट बोलणे, शब्दांची फोडाफोडी करणे, अळखळत बोलणे. जीभ जाड असणे. जिभेला शेंडा नसणे. तोतरे बोलणे.
7. **अंधत्व** - जन्मापासून डोळे बंद असणे. पूर्णपणे दृष्टीहीन असणे किंवा अपघाती अंधत्व येणे.

8. **मानसिक आजार** - एकटे बोलणे, गुमसुम राहणे, असामान्य वर्तन करणे, भीती वाटणे.

**समस्या:**

1. **अंशतः अंध** - काही विद्यार्थ्यांना नीट अभ्यास करता येत नाही, जो विद्यार्थी जवळ किंवा दूर चे अंतर नीट पाहू शकत नाही, फळ्यावर लिहिणारे अक्षर तो नीट पाहू किंवा वाचू शकत नाही. विद्यार्थी आणि बोर्ड यांच्यात खूप अंतर असल्या कारणाने विद्यार्थ्यांना बोर्डवर लिहिलेली अक्षरे पाहता येत नाहीत.
2. **कर्णबधिर-** काही विद्यार्थ्यांना नीट ऐकू येत नसल्यामुळे, शिक्षक काय बोलतात किंवा शिकवतात ते त्यांना ऐकता येत नाही. नीट ऐकता येत नसल्यामुळे त्यांचा अभ्यासातला रस कमी होऊन अभ्यासात मागे पडतात. शिक्षकाचा उच्चार बरोबर नाही. शारीरिक समस्यांमुळे विद्यार्थी शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात मागे राहतात.
3. **अस्थिव्यंग** - अस्थिव्यंग विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेत येताना - जाताना किंवा शालेय खेळ खेळताना त्यांचा समोर अनेक अडचणी येतात.
4. **अध्ययन असक्षम** - विद्यार्थ्यांना वर्गात अध्ययन कार्य करण्यात जसे वचन, लेखन, व गणितीय क्रिया करता येत नाही.
5. **बौद्धिक अक्षमता** - क्षमतांचा विकास न झाल्यामुळे त्यांचा वर्तन असामान्य असणे.
6. **वाचादोष** - बोलताना शब्द मागे पुढे होतात किंवा अळखळत असतात.
7. **अंधत्व** - दृष्टिहीन विद्यार्थी असल्याकारणाने अध्ययन कार्य व दैनंदिन कार्यात खूप अडचण निर्माण होते.

**मानसिक:**

1. **कमीपणा वाटणे** - अपंगत्व असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना सामान्य विद्यार्थ्यांपेक्षा आपण कुठेतरी कमी आहोत किंवा वेगळे आहोत. अशी भावना त्यांच्यात निर्माण होते.
2. **भीती** - सामान्य विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रती अभ्यासात कमी असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या मनात नेहमी भीतीचे वातावरण निर्माण होत असते.

**सामाजिक समस्या:**

**प्रवेशयोग्यता:** अपंगत्व असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेत प्रवेश घेतांना खूप अडचण सहन करावी लागते.

**पालकांची अस्विकार्यता** - सध्याच्या काळात अपंगत्व बाळ असल्यामुळे काही पालक त्या बाळाचा स्वीकार करत नाही. त्यामुळे अशा विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संगोपन त्यांचे आजी आजोबा करत असतात.

**आर्थिक ताण:** अपंगत्वासह जगण्यासाठी वैद्यकीय खर्च, सहाय्यक उपकरणे आणि विशेष काळजी यासारखे अतिरिक्त खर्च समोर येत असतात. त्यामुळे उपकरणे विकत घेण्यास असमर्थ असतात.

**भेदभाव:** अपंगत्वाबद्दलचे पूर्वग्रह आणि गैरसमज अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सामाजिक उपेक्षिततेस कारणीभूत ठरतात. समाज अशा विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बहिष्कार करीत असतो त्यामुळे त्या विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये न्यूनगंड निर्माण होऊन तो निराशेच्या प्रवाहाला वाहत असतो.

**आरोग्य सेवा:** दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांना दर्जेदार आरोग्यसेवेसाठी तडजोड करावी लागते.

**वाहतूक समस्या:** शाळेत दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शाळेत जाताना किंवा उतरताना व्हीलचेयर किंवा रॅम्प यांची व्यवस्था नसते. सार्वजनिक वाहतूक व्यवस्था बहुधा दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन तयार केलेली नसते.

शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या समोर अशा अनेक समस्या उद्भवत असतात.

आजच्या परिस्थितीत शारीरिक व्यंगामुळे शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहणारी अनेक मुले आहेत. अशा मुलांनाही त्यांच्या शारीरिक अपंगत्वानुसार शाळेत दाखल करून शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात आणले पाहिजे.

आज बहुदा विद्यार्थी त्यांच्या शारीरिक अपंगत्वामुळे शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत. त्यांना पाहिजे तसे शिक्षण मिळत नाही. त्यांच्या प्रमाणे त्यांच्या पर्यंत सोयी सुविधा पोहचत नाही. त्यामुळे असे विद्यार्थी शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात समविष्ट होऊ शकत नाही. शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या अशा सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात आणणे आवश्यक आहे. तरच आपण असे म्हणू शकतो की प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे 100% सार्वत्रिकीकरण झाले आहे.

शैक्षणिक प्रक्रियेत शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या मुलांना दिलेले वर्गीकरणानुसार आणि बौद्धिक क्षमतेनुसार अभ्यास केला तर या विद्यार्थ्यांचा नक्कीच शिक्षण मिळेल. जिथे शारीरिक अपंग मुले असतील तिथे त्यांच्या पालकांना त्यांच्या शारीरिक अपंगत्वानुसार शिक्षणासाठी पाठवण्याची

समज नसते. या कारणास्तवही शारीरिक अपंग मुले शिक्षण घेऊ शकत नाहीत. त्यामुळे असे विद्यार्थी शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात पासून वंचित राहतात. विद्यार्थी शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहता कामा नये यासाठी आपल्याला काही प्रमाणे उपाय योजना करण्याची गरज आहे.

#### **उपाययोजना:**

1. शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसोबत प्रेमळ आणि सन्मानपूर्वक वर्तन असावे.
2. अल्पदृष्टी, कर्णबधिर, अस्थिव्यंग असलेले विद्यार्थ्यांची वैद्यकीय अधिकाऱ्यांकडून वैद्यकीय तपासणी करून घेणे व त्यांना त्यांच्या सोयी नुसार उपकरणे उपलब्ध करून देणे. अशा विद्यार्थ्यांना वर्गात समोरच्या बाकावर बसून त्यांना त्यांच्या अध्ययन कार्य करून घेणे.
3. वर्गात समतुल्य वातावरण निर्माण करणे जेणेकरून अपंगत्व असलेले विद्यार्थ्यांना सामान्य विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सोबत बसताना कमीपणा व भीती वाटणार नाही.
4. अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांना विशेष शाळांमार्फत शिक्षण - अपंग विद्यार्थी अतितीव्र अपंगत्वामुळे सामान्य मुलांबरोबर सामान्य शाळेत येऊ शकत नाहीत. अशा विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी तसेच स्वयंसेवी संस्थांमार्फत चालविल्या जाणाऱ्या अपंगांच्या विशेष शाळांमधून दृष्टीहीन, कर्णबधिर, अस्थिविकलांगांसाठी शिक्षणाची सोय केली आहे. सदर शाळेत प्रवेश घेतल्यानंतर त्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा उत्तम विकास करणे सोपे होईल.
5. शालांत परिक्षा पूर्व शिक्षणासाठी अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती - सामान्य शाळेमध्ये तसेच अपंगांच्या विशेष अनिवासी शाळेमध्ये इयत्ता पहिली ते दहावी पर्यंत शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांना शालेय शिक्षणाची इयत्ता पहिली ते चौथी दरमहा रु. 50/- इयत्ता पाचवी ते सातवी दरमहा रु. 75/- इयत्ता नववी ते दहावी दरमहा रु. 100/- तसेच मतिमंदांच्या विशेष अनिवासी शाळेतील मतिमंद विद्यार्थ्यांना दरमहा रु. 75/- या दराने शिष्यवृत्ती देण्यात येते. याविषयी प्रत्येक पालकांना माहिती देणे आणि जनजागृती करणे
6. शाळेत रॅम्प ची व्यवस्था करणे- दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेत येताना जाताना कोणताही अडथळा निर्माण होऊ नये यासाठी शाळेत प्रवेशद्वारावरती रॅम्पची व्यवस्था करण्यात यावी. शाळेच्या इतर ठिकाणी प्रवेश

करणे सोईचे व्हावे या दृष्टीने इमारत बांधकाम करण्यात यावे.

7. प्रत्येकाने या समस्येची जाणीव ठेवून अशा शारीरिक अपंग मुलांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करून त्यांना शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात आणले पाहिजे.
8. शारीरिक अपंगत्व असलेल्या मुलांना त्यांच्या शारीरिक व्यंगानुसार शाळांमध्ये प्रवेश द्यावा.
9. सामान्य मुलांबरोबरच शारीरिक अपंग मुलांनाही शाळेत दाखल करावे.
10. शारीरिक व्यंग असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करावे. आणि त्यांच्या शारीरिक अपंगत्वानुसार त्यांना त्या शाळेत दाखल करून घेतल्यास शिक्षणातील अडचणी कमी करता येतील.
11. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विकासासाठी उपयुक्त उपकरणे शाळेत उपलब्ध असावेत.
12. वेळोवेळी पालकांचा समुपदेशन करत राहणे.
13. शारीरिक अपंगत्व विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी योग्य प्रशिक्षण घेतलेले शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती करणे.

#### **निष्कर्ष:**

1. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास निर्माण झालं.
2. विद्यार्थी स्वतःला इतर मुलांपेक्षा कमी समजत नाहीत.
3. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अभ्यासाची आवड निर्माण झाली.
4. विद्यार्थी स्वतःचा विकास स्वतः करू शकतात.
5. विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांचे इतर गुण कळतात.
6. विद्यार्थ्यांना इतरांपेक्षा कमीपणा वाटत नाही.
7. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता निर्माण होते.
8. वर्गात आनंददायी वातावरण निर्माण होते.
9. वर्गातील अपंगत्व असलेले विद्यार्थ्यांशी आपुलकीची भावना निर्माण झाली.
10. वर्गातील सामान्य विद्यार्थी अपंगत्व असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांची शालेय कार्यात मदत करतात.

संशोधन करताना लक्षात आले आहे की जे विद्यार्थी शारीरिक अपंगत्व आहेत ते सामान्य विद्यार्थ्यांच्या तुलनेत स्वतःचा विकास त्या गतीने करू शकत नाहीत. त्यांना वैयक्तिक मार्गदर्शनाची गरज आहे अशावेळी ह्या विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकवण्यासाठी योग्य प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक असावेत. जेणेकरून त्यांचा मानसिक, बौद्धिक, शारीरिक व सर्वांगीण विकास योग्य पद्धतीने साधता येईल.

दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांना सुद्धा सामान्य

विद्यार्थ्यांप्रमाणे उच्च शिक्षण व उत्तम शिक्षण घेता येईल आणि उच्च भरारी घेता येईल तसेच समाजामध्ये ताट मानाने जगता येईल. प्रत्येक मुलाचे शैक्षणिक पातळी वाढले की भारताच्या पाया अजून भक्कम मजबूत होण्यास मदत होईल.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :**

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3. साभार गुगल
4. साभार युट्यूब

## हिंदी उपन्यासों में चित्रित झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी

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### शोध सार :

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से औद्योगीकरण एवं यांत्रिकीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इससे देश के उत्पादन क्षेत्र को काफी सफलता मिली है। परंतु खेती का महत्त्व कम हो गया। जमींदारों से शोषित निम्न मजदूर वर्ग महानगरों में तुरंत मिलनेवाली धन राशि से आकर्षित हो गए। कम श्रम की अधिक तनख्वाह एवं प्रतिष्ठा की वजह से निम्न मजदूर वर्ग शहरों में बसने लगे। इससे शहरों की आबादी बढ़ने लगी। उपनगर और महानगरों में इन्हें आवास की समस्या सताने लगी तो ये लोग जहाँ भी खुली जगह मिलती है वहाँ झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी बनाकर रहने लगते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप महानगरों में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ने लगी। हिंदी साहित्य के विविध विधाओं में भी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी का मार्मिक अंकन हुआ है। जैसे देखा जाए तो हिंदी साहित्य में शैलेश मटियानी जी ने झोपडपट्टी की समस्याओं का हृदयस्पर्शी चित्रण किया है। शैलेश मटियानी के अलावा हिंदी साहित्य में भीष्म साहनी, रामदरश मिश्र, जगदम्बाप्रसाद दीक्षित, नासिरा शर्मा, मिथिलेश्वर आदि अनेक साहित्यकारों ने भी झोपडपट्टी का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है। अर्थाभाव, संघर्ष, मारकाट, अंधविश्वास, बीमारियाँ, आवास की समस्या, शिक्षा का महत्त्व, अशिक्षा, वेश्या-वृत्ति, विस्थापन आदि अनेक कारणों से पीड़ित झोपडपट्टी में रहनेवाले लोगों का यथार्थ चित्रण हिंदी उपन्यासों में हुआ है।

**बीजशब्द:** ओबरी, झुगिया, झुग्गा, झोंपडा, मडई, मडाई, मडेया, मढई, मढा, मढी, कुटिया, मिट्टी या घास-फूस का घर आदि।

### प्रस्तावना:

'झोपडपट्टी' शब्द का अर्थ विस्तृत एवं व्यापक है। अतः 'झोपडपट्टी' शब्द कोश में किस अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है, इसे देखना उपयोगी होगा। 'अमर कोश' में 'झोपडपट्टी' का अर्थ इस प्रकार है- बुरी गंदी, बस्ती।<sup>1</sup> भारत में सामान्यतः 'झोपडपट्टी' के लिए अनेक नाम प्रचलित हैं- राजधानी दिल्ली में झोपडपट्टी के लिए -'बस्तियाँ' या 'झुग्गी-झोपडियाँ', महाराष्ट्र के मुंबई में 'चाल' या 'झोपडपट्टी', पश्चिम बंगाल के कोलकत्ता में 'बस्ती', तामिलनाडु के चेन्नई में 'चेरी', उत्तरप्रदेश के कानपुर में 'अहाते', राजस्थान के जयपुर में 'कच्ची बस्ती', मध्यप्रदेश के भोपाल में 'गंदी बस्ती' आदि अनेक नामों से पुकारा जाता है। अतः 'झोपडपट्टी' का अर्थ देखने के पश्चात् 'झोपडपट्टी' की परिभाषा पर प्रकाश डालना आवश्यक है।

फोर्ड ने 'झोपडपट्टी' की परिभाषा निम्न प्रकार से दी है, "महानगर के जिस परिवेश में स्थित आवास स्थान रहने के लिए निम्नस्तर के अधूरे आरोग्य के लिए विघातक सुरक्षितता के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं ऐसे परिवेश को झोपडपट्टी कहा जाता है।"<sup>2</sup>

18 वीं सदी में यूरोप में औद्योगिक क्रांति हुई। तंत्रों और बड़े-बड़े मशीनों का इस्तेमाल करने से उत्पादन बढ़ा। इससे औद्योगिकीकरण का विकास तेजी से हुआ। औद्योगिकीकरण की दौड़ में ग्रामों में चल रहे लघुउद्योग बंद हो गए। इसके परिणामस्वरूप गाँवों में रहनेवाले सामान्य मजदूर वर्ग रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में शहरों की ओर चले गए। शहरों में जगह की कमी और आवास की कमी की वजह से ये लोग जहाँ भी खुल्ली जगह मिलती है वहाँ झोपडपट्टी बनाकर रहने लगे।

आज यूरोप खंड के साथ-साथ एशिया खंड में भी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों का निर्माण तेजी से हो रहा है। आज भारत के चार महानगरों में औद्योगिक विकास होने से झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों का निर्माण तेजी से हो रहा है। झोपडपट्टी से निर्माण हुई सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक समस्याओं से बचाने के लिए आज विश्व में अनेक प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिए उतनी सफलता उन्हें नहीं मिल पा रही है। आज झोपडपट्टी की समस्या भारत कि समस्या न होकर एक विश्व की समस्या बन गयी है। आज विश्व की 75 प्रतिशत आबादी गंदी, गलिच्छ झोपडपट्टी में रहती है। भारत के मुंबई में 'धारावी', पाकिस्तान के कराची में 'ओरंगी टाऊन', दक्षिण आफ्रिका के केपटाऊन में 'खयेलित्था' केनिया के नैरोबी में 'किबेरा', थाईलैंड में 'पेमामबुको' आदि विश्व की प्रमुख झुग्गी झोंपड़ियाँ हैं। मशाल (1984), सलाम बाम्बें (1988), परिंदा (1989), धारावी (1991), चाँदनी बार (2001) कंपनी (2002), टैक्सी नं. 9211 (2006), स्लमडॉग मिलेनियर (2008) धोबी घाट (2010), झुंड (2022) आदि अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण हिंदी फिल्मों में झोपडपट्टी का वास्तविक चित्रण हुआ है। अतः हिंदी उपन्यासों में झोपडपट्टी का चित्रण निम्नलिखित रूप में हुआ है।

### 1) शिक्षा का महत्त्व

अज्ञान, अशिक्षा, रुढ़ि-परंपरा, अंधविश्वास, अर्थाभाव आदि के कारण झोपडपट्टी लोगों में शिक्षा के प्रति उदासीनता पाई जाती है। आज वर्तमान परिवेश में ग्राम एवं अंचलों में प्रचंड मात्रा में शिक्षा व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन हुआ है। लेकिन झोपडपट्टी में इसका परिवर्तन धीरे-धीरे हो रहा

हैं। 'माटी कहे कुम्हार से' उपन्यास में गांगी किनारे स्थित 'नरही' नामक झोपडपट्टी के लोग अक्षरज्ञान से वंचित है। मुनीलाल झोपडपट्टी के लोगों को पढाकर शिक्षा के प्रति उनके मन में उत्सुक्ता पैदा करता है। मुनीलाल इन लोगों में शिक्षा का प्रचार एवं प्रसार करके एक नई जागृति एवं चेतना निर्माण करता है। शिक्षा के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करनेवाला मुनीलाल का यह कथन, "तुम सब लिखना-पढना सीख लो। लिखना-पढना जान जाओगे तो जीवन-भर इसका लाभ पाओगे।"<sup>3</sup> यहाँ लेखक ने झोपडपट्टी में शैक्षिक जागृति किस तरह हो रही है इसका यथार्थ अंकन किया है।

### 2) आवास

भारत में औद्योगीकरण के विकास के चलते शहरों में रोजगार आसानी से उपलब्ध होने लगे। रोजगार की तलाश में शहरों में आए निम्न मजदूर वर्ग रोजगार पाकर वहीं बसे। इससे शहरों की आबादी बढ़ी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें आवास की समस्या सताने से ये लोग अवैध खुली जगह पर झुग्गी-झोंपडी बनाकर रहने लगे इसका यथार्थ चित्रण 'दूसरा घर' उपन्यास में हुआ है। उपन्यास में वर्णित प्रमुख पात्र रहमान और कमलेश तंग गली में से जाते हैं तो बाजू में एक गंदा नाला बहता है। उस नाले के किनारे छोटे बच्चों की टट्टी और मल-मूत्र से वहाँ दुर्गन्धी फैलती है। रहमान एक झोपडी में झाँक कर देखता है तो कहता है, "सात-आठ फीट लंबा और इतना ही चौड़ा एक कमरा। इसी में खाना बनाना, इसी में सोना, इसी में नहाना, इसी में पढना लिखना, इसी में मेहमानों की खातिरदारी करना इसी नरक में रहते हैं हम लोग।"<sup>4</sup> यहाँ लेखक ने महानगरों की बढ़ती आबादी और आवास की समस्या से जूझ रहे निम्न मजदूर वर्ग का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है।

'मुर्दाघर' उपन्यास में वर्णित उत्तर प्रदेश के कस्बाई से रोजगार कि तलाश से मुंबई आकर बसे निम्न-मध्य वर्ग की परेशानियाँ तथा उदासी का चित्रण हुआ है। मुंबई में आवास की समस्या से पीड़ित निम्न मध्य वर्ग खुली जगह पर झोपडपट्टी बनाकर रहते हैं। सरकार द्वारा सड़क निर्माण के लिए रास्ते में आए झोपडपट्टीयाँ हटाया जाता है तो झोपडपट्टी के लोग दूसरी जगह बसते हैं। लेखक के शब्दा में, "किस जगह तोड़ दिये गये झोंपडे। मालूम है सिर्फ इतना कि एक पीली सुबह....जब सोनेवालों ने आँखे खाली.... गंदी बस्ती को घेर लिया नीली वरदी वालों ने चारों तरफ से। लंबे बेत और डण्डे। ....झोपडेवाले वहाँ से आ गये यहाँ। आ गई रण्डियाँ भी बन गये झोंपडे....एक के बाद एक इस तरफ चौडी सडका"<sup>5</sup> यहाँ आवास की समस्या से झुग्गी झोंपडी में रहनेवाले निम्न-मध्य वर्ग के नारकीय जीवन का चित्रण हुआ है।

### 3) अंधविश्वास

झोपडपट्टी में अंधविश्वास का प्रचलन अधिक मात्रा में दिखाई देता है। झोपडपट्टी के लोग अज्ञान और अशिक्षित होने के कारण असाध्य बीमारी, संतान प्राप्ति, धन, मानसिक एवं शारीरिक व्याधियों को दूर करने हेतु झाड-फूँक पर ज्यादा भरोसा करते हैं। 'माटी कहे कुम्हार से' उपन्यास के 'नरही' नामक झोपडपट्टी के लोग साधारण या असाधारण

बीमारियों का इलाज झाड-फूँक से ही करते हैं। झोपडपट्टी में एक वृद्ध दादी बीमार पडती है। झोपडपट्टी में अस्पताल चिकित्सा एवं वैद्य डॉक्टर न होने के कारण यहाँ विभिन्न अशास्त्रीय इलाज किए जाते हैं। बीमारी दूर करने हेतु झोपडपट्टी के लोग ओझा-गुनियों का सहारा लेते हैं। झोपडपट्टी की कुछ महिलाएँ बीमार दादी को जडी-बुटी का दवा पिलाती हुई कहती है, "इस दवा से ठीक नहीं हुई तो समझ लो समय पूर गया। भगवान-भगवान जपती रहो....।"<sup>6</sup> झोपडपट्टी के लोग असाधारण बीमारियों का इलाज डॉक्टरों से करने के बदले ओझा-गुनियों की झाड-फूँक तथा उनके द्वारा दी हुई दवा दारू पर ज्यादा भरोसा करते हैं।

### 4) वेश्या-वृत्ति

'बोरीवली से बोरीबंदर तक' उपन्यास में मुंबई में बसी झुग्गी-झोंपडियों में रहनेवाले वेश्याओं की समस्याओं का चित्रण हुआ है। विवेच्य उपन्यास की कथानक वेश्याओं के इर्द-गिर्द घुमती हुई दिखाई देती है। शहरों के कुछ लोग गाँव की लडकियों को फुसलाकर उठा ले जाते हैं और उन्हें वेश्या व्यवसाय के लिए प्रवृत्त करते हैं। गरीबी और मजबूरी के कारण लडकियाँ उनका विरोध नहीं करते हैं। इस उपन्यास में उपन्यासकार ने वेश्याओं के प्रति उदारता और सहानुभूति की कोशिश की है। लेखक के शब्दों में, "प्रच्छन्नरूपा वारांगनाएँ हैं जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से गृहस्थी बसाये रहती हैं और हजारों ऐसी अभाव पीडिता भी हैं, जो दुअन्नी चवन्नी में ही अपने शरीर को किसी को सौंप देती हैं।"<sup>7</sup> यहाँ झुग्गी-झोंपडी में रहनेवाले वेश्याओं के नारकीय जीवन का चित्रण हुआ है।

### 5) बीमारियाँ

झोपडपट्टी के लोग महामारी, प्लेग आदि महाभयंकर बीमारियों को वे दैवी प्रकोप मानते हैं। 'माटी कहे कुम्हार से' उपन्यास में चित्रित गांगी किनारे स्थित 'नरही' नामक झोपडपट्टी में मस्तिष्क ज्वर या विषमज्वर की महामारी फैलने से झोपडपट्टी की हालत बहुत बिगड गई थी। इस बीमारी से बचने के लिए गांगीवासी झोपडपट्टी छोडकर शहर की ओर भाग चले गए। झोपडपट्टी में रहनेवाले काफी लोग इस महामारी का शिकार हुए थे। मुन्नी को भी विषमज्वर की महामारी ने घेर लिया था। तब मुनीलाल ने उसको शहर के अच्छे डॉक्टर से इलाज करना चाहा तो मुन्नी इस बात पर निराश व्यक्त करती हुई कहती है, "ई ठीक होने वाला रोग नहीं, सीतल मइया का बुलावा है। हमारी बारी आ गयी। अब कवनो.....डॉक्टर वैध कुछ नहीं कर सकता....।"<sup>8</sup> यहाँ झोपडपट्टी में विषमज्वर या मस्तिष्कज्वर की महामारी को दैवी आपत्ति मान लिया है।

निष्कर्ष के रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि आज औद्योगीकरण के कारण महानगरों की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। आवास की समस्याओं से झुग्गी-झोंपडी ने महानगरों में विकराल रूप धारण किया है। आज महानगरों में झोपडपट्टी निर्माण होने के पीछे उच्च वर्ग को लेना उचित होगा। हिंदी के उपन्यासकारों ने झोपडपट्टी में स्थित शिक्षा का महत्त्व, आवास की समस्या, गरीबी, संघर्ष, अंधविश्वास, वेश्या-वृत्ति, बीमारियाँ, गंदी बस्तियाँ आदि चित्रण करके

झोपडपट्टी जनजीवन का यथोचित वर्णन किया है। अतः हिंदी के उपन्यासकारों ने अपने उपन्यासों में झोपडपट्टी जनजीवन के विविध समस्याओं को उजागर करते हुए झोपडपट्टी सुधार के संबंध में अनेक संकेत देने का प्रयास किया है।

**संदर्भ संकेत**

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## दक्षिण एशिया के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण

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### सारांश:

यद्यपि 1970 के पश्चात् दक्षिण एशिया में आए अनेक राजनीतिक व आर्थिक परिवर्तनों ने क्षेत्रीय संगठनों के लिए एक सहज वातावरण बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया किंतु क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर राजनीतिक मतभेद और अलगाव भारत के लिए सदैव संकोच व संदेह के कारण रहे। भारत की विशालता, दक्षिण एशिया में केंद्रीय स्थिति, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों प्रचुरता, पड़ोसी देशों की भारत के प्रति भय व शंका की मनःस्थिति तथा भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय विवाद, आदि अनेक कारणों से भारत ने प्रारंभ में दक्षिण के गठन के संबंध में कोई विशेष उत्साह नहीं दिखाया।

### प्रस्तावना:

पाकिस्तान ने भी प्रारंभ में इसके प्रति नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखा, किंतु क्षेत्रीय संगठन में भारत के प्रभावी होने की आशंका तथा भविष्य में इस संगठन को भारत के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल करने की सोच के साथ पाकिस्तान ने इसको समर्थन दिया। भूटान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, बांग्लादेश तथा मालदीव, दक्षिण एशिया के क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन के पक्ष में प्रारंभ से ही उत्साहित थे, क्योंकि इससे सभी राष्ट्रों को समानता का स्तर प्राप्त हो सकता था।

अन्य देशों के उत्साह तथा क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन में स्वयं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को स्वीकारते हुए भारत ने अपने दृष्टिकोण को परिवर्तित किया, क्योंकि भारत को यह भय था कि दक्षिण एशिया में दक्षिण के गठित हो जाने पर छोटे-छोटे पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों को औपचारिक रूप से उसके विरुद्ध गुटबद्ध होने और उसे दबाने का प्रयास करने का मौका मिलेगा। भारत नहीं चाहता था कि दक्षिण एशिया में ऐसा कोई संगठन बनना चाहिए, जिससे अमेरिका एवं पश्चिम समर्थक तथा सोवियत रूस विरोधी होने का अहसास होता हो। बांग्लादेश के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति जियाउर रहमान ने भी अपना मंतव्य स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा कि यदि भारत ने सहयोग नहीं दिया तो दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्रीय संगठन छोटे राष्ट्रों के संघ के रूप में उभरकर सामने आएगा।

किंतु दक्षिण एशिया में एक महत्वपूर्ण और बड़ा राष्ट्र होने के कारण भारत के लिए इस संघ से दूरी संभव नहीं थी, इसके साथ ही भारत का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य यह भी था कि संगठन का सदस्य बनकर ही वह दक्षिण एशिया को महाशक्तियों की प्रतिस्पर्धा से बचा सकता था। अतः भारत ने इस संगठन के निर्माण में अपनी सहमति प्रदान की।

इस प्रकार दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीय संसाधनों को पूर्ण दोहन, क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर सहयोग, आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया को गति प्रदान करने एवं सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक संपर्कों का विस्तार करने हेतु दक्षिण एशिया के सातों देश क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन की स्थापना के लिए प्रेरित हुए। जिसका प्रारंभ बांग्लादेश के राष्ट्रपति जियाउर रहमान ने 1977 में विभिन्न दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों की यात्राएँ तथा विभिन्न मंचों पर इस मुद्दे को उठाकर किया। और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिसंबर 1985 में दक्षिण का गठन किया जा सका। इसे जनरल जियाउल हम द्वारा "एक नए युग की शुरुआत" बताया गया।

दक्षिण के गठन के प्रति भारत ने अत्यंत सर्तकतापूर्ण दृष्टिकोण को अपनाते हुए किसी भी प्रकार के क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को संस्थागत रूप देने का प्रारंभ में विरोध किया, क्योंकि भारत के अपने सभी पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों से द्विपक्षीय विवाद थे, जिसका क्षेत्रीयकरण होने की आशंका थी। द्विपक्षीय विवादों का हल भारत आपसी वार्ता द्वारा खोजे जाने में ही अपना हित सुरक्षित समझता था। किंतु भारत के लिए इस संगठन से दूर रहना भी संभव नहीं था। यदि भारत दक्षिण की सदस्यता ग्रहण नहीं करता तो अन्य राष्ट्रों के मंतव्य पूर्ण होने की पूरी संभावना बनती थी।

भारत यह भी नहीं चाहता था कि उसके विरुद्ध इस क्षेत्र में किसी संगठन का निर्माण ब्राह्म शक्तियों की पहल से हो और भारत उससे दूर रहे। अतः भारत ने राजनीतिक प्रश्नों एवं विवादग्रस्त द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों को इसकी कार्यवाही से बाहर रखे जाने की सर्वमान्य सहमति के साथ आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक सहयोग के रूप में दक्षिण के गठन पर सहमति प्रदान की। इस सहमति के पीछे बाह्य शक्तियों अमेरिका चीन एवं ब्रिटेन, आदि ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई जिसका विवेचन निम्नांकित रूप में किया जा सकता है।

1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्ध में विश्व राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आ रहे थे पाकिस्तान के सद्भाव के प्रयासों से अमेरिका और चीन नजदीक आ गए तथा भारत व सोवियत रूस के गठबंधन के परिणामस्वरूप इनके बढ़ते दबदबे एवं प्रभाव पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सचेष्ट थे। सर्वप्रथम, अमेरिकी नेतृत्व ने हेनरी किसिंजर के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान को अगुआ व माध्यम बनाने की पहल की।

लेकिन पाकिस्तान की आंतरिक स्थिति के साथ-साथ बाहरी स्थिति अनुकूल नहीं थी, पाकिस्तान में विपक्षी दलों ने राष्ट्रपति जिया उल हक के सैनिक शासन के विरोध और प्रजातंत्र की बहाली के लिए जबरदस्त आंदोलन छेड़ रखा था। साथ ही, पाकिस्तान के पड़ोसी राज्य अफगानिस्तान में रूसी सेनाओं की मौजूदगी से पाकिस्तान आंतरिक एवं बाहरी दृष्टि से उलझा हुआ था। इसके साथ ही अमेरिका राष्ट्रपति कार्टर ने जनरल जिया उल हक के प्रति ठंडे व्यवहार एवं अफगानिस्तान में सोवियत सेनाओं के विरुद्ध बहुत कम सहायता देने से पाकिस्तान अमेरिका से अप्रसन्न था। इसीलिए पाकिस्तान ने किसिंजर के प्रस्ताव पर कोई उत्साह नहीं दिखाया।

पाकिस्तान के इस ठंडे रुख पर अमेरिका ने अन्य दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों को पहल करवाने के विकल्प को उचित समझा। भारत के साथ अमेरिका के संबंध अच्छे नहीं



होने तथा श्रीलंका के तमिल समस्या से ग्रस्त होने के कारण श्रीलंका को इसके लिए सक्षम नहीं माना गया।

नेपाल, भूटान एवं मालदीव को आगे लाना सार्थक नहीं लग रहा था, इसीलिए बांग्लादेश के राष्ट्रपति जिया उर रहमान को क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए पहल का दायित्व सौंपा गया।

बांग्लादेश के इस दायित्व को स्वीकारने के पीछे दो प्रमुख आंतरिक व बाह्य कारण थे। आंतरिक रूप से उस समय बांग्लादेश की स्थिति सुदृढ़ नहीं थी, राष्ट्र में व्याप्त गरीबी, पिछड़ापन, विनाशकारी, प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ तथा इसके बिगड़ते हुए अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों ने बांग्लादेश की स्थिति को कमजोर बना रखा था। इसके साथ ही बांग्लादेश को राजनीतिक विभाजन, अस्थिरता तथा आर्थिक दबाव का भी सामना करना पड़ रहा था। इस प्रकार बांग्लादेश की आंतरिक स्थिति अधिक सुदृढ़ नहीं थी।

आंतरिक कारणों के अलावा कुछ ऐसे बाह्य कारण थे जिनके चलते राष्ट्रपति जियाउर रहमान ने क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए पहल की। मुख्य कारणों में दक्षिण एशिया में भारत का बढ़ता प्रभाव था। बांग्लादेश की तत्कालीन जियाउर रहमान सरकार प्रारंभ से ही भारत की क्षेत्रीय सर्वोच्चता से चिंतित थी। 1975 में शेखमुजीब की हत्या के बाद बनी जिया उर रहमान सरकार का भारत के प्रति भय और भी बढ़ गया क्योंकि सरकार प्रत्यक्षतः सैन्य शासन की विरोधी थी। राष्ट्रपति जिया इससे बचने के लिए कुछ ऐसा करना चाहते थे जिससे न केवल उनकी सरकार को स्थायित्व व वैधानिकता प्राप्त हो बल्कि राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उनकी स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देखा जाए तो शेख मुजीब की मृत्यु के पश्चात् बांग्लादेश के सोवियत संघ के साथ भी संबंध खराब होते चले गए। राष्ट्रपति जिया को इस बात का भय था कि सोवियत संघ व भारत मिलकर उनकी शासन सत्ता को पलटने का प्रयास कर सकते हैं। इस भय के कारण ही बांग्लादेश ने चीन व अमेरिका की तरफ रुख किया।

बांग्लादेश अमेरिका को प्रसन्न कर भारत पर बाव बढ़ाना चाहता था, जो भारत के साथ फरक्का बाँध व गंगाजल बँटवारे, न्यूमूर द्वीप पर स्वामित्व संबंधी विवाद जैसे द्विपक्षीय विवादों के अपने पक्ष में समाधान हेतु उसे उचित लगा। इससे उसे सहज ही अमेरिका एवं पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों का विश्वास तथा समर्थन मिलना संभव था।

इसीलिए ऐसे कुछ अन्य कारणों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बांग्लादेश के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति जिया उर रहमान ने क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की संभावनाएँ विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से 1977-1980 के दौरान दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों की यात्राएँ की एवं विचार विमर्श किया। इस प्रकार बाह्य शक्तियों की पहल तथा आंतरिक उथल-पुथल, राष्ट्रीय असुरक्षा एवं आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन से चिंतित होकर रहमान ने क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की ओर कदम बढ़ाए।

इसके लिए बांग्लादेश के राष्ट्रपति जिया उर रहमान ने मई 1980 में विदेश मंत्री शम शुल हक को छः दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों को क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के गठन हेतु पत्र लिखने को कहा और स्वयं अगस्त 1980 में चीन और अमेरिका की यात्रा पर चले गए।

अपनी चीन यात्रा के दौरान संभावित संगठन के उद्देश्यों और 23 जुलाई, 1980 को जारी चीन-बांग्लादेश संयुक्त वक्तव्य पर टिप्पणी करते हुए बांग्लादेश के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा

“कमजोर राष्ट्रों की शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रों से तथा छोटे राष्ट्रों की बड़े राष्ट्रों से रक्षा के उद्देश्य से गठित क्षेत्रीय सहयोग दक्षिण एशिया में मददगार साबित होगा तथा समानता के आधार पर गठित इस क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रचना में चीन हमारा समर्थन करता है।”

चीन की यात्रा की सफलता के पश्चात् राष्ट्रपति जिया उर रहमान ने अमेरिका की यात्रा की और इस यात्रा से लौटने पर उन्होंने कहा कि “अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति से क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों ओर बांग्लादेश के पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ संबंधों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया।”

उपरोक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट होता है कि दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के पीछे बाह्य शक्तियों अमेरिका, चीन की उत्सुकता इस क्षेत्र में शक्ति संतुलन का खेल खेलने व भारत को घेरे रखने में थी। हेनरी किसिंजर के अनुसार दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देकर भारत व सोवियत संघ के प्रभाव से बचा जा सकता था। इसी उद्देश्य के लिए बाह्य शक्तियों ने दक्षिण एशिया में रुचि दिखाई।

किंतु भारत बाह्य शक्तियों के उद्देश्यों से परिचित था इसलिए भारत ने प्रारंभ से ही इस संगठन को असंलग्न रखकर आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक सहयोग तक सीमित रखा और बांग्लादेश व श्रीलंका के इस संगठन को सुरक्षा और सामरिक क्षेत्र से जोड़ने की बात को स्पष्ट रूप से नकार दिया। भारत ने अपना विश्वास व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि क्षेत्रीय सहयोग एक ऐसी छड़ी है जिससे सदस्य राष्ट्रों की पारस्परिकता में वृद्धि होगी। इसी आधार पर इस संगठन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य दक्षिण एशिया की आर्थिक प्रगति एवं स्थिरता रखा गया।

इस प्रकार सभी सदस्य राष्ट्रों की साझी सोच एवं समझ के बाद दक्षिण एशिया में शांति एवं स्थायित्व की प्राप्ति के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर एवं असंलग्नता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संघ (दक्षिण) के गठन के प्रयासों को बल मिला।

जैसा कि पूर्व में स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है कि दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की स्थापना हेतु सर्वप्रथम व्यक्तिगत रूप से 1977 में बांग्लादेश के स्व. राष्ट्रपति जनरल जिया उर रहमान ने विभिन्न दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों की यात्राएँ की तथा विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर सक्रिय भूमिका अदा की। उन्होंने 18 दिसंबर, 1977 को नेपाल की द्वि-दिवसीय यात्रा के दौरान सर्वप्रथम घोषित किया कि सिंचाई ऊर्जा एवं शक्ति, नदी, परिवहन तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की स्थापना करके आपसी लाभ उठाया जा सकता है।

इसी उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति हेतु राष्ट्रपति जिया उर रहमान ने 1979 में भारत, पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका की यात्राएँ की। इससे पूर्व सिडनी राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलन, लुसाका राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलन और हवाना निर्गुट सम्मेलन में अनौपचारिक रूप से दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की स्थापना हेतु आवाज उठाई। बांग्लादेश के तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री श्री शमशुल हक ने भी दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों की यात्राएँ (विचार-विमर्श हेतु की।

राजनैतिक मतभेदों के कारण दक्षिण एशिया में 1978 तक क्षेत्रीय सहयोग हेतु सरकारी स्तर पर कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जा सका। लेकिन सितंबर 1978 में गैर सरकारी स्तर पर श्रीलंका की राजधानी कोलंबो में एक शोध संस्थान प्मार्गा इंस्टीट्यूट खोला गया, जिसको

फ्रमेटी ऑन स्टडीज फॉर कॉआपरेशन इन डवलपमेंट इन साउथ एशिया सी.एस.सी.डी. नाम दिया गया। इसकी परामर्श दात्री समिति ने निम्न बातों पर बल दिया कि

1. सहयोगी शोध द्वारा सहयोग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की खोज की जाए।
2. इसका रूप आर्थिक हो, व्यापार वृद्धि, पूरक उत्पादन का विकास तथा टूरिज्म, बीमा, शिपिंग और वित्तीय मामलों में आर्थिक आदान-प्रदान की व्यवस्था की जाए।
3. क्षेत्र में सामूहिक आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा दिया जाए।  
इसमें बांग्लादेश, भारत, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका और मालदीव छः राष्ट्रों के विद्वानों ने भाग लिया तथा 12 क्षेत्र शोध के लिए चुने गए।

सितंबर 1979 में "सी.एस.सी.डी." की तीसरी सेमिनार नेपाल में आयोजित की गई, जिसमें तीन विषयों पर अध्ययन किए जाने पर सहमति हुई।

1. राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय विकास हेतु यातायात और संचार व्यवस्था को बढ़ाया।
2. क्षेत्रीय सहयोग हेतु हिमालय से प्राप्त स्रोतों का विकास एवं राष्ट्रीय विकास हेतु पानी, ऊर्जा, जंगलों एवं खनिज स्रोतों का विदोहन तथा वातावरण संरक्षण।
3. क्षेत्रीय सहयोग हेतु समुद्री स्रोतों मछली, ऊर्जा खनिज पदार्थ आदि का विकास।

इसी प्रकार अंकटाड की मई 1979 में मनीला में आयोजित पांचवी बैठक में विकासशील देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार हेतु क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की आवश्यकता प्रकट की गई। इसमें राज्य प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के मध्य सहयोग, बहुराष्ट्रीय बाजार व्यवस्था, क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग, क्षेत्रीय साख की व्यवस्था, तकनीकी के आदान-प्रदान, यातायात व्यवस्था, बीमा योजना, बहु राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन संस्था, विकासशील राष्ट्रों के मध्य व्यापार को वरीयता आदि महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए गए।

"सी.एस.सी.डी." ने शोध हेतु निम्न विषयों पर सहमति प्रकट की क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग, आयात-निर्यात व्यवस्था, व्यापार वृद्धि, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान, आपसी समझ में वृद्धि भुगतान व्यवस्था, वित्तीय प्रबंध, व्यापार वृद्धि, वितरण एवं बाजार प्रणाली, साख सुविधा, विभिन्न सरकारों के मध्य वार्ताएँ, सामूहिक आत्मनिर्भरता एवं पूरकता में बढ़ोतरी, यातायात एवं संचार सुविधा, मानवीय शक्ति और रोजगार नीतियाँ, ग्रामीण औद्योगिकीकरण टूरिज्म, जनसंख्या समस्याएँ, तकनीकी आदान-प्रदान आदि।

इस प्रकार 2 मई 1980 को राष्ट्रपति जिया उर रहमान द्वारा उठाए गए ठोस महत्वपूर्ण एवं औपचारिक कदम से पूर्व भी क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की तरफ कई कदम उठाए जा चुके थे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जिया के सक्रिय रूप अपनाए जाने के कारण दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की स्थापना का श्रेय उन्होंने अपने सिर बाँधकर ऐतिहासिक स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया।

दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की तरफ 1981 का वर्ष मील का पत्थर इस मायने में साबित हुआ कि इस वर्ष सर्वप्रथम कोलंबो में सातों राष्ट्रों के विदेश सचिवों ने एक मंच पर एकत्र होकर क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की स्थापना हेतु सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया।

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## भारताचा चौदावा वित्त आयोग - एक दृष्टीक्षेप

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### गोषवारा -

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने केंद्र आणि राज्यांच्या घटनात्मक वित्तीय अधिकाराचे विभाजन केलेले आहे. त्यामध्ये भारत एक संघ राहावा म्हणून केंद्राला अधिक अधिकार राज्यघटनेने दिलेले आहेत. पण जबाबदारीच्या दृष्टीने विचार केला तर राज्यांवर लोक कल्याणकारी जबाबदाऱ्या अधिक आहेत. ह्या जबाबदाऱ्या पार पाडण्याकरिता राज्यांना असलेले वित्तीय अधिकार मात्र केंद्रापेक्षा कमी आहेत. त्यामुळे जबाबदारी पाडताना राज्यांना अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते. यावर उपाय म्हणून भारतीय राज्यघटनेत वित्त आयोग स्थापनेची शिफारस केलेली आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या कलम 280 (1) नुसार राष्ट्रपती दर पाच वर्षांनी वित्त आयोगाची स्थापना करित असतात. यामध्येच 14 वा वित्त आयोग हा एक वित्त आयोग आहे. या वित्त आयोगाचा कालावधी सन 2015 ते 2020 असा आहे. या वित्त आयोगाची मुख्य वैशिष्ट्ये हे आहे की, यांनी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना अधिक अधिकार प्राप्त करून दिलेले आहेत. त्याचाच अभ्यास या सदरील संशोधनामध्ये करण्यात येणार आहे.

**प्रमुख शब्द** – वित्त आयोग, वित्तीय अधिकार, राज्यघटना, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था..

### प्रस्तावना :-

एक संघीय राष्ट्र म्हणून, भारताला विविध प्रकारच्या आर्थिक असमतोलांचा सामना करावा लागतो. केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांमधील उभ्या असमतोलाचा परिणाम म्हणजे राज्यांनी त्यांच्या जबाबदाऱ्या पार पाडण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत त्यांच्या महसुलाच्या स्रोतांच्या तुलनेत असमान्य खर्च केलेला असतो. तथापि, राज्ये त्यांच्या नागरिकांच्या गरजा आणि अडचणी जाणून घेण्यास अधिक सक्षम आहेत आणि त्यामुळे ते आपल्या नागरिकांच्या सदर समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्यात अधिक कार्यक्षम असू शकतात. राज्य सरकारांमधील क्षेत्रीय असमतोल वेगवेगळ्या ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी किंवा संसाधनांच्या देयकांमुळे उद्भवतात आणि कालांतराने हा असमतोल वाढू पण शकतो.

या असमतोलांना दूर करण्यासाठी तत्कालीन कायदे मंत्री डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी इ.स. 1951 मध्ये वित्त आयोगाची स्थापना केली होती. केंद्र आणि राज्यांमधील आर्थिक अंतर भरून काढण्यासाठी अनेक तरतुदी आधीच भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये अंतर्भूत केल्या होत्या. यात कलम 262 देखील आहे, जे केंद्राकडून राज्यांना शुल्क आकारणे सुलभ करते तसेच राज्यांना ते गोळा करण्यासाठी आणि परतवा मिळवण्यात सुलभता आणते. त्याचप्रमाणे कलम 269, 270, 274, 282 आणि 293 या इतर कलमांसह, केंद्र आणि राज्यांमध्ये संसाधने वाटण्याचे मार्ग आणि माध्यम निर्दिष्ट करतात. वरील तरतुदीव्यतिरिक्त, वित्त आयोग केंद्र-राज्य हस्तांतरण सुलभ करण्यासाठी संस्थात्मक फ्रेमवर्क म्हणून काम करते. वित्त आयोगाची स्थापना कलम 280 अन्वये घटनात्मक संस्था म्हणून करण्यात आली आहे, ती अर्ध-न्यायिक संस्था आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे कलम 280 द्वारे आयोगाच्या कार्यक्षेत्राची व्याख्या पुढील प्रमाणे आहे:

1. राष्ट्रपती राज्यघटना सुरू झाल्यापासून दोन वर्षांच्या आत आणि त्यानंतर प्रत्येक पाचव्या वर्षाच्या शेवटी किंवा त्याआधी त्याला/तिला आवश्यक वाटेल त्याप्रमाणे वित्त आयोगाची स्थापना करतील, ज्यामध्ये अध्यक्ष आणि इतर चार सदस्य असतील.
2. आयोगाचे सदस्य म्हणून नियुक्तीसाठी आवश्यक असलेली पात्रता आणि निवडीची प्रक्रिया संसद कायद्याद्वारे ठरवू शकते.
3. केंद्र आणि राज्यांमध्ये करांच्या निव्वळ उत्पन्नाचे वितरण आणि राज्यांमध्ये त्याचे वाटप करण्याबद्दल राष्ट्रपतींना शिफारसी करण्यासाठी आयोगाची स्थापना केली जाते. केंद्र आणि राज्यांमधील आर्थिक संबंधांची व्याख्या करणे देखील वित्त आयोगाच्या कक्षेत आहे.

### ► उद्दिष्टे

- 1) वित्त आयोगाची संरचना अभ्यासणे
- 2) 14 व्या वित्त आयोगाची पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे.
- 3) 14 व्या वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशी अभ्यासणे.
- 4) 73 वी आणि 74 वी घटना दुरुस्ती अभ्यासणे.

### ► संशोधन पद्धती :

सदर माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा वापर केलेला आहे. त्यामध्ये संदर्भ ग्रंथ मासिके वर्तमानपत्रातील वैचारिक लेख इंटरनेट यांचा वापर करून माहिती प्राप्त केलेली आहे

### ► 73 वी आणि 74 वी घटना दुरुस्ती :-

14 वा वित्त आयोग अभ्यासताना 73 वी व 74 वी घटनादुरुस्ती अभ्यासणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण 73 व्या आणि 74 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना संविधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त करून दिला. म्हणजेच प्राप्त झालेल्या निधी कसा खर्च करायचा हे ठरवण्याचा अधिकार स्थानिक

स्वराज्य संस्थांना असेल. म्हणून या दोन घटना दुरुस्ती अभ्यासणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते

### ► 73 वी घटना दुरुस्ती –

देशाच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने पंचायत राज्याचे महत्त्व ओळखून त्याला आपल्या राजकीय कार्यक्रमात महत्त्वाचे स्थान देण्याचा निर्णय भारताचे माजी पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांनी घेतला. दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांसाठी केंद्र सरकारच्या योजना राज्य सरकार द्वारे व त्यांच्या सहभागानेच राबविणे शक्य होते. पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेविषयी राज्य सरकारे उदासिन होती. देशातील लोकशाही व्यवस्थेमध्ये “पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेला” स्वायत्त संस्था म्हणून स्थान द्यावयाचे असेल तर त्याच्या मुलभूत व्यवस्थेची तरतूद असणारी घटना दुरुस्ती करण्याचे नक्की ठरले. त्यासाठी ६४ वे घटना दुरुस्तीचे विधेयक लोकसभेपुढे मांडण्यात आले. लोकसभेने ते १८८९ च्या ऑगस्टमध्ये मंजूर केले. परंतु काँग्रेस या सत्ताधारी पक्षाला राज्य सभेत बहुमत नसल्यामुळे ह्या विधेयकाला राज्य सभेची मंजूरी मिळाली नाही. त्यानंतर त्यांनी ते विधेयक पुन्हा दुसऱ्यांदा १९९० च्या सप्टेंबर महिन्यात व्ही.पी.सिंग यांच्या नेतृत्वाखालील राष्ट्रीय आघाडी सरकारने लोकसभेत मांडले. परंतु बिलावर चर्चा होण्यापूर्वीच राष्ट्रीय आघाडी सरकार कोसळले व लोकसभा बरखास्त झाली. त्यामुळे हे विधेयक आपोआप बारगळले. त्यानंतर ते विधेयक पी.व्ही.नृसिंहराव सरकारने सप्टेंबर १९९१ मध्ये लोकसभेत तिसऱ्यांदा मांडले. त्याला २२ डिसेंबर १९९२ रोजी मंजूरी दिली. आणि दुसऱ्याच दिवशी म्हणजे २३ डिसेंबर १९९२ रोजी राज्य सभेने ते मंजूर केले.

अशा तऱ्हेने केंद्र सरकारने पंचायत राज्य पद्धतीला बळकट करणारी ७३ वी घटना दुरुस्ती केली. राष्ट्रपतींनी त्या दुरुस्तीला २० एप्रिल १९९३ रोजी मान्यता दिली आणि भारतात तिची अंमलबजावणी २४ एप्रिल १९९३ पासून सुरु झाली. केंद्र सरकारने राज्य सरकारांना पंचायती राज्य पद्धती सुरु करण्याकरीता कायदे करण्यास सांगितले. २४ एप्रिल १९९३ या दिवसापासून ७३ वी घटना दुरुस्ती अंमलात आली. यामुळे भारतातील सर्व राज्यात गावपातळी, जिल्हापातळी आणि या दोन्हीमधील तालुका विकास गट पातळी अशी त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत राज्य पद्धती सुरु झाली. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये १९५८ च्या मुंबई ग्रामपंचायत अधिनियमाने आणि १९६१ च्या महाराष्ट्र जिल्हा परिषद व पंचायत समिती कायद्याने ती अगोदरच सुरु झाली होती. ७३ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीने त्यास घटनात्मक दर्जा मिळाला आहे.

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना आपल्या क्षेत्रात सामाजिक न्याय आणि आर्थिक विकासाच्या कार्यक्रमात निर्णय घेण्याचे आणि अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे अधिकार या घटना दुरुस्तीने दिले. लोकांना आपल्या प्रतिनिधीक संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून अधिकार दिल्यास ते विकासाच्या म्हणजेच समाज परिवर्तनाच्या कामात सहभागी होतील. त्यांनी स्वतः निर्णय घेतल्यामुळे उत्तर दायित्वाची भावना

निर्माण होईल, सामुदायिक कामांना चालना मिळेल आणि ग्रामीण भागात व्यापक प्रमाणात स्थानिक नेतृत्वाचा उदय होईल असा या घटना दुरुस्तीचा उद्देश आहे. देशाच्या शासन व्यवस्थेमध्ये हा महत्त्वाचा टप्पा असून त्यामुळे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना घटनात्मक दर्जा प्राप्त झाला. या घटना दुरुस्तीतील कलम २४३ अन्वये गावकारभारात लोकांचा सहभाग वाढावा या हेतूने ग्रामसभेचे आयोजन करणे हे ग्रामपंचायतीचे सरपंच, उपसरपंच व ग्रामसेवक यांच्यावर बंधनकारक केलेले आहे. गावाच्या विकासाची दिशा व विचार केंद्र सरकारातील तसेच राज्य सरकारातील राज्यकर्त्यांपेक्षा गावातील स्थानिक गावकरी, स्त्री, पुरुष अधिक चांगल्या पद्धतीने करू शकतात यावर या कायद्याने शिकामोर्तब केले.

### ► ७४ वी घटना दुरुस्ती :-

भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील 74 वी घटना दुरुस्ती, ज्याला 74 वी घटनादुरुस्ती कायदा, 1992 असेही म्हणतात, ही एक महत्त्वाची घटना दुरुस्ती आहे. या घटनादुरुस्तीने नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना घटनात्मक दर्जा देण्यात आला. आणि स्थानिक पातळीवर प्रशासनाचा तिसरा स्तर निर्माण करून भारतीय शहरांच्या प्रशासन रचनेत मोठा बदल घडवून आणला. 22 डिसेंबर 1992 रोजी भारतीय संसदेने नगरपालिकांमध्ये लोकशाहीचा विस्तार करण्यासाठी आणि त्यांच्या कार्यक्षमतेत सुधारणा करून त्यांना अधिक स्वायत्तता देण्यासाठी 74 वी घटनादुरुस्ती मंजूर केली. 20 एप्रिल 1993 रोजी राष्ट्रपतींनी 74 व्या घटनादुरुस्ती विधेयकाला संमती दिली. या घटनादुरुस्तीने 'नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था' ( नगरपालिका ) या शीर्षकाखाली भाग - 9 A हा नवा भाग घटनेत समाविष्ट करून त्यामध्ये कलम ( 243 P / त ) ते कलम ( 243 - ZG / य छ ) मध्ये नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची तरतूद करून एक मजबूत कायदेशीर पायाभूत सुविधा निर्माण केली.

### ► १४ व्या वित्त आयोगाची पार्श्वभूमी

चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाचा कालावधी 2015-16 ते 2019-20 पाच वर्षे होता. 14 व्या वित्त आयोगामार्फत 2015-16 या आर्थिक वर्षापासून मूलभूत अनुदान (Basic Grant) आणि 2016-17 पासून केवळ ग्रामपंचायतींनाच कामगिरी अनुदान (Performance Grant) देण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली होती. कामगिरी अनुदानासाठी विभागाने ठरवून दिलेल्या निकषांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी विभागाकडून स्वतंत्र मार्गदर्शकतत्वे जारी केल्याली होती . चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाने ग्रामीण भागात पुरवल्या जाणाऱ्या मूलभूत सुविधांच्या दर्जा सुधारण्यावर भर दिला होता. जेणेकरून या सुविधांचा वापर करणाऱ्यांना त्यांच्यासाठी पैसे देण्याची तयारी वाढू शकेल. त्यामुळे या अनुदानाचा वापर सांडपाणी व्यवस्थापन, मलनिस्सारण आणि घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन,

पाणीपुरवठा, पथदिवे, स्थानिक ग्रामपंचायतींचे रस्ते व उद्याने, क्रीडांगणे आणि स्मशानभूमी यांची देखभाल यासारख्या मूलभूत सेवापुरवण्यासाठी करता येईल. आयोगाच्या शिफारशीनुसार, ग्रामपंचायतींना दिलेले अनुदान संबंधित कायद्यांद्वारे त्यांना नेमून दिलेल्या मूलभूत सेवांवरच खर्च करण्याचे निर्देश दिले होते.. चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाअंतर्गत देण्यात येणाऱ्या अनुदानाच्या विनियोगासाठी ग्रामपंचायतही कार्यकारी संस्था होती. सदर अनुदानाचा सर्वोत्कृष्ट वापर व्हावा यासाठी पर्यवेक्षण व देखरेख करण्याची जबाबदारी जिल्हा परिषद व पंचायत समितीची होती.

► चौदावा वित्त आयोग (स्थापना, अध्यक्ष, सदस्य आणि सचिव):-

स्थापना :- 2 जानेवारी 2013.  
कालावधी :- 2015-2020  
अध्यक्ष :- भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेचे माजी गव्हर्नर डॉ.श्री वाय.व्ही.रेड्डी.  
सदस्य :- श्रीअभिजीत सेन, श्रीमती सुषमा नाथ, डॉ. एम गोविंद राव, डॉ. सुदिप्तोमुंडल.  
सचिव :- श्रीअजय नारायण झा.

► चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशी :-

चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाने 15 डिसेंबर 2014 रोजी राष्ट्रपतींना आपला अहवाल सादर केला होता. त्यानुसार आयोगाने केलेल्या शिफारशी पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. एकूण केंद्रीय करमहसुलात राज्यांचा वाटा 32 टक्के वरून 42 टक्के पर्यंत वाढवला पाहिजे.
2. आयोगाच्या शिफारशीनुसार, 2019- 20 पर्यंतच्या पाच वर्षांच्या कालावधीत राज्यांना एकूण 39. 48 लाख कोटी रुपये मिळतील.
3. 31 मार्च 2020 रोजी संपलेल्या पाच वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी पंचायत आणि नगरपालिकांसह सर्व स्थानिक स्वराज्यसंस्थांना एकूण 288,000 कोटी रुपयांचे अनुदान देण्यात आले होते.
4. वित्त आयोगाने आर्थिक एकत्रीकरणाशी संबंधित सूचना देखील मांडल्या होत्या. यामध्ये 2016- 17 दरम्यान वित्तीय तूट जीडीपीच्या तीन टक्के च्या आत आणावी लागेल.
5. 2019-20 पर्यंत महसुली तूट पूर्णपणे दूर करण्याचे लक्ष होते.
6. प्रभावी महसुली तुटीची संकल्पना दूर करण्यासाठी आयोगाने एफ.आर.बी.एम. (फिस्कल रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी आणि बजेट मॅनेजमेंट) कायद्यात सुधारणा सुचवल्या होत्या.
7. आयोगाने राष्ट्रीयगुंतवणूक निधी रद्द करण्याचे शिफारस केली होती. त्यामुळे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील कंपन्यांचे उत्पन्न तात्काळ खर्च करणे सरकारला सोपे होणार होते.

8. आयोगाने म्हटले होते की, सरकारी कंपन्यांमधील निर्गुतवणुकितून मिळालेल्या रकमेचा एक भाग राज्यांना दिला जावा.
9. आयोगाने वीजचोरीवर कठोरतेची शिफारस देखील केली होती. ज्यामुळे वीज चोरी कमी होईल आणि केंद्रसरकारच्या अनुदानाचा बोजा कमी होईल.
10. आयोगाने पाच वर्षांत पंचायतींसाठी 2,00,292 कोटी रुपये आणि नगरपालिकांसाठी 87,143 कोटी रुपयांची तरतूद केली होती.

सारांश –

73 व्या व 74 व्या घटना दुरुस्तीचा फायदा चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशींना झालेला आहे. कारण चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाने जो निधी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना दिला तो निधी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना त्यांच्या पातळीवर वापरण्याची मुभा मिळाली. याचा फायदा असा झाला की, ग्रामीण भागात अनेक पायाभूत सुविधा निर्माण होण्यास मदत मिळाली. यात रस्ते दुरुस्ती, अंगणवाडी दुरुस्ती, शाळांची दुरुस्ती, पथदिवे, मागास वस्तीतील रस्ते यासारख्या बाबी निर्माण होण्यास मदत मिळाली. म्हणून चौदाव्या वित्त आयोगाकडे ग्रामीण भागाच्या पायाभूत विकासासाठी असलेले एक इंजिन म्हणून पाहिले जाते. पुढे पंधराव्या व सोळाव्या वित्त आयोगामध्ये याची व्याप्ती आणखी वाढलेली आहे.

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## राजनीति के क्षेत्र में टेबले उराँव की भूमिका

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### सारांश:

झारखंड की प्रमुख जनजातियों में से एक जनजाति उराँव जनजाति है। उराँव जनजाति के टेबले उराँव ने भी भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। झारखंड की राजधानी राँची के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण इलाकों जैसे बुँडू, तमाड़, सोनहातू, खूँटी क्षेत्रों में भ्रमण कर सभा करते तथा वहाँ के लोगों को आंदोलन के प्रति जागरूक करते तथा उन्होंने आंदोलन में शामिल होने के लिए प्रेरित करते। राँची में विदेशी वस्तुओं के बहिष्कार कर उनकी होली जलाने में मुख्य भूमिका निभाने के कारण राँची के तात्कालिन डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने टेबले उराँव को गिरफ्तार करने का फरमान जारी किया था। टेबले उराँव वर्ष 1921 ईस्वी को कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल हुए। इसके उपरांत भारत के स्वतंत्रता हेतु हो रहे आंदोलन में टेबले उराँव ने अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई।

**विशिष्टशब्द:** जनजातियों, उराँव, स्वतंत्रता, आंदोलन

### प्रस्तावना:

झारखंड भारतवर्ष का एक जनजातीय बहुल राज्य है। झारखंड की सीमा पूर्व में पश्चिम बंगाल, पश्चिम दिशा में उत्तर प्रदेश एवं छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तर दिशा में बिहार और दक्षिण में उड़ीसा से सटी हुई है। समुद्र तल से झारखंड 2064 फुट की ऊँचाई पर है। झारखंड की प्रमुख जनजातियों में से एक जनजाति उराँव जनजाति है।<sup>1</sup> यह दक्षिण एशिया के पांच सबसे बड़ी जनजातियों में से एक जनजाति है। यह भारत की चौथी सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाली जनजाति है। झारखंड की भूमि पर अंग्रेजों के कदम जब से पड़े हैं, तब से झारखंड की जनजातीय समुदाय ने उसका विरोध शुरू कर दिया था। इसी क्रम में आगे चलकर भारत की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने हेतु झारखंड के जनजातीय ने आंदोलन में बढ़-चढ़कर अपना योगदान दिया।

### टेबले उराँव :

उराँव जनजाति के टेबले उराँव ने भी भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। जब टेबले उराँव 1917 में पहली बार महात्मा गाँधी से मिले तो उन से प्रभावित होकर वर्ष 1920 ईस्वी में कांग्रेस से जुड़े। इसके बाद उन्होंने कभी भी पीछे मुड़कर नहीं देखा। उन्होंने भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु हो रहे हर आंदोलन में अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई।<sup>2</sup> वह झारखंड की राजधानी राँची के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण इलाकों जैसे बुँडू, तमाड़, सोनहातू, खूँटी क्षेत्रों में भ्रमण कर सभा करते तथा वहाँ के लोगों को आंदोलन के प्रति जागरूक करते तथा उन्होंने आंदोलन में शामिल होने के लिए प्रेरित करते। राँची में विदेशी वस्तुओं के बहिष्कार कर उनकी होली जलाने में मुख्य भूमिका निभाने के कारण राँची के तात्कालिन डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने टेबले उराँव को गिरफ्तार करने का फरमान जारी किया था। इसी कारण वह लगभग 3 वर्ष तक अंग्रेजी हुकूमत से छिपते रहे परंतु आखिरकार उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तथा उन्हें कुछ महीनों की जेल की सजा हुई, जेल से बाहर आने के बाद भी उन्होंने आंदोलन जारी रखा और देश की आजादी में अपना योगदान दिया।

टेबले उराँव का जन्म 25 नवंबर 1863 को झारखंड के राँची जिला के गुडू रातू में हुआ। उनके पिता का नाम जीता उराँव तथा माता का नाम पूनी उराइन था। टेबले उराँव के परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर होने के कारण वे अपनी शिक्षा पूरी नहीं कर पाए। परंतु इस कमी को उन्होंने अपने आत्मविश्वास से पूरा किया।<sup>3</sup> उन्होंने कभी

भी नकारात्मक बातों को स्वयं पर हावी होने नहीं दिया और उनका यही आत्मविश्वास उन्हें जनजातीय समाज के एक योग्य नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में उभरने में सहायक रहा। उन्होंने समाज के शोषित, पीड़ित किसान आदिवासियों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने में अपना संपूर्ण जीवन समर्पित कर दिया। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु उन्होंने 1915 में उन्नति समाज के सदस्य के रूप में अपना योगदान दिया तथा आगे चलकर 1930 में छोटानागपुर किसान सभा की स्थापना की। इन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से आदिवासी समाज को उनके हितों तथा अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक करने का प्रयास किया। टेबले उराँव सर्वप्रथम 1917 ईस्वी को महात्मा गाँधी से मिले। महात्मा गाँधी की सोच उनके काम करने के तरीके उनके सिद्धांत टेबले को बहुत प्रेरक लगे तथा उन्हें बहुत प्रभावित भी किए। उन्होंने गाँधीजी की नीतियों को जनजातीय समाज के हित में माना तथा उन्हीं नीतियों का अनुसरण टेबले उराँव ने अपने क्षेत्र वर्तमान झारखंड में भी किया।

टेबले उराँव वर्ष 1921 ईस्वी को कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल हुए। इसके उपरांत भारत के स्वतंत्रता हेतु हो रहे आंदोलन में टेबले उराँव ने अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई। वह राँची, बुँडू, तमाड़, सोनहातू, खूँटी आदि क्षेत्रों में भ्रमण कर सभा करते तथा वहाँ के लोगों को आंदोलन के प्रति जागरूक करते तथा उन्हें आंदोलन में सक्रिय होने के लिए प्रेरित करते। महात्मा गाँधी तथा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में असहयोग आंदोलन चलाया गया जिसमें भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन को एक नई दिशा प्रदान की। जलियाँवाला बाग जैसे नृशंस नरसंहार सहित कई अन्य घटनाओं के बाद गाँधी जी ने या अनुभव किया कि ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारतीयों को न्याय मिलने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है इस कारण उन्होंने ब्रिटिश सरकार से राष्ट्र के सहयोग को वापस लेने की योजना बनाई और यह आंदोलन चलाया गया। छोटानागपुर में भी असहयोग आंदोलन चलाना भक्तों द्वारा इस पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया था। तब तक कांग्रेस में शामिल हो चुके थे, इस आंदोलन में उन्होंने अपनी सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई।

भारत के इस सर्वव्यापी पुनर्जागरण की अवधि में जब राष्ट्र आर्थिक सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक जीवन में परिवर्तन की शक्तियाँ बहुत अधिक क्रियाशील हो रही थी। तब राष्ट्र के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में झारखंड में टेबले उराँव ने जनजातियों को नेतृत्व प्रदान किया उन्होंने कई सफाई की इन जनसभाओं में उन्होंने आम जनता को ब्रिटिश सरकार

के द्वारा किए जा रहे शोषण के बारे में जागरूक करने का प्रयास किया।

टेबले उराँव ने यहाँ के जनजातीय लोगों को यह बताया और उन्हें जागृत किया कि कैसे भारतीय संपदा की क्रीडा भूमि बिहार के पठारी वनों एवं पर्वतों का क्षेत्र, पशुओं का क्रीडा स्थल, पक्षियों के कलरव से मुखरित, जलप्रपात, पहाड़ी नदियों के स्वच्छ जल से भरा क्षेत्र एवं बहुमूल्य खनिज वाले छोटानागपुर क्षेत्र का अंग्रेजों के द्वारा शोषण किया जा रहा है यहाँ बसने वाले आदिवासी जातियों का किस प्रकार शोषण हो रहा है। उनके द्वारा यहाँ से जनजातीय समाज के लोगों को सरकार के लिए काम करने से मना करने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया। उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार का सहयोग प्रदान ना करने के लिए उन से अनुरोध किया गया। अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के साथ-साथ टेबले उराँव द्वारा बुंदू, बरवाडी, राहे आदि के क्षेत्र में भी ठेकेदारों और जमींदारों के शोषण और अत्याचार के विरुद्ध भी आवाज उठाया गया वहाँ के आम जनता को उनका शोषण न सहन करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

असहयोग आंदोलन के क्रम में झारखंड पूरी तरह आंदोलित रहा यहाँ के जनजातियों के साथ-साथ लोगों ने भी इस आंदोलन में अपना योगदान दिया। छोटानागपुर में असहयोग आंदोलन का प्रमुख केंद्र राँची था। इसके अलावा भी लोहरदगा, डोरंडा, सेन्हा, घाघरा, ओरमांडी, कोकर, गुमला इस आंदोलन के अन्य प्रमुख क्षेत्र रहे। इस आंदोलन के तहत कई स्थानों पर शराब की भट्टियों को तोड़ दिया गया और उन्हें जबरन बंद करा दिया गया।<sup>4</sup> 1921 में हजारीबाग में बिहार स्टूडेंट कांफ्रेंस के 16 वें अधिवेशन में सरकारी स्कूलों के बहिष्कार विदेशी वस्तुओं का बहिष्कार एवं स्वयंसेवक से संबंध प्रस्ताव पारित किए गए।

साइमन कमीशन 3 फरवरी 1928 को भारत आया। सात ब्रिटिश सांसदों का समूह है जिसका गठन 8 नवंबर 1927 में भारत में संविधान सुधारों के अध्ययन के लिए किया गया था और इसका मुख्य कार्य मॉटेग्यू चेम्सफोर्ड सुधार की जांच करना था। साइमन कमीशन के भारत आते ही उसके विरुद्ध आंदोलन शुरू हो गया जगह-जगह उसके विरोध में नारे लगाए गए। साइमन वापस जाओ के नारे बढ़-चढ़कर लगाए जा रहे थे। झारखंड में साइमन कमीशन के विरोध से अछूता ना रहा। यहाँ भी इसका विरोध पुरजोर किया गया। झारखंड में साइमन कमीशन के विरोध का मुख्य केंद्र राँची था। कमीशन के विरोध राँची में एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदर्शन हुआ।<sup>5</sup>

12 दिसंबर 1928 ईस्वी को जब साइमन कमीशन बिहार आया। बिहार में साइमन कमीशन का विरोध के संयोजन कर्ता देवकीनंदन थे। इस बहिष्कार के दौरान साइमन कमीशन के सामने छोटानागपुर उन्नति समाज, जिसमें टेबले प्रमुख सदस्य थे अलग झारखंड राज्य की मांग का ज्ञापन सौंपा तथा झारखंड के जनजातीय लोगों की भावनाओं तथा उम्मीदों से उन्हें अवगत कराया।

12 मार्च 1930 ईस्वी से शुरू हुए सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन झारखंड के लोगों ने भी बढ़ चढ़कर भाग लिया। 13 अप्रैल 1930 को 200 लोगों ने छोटानागपुर में 50 स्थानों पर नमक बनाया टेबले उराँव और उनके सहयोगियों के द्वारा भी राँची में इस आंदोलन के समर्थन में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई गई।<sup>6</sup> इस आंदोलन को दबाने के लिए छोटानागपुर में भी प्रशासन ने जिन स्थानों पर नमक बनाया गया वहाँ के चूल्हे तोड़ दिए, बर्तन उठाकर ले गए और वहाँ के

नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी की पर नमक सत्याग्रह चलता रहा। टेबले उराँव ने भी अपने सहयोगियों के साथ मिलकर राँची के आसपास के क्षेत्र में सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को जारी रखा। राँची बार एसोसिएशन की 3 मई 1930 ईस्वी की बैठक में खादी के उपयोग और विदेशी वस्तुओं के बहिष्कार का प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया।<sup>7</sup> सितंबर 1930 में राँची में स्वदेशी सप्ताह मनाया गया। इस दौरान राँची के पहाड़ी मंदिर जिसे उस समय फांसी टूंगरी के नाम से जाना जाता था, वहाँ टेबले उराँव ने अपने सहयोगियों के साथ मिलकर विदेशी वस्तुओं के बहिष्कार के लिए विदेशी वस्तुओं की होली जलाई।<sup>8</sup> इसके बाद उनके विरुद्ध गिरफ्तारी का फरमान जारी कर दिया गया। टेबले उराँव गिरफ्तारी से बचने के लिए करीब 3 वर्षों तक छिपे रहे। लेकिन इस लुकाछिपी के दौरान भी उन्होंने अपना यह संघर्ष जारी रखा। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में घूम-घूम कर और प्रशासन की नजरों से बचते हुए वे यहाँ के जनजातीय लोगों को खासकर उराँव जनजाति के लोगों को विदेशी प्रशासन के विरुद्ध भड़काते रहे। उन्हें खादी का उपयोग करने और खादी से बनी कपड़ों को पहनने के लिए प्रेरित करते रहे।<sup>9</sup> कुछ जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में आम जनजातीय लोगों को उन्हीं की भाषा में समझाने के लिए उन्होंने उनसे कई बार यह कहा कि अगर वह विदेशी कपड़ों को या विदेशी वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो भूत-प्रेत उनके पीछे पड़ जाएंगे, इसलिए विदेशी वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल ना करें स्वदेशी वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल करें और खादी के कपड़े पहने। इस कथन के पीछे उनका उद्देश्य नहीं था कि वह उनके अंधविश्वासों को बढ़ावा दें परंतु वे जानते थे कि कई बार आम लोग इसी तरह की बातों से प्रभावित होते हैं। उन्होंने इन कथनों का उपयोग भी उन्हें विदेशी शासन के विरुद्ध जागरूक करने के लिए ही किया।<sup>10</sup>

टेबले उराँव द्वारा ताना भगतों को भी हर कदम पर सहयोग प्रदान किया गया। सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के क्रम में झारखंड में चौकीदारी कर बंद करने के लिए भी आंदोलन हुआ जिसमें टेबले उराँव ने उराँवों के तरफ से नेतृत्व प्रदान किया।<sup>11</sup> 3 वर्ष छूपने के बाद आखिरकार उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उन्हें 3 महीने की कारावास की सजा हुई। परंतु जेल से छूटने के बाद भी उन्होंने अपना आंदोलन जारी रखा।<sup>12</sup>

जब भारत में चकबंदी की जा रही थी तब झारखंड में भी इस नियम को लागू किया गया और चकबंदी का कार्य शुरू किया गया परंतु टेबले और उनके सहयोगियों के द्वारा चकबंदी का भरपूर विरोध किया गया और यह विरोध इतना व्यापक रहा कि झारखंड में चकबंदी रोकनी पड़ी।<sup>14</sup>

स्वतंत्रता के लिए हो रहे आंदोलनों के क्रम में ही आगे चलकर 1940 में टेबले उराँव के द्वारा बुंदू में एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया। इस सभा का मुख्य उद्देश्य 1940 में होने वाली रामगढ़ अधिवेशन में जनजातियों के तरफ से उनके हितों की जानकारी राजनेताओं के सामने प्रस्तुत करना था।<sup>15</sup> साथ ही साथ 1940 के रामगढ़ अधिवेशन के लिए लोगों को जागरूक करना भी इस सभा का मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा। इस सभा के दौरान उस क्षेत्र के एक व्यक्ति सुदामा महतो जो कि उस समय के काफी कुख्यात डकैत थे, उनको इस सभा में निमंत्रित किया गया। टेबले उराँव से बात करने के बाद उनसे प्रभावित होकर सुदामा महतो ने भी कांग्रेस में शामिल हो गए। इसी सभा के

दौरान सुदामा महतो को बुंदू क्षेत्र का कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष बना दिया गया।<sup>16</sup> कांग्रेस के इस महत्वपूर्ण अधिवेशन को लेकर जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता फैलाना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण काम था क्योंकि यह एक जंगलों से भरा बीहड़ क्षेत्र था जहाँ पहुंचना काफी कठिन था। इस दौरान उनके पास यातायात की कुछ खास सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी, उनके पास एक पुरानी साइकिल थी जिस पर बैठ कर भी दूर दूर तक अपने कुछ साथियों के साथ यात्राएं करते और यात्रा करने के दौरान न केवल स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के लिए परंतु उसके साथ साथ कुछ अन्य मुद्दों को लेकर के भी जैसे नशाखोरी, मांस मदिरा का सेवन न करने, इन सब के विरुद्ध लोगों को जागरूक करते।<sup>17</sup>

रामगढ़ सम्मेलन के लिए टेबले उराँव द्वारा कई जगह सम्मेलन किए गए जैसा कि बुंदू में उन्होंने सम्मेलन किया ही था उन्होंने कई जगहों पर जा जा कर के जैसे बुंदू, तमाड़, सोनाहातू, खूँटी, राँची अन्य जगहों से जनजातीय लोगों को इस अधिवेशन में शामिल होने के लिए जागरूक किया और पिठोरिया के मार्ग से होते हुए यह अपने साथ इन लोगों को लेकर रामगढ़ अधिवेशन में शामिल होने के लिए पहुंचे।<sup>19</sup>

रामगढ़ में 18 से 20 मार्च 1940 में हुए राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के 53 में अधिवेशन में उस समय देश के प्रमुख काँग्रेसी नेताओं ने झारखंड की धरती पर शिरकत की थी यह अधिवेशन इसलिए भी इतिहास में दर्ज हो गया कि सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने काँग्रेस से अलग होकर अपनी राह बनाई।<sup>20</sup> भारत की आजादी के इतिहास में रामगढ़ एक अहम किरदार के रूप में सामने आया। 1857 की क्रांति के दौरान इसकी भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण थी। लंबे समय तक यह हजारीबाग का अंग रहा और बाद में जिला भी बना। रामगढ़ अधिवेशन में 10,000 से ज्यादा लोगों ने शिरकत की यहाँ सुभाष चंद्र बोस की सभा में भी भीड़ कम नहीं थी और महात्मा गाँधी के द्वारा भी प्रदर्शनी का उद्घाटन किया गया तो सभी के सभी श्रोता उन्हें सुन रहे थे और इस अधिवेशन में आगे चलकर देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की दिशा तय की।<sup>14</sup> इस अधिवेशन के दौरान टेबले उराँव इन महत्वपूर्ण नेताओं से मिले इन नेताओं से मिलने के कारण उन्हें उनके सामने अपने क्षेत्र और जनजातियों की समस्याओं को सामने रखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ उन्होंने बताया कि किस तरह झारखंड के जनजातीय लोग और यहाँ की जमीन विदेशी हुकूमत से त्रस्त है।

इस प्रकार टेबले उराँव ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपनी भूमिका निभाई इन सब के अतिरिक्त भी उनका काफी बड़ा योगदान यहाँ के जनजातीय लोगों के सुधार और उनकी उन्नति में रहा है। टेबले उराँव संविधान सभा के भी सदस्य रहे तथा स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम आदिवासी सांसद भी। तत्कालीन बिहार सरकार को भी उन्होंने अपना मार्गदर्शन दिया। बिहार कृषि सलाहकार समिति के सलाहकार रहते हुए अंतरिम सरकार के लोकसभा में उन्होंने अपनी मातृभाषा कुरुख में भाषण दिया। 1902 ईसवी में उराँव मुंडा एजुकेशन सोसाइटी का गठन किया गया जिसमें टेबले उराँव ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। बिहार में राजा और अन्य लोगों द्वारा किराए पर ली जाने वाली आदिवासी लड़कियों के सामाजिक पतन को रोकने के लिए भी उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए, जिसके लिए सनातन आदिवासी सभा का गठन हुआ इस सभा के गठन में डॉक्टर राजेंद्र प्रसाद की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही। इन

सबके अतिरिक्त टेबले उराँव के द्वारा गौ रक्षा के लिए भी आंदोलन चलाया गया। झारखंड में गौ रक्षा आंदोलन बहुत ही पुरजोर तरीके से चला और इसमें काफी हद तक उन्हें सफलता भी प्राप्त हुई। टेबले उराँव आदिवासी महासभा के प्रमुख पदाधिकारियों में से एक रहे और उनके संस्थापक सदस्यों में से थे। उन्होंने जयपाल सिंह को भी आदिवासी राजनीति के लिए प्रेरित किया। आदिवासी महासभा के अनुरोध पर जयपाल सिंह की राजनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षा में भी जागृत हुई और उन्होंने आदिवासी महासभा का अध्यक्ष बनना स्वीकार कर लिया।<sup>21</sup>

इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि टेबले उराँव ने झारखंड के आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए काफी प्रयास किए और काफी काम किया साथ ही साथ उन्होंने अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान भारत की स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के आंदोलनों में भी दिया। 1 जून 1958 को चुनाव को टेबले उराँव की मृत्यु हो गई और उराँव समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण नेतृत्व समाप्त हो गया। परंतु वर्तमान में झारखंड राज्य पिछड़ा आयोग के सदस्य डॉ राजाराम महतो द्वारा टेबले उराँव के व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व को प्रकाश में लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।<sup>22</sup> झारखंडवासियों को झारखंड के एक स्वाभिमानी और खुदाय नेता के संबंध में जागरूक करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। टेबले उराँव के सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में योगदान को प्रकाश में लाने का पुरजोर प्रयास किया जा रहा है।<sup>24</sup>

इस प्रकार टेबले उराँव जनजातीय समाज के प्रति अपना योगदान पूरी निष्ठा के साथ देते रहे उन्होंने स्वदेशी आंदोलन, असहयोग आंदोलन, सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन, साइमन कमीशन के विरोध, चकबंदी के विरोध में चलाए जा रहे आंदोलन, रामगढ़ अधिवेशन, कांग्रेस के महत्वपूर्ण अधिवेशनों को लेकर जनजाति क्षेत्र में जागरूकता फैलाने से लेकर नशाखोरी तथा मांस मदिरा का सेवन न करने के प्रति जागरूकता अभियान इत्यादि में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। इन सबके अतिरिक्त हुए विभिन्न प्रकार के सामाजिक कार्यों में भी अपना योगदान देते रहे। झारखंड में गौरक्षा आंदोलन में भी अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाए। इस प्रकार उनके व्यक्तित्व सराहनीय रहा और वर्तमान में भी उन्हें झारखंड के एक प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व के रूप में याद किया जाता है

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