

ARVIND ADIGA'S *THE WHITE TIGER*: A VOICE OF THE MARGINALS

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ABSTRACT

Arvind Adiga the contemporary Indian English Booker Winner young novelist was born in Chennai on 23 October 1974 in a highly professional and political family. Adiga grew up in Mangalore and studied at Mangalore and after immigrating to Sydney, Australia, with his family; he studied at Columbia College, Columbia University, in New York, and graduated in 1997. He reviewed the previous Booker Prize winner Peter Carey's book, *Oscar and Lucinda*, appeared in *The Second Circle*, an online literary review. His debut novel, *The White Tiger* (2008) known as Bestseller, awarded the Booker Prize in 2008. As a journalist, Arvind Adiga traveled all over India and portrayed his experiences in this novel focusing on the marginalized voices.

Keywords: Minority, Economic Culture, Discrimination.

The White Tiger a fictional work by Arvind Adiga presents Indian culture and society realistically, focusing on the development of the nation and even admires China's progress. Balram Halwai is the protagonist of the story claiming himself as a servant, philosopher, entrepreneur, and murderer. *The White Tiger* is an epistolary novel; every chapter is a letter to the Prime Minister of China who seeks to visit India. China achieved a high economic progress due to its strict and regulative government.

While presenting India, the novelist gives an account of lives of urban, rural poor during the period of India's economic growth. Balram Halwai the protagonist from a rural poor family of India goes in city to work as driver and by killing his employer and bagging the money came out of the poverty.

The novelist leads the character, Balram, who is aware of social problems and tries to challenge the whole socio-cultural structure. Balram's father was a rickshaw puller, who died in a Government hospital due to untreated tuberculosis. In his childhood, Balram worked in a tea shop as a cleaner. He witnessed many examples of rich people and their oppressive attitude towards poor; even in village he witnessed landlord's treatment with poor peasants as slaves.

While working as a chauffeur, Balram observes lives of his rich employers. He is an obedient servant to his employer until he killed one and ran with the money. Adiga presents two sides of India. One is poor India and another rich of elite class.

"By telling the story of Balram Halwai, Adiga tells us the story of nation, 'Two countries in one'. (TWT, 10)

This division of India puts a break between the lives of the poor and the rich. Adiga portrays the migration of Balram, who migrated to Delhi, and also represents the condition of poor living and serving in metropolis. The wealth is very near for them, but they could only see it. Balram points out the condition of two nations living with each other. For Balram social suffering is due to the structure of social domination, as actors, who are only 0.1% of the population and controls the rest of the population of India. For Balram there is a framework in India in which the master class exploits the servant class. And this becomes clear to him when he sees that Delhi drivers take all the claims of accidents by employers and go to jail for them. As Balram says, "we have left the Villages, but the masters still own us, body, and soul". (TWT, 96)

Balram mocks democracy, as he thinks it is the structural problem that master class is taking advantage of servant class. For Balram the controlling class is 'men with big bellies and the controlled one are 'men with small bellies.' For him there are only two ways to survive "Eat or get eaten up" (TWT 36)

While presenting the life of Balram Halwai, who struggled in his life a lot and becomes an entrepreneur, Adiga presents the Indian culture and society. It mainly deals with the poor culture and society comparing with the rich one in India. This is the story of angry young man by Adiga. It presents various aspects of rich and poor India. Adiga speaks of new India yet the older one is present. The novel is an exploration of contemporary nation. It presents social, structural, economical scenario as well as social problems of poor, labourers, caste system, and prostitution.

At the very beginning of the novel, Adiga delineated the rural life of India, where Balram was born, and his parents dropped him out of the school to serve in tea shop where he cleans tables and crushes coal. Balram wants to go away from native, "Dream of escapes of breaking away from the bank of Mother Ganga into whose murky depths have seeped the remains of hundred generations". (TWT 7)

Balram's thinks bank of Ganga is same from hundred generations. The poverty, the labour, the condition of poor is same as before. Nothing has changed after a hundred years. Aim and dream of Balram inspires to learn driving and appointed by village landlord as chauffeur for his son and daughter in law. By driving Honda city, Balram firstly comes to Delhi. In Delhi he started to reorganize his experiences and education. Adiga presented a picture of Delhi life through the eyes of Balram. In Delhi the rich life attracted Balram and makes him to see a dream of becoming rich like his master Ashok. By killing him and taking his money, Balram starts his life as a business man in Bangalore.



The novel portrays the real picture of Indian society including problem of caste and class, poor, labourer, women, and politics. Adiga rejects religious values and relates Indian religion with orientalist nature. Balram's struggle of getting free from religiosity gives him success. Balram writes his letters to Chinese Prime Minister Mr. Jiabao. The narrator is happy about Mr. Jiabao's visit but then mocks the current traditional rituals to... *"Welcome a guest with garlands, sandalwood, small statue of Gandhi and a book full of information about India's past, present and future"* (WT 4-5). The religion thus plays a vital role in Indian society. Adiga talks would lead a conflict of superiority between Gods. The name of the characters also represents Gods from Hindu mythology. Naming of characters depends on mythology and religion. Balram is formerly Munnu but school teacher gave him the name Balram, and teachers name is Krishna as mythology says Balram was sidekick of Krishna, thus his teacher named him as Balram.

While portraying the religiosity of Ganga River according to the Hindu, the novelist also criticizes the psyche of Indian society and the new industrial development which are polluting the river and directly it reacts on the common rural peoples. It is mother Ganga, daughter of ancient Vedas, protecting us Ganga breaks the chain of birth and rebirth as it is believed in Hindu religion that there is a system of birth and rebirth. The holy bath is taken by millions of devotee every year. To wash all your sins, and to get Moksha, one must bath in the water of mother Ganga. In Hindu religion, bodies are cremated on the river bank, and ashes are washed in river to give Moksha to the dead person. Burning a dead body and washing its remains into Ganga River frees a person from the cycle of birth and rebirth. His soul goes to heaven. But the river Ganga is getting polluted and this condition of Indian Holy River is presented by Adiga as:

"No Mr. Jiabao I urge you not to dip in the Ganga, unless you want your mouth full of faces, straw, soggy parts of human bodies, buffalo carrion and seven different kinds of Industrial acids". (TWT, 15)

Adiga also has taken efforts to interpret the Buddhism, the religion of and from India, at present established in the other countries too. Adiga states that Gaya is the centre of Buddhism, from Gaya, the Buddhism went to china. Hanuman is a God half man, half monkey, a faithful, loyal servant to God Rama. The depiction of Hanuman, Buddhism and River Ganga is the depiction of Indian religious culture. In India there are mainly two religions Hindu and Muslim and these religions have two cultures too, but living with each other, these people constitute India. Adiga focuses realistically how different people hate each other and in contrast some respect each other. The religious mingling, tolerance, and hate is well presented by Adiga. Stork is a Hindu man, who doesn't want that his grandson to idealize Azaruddin, a Muslim person.

I am Azhruddin, the captain of India, the boy shouted every time he hit a six or four Call yourself Gavaskar, Azhruddin is a Muslim. (TWT, 70)

But educated Mr. Ashok respect every religion, there is nothing in caste and religion for him. He says, "Father, what a silly thing to say! Hindu and Muslim, what difference does it make?" (TWT 70)



Hatred for among religions is also presented by Adiga. Ram Prasad is a Muslim but changed his name and said every one that he is a Hindu to get the job. Religion is inseparable part of lives in India. When Balram gets job, he brings two dozen idols of Ram and Hanuman and while driving the car, he bows at every temple and scared tree of banyan. The faith in God and religion is there in society. The impact of religion is so strong in our society that legal system also relies on religion. Criminals are asked to take a religious oath to speak the truth. Pinky Madam rushed a baby under the tire of her car then Balram is forced to take that 'blame and he takes an oath for his confession, "I swear by almighty God that I make this statement under no duress and under instruction from now on". (TWT, 168)

The novel, 'The White Tiger' speaks of India and dark India and social and caste struggle, through the picture of suppressed class and the high class culture. The culture of rich is to make money and enjoy life with the help of poor ones by suppressing and oppressing them. India a developing country has many problems- poverty, illiteracy, slum life, labour problems, which Adiga tries to reflect the real India through his pen, and for this the life of the Balram is his source. The true picture of developing India is viewable in Balram's life. Balram represents the lives of poor in India while his masters reflect rich culture and their behaviour with poor and servants. Rich people don't have faith towards poor ones. They think luxury is only for them and poor must lead to their regular life. It is a crime for them as a poor having dreams and experiences of luxurious life. Balram here get instructions from his masters about what he should do and what don't. Balram is asked not to use the AC and music system when Balram is alone in the car. All luxuries are only for them.

The problem of illiteracy in contemporary India is also presented by Adiga through the character of Balram. As a developing country the education system is also developing, but in India, the education is only for rich people, and poor stay outside of this system. Balram's illiteracy leads him to learn from his master. He notes everything that his master does. Balram stands as the victim of rich and poor divide in India. Balram's poverty leads him all kind of jobs, starting from massaging his boss Mongoose to everything. Balram's life is a paradox; he lives near money rich culture, works for it but can't have it. Balram carries cash for politicians, ministers but can't have that, for men he brings women and liquor but has no way to enjoy it. This is the paradox of Indian society presented by Adiga, where rich and poor live with each other, work for each other but can't share and change their class. The story of Balram Halwai mainly takes place in Delhi, where the description of Delhi life comes. Adiga presents the social condition of India. Balram's masters are big bellied and by somehow Balram wants to become like him.

Adiga's *The White Tiger* presents Indian society and culture, divided into Urban India and rural area, the voice of underclass society, city slums, and the economic exploitation of poor by rich. Balram also becomes a victim of that structure and forcibly takes all charges of the crime done by his master. Adiga presents social problems such as caste, class conflicts, superstition, dowry system, Zamindari system, exploitation of marginal. The novelist elaborately delineates the realistic picture of suppressed class who sleep under flyover and lives on roadside. The urban as well as rural life of poor is full of suffering. The poor are suffered by poverty, illiteracy, corruption, and economic disparity, loot by politicians and bureaucrats and lack of basic needs, which are only available for higher class. The poverty in

Laxamangarh village forced the jobless youth to run towards city Balram of one of them. Adiga portrayed the 'zamindari' system one of the ways of exploitation in India. In Laxamangarh there are four land lords, Buffalo, stork, wild Boar and Raven. And all these landlords exploit the poor villagers.

Adiga also discusses Naxalism, as he views that Naxalism is the outcome of poverty and unjust by landlords in rural area. As the problem of Naxalism rises in Laxmangarh, all landlords sent their children to cities due to fear of Naxalite. There is a conflict between landlords and Naxalites. Everyone possesses its own army and struggle between the armies of Naxalite and landlords affected the common man.

While delineating social evils, Arvind Adiga focused on the issues of marriage and dowry system. Marriages outside religion and caste are not permitted by the society. Mr. Ashok marries a girl of other country and becomes the victim of social agony. Rina is Balram's cousin sister, she got married in extravagant way and her parents and uncle have to give a lavish dowry for her. Despite of their poverty Balram's parents marries Rina and gave dowry for her. For that they took a loan from Stork the landlord. And in demand Stork demanded all the members of the family have to work for him. In dowry Kishan got five thousand rupees, Hero bicycle and a gold chain.

Remarkably, Arvind Adiga has delineated the inner voice of minorities encompassing the socio-political and cultural realistic condition of contemporary India in his novel.

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**THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS: A SAGA OF SOCIO-CULTURAL INDIA****DR. SADASHIV PAWAR**Dept. of English,
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Kannad, Aurangabad**ABSTRACT**

Arundhati Roy born in 1961 in Kerala was a prominent social activist, founded an independent school and proved her ability as a writer. Known as versatile columnist, screen writer, socialist and adult writer, she also reflects the cultural texture of India. *The God of Small Things* (April 1997) awarded the Booker Prize, lead to Roy as the first Indian woman ever to achieve this honor. *The God of Small Things* speaks against the oppression of the Dalits.

Key words: Culture, Family Institution, Man-Woman Relationship, Untouchability.

The God of Small Things the booker prize winning novel by Arundhati Roy is deals with Indian social, cultural and political situations through the story of Indian family system. The novel is closely related to the life of Roy, reflecting and echoing women in India and their condition, family structure and religious aspects. Regarding the novel Roy declared:

"I grew up in Kerala and lot of the atmosphere of *The God of small Things* is based on my experiences of what it was like there. Most interestingly, it was the only place in the world where religions coincide, there's Christianity, Hinduism, Marxism, and Islam and they all live together and rub each other down. To me I couldn't think of better location for a book about human beings." (Roy, interview)

While delineating the Indian religiousness, Arundhati Roy views that India is a land moved by religion. Everything and everyone's life is related with religion. Religion controls the life of the nation, gives instructions for the ways of living life, and it also set some taboos for followers. As grown up in this environment, Roy presents religious culture of Kerala and of India. For her Indian culture is the base of her novel. The novelist thinks that Indian socio-culture has certain defects and hence harshly criticized on the dogmas of Indian culture.

Besides religiousness, Roy presents elaborately the various issues of Indian society, culture and critical condition of women. Marriages, man-woman relationships in and outside of the family institution, the pathetic condition of women, patriarchal Indian society and the institution of marriage remarkably rendered in the novel by her. Through the story of Mammachi, Roy shows us the marital system and its follies in our society. Again Roy speaks of religious taboos, the taboos of Christian religion, a father of church and his relations with women. While delineating the pathetic condition of women, the novelist realistically portrayed how Indian women are paralyzed in the marriage and family institution, socially; and even religious way. Regarding the divorce and widowed women, the novelist narrates:

"We are divorced: Rahel hoped to shock him into silence. 'Di-vorced? His Voice rose to such a high register that it cracked on the question mark. He even pronounced the word as though it were a form of death'. (GST, 130) For Comrade Pillai, divorce means a symbolic dying of woman. He thinks that woman must not divorce; even it is not permitted in patriarchal Indian society.

Not only patriarchy and casteism but also Roy focuses on the issue of hybridity in Indian society. Inter-caste marriages are not permitted by the society and children from these inter-caste marriages are supposed as hybrid children. This issue of inter-caste marriages and hybridity is discussed by Roy. Ammu marries out of her religion and her marriage made a problem for twins. They are not accepted by the society; hence remain outcast from the society. The twins suffer due to their hybridity from their childhood. At the burial of Sophie Mol, Ammu and her twins are placed outside the ceremony as aliens. Not only twins but Sophie Mol also becomes a victim of hybridity attitude of the society. Sophie Mol is buried in a very small coffin used for children and put away from the society. Roy realistically exposes the evils of caste system which is rooted in the Indian social set up impacting socio-political, culture, religious and economical factors.

Arundhati Roy discusses the patriarchal system in Indian society and culture. In India there is no importance to a girl gender. Women are subordinated through the history and are still continue. Roy's novel 'The God of Small Things' is full of women subordination and sufferings. Woman in India don't have any value, status, identity and her own space. The patriarchal system always subordinated Indian women till date. Baby Kochamma is a victim of it, is being restricted having a share in the property. Kochamma's mind believes on the patriarchal tradition. The love affair of Ammu and Velutha is a crime for her. The concept and attitude of patriarchy is harshly attacked by Roy. Marry within caste means breeding in the caste. Velutha's murder is an act of preventing the crime of having hybrid children. Religion not allows an untouchable to have sexual relationship with a touchable. He says, 'Who should be loved and how and how much' (GST, 33). Baby Kochamma's views are strongly developed through the patriarchal views forced to her. But in case of Ammu and Velutha, they both reject these laws of society. As a young divorced woman, and her longing for sex, attracts her towards Velutha, who is an untouchable, and the true love is being punished by patriarchal attitude. Ammu is a victim of the norms laid by the patriarchal Indian society. The patriarchal restrictions force Ammu to rebel against it; this patriarchal restriction start from Ammu's father's-Pappachi's rule in the family. Ammu's father was a brutal man and from childhood Ammu became victim of patriarchy. Her father beat her regularly. The violence to girl child in the society is discussed here by Roy. Woman is being considered as a mere object and a machine to sex and work. This attitude towards girl child resulted in the negligence to Ammu's education. Pappachi is a representative of patriarchal Indian society; for him, the higher education is only for men, not for a girl. He thinks that Ammu is going to marry, giving birth to children, and doing all the households the higher education is fruitless for her.

While delineating the critical socio-cultural, religious and patriarchal domination on Indian women, the novelist also tries to give the solution to them to get rid of. As divorced and widowed women are not allowed to remarry by social dogma; the novelist leads Ammu to reject all the social norms laid for her and establishes an affair with Velutha. Her biological



needs and urge leads her to throw away all the patriarchal rules. For the society this is a serious crime that a woman who is divorcee establishes sexual relations with an outcast. This shows the view of our society looking at a divorced woman. Strive for sex and love made some changes in her. How an Indian woman reacts when she is in love is well depicted by Arundhati Roy,

"On days like this, there was something restless and untamed about her, as though she had temporarily set aside the morality of motherhood and divorce-hood. She wore flowers in her hair, and carried magic in her eyes.... she smoke cigarettes and had midnight swims". (GST, 44)

Roy also discusses the problem of sex workers in India. They are called 'Veshyas'. Manu and police calls Ammu a veshya. Sex workers (Veshyas) are treated badly by the society that their hairs are cut off by the social police to mark them as a veshya.

"They did that in Kottayam to prostitutes whom they had caught in bazaar branded them so that everybody should know them for what they were Veshyas". (GST, 161)

The novelist has raised the harsh reality of religious evil tradition. For the religion the death of Ammu is a result of her sins, her acts against social norms, against culture and against marriage system. Her death is mocked and equaled to death of a sparrow. Even after death, Ammu suffers. Ammu is erased from the society by the social police. Even the religious police, the church rejected her rights.

Untouchability and cast system is the issue focused mainly by Arundhati Roy along with marginalization of woman. Indian society is structured with caste and Religion. In Indian society there are main four classes. The novelist has elaborately delineated the class system in the novel, which was strongly running in the past. To get social status and to run away from his untouchability, Velutha joins a political party, but his attempt fails as the culture also follows him in politics too. While Velutha suffers from his untouchability, Ammu and he try to relax each other. In the arms of an untouchable woman, Velutha forgets his untouchability; and with Velutha, Ammu, forgets the patriarchal restrictions upon her. But the fear of loving an untouchable remains visible always in the mind of Ammu. She thinks that Velutha is incapable of fulfilling everything and giving protection to her.

India is a land of religiousness, tourist place and full of temples and ancient sculptures and monuments, which attracted Roy towards India. Father Mulligan is one of these characters who come to India for study of art, sculpture, and religion. Hindu scriptures in India attracted father Mulligan from Ireland. Arundhati Roy depicted Kerala in her novel. Mostly all the states of India are largely Hindu except Kerala, which represents Christian religious culture. Roy tells story of a Kerala family which depicts Christian culture. The failed relation of Baby Kochamma and Father Mulligan is part of Christian culture. After leaving the convent she remains a Roman Catholic. She was a nun and this leads to live her life of a spinster. How education in India supports religious customs and tradition is well exposed by Arundhati Roy.



Arundhati Roy presented Man-Woman relationship like Salman Rushdie. Arundhati Roy presents Indian social life and man-woman relationship in different perspective. Roy is not only the narrator of culture and society, but Arundhati Roy also presents man-woman relationship in the society and family. Roy closely studies the lives of people in Ayemenem family. Roy's characters represent three generations of the family. The relationships of the members of the family are largely motivated by love. Their love life and their dreams are majorly responsible for their behavior and relations. The social and family norms in India are responsible for the behavior of characters. These norms suppress their emotions and dreams and the constantly strive towards getting free from these norms.

Roy has raised another issue of socio- culture, which is the structure of the family institution in our society. For her family structure is mainly dominated by male members of the society. She presents a Indian Christian family of loveless marriage. Pappachi and Baby Kochamma are the representatives of the first generation of the family. Pappachi has his male superiority in the family but as a woman Baby Kochamma must have to follow all the family and religious regulations laid for a woman. The family structure in Indian society restricts women as it does in case of Baby Kochamma from fulfilling her dreams.

Marriage system for Roy is a total failure in India. In India a system of 'arrange marriage' is running by hook and crook. In India one has to find love in his or her partner after marriage. Love before marriage is not allowed. The finding of love after marriage fails due to the social and religious taboos. The marriage of Pappachi and Mammachi is a failed matter. Mammachi tries to find love in her marital life but couldn't find and becomes victim to Pappachi betrayal. Pappachi is a jealous man; he could not tolerate the success of his wife and discontinues the violin training and continuously beats Mammachi. When Ammu got young she also becomes the victim of her father's beating. This family structure of male superiority discontinued the education of Ammu, while Chacko was sent to oxford. At Pappachi's old age Mammachi and Pappachi came to Ayemenem.

The novelist harshly criticizes the male dominant psyche as far as age discrimination in the marriage is concern. The novelist also highlights the male attitude to women as far as her intellect, wisdom is concern. When Pappachi gets retired, the family moves from Delhi to Ayemenem. Mammachi started making pickles. Her fame and her commercial success made Pappachi jealous. He thinks that as he is old but her wife is still young and attractive resulted into jealousy. Age difference in Marriage and this resulted in to suffering of Mammachi.

Even after Pappachi, Chacko becomes the head of the family. Roy here presents a battle of patriarchy like a lion pride as lion fights for superiority and ownership over their pride. Here Chacko becomes the powerful lion who claims his power over the family. The power struggle in Indian family structure is presented here by Roy. A family becomes powerful in the society by having economic powers with it and by relating and claiming itself of higher society of high class. But in this powerful family, again, there is a struggle of power, struggle between male representatives of the family. The one who hases physical and economical superiority over another wins the battle and becomes the leader of the family.

Even Roy nicely rendered Indian environment, weather, monsoon, very hot summer in February till June. At the beginning of the novel, Roy talks of coming of Monsoon.



To conclude, Roy has realistically depicted the saga of pain occurred due to the socio-political realistic situations. And even the novelist focused on the religious and self-conscious regarding self-identity and recognition of the subordinates and their raise of voice of against the cultural domination.

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रहने के बाद मैंने यह नहीं। कल को भारतीय
नृत्यों का संस्कार जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक पुत्र और
पिंडादान से बंधा है मगर माताजी ने मेरा आशय समझ
लिया। (गुड़िया भीतर गुड़िया पृ-९५)

विवाह के बाद मैत्रेयी सिर्फ श्रीमती बनकर
रह गई थी उसे स्वतंत्र पहचान आज बेटियों ने दी
है। नम्रता-मोहिता और सुजाता के लालन में व्यस्त
रहती है। दूसरी ओर बड़ी लड़की की प्रेरणा से
आज प्रथम पंक्ति की लेखिका बन गई है। नम्रता
बेटी से मित्र बनकर उसमें आत्मविश्वास पैदा करती
है। लड़कियों का भविष्य उज्ज्वल बनाने हेतु
समाज का सामना करती है। उनकी पढ़ाई खत्म
करते हेतु शांतिमान बनती है। स्वयं दुखी है।
क्योंकि माँ-मैत्रेयी को आई०पी०एस बनाना चाहती
थी। वॉ न हो पाया किन्तु तीनों लड़कियों को
जीवनसंघर्ष से जूझकर डॉक्टर बनाती है। और
उनका विवाह डॉक्टर से करावा कर सम्मानित
होती है। "मेरी बेटियों के जन्म दिवस उदासी और
अपमान के तोहफों से ढक दिए थे। क्या इसीलिए
ज तीनो ने मेरा घर सम्मान से भर दिया? तीनों
हने डॉक्टर हुई, मेरे सपनों की साकार और
जीव शान्तिमार्ग!" मुझे नहीं पता बेटे कितना और
क्या करते हैं, मैं तो यही बता सकती हूँ कि
माता-पिता के लिए बेटियाँ कहाँ-कहाँ से गुजर
जाती हैं....

संदर्भ सूची:-

1. गुड़िया भीतर गुड़िया मैत्रेयी पुष्पा
राजकमल प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली पहला
संस्करण, २००८
2. महिला साक्षरता एवं सामाजिक परिवर्तन
जमीला बत्रा मार्क पब्लिशस, जयपुर पहला
संस्करण, २०१२

□□□

हिंदी कहानियों में नारी समस्या और व्यावहारिक संदर्भ

डॉ. गजाला वसीम अब्दुल वशीर शेख
हिंदी विभाग, अध्यक्ष,
श्री.आसारामजी भांडवलदार महाविद्यालय,
देवगांव (रं), ता.कान्हाड, जि.औरंगाबाद

व्यक्ति समाज और साहित्य के विकास की
प्रक्रिया एक दूसरे पर निर्भर होती है। सामाजिक यथार्थ
से व्यक्ति प्रभावित होता है; और वह इस यथार्थ को
प्रकट करने का जरिया साहित्य को बनाता है। समाज
का दर्पण कहे जाने वाले साहित्य में समाज के विभिन्न
पहलुओं के साथ-साथ नारी समस्या जैसे महत्वपूर्ण
पहलु को भी अभिव्यक्ति मिली है।

नारी की समस्या पुरे मानवीय समाज की
समस्या होने के साथ एक बड़ी ही गंभीर समस्या बन
चुकी है। सवाल यह उठता है कि नारी समाज की
आधी दुनिया होने के बावजूद उसे मुलभुत अधिकारों
से वंचित क्यों रखा जाता है? शायद उसकी सबसे
बड़ी समस्या यहाँ है। अगर उसे अपने मुलभुत
अधिकारों से वंचित नहीं रखा जाएगा तो अन्य समस्याओं
के उठने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होगा। समाज में
व्याप्त नारी संबंधी समस्याओं को अपनी कहानियों
द्वारा पाठकों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर उनके समाधान ढूँढने
का प्रयास भी समकालीन कहानीकारों ने किया है।

कहानियों में चित्रित नारी पात्रों की विभिन्न
समस्याएँ समकालीन नारी की विभिन्न समस्याओं से
सिधे जुड़ जाती है इसमें कोई शक नहीं।

सदियों से परंपरागत दायरे में घिरी नारी आज
एक ओर गुंथने रूढ़ी, परंपरा के दायरे से बाहर निकल
अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग भी हो रही है। वह
आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त कर आत्मनिर्भरता के साथ

जीवन जिने का प्रयास कर रही है। जहाँ एक ओर नारी पुरुषों के साथ हर क्षेत्र में कार्य कर अपने अस्तित्व के प्रति सजग हो रही है वहीं दूसरी ओर सदियों से चली आ रही रूढ़ी परंपराएँ और परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों से निर्मित नई-नई समस्याओं का सामना कर टूट भी रही है। उसे आज पारम्परिक एवं परिवर्तित आधुनिक समस्याओं का सामना एक साथ करना पड़ रहा है।

शिक्षा आधुनिकता औद्योगिकरण ने नारी को जहाँ स्वातंत्र्य, आत्मनिर्भर एवं सजग बनाया वहीं दूसरी ओर इस सबसे उत्पन्न असुरक्षितता, अकेलापन जैसी कई बातों ने उसके जीवन को अस्थिर भी बना दिया है। समकालीन नारी स्त्री भूषण हत्या, बलात्कार, दहेज हत्या, छेड़छाड़, दाम्पत्यजीवन की क्षणभंगुरता, आदि जैसी समस्याओं के कारण घर एवं बाहर किस हद तक असुरक्षित है इस बात का अनुमान लगाना भी कठिन है। लेकिन यह बात तो निश्चित है कि प्रगतिशीलता के इस आधुनिक दौर में नारी की समस्याएँ पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ गई हैं; और इन समस्याओं की चली हर वर्ग जाती धर्म वर्ण की नारी हो रही है। और इन सब समकालीन समस्याओं को कहानीकारों ने अपनी कहानियों में बखूबी चित्रित किया है।

दहेज समस्या:

परम्पराओं से चली आ रही दहेज समस्या समकालीन आधुनिक समाज में भी एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में विद्यमान है; जो नारी के लिए एक अभिशाप बनती जा रही है। हर दौर में समाज में व्याप्त इस समस्या के कारण आज भी कई निर्दोष नारियों का खून बहाया जाता है, और कईयों को जिंदा भी जला दिया जाता है, तो कई अत्याचार सहने की शक्ति समाप्त हो जाने के कारण आत्महत्या कर समस्या से छूटकारा भी पा लेती है।

विवाह के बाजार में भारतीय समाज लड़की की मांग उसकी खूबसूरती और उसके पिता की भारी रक्कम पर तय करता है। पिता द्वारा दहेज दिये जाने के बावजूद भी दहेज के कारण होने वाली नारी की हत्याएँ नारी के प्रति अमानुषिक व्यवहार को साबित करती हैं। यूनिसेफ की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में

प्रतिवर्ष 40,000 महिलाएँ कम दहेज लाने के कारण मार दी जाती हैं। आज कई लड़कियों को बिन ब्याती रह जाने के नई कारणों में से दहेज सबसे पहला और बड़ा कारण माना जा सकता है।

पुष्पा सक्सेना द्वारा लिखित 'तला पानी' कहानी में कहानीकार ने दहेज इस समस्या को अभिव्यक्त कर पुरुषप्रधान समाज की नारी के प्रति असमानता भरी सोच और पुरुष की स्वार्थी वृत्ति को दर्शाया है। इस कहानी के संजय और अनुपमा आधुनिक पति पत्नि होने के बावजूद पति संजय पत्नी अनुपमा का गर्भ में ही परीक्षण करवाना चाहता है। अधिक जिम्मेदारियों के कारण बेटी की जिम्मेदारी उठाने में वह असमर्थता दर्शाते हुए पति के समक्ष बेटी की नहीं बल्कि बेटे की मंजूरी को दर्शाते हुए कहता है 'बेटे की शादी में लिये दहेज से हमारा घर भर ही जायेगा'।¹ शिक्षित तथा आधुनिक संजय को भी दहेज के बारे में वही विचार है जो इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं बल्कि हैवान बना देते हैं; जिस कारण वह बेटी को गर्भ में ही मार बेटे के दहेज के अभिलाषी बन जाते हैं। कहानीकार ने कहानी में दहेज समस्या और उस समस्या को ध्यान में रख किये जाने वाली कन्या भूषण हत्या दोनों समस्याओं पर एक साथ प्रकाश डाला है। जो समाज में व्याप्त नारी संबंधी दोनों समस्याओं से सिधे जुड़ जाती है।

ममता कालिया ने अपनी 'तोहफत' इस कहानी की आशा और सुधा नामक दो सहोदरियों की चर्चा द्वारा भी इस समस्या की भयावहता को उजागर किया है। बहु को जलाने के लिये इस्तेमाल किये जानेवाले मिट्टी के तेल को लेकर जब उन दोनों में चर्चा होती है, तब वह एक दूसरे से पुछते हैं.. क्या यह सब तुम्हारे तरफ नहीं होता; जवाब में दूसरी का कहना है.. होता क्यों नहीं पर इस प्रकार नहीं जैसे तुम्हारी तरफ। तुम्हारे पंजाब में तो बहुओं को एक ही बार जलाकर खाक कर डालते हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की बनिया विरादरी में तो बहुओं को बाकायदा धीरे-धीरे तिल-तिल जलाया जाता है। 'सारी उम्र सुलगे न बुझो न भापको'।²

मैत्रयी पुष्पा द्वारा लिखित कहानी 'बाहरकी रात' में नई बहु के घर आने को गृहलक्ष्मी कहा जाता

है। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं की उसका सम्मान हो रहा है। यहाँ उसके दहेज का सम्मान है, जो गँहो और बहुत सारी संपत्ती के रूप में वह अपने साथ लाती है।

दहेज देना और लेना दोनों गलत और अत्याचारपूर्ण होने के बावजूद भी यह दिया भी जा रहा है और लिया भी जा रहा है। दहेज से जुड़े गंभीर अपराध भारतीय दंड संहिता के तहत दंडनीय है। दहेज लेना और दहेज देना यह कानून के तहत अपराध है। समाज में दहेज देने की प्रथा के कारण लड़कियों को लड़को उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है उन्हे थोड़ा सम्मान जाता है। हम सबका दायित्व है कि इस प्रथा को बंद करने के लिए दहेज लेना और देना बंद कर समाज में बदलाव लाने का प्रयास करें।

बिन ब्याही लड़कियों की समस्या:

विवाह व्यक्तिगत मामला होने के बावजूद परिवार एवं समाज से जुड़ा होता है। फॅमिली हेल्थ सर्वे द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किए गए एक अध्ययन से ज्ञात होता है कि ३६ प्रतिशत लड़कियाँ बिन ब्याही रह जाती है। यह सर्वेक्षण केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मंत्रालय की पहल पर किया गया था। लड़कियों के बिनब्याही रह जाने के कई कारण हो सकते है। हर लड़का सुंदर लड़की चाहता है; चाहे वह जैसा भी हो। सुंदरता की ओर देखने का हर एक का अपना नजरिया होता है। ऐसी सोच या इन स्थितियों में सभी लड़कियाँ सुंदरता की कसौटी पर पूरी नहीं उतर पाती और सुंदरता की कसौटी पर पूरी न उतरनेवाली लड़कियाँ बिन ब्याही रह जाती है। तो कभी घर की बड़ी बेटी होने के कारण या अन्य किसी कारणों से पिता की जिम्मेदारी उसके कंधे पर आ जाने के कारण जिम्मेदारियों को निभाते हुए उसे स्वयं विवाह से वंचित रह जाना पड़ता है। कभी-कभी पिता के दहेज न जुटा पाने के कारण लड़कियाँ बिनब्याही रह जाती है। लेकिन यह भी उतना ही सच है कि कभी-कभी कुछ लड़कियाँ पढ़ लिख जाने के कारण बहुत ज्यादा महत्वकांक्षाएँ रखती है; और वैसा लड़का न मिलने पर बिनब्याही रह जाती है। कई बार अपने कैरियर और बुलंदी पर जाने की प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम आने के लिए अकेले रहना भी पसंद करती है। और इन स्थितियों में विवाह

को उतना अनिवार्य नहीं समझती। प्रेम में धोका खाने एवं प्रेमविवाह के लिए अनुमति न मिलने के कारण भी कई लड़कियाँ विवाह नहीं करती।

समकालीन कई कहानियों में अविवाहित लड़कियों की समस्याओं का चित्रण मिलता है। चन्द्रकान्ता की 'अनार के फुल' कहानी की नींव शिक्षित एवं नौकरीपेक्षा होने के बावजूद उसे देखने आने वाला हर लड़का उसमें कोई न कोई कमी निकाल इन्कार करता है। परिणाम स्वरूप नीरा के विवाह की उम्र निकल जाती है कोई कहता है... 'शिक्षा तो अपनी जगह है पर रूप तो औसत ही है... हमारा बेटा कहता है "लड़कों में ब्रेन और लड़कियों में व्युटी की जरूरत होती है।" ४

मोहनदास नेमिश राय की 'सिमटा हुआ आदमी' कहानी भी नारी की इस समस्या को चित्रित करती है। कहानी की धनों का विवाह बहुत कोशिशों के बावजूद भी नहीं हो पाता, शरीर का मोटापा एवं विवाह को आ बढ जाने के कारण उसकी माँ उसके विवाह को लेकर बहुत चिंतित होती है।

हसन जमाल लिखित 'पसे परदा कोई पुकारा है' कहानी भी बिनब्याही लड़कियों की समस्या को चित्रित करती है। इस कहानी की पात्र ३६ वर्षीय महलूम की अम्मी अब्बा भी उसकी शादी को लेकर चिंतित है। हमें महलूम की बहुत फिक्र है बस इसके हाथ पीले हो जाय। ५

कभी रूप, कभी दहेज, कभी नौकरी तो कभी परिवार की जिम्मेदारियाँ या ऐसे कई अन्य कारणों से लड़कियों का विवाह न होना और उनका बिनब्याही रह जाना समाज में एक भयंकर समस्या के रूप में सामने आ रहा है। यह समस्या आज केवल परिवार तक ही सीमित न रहते हुए एक सामाजिक समस्या का रूप धारण कर चुकी है, कई लड़कियाँ अपने विवाह का इंतजार करती है तो कई इंतजार में अपना पुरा जीवन ही गुजार देती है।

अनमेल विवाह की समस्या:

भारतीय समाज में अनमेल विवाह दिन ब दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस तरह का विवाह अक्सर दुःखद स्थितियों को पैदा करता है। इन स्थितियों में

नारी खुल कर कुछ न कह पाने के कारण अंदर ही अंदर घुटती रहती है। दहेज एवं अन्य समस्याओं के कारण माता-पिता अपनी कम उम्र लड़की का विवाह बड़े व्यक्ति से कर देते हैं, और लड़की कुछ नहीं कह पाती।

समकालीन दौर में पनपने वाले अनमेल विवाह का विरोध करते हुए कई कहानीकारों ने अनमेल विवाह के कारणों और परिणामों को अपनी कहानियों में चित्रित किया है। नमिता सिंह की 'बंतो' कहानी अनमेल विवाह के कारण नारी की पीड़ा और नारी के समक्ष उससे उत्पन्न समस्या को व्यक्त करती है। अक्सर गरीब और पीड़ित लोग सेठ या साहुकार से उधार पैसे लेने के पश्चात उसे लौटा न सकने की स्थितियों में एक तो आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं या अपनी जवान लड़की को उसके हवाले कर देते हैं। कहानी में बंतो के माध्यम से इसी बात को प्रकट किया है। घर के काम के लिए नंबरदार बलवीर से उधार लिये गये पैसे न चुका सकने पर बंतो की माँ बंतो से बलवीर ही अब तेरा मरद है कहकर उसके हवाले कर देती है।

हसन जमाल की 'पैसे परदा कोई पुकारता है' कहानी में विधुर अन्नमभाई जवान बेटा-बेटी की शादी करने के बजाय अपनी शादी महरू नामक कम उम्र लड़की से करना चाहते हैं। मैत्रेयी पुष्पा द्वारा लिखित 'बेहालिये' कहानी में भी गिरीजा के चाचा गिरीजा का विवाह कचहरी के विधुर पेशकार के साथ तय करते हैं। गिरीजा की विधवा माँ इस विवाह का विरोध करती है तब चाचा कहते हैं... "काहे को रोती पीटती है रो बहू! करम की खोटी थी तो भोगना पड़ रहा है। पर इतनी सोच की चाचा भतीजी का ब्याह तो कर रहा है। तू अकेली रांड विधवा कैसे ब्याह शादी करेगी? मरद की उमर नहीं देखी जाती रो।"⁶

दहेज, कर्ज, सुंदरता आदि जैसी कई बातें अनमेल विवाह के लिए कारण बन जाती हैं। जिस कारण नारी के समक्ष कई समस्याएँ उपस्थित होती हैं। जो हमें समकालीन समाज में काफी हद तक नजर आ रही हैं।

विधवा समस्या:

भारतीय समाज में विधवा नारी की स्थिति

भयावह है। समाज में विधवा नारी को अशुभ माना जाता है। हमारे भारतीय समाज में विधवा नारी कभी सती गई तो कभी अपनी जैविक आवश्यकताओं के कारण अनाचार और पतन का शिकार भी होती गई। पहले पति के साथ जलकर सती होने वाली नारी की मानसिकता में आज परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है आज की विधवा नारी अपनी पसंद के अनुसार जिना भी चाह रही है। अपनी पसंद के अनुसार जिने के कानुनी हक भी वह हासिल कर चुकी है; लेकिन इसके बावजूद वह एक परिवार और समाज उसे देना नहीं चाहता।

समकालीन कहानियों में विधवा के विभिन्न रूप अंकित हुए हैं। विधवा होने पर हजारों पावदियों उस पर लाद दी जाती हैं। समाज उन्हें मानव नहीं विधवा मानता है।

रागिनी मालवीय की कहानी 'खंडित तारपत्र' में विधवा माँ और उसके दुःखों के माध्यम से कहानीकार ने समाज की समस्त विधवाओं के दुःख एवं यातनाओं को बखूबी उकेरा है। टिवशन लेकर बड़ी कठिनाई से बच्चों को उच्च पदस्थ अधिकारी बनाने वाली माँ तीन-तीन अधिकारी बेटों के बावजूद एक किशोरी की गंदी कोठरी में रहते हुए नमकीन बेचकर अपना पेट चालती है। उसे नमकीन बेचते देख जब एक बेटे को शर्म आती है तब वह उसे अपने घर ले जाकर नौकरानी की तरह रखता है। बर्तन माँजना सब्जी लाना जैसे काम करते देख बेटे का दोस्त जब हँसकर कहता है आपको परमानेंट नौकर मिल गया है। इस पर विधवा माँ का उच्चपदस्थ बेटा हँसकर कहता है— "क्वाइट परमानेंट समझिए।" जिस विधवा माँ ने उसे समाज में सम्मान का स्थान प्राप्त करने योग्य बनाया उसी बेटे के अपने विधवा माँ के प्रति यह विचार और शब्द कितने लज्जित करने वाले हैं इस बात का अनुमान लगाना ही कठिण है।

पुष्पा सक्सेना द्वारा लिखित 'सच' कहानी की विधवा शारदा की बेटी विन्नी अपनी आँखों से अपनी माँ के दुःख समस्या, अकेलापन घुटन देखने के बावजूद भी नौकरी के लिए विदेश जाते समय अपनी माँ से कहती है— "इतना झेलकर भी तुम अपनी सजा स्वीकार नहीं कर पाती मम्मी? तैईस वर्ष की उम्र से

तुम ये सजा भोग रही हो। तन-मन पर अंकुश लगाए एक हमेशा के लिए चले गए नाम की माला जमना, क्या उम्र कौद की सजा नहीं? तुमने अगर फिर शादी कर ली होती तो आज यूँ अकेली न छूट जाती। तुम्हारा दुःख दर्द तुम्हारी बिन्नी नहीं बांट पाएगी माँ। कल को उसका परिवार होगा। फिर क्या तुम वो अकेलापन झेल पाओगी।¹⁶

कहानीकार ने यहाँ बिन्नी के शब्दों द्वारा इस बात की ओर संकेत किया है कि शारदा को दूसरी शादी कर अपने जीवन के अकेलेपन को खत्म करने अधिकार था, दुबारा जीवन जिने का अधिकार था लेकिन हमारे भारतीय समाज की सोच के तहत वह ऐसा नहीं कर पाई। दूसरी ओर कहानीकार ने इस बात को भी व्यक्त किया है कि जीवन भर दुःखों को झेलते हुए बिन्नी को बड़ा किया लेकिन वह अपने स्वार्थ के लिए अपनी विधवा माँ को अकेला छोड़ विदेश जाती है। विधवा माँ के अकेलेपन में एक बेटी का भी साथ नहीं मिल पाया तो समाज की बात दूर ही रही।

विधवा पुनर्विवाह की समस्या:

समाज में विधवा पुनर्विवाह की अनुमति होने के बावजूद आज भी समाज विधवा के पुनर्विवाह को खुले दिल से स्वीकार नहीं करता है। दूसरे वह स्वयं भी अपने अतीत को तथा अपने पहले जीवन साथी को सहजता से भूल नहीं पाती और पति की यादों के सहारे कठोर आर्थिक परिस्थितियों में अपने बच्चों के साथ जीवन गुजारती है। मंजुल भगत की 'रसप्रिया' एक ऐसी विधवा की कहानी है जो बहुत कम उम्र में ही विधवा हो जाती है। और अपने बच्चों की बहुओं से बहुत प्यार करती है, वह अपनी खुशी अपने बेटों की बहुओं में खोजती है। विभिन्न कारणों से पुनर्विवाह न हो सकने वाली विधवा नारी कम उम्र में ही अपने सपने, आरजू, अस्मानों को दबाए हुए कठोर आर्थिक, सामाजिक, नैतिक आदि स्थितियों से उत्पन्न होनेवाली समस्याओं से जूझते हुए जिने का प्रयास करती है। लेकिन आरंभ से आज तक देखा जाए तो नारी का विधवा हो जाना उसके लिए गंभीर कठोर परिस्थितियों को उत्पन्न करता है। कहा जा सकता है कि नवजागरण

काल में राजाराममोहनराय, महात्मा फुले, रानडे, आगरकर के कार्यों से पुनर्विवाह के संबंध में कुछ तक परिवर्तन जरूर आया लेकिन समाज की मानसिकता में जितना परिवर्तन चाहिए था उतना नहीं आ सका। कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री द्वारा लिखित 'अपने-अपने कुरुक्षेत्र' कहानी की विजया पति की ऑक्सिडेंट में मृत्यु हो जाने के बाद अपनी दो बहनों की शादी के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बन जाती है। बहनों की शादी और आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए वह अपनी आरजूओं को दबाए रखती है। कहानी का पात्र विकास उससे कहता है— 'तुम दूसरी शादी क्यों नहीं कर लेती? अभी तुम्हारी उम्र ही क्या है? अच्छी खासी लड़की हो।' उसका जवाब है— 'ये देखिए धलज जब कुंवारी लड़कियों को लड़के मिलते नहीं तब विधवा को कहें से वर मिलेगा।'¹⁷ यह वाक्य विजया की दबी हुई चाहत को प्रकट करता है जो पुनर्विवाह न हो सकने की असमर्थता को भी दर्शाता है।

तलाक समस्या:

सामाजिक सच को लेकर चलनेवाली समकालीन हिंदी कहानियों ने तलाक एवं तलाक के बाद के नारी जीवन को भी रेखांकित किया है। पहले की अपेक्षा आज समाज में तलाक लेना देना एक सामान्य सी बात हो गई है। अन्य समाज की अपेक्षा मुस्लिम समाज में तलाक अधिक मात्रा में पाया जा रहा है। तलाक लेने और देने के कई कारण हो सकते हैं। मुस्लिम समाज में तलाक संबंधी हर शर्तों को भूलकर उसका मनचाहा इस्तेमाल भी किया जा रहा है। नासिरा शर्मा की कहानी 'दूसरा कबूतर' का बरकत अपनी पहली पति के होते दूसरी लड़की सादिया से शादी कर उसे घर लाता है। घर आने पर सादिया को जब पहली पत्नी होने का पता चलता है, तब दोनों पत्नियाँ मिलकर बरकत को तलाक देती हैं। यहाँ यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि आज की नारी जागृत हो रही है जो धोका देने वाले पुरुष सत्ता का विरोध करने के लिए समर्थ है।

मोहन राकेश की 'एक और ज़िन्दगी' की बीना पति से अलग बच्चे के साथ रहती है; तो यादव की लौटते हुए कहानी की मृदुला पति से तलाक के

बाद स्वयं कमाती है लेकिन अपने जिनगी के अकेलेपन को शिष्ट से महसूस भी करती है। इसी प्रकार उषा महाजन की 'अहल्या' कहानी भी तलाक की समस्या को चित्रित करती है।

यह बात तो स्पष्ट है कि तलाक चाहे किसी भी कारण हुआ हो या दोनों में से किसी ने भी दिया हो दुःख, दर्द, अकेलेपन नारी को ही झेलना होता है। नौकरी पेशा नारी की समस्या:

पहले तो नौकरीपेशा नारी की मुख्य समस्या घर और बाहर दोनों को एकसाथ संभालने की है। नौकरीपेशा नारी के जीवन में आरंभ से ही उलझने और समस्याएँ ही लेकिन आज दिन-ब-दिन नई-नई समस्याएँ और उलझने पैदा हो रही हैं। समकालीन कहानियों में नारी की इन उलझनों की सफलताम अभिव्यक्ति हुई है।

अरविन्द जैन की कहानी 'बुलेट-पुफ' नौकरी के स्थान पर नारी को किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है इस बात का चित्रण करती है। लवलीन की 'कुंडली' नामक कहानी में भी यही चित्रण दिखाई देता है। तो जयनंदन ने अपनी कहानी प्रोटोकॉल में पति की जगह काम करनेवाली विधवा, नौकरीपेशा नारी की समस्याओं को चित्रित किया है। ऐसी कई कहानियों से हमें ज्ञात होता है कि नौकरी कर नारी आत्मनिर्भर तो बनी लेकिन उसी के साथ उभरी नई-नई समस्याओं से भी उसे लड़ना पड़ रहा है। कहा जा सकता है कि नौकरी के साथ उसकी समस्याएँ भी बढ़ी।

बलात्कारित नारी की समस्या:

अपने समाज के द्वारा किये जाने वाले जुर्म और दुर्व्यवहारों से डर कर अपने आप को असुरक्षित महसूस करनेवाली नारी की विभिन्न समस्याओं को समाज के समक्ष लाने का प्रयास भी साहित्यकारों ने हमेशा से किया है। समाज औरत के शरीर को ही उसकी नैतिकता और पवित्रता का आधार मानता है ऐसी स्थितियों में निर्दोष होते हुए भी वह दोहरे अत्याचार का शिकार बनती है। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि बलात्कारित पुरुष के जुर्म को समाज भुल देता है और वह स्वयं भी भुल जाता है लेकिन उस पुरुष से

बलात्कारित होने वाली नारी मानसिक शारीरिक और नैतिक वेदना अंतिम सांसों तक झेलती रहती है। सामाजिक मान्यताओं की मजबूत पकड़ के कारण कभी कभी नारी स्वयं अपने आप को अपराधी मान आत्महत्या कर लेती है।

आधुनिक समाज में मीडिया और खुलेपन के कारण आत्मनियंत्रण खत्म हो रहा है। टेलीविजन के कार्यक्रमों में नारी के शरीर प्रदर्शन को देख अपरिपक्व समाज में यौन कुष्ठों का जन्म लेना स्वाभाविक बात है। ऐसे कई कारणों से बलात्कार में वृद्धि हो रही है। कभी-कभी ऐसे समय में लड़कियाँ समाज के डर से अपने ऊपर हो रहे अत्याचार किसी से नहीं कहती। पिता द्वारा कम उम्र बेटी पर किए जाने वाले बलात्कार जैसी शर्मनाक घटनाएँ भी हो रही हैं। यहाँ तक की बेटी की हत्या कर पिता बाईजजत बरी भी हो रहा है।

परिवार से लेकर देश-विदेश के स्तरों तक बलात्कारित नारी की विभिन्न समस्याओं को हम देख रहे हैं। जिसे समकालीन कहानीकारों ने अपनी कहानियों में प्रस्तुत किया है। पुष्पा राक्सोना की 'सच' कहानी की बिन्नी पर घर में ही चचेरे भाई विनोद द्वारा दस साल की उम्र में ही बलात्कार किया जाता है। यहाँ बलात्कारित विनोद को नहीं बल्कि बिन्नी को दादी द्वारा डाँट मिलती है। इस हादसे के कारण वह शादी के नाम से भी डरती है। और भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति उसकी धारणा इस प्रकार बनती है कि वह पुरुष जाती से भी नफरत करने लगती है।

एस. आर. हरनोट की 'दोश' बलात्कारीत नारी की समस्याओं को चित्रित करनेवाली कहानी है। कहानी की पीड़ित लड़की पर तहसील के दो युवक बलात्कार करते हैं, पिता जब उन लड़कों के खिलाफ अदालत में केस दर्ज करते हैं तब उनके सगे संबंधी उनके परिवार को भाईचारे से बेदखल कर देते हैं। लड़की की जिंदगी तबाह हो जाती है; सब कुछ भूल वह पुट्टों में सर डाल देती है। ऐसी स्थितियों में समाज उसे इन्साफ नहीं बल्कि और दुःख देता है।

मैत्रेयी पुष्पा की कहानी 'बहेलिए' की भोली भी ऐसे ही बलात्कार का शिकार होकर आत्महत्या कर लेती है। चित्रा मुदगल द्वारा लिखित 'प्रेतयोनी'

माताओं की नीतू भी कामुक टैक्सीवाले की शिकार बन गयी है। इस प्रकार आए दिन होनेवाले बलात्कारित नारी की समस्याओं को कहानीकारों ने अपनी कहानियों में अभिव्यक्त किया है।

१) हंस पत्रिका — राजेन्द्र यादव, मार्च २०००, पृ. २६

□□□

इन समस्याओं के अतिरिक्त वेश्या समस्या, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या समस्या, बहुपति समस्या आदि जैसी नारी से संबंधित कई समस्याओं को समकालीन कहानियों में अभिव्यक्ति मिली है; जो समकालीन समाज की इन सभी बातों से संबंधित व्यावहारिक स्थितियों को अभिव्यक्त करती है।

निष्कर्ष: कहा जा सकता है कि युग चाहे कितना भी आधुनिक एवं वैज्ञानिक बन गया हो, चाहे नारी सुरक्षा से संबंधित कई कानून बने हो लेकिन इस पितृसत्ताक समाज में नारी की विभिन्न समस्याओं का कम होना तो दूर नहीं—नई समस्याओं का उत्पन्न होना देखा जा रहा है; जिसे समकालीन कहानीकारों ने अपनी कहानियों में बखूबी उकैरा है।

इन कहानियों की उपलब्धि के रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि यह कहानियाँ समाज को नारी की इन समस्याओं से परिचित करते हुए नारी को जागृत कर समस्याओं से जूझने के लिए शक्ति पैदा कर सकती है, और अपनी समस्याओं के समाधान स्वयं ढूँढने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकती है।

संदर्भ एवं विवेचित ग्रंथ —

१) इक्कीसवीं सदी की ओर — सुमन कृष्णकांत, पृ. १६४

२) हंस पत्रिका — राजेन्द्र यादव, फरवरी १९९४ पृ. ६१

३) प्रतिदिन — ममता कालिया, पृ. ७२

४) प्रतिनिधी प्रेम कहानियाँ — चन्द्रकान्ता, पृ. १४९

५) हंस पत्रिका — नवंबर १९९१, पृ. २६

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७) खण्डित ताम्रपत्र — रागिनी मालवीय, पृ. २२

८) हंस पत्रिका — राजेन्द्र यादव, जनवरी

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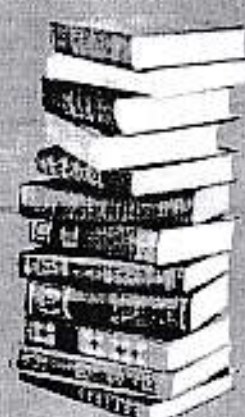
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**‘हिंदी उपन्यासों में आदिवासी विमर्श’
(‘धार’ तथा ‘अल्मा कबूतरी’ उपन्यासों के विशेष संदर्भ में)**

प्रा. डॉ. वसंत माळी

हिंदी विभाग

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मो. ९८६०६७३७१२

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हिंदी उपन्यासों में आदिवासी साहित्य को बड़ा महत्व है। आदिवासी उपन्यासों की परंपरा में संजीव का ‘धार’ तथा मैत्रेयी पुष्पा का ‘अल्मा कबूतरी’ को विशेष स्थान है।

नवम दशक के अंतिम वर्ष (१९९०) में प्रकाशित संजीव का ‘धार’ उपन्यास बहुत लोकप्रिय है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में बिहार के संथाल परगना में कोयला अंचल की खदानों में काम करनेवाले श्रमजीवी लोगों की व्यथा को उजागर किया है।

उपन्यास के केंद्र में संथाल परगना का बाँसगड़ा अंचल और संथाल आदिवासी है। पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था, बिचौलियों की कुटिलताएँ, अवैध खनन माफिया गिरोह का आतंक, ‘राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति की लूट, श्रमजीवियों का शोषण आदिवासी जीवन और व्यवस्थागत विसंगतियों का इस कृति में यथार्थ अंक मिलता है।

प्रस्तुत ‘धार’ उपन्यास में संथाल आदिवासी जीवन के संघर्ष और शोषण को प्रधानता मिली है। उपन्यास के पूर्वार्ध में आदिवासी जीवन और पूँजीपति वर्ग द्वारा किया जानेवाला अमानुष शोषण चित्रित हुआ है। तो उत्तरार्ध में नई चेतना अधिक बोध और संघर्ष की रचनात्मक पहल का अंकन हुआ है।

प्रस्तुत ‘धार’ उपन्यास की नायिका मैना है। उसी के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आदिवासी जीवन, संघर्ष और चेतना का विस्तार हुआ है। इस क्षेत्र की कोयला खदानें, आदिवासी केंद्र श्रम पर खड़ी है। आदिवासी कड़ी मेहनत से वहाँ पर कोयला उत्पादन करते हैं लेकिन पूँजीपति, बाबू, ठेकेदार, माफिया, पुलिस, अधिकारी उनका शोषण करते हैं। इनके खिलाफ मैना खड़ी होती है। वह प्रश्न उठाती है, ‘हमारा अपना कोई पता, ठिकना नहीं, कामे नहीं, इस खातिर की हम अपना किस्मत उनके पास बंधक छोरा है? कोयला के खजाने पे हम रहता, फिर कंगाल? कब तक चलेगा आइसा माफिक?’

मैना के कारण आदिवासियों में चेतना का संचार होता है। मैना और अविनाश शर्मा शोषण के चक्रव्यूह को तोड़ने का प्रयास करते हैं।



मैना इस कृति की एक महत्वपूर्ण सृष्टि है। उपन्यास के केंद्र में वही है। वह बहुत साहसी, स्वाभिमानी नारी है। उसके क्रांतिकारी विचार आदिवासीयों में चेतना जागृत करने का कार्य करते हैं। अपने जाति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए वह समाज के ठेकेदारों से विद्रोह करती है। वह एक साध पति, पिता, बिरादरी, गुंडे, पूंजीपति और व्यवस्था से लड़ती है। उसके स्वाभिमान को तोड़ने का प्रयास किया जाता है लेकिन वह हारकर भी टूटती नहीं।

मैना के स्वभाव, व्यवहार को देखकर बुजुर्ग हैदर मामा कहते हैं, “वो आग है, आग जिसे छूती है, भस्म कर देती है।” ४

मैना के विद्रोही स्वभाव के कारण पूंजीपति महेंद्र बाबू उससे डरते हैं। मैना सभी के साथ जीना और मरना चाहती है। बीमार तथा अपाहिज इंसानों के बीच मैना ही एक साबुत है। मैना जीवन अनेक अंतर्विरोधों से ग्रस्त है। पिता से प्रताड़ित, कोमल की परित्यक्ता, मगर की बीबी, पूंजीपतियों द्वारा परेशान और बिरादरी से बहिष्कृत होने के बावजूद भी वह टूटती नहीं। विस्थापन से गुजरती अपनी जाति के अस्तित्व हेतु वह आजीवन संघर्ष करती है और अतंतः व्यवस्था की कुरता का शिकार बनती है। ५

‘धार’ में उपन्यासकार ने आदिवासी स्त्री मैना को केन्द्रिय पात्र के रूप में चित्रित करते हुए उसके माध्यम से आदिवासी स्त्रियों का शोषण आदिवासी समाज पर हो रहे अत्यचार एवं आदिवासी जनजीवन को प्रस्तुत किया है। उपन्यास में मैना का चरित्र दर्बंग स्त्री के रूप में हुआ है। समस्त आदिवासियों का प्रचलित व्यवस्था के प्रति विरोध एवं अंकित संघर्ष मैना माध्यम से व्यक्त हुआ है। ६

मैना अपना जीवनयापन करने के लिए कोयला जमीन से निकालना, कपड़े और बर्तन धोना आदि काम भी करती है। कुछ आदिवासी लोग भेड़ बकरियाँ पालकर उसे बेचकर जीवन जीते हैं। कभी-कभी रोटी के लिए चोरी भी करते हैं कुछ स्त्रियाँ अपने शरीर को बेचकर अपने परिवार को पालते हैं।

आदिवासी उपन्यासों की परंपरा में मेत्रेयी पूष्पा का ‘अल्मा कबूतरी’ लोकप्रिय उपन्यास है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास कबूतर जाति पर आधारित है। लेखिका ने एक ऐसे समाज को प्रस्तुत किया है जो समाज की मुख्य धारा से छिटका हुआ। ऐसे समाज में नारी की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय है। तो पुरुषों का जीवन भी कम संघर्ष मय नहीं है। लेखिका ने कबूतर आदिवासीयों की कथा के माध्यम से समाज की विषमता को पाठक के सामने रखकर सोचने के लिए विवश कर दिया है। ७

‘अल्मा कबूतरी’ उपन्यास का प्रारंभ होता है मंशाराम माने के मानसिक द्वन्द्व से आगे चलकर मंशाराम और कदमबाई की कथा आरंभ होती है। मंशाराम कदमबाई को पाना चाहता है। कदमबाई अपने पति जंगलिया को जी जान से चाहती है। एक दिन धोखे से मंशाराम कदमबाई के शरीर को भोगता है। कदमबाई के पति की हत्या भी करा देता है।

कुछ दिनों के बाद मंशाराम और कदमबाई को पूत्र होता है। जिसका नाम राणा रखा जाता है। जो न कज्ज बन पाता है न कबूतरा—राणा अपनी बस्ती में परिवर्तन लाना चाहता है। जिसके कारण कदमबाई राणा को रामसिंह के पास भेजती है। वहाँ पर राणा की भेट अल्मा से होती है। वहाँ पर राणा और अल्मा में प्रेम संबंध स्थापित होते हैं। आगे चलकर रामसिंह की मृत्यु के बाद अल्मा को दुर्जन कबूतरा के घर पहुँचाता है। यही से अल्मा की करुण जिन्दगी का सफर शुरू होता है। आगे चलकर अल्मा प्रदेश के कल्याण मंत्री जी रखैल के रूप में दिखाई दी। वह पढ़ी-लिखी होने के कारण मंत्रीजी को भाषण तैयार करती। वह अपने माने हुए पति की सेवा भी करती। मंत्रीजी भी अल्मा के व्यवहार से उसे चाहने लगते हैं।

एक दिन मंदिर के जीर्णोद्धार के समय कोई मंत्रीजी को गोली मारकर उनकी हत्या कर देता है। जिसके कारण अल्मा विधवा बनती है। उपन्यास का अन्त अखबारों में मुखपृष्ठ पर छपी दो विशेष खबरों से होता है, प्रदेश के समाज कल्याण मंत्री श्रीराम शास्त्री का अंतिम संस्कार ओरछा नगर के मंचन घाट पर रूम्यन् हुआ। मुख्याग्नि उनकी पत्नी अल्मा ने दी। तथा दूसरी सूचना थी श्रीराम शास्त्री जी के निधन के कारण बबीना विधानसभा की जो सीट खाली हुई है उसके लिए दावेदार श्रीमती अल्मा शास्त्री होगी।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में आदिवासी समाज व्यवस्था का सशक्त चित्रण किया है। आदिवासी कबूतरा जाति का सरमन मुखिया मानता है कि, 'कबूतरा के मन से कहीं जंगलिया कबूतरा न निकल जाय। उसका निकलना जाति का निकलना होगा और वह सरमन सुखिया की ना कामयाबी मानी जाएगी। नाकामयाबी नहीं जाति के लिए गद्दारी थी।' ९

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास 'अल्मा कबूतरी' के संबंध में 'इंडिया टुडे' में लिखा है कि 'इस उपन्यास का कथ्य बेशक छोटा है, लेकिन परिप्रेक्ष्य परिदृश्य, आयाम एवं संदर्भ बहुत बड़ा! अतः उपन्यास की कथा संरचना ही नहीं, स्थापत्य भी सुगाठित है। उसके कथ्य को मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने न केवल आरंभ से अंत तक चरित्रों के विकास में अपराधी जाति के संघर्ष को चित्रित उठाया है, उसे सार्थक परिणति तक भी पहुँचाया है।' १०

लेखिका ने इस उपन्यास में कबूतरा आदिवासीयों के आर्थिक सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक आयामों का सजीव वर्णन किया है। यह समाज शराब बेचने, चोरी करने के धंधे को अपनाने के कारण पुलिस की शोषण का शिकार बन जाता है।

'अल्मा कबूतरी' उपन्यास की समीक्षा करते हुए डॉ. पायल राय लिखती है, "कबूतरा समाज जो कि विकास की बयार से अछूता है जिसके लिए न पक्की सड़के हैं, न प्राथमिक विद्यालय हैं और न ही चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी कोई सुविधा है। समाज की मुख्यधारा से दूर फेके गये कबूतराओं की संस्कृति परंपरा व उनके प्रेम-प्यार, झगड़े व शौर्य कथाओं की अत्यंत संवेदनशीलता के साथ वर्णित कर मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने कबूतरा समाज की समस्याओं को भी सामने रखा है।" ११



संजीव ने 'धार' नामक उपन्यास में मैना को स्वाभिमानी नारी तथा विद्रोही नारी के रूप में उजागर किया है। लेखक ने आदिवासी नारी को अन्याय अत्यचार के खिलाफ संघर्ष करनेवाली नारी के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। मैना द्वारा संथालों में विद्रोह जगाना, कोयला खदान से विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास के लिए संघर्ष करना, मैना अपने पिता तथा पति से भी संघर्ष करती है।

मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने 'अल्मा कबूतरी' उपन्यास के माध्यम से कदमबाई, अल्मा के संघर्ष को प्रस्तुत किया है। वास्तव में लेखिका के कबूतरों के जीवन की सच्चाई को, बहुत करीब से देखा है। मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने इस जाति की समस्याओं को समाज में सामने लाने का प्रयास किया है। 'अल्मा कबूतरी' उपन्यास का केन्द्र यदापि कबूतरा जनजाति है। उसके साथ-साथ कदमबाई, अल्मा के संघर्ष की कथा को भी चित्रित किया है।

निष्कर्ष :-

संजीव द्वारा लिखित 'धार' तथा मैत्रेयी पुष्पा द्वारा लिखित 'अल्मा कबूतरी' उपन्यास के अध्ययन के बाद हम कह सकते हैं कि दोनों ही उपन्यासों में आदिवासी समाज का, उनकी प्रायः सभी समस्याओं का सूक्ष्म अंकन हुआ है। दोनों ही आदिवासी स्त्री की स्थिति बहुत करुणामय है। दोनों ही उपन्यासों में नारी का शोषण है, शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाने का साहस है। इन दोनों ही उपन्यासों के नारी पात्र अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं।

अंत में कहा जा सकता है कि संजीव तथा मैत्रेयी पुष्पा की आदिवासियों के प्रति गहरी संवेदनशीलता पाठक के मन मस्तिष्क को स्पर्श करती है।

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१) नवम दशक के औचलिक उपन्यास — डॉ पांडुरंग पाटील, डॉ गिरीश काशिद पृष्ठ — १५२

२) वही पृष्ठ — १५२

३) धार — संजीव पृष्ठ — ५४

४) वही पृष्ठ — १८०

५) नवम दशक के औचलिक उपन्यास — डॉ पांडुरंग पाटील, डॉ गिरीश काशिद पृष्ठ — १५३

६) समकालीन हिंदी उपन्यासों में आदिवासी विमर्श — डॉ. शिवाजी देवरे, डॉ मधु खराटे, पृ. १०८

७) आदिवासी संस्कृति की सही तस्वीर — अल्मा कबूतरी — डॉ कामिनी तिवारी समकालीन हिंदी उपन्यासों में आदिवासी विमर्श — डॉ. शिवाजी देवरे, डॉ मधु खराटे पृष्ठ १०१

८) वही पृष्ठ १०३

९) 'अल्मा कबूतरी' मैत्रेयी पुष्पा पृष्ठ — ७९

१०) 'इंडिया टूडे' — २४ मई २०००, पृष्ठ ५४

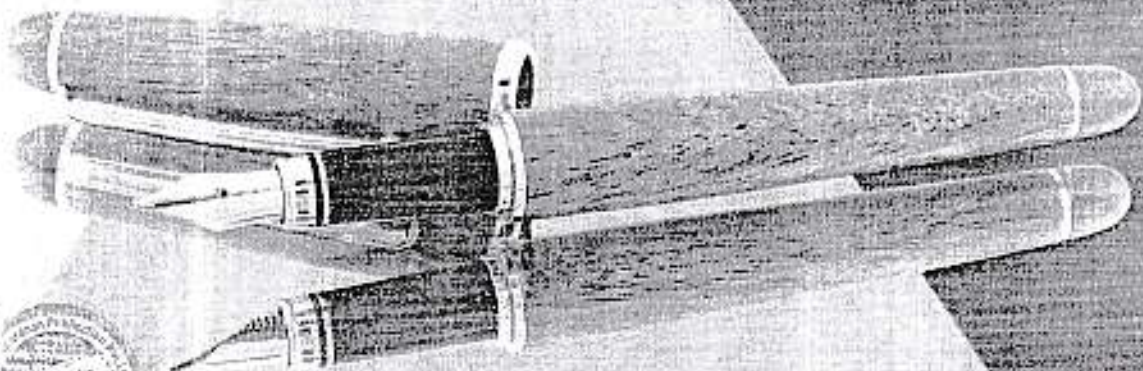
११) वर्तमान समय से आदिवासी समाज — संपा डॉ. गीता वर्मा — पृष्ठ १७३



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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले
वित्तविना शूद्र खाचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अवियेने केले

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‘अल्मा कबूतरी’ मैथिली पुष्पा का लोकप्रिय उपन्यास है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में आदिवासी कबूतरा जाति का संशक्त वर्णन है। लेखिका ने कबूतरा आदिवासियों की कथा के माध्यम से समाज की विषमता को पाठक के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है।

प्रस्तुत अल्मा कबूतरी नामक उपन्यास में बुंदेलखंड और क्षेत्र में बसनेवाली आदिवासी कबूतरा जाति को कथा का केन्द्र बनाया है। जो अपनी आजीविका के लिए गाँव-गाँव भटकती फिरती है। इस कबूतरा जाति का मुख्य पेशा शराब बनाना, चोरी करना और डकैती है। लेखिका ने इस उपन्यास के माध्यम से कबूतरा जाति को समाज व्यवस्था की सच्ची तस्वीर हमारे सम्मुख रखी है।

कबूतरा जाति की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है। वे अपनी पेट की आग को बुझाने के लिए दर-दर भटकते हैं। वे किसी के भी खेत में डेरा डालकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में मंशाराम भाते का दादा कहता है, “मैं रहा हूँ। साले कबूतरा पूरा डेढ़ बीघा दाबे हुए है। आधा बीघा हम मृतकर बरबाद करते हैं। कसर रह जाती सो दारू का धिपला पानी बहाकर पूरी कर देते हैं। दो बीघे का मतलब बत्तीस मन गेहूँ। मंडी में बेचो तो हजारों रुपये। घर में रखो तो पूरी साला का अन्न।

‘अल्मा कबूतरी’ उपन्यास का आरंभ मंशाराम के मानसिक संघर्ष से होता है। पिता की अस्मय मृत्यु के कारण परिवार की जिम्मेदारी उसके कंधों पर आती

है। उसी समय कबूतरा जाति की एक नजुक कबूतरी मंशा की आँखों में बैठ जाती है। वह कदमबाई को पाना चाहता है। तीस वर्षीय विवाहित मंशाराम बीघ साल की कबूतरी कदमबाई के लिए पागल बन जाता है। कदमबाई अपने पति जंगलिया को बहुत चाहती है। कदमबाई की गरीब स्थितियों को जानकर मंशा उसके शरीर को धोखे से भोगना चाहता है।

आगे चलकर पड़पड़ रचकर मंशा जंगलिया से अपने ही परिवार में चोरी करवाता है। जंगलियों के काम जंगलिया और कज्जा पुलिस के आँखों में चोर बनते हैं। पुलिस से अपनी जान बचाकर वह जंगल में बगन है। फागुनी रात में जंगलिया कदमबाई से मिलने का वादा करता है। किन्तु धोखे से जंगलिया की हत्या करके मंशा कदमबाई पर अत्याचार करता है। उस रात कदमबाई उसके वासना का शिकार बनती है।

मंशा और कबूतरी के संबंधों के कारण राणा का जन्म होता है। जो न कज्जा बन पाता है न कबूतरा। बचपन से ही राणा अपनी माँ के लिए समस्या बन जाता है। वह चाहती है कि राणा चोर बने किन्तु राणा की रंगों में माते का खून बह रहा है। उसके आचार-विचार कज्जा परिवार की तरह है।

कबूतरा बस्ती भी राणा को धर्म भ्रष्ट कहती है। कबूतरा बस्ती का मुखिया सरमन कहता है, “राणा ने विराटरी को नहीं कबूतरा धर्म को धोखा दिया है। अपनी हठ के चलते विराटरी पर खान मार रहा है। हजारों का तुकसान-कदमबाई की जिंदगी बेगार करें, तब ही भरपाई होगी?”

राणा अपनी बस्ती के लिए कुछ करना चाहता है। अपना जीवन बदलने हेतु राणा रामसिंह तक पहुँचता है। रामसिंह की बेटी है अल्मा। जिसे रामसिंह शिक्षित बनाता है। अन्त में अल्मा राजनीति की बिस्माल पर जा बैठती है। राणा की पढ़ाई और सुरक्षा रामसिंह के यहाँ हो सकती है। क्योंकि स्वयं कदमबाई ने रामसिंह को हिम्मतवान के रूप में परखा है। राणा पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ अल्मा के प्रेम में पागल बनता जाता है। रामसिंह की मृत्यु के बाद बाढ़ के अनुरूप मोथिया रामसिंह की दुर्जन कबूतरा के घर पहुँचता है। यहाँ से अल्मा की कलुष जिन्दगी की दास्तान आरंभ होती है।

कवूतरा जनजाति में रामसिंह अकेला पड़ा—लिखा है। राणा का किताबों के प्रति लगाव देखकर कटमबाई उसे रामसिंह के पास गोरामछिया में पढ़ने भेज देती है। राणा वहाँ जाकर पढ़ाई करता है। वहाँ पर अल्मा से राणा का परिचय होता है। अल्मा सुंदर पढ़ीलिखी और अपने पिता के आदर्शों पर आगे बढ़नेवाली युवती है। राणा और अल्मा में धीरे-धीरे प्रेम संबंध स्थापित होने लगते हैं। राणा रामसिंह को अपना आदर्श मानता है। किन्तु जब उसे रामसिंह की असलियत का पता चाहता है तब दुःखी होकर कवूतरा बस्ती में लौटकर आ जाता है। आगे चलकर रामसिंह की हत्या हो जाती है।

रामसिंह की हत्या के बाद अल्मा का समस्त जीवन ही बदल जाता है। रामसिंह मृत्यु के पूर्व आनी बेटी अल्मा को अपने दोस्त दुर्जन के पाय गिरवी रखता है। पिता की मृत्यु के बाद दुर्जन अल्मा को बेच देता है। सूरजभान चुनाबी नेताओं के सामने पेश करने के लिए वह अल्मा को खरीदता है। अल्मा के हाथ पर जबरदस्ती 'कवूतरा' गुदवा दिया जाता है। उसे कई तरह की पीड़ा दी जाती है। आगे चलकर अल्मा सूरजभान की कंठ से धीरे-धीरे नामक युवक की सहायता से छूट जाती है। परंतु उसका भाग्य उसका साथ नहीं देता। वह डाकू श्रीराम शास्त्री के पास पहुँचती है। श्रीराम शास्त्री पहले डाकू था। परंतु अब वह मंत्री पद पर असीन था। अल्मा सफर के कारण परिस्थिति से सनझौता कर शास्त्री बनजाती है। कुछ दिनों के बाद माफिया गैंग के द्वारा श्रीराम शास्त्री की हत्या हो जाती है।

भारतीय धार्मिक संस्कारों में किसी की मृत्यु होने पर उसे कंधा देने या मुखानि देने का अधिकार केवल पुत्र को होता है। लेकिन श्रीराम शास्त्री को पुत्र न होने के कारण अल्मा मुखानि देकर सदियों से चली आ रही परंपरा का खंडन करती है। वह अपने पति की चिता को मोरला नगर में बेटवा नदी के तट पर मुखानि देती है। जनसमूह स्तब्ध रह गया है। लोगों की आँखें अंधी या नजर झूठी? अल्मा ने आहिस्ता—आहिस्ता अग्निमुख उठा लिया और अनवरत गुंजती मंत्रध्वनि के बीच श्रीराम शास्त्री की चंदन चिता को अग्नि समर्पित कर दी।

अल्मा जब चिता को अग्नि दे रही थी तब लोग आश्चर्यचकित होकर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने लगे। उन्हें लगा की अल्मा होश में नहीं है। नहीं तो कोई स्त्री अपने पति के लिए नरक कामना कर सकती है। परंतु अल्मा के मन में कोई दोष भावना नहीं थी।

'अल्मा कवूतरी' उपन्यास की कथा मूलतः गाँव से राजधानी तक विस्तार नापती चरित्रकथा है। उपन्यास की नायिका अल्मा एक ऐसा पात्र है जो उपन्यास की मूल विचारधारा को संजोये रखती है। उपन्यास का अन्त और अल्मा का विधानसभा विधायक के रूप में प्रत्याशी बनना अल्मा के स्वप्नों का फल है।

प्रस्तुत 'अल्मा कवूतरी' उपन्यास में अल्मा का चरित्र अत्यंत प्रभावशाली है। अल्मा का चरित्र सम्पूर्ण आदिवासी समाज के लिए प्रेरणादायी है।

अल्मा राजधानी जा पहुँची। समाज बदला है तो अब कवूतरों के हाथों में भी कूल्हाड़ी, छडे की जगह पिस्तौल, बंदूको ने ले ली है। वे अब अपराध का समय काटने जंगल की ओर नहीं भागते। महानगरों की कोठियों, गाँव में ही रोप रह गयी है वह उतनी आसानी से कवूतरा को बेदखल नहीं कर सकते जितनी आसानी से कवूतरा उन्हें कर सकता है।

अल्मा में सफर करने की तथा पीड़ा सहन करने की अद्भुत क्षमता है। जब राजा उसे अकेला छोड़कर चला जाता है तब वह अत्यंत व्याकुल होती है। परंतु वह टूटती नहीं राणा को पुनः प्राण करने की कोशिश करती है। पढ़ी लिखी होने के कारण अपनी बुद्धि, प्रतिभा का परिचय देती है।

अल्मा कवूतरी कवूतरा जनजाति का एक प्रेम सम्पूक्त जीवन उन्मेषी पात्र है। प्रेम, अपनत्व, धरलूपन से कुछ ऐसे आत्मराग है जिनमें कई बार यथार्थ के शिल्पांकुश समाकर अपनी लिपी खो बैठते हैं। अल्मा यथार्थ की एक लिपि मिटा देनेवाली कवूतरी है, तो दृग्गो लिपि लिखना भी चाहती है, जो देह और आत्मा से फुटती है।

कवूतरा समाज अनेक समस्याओं से घिरा रहकर भी आदमी बनने की कोशिश करता है। आदिवासी स्त्रियाँ भी खुली आजादी चाहती है। परंतु हमारा समाज उसका केवल शोषण करता है। समाज उसे

कुलाम सम्पत्ति प्रतीक आजीवनी छिन लेना है। नारी सभी के शोषण का केंद्र बन जाती है।

'अल्पा कवुतरी' शीर्षक अल्पा के चरित्र में कहीं गहरा समाता है। वह जन्म से कज्जा, सभ्य लोगों के तौर तरीकों में पली पड़ी है। कबूतरा के रा हों कहां आते हैं? पिता की हत्या, बंदी बनना, बिकना और फिर सुदृढ़ मंत्री बने डाकू श्रीराम शास्त्री के सम्पर्क में आना। देह और बुद्धि के बल पर उन्हीं के हाथियों से उन्हीं को मात देने की कोशिश में यह अना में सफल दिखाई देना है।

भारत भारद्वाज ने 'अल्पा कवुतरी' उपन्यास के संदर्भ में 'इण्डिया टुडे' में लिखा है कि, इस उपन्यास का कथ्य बेशक छोटा है लेकिन परिप्रेक्ष्य, परिदृश्य, अायाम एवं संदर्भ बहुत बड़ा। अतः उपन्यास की कथा-संरचना ही नहीं स्थापत्य भी सुगठित है। उसके कथ्य को मैत्रीय पुष्पा ने न केवल आरम्भ से अंत तक चरित्रों के विकास में अपराधी जानि के संघर्ष को निरन्तर उठाया है, उसे सार्थक परिणति तक पहुंचाया है।

'प्रस्तुत' अल्पा कवुतरी' उपन्यास में मैत्रीय पुष्पा ने कवुतरी आदिवासियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक आयामों का यथार्थ वर्णन किया है वह आदिवासी समाज शराब बेचने, चोरी करने के अंत का अपना के कारण पुलिस के शोषण का शिकार बनते हैं।

'अल्पा कवुतरी' उपन्यास की समीक्षा डॉ. गजल राय ने की है। वे लिखती हैं, कवुतरी समाज जो की विकास की दृष्टि में अछूता है जिसके लिए न पक्की सड़क, न प्राथमिक विद्यालय है और न ही शिक्षा संवशी कोई सुविधा है। समाज की मुख्य धारसे दूर फेंके गये कवुतराओं की संस्कृति, परंपरा व उनके प्रेम प्यार, डारण्ड व शौर्य कथाओं को अन्यत संवेदनशीलता के साथ वर्णन कर मैत्रीय पुष्पा ने कवुतरी समाज की समस्याओं भी सामन रखा है।

'अल्पा कवुतरी' उपन्यास के माध्यम से कवुतरी और कज्जाओं के जीवन संघर्ष को समाज के सम्मुख रखा है। ऐसे समाज में स्त्री की स्थिति अत्यंत भयावह है। यह कलाक भाग को बर्बाद कर रहा जातो है। इस

समाज में स्त्री का सम्पूर्ण जीवन समय के लिए है। वास्तव में कवुतरी परिवार में आपका पुष्पा गलित कवुतरिया ही मिलेगी। पुरुष हमेशा के घर से अपनी जान बचाकर जंगल में फिरते हैं। इस समाज में चोरी करना आम व पुलिस उन्हें सही रास्ता दिखाने के बजाय शोषण करती है। अलग-अलग अपराधों में पकड़े अंधरी कोठरी में डकैल देतो है। इन आदिवासी का सामाजिक स्तर पशुओं से भी बदतर होन आदिवासी कवुतरी समाज अपराधी गतिविधियों कारण हमेशा शोषण का शिकार बनता है।

आदिवासी कवुतरी समाज का ताना-बाना इस उपन्यास में बुना है। पारिवारिक व पुलिस का आदिवासी समाज पर किया जाण्ड अत्याचार, पुष्पा-पाठ, जादू-टाना, सुई-पिशान आदि लोकविश्वास को उपन्यास का न से व्यक्त किया है।

निष्कर्ष:-

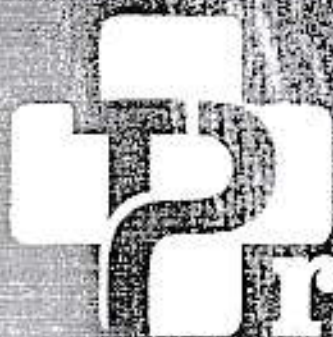
'अल्पा कवुतरी' उपन्यास के माध्यम लेखकाने आदिवासी कवुतरी जाति का सशक्त चित्र किया है। कवुतरी जाति की संस्कृति, नारी शोषण-मार्मिक वर्णन किया है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में कवुतरी समाज का लगभग सम्पूर्ण ताना-बाना इसमें मौजूद संदर्भ:-

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उपप्राचार्य च इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

श्री आसामगमजी भांडवन्तदार प्रहरीचक्रानन्द, देवगाछारी, अमरावती

पुस्तकालयः

प्रस्तावना:

मध्ययुगाने काळीत संपूर्ण भारतभर मृधलाशाही, आंदोलशाही, निजामशाही, कुतुबशाही, इमादशाही अशा शाह्यांचे शासन होते. अशा राजकीय गुलामगोरीच्या पारिस्थितीत छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी सहयाद्रीच्या कुशीत स्वराज्य स्थापन केले. या शिवस्वराज्याला पर्यावरणाचा वारसा लाभलेला होता. या पर्यावरणीय वारशाचा उपयोग करून शिवरायांनी कर्तबगार मावळ्यांच्या सहयाने मावळ या डोंगर-थान्या प्रांतात शिवराज्याचा पाया घातला. गडकोट या राज्याचे आधारस्तंभ होते. तोरणा, पुरंदर, राजगड, शयगड, प्रतापगड, अशा गडकोटाच्या सापेक्षतेने निर्माण वरून स्वराज्याचा विस्तार शिवरायांनी केला. १६५६ मध्ये जावळीच्या चंद्रराव मोगे या पाडाव केल्यानंतर स्वराज्याचा कोंकणात विस्तार झाला. स्वराज्याची योगीना अरबी समुद्राला जाऊन मिळली. यामुळे शिवरायांना तिही, इंग्रज, पोर्तुगीज, डच, या मानवी राक्षाशी संघर्ष आला. समुद्रावर प्रवेशाने निर्माण करण्यासाठी शिवरायांना नौदलही आवश्यकता वाटू लागली. राज्याच्या सुवर्तकरीता व सुरक्षेकरीता नाविक सामर्थ्य संपादन करणे आवश्यक होते. सागरी वाहतूकीच्या उदरगतातून आणि वंदरा पासून मिळणा-या जकातीतून राज्याला मिळणारे उत्पन्न राखायचे व आवडायचे असेल तर व्यापारी जहाजांचे व बंदराचे रक्षण करणे आवश्यक होते. जिजेच्या सिंदरी हा स्वराज्याचा मोठा शस्त्र होता. त्याच्यावर नियोजन ठेवणे गरजेचे होते. या सर्व कारणांसाठी तसेच पोर्तुगीज, इंग्रज, डच, फ्रेंच या पाश्चिमात्य नाविक शक्तींचा सामना करून आपले साधनसामर्थ्य अवाधोत ठेवण्यासाठी शिवरायांनी आरमारचा पाया घातला.

आरोग्याच्या पाया घालता.
तसे पाहता भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून समृद्ध मागे व्यापार
चालतच्यो, परंतु प्रभावी असे नोंदले उभासण भारताच्याही पाऊन
टाकण्याच्या विचार कोणी केला नाही. १९व्या शतकातील दोन राज्ये
घाली अपवाद आहे. चोल राजांनी आपल्या नांग्रक शक्तीच्या साहाय्येने
श्रीलंका, मालदीव, मलयान या भागावर आपली सत्ता प्रस्थापित

करावाचा उल्लेख मिळतो पण नंतरच्या काळात फेजवुगात, मा. वोंगा तसा प्रयत्न केला नाही. यादयाचे राज्य समुद्राकडील पय. मिडले होते. परंतु देवगरीच्या या राज्याचे जर्मनीवरच अधिक लक्ष होते त्यांना समुद्रावर राज्य करावेस वाटले नाही. १७ व्या शतका. मात्र छत्रपती शिचरायांनी स्वतंत्र आमार उभारले यामुळे शिचराया. पराज आरमाराने निर्माण केले समजले जाते.

मराठा आरमाराचे निमताने समजले जाते. कुणाची अन्तर्गत संभाव्यता आपल्या वास्तवीक उल्लेख करणे की, "समुद्राभाष्येरी भवत्वरूपे आत्मे गृहे जहाजे मेळवून देणे पाहिल्यापरी, रामा यांना प्राप्तले." तर मत्कार रामाराचें चटणीस आपण महाराष्ट्राचे सत्प्रकरणामक चंगडात" नि जेजिरा पापपातले जेजिरा म होव, असल्ये तो आपणास याची समुद्रात सत्ता करावी म्हणू वळत चितलात हेतू धरून आरमार करावे अया व्रत करून, जेजिरा तयार महाराष्ट्रांनी कावेली" असा उल्लेख केला आहे. शिखांचा चंगडाकार कास्मो द गार्देने "भूमीवरील राज्यांचे स्वरूप करण शिखांची विचार त्याने सोडला व समुद्राकडे त्याने आपले वळविले" असे प्रतिपादन केले थोडक्यात शिखरायांची तत्का आरमाराच्या स्थापनेची पूर्ण तयारी होती. त्यांचे हे धोरण अत्यंत यशस्वी कोकणाचा किनारा अनेक खाड्यांनी युक्त होता. आणि त्या खाड्या जहाजांना आधारसाडी होते असे या शिखांचे विचार होते. कोकणातील खाड्यांकडे येताच समुद्रातील फ्लोटासाठी उपयोग होतो. या पर्यावरणाची अनुसूक्तताचा वापर करून शिखरायांनी या लोकांचे निर्माण केले या आरमाराची आश्रयस्थाने म्हणजेच उभासून नाविक शक्ती भक्कम केली. तत्काळात समुद्राकडे येताच जाणां अशक्यप्राय होते. पण छत्रपती शिखरायांनी पर्याय पारिस्थितीतच ये पूर्ण ज्ञान होते. समुद्रातील टणक खाड्यांचा शोध तेथे तटबंदी उभारणे, भरती ओहोटीची शक्यता पाहणे, कातं शिखरे ओतून पाया भक्कम करणे आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे जलदुर्गावर राहणाऱ्या नाविक सैन्यासाठी गोड्या पाण्याचा सा या सर्व भौगोलीक वास्तवीक अभ्यास शिखरायांनी करून सिंधुदुर्ग, खांदेरी हे जलदुर्ग उभारले तर विजयदुर्ग, सुवर्णदुर्ग ही जलदुर्ग केली. या जलदुर्गांद्वारे तटबंदी उभारून स्वराज्याची सा सुरक्षित केली.

सुरक्षात केली. याने १९५७ मध्ये कल्याण, भिवंडी कार्यालय व शिवरायांनी कल्याण, भिवंडी, पन्वेल येथेच लहान मोठे सुखात केली. या परीसारातील जंगलातील चांगल्या जागहजे बांधण्यासाठी उपयोग करायचा सुखात केली. अमात्य यांच्या आज्ञाप्रगत आरमारासाठीच्या लोकांना येतो "आरमारास तज्ज्ञ, मोठे, डोलाच्या काठ्या आदी

लाकड असावी लागतात, आपले राज्यात सामान्यादो वृक्ष आहेत त्यांचे जे अनुकूल पडोने ते हुजूरचे परकाणामोने तोडून न्यावे या विरहीत ने लागेल ते परमुलखोहून खरेदी करून आणावीत जावे" अशा प्रकार या लाकडाच्या वापराने जहाज बांधणीस सुरुवात झाली. यासाठी जोगजह बंदरे शिवरायांनी ताब्यात घेतली. फुलाचा, रत्नागिरी, भंजनवेल, विजयदुर्ग सुवर्णदुर्ग या ठिकाणी जहाज बांधणी उद्योग सुरू पाले. अशा प्रकार १६५६ मध्ये मराठा आरमाराची पांढली आरमारी गलबते कात्याण, भिवंडी, पनवेल, यांच्या खडोतून समुद्रात लोटण्यात आली. यामुळे पोर्तुगीजांच्या मनात दहशत निर्माण झाली.

सन १६५९ मध्ये छत्रपतींनी मराठा आरमाराची मुहूर्तमेढ गवली या संस्थाने पोर्तुगीज दफ्तरात उल्लेख येता "आदोलशाहा बाडखोर सरदार व शहाजीच्या मूलाने वसई व चोलकडोले प्रदेश प्राबोज केला असून तो बोलचान झाला आहे. त्याने काही लढाई गलबते भिवंडी, कात्याण व पनवेल या बंदरांमध्ये बांधली आहेत. आम्हास सावध राहणे भाग झाले आहे. ही गलबते समुद्रात फिरवू न द्यावी" म्हणजेच १६५९ मध्ये मराठा आरमाराचा शुभारंभ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. वसईमध्ये तारवे बांधणारे कुशल पोर्तुगीज कारागिर असत अशा ३०० पोर्तुगीज कारागिरा मार्फत शिवरायांनी आपली पांढली मोस लढाई. गलबते बांधण्यास सुरुवात केली. शिवरायांच्या आरमारामुळे सिवईलाच नव्हे तर आपणासहो त्रास होण्याचा वाच आहे. म्हणून हे आरमार बांधून तयार होण्यापूर्वीच त्यात काम करणाऱ्या पोर्तुगीज कारागिरांना शिवरायांच्या संवेतून काढण्याचा प्रयत्न वसईचा कैप्टन आंतोनिमु द मेलू याने केला. त्यामुळे सर्व कारागिर शिवरायांची नोंकरी सोडून मुंबईस निघून गेले. पोर्तुगीजांवरोबर बरेच पाश्चात्य संस्कृती भारतात आली होती. यातून मुख्य वाच म्हणजे भारमारात दयावदीपणातील कौशल्य होय. तोफा, बंदुका व दारूगोळा पर्याय्याची कलाही पुष्कळ प्रगत होती. शिवाजी महाराज व संभाजीराजे यांनी आपल्या लोकांच्या कारागरीच्या जोरावर स्थानिक परिस्थितीला उपयुक्त असे आरमार तयार करून पाश्चात्यांच्या मोठ्या आरमाराला तोंड दिले. व आपल्या लोकांच्या समुद्र पर्यटनाबाबतच्या धार्मिक मान्यता मोठी ब्रॉंती घडवून आणून त्यांना दयावदीपणात व आरमारी पुढकलेत अल्प कालावधीत आघाडी वर नेले.

शिवकाळात आरमारी युध्दासाठी जो गलबते बांधली गेली ती एकाच प्रकारची नव्हती मध्यम आकाराची गुराबा, तारांडी, गलबते, होदया, शिवाडे, गगार, मचवे, पाल अशी वंगदंगलया आकाराची मोठी जहाजे यात असत. इंग्रजांचे मोठे जहाज ५००-६०० टन वजनाचे भात तयात ३६ तोफासह १२० सैनिक बसू शकत तर महाराजांचे मोठे जहाज जास्तीत जास्त २००-३०० टन वजनाचे असून, त्यात

२०-२२ तोफा व ३०-४० सैनिक बसू शकत ९ खबराज्यातील आरमारातील गलबतांची वर्गवारी वंगदंगली असल्याचे दिसून येते. कृष्णाजी अनंत सभासदाच्या भले महाराजांच्या एकूण गलबतांची संख्या ७०० होती. तर चिंटीस बाहेर मध्ये ही संख्या ४००-५०० अशी असावी असे सांगते. महाराजांनी सन १६५३-६० या काळात व्यापारी व आरमारी जहाजे बांधण्याचे काम चालू ठेवले होते. त्यांच्या आरमारात एकूण ४५ प्रकारची जहाजे होती.

महाराजांनी आरमाराची उभारणी करून त्यावर आपलेच खलाशी व सैनिक ठेवले त्यांच्या सरक्षासाठी व मदतीसाठी जलदुर्ग उभारून दोनशे गलबतांचा एक असे आरमाराचे दान भुम होते. त्यावर कर्तबगार सुभदाची नेमणूक केली जाई. दर्यासारंग व मायनक भंडारी हे महाराजांचे प्रमुख सुभदार होते. आरमारी सैनिकांची संख्या जवळपास ५००० असावी यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने कोंकळी, भंडारी, मुसलमान व दयावदी लोकांचा भरणा केला जाई. आरमारी सैनिकांना दारूगोळा मोठे उडवता येणे आवश्यक होते. आरमारी लढाईत भांडी (तोफा) जंदूरे (लहान तोफा) बंदुकी व हुकके यांच्या साहाय्याने लढावे लागे. छत्रपती शिवरायांना आरमाराचे किती महत्व वाटत होते. याचा असा त्यांच्या आशापजात उल्लेख आला आहे. अमात्य म्हणतात, "आरमार म्हणजे एक स्वतंत्र राज्यांमधे आहे, ज्यास अश्वबल त्याची पुष्पी प्रजा आहे. नद्वलच ज्याचा जवळ आरमार त्याचा समुद्र, या करीता आरमार अवास्थामेंद करावे" जमीनोवर राज्य करणाऱ्यांवरोबरच समुद्रावर राज्य करण्यासाठी आरमाराचे महत्व होते. शिवरायांच्या या आरमार निर्मिती मूळे त्यांच्या सिवई, पोर्तुगीज, इंग्रज या नाविक सत्तांशी संघर्ष घडून आला. जीव-याचा सिवई हा मराठयांच्या सर्वात मोठा नाविक शत्रू होता. दंडराजापूरी येथील जंजीरा हा जलदुर्ग त्याचे नाविक ठाणे होते. शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपल्या नौदलाद्वारे जंजीरा जिंकण्याचा वारंवार प्रयत्न केला. पण त्यात त्यांना यश आले नाही. 'घरात जैसा उंदीर तैसा शत्रू' असलेला जंजीरेवर सिवई त्याच्या अनेक गजिन्यासह शिवकाळात अखेरपर्यंत शाबुत होता. शिवरायांच्या आरमाराचा दुसरा संघर्ष झाला तो पोर्तुगीज आरमारा सोबत पोर्तुगीजांचे भारतीय साधरावर निर्विवाद दचखं होते. अरबी समुद्रात व्यापार करण्यासाठी त्यांचा परधाना लागत असे शिवरायांनी १६६५ मध्ये ८५ तारवांचा ताफा घेऊन पोर्तुगीजांच्या बंदनूर राज्यातील चंगरूरवर हल्ला केला. ही शिवरायांची पांढली नाविक मोहीम होती. या मोहीमेत त्यांना अमाप लुट मिळाली ही मोहीम शिवरायांच्या बाहल्या नाविक सत्ताची द्योतक होती. पुढे शिवराय व इंग्रज यांच्या आरमाराच्या मांड्या चकमकी घडून आलेल्या दिसतात. इंग्रजांना शिवरायांच्या आरमाराचा धाक वाटत होता. 'इंग्रज म्हणत' तो स्वतः खलाशी नव्हता

महान वर नाही तर त्याने जॉसलीनचा पुढभाग साफ करून टाकला. त्या प्रमाणेच समुद्राचाही टाकीला अरता" अशा प्रकार पणवडी भारती इंग्रजांना शिवरायांची होती. मुंबईकर इंग्रजावर बरेच ठेवण्यासाठी खांदेरी घेत जिकून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न शिवरायांनी १६७२ मध्ये केला. पण त्यांना माघार घ्यावी लागली. कालांतराने १६७९ मध्ये शिवरायांनी खांदेरी घेताचर कोट बांधण्यास सुरुवात केली. मायनाच भंडारी याच्या नेतृत्वाखाली खांदेरी वर तटबंदी बांधत असतांना मुंबईतील बेखारकारांनी ते थांबवण्याचे आदेशाकड प्रयत्न केले. केप्टन विलियम मिंचिन, रिचर्ड, केम्ब्रीन, जॉन ब्रॅडबरी, फ्रान्सिस थॉर्प या नाविक अधिका-यांना खांदेरीवर पाठवून ते बेट मराठ्यांकडून काबीज करणा-याचे मोठे प्रयत्न इंग्रजांनी केले.

मराठ्यांजवळ एवढी ४० ते ५० छोटी-मोठी जहाजे असून त्यावर ४५०-५०० माणसे होती. त्यांची गलबते व गुराचा कमो चमकवणे असल्यामुळे खांदेरीच्या उथळ समुद्रात द्रुतगतीने हालचाल करू शकत. खांदेरी समोराचा मराठ्यांच्या ताब्यातील किनारा अगदी जवळ होता. त्या मानाने इंग्रजी जहाजांना त्यांच्या मुंबईचा तळ दूर होता. यामुळे मराठ्यांच्या मुख्य किना-पावरील तळावर इंग्रज हल्ला करू शकले नाही. इंग्रजांची जहाजे खांदेरीजवळच्या उथळ पाण्यात फिरण्यास अजबड होती. त्यांच्या जहाजावर भारी तोफा होत्या पण त्यांचा उपयोग करण्यास मराठ्यांनी संधीच दिली नाही. खांदेरीचा किल्ला इंग्रजांना शिवरायांच्या स्वाधीन करावाच लागला. शिवरायांनी उभारलेले आरमार योग्य नेतृत्वाखाली पाश्चात्यांशी यशस्वी झुंज देवू शकते. हे या खांदेरीच्या लढाईने सिध्द केले. अशा प्रकारे छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वतंत्र आरमाराची स्थापना करून भारताच्या इतिहासाला कलाटणी दिली. स्वतंत्र व सार्वभौम आरमार निर्मिती ही शिवरायांनी भारतीय इतिहासाला दिलेली देण अहो.

निष्कर्ष :

- १) मध्ययुगात आरमार व सागरी व्यापार यांची खुंडीत झालेली परंपरा छत्रपती शिवरायांनी परत सुरू केली. १६ व्या शतकात भारतातील राजकीय सत्ता आरमाराचाच परावलंबी होत्या. पण शिवरायांनी स्वच्छावर भारतीय आरमाराचा पाया घातला. म्हणून ते खऱ्या अर्थाने भारतीय नौदलाचे जनक ठरतात.
- २) शिवरायांनी राज्याच्या सागरी सीमेवर आरमार उभारून आणि जलदुर्ग बांधून समुद्रामार्गे राज्यावर होणा-या आक्रमणाला पायबंद घातला. राज्याच्या संरक्षणाबरोबरच व्यापाराच्या वाढीसाठी या आरमाराचा उपयोग झाला.
- ३) शिककाळात आरमाराची सुरुवात झाली. मात्र त्याचा विकास पाश्चात्यांच्या तुलनेने कमी होता. कारण नौकानयन, आरमार

सुसज्जती, जहाजावरील तोफांची दारू तयार करणे, नकाशावासी-रत्नवाही करणे या बाबोसाठी मराठ्यांना पाश्चात्यांवर अवलंबून रहावे लागले म्हणजेच मराठा आरमाराला काहीच्या मर्यादा होत्या.

४) शिवरायांनी आरमारा माफेत मुघलशाही, आदिलशाही, इंग्रज, पोर्तुगिज, या सत्तेवर अंकुश ठेवला, परंतु अजिरेकर सिध्दीचा शेवटपर्यंत बंदोबस्त शिवरायांना करता आला नाही.

५) मराठ्यांना पाश्चात्यांच्या तुलनेत येथील भौगोलीक परिस्थितीचे अधिक चांगले ज्ञान होते. हे खांदेरीच्या लढाईवरून सिध्द झाले. सागराची भरती-आहोटी, खोल-उथळ पाणी, मतलई वर, या बाबींचे सूक्ष्म अभ्यास मराठ्यांचा होता. यामुळे आरमाराच्या वेगवेगळ्या हालचालींसाठी या ज्ञानाचा फायदा झाला.

६) भारतीय नौदलामाफेत फ्रान्सच्या मदतीने निर्माण केलेल्या अत्याधुनिक स्वदेशी पाणबुडींना खांदेरी हे नाव देवून तोच १२ जाने २०१७ रोजी जहाजचरण करण्यात आले. छत्रपती शिवरायांच्या आरमारावश्यक बाबींमुळेच त्याचा गौरव म्हणून पाणबुडींना खांदेरी नाव देण्यात आले.

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- १) नांशो शंकर नागयण (संपा) आदय छत्रपती श्री शिवाजी महाराजांची सभासद बखर, बरदा प्रकाशन, पुणे, २०१६, पृष्ठ १,२.
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- ७) उपरोक्त पृष्ठ ४२.
- ८) उपरोक्त ५, पृष्ठ ४७.
- ९) उपरोक्त ५, पृष्ठ ४७.
- १०) उपरोक्त ५, पृष्ठ ४७.
- ११) उपरोक्त ५, पृष्ठ ४८.
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- १३) कुलकर्णी अ.रा. आणि चरे ग.ह. (संपा) (खंड-१) मराठ्यांचा इतिहास कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे १९८४, पृष्ठ ३१५.
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शिवकालीन शेती, जलव्यवस्थापन आणि वर्तमान संदर्भ

दिनांक : २४ व २५ मार्च २०१७



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जल आणि भारतीय इतिहास यांचा पुर्वीपारपासून घनिष्ठ संबंध आलेला आहे. कारण पाण्याच्या अनुकूल प्रतिकूलतेचा भारतीय तसेच जगाच्या इतिहासावर प्रभाव पडलेला आहे. नद्यांच्या काठावर अनेक संस्कृतींचा उदय झालेला आहे. इजिप्तची संस्कृती नाईल नदीच्या काठावर, सिंधू संस्कृती सिंधू नदीच्या काठावर, उज्जैनचे गुप्त साम्राज्य क्षिप्रा नदीच्या काठावर, चौल साम्राज्य कावेरी नदीच्या काठावर तसेच विजयनगर साम्राज्य कृष्णा नदीच्या खोऱ्यात तुंगभद्रेच्या काठावर उदयास आलेले आहे. म्हणजेच पाणी या उटकाने पुर्वीपारपासून भारतीय इतिहासावर प्रभाव टाकलेला आहे. पाणी हा समृद्धीचा पाया आहे. पाण्याशिवाय प्रगतीच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करणे अशक्य बनते. म्हणून भारतात मौर्य काळापासून ते सातवाहन, गुप्त, राष्ट्रकुट, चालुक्य, यादव, चौल, विजयनगर अशा राजवटीत जलव्यवस्थापनाचे काम झाल्याचे दिसते. १७ व्या शतकात छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी हिच परंपरा पुढे चालवली. यशाची उंच शिखरे गाठावची असतील तर निसर्गाचे पाठबळ हवे, हे शिवरायांनी ओळखले होते. म्हणूनच शिवस्वराज्याला लाभलेल्या पर्यावरणीय परिस्थितीचा उपयोग करून शिवरायांनी स्वराज्य निर्माण केले व स्वराज्याअंतर्गत जलव्यवस्थापन, वन्यपंदा संवर्धन, जलसंवर्धन, दुष्काळ निर्मूलन या पर्यावरणविषयक बाबींची अंमलबजावणी केली.

सह्याद्री पर्वतामुळे महाराष्ट्राचे घाटमाथा, देश, कोकण असे विभाजन झाले आहे. यापैकी घाटमाथा व कोकणचा भाग स्वराज्यात समाविष्ट होता. स्वराज्याची अर्थव्यवस्था कृषी व व्यापारावर अवलंबून होती. शेती ही प्रामुख्याने पर्जन्यावरच अवलंबून होती. परंतु तत्काळात आजच्यासारखेच पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण असमान होते. कोकणात अतिवृष्टी तर घाटमाथ्यावर अवृष्टी अशी विषम परिस्थिती शिवकाळात होती. यामुळे तत्काळात आजच्या सारखीच दुष्काळी परिस्थिती निर्माण होत असे. १६३०, १६५०, १६७० या साली स्वराज्यात दुष्काळ पडल्याची नोंद आढळते. पावसाअभावी धान्याची टंचाई निर्माण होऊन उपासमारीची वेळ या दुष्काळी परिस्थितीत जनतेवर येत असे. परमानंदाच्या शिवभारतात दुष्काळाचा उल्लेख येतो. तो म्हणतो, पुष्कळ काळापर्यंत

देशात पाऊस न पडल्याने धान्य अत्यंत महाग झाले आणि सोने मात्र स्वस्त झाले. खाण्यास काही न मिळाल्यामुळे एकच हाहाकार उडून पशु-पशुंस आणि माणसे माणसांस खाऊ लागली. शिवकाळात अशी हालाखीची दुष्काळी परिस्थिती व हवामानाचा लहरीपणा लक्षात घेऊन या अस्मानी संकटावर मात करण्यासाठी शिवरायांनी शेतीसुधारणा, जलव्यवस्थापन, जलनियोजन व जलसंधारण करण्यावर भर दिला.

सह्याद्रीवरील गडकोट हे स्वराज्याचे आधारस्तंभ होते. गडावर 'डण' रे पावसाचे पाणी जतन करण्यासाठी शिवरायांनी सर्वप्रथम गडकोटावर जलव्यवस्थापन केले. रामचंद्रपंत अमात्य यांच्या आज्ञापत्रात शिवराय आज्ञा करतात, गडावर आधी उदक पाहून किल्ला बांधावा, पाणी नाही आणि ते स्थळ तो आवश्यक बांधणे प्राप्त झाले तरी खडक फोडून तळी, टाकी पर्जन्य काळापर्यंत संपूर्ण गडास पाणी पुरेल अशी मजबूत बांधावीत. गडाचे पाणी बहुत जतन राखावे. 'म्हणजेच पाण्याशिवाय एखाद्या स्थळी दुर्ग बांधण्यात काहीच अर्थ नव्हता. पोर्तुगीजांनी खांदेरी बेटावर तटबंदी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. पण पाणी लागेना म्हणून प्रयत्न सोडून दिला. पुढे शिवरायांनी खांदेरी बेटाचे सुक्ष्म निरीक्षण केले तेव्हा पाण्याची सोय होण्याची शक्यता पाहून त्यांनी दुर्ग बांधण्याची आज्ञा केली. ' १६७० मध्ये भरतगडाच्या टेकडीची शिवरायांनी किल्ला बांधण्याच्या दृष्टीने पाहणी केली होती, परंतु टेकडीवर पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष असल्याचे पाहून महाराजांनी किल्ला बांधण्याचा विचार रद्द केला. म्हणजेच गडावर पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेला महत्त्व दिले जात होते.

शिवरायांनी प्रत्येक गडावर अनेक टाकी, तलाव, तळी बांधून घेतलेले दिसतात. रायगडावरील श्री जगदीश्वराच्या देवालयात भिंतीवर कोरलेल्या शिलालेखात वापी, कूप, तडाग असा उल्लेख आलेला आहे. ' तो गडावर व आजूबाजूच्या परीसरात खोदलेल्या विहिर, तळे, टाकी या अर्थाने आहे. रायगडावरील गंगासागर तलाव, कोळींब तलाव, कुशावर्त तलाव, हत्ती तलाव, हिकरणी तलाव, काळा हौद, चांभार टाके, हनुमान टाके, इ. राजगडावरील पद्मावती तलाव, राणीवसा तलाव, चंद्रकोर तळे, प्रतापगडावरील भवानी तलाव, शिवनेरी गडावरील गंगा जमुना आणि बदामी पाण्याचे टाके इ. तलाव, टाकी पाहिल्यावर आपणांस शिवरायांच्या जलव्यवस्थापनाची कल्पना येते. पाणी तसेच इतर पर्यावरणीय घटकांविषयी शिवराय खूप जागरूक व संवेदनशील होते. त्यामुळे गडावर तसेच आजूबाजूच्या परीसरात जलसंवर्धनाबरोबरच वृक्षसंवर्धनासाठी महत्त्व दिले होते. आज्ञापत्रात तसा उल्लेख येतो. शिवकालीन प्रत्येक गडावर खडकात अशी तलाव, टाकी, तळे, खोदली जात असत. पिण्यासाठी तसेच दैनंदिन वापरासाठी या पाण्याचा उपयोग केला जाई. तत्काळात गडावर जलाभेद्य खडकांचे थर आणि पाझरणारे खडक यांच्या साह्याने पाणीसाठा करता येत असे. याची माहिती शिवरायांना होती. म्हणून त्यांनी गडावरील खडक फोडून तलाव बांधून पाणी पाझरत राहिल याची व्यवस्था केली होती. दक्षिण दिग्विजयावेळी शिवाजी महाराजांनी जुने दुर्ग पाहून नवीन बांधले, याचे वर्णन करताना जेस्विट आपल्या १६७७ च्या वृत्तात म्हणतो, पाश्चात्यांच्या पध्दतीचा अवलंब करून शिवरायाने मोठे खडक फोडले, तलाव बनविले. ' रायगडाला सन १६७३ मध्ये टॉमस निकोलसने भेट दिली, तेव्हा त्याने गडावरील तलावाचे बांधकाम पाहिले, तो लिहितो, "गडावर पाण्याकरीता मोठे तलाव असून ते पावसाळ्यात भरल्यावर पाणी पुरे उरेल इतके होते. " ११ किल्ल्याच्या सुरक्षिततेसाठी पाण्याचे महत्त्व शिवरायांनी ओळखले होते. त्यामुळेच १६७१-७२ मध्ये शिवरायांनी रायगडावरील घरे व तळे यासाठी ३५ हजार सोन्याची तरतूद केली होती. ' अशा प्रकारे प्रत्येक गडावर पाणी साठविण्यासाठी तलाव, टाके, हौद यांचा वापर केला जात असे.

छत्रपती शिवरायांनी फक्त गिरीदुर्गावरच नव्हे तर जलदुर्गावरही गोड्या पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेकडे लक्ष दिले. सिंधूसागरात जलदुर्ग बांधताना टणक खडकांचा शोध घेणे, भरती ओहोटीची शक्यता पाहणे, सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे जलदुर्गावर उहणाऱ्या लोकांसाठी गोड्या पाण्याचा साठा करणे या सर्व भौगोलिक बाबींचा अभ्यास शिवरायांनी केलेला दिसतो. जलदुर्गावरील पाण्याच्या टाकीबाबत शिवराय किती जागरूक होते हे त्यांनी सिंधुदुर्गाचे बांधकाम चालू असताना स्थापत्यकार हिरोजी इंदुलकर यांना पाहिलेल्या पत्रावरून लक्षात येते. या पत्रात ते म्हणतात, "गोडे पाणी हाताशी बहुत. पाण्याच्या ठावापाशी टाक्या बांधून त्यात वाळू साठविणे गोड्या पाण्यामध्ये चार दोनदा भिजू देणे, खारटाण धुतले जाईल, ती धुतलेली वापरणे. " १२ अशाप्रकारे शिवकाळात विशेष काळजी

देशात पाऊस न पडल्याने धान्य अत्यंत महाग झाले आणि सोने मात्र स्वस्त झाले. खाण्यास काही न मिळाल्यामुळे एकच हाहाकार उडून पशु-पशुंस आणि माणसे माणसांस खाऊ लागली. शिवकाळात अशी हालाखीची दुष्काळी परिस्थिती व हवामानाचा लहरीपणा लक्षात घेऊन या अस्मानाी संकटावर मात करण्यासाठी शिवरायांनी शेतीसुधारणा, जलव्यवस्थापन, जलनियोजन व जलसंधारण करण्यावर भर दिला.

सह्याद्रीवरील गडकोट हे स्वराज्याचे आधारस्तंभ होते. गडावर 'डण' ते पावसाचे पाणी जतन करण्यासाठी शिवरायांनी सर्वप्रथम गडकोटावर जलव्यवस्थापन केले. रामचंद्रपंत अमात्य यांच्या आज्ञापत्रात शिवराय आज्ञा करतात, गडावर आधी उदक पाहुन किल्ला बांधावा, पाणी नाही आणि ते स्थळ तो आवश्यक बांधणे प्राप्त झाले तरी खडक फोडून तळी, टाकी पर्जन्य काळापर्यंत संपूर्ण गडास पाणी पुरेल अशी मजबूत बांधावीत. गडाचे पाणी बहुत जतन राखावे.^१ म्हणजेच पाण्याशिवाय एखाद्या स्थळी दुर्ग बांधण्यात काहीच अर्थ नव्हता. पोर्तुगीजांनी खांदेरी बेटावर तटबंदी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. पण पाणी लागेना म्हणून प्रयत्न सोडून दिला. पुढे शिवरायांनी खांदेरी बेटाचे सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण केले तेव्हा पाण्याची सोय होण्याची शक्यता पाहुन त्यांनी दुर्ग बांधण्याची आज्ञा केली.^२ १६७० मध्ये भरतगडाच्या टेकडीची शिवरायांनी किल्ला बांधण्याच्या दृष्टीने पाहणी केली होती, परंतु टेकडीवर पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष्य असल्याचे पाहुन महाराजांनी किल्ला बांधण्याचा विचार रहित केला. म्हणजेच गडावर पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेला महत्त्व दिले जात होते.

शिवरायांनी प्रत्येक गडावर अनेक टाकी, तलाव, तळी बांधून घेतलेले दिसतात. रायगडावरील श्री जगदीश्वराच्या देवालयात भितीवर कोरलेल्या शिलालेखात वापी, कुप, तडाग असा उल्लेख आलेला आहे.^३ तो गडावरच आजूबाजूच्या परीसरात खोदलेल्या विहिर, तळे, टाकी या अर्थाने आहे. रायगडावरील गंगासागर तलाव, कोळीब तलाव, कुशावर्त तलाव, हत्ती तलाव, हिकरणी तलाव, काळा हौद, चांभार टाके, हनुमान टाके, इ. राजगडावरील पद्मावती तलाव, राणीवसा तलाव, चंद्रकोर तळे, प्रतापगडावरील भवानी तलाव, शिवनेरी गडावरील गंगा जमुना आणि बदामी पाण्याचे टाके इ. तलाव, टाकी पाहिल्यावर आपणांस शिवरायांच्या जलव्यवस्थापनाची कल्पना येते. पाणी तसेच इतर पर्यावरणीय घटकांविषयी शिवराय खूप जागरूक व संवेदनशील होते. त्यामुळे गडावर तसेच आजूबाजूच्या परीसरात जलसंवर्धनावबरोबरच वृक्षसंवर्धनासही महत्त्व दिले होते. आज्ञापत्रात तसा उल्लेख येतो. शिवकालीन प्रत्येक गडावर खडकात अशी तलाव, टाकी, तळे, खोदली जात असत. पिण्यासाठी तसेच दैनंदिन वापरासाठी या पाण्याचा उपयोग केला जाई. तत्काळात गडावर जलाभेद्य खडकांचे थर आणि पाझरणारे खडक यांच्या साहाय्याने पाणीसाठव करत येत असे. याची माहिती शिवरायांना होती. म्हणून त्यांनी गडावरील खडक फोडून तलाव बांधून पाणी पाझरत राहील याची व्यवस्था केली होती. दक्षिण दिग्विजयावेळी शिवाजी महाराजांनी जुने दुर्ग पाडून नवीन बांधले, याचे वर्णन करताना जेस्विट आपल्या १६७७ च्या वृत्तात म्हणतो, पारचात्यांच्या पध्दतीचा अवलंब करून शिवरायाने मोठे खडक फोडले, तलाव बनविले.^४ रायगडाला सन १६७३ मध्ये टॉमस निकोल्सनने भेट दिली, तेव्हा त्याने गडावरील तलावाचे बांधकाम पाहिले, तो लिहितो, "गडावर पाण्याकरीता मोठे तलाव असून ते पावसाळ्यात भरल्यावर पाणी पुरे उरले इतके होते."^५ किल्याच्या सुरक्षिततेसाठी पाण्याचे महत्त्व शिवरायांनी ओळखले होते. त्यामुळेच १६७१-७२ मध्ये शिवरायांनी रायगडावरील घरे व तळे यासाठी ३५ हजार सोन्याची तरतूद केली होती.^६ अशा प्रकारे प्रत्येक गडावर पाणी साठविण्यासाठी तलाव, टाके, हौद यांचा वापर केला जात असे.

छत्रपती शिवरायांनी फक्त गिरीदुर्गांवरच नव्हे तर जलदुर्गांवरही गोड्या पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेकडे लक्ष दिले. सिंधुसागरात जलदुर्ग बांधताना टणक खडकांचा शोध घेणे, भरती ओहोटीची शक्यता पाहणे, सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे जलदुर्गांवर उहणाऱ्या लोकांसाठी गोड्या पाण्याचा साठव करणे या सर्व भौगोलिक बाबींचा अभ्यास शिवरायांनी केलेला दिसतो. जलदुर्गावरील पाण्याच्या टाकीबाबत शिवराय किती जागरूक होते हे त्यांनी सिंधुदुर्गाचे बांधकाम चालू असताना स्थापत्यकार हिरोजी इंदुलकर यांना पाहिलेल्या पत्रावरून लक्षात येते. या पत्रात ते म्हणतात, "गोडे पाणी हाताशी बहुत. पाण्याच्या ठावापाशी टाववा बांधून त्यात वाळू साठविणे गोड्या पाण्यामध्ये चार दोनदा भिजू देणे, खारटाण धुतले जाईल, ती धुतलेली वापरणे."^७ अशाप्रकारे शिवकाळात विशेष काळजी

घेतल्यामुळे जलदुर्गावर विहिरी, पाण्याचे टाके निर्माण करून त्यात गोडे पाणी साठविले गेले. सिंधुदुर्गावर आजही आपणास साखर बाव, दुध बाव, दही बाव या नावाच्या गोड्या पाण्याच्या विहिरी पाहता येतात.

कितल्याप्रमाणेच छत्रपती शिवरायांनी स्वराज्यातील सपाट व नागरी वस्त्यात सुध्दा जलव्यवस्थापनाला महत्त्व दिले होते. कारण शेती ही प्रामुख्याने सपाट भूभागावर केली जात होती. तेव्हा या शेतीसाठी पाण्याची आवश्यकता होते. पावसाच्या विषम प्रमाणामुळे पडलेल्या पावसाच्या पाण्याचे योग्य नियोजन करणे गरजेचे होते. त्यामुळे शिवरायांनी सपाट भूभागावर पाणी सत्रविण्यासाठी विहिरी आणि पावसाचे पाणी वाहून जाऊ नये म्हणून बंधारे, तलाव, धरण यांची निर्मिती केली. यात प्रामुख्याने रायगडाच्या पावथ्याला असलेल्या पाचाड गावातील मा साहेब जिजाऊ यांच्या वाड्याला लागून खोदलेली विहिर आणि पुणे जिल्ह्यातील खेड शिवापूर येथे बांधलेले धरण या दोन बाबींचे स्पष्ट उल्लेख शिवकालीन कागदपत्रात येतात. औरंगजेबाचा दरबारी इतिहासकार खाफीखान आपल्या "मुंतखबुल्लुबाब" या फारशी ग्रंथात वर्णन करतो की, रायगडाच्या पावथ्याशी लागून असलेल्या पाचाडचा वाडा येथे जिजाऊंच्या सल्ल्याने शिवरायांनी विहिर खोदून घेतली.^{१३} या विहिरीवर उन्हाळ्यात पाणी टंचाईच्यावेळी सर्व जाती धर्माच्या प्रजेला पाणी भरण्यासाठी परवानगी होती. दुष्काळाच्या काळात प्रजेला पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय करण्यासाठी तसेच शेतीसाठी पाणी साठविण्यासाठी १६४८ ला पुणे जहागिरीमधील खेड तालुक्यातील शिवापूर येथे मध्यम स्वरूपाच्या धरणाची शिवरायांनी निर्मिती केली.^{१४} शिवापूर येथेच आंब्याची बाग लावण्यात आलेली होती. या बागेला याच धरणातून पाणीपुरवठा केला जात होता.^{१५}

शिवकाळात शेतीसाठी कालवे, पाटबंधारे, मोटस्थळ, पाटस्थळ, या मार्गाने सरकारतर्फे पाणीपुरवठा केला जात असे. जो कोणी पुढाकार घेऊन पाटबंधारा बांधून ते पाणी शेतीसाठी वापरीत, त्यास शिवाजी महाराज शेतजमीन इनाम म्हणून देत असत.^{१६} दांडे पारगण्यातील गोवा गावी कालव्याचे पाणी शेतीसाठी वापरले जाई. कालव्याच्या पाण्याचा वापर शासनाच्या अधिकाराखाली होता. शेतात विहिर खणून मोटेच्याद्वारे जमिनीला पाणी पुरविले जात असे, त्यास मोटस्थळ म्हणत. पण विहिरीचे प्रमाण कमी होते. कालव्याच्या किंवा पाटाच्या साह्याने शेतीला पाणीपुरवठा केला जात असे, यास पाटस्थळ म्हणत.^{१७} बंधारे बांधणे, कालवे खोदणे आणि त्यांची देखभाल करणे ही गावाची सामूहिक जबाबदारी मानली जात होती. या पाटस्थळांमार्फत शेतीला पाणी पुरविण्यासाठी शिवरायांनी रयतेला प्रोत्साहन दिले होते.

अशाप्रकारे छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी मुघलशाही, आदिलशाही, निजामशाही यांच्याशी युध्दे करून या सुलतानी संकटापासून स्वराज्याचा बचाव केला त्याचप्रमाणे दुष्काळ, पर्जन्याची अनियमितता या अस्मानी संकटाचा आपल्या पर्यावरण नीतीने, जलव्यवस्थापन पद्धतीने यशस्वीपणे सामना केला व स्वराज्यावर या नैसर्गिक आपत्तीचा दिर्घकाळ परिणाम होऊ दिला नाही. छत्रपती शिवरायांना तत्कालीन पर्यावरणीय परिस्थितीचे सर्वांगीन ज्ञान होते. त्यामुळेच ते आपली पर्यावरणनिती यशस्वीपणे राबवू शकले. अंबेकरे आपल्या "Foreign Biographies of Shivaji" या ग्रंथात शिवरायांच्या भूगोल तसेच पर्यावरण ज्ञानविषयी म्हणतो की, "शिवरायांचा सद्यस्थितीतील उत्कृष्ट अभियंतापेक्षाही कित्याबाबत तसेच भूगोलाबाबत विशेष अभ्यास होता. शिवराय हे पर्यावरण तज्ञ होते. मराठेशाहीतील बारीक सारीक गावांची भौगोलिक माहिती शिवरायांना तेथील जमीन व झाडांच्या आराखड्यासह माहिती होती."^{१८} थोडक्यात शिवराय हे तत्काळातले अत्युच्च कोटीचे पर्यावरणतज्ञ, जलतज्ञ, भूगोलतज्ञ, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती व्यवस्थापक होते, हे सिद्ध होते.

जलव्यवस्थापन धोरणाची प्रासंगिकता / निष्कर्ष :-

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे जलव्यवस्थापन धोरण वर्तमानकाळासाठी प्रासंगिक ठरते. सद्यकाळात शिवकालीन जलव्यवस्थापनाची सरकारतर्फे तसेच जनतेमार्फत अंमलबजावणी होत असल्याची आपणास दिसते.

१. शिवकाळाप्रमाणेच सद्यकाळात महाराष्ट्र राज्यात मागील अनेक वर्षांपासून दुष्काळी परिस्थिती जाणवत आहे. यामुळे दुष्काळ निर्मुलनासाठी शिवकालीन नितीचा अवलंब होणे गरजेचे ठरते. वर्तमानकाळात राज्यात मोठमोठी धरणे, तलाव बांधून पाण्याची साठवणूक केली गेली. दुष्काळी परिस्थितीत तसेच इतरही काळात या पाणीसाठ्याचा वापर होतो. अतिवृष्टी तसेच अल्पवृष्टी अशा नैसर्गिक आपत्तीचे व्यवस्थापन करण्याचे धडे आपणास शिवकाळाने दिलेले आहे.

२. सद्यकाळात लोकसंख्येत प्रचंड वाढ होत आहे. पण त्या मानाने पाण्याचे स्रोत वाढलेले नाही. उलट दिवसेंदिवस भूगर्भातील पाण्याची पातळी खालावत चाललेली आहे. यामुळे शिवकालीन धोरणाचा अवलंब करून पावसाचे पाणी अधिकाधिक प्रमाणात जमिनीत मुरविणे गरजेचे ठरते. यासाठीच सद्यकाळात चालू असलेल्या "पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा", "झाडे लावा झाडे जगवा", "सामाजिक वनीकरण" या शिवकाळाच्या देन असलेल्या बाबी महत्वाच्या ठरतात.
३. सद्यकाळात महाराष्ट्र सरकार "जलयुक्त शिवार" हे अभियान राबवत आहे. हे शिवकालीन जलव्यवस्थापन धोरणाचेच अनुकरण आहे. या अभियानांतर्गत पावसाचे पाणी गावाच्या शिवारातच अडविणे, भूगर्भातील पाणी पातळात वाढ करणे, अस्तित्वात असलेले बंधारे, गावतलाव, पाडरतलाव यांची साठवण क्षमता वाढविणे, जलनियोजनाची जनजागृती करून वृक्षलागवडीस प्रोत्साहन देणे इ. उपक्रम राबविले जातात. यामुळे जलसंवर्धनाला सहाय्य होणार आहे.
४. शिवकाळात पाटबंधारे, कालवे बांधताना गावकऱ्यांची सामुहिक जबाबदारी असावी. याप्रमाणेच सद्यकाळात शासनाने जलयुक्त शिवाराच्या कामात प्रत्येक गावातील जनतेला अधिकाधिक प्रमाणात सहभागी होण्यास प्रोत्साहित केल्यास जलनियोजन चांगल्या पध्दतीने होऊ शकते. नोकसहभाग हा जलव्यवस्थापनाच्या यशस्वितेचा केंद्रबिंदू ठरतो. जो की शिवकाळात होता.
५. जल पुनर्भरण (Rain Water Harvesting) याची अंमलबजावणी शिवकाळात होत होती. प्रत्येक गडकोट हे जल पुनर्भरणाचे साधन होते. पावसाचे पाणी खडक फोडून गडावर भुरवले जायचे. यामुळे तलावातील झऱ्यांना पाणी नेहमी राहायचे. या जलपुनर्भरणाचा वापर सद्यकाळात होताना दिसत आहे. पण यात अजून वाढ होणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण भूगर्भातील पाणी पातळीत वाढ करण्यासाठी पावसाचे पाणी जमिनीत मुरवणे हाच एकमेव उपाय ठरतो.
६. जलव्यवस्थापन, जलसंवर्धन, सामाजिक वनीकरण ही काळाची गरज आहे. या पाण्याच्या वारशाचे जतन व संवर्धन करून हा वारसा पुढील पिढीला हस्तांतरील करणे हे आपले कर्तव्य ठरते. "पाणी बहुत जतन राखावे" या शिवरायांच्या आज्ञेप्रमाणे आपण शिवकालीन जलव्यवस्थापन धोरणाचा अवलंब केल्यास वरील कर्तव्य पार पाडू शकतो.

संदर्भ :

१. पाटील सुभाष आणि कठारे अनिल, शिवकाळ व पेशवाईतील दुष्काळाचा इतिहास, पुनम प्रकाशन, कंधार, पृष्ठ ३९.
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६. उपरोक्त, पृष्ठ ६८.
७. उपरोक्त, पृष्ठ ६८.
८. उपरोक्त, पृष्ठ ६८.
९. उपरोक्त, पृष्ठ ६९.
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मुंबई मराठी ग्रंथसंग्रहालयाचे



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भारतीय इतिहास आणि संस्कृति त्रैमासिक

Principal

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भारतीय इतिहास आणि संस्कृति

अनुक्रमणिका

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लेखांतील मतांशी इतिहास संशोधन मंडळ संमत असेलच असे नाही.
तसेच शोधनिबंधाची जबाबदारी स्वतः लेखकावर राहिल.

या नियतकालिकाच्या प्रकाशनार्थ महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृति मंडळाकडून अनुदान मिळाले आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृति मंडळाने या नियतकालिकास अनुदान दिले असले तरी या नियतकालिकांतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व राज्यशासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

१. राजमाता जिजाऊ काल आणि कर्तृत्व

लेखक : डॉ. विनोद बाबुराव बोरसे

भ्रमणध्वनी : ७५८८१९३४३९

स्त्री शक्तीच्या अखंड स्फूर्तीदायी राजमाता जिजाऊ यांच्या अंगी करारीपणा, प्रचंड आत्मविश्वास, वात्सल्य, मुत्सद्दीपणा, सहनशीलता, तल्लख बुद्धिमत्ता, योग्य निर्णयशक्ती, त्याग, महत्त्वाकांक्षा, दृढ निश्चय, निस्वार्थीवृत्ती असे विविध गुण होते. वीरकन्या, वीरपत्नी, वीरमाता म्हणून त्यांचा आदर्श आपल्या समोर येतो. त्यांच्या काल - कर्तृत्वाचा थोडक्यात आढावा सदरील लेखात घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

राजमाता जिजाऊ सिंदखेड, जि. बुलढाणा ते पाचाड, जि. रायगड. त्यांचा एकूण ७६ वर्षांचा प्रवास. या जीवनप्रवासात त्यांनी अनेक चढउतार, सुख दुःखे पाहिली, पचवली, लाथाडली म्हणून आज आपण वीरकन्या, वीरपत्नी, वीरमाता,^१ वीरसू, राजमाता,^२ राष्ट्रमाता या विविध रुपात राजमाता जिजाऊना पाहतो. जाधव - भोसले राजघराण्यातील संघर्ष असो की, आपल्या सहा अपत्यांपैकी चौघांचा जन्मतःच झालेला मृत्यु असो, की थोरला पुत्र संभाजीला युद्धात वीरगती प्राप्त झालेली असो की, छत्रपती शिवरायांच्या राज्यस्थापनेत आलेले प्रत्येक संकट असो न डगमगता, न घाबरता आलेल्या संकटांचा मुकाबला करण्याची हिंमत स्वतःमध्ये ठेवणे आणि बालशिवबा मध्ये निर्माण करणे, एक नव्हे तर शिवबा व पुढे संभाजीराजे अशा दोन छत्रपतींना घडविणे यामुळेच आज राजमाता जिजाऊंची सर्व इतिहासकारांना आवर्जन नोंद घ्यावीच लागते. अशा या राजमातेचा जन्म सिंदखेड येथे १२ जानेवारी १५९८ रोजी झाला.^३

राजमाता जिजाऊ जन्मताच बुद्धिमान असल्याने वडील लखूजी जाधवांनी सुरुवातीपासून त्यांची योग्य ती व्यवस्था ठेवली होती. तत्कालीन अवतीभवतीच्या त्या काळातील वातावरणाचा देखील त्यांच्यावर प्रभाव पडला होता. त्यामुळे लहानपणापासूनच मर्दानी खेळात त्या सहभागी होत असत. त्यात प्रामुख्याने घोड्यावर स्वार होणे, विविध शस्त्रे हाताळणे, तसेच प्रशासकीय व्यवहारही त्या काळजीपूर्वक अभ्यासत असत. जिजाऊंच्या हातून भविष्यात फार मोठे कार्य होऊ शकते अशी खात्री लखूजी जाधवांना होती म्हणूनच त्यांनी जिजाऊंना सर्व प्रकारचे शस्त्र व शास्त्राचे प्रशिक्षण दिले होते. वडीलांकडून पराक्रमांची आणि योग्य संस्कारांची शिदोरी जिजाऊंना मोलाची होती. त्यामुळे त्या वीरकन्या म्हणून नावारुपास आलेल्या आपणास दिसून येतात.

वेरुळचे शहाजीराजे भोसले यांच्याशी त्यांचा विवाह झाल्यानंतर जिजाऊचें संपूर्ण जीवनच विविध आव्हानांनी भरलेले आपणास दिसून येते. पुढे त्यांच्या बुद्धिला आणि आव्हानांना पेलून घरणारा शिवाजीसारखा पुत्र जन्मास आला. शिवरायांच्या सर्वच प्रश्नांना समाधानकारक उत्तरे देण्याची कामगिरी राजमाता जिजाऊच पार पाडत असत. त्यांच्या या प्रभावी व्यक्तिमत्व घडणीमागे कोणतीही दैवी शक्ती नसून त्यांना जन्मतःच लाभलेले चौफेर बुद्धि कौशल्य, धाडस, करारीपणा, निर्णयशक्ती, व्यवस्थापन कौशल्य आणि त्यांनी अर्जित केलेले विविध गुण होते. शिवाय या गुणांचा विकास करण्याची संधी देखील त्यांना आपोआपच चालून आलेली आपणास दिसून येते. कारण शहाजीराजांना निजामशाहीत विविध मोहिमावर जावे लागत असल्यामुळे कुटूंबाला ते पुरेसा वेळ देऊ शकत नव्हते.

राजमाता जिजाऊ या असामान्य चारित्र्याच्या आणि निर्घाराच्या व्यक्ती होत्या. महाराजांना त्यांच्याविषयी अतिशय जिज्ञाळा आणि आपला धर्म व संस्कृती याबद्दल निष्ठा हे त्यांचे गुण त्याच काळात वाढीस लागले. आपल्या देशाच्या अनमोल सांस्कृतीक परंपरेचा अभिमान खोल अशी धार्मिक श्रद्धा आणि सहिष्णुतेची उदारवृत्ती हे त्यांचे गुण आपल्या आईच्या प्रेमळ आणि दक्ष नजरेखाली विकसित झाले होते.^४ आरंभीच्या मसलती राजमाता जिजाऊच्या सल्यानेच त्यांनी पार पाडल्या आणि त्यांचे राज्य चालू झाल्यावर सुद्धा अनेक वाटाघाटीत व घडामोडीत तिचे अंग असे.^५ न्यायमुर्ती रानडे म्हणतात 'शिवाजी जो इतका उदयास आला त्यास कारण तरी बहुतांशी त्याची आई जिजाबाईच होय. त्यांच्या अंगी जे जे अलौकिक गुण होते ते प्रायः त्यास जिजाऊपासूनच प्राप्त झाले होते. जिजाऊ सारखी आई शिवरायास मिळाली हे शिवाजींचे नाव आज पृथ्वीवर दुमदुमत आहे याचे मुख्य कारण होय.^६ शिवाजी महाराजांचे खरे गुरु मातोश्री जिजाबाई. शिवराय आईच्या सानिध्यात वाढले. आईचे अनुमोदन घेतल्याशिवाय हुडपणे त्यांनी कोणतीही गोष्ट केली नाही. मातोश्रीकडून शिवरायाला बडीलांची धोरणे, आजोबांची धोरणे व राजकारणे यांची माहिती मिळाली.^७

वास्तवतः स्वराज्य निर्माण करण्याचा पहिला संकल्प करणारे शहाजीराजे हे पहिले महापुरुष ठरतात. स्वराज्य निर्मितीची प्रेरणा व तदनुषंगिक सहाय्य त्यांच्या पिताजीकडून मिळाले होते. जी गोष्ट शहाजीराजांना प्रत्यक्ष करणे शक्य झाले नाही ती आपल्या दोन्ही प्रतापी पुत्रांकडून करवून घेण्याची त्यांनी पुढे आड राहून सिद्धता केली. पुत्राकरता स्वराज्याची योजना आखली आणि त्या स्वराज्य

राजमाता जिजाऊ काल आणि कर्तृत्व

योजनेच्या पुर्ततेसाठी बंगलोरहून शिवाजी महाराजांबरोबर आपले विश्वासू सरदार मुत्सद्दी पाठविले. 'याबाबत इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे लिहितात, 'महाराष्ट्रात स्वराज्य स्थापनेचे श्रेय शिवाजीस मिळाले खरे ! पण मूळ कल्पना व योजना शहाजींची होती. त्या श्रेयाचा वाटेकरी शहाजीस करणे इतिहासास प्राप्त आहे.^९ शहाजीराजांच्या या स्वप्नाला प्रत्यक्षात उतरवण्यासाठी त्यांना राजमाता जिजाऊंची साथ ही मोलाची ठरली. अतिशय धावपळीच्या आणि धकाधकीच्या काळात जिजाऊ या अतिशय खंबीरपणे येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक संकटावर मात करण्यात तसुभरही कमी पडल्या नाहीत. तेव्हा माता व पिता अशी दुहेरी जबाबदारी सांभाळत शिवरायांना घडविण्याचे काम राजमाता जिजाऊंनीच केले. शिवरायांना निती, न्याय, जनसंपर्क, स्वावलंबन यासारख्या गोष्टींच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी सुदृढ बनविले होते. तसेच स्थानिक सरदारांचा त्रास होवु नये व राजकीय ध्येय धोरणानुसार शिवरायांचे आठ विवाह मातब्बर मराठा सरदारांच्या मुलींशी त्यांनी लाऊन दिले होते.^{१०}

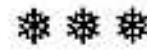
त्यानंतरच्या काळातही शिवरायांच्या मुला-मुलींचे विवाह पण स्वराज्यावर निष्ठा असणाऱ्या घराण्यातच लाऊन माणसे जोडली होती. माणसे जोडण्याच्या या गुणामुळेच शिवाजी महाराज सर्व जाती धर्माची अठरा पगड माणसे एकत्र करू शकले. याबरोबरच आपल्या सैन्याची जिवापाड काळजी घेणे, शेतकऱ्यांना वेळप्रसंगी मदत करणे, राजेशाही असतांनाही लोकशाहीला जन्म देऊन ती प्रत्यक्षात अंमलात आणणारा, गोरगरीबांचा आधार, बहुजन प्रतिपालक राजा म्हणून जगाच्या इतिहासात शिवरायांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाचा जो प्रकाश पडला तो राजमाता जिजाऊंमुळेच. पुढे राणी सईबाईंच्या आकस्मिक निधनामुळे अवघ्या दोन वर्षांच्या आईविना पोरका झालेल्या बालशंभू राजाचे मातृत्वही राजमाता जिजाऊंनीच स्वीकारले होते व ज्या पद्धतीने शिवरायांना घडविले त्याच पद्धतीने शंभू राजांना तत्कालीन सर्वप्रकारचे संस्कार करून त्यांना 'शस्त्र' आणि 'शास्त्र' या दोन्ही विषयात पारंगत करण्याचे महान कार्य राजमाता जिजाऊंनीच केलेले आपणास दिसून येते.

राजमाता जिजाऊंनी शिवरायांना अंधश्रद्धा, वाईट चालीरिती, रूढी, परंपरेत न अडकवता उलट या बेड्या तोडण्याचे संस्कार केले म्हणूनच मिळालेल्या खजिन्यापासून मंदिरे न बांधता शिवरायांनी त्यातून स्वराज्य उभारणीसाठी विविध किल्ल्यांची बांधणी केली. शुभ-अशुभ, मुहुर्त यासारख्या रूढी, परंपरेत न अडकता पहिले पाऊल उचलले तोच शुभ मुहुर्त हे सुत्र शिवरायांनी राजमाता

जिजाऊंच्या शिकवणुकीतूनच मिळविले. म्हणूनच शिवरायांचे सगळ्यात चांगले मुहूर्त म्हणजे अमावस्या. कारण काळ्याकुट्ट अंधाराचा फायदा घेऊन गनिमी काव्याने याच दिवशी शिवरायांनी अनेक मोहिमा फत्ते केल्याचे दाखले आपणास इतिहासात दिसून येतात.

राजमाता जिजाऊ या केवळ १७ व्या शतकातील जननी नव्हे तर वर्तमान काळाच्या आणि भाविष्य काळाच्याही त्या अखंड स्फुर्तीदायी होत्या. त्या एक आदर्श पत्नी म्हणून शहाजीराजांशी संसार करतात. एक आदर्श माता म्हणून छत्रपती शिवरायांना घडवितात एक आदर्श आजी म्हणून शंभुराजांना घडवितात व एक आदर्श शासक म्हणून रयतेच्या सुख दुःखाचा विचार करतात.

अशा या थोर राजमातेचे १७ जून १६७४ रोजी पाचाड येथील वाड्यात दुःखद निधन झाले.^{११}



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महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृति मंडळाने पुरस्कार दिलेल्या
मुंबई मराठी ग्रंथसंग्रहालयाचे



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लेखांतील मतांशी इतिहास संशोधन मंडळ सहमत असेलच असे नाही.
तसेच शोधनिबंधाची जबाबदारी स्वतः लेखकावर राहिल.

या नियतकालिकाच्या प्रकाशनार्थ महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृति मंडळाकडून अनुदान मिळाले आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृति मंडळाने या नियतकालिकास अनुदान दिले असले तरी या नियतकालिकांतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व राज्यशासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

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४. हैद्राबाद स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामाचा संक्षिप्त इतिहास

लेखक : डॉ. विनोद बाबुराव बोरसे

भ्रमणध्वनी : ७५८८११३४३९

प्रास्ताविक

१८ जुलै १९४७ रोजी ब्रिटीश सरकारने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा कायदा पास केला. या कायद्यानुसार १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी भारत देश स्वतंत्र झाला. तसेच या कायद्यानुसार देशातील संस्थानिकांनीही आपले राज्य भारतात विलीन करावयाचे की स्वतंत्र ठेवायचे या बाबतीतही ब्रिटीशांनी स्वातंत्र्य दिले होते. याच कायद्याचा आधार घेत सातवा निजाम मीर उस्मान अली खान याने आपले हैद्राबाद संस्थान स्वतंत्र राहणार असल्याची घोषणा केली. यामुळे भारत सरकारपुढे हैद्राबाद संस्थानाच्या निजामाचे मोठे संकट उभे राहिले होते. देशाच्या मध्यभागी असलेले हे संस्थान स्वतंत्र राहणे हे देशाच्या सुरक्षिततेच्या दृष्टीने धोक्याचे होते. हे संस्थान स्वतंत्र भारतात विलीन करण्यासाठी येथील जनतेने सत्याग्रह, सशस्त्र आंदोलने केली व शेवटी भारत सरकारने या संस्थानावर लष्करी कारवाई (या कारवाईला पोलीस कारवाई असे संबोधले जाते) करून संस्थान स्वतंत्र भारतात विलीन करून घेतले. या ऐतिहासिक घटनेलाच भारतीय इतिहासात "हैद्राबाद स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम" या नावाने ओळखले जाते.

निजाम घराण्याचा इतिहास व राज्याची स्थापना

भारतात असलेल्या देशी राज्यांपैकीच हैद्राबाद हे एक संस्थान असून त्याची स्थापना दक्षिणेचा मोगल सुभेदार 'मीर कमरुद्दीन'^१ याने ३१ जुलै १७२४ रोजी केली. या राज्याची राजधानी हैद्राबाद शहर होती. मोगल काळात प्रशासनाच्या सोयीसाठी दक्षिण भारताची विभागणी ही खान्देश, वन्हाड, औरंगाबाद, बीदर, विजापूर व हैद्राबाद^२ अशा सहा सुभ्यात केली होती. त्यापैकी औरंगाबाद हे या सुभ्यांच्या कारभाराचे मुख्यालय होते. या सहा सुभ्यांचा कारभार पाहण्यासाठी मोगल सम्राटाकडून एका सुभेदाराची नियुक्ती केली जात असे. त्यालाच दक्षिणेचा सुभेदार असे संबोधले जाई. दक्षिणेचा पहिला सुभेदार औरंगजेब^३ हा असून १६४४ पर्यंत तो या पदावर कार्यरत होता. कालांतराने तो पुढे मोगल सम्राटही झाला.

अस्थिरता निर्माण झाली. मोगल सरदार ही आता स्वतंत्रपणे वागू लागले. तत्कालीन मोगल सम्राट फरूखशियरला या अनियंत्रीत सत्तेवर वर्चस्व निर्माण करता आले नाही आणि त्याच्या दुर्बलतेचा आणि राजकीय अस्थिरतेचा फायदा दक्षिणेचा तत्कालीन सुभेदार मीर कमरुद्दीन याने घेतला.

या निजाम घराण्यात एकुण सात निजाम होवून गेले. पहिला आसफजहाँ कमरुद्दीन याचा कार्यकाळ १७१२ ते १७४८ असा होता. दुसरा निजाम मीर निजाम अलीखान निजाम उल-मुल्क १७६१ ते १८०३, तिसरा निजाम सिकंदर जाह बहादुर १८०३ ते १८२९, चौथा निजाम नासिरुद्दीला बहादुर १८२९ ते १८५७, पाचवा निजाम अफजलुद्दीला बहादुर १८५७ ते १८६९, सहावा निजाम मीर महबूब अलीखान १८६९ ते १९११ आणि शेवटचा निजाम उस्मान अलीखान याचा कार्यकाळ हा १९११ ते १९४८^४ पर्यंत होता. या निजामांची म्हणजे आसफजाही घराण्याची सत्ता १७१२ ते १९४८ पर्यंत म्हणजे २३६^५ वर्षे भारताच्या नाभिस्थानी टिकली. (१७४८ ते १७६१ या दरम्यान जे सत्तेवर आले त्या निजाम अलीच्या भावांना आसफजहाँ म्हणून मोगल सम्राटाची मान्यता मिळाली नव्हती).

या राज्याचा संस्थापक मीर कमरुद्दीन हा मोठा पराक्रमी होता. ज्या काही लढाया लढल्या गेल्या त्या याच्याच कारकीर्दीत. दिल्लीच्या बादशहाने त्यास 'निजामुल मुल्क' (म्हणजे देशाची व्यवस्था लावणारा) व 'आसफशाह'^६ अशा पदव्या दिल्या. या पदव्यामुळेच या संस्थानातील प्रमुखांना निजाम तसेच आसफशाही असे संबोधले जाते. पहिल्या निजामानंतर सत्तेवर आलेले निजाम मात्र हे अकार्यक्षम होते. सत्तेवर आलेल्या या निजामांनी आपल्या राज्याची व्यवस्था, अगर बंदोबस्त नीट ठेवला नाही. उलट त्यांनी प्रजेकडे दुर्लक्ष करून स्वतः मात्र सत्ताभोग, ऐश आरामी जीवनशैली यातच ते गुरफटून गेले होते. एकूणच या निजामी राजवटीचे स्वरूप हे बलिष्ठासमोर लाचारी व दुर्बलावर अन्यायी असेच होते.

स्वरूप व रचना

हैद्राबाद हे दक्षिण भारतातील सर्वात मोठे राज्य होते. या राज्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने तीन भाषांचे तीन प्रादेशिक विभाग होते. तेलगू भाषेचा तेलंगणा (८ जिल्हे), मराठी भाषेचा मराठवाडा (५ जिल्हे) आणि कन्नड भाषेचा कर्नाटक (३ जिल्हे) या खेरीज 'उर्दू' ही राज्याची चौथी भाषा होती.^७ मराठी, व तेलगु अशा भिन्न संस्कृती जोपासणारे हे राज्य असून भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या या राज्याचे

क्षेत्रफळ हे ८२६९८^८ चौ. मैल इतके होते. तर १९४१ च्या शिरणगती अहवालानुसार^१ या राज्याची लोकसंख्या १ कोटी ६३ लाख ३८ हजार ५३४ इतकी होती. हे राज्य सर्फेखास (निजामाची खाजगी जहागिरी) पायगा, खालसा आणि संस्थान या चार प्रकारात विभागलेले होते. राज्याच्या एकूण क्षेत्रफळापैकी ४२ टक्के क्षेत्रफळ हे सर्फेखासचे होते व विशेष म्हणजे राज्यातील बहुतेक सुपीक भागाचाच या सर्फेखासमध्ये समावेश होता.^{१०}

संस्थानातील परिस्थिती

पहिल्या सहाही निजामापेक्षा सातवा निजाम मीर उस्मान अली खान हा नुसता धर्मांधच नव्हता तर अत्यंत धूर्त व कावेबाज होता. त्याला पैसा व संपत्तीचे प्रचंड वेड होते. हा निजाम व्यक्तिशः जगातल्या श्रीमंतांपैकी एक होता परंतु त्याचे संस्थान मात्र भिकार अवस्थेत होते.^{११} या राज्यात निजामाचे स्वतंत्र नाणे, स्वतंत्र टपाल व्यवस्था एवढेच नव्हे तर स्वतंत्र रेल्वे व्यवस्थाही होती परंतु जनतेला मात्र कुठलेच स्वातंत्र्य नव्हते. थोडक्यात हे संस्थान जरी श्रीमंत असले तरी संस्थानाचा विकास मात्र शून्य, राज्यकारभाराचा दर्जा अत्यंत खालावलेला होता. कारण राज्यातील उत्पन्नाचा फार मोठा खर्च हा लष्करी व्यवस्था, पोलीस यंत्रणा व तत्सम व्यवस्थेवर केला जात असे.

शिक्षणावरही निजामाने अनेक निर्बंध लादले होते. 'उर्दू' भाषेला राजभाषेचा दर्जा देवून शिक्षणही उर्दू भाषेतूनच देण्यावर प्रामुख्याने भर दिला गेला. हायस्कुलमध्ये जाणीवपूर्णक इस्लाम धर्माला पोषक अशा शिक्षणावर भर दिला जाई. त्यामुळे हे संस्थान शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्याही मागासलेले होते. धार्मिक बाबतीतही प्रजेत कमालीची जातीयता होती. सामाजिक जीवनात मुस्लीमांचे वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित झालेले असल्यामुळे नोकऱ्यातही प्रचंड प्रमाणात पक्षपात वाढला होता. सरकारी नोकऱ्यामध्ये मुस्लीमांचे प्रमाण ७५ टक्के तर हिंदूंचे २० टक्के एवढे^{१२} अल्प होते. सण, उत्सव साजरे करण्यावरही अनेक निर्बंध लावण्यात आले होते. याचा परिणाम म्हणजे हिंदूंची कुचंबणा होत होती. एकूणच या संस्थानातील निजामाची विचारसरणी ही संरमजामदारी आणि हुकूमशाही प्रवृत्तीची होती. संस्थानातील जनतेला राजकीय अधिकारांची जाणीव निर्माण होणार नाही याची दक्षता निजामाने घेतली होती त्याने राजकीय दडपशाही^{१३} निर्माण केली होती. त्याने राज्यातील समाज जागत होण्यासाठी विसावे शतक उजाडावे

लागले. थोडक्यात सांगावयाचे झाल्यास या संस्थानात राजकीय हक्क आणि अधिकारांचा अभाव^{१४} विविध राजकीय चळवळीवरील बंदी^{१५} संघटना स्थापन करण्यावरील बंदी^{१६} सामाजिक चळवळीवरील बंदी^{१७} राजकीय सभावरील बंदी^{१८} वृत्तपत्रावर निर्बंध^{१९} भाषण स्वातंत्र्याचा अभाव आदी महत्त्वपूर्ण घटकावर निजाम सरकारने निर्बंध लादलेले होते.

संस्थानातील अन्याय अत्याचार

हैद्राबाद संस्थानात रझाकार जनतेवर अन्याय करीत असे. 'कासिम रझवी' हा या रझाकार संघटनेचा प्रमुख होता. त्याच्या काळात इत्तेहादची रझाकार नावाची सशस्त्र व जहाल शाखा उदयाला^{२०} आली होती. त्याच्या भडक व बेताल बडबडीने अविचारी लोकांची माथी भडकली व राज्यात गुंडगिरी माजली होती. बहुसंख्य असलेली हिंदू जनता भयभीत झाली होती. या रझाकारांनी अनेक खेड्यांवर हल्ले केले. एवढ्यावरच ते थांबले नाहीत तर जनतेवर आपली दहशत बसविण्यासाठी त्यांनी काही स्वातंत्र्यविरांचे खूनही केले. यात प्रामुख्याने काँग्रेस कार्यकर्ते गोविंदराव पानसरे, शोएब उल्लाखान^{२१}, वसंत राक्षस भुवनकर^{२२}, काशीनाथराव म्हस्के, विश्वनाथ राजहंस, सांडु वाघ, जगन्नाथ भालेराव, गंगाधर येरावार, जगजीवनराम, रामचंद्र धंदेवार^{२३}, हिरालाल काळुसिंग, तुळशीराम हिरालाल, दगडु बलांडे, गोविंदा साबळे, किशनसिंग परदेशी, नथ्यू मरगट^{२४} आदी स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात हुतात्मे झाले होते.

आर्य समाज, महाराष्ट्र परिषद, स्टेट काँग्रेस यांचे कार्य

१० एप्रिल १८७५ रोजी मुंबई येथे स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती यांनी आर्य समाजाची स्थापना केली व याच आर्य समाजाची शाखा या संस्थानात इ.स. १८८० मध्ये बीड जिल्ह्यातील किल्ले धारुर^{२५} येथे सर्वप्रथम स्थापन झाली होती. आर्य समाजाने या धर्मांध राज्यात सामाजिक व धार्मिक जागृती करण्याचे कार्य केले. यामुळे समाज संघटीत होऊन अत्याचारी निजाम सरकारच्या विरोधात उभा राहिला. परिणामी सरकारने आर्य समाजावर अनेक निर्बंध लादले. आर्य समाजाने समतेचा पुरस्कार केल्यामुळे दलित समाजही आर्य समाजाकडे आकर्षित झाला. एवढेच नव्हे तर या आर्य समाजाच्या सत्याग्रहामुळे सर्व समाज निजाम सरकारच्या विरोधात पेटून उठला होता. याच दरम्यान १९३७ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र परिषदेची झाली. या परिषदेने परतुर^{२६} (१९३७), लातूर^{२७} (१९३८), उमरी^{२८} (१९४१), औरंगाबाद^{२९}

(१९४३), सेलु^{३०} (१९४५) लातुर^{३१} (१९४६) या ठिकाणी परिषदांचे आयोजन करून समाज प्रबोधन व लोकसंघटनांचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य केले.

जून १९३८ मध्ये स्टेट काँग्रेसची स्थापना झाली होती परंतु निजाम सरकारने या संघटनेवर बंदी घातली. तरीही या संस्थानाच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी 'स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ' यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली हैदराबाद स्टेट काँग्रेसने अहिंसात्मक मार्गाने सत्याग्रहाची चळवळ हाती घेतली होती. तरीही निजाम मीर उस्मान अली खान हा नमत नव्हता. 'कासिम रझवी' सारख्या धर्म पिपासू नेतृत्वाखाली रझाकार जनतेवर सशस्त्र हल्ले करतच होते. हा वाढता हिंसाचार रोखण्यासाठी अहिंसेवर नितांत श्रद्धा असणाऱ्या काँग्रेस कार्यकर्त्यांनी देखील संस्थानाच्या सरहद्दीवर लष्करी कॅंपची उभारणी करून निजाम सरकारला प्रखर विरोध केला. या सशस्त्र लढ्यात हजारो स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकांनी सहभाग घेतला. विशेष म्हणजे यात महिलांचाही सहभाग उल्लेखनीय होता. तरीही निजाम आपले संस्थान स्वतंत्र भारतामध्ये सामील करत नव्हता. शेवटी या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील योद्ध्यांच्या अतुलनीय पराक्रमामुळे व भारताचे तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान पंडीत नेहरु व गृहमंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल यांच्या पोलीस कारवाईमुळे १७ सप्टेंबर १९४८ रोजी हैदराबादच्या निजामाने शरणागती पत्करली व स्वतंत्र भारतामध्ये हैदराबाद संस्थानाचे विलीनीकरण करण्यात आले.



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शोधनिबंध पाठविण्याबाबत सूचना

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न्यायासाठी रस्त्यावर येणाऱ्या स्त्रिया इ.रूपे आपण पाहली तर स्त्रीया राजकीय दृष्ट्या किती सक्षम आहेत, वा होत आहेत यांची जाणिव आपल्याला होते. थोडक्यात शिक्षणाच्या सोयी सुविधा महिलांबाबत जागरुकता यामुळे स्त्रियांचे शिक्षणातील प्रमाण वाढले. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून महिला राजकारणाबरोबर प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात सक्षमपणे कार्य करताना दिसते.

संदर्भ :-

- स्त्री प्रश्नांची वाटचाल - भागवत विद्युत, प्रतिभा प्रकाशन, पुणे
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- स्त्री विकासाच्या पाउलखुणा-डॉ.स्वाती कर्वे, प्रतिभा प्रकाशन पुणे
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राजमाता जिजाऊ यांचे राजकीय कार्य

डॉ. विनोद बाबुराव बोरसे,

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आधुनिक भारताची उभारणी करतांना महाराष्ट्रातील समाजसुधारक, चिंतक, विचारक यांनी शिवकालीन महाराष्ट्राचा आदर्श आपल्या डोळ्यासमोर ठेवला. या राज्याचे केवळ ऐतदेशीय स्वरूप न बघता सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वभूमी नेहमी प्रेरणादायक राहिली. महाराष्ट्रातील बहुतांशी समाज कष्टकरी, शेतकरी समाज आहे. उत्पादन तंत्राच्या पारंपारिक पद्धतीमध्ये स्त्री-पुरुष हे दोघेही समान पातळीवर कामे करतात. स्त्री जिबनाची मांडणी करतांना ही बाब महत्वपूर्ण ठरते.

शिवकालीन महाराष्ट्रातील समाज व्यवस्था धर्मविचार आणि स्मृतिग्रंथे यांच्या विचारावर आधारीत होती. समाजामध्ये चातुर्वर्ण व्यवस्थेबरोबरच न दिसणारा आधुनिक वर्ग होता. तो चारही वर्गांशी निगडित आणि शोषित होता तो म्हणजे स्त्री वर्ण होय. स्त्री कोणत्याही वर्गातील असली तरी समान्यपणे सर्वांचा दर्जा एक समान होता. अशावेळी महाराष्ट्रात शिवसत्ता उदयास आली या सत्तेची रचना, कार्यपद्धती आणि सत्तेतील समुहाचा सहभाग लक्षात घेता या राज्यसत्तेमध्ये लोकशाही विचारांची अंधुक विचारधारा दिसून येते. अशा या सत्तेमध्ये मराठा कर्तबगार स्त्रियांनी आपले राजकीय योगदान दिलेले दिसते.

मराठकालीन स्त्रियांचे राजकीय संदर्भ हे आपणास नेहमी प्रेरणादायी दिसून येतात. उदा. शिवकालीन महाराष्ट्राची उभारणी करतांना सामाजिक व राजकीय सल्ला राजमाता जिजाऊ देतांना दिसतात. विविध न्याय निवाड्यामध्ये त्यांच्या सहभागाने, निर्णयाने आणि राजकीय मार्गदर्शनाद्वारे त्यांच्या विचार स्वातंत्र्याचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट होते

राजमाता जिजाऊ ! सिंदखेड, जि. बुलढाणा ते पाचाड, जि. रायगड त्यांचा एकूण ७६ वर्षांचा प्रवास या जीवन प्रवासात त्यांनी अनेक चढउतार, सुख दुःखे पाहिली, पचवली, लाथाडली म्हणून आज आपण वीरकन्या, वीरपत्नी, वीरमाता^१, राजमाता^२ या विविध रुपात जिजाऊंना पाहतो. जाधव - भोसले घराण्यातील संघर्ष असो, थोरला पुत्र संभाजींना युध्दात आलेली वीरगती असो की छत्रपती शिवरायांच्या राज्यस्थापनेत आलेले संकट असो न डगमगता, न धाबरता आलेल्या संकटांचा मुकाबला करण्याची हिंमत स्वतःमध्ये ठेवणे आणि बालशिवबा मध्ये निर्माण करणे, एक नव्हे तर शिवबा व पुढे संभाजीराजे अशा दोन छत्रपतींना घडविणे यामूळेच आज राजमाता जिजाऊंची सर्व इतिहासकारांना आवर्जून नोंद घ्यावीच लागते. अशा या राजमातेचा जन्म सिंदखेड येथे १२ जानेवारी १५९८^३ रोजी झाला होता.

राजमाता जिजाऊ जन्मताच बुद्धिमान असल्याने वडील लखूजी जाधवांनी सुरुवातीपासून त्यांची योग्य ती व्यवस्था ठेवली होती. तत्कालीन अवतीभवतीच्या त्या काळातील वातावरणाचा देखील त्यांच्यावर प्रभाव पडलेला होता त्यामुळे लहानपणापासूनच त्या मर्दानी खेळात सहभागी होत असत. यात प्रामुख्याने घोड्यावर स्वार होणे, विविध शस्त्रे हाताळणे तसेच प्रशासकीय व्यवहारही त्या काळजीपूर्वक अभ्यासत होत्या.

वेरुळचे शहाजीराजे भोसले यांच्याशी त्यांचा विवाह झाल्यानंतर जिजाऊंचे संपूर्ण जीवनच विविध आव्हानांनी भरलेले आपणास दिसून येते. पुढे त्यांच्या बुद्धिला आणि आव्हानांना पेलून घरणारा शिवाजीसारखा पुत्र जन्माला आला. शिवरायांच्या सर्वच प्रश्नांना समाधानकारक उत्तरे देण्याची कामगिरी राजमाता जिजाऊच पार पाडत असत. त्यांच्या या प्रभावी व्यक्तिमत्व घडणीमागे कोणतीही दैवी शक्ती नसून त्यांना जन्मतःच लाभलेले चौफेर बुद्धी कौशल्य, धाडस, करारीपणा, निर्णयशक्ती, व्यवस्थापन कौशल्य आणि त्यांनी अर्जित केलेले विविध गुण होते. शिवाय या गुणांचा विकास करण्याची संधी देखील त्यांना आपोआपच चालून आलेली आपणास दिसून येते. कारण शहाजीराजांना निजामशाहीत विविध

वेळ देऊ शकत नव्हते.

राजमाता जिजाऊंच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली शिवाजीराजे वाढले. अढळ श्रद्धा आणि आपला धर्म व संस्कृती याबद्दल निष्ठा हे त्यांचे गुण त्याच काळात वाढीस लागले. आपल्या देशाच्या अनमोल सांस्कृतिक परंपरेचा अभिमान, खोल अशी धार्मिक श्रद्धा आणि सहिष्णुतेची उदारवृत्ती हे त्यांचे गुण आपल्या आईच्या प्रेमळ आणि दक्ष नजरेखाली विकसीत झाले होते.^४ आरंभीच्या भसलती राजमाता जिजाऊंच्या सल्यानेच त्यांनी पार पाडल्या आणि त्यांचे राज्य चालू झाल्यावर सुध्दा अनेक वाटाघाटीत व घडामोडीत तिचे अंग असे.^५ न्यायमूर्ती रानडे म्हणतात. 'शिवाजी जो इतका उदयास आला त्यास कारण तरी बहुतांशी त्याची आई जिजावाईच होय. त्यांच्या अंगी जे जे आलौकिक गुण होते ते प्रायः त्यास जिजाऊपासूनच प्राप्त झाले होते. जिजाऊ सारखी आई शिवरायास मिळाली हे शिवाजींचे नाव आज पृथ्वीवर दुमदुमत आहे याचे मुख्य कारण होय.^६ शिवाजी महाराजांचे खरे गुरु मातोश्री जिजाबाई. शिवराय आईच्या सानिध्यात वाढले. आईचे अनुमोदन घेतल्याशिवाय हुडपणे त्यांनी कोणतीही गोष्ट केली नाही. मातोश्रीकडून शिवरायाला वडीलांची धोरणे, आजोबांची धोरणे व राजकारणे यांची माहिती मिळाली.^७

स्वराज्याच्या उद्योगात विविध गुणांचा आणि कर्तृत्वांच्या कार्यकर्त्यांची बलाढ्य संघटना बांधावी लागते ही संघटना केवळ पगारावर, मोबदल्यावर किंवा बदल्यावर टिकणार नाही हे शिवाजींनी आणि त्यांच्याही आधी जिजाऊसाहेबांनी पुरेपूर ओळखले होते. ही संघटना बांधावी लागते उदात्त ध्येय निष्ठेच्या आणि शिस्तबद्ध अनुशासनाच्या उभ्या - आडव्या धाग्यांनी ! पण या धाग्यांचा विणकामात एक अत्यंत महत्वाचा अतूट धागा गुंफावा लागतो तो असतो अंतःकरणाचा म्हणजे अपार जिज्ञाळ्याचा धागा ! स्वराज्याच्या संघटनेत जिजाऊसाहेबांनी हा धागा गुंफलेला होता.^८ न्यायदानाच्या बाबतीतही त्या तरबेज होत्या. छत्रपती शिवाजींना जवळ बसून त्या न्याय निवाडे करत.^९ कसबा मुजेवीचा लुखो विट्ठल यांच्यासंबंधी दादाजी कोंडदेवाने केलेल्या न्याय निवाड्याचा निर्णय कसा चुकीचा आणि अन्यायकारक आहे याची पूर्ण चौकशी करून जिजाऊंनी दादाजी कोंडदेवांचा

निर्णय फिरविल्याचे एक अस्सल पत्र उपलब्ध आहे.^{१०}

राजमाता जिजाऊंनी शिवरायांना अंधश्रद्धा, वाईट चालीरीती, रुढी, परंपरेत न अडकता उलट या बेड्या तोडण्याचे संस्कार केले म्हणूनच मिळालेल्या खजिन्यातून मंदिरे न बांधता शिवरायांनी त्यातून स्वराज्य उभारणीसाठी विविध किल्यांची बांधणी केली. शुभ अशुभ, मुहुर्त यासारख्या रुढी, परंपरेत न अडकता पहिले पाऊल उचलले तोच शुभ मुहुर्त हे सूत्र शिवरायांनी राजमाता जिजाऊंच्या शिकवणूकीतूनच मिळविले. म्हणूनच शिवरायांचे सगळ्यात चांगले मुहुर्त म्हणजे अमावस्या कारण काळ्याकुट्ट अंधाराचा फायदा घेऊन गर्निमी काव्याने याच दिवशी शिवरायांनी अनेक मोहिमा फलते केल्याचे दाखले आपणास इतिहासात दिसून येतात.

राजमाता जिजाऊ या केवळ १७ व्या शतकातील जननी नव्हे तर वर्तमान काळाच्या आणि भविष्य काळाच्याही त्या अखंड स्फुर्तीदायी होत्या. त्या एक आदर्श पत्नी म्हणून शहाजीराजांशी संसार करतात. एक आदर्श माता म्हणून छत्रपती शिवरायांना घडवितात. एक आदर्श आजो म्हणून शंभूराजांना घडवितात व एक आदर्श शासक म्हणून रयतेच्या सुख दुःखांचा विचार करतात. अशा या थोर राजमातेचे १७ जून १६७४ रोजी ११ पाचाड वेशील वाड्यात दुःखद निधन झाले.

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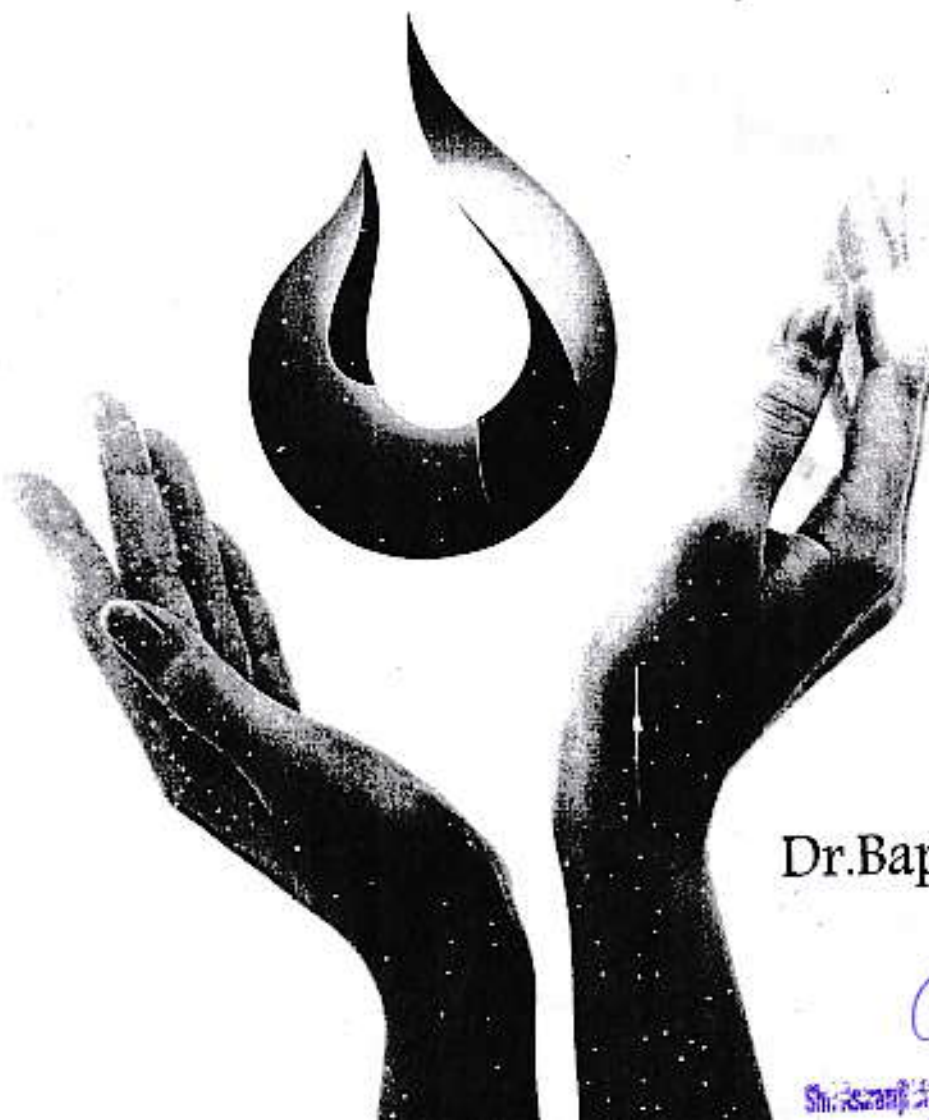
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भारतीय प्रबोधनाचे जनक राजाराम मोहन रॉय यांनी त्यांच्या ग्रामांमधील समाजामार्फत भारतीय समाजात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या बालविवाह, सतीप्रथा, बहूपत्नीत्व, पडदापध्दती आदी अनेक रुढी परंपरेवर तत्कालीन समाजामध्ये प्रबोधन करण्याचे काम करण्याची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली होती. पुढे स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती यांनी आर्यसमाजाच्या मार्फत ही प्रबोधनाची परंपरी पुढे अशीच चालू ठेवली. केशवचंद्र सेन, ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, विष्णूशास्त्री चिपळूणकर, गोपाळगणेश आगरकर, महर्षि कर्वे, फुले दापत्य आदी समाज धुरींनी स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणासाठी तत्काळात मोठे प्रयत्न केलेले आपणास दिसून येतात. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत देशव्यापी आंदोलन उभारणा-या राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधींनी शतकानुशतके अंघारात दाचपडत चार भिंतीच्या आत राहणा-या स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीच्या निर्माणाने मुख्य प्रकाशात आणले होते.

भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या चळवळीत सशस्त्र दबावाला अहिंसक मार्गाने विरोध करणा-या नितीचे नेतृत्व अर्थातच महात्मा गांधींनी केलेले होते. भारतीय समाजाला पंचेल, डोंपेल आणि सहज साध्य होईल अशी त्यांची निती होती. व चार भिंतीच्याआत राहणाऱ्या स्त्रिया, वेशी बाहेर राहणारा अस्पृश्य, गर्भश्रीमंत या सर्वांना या नेतृत्वाने भारावून टाकले होते. विशेष म्हणजे या भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या चळवळीत प्रथमच स्त्रिया मोठ्या प्रमाणावर योगदान असलेले आपणास प्रकाशाने जाणवते.

१८८९ मध्ये मुंबईला भरलेल्या काँग्रेसच्या पाचव्या अधिवेशनात पंडीता रमाबाई, विद्यागोरी निळकंठ, रमाबाई रानडे इ. सह स्त्रिया प्रतिनिधी म्हणून उपस्थित होत्या. रविंद्रनाथ टागोरांच्या भगिनी स्वर्णकुमारी देवी आणि श्रीमती कांदवीनी गांगूली या दोघी केवळ काँग्रेस अधिवेशनाला उपस्थित राहिल्या असे नाही तर १९०० साली काँग्रेसच्या व्यासपीठावरून श्रीमती गांगूली यांनी भाषणही केले

राष्ट्रवादाचा वारसा घेवून सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रात हिररीने कार्य केले. स्वदेशी व बहिष्काराच्या चळवळीत बंगाली महिलांचा सहभाग लक्षणीय होता. बंगाल व पंजाब प्रांतांत क्रांतीकारकांनी गुप्तपणे संपर्क ठेवून त्यांना वेळोवेळी मदत करण्याचे कार्य करणाऱ्या महिलांमध्ये कुर्मुंदिनी मित्र, स्वामी विवेकानंदाच्या शिष्या सिस्टर निवेदोता आणि पंजाबच्या सुशीलादेवी आषाडीवर होत्या. भारताबाहेर क्रांतीकार्याची धुरा सांभाळणाऱ्या स्त्रियांमध्ये श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मांच्या पत्नी, दादाभाई नवरोजींची नात खुरशीदबेन आणि माधाम विकजी रुस्तुमजी कामा १ यांचे विशेष उल्लेखनीय आहे.

सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ हा गांधी आंदोलनातील महत्त्वाचा टप्पा. सायमन कमिशनला झालेला विरोध, नेहरू अहवाल, बाईलीचा सत्याग्रह, लाहोर अधिवेशनातील स्वातंत्र्याची मागणी यामुळे संपूर्ण भारतात मोठी राजकीय जागृती निर्माण झाली होती व या पार्श्वभूमीवरच १९३० मध्ये मिठाचा कायदा मोडून त्यांनी सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीचा श्री गणेश केला. या कायदेभंगाच्या चळवळीत 'स्त्रियांनी' उत्स्फूर्तपणे सहभाग घेतला. या चळवळीत स्त्रियांच्या सहभागाचे एक महत्त्वाचे कारण 'गांधी विचारांचा प्रभाव, वसाहतवादी सत्तेची दडपशाही आणि भारतीय समाजामध्ये झालेली जागृती' हे होय. स्त्रियांच्या सहभागासंदर्भात गांधीजींच्या दृष्टीने तीन महत्त्वपूर्ण गुण त्यांच्याजवळ होते. ते म्हणजे 'स्वार्थत्याग', 'अहिंसा आणि 'प्रमाणिकपण' रहे होय. स्त्री ही कुटुंबाचा आधार आणि कुटुंब राष्ट्राचा आधार असल्याने राष्ट्रीय व सामाजिक कार्यात स्त्रियांनी समोर यावे असे गांधीजींचे मत होते ३ तसेच स्त्री शक्तीची अचूक महती ओळखून गांधीजींनी त्यांना राष्ट्रीय आंदोलनात सहभागी करून घेतले होते. ४ त्यांच्या या सहभागावदल एच एन ब्रॅन्स्फोर्ड आणि जी स्लेकोब यांच्यासारखे पाश्चिमात्य निरीक्षकही कबुली देऊ लागले की, " अजून २४ तासात गांधीजींनी भारतीय स्त्रिला तिच्या परंपरागत बंधनातून मुक्त करून ती सबल आहे, हे दाखवून दिले. हा चमत्कारच म्हणावला हवा. ५

मोठ सत्याग्रह : मोठ सत्याग्रहाचे प्रामुख्याने 'धारसना' जिल्हा सुरुत येथील सत्याग्रह महत्त्वाचा होता. येथील सरकारी मोठ भांडारात मिठाचा सत्याग्रह करण्यापूर्वी गांधीजींना अटक झाल्यामुळे या आंदोलनाचे नेतृत्व 'सरोजीनी नायडू' यांच्याकडे आले. गांधीजींनी निर्देशित केलेल्या तत्वाच्या आधारावर त्यांनी या आंदोलनाचे संचालन केले. या आंदोलनाची माहिती प्रत्यक्ष डोळ्यांनी बघितलेल्या अमेरिकन पत्रकार बॅब मिलन यांचे वर्णन करताना लिहिता- 'अजिबात प्रतिकार न करणाऱ्या लोकांनी रक्तबंबाळ शरीरे पाहून माझे मन संतापाच्या आणि तिरस्काराच्या भावनेने भरून जाई. गेली १८ वर्षे मी चातुर्मास्येद्वारे

काळात सामाजिक हजारो देणे, सामाजिक बंडे, रस्त्यावरील मारामाज्या असल्या प्रसंगी मोे हजर होतो. परंतु धारासना येथे पाहिलेल्या प्रसंगासारखे प्रकार कोठेही दिसले नाहीत. ६ या सत्याग्रहात जवळपास २५०० स्वयंसेवकांनी भाग घेतला होता. ७ त्याच बरोबर महाराष्ट्रात शिरोडा येथे १२ मे रोजी झालेल्या सत्याग्रहात पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्त्रियाही सहभागी झाल्या होत्या. दहिहंडा जि. अकोला येथील मोठे सत्याग्रहामध्ये दुर्गाबाई जोशी (बज्जाडची बायीण), यशोदाबाई आगरकर, पार्वतीबाई पटवर्धन, मथुराबाई यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली अनेक स्त्रियांनी सहभाग नोंदवला. ८ १३ एप्रिल १९३० रोजी 'कमलाबाई दातार' यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली आचार्य विनोबा भावे यांनी गैरकायदा मोठे विक्री केली. ९

मोठे सत्याग्रहासाठी काढलेल्या दांडीवाटेत कस्तुरबा गांधी याही आघाडीवर होत्या. एका सभेत त्यांनी महिलांना 'स्त्री स्वराज्य संघ' स्थापन करण्याचा सल्ला दिला होता. १० कमलादेवी चट्टोपाध्याय यांनी मोठे तयार करणे आणि विकणे यावर कायदयाने बंदी असतानाही 'मुंबई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज' या सीमेंटमध्ये आणि न्यायालयाच्या प्रांगणात शिरून मोठा चढ्या विकल्या. एवढेच नव्हे तर स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीसाठी स्टॉक एक्सचेंज मध्ये कायदयच्या विरोधात जावून एका तासात पड्या विकून ४०,००० रुपये जमा केले. ११ अरुण असफअली १२ यांना मोठा कायदा मोडणे आणि आपत्तीजनक भाषणे देणे व राजकुमारी अमृत कोर १३ यांनाही या सत्याग्रहातील सहभागाबद्दल कारावास भोगावा लागला. याचबरोबर कमला सोहनी, विमल गुप्ते, गंगाबाई पोशा, हंसा मेहता, अवंतीकाबाई गोखले, रतनबेन मेहता, कलावतीबेन मोतीवाला, सकौना लुकमानी, शमीम लुकमानी, शाहीदा फेजी, रेहानजी, श्रीमती फातीमा तथ्यवजी आदी स्त्रियांनी सक्रीय सहभाग नोंदवून प्रसंगी कारावासही भोगला. १४

जंगल सत्याग्रह : जंगल सत्याग्रहात प्रामुख्याने बज्जाडामध्ये हे आंदोलन अधिक तीव्र स्वरूपात दिसून येते. पुसद जिल्हा यवतमाळ येथे 'बापूजी अणे' यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली सत्याग्रह झाला. यात विदर्भातील दुर्गाबाई जोशी, खापडे, प्रमीलाताई ओक यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली शेतकरी व आदिवासी स्त्रियांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सहभाग घेतला होता. बागलाण येथील सत्याग्रहात सुमारे २००० स्त्रिया सहभागी झाल्या होत्या. तसेच या परिसरातील एकडलेल्या सत्याग्रहीना सोडण्यास भाग पाडण्यासाठी टेंभा गावाच्या सुमारे १०० स्त्रियांनी पोलीसांना वेढा देवून सत्याग्रहीना सोडण्यास भाग पाडले. १५ तर पनवेलच्या विमल गुप्ते यांनी स्त्रियांचे एक पथक चिरनेच्या जंगलात सत्याग्रहासाठी नेले होते. १६

झंडा सत्याग्रह : जंगल सत्याग्रह आणि मोे सत्याग्रहाबरोबरचा झंडा सत्याग्रहामध्येही स्त्रियांचा सहभाग मोठ्या

स्त्रियांनी झेंड्याभावती कोट (तटबंदी) उभारण्यात सक्रीय सहभाग नोंदवला होता. यात पैनाबाई धनगर, धोंडूबाई मरकर, राजबाई कदम आदींनी पुढाकार घेतला होता. या सत्याग्रहाची नोंद बीळशीचे बंड म्हणून घेतली गेली. झंडा आंदोलनाचे दमन करण्यासाठी ब्रिटीशांनी केलेल्या हिंसाचारामध्ये जवळपास ५० स्त्रियांना बुटाखाली तुडवले. त्याचप्रमाणे नगर जिल्ह्यामध्ये हिराबाई भापकर यांनी स्त्रियांचे नेतृत्व केलेले आपणास दिसून येते. १७

चितगाव कट : चितगाव कटात प्रीतीलता बक्कर १८ या तरुणीने युरोपीयन क्लब इल्ल्याचे नेतृत्व केले होते शेवटी प्रतिलताने पोर्टिशअम साईनाईड घेवून या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी देह त्याग केला होता.

आझाद हिंद सेना : सुभाष बाबूंच्या आझाद सेनेत डॉ. लक्ष्मी स्वामीनाथन यांच्यासह अनेक स्त्रिया सहभागी होत्या. १९ या सहभागी स्त्रियांची सुभाष बाबूंनी झाशीची राणी नावाची एक स्वतंत्र्य रॉजमेन्ट उभारली होती.

दौलत स्त्रियांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने चंपूताई बनसोडे, गोपीकाबाई फुलझले, शंकरलाल भालेराव, कुसुम मुजुमदार, धुलिवेन सोळंकी, सोनल सोळंकी, हेमलता मथुरे, मुक्ता सर्वगोड, शांताबाई भालेराव, वेणूताई शिवतकर, जानकीबाई जाधव, देवकाबाई सातालकर, रूक्मीनी राजभोज, शांताबाई चव्हाण, सरस्वती बाई घराडे २० आदी स्त्रियांनी या स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत सहभाग घेतला होता.

या स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सहभाग घेतला. किंबहुना स्त्रिया जर चळवळीत नसतील तर ती खऱ्या अर्थाने लोकांची चळवळ नव्हे असे गांधीजीचे मत होते. उपरोक्त स्त्रियांबरोबरच उषाताई डांगे, मीराबेन, सुचिता कृपलानी, उषा मेहता, प्रेमा कंटक, मीनाक्षी साने, गोदावरी परळकर, दादाभाई नवरोजींच्या नाती पेरीबेन, गोशीबेन व खुरशीद बेन २१ विजयालक्ष्मी पंडीत व बहीण कृष्णा २२ कमला नेहरू २३ अंगुरीदेवी जेन २४ मृदुला बने, कमलाबेन पटेल, मिठूबेन पेंडिट, लीलावती मुंशी, शारदाबेन मेहता २५ आदी स्त्रियांनी चळवळीबरोबरच विधायक कार्यक्रमांमध्येही सहभाग घेतला. त्यात प्रभातकेऱ्यांचे आयोजन करणे, बैठका घेणे, दारू व परदेशी कापडांच्या विरोधात निर्देशने करणे, अस्पृश्यता निवारण, जातीय सलोखा, खादीचा प्रसार आदींचाही यात समावेश होता. ज्याबेन देसाई, शिरीन व नवास हबेवाला आणि सुना बेनराव यांच्या मदतीने मनीबेन यांनी मुंबईत एक खादी मंदीरही सुरू केले होते. २७ १९३० च्या या कायदेभंगाच्या चळवळीत जवळ जवळ १७००० स्त्रियांना तुरुंगावासाची शिक्षा झाली होती.

उपरोक्त स्त्रियांबरोबर इतरही हजारो स्त्रियांनी प्रत्यक्ष अक्रत्यक्ष रित्या स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत सहभाग घेतलेला आपणांस दिसून येतो.

स्तरावरील व सर्व धर्मांतील भारतीय स्त्रियांनी उत्स्फूर्तपणे सहभाग घेतला. लाठीमार सहन करून तुरुंगवास पत्करला. एवढेच नव्हेतर भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचे नेतृत्व करण्याइतपत स्त्रिया धैर्यशाली व बलशाली बनल्या होत्या. भारतीय स्त्रियामध्ये घडून आलेली राजकीय जागृती ही भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यचळवळीच्या जन आंदोलनाची फलश्रुती होय.

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ECONOMICS OF POPULATION AGEING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the economics of population ageing in India using the 2011 census data and projections up to 2026. The study has also undertaken a survey regarding ageing population of three villages situated in Aurangabad district. For the collection of data all 505 family households of these three villages were surveyed. In India, the number of people age 60 years and above was 8.3 per cent in 2011 and was expected to grow by 12.4 percent in 2026 and 20 per cent by the year 2050. The population in this age group will increase by 215 percent from 100 million to 315 million by 2050. The median age of India was 25.5 years in 2011 and expected to 31.4 years by 2026. It is expected that 12.4 percent of the India's total population were above age 60 and older, 23.4 percent were below age of 15 years and 64.3 percent were in the working age of 15 to 60 years by 2026. There could be a positive effect of ageing population as the working age population increased by 9.2 percentage point from 1961 -2011 in India. It is better for Indian economy that the working age population of India is over 64 percent up to 2026. The index of ageing was 13.7 in 1961 which goes up 28.4 in 2011 and expected to 55 by 2026 indicating that the India will becoming elder country. It also observed that the fertility is decline and the life expectancy is increasing in India and this change leads to increase in elder population in the country. The ageing population suffers from a variety of economic, social, and culture problems in India. So it is suggested that the government should provide suitable institutional and other economic support to address the socio-economic needs of the elderly. It is also necessary to provide such type of work to elderly people which can they do and helps to the economy to lower the burden of elder people on the economy.

Keywords: Ageing Population, Life Expectancy, Fertility

INTRODUCTION

Population ageing is especially relevant for development goals related to poverty eradication, ensuring healthy lives and promoting social protection and well-being at all ages, gender equality, and full and productive employment and decent work for all, reducing inequalities between and within countries, and making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. As populations grow increasingly aged, it is more important than ever that governments design innovative policies and public services specifically targeted to older persons, including those addressing, inter alia, housing, employment, health care, infrastructure and social protection. Such policies will be essential to the success of efforts to achieve the goals laid out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A major emerging demographic issue of the 21st century is the ageing of population as an inevitable consequence of the demographic transition experienced by most countries. Across the world, declining fertility and increased longevity have jointly resulted in higher numbers and proportions of older persons 60 years and above. This trend will continue as the estimated Between
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2015 and 2030, the number of people in the world aged 60 years or over is projected to grow by 56 per cent, from 901 million to 1.4 billion, and by 2050 the global population of older persons is projected to more than double its size in 2015, reaching nearly 2.1 billion. Globally, the number of people aged 80 years or over, the "oldest-old" persons, is growing even faster than the number of older persons overall. Projections indicate that in 2050 the oldest-old will number 434 million, having more than tripled in number since 2015, when there were 125 million people over age 80. Over the next 15 years, the number of older persons is expected to grow fastest in Latin America and the Caribbean with a projected 71 per cent increase in the population aged 60 years or over, followed by Asia (66 per cent), Africa (64 per cent), Oceania (47 per cent), Northern America (41 per cent) and Europe 23 per cent (United Nations 2015). Accordingly, the National Development Council appointed a Committee on Population in 1991 under the chairmanship of Karunakaran, which submitted its report in 1993, recommending the formulation of a National Population Policy to take a 'a long-term holistic view of development, population growth, and environmental protection' and to 'suggest policies and guidelines for formulation of programmes' and 'a monitoring mechanism with short-medium- and long-term perspectives and goals'. The National Population Policy (NPP) finally came into force in 2000. The Policy states that the "immediate objective of the NPP 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, healthcare infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child healthcare. The medium-term objective is to bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement levels by the year 2010, through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

In India, the proportion of the population aged 60 years and above was 8.3 per cent in 2011 and was projected to increase to 12.4 percent in 2026 and about 20 per cent by the year 2050. In absolute numbers, the elderly population in 2011 was approximately more than 100 million and is expected to sharply increase to more than 315 million by 2050. The more developed states in the southern region and a few others like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have experienced demographic transition ahead of others and therefore are growing older faster than other states. Certain regions, primarily in the central and eastern parts of the country, still have high fertility and mortality levels, and therefore, younger population age structures. While improvement in health, decline in fertility, and increase in longevity are desirable, the projected increase of elderly population over the next few decades is a development concern that warrants priority attention for economic and social policies to become senior citizen-friendly. This study explores the demographic pattern and ageing population in India using the 2011 census data and projections up to 2026. This study is helpful to policy makers for better understating to implications of changing pattern of aging population for the planning of development. The required data for this study collected from the census of India during 1961 to 2011. Projection data is taken from the Population Projections for India and its states, 1961-26, prepared by the Technical Group of Population Projections, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. The study has also undertaken a survey regarding pattern of population ageing population of three villages situated in Aurangabad district. These three villages are; Sonwadi having 81 family households, Wakala having 294 family households and Walan village having 130 family households. These three villages have total 505 family households and 2303 total population which were surveyed for primary data.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

World Bank Group published World Bank East Asia and Pacific Regional Report on live long and prosper aging in East Asia and Pacific, in 2016. This report stated that, the East Asia and Pacific's societies and economies will be reshaping by aging but, the future shape of the region is in the hands of policy makers, communities and citizens. Structure of population is powerful in the economic growth, but not destiny. Regarding the ageing problem this economies can learn from the richer and older countries good and bad experiences. It is necessary to develop strong leadership to embrace change. Lekha Subaiya and Dhananjay W. Bansod published working paper on Building knowledge base on Population Ageing in India. They found that the increasing older age population or the shift from young to an older age structure is represents the successful and desirable outcome of health improvement. But, the increasing size of older population increases needs and resources and that pose many challenges for the policy makers. This paper observed that the percentage of elderly has

increased and is expected to increase further while the percentage of the young age-group is decreasing, resulting in a slow but sure transition to an older population structure in the country. Chakrabarti and Sarkar, wrote a research paper on Pattern and Trend of Population Ageing in India. They examines that the problems of the old persons in the developed and western countries are different with compare to India and most of the third world countries. The social structure of the two worlds is quite different. In India on the point of view of policy orientation the large middle class and other elite family's problems get enlightened. The authors suggested that the states that already have a larger share of the elderly population need to priorities the development of a suitable package for their elderly. According to United Nations World Population Aging Report 2015, the preparing for an ageing population is integral to the achievement of many of the sustainable development goals. Planning for growing numbers and proportions of older persons is essential to ensure the sustainability of pension systems. Health care systems must adapt to meet the needs of growing numbers of older persons. Indralal De Silva and Shanuka Senarath, published paper on Economics of Population Ageing in South Asia with Special Reference to Sri Lanka. The researchers observed that the issues of population aging the Asian countries are becoming elderly day by day. Sri Lanka is in the forefront among the Asian countries in case of population ageing. It is expected that the one third population of the Sri Lanka will be above age of 60 years by 2030, and it seems to a very serious problem in the concern of Sri Lanka.

Basu, Barik and P. Arokiasamy, examines the Demographic Determinants of Economic Growth in BRICS and selected Developed Countries. The study observed the negative per capita growth during 1991 to 2010 due to change in participation rate. The effect of growth of working age population to population ratio on growth in per capita GDP is more in case of BRICS countries ($\beta=10.43$) taken together than overall eight countries ($\beta=5.56$). Tatiyus, Dauda, Peter, examines the Impact of Population Growth on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1980-2010). The result of the study revealed that there is a positive relationship between economic growth and population, fertility and export growth and they found negative relationships between economic growth and life expectancy, and crude death rate. Atanda, Aminu, & Alimi, conducted a study on the Role of Population on Economic Growth and Development: Evidence from Developing Countries. The study revealed that the causes of rapid population growth rate in developing countries with compare to developed countries like United States and Germany. Minh Quang Dao examines the relation between Population and Economic Growth in Developing Countries. The age structure of the population of a developing country is affected by the decline in the fertility. There is no significant statistical impact on economic growth though the young and old dependency ratio of population included in the model. The effect of the old dependency ratio on per capita GDP growth is always negative and stronger.

Population Trends in India

India is the most populated country in the world after the China. As per population data published in World Bank data library 2016 China is the most populated country in the world having 139.4 crore populations and India have 126.7 crore populations and held second position by 2016. China has 19.24 percent and India has 17.5 percent world population these two countries together have 36.74 percent world population. USA is on third position having 32.3 crore population with only 4.45 percent world population in 2016. In case of median age among the top ten populated countries the highest median age country was Japan (46.2 years) followed by Russia (38.4 years), USA (37.5 years) and at bottom level Nigeria (17.8 years), Pakistan (22.8 years), Bangladesh (25.4 years) and India (26.6 years). It is revealed that the median age of developed countries is higher than the developing and under developing countries due to higher life expectancy rate. In case of density, the density of Bangladesh is very high than other ten populated countries of the world i.e. 1101 per square kilometer in 2016. The India is the second lager country in the world in case of density of population having 386 peoples per square kilometer which is 2.66 times more than Chinas density of 145 per square kilometer (Table no.1.) Table no 2 shows the population trends in India during 1901 to 2011. The population of India was 23.84 crore in 1901 which continuously increased and stood at 121.02 crore in 2011 except the year 1921 in this year the population of India is slightly decreased from 25.21 crore to 25.13 crore. During 1901 to 2011 the increase in Indian population was highest 18.23 crore in the 2001 decades. The decadal growth of Indian population was lowest 5.75 percent in 1911 and it was highest 24.8 percent in the decade 1971. From 1931 to 1971 the decadal growth of Indian population

was continuously increased. In the decade 1971 the decadal growth was 24.80 percent after that it is continuously decreased and stood at 17.64 percent during 2011 decade. During 1971 to 2011 the decadal growth of Indian population decreased by 7.16 percentage points in absolute term.

Table 1: Top ten populated countries in the world 2016

Rank	Country	Population (in Crore)	Median Age	Area SKM	Density	% to World
1	China	139.4	35.7	9,596,947	145	19.24
2	India	126.7	26.6	3,287,265	386	17.50
3	U.S.A.	32.3	37.5	9,629,056	34	4.45
4	Indonesia	25.3	28.1	1,904,567	133	3.49
5	Brazil	20.2	30.7	8,514,209	24	2.79
6	Pakistan	18.5	22.8	796,096	233	2.56
7	Nigeria	17.8	17.8	923,766	193	2.46
8	Bangladesh	15.8	25.4	143,998	1,101	2.19
9	Russia	14.2	38.4	17,076,310	8	1.97
10	Japan	12.7	46.2	377,873	336	1.75

Source: World Bank Data 2016.

Population Aging in India:

When the age group 60 and above is growing in the total population of the country it is said to be aging of population. As per demographic transition theory the age group 60 and above is growing as the fertility and mortality becoming lower. In the most of the south Asian countries with India the fertility and mortality was decline since some decades. Table no 3 shows the composition of population by broad age groups in India. It is observed from the table that the composition of India's population is changing from 1961 to till date. The 0-14 age group population of India was 40.90 percent in 1961 it is decline and stood at 29.1 percent in 2011 and it is expected to 23.4 percent by 2026. Whereas, the population of age group 15-59 was 53.4 percent in 1961 which is gone up to 62.6 percent in 2011 and projected to 64.3 percent in 2026. The above 60 years age group population of India was 5.6 percent in 1961 is also grows up to 8.3 percent in 2011 and is to be expected to 12.4 percent in 2026. There is a 2.7 percent increase in above 60 years elder's in India as on 2011 as compare to the year 1961. The population belonging to the age group of above 60 is rapidly increasing in India the reason behind it could be the decline in fertility and increase in life expectancy. There could be a positive effect of ageing population that the working age population increased by 9.2 percentage point from 1961 -2011 in India with compares to increase in child and elderly population. It is better for Indian economy that the working age population of India is over 64 percent up to 2026.

Table 2: Population of India 1901 to 2011

Census	Population (in Crore)	increase/decrease over previous year	% growth	increase/decrease over previous year
1901	23.84	--	--	--
1911	25.21	1.37	5.75	--
1921	25.13	-0.08	-0.31	--
1931	27.90	2.77	11.00	--
1941	31.87	3.97	14.22	3.22
1951	36.11	4.24	13.31	-0.91
1961	43.92	7.81	21.64	8.33
1971	54.82	10.9	24.80	3.16
1981	68.33	13.51	24.66	-0.14
1991	84.64	16.31	23.87	-0.79
2001	102.87	18.23	21.54	-2.33
2011	121.02	18.15	17.64	-3.9

Source: Census of India, 1901 to 2011.

So the population ageing is not serious problem for India but the creation of recent jobs for youth is a big challenge towards policy makers of India. The ageing population is treated as a burden on those

who work, we treated that the elderly peoples were unproductive and these persons required more budget on health care. In India the burden of elderly people is high on the daily wages employed peoples. In the field of agriculture the elder peoples gives their contribution in the productivity, but the urban elder's dependence are more than the rural people. The elder people belonging to government service who have pension are not depend on their family members they have their own pension. The dependence of elder people is higher in the poor family than the rich family. The increasing ageing population has declines child dependence and increases old dependence. The lower child and old dependence indicates massive work force in the country.

Table 3: Composition of Population by broad age groups in India

Census/	0-14 Age Group	15-59 Age Group	Above 60 years Age Group
Year			
1961	40.9	53.4	5.6
1971	42.3	51.8	6.0
1981	39.9	54.0	6.3
1991	37.5	56.0	6.6
2001	35.4	57.7	6.9
2011	29.1	62.6	8.3
2016	26.8	63.9	9.3
2021	25.1	64.2	10.7
2026	23.4	64.3	12.4

Source: Registrar General & Census commissioner of India, 2006.

Table no 4 shows the median age, sex ration and index of ageing for India for the period 1961 to 2026. The median age of the population of India is continuously increasing it was 20.5 years in 1961 which gone up to 25.5 years in 2011 and expected to goes up to 31.4 years by 2026. The sex ratio in India was 941 in 1961 which decline to 933 in 2001 and after that it is increased to 943 in 2011 and expected to 950 in the year 2026. Whereas, the index of ageing was 13.7 in 1961 which gone up 28.4 in 2011 and is expected to 55 by 2026. The increasing trends in index of ageing support to saying that the India is becoming aging country in the world. The median age increase as ageing population increase and this result in the productivity of labor force. The decline of child and old dependence will increases saving and investment. When child dependency increases the public can invest more in terms of education and infant health facilities. When dependency of elder increases the public can spent more on health care of elderly.

Table 4: Trends in the Median Age, Sex Ratio and Index of Aging in India

Census	Median Age	Sex Ratio	Index of Ageing
1961	20.5	941	13.7
1971	19.6	930	14.0
1981	20.2	934	15.0
1991	21.6	926	17.6
2001	22.5	933	19.4
2011	25.5	943	28.4
2016	27.4	941	34.7
2021	29.3	945	42.5
2026	31.4	950	55.0

Source: 1. Census of India 1961 to 2011

2. Census of India 2001, Population Projections for India and States 2001- 2026.

Table no 5 shows the fertility and life expectancy in India. It is observed that the fertility was 5.73 during 1961-70 which continuously decline and stood at 2.3 during 2011-2015. It was also expected that the fertility of India was 2 during 2020-25. Whereas the life expectancy was 45.5 years during the period form 1961-1970 this is also continuously increased and goes up 68.45 years in 2011-15 and it could be expected 71.05 years by 2020-25. It is noted that the life expectancy of female (72.3) is higher than the male (69.8 years) during 2020-25. The fertility has decline significantly and stood at 2.3 by 2011. In case of life expectancy it has increased up to 68.45 years by 2011 this is due to improved health care services in the country. Fertility, mortality and life expectancy all these demographic changes lead to increase the ageing population in the country in the coming decades. As

far as economies of ageing on India the growing old dependency will be the prominent burden. But, the higher increase in working age population than child and elderly age population will have positive effect on Indian economy. The increasing elder age population decreases the work force and the number of pensioners increases. The more budget of central and state government spent on salary for servant with pensioners. It is understood the ageing will result in decline labor force and will have negative effect on the economy because this change will decrease saving and investment. The increasing life expectancy denotes the better health status of the India.

Table 5: Fertility and Life Expectancy in India

Year	fertility	Life Expectancy		
		General	Male (At Birth)	Female (At Birth)
1961-1970	5.73	45.5	46.35	44.61
1971-1980	5.03	50.41	52.94	52.41
1981-1990	4.24	57.22	57.03	57.41
1991-2000	3.45	60.43	59.58	61.32
2001-2010	2.8	64.21	62.72	65.78
2011-2015	2.3	68.45	67.3	69.6
2016-20	2.2	69.95	68.8	71.1
2020-25	2.0	71.05	69.8	72.3

Source: World Bank Data, 2015

For observing ageing population in India we had surveyed three villages of Aurangabad district and presented in table no 6. The survey was completed in the month of February 2015. The selected three villages are Sonwadi having 81 households, Wakala having 294 family households and Walan village has 130 family households. The total populations of these three villages were 2303 persons with total 505 family households. Among the total population of 2303 there were 1228 males and 1075 females. The sex ratio was 875 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national level of 943 females per 1000 males. It is found that the sex ration was highest 1161 in case of 0-6 age group it was much higher than the 914 of national level of 2011. It means the child sex ration was increasing in India this is due to strictly implementation of sex test ban act in the recent years. The sex ratio for above 60 years age group was as lowest as 788 only. The percentage of ageing population in the surveyed villages was found 11.33 percent which is higher than the 8.3 percent of national level of India 2011. It leads to saying that the ageing population of India is increasing.

Table 6: composition of Population of selected three villages

Age Group	Persons	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
0-6	201	93	108	1161
7-15	308	171	137	801
16-25	484	269	215	799
26-40	582	310	272	877
40-60	467	239	228	954
Above 60	261	146	115	788
Total	2303	1228	1075	875

Source: Field Survey completed in the month of February, 2015.

CONCLUSIONS

Population ageing is especially relevant for development goals related to poverty eradication, ensuring healthy lives and promoting social protection and well-being at all ages, gender equality, and full and productive employment and decent work for all, reducing inequalities between and within countries, and making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In India, the number of people's age 60 years and above was 8.3 per cent in 2011 and was expected to grow by 12.4 percent in 2026 and 20 per cent by the year 2050. The population in this age group will be increase by 215 percent from 100 million to 315 million by 2050. The average age of India was 25.5 years in 2011 and expected 31.4 years by 2026. It is expected that 12.4 percent of the India's total population were above age 60 and older, 23.4 percent were below age of 15 years and 64.3 percent

were in the working age of 15 to 60 years by 2026. There could be a positive effect of ageing population that the working age population increased by 9.2 percentage point from 1961-2011 in India. It is better for Indian economy that the working age population of India is over 64 percent up to 2026. The index of ageing was 13.7 in 1961 which goes up 28.4 in 2011 and expected to 55 by 2026 indicating that the India will become elder country. It also observed that the fertility is decline and the life expectancy is increasing in India and this change leads to increase in elder people in the country. Among the total population of 2303 there were 1228 males and 1075 females. The sex ratio was 875 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national level of 943 females of 2011. It is found that the sex ratio was highest 1161 in case of 0-6 age group it was much higher than the 914 of national level as on 2011. It means the child sex ratio was increasing in India this is due to strictly implementation of sex test ban act in the recent years. The sex ratio for above 60 years age group was as lowest as 788 only. The percentage of elder ageing people was 11.33 percent which is higher than the 8.3 percent of national level as on 2011. The median age of these three selected villages were 29.5 years in the month of February 2015 which is little higher than national median age of 29.1 years of 2011. It is observed that during 2011 to 2015 the child sex ratio, the median age and the percentage of ageing people shows the increasing trends in India as per survey data collected from these three villages. As per this survey result and the report of the Technical Group on Population Projections Constituted by The National Commission on Population May 2006, Population Projections For India and States 2001-2026 indicating that the India is becoming elder country in future. The ageing population suffers from a variety of economic, social, and cultural problems in India. So it is suggested that the government should provide suitable institutional and other economic support to address the socio-economic needs of the elderly. It is also necessary to provide such type of work to elderly people which can they do and helps to the economy and decline the over burden of elder people on the economy.

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Impact of tourism development and satisfaction of tourist in Bangkok metropolis

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Abstract

Thailand is famous for its impressive historical sites, its rich and vibrant cultures, its beautiful beaches, its scenic countryside, and its gentle, polite and genuinely friendly people. Tourism in Thailand has often been criticized for aiming at expanding in quantity rather than quality. Bangkok is the capital city of Thailand and was established in 1782, the year King Rama I ascended the throne. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of tourism development on Bangkok metropolitans. The result of the study shows that the tourism development in an environmental impact of 45.9 percent followed by 31.1 percent economy and 23.0 percent impacts that affect lifestyle change in Bangkok. The 40.6 percent respondents said that the problems and obstacles in the development of tourism are high population followed by 34.8 percent think the cooperation of the people and 24.6 percent think there is a problem of the budget. The results regarding tourist satisfaction showed that the overall satisfaction score was 4.066, rated at a high level. When considering each item, the average satisfaction was highest 4.335 in case of cultural activities (religions / ritual activities), followed by an average of 4.290 on in terms of a variety of goods and an average of 4.225 on concerning overall scenery. The rating of the overall picture was high in Bangkok Metropolitans of Thailand.

Keywords: impact of tourism, satisfaction, tourist, Bangkok metropolis

Introduction

Tourism development is essential for the economic development of Thailand. However, as with any island or tourist destination in Thailand, the Government's priority appears to be to develop the resources of a particular destination, to the point of exploitation, in order to create large revenues. Tourism is a fast growing industry and a valuable sector, contributing significantly to the Australian economy. Tourism affects the economy and lives of communities and has proven to be a lifesaver for many destinations. There are real and perceived fears that are sometimes attributed to tourism and largely related to poorly managed or mass tourism ventures. As with any economic activity, tourism can have negative impacts on communities. These must be minimized and measured against the benefits that tourism brings.

Thailand first made a real impression on the West at the end of the 17th century, through the reports of a series of inquisitive Frenchmen. They were not the first Europeans to spend time in the kingdom, however. The Portuguese sent an envoy to the capital in 1511, shortly after they seized Malacca. The Portuguese joined resident Chinese, Japanese, Malays and Persians to make the Siamese capital one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the vast region now known as Southeast Asia. Modern and predominantly Buddhist, it is a Southeast Asian kingdom whose ancient equilibrium and present standing mingle in evolving harmony. Substantially, Thailand's distinctive and unparalleled characteristics stem from Indian and Chinese influences (harmoniously blended by Thai eclecticism), rich ethnic diversity, abundant natural and human resources, and over seven hundred years of cherished independence. Thailand's traditional culture is delicately

tuned to the time-honored Buddhist's non-confrontational approach to life, and ideals of charity, tolerance and loving-kindness.

Thailand is a country of scenic diversity and ancient traditions, of tranquil temples and modern urban excitement. With an independent history going back more than seven centuries, it has managed to absorb a variety of cultural influences and blend them into something uniquely and memorably Thai. Thailand is described by travelers as "the west exotic country in Asia", and with good reason. It is colored by a distinct culture, with a rich and varied heritage, and it poses a remarkable range of scenic beauty. Whatever your interests you'll find this a unique land, a place of kaleidoscopic wonders unseen elsewhere. You'll marvel at wondrous sights that give definition to a kingdom with an independent history stretching back more centuries.

Review of Literature

According to Sherman and Dixon (1991) ^[14] stated that the positive social impacts can be described as broadly as any gains in social welfare, either direct or indirect and such gains may be either financial or non-financial. According to Andriotis, Vaughan, (2003) ^[11], Zhang (2006) ^[12] and Lepp, (2007) ^[13] the continuous development of tourism brings the various changes in local residents. The authors give the reasons for the changes in local community i.e. the residents may have negative impact on social, cultural and economic stability; the management of tourism have gather information's of attitudes of local community concerning development of tourism. Fennell (1999) ^[16] and Okazaki (2008) ^[17] argued that the tourism development can improve

quality of life of local community if they have provided recent jobs, social capita creation, and ownership of their business and awareness of cultural.

Lee (2005) ^[1] has evaluated the Tourism and its effects on southeast Alaska communities and resources: case studies from Haines, Craig, and Hoonah, Alaska. The author observed that tourism has playing major role in the regional economy of southeast Alaska and tourism has made changes in the social and cultural nature of community life and in the natural resources used by Alaskans. Amy (2006) ^[2] submitted Ph.D. thesis entitled *Assessment of the Impacts of Tourism Development in Coastal Communities in Belize* to University of Rhode Island. This study clearly concluded that, as tourism develops in coastal communities in Belize, so do its associated impacts, both positive and negative. Roseland (2005) ^[18] has stated that the community participation can shape their local economies by influencing the local business, industry, and job opportunities. Tosun (2006) ^[20] and Sebele (2010) ^[19] have argued the local residents develop their positive attitude regarding tourism development that provide jobs and financial resources then the community participation will often ensure sustainability in the society.

Azizan (2008) ^[4] has studied the Impacts of Tourism Development in Langkawi Island, Malaysia: a Qualitative Approach. From the interviews of stakeholders regarding the impact of tourism development found various issues relating to the development process of Langkawi Islands. All interviewed respondents accept that the Langkawi Islands and especially local residents had benefited by the development of tourism. Tomoko and Samuel (2009) ^[23] have examined the Economic and Social Impact of Tourism on a Small Town: Peterborough New Hampshire. They found both positive and negative economic and social impacts of tourism development on the people in Peterborough perceive. Though the revenue of the people is increasing through tourism development but most interviewees, regardless of group, have a strong attachment to their community and do not want to change their town for increased tourism development.

Mohammed (2010) has conducted a study on Local Communities' Attitudes towards Impacts of Tourism Development in Egypt. The author found the positive attitude of local people toward the tourism development and there were some negative socio cultural impacts of tourism development on local communities in Egypt were quoted by some respondents. Kim, Uysal and Sirgy (2012) ^[15] have specifically noted the positives of infrastructural change produce distinctive social benefits. Gareth (2013) ^[16] conducted a study on *An Assessment of the Social and Economic Impacts of Tourism Development in Dullstroom, Mpumalanga*. The study found the significant impact of tourism development in Dullstroom on regional communities, particularly those residing in the nearby township of Sakhelwe. The author argues that by observing tourism development that the demands of local communities need to become more pronounced. Hanafiah (2013) ^[10] concluded that the tourism development is a double-edged sword for local communities directly affecting the current and future tourism industry development.

Norjanah, Mastura & Diana (2014) ^[7] have observed that the tourism development created a positive economic impact on

the local community of Langkawi, Malaysia. It is observed that the current income of the respondents of Langkawi is found to be higher than the previous earnings. 208 respondents were involved in tourism service, hospitality, and transportation and beverage sectors of tourism sector on a regular basis. Before the tourism development the respondent were involved in labourers, taxi drivers, traders and factory workers. Lucia (2014) ^[14] has examines the Social Impacts of tourism in Brazil. The Brazil has many economic benefits of Tourism but there can several environmental and social impacts on local community if government does not take proper measures to control negative impact of tourism. The study found largest impact on poor countries due to the fragility of their economic infrastructure and social systems. The local community has a business of handicraft but to have changed their religious rituals, festivals and traditional ethnic rites to conform to tourist expectations. In a real life there is a loss of authenticity due to adapting cultural expressions to the tastes of tourist like performing shows.

Mohamed (2015) ^[19] has investigated the types of tourism in Thailand. The economy of Thailand has boosted during recent years due to various types of tourism in Thailand grown. The neighboring countries opening their untouched natural resources to the tourism market the Thailand has also think to plan strategy to provide new types of tourism to attract the tourist and to become the leader of Southeast Asian region in case of tourism. The Tourism Authority of Thailand has undertaken continuous research and promotional efforts so that the share of tourism industry is significant in the total GDP of Thailand. Mastura, Safura & Mostafa (2015) ^[10] have examined the Perceived Social Effects of Tourism Development: A Case Study of Kinabalu National Park. This study found the positive effect relationship identified in this study can help the local community to protect and preserve their culture. This study indicates the tourism has significantly increased residents pride in both their national and local culture, the positive effects of tourism having the highest mean scores.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the impact of tourism development in the Bangkok metropolitan.
2. To evaluate the social impact of tourism development on local residents of Bangkok.

Research methodology

According to research work, *Impact of Tourism Development "With Special Reference to Bangkok Metropolis"* the following Methods of research will be undertaken:

Primary Data

The primary data for this thesis emanates from two formal questionnaires presented to inhabitants of Bangkok. The first questionnaire focused on the local people living in little developed areas outside the main tourism areas such as in main tourist places in Bangkok. The second questionnaire focused for local people operating businesses in the tourist areas, such as bungalow owners, shopkeepers, restaurateurs and internet cafe operators. These questionnaires were originally constructed in English, translated into Thai to

facilitate completion by the Thai local people and then the completed questionnaires were translated back into English for analysis and review. The sampling method used for constructing these questionnaires was a non-probabilistic method and an accidental sampling method was used, whereby questionnaires were distributed randomly, to local Thai people on Bangkok. In community an average of 15-25 questionnaires were distributed, with a greater number than the average the main tourist places in Bangkok is pertaining to its sampling of 400 persons by dividing people into 4 groups.

Secondary Data

Secondary Data was acquired from source documents, travel magazines, official guidebooks, text books, web pages, newspapers, CD ROMs and VCDs. Secondary data are the informations which are attained indirectly. The researcher does not attain them himself or directly. Such data are attained generally from published and unpublished material. Secondary data are gathered from information collected from the individuals and institutions through personal diaries, letters and survey documents etc.

Selection of Samples

This research relates specifically to the Bangkok Thailand and main tourist places in Bangkok. The field work was carried out over a period of four months and all interviews took place and questionnaires were completed on main tourist places in Bangkok. The formal and informal interviews were conducted with the local people.

Data analysis

The descriptive statistics like percentage, mean and standard deviation are used.

Inferential statistics used in hypothesis testing included t-test, f-test, and Pearson correlation coefficient at significant level 0.05 percent.

Five levels of satisfaction were set to be rated: 5 points, 4 points, 3 points, 2 points and 1 point as follows.

The average score of 4.50-5.00 means highly agreeable.

The average score of 3.50-4.49 means mostly agreeable.

The average score of 2.50-3.49 means moderately agreeable.

The average score of 1.50-2.49 means slightly agreeable.

The average score of 1.00-1.49 means the least agreeable.

Tourism Development in Thailand

The volume of tourists coming to Thailand may not compare to the 27 to 50 million people travelling to France, Italy or Spain every year. Yet, when compared to other high-volume tourist destinations around the world, the growth and development of the tourism industry in Thailand is impressive. Egypt receives approximately 2.6 million tourists per year, while India annually draws in approximately 1.8 million tourists. By comparison, Thailand now accommodates approximately 5 million tourists per year, one of the highest figures for Southeast Asia. The number of tourists coming to Thailand has steadily, and in some years, spectacularly grown—from 1.2 million in 1977 to 5.7 million in 1993. The income accrued from tourism contributes substantially to the Thai economy, now accounting for 5.4 percent of the country's GDP. This rate is higher than any other ASEAN

country, except Singapore, whose tourism revenue accounts for 11.4 percent of its GDP. The Thai Government's Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1987-1991) gave particular focus and attention to the development of tourism; the result was a substantial boost to tourism revenue—from 50,000 million baht in 1987 to 123,135 million baht in 1992. This was partially caused by the government's promotion of "Visit Thailand Year" in 1987, a marketing exercise which increased national tourism income by 34 percent in 1987 and by 58 percent in 1988.

It is important to note that the increase in tourism revenue since 1981 has mostly derived from greater numbers of tourists coming to Thailand, and tourists extending their stay, rather than from higher daily expenses. Thailand is famous for its impressive historical sites, its rich and vibrant cultures, its beautiful beaches, its scenic countryside, and its gentle, polite and genuinely friendly people. A 1990-1991 study on tourism, in which 1,450 tourist agencies in 40 major cities in 26 countries were interviewed, ranked Thailand first in the categories of warmth and friendliness, moderate accommodation cost and interesting nightlife. The country ranked fourth in the category of excellent cuisine, after France, Italy and Hong Kong. Thailand does not appear on the list of the 14 Asian and Pacific countries with beautiful scenery, but it was ranked second after Australia in terms of its overall appeal. Sadly, however, Thailand was also rated the second most polluted and unsanitary nation after India.

The famous Pa Tong Beach in Phuket has become so polluted so as to destroy fish and other marine life there. The Mae Klong canal running through the heart of Chiang Mai is now black with pollutants. At present Pattaya is second only to Bangkok in the number of tourists it receives. One in every three tourists visiting Thailand travels to Pattaya. The city's earnings from tourism in 1991 were 15,000 million baht, or 15 percent of the national tourist income. Environmental pollution and destruction, however, have brought about Pattaya's decline as a desirable tourist destination. Research conducted by the National Environment Board shows that since 1986 the quality of marine water at Pattaya has dropped below the acceptable standard, due to poor rubbish and waste water management; and only 10 percent of the coral reef east of Land Island (near Pattaya) remains.

Tourism in Thailand has often been criticized for aiming at expanding in quantity rather than quality. TAT has been pressured to search for an operational criterion targeted on "quality" tourists. Critics, however, often disagree in their opinions on what exactly a quality tourist is. Representatives from the Hotel Association often assert that quality tourists are the big spenders—those who stay in famous, international chain hotels, ride in chauffeur-driven limousines, and dine at expensive restaurants. Others argue that true quality tourists are those who most effect income distribution. A quality tourist, under this definition, stays in locally-owned hotels or guest houses, eats at local food stalls, and rides a tuk-tuk. Income generated by these tourists is thought to penetrate more deeply and widely to the poorer segments of the industry. In contrast, money from big spenders tends to leak outside the country through franchise royalties and remitted dividends.

Tourism is often attacked as one cause of cultural decline in

Thailand. Some rituals, ceremonies and cultural events have become commercialized and have turned into a kind of show business where the focus is making money; this is perceived by some as being caused, or partially caused, by tourism. While it is undeniably true that the tastes of foreign tourists have an influence on the more tangible forms of culture, for example arts and crafts manufacture in Chiang Mai Province, and that some cultural events are organized with the express purpose of attracting foreign tourists, it is not correct to say that foreign tourists have a direct bearing on the evolution of Thai culture. Tourism provides opportunities for regional development particularly for regional areas undergoing structural change. Being a labour intensive industry, with the right encouragement tourism can deliver great employment and training opportunities particularly for young people.

Tourism Development in Bangkok

Bangkok is the capital city of Thailand and was established in 1782, the year King Rama I ascended the throne. The location was selected with the consideration on natural defense by rivers and canals. Since its establishment, Bangkok grew steadily in size and importance. At the beginning, it covered only 4.14 sq. kilometers. Now, it is 1,568.737 sq. kilometers. Bangkok is a primate city and is the administrative, economic, transportation, and education centre of the country. The population of Bangkok is now close to 7 million by registered record or about 10 million of daytime population. Most residents in Bangkok are native Thais with around 25% of the city's inhabitants being Chinese or of Chinese descents as well as Indians, Arabs, Malays and Europeans. Most Thais are welcoming and friendly to visitors and thus the alias "Land of smile" is appreciated granted to Thailand.

The most heavily visited area, at least during the day, is Ko Rattanakosin (Rattanakosin Island), Bangkok's old city lying on the eastern bank of the Chao Phraya River. Here you'll find fantastic historical architecture such as the glittering Grand Palace and Wat Phra Kaew, as well as Wat Po, Wat Mahathat, the Golden Mount and Wat Suthat. The city's founding pillar, Lak Muang, is found in this district, while cultural highlights include the National Museum, National Theatre and National Gallery. If you're keen on seeing something completely out of the ordinary, pop across the river to the Museum of the Department of Forensic Medicine. Sanam Luang is about the only green spot on the 'island', which has never truly been an island but would have seemed like one during the old city's heyday, when many of the canals linking the area to the river had yet to be filled in.

Bangkok Metropolis lies on both banks of the Chao Phraya, the main river of Thailand, 20 kms upstream from the Gulf of Thailand. King Rama I, the founder of the present Chakri Dynasty built the present capital in Bangkok in 1782. The Royal Founder took great care to build palaces and temples of the new capital in the same style of Ayutthaya, the previous

capital, which in turn had its origin from Sukhothai, the first Thai capital built in the 13th century. Both former capitals, now national historical parks, have been placed in the UN's list of world cultural heritages.

Background of Respondents

Total 400 local households were selected for the study. The overall sample had posted in males than females, with 65.0 percent of the respondents were female sample while 35.0 percent of male respondents in the sample group. It is found that the most respondents were 62.5 percent lower than in the age group 21-30 years, followed by 34.0 percent were in the age group 20 years and 3.5 percent in the age group 41-50 years. About 50.0 percent households were live in provincial and 40.0 percent households living in the Bangkok City and Remaining 10 percent selected households were living in the aboard of Bangkok City. In case of Education out of total selected 400 respondents as much as 86.5 percent respondents were found undergraduate level education. Followed 7.0 percent respondents have lower bachelor's degree and 6.5 percent respondents have master's level degree. It is good sign for Thailand that the 86.5 percent peoples have Bachelors Degree. Out of total 400 respondents there were 76.0 percent respondents were student followed by 10.0 percent were businessman, 9.0 percent in the government service and 5.0 percent were working in self run business such as retail. It is found that 92.4 percent respondents were found to be single and only 7.6 percent were found to be married.

Impact of Tourism Development in Bangkok

It was found that Bangkok was promoting cultural tourism, which could result in positive and negative impacts as to welcome ASEAN in 2015. The researchers did investigate economic, social, and culture impacts on Bangkok. According to respondents the tourism development in an environmental impact of 45.9 percent followed by 31.1 percent economy and 23.0 percent impacts that affect lifestyle change in Bangkok. It observed that the 48.2 percent respondents want to develop a clean, tidy. Followed by 10.9 percent respondents suggest to development transport and communications, 8.0 percent suggest to Temple development (in Buddhism) has more interesting. The 40.6 percent respondents said that the problems and obstacles in the development of tourism are high population followed by 34.8 percent think the cooperation of the people and 24.6 percent think there is a problem with the budget.

Tourists' Satisfaction towards Bangkok Tourism Services

Tourists' satisfaction towards Bangkok tourism services was investigated in eleven issues measured by 5 levels of opinion: very dissatisfying, dissatisfying, uncertain, satisfying, and very

Table 1: Numbers, percentage, mean standard deviation of respondents classified by tourist satisfaction

Aspects	Levels of Satisfaction					\bar{X}	S.D.	Result interpretation
	Very satisfying	satisfying	Un-certain	dis-satisfying	very dis-satisfying			
1. Transportation	16.5 (33)	69.0 (138)	9.5 (19)	2.0 (4)	3.0 (6)	3.940	.781	high
2. Parking	13.0 (26)	50.5 (101)	28.5 (57)	7.0 (14)	1.0 (2)	3.675	.826	high
3. Scenery	44.5 (89)	36.5 (73)	16.0 (32)	3.0 (6)		4.225	.823	high
4. Cleanliness of the place	25.0 (50)	44.0 (88)	21.5 (43)	9.5 (19)		3.845	.908	high
5. Etiquette	32.5 (65)	44.0 (88)	19.0 (38)	3.0 (6)	1.5 (3)	4.030	.879	high
6. Thai hospitality	42.0 (84)	38.5 (77)	16.5 (33)	3.0 (6)		4.195	.819	high
7. variety of goods	39.5 (79)	50.0 (100)	10.5 (21)			4.290	.647	high
8. Price of goods	28.5 (57)	50.5 (101)	15.0 (30)	5.0 (10)	1.0 (2)	4.005	.854	high
9. Activities for tourists	25.5 (51)	55.0 (110)	15.0 (30)	4.5 (9)		4.015	.767	high
10. Travel Information	32.5 (65)	53.0 (106)	13.5 (27)	1.0 (2)		4.170	.688	high
11. Cultural activities (religion / rites)	49.5 (99)	34.5 (69)	16.0 (32)			4.335	.739	high
Total						4.066	.545	high

satisfying rated 1 point, 2 points, 3 points, 4 points, and 5 points respectively. Percentage, mean (\bar{x}), and standard deviation (SD) were applied. The results showed that the overall satisfaction score was 4.066, rated at a high level. When considering each item, the average satisfaction was highest 4.335 in case of cultural activities (religions / ritual activities), followed by an average of 4.290 on in terms of a variety of goods and an average of 4.225 on concerning overall scenery. The rating of the overall picture was high in Bangkok Metropolitans of Thailand.

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ECONOMICS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT : A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIA AND THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is the second largest foreign exchange earner in India and Thailand. Tourism development has promotes national integration and generate foreign exchange and job opportunities and also promotes the traditional handicraft business. This study is undertaken mainly to study the tourism development in India and Thailand a comparative analysis. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism is 3.1 percent of World GDP in 2016. The share of direct contribution of Travel and Tourism is 3.3 percent of total GDP of India in 2016. The share of direct contribution of Travel and Tourism to total GDP of Thailand is found to be 9.2 percent in 2016. In 2016 Travel and Tourism directly supported 2,313,500 jobs which contribute 6.1 percent of total employment of Thailand. While, in 2016 Travel and Tourism directly supported 25,394,500 jobs 5.8 percent of total employment of the India. The contribution of travel and tourism to GDP has been increased by compound annual growth rate of 7.42 percent in India and by 9.94 percent in Thailand during the study period. It found that the compound annual growth rates of direct and total contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment of Thailand (5.2 and 5.87 percent) were higher than India (1.75 and 1.79 percent). But, the variations in the growth rates are higher in Thailand than India. The growth rates of total and direct contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment in India were continuously positive during the study period.

Keywords: GDP Growth, Tourism Development, Tourism Industry, India, Thailand.


Principal

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is the second largest foreign exchange earner in India and Thailand. The tourism industry employs a large number of skilled and unskilled peoples. The tourism industry benefited to Hotels, travel agencies, transport including airlines. Tourism development has promotes national integration and generate foreign exchange and job opportunities and also promotes the traditional handicraft business. The tourism development provides rich and diverse cultural heritage to the tourist. India and Thailand is one of the popular tourist destinations in Asia. India and Thailand offers a wide array of places to see and things to do. The delighting backwaters, hill stations and landscapes make India and Thailand a beautiful country. Historical monuments, forts, beaches, places of religious interests, hill resorts, etc. add to the grandeur of the India and Thailand which attract tourists from all over the world in India and Thailand. Tourists are flocking to the Asia-Pacific and many countries in the region are experiencing significant increases in annual visitors. The industry is an important source of growth for the region and helps to connect it to the global economic community (Patel, 2012). Tourists are flocking to the Asia-Pacific and many countries in the region are experiencing significant increases in annual visitors. The industry is an important source of growth for the region and helps to connect it to the global economic community. Tourism is one of India's and Thailand's largest and fastest growing industries, making it vital for the country's continued economic development. The Tourism industry has become the world's largest industry which generating GDP and employment, helps to improve quality of life. India has becoming one of the emerging giants in world tourism. The most imperative factors for successful tourism development include product enhancement, marketing, regulations; tourism facilities and human resource development are the main factors for significant and successful development in the tourism. Throughout the world, tourism development brings money to cities and countries through employment generation and development of homemade good business. Tourism also provides recent jobs to local residents, further benefiting the destination (Jaswal, 2014).

The tourism development in India is continuously growing and generating employment, earning large amount of foreign currency and stabilize the country's economic and social development. The tourism development has also preserving and sustaining the diversity of the India's natural and cultural environments. India should develop tourism industry with the support of government by giving new initiations, facilities and plans to attract the tourist. Tourism industry has becoming the key of growth driver for the India (Mahalakshmi and Stanley, 2016). Tourism development in India has passed through many phases. The development of tourist facilities was taken up in a planned manner since 1956 at the level of government during the second five year plan. During the sixth plan period tourism began to be considered a major instrument for social integration and economic development (Sharma, A., and Sharma M.C. (2014). India has made a place on the world tourism map with the help of strong potential to attract the tourist by developing the lot of sites all over the India. It is true that the India is behind the neighboring countries like Thailand, Malaysia, China and Singapore. One of the chief reasons that government supports and promotes tourism throughout the world is that it has a positive impact upon economic growth and development (Ivanov and Webster, 2006). The growth of tourism in broad term refers to the gradual evolution of tourism which is considered to be a factor of the productivity for a country's economy (Dritsakis, 2004). The first conscious and organized effort to promote tourism in India was made in 1945 when a committee was set up by the government of India under the chairmanship of Sir John Sergeant, educational adviser to the government of India (Krishna, 1993). Tourism Industry has playing important role in the economic growth of Thailand. The government of Thailand believes that the tourism industry is the fast track to increase economics growth with fewer requirements than the other industries of the country. Thailand is the leading country among the Southeast Asian countries, to attracted tourist. Tourism development helps to earn foreign exchange revenue from exporting homemade goods in Thailand and is the well placed to benefit from tourism. Thailand becomes a greater attraction for the tourist because of its nature-based

destinations, historical sites, culture, people's friendly disposition, Thai cuisine, recreational facilities. The strong efforts made by Thai government helps to protect and preserve the environment at all sites which become the tourism attractions and its results in rising eco-friendly tourism in the recent years. The protected natural environment, green tourism supports and upholds local communities, traditional ways of life (Niti, 2014). United Nations World Tourism Organization reports in 2014 that the tourism is still the fastest growing industry, with 5 percent growth in a period of world economic stagnation and vulnerability. In the modern culture tourism is regarded as the powerful driving force for world economic development as well as every nation's economic and cultural development (Nara, Hans and Luuk, 2015). Thailand has a success story of tourism development and marketing in the world (Opperman and Chon 1997; Noypayak 2001). Tourism Industry is the second largest industry which contributes in the economic growth of Thailand after the share of computers and computer components. Tourism sector of Thailand has stimulated 11 percent direct and indirect employment of Thailand's total workforce or 3.42 million people and earning for 79000 million baths for the Thai Government as tax revenue. Fortunately Thailand has its prime location in the centre of South-East Asia and Indochina which helps country to develop into an aviation hub for the region, facilitating access for international visitors. The tourist location of Thailand has also created a diverse range of natural attractions like beautiful tropical beaches, rugged mountains and dense forests that are home to a myriad of animals, cultural and historical sites reflecting the glorious heritage of Thai civilization, as well as a sophisticated infrastructure, which allows tourists ready access to all these treasures.

Objectives of the Study

The main object of the study is to compare the tourism development in India and Thailand. The specific objectives of the study are as under:

1. To study the growth and development of tourism industry in India and Thailand.
2. To study the contribution of tourism sector in GDP of India and Thailand.
3. To study the contribution of tourism in employment of India and Thailand.

Research Methodology

The study is basically based on secondary data. The secondary data have been collected from the websites of Ministry of Tourism of India and Thailand, Tourism Corporations, Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India and Govt. of Thailand, World Tourism Organization, World Travel and Tourism Council and from annual reports of tourism ministry of India and Thailand. The data regarding tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings have been taken from the website of World Tourism Organization and from World Tourism Travel and Council. Data collected for the period 2011-12 to 2016-17. The Compound Annual Growth Rate has been calculated to analyze the data.

Review of Literature

The tourist industry is the one of the initiation of a major variation for great financial and employment gains and it has become an economic activity and way of life (Naik and Jangir, 2013). The Indian tourism has more potential of generating employment and earned foreign exchange. Due to multi-dimensional and service oriented sector of tourism all divisions of state and central government as well as private sector and voluntary organizations playing a vital role in the sustainable growth of tourism industry in India. The total number of foreign tourist in the country showed an increasing trend except few years during the study period (Shiji, 2016). Tourism policy played important role in the development of Tourism. The tourism development has significantly influenced on the economic development of every country whether developing, developed and underdeveloped. Therefore every country of the world had formulated number on national and international level policies for the

development of tourism and has number of initiatives to attract domestic and foreign tourist, expansion of tourism infrastructure, development of tourism spots, evolution of new tourism products etc (Dayananda and Leelavathi, 2016). The tourism industry in India is substantial and vibrant and becoming a major global tourist destination in the world. The tourism industry is significantly promoted to grow handicraft, hotel services, horticultures, agriculture, construction, poultry and the like. The government should formulate and design policies related to development of travel industry as well as travel education scenario for the effective development of the potentials in the tourism industry in India (Mahalakshmi and Stanley, 2016). Today tourism is known as some of the number of industry which emerging a leading sector of development in the world. The demands of the tourist have changes as per the development of Demographic, socio-structural and socio-cultural development. The tourism industry has emphatically demonstrated by War and tourism, extreme weather, the ongoing internationalization of tourism and the ageing of society. Development of tourism is based on many players, who have shared the responsibility concerning the environmental, social and economic sustainability of this lucrative sector (Patel, 2012). The most of thing are extremely popular among the tourist such as the natural fantastic thing about India, festivals, dresses and heritage sites. The main scenic tourist places in India are Kerala, Darjeeling, Goa, Kashmir, Shimla and Manali. Commercial enterprise business in India has large potential for generating employment and earning great amount of interchange besides giving a positive stimulus to the country's overall economic and social development (Jaswal, 2014). The rural society should be gets lots of benefit of tourist if proper marketing plans have been introduces of rural tourism. Rural tourism is the sustainable revenue generating project for rural development of our government. Rural tourism can help to inflow of economical resources form urban area to the rural economy and it can be prevent rural manpower to urban (Nagaraju and Chandrashekar, 2014). Tourism stakeholders have joined hand together to work in close partnership with all national and international organizations including Ministry of Tourism, the United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Tourism Organization (Choudhary, (2014). The tourism being regarded as a pastime activity for the leisured few in society has grown into a multi-billion industry and a multi faceted activity. The phenomenal socio-economic magnitudes and prospects of tourism become the subject of scholarly interest (Sharma and Sharma, 2014). The public-private cooperation is a tool in the management of change for tourism destinations which helps Thai tourism industry to recover from crisis and continue growing. It is not always easy to linked tourism to politics and, at the time of writing to get clear solution for the competitiveness of Thai tourism industry (Thavorn and Walsh, 2011).

According to Sherman and Dixon (1991) the positive social impacts can be described as broadly as any gains in social welfare, either direct or indirect and such gains may be either financial or non-financial. According to Andriotis and Vaughan, (2003), Zhang (2006) and Lepp, (2007) the continuous development of tourism brings the various changes in local residents. The authors give the reasons for the changes in local community i.e. the residents may have negative impact on social, cultural and economic stability; the management of tourism have gather information's of attitudes of local community concerning development of tourism. Fennell (1999) and Okazaki (2008) argued that the tourism development can improve quality of life of local community if they have provided recent jobs, social capita creation, and ownership of their business and awareness of cultural.

World Tourism Development

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was USD2,306.0bn 3.1 percent of total GDP of World in 2016, and is forecast to rise by 3.8 percent in 2017, and to rise by 4.0 percent per year during 2017-2027, to USD3,537.1bn reporting 3.5 percent of total GDP of World in 2027. In 2016 Travel & Tourism directly supported 108,741,000 jobs which counts 3.6 percent of total employment of the World. This is expected to rise by 2.1 percent in 2017 and rise by 2.2 every year to 138,086,000 jobs reporting 4.0 percent of total employment of the World in 2027. While the Travel & Tourism

investment in 2016 was USD806.5bn, or 4.4 percent of total investment. It should rise by 4.1 percent in 2017, and rise by 4.5 percent per year over the next ten years to USD1,307.1bn or 5 percent of total world investment in 2027.

Direct contribution of Tourism in World Economy

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP reflects the 'internal' spending on Travel & Tourism (total spending within a particular spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (eg museums) or recreational (eg national parks). The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated to be consistent with the output, as expressed in National Accounting, tourists. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated from total internal spending by 'netting out' the purchases made by the different tourism sectors. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite The total contribution of Travel & Tourism includes its 'wider impacts' (ie the indirect and induced impacts) on the economy. The 'indirect' contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by: Travel & Tourism investment spending – an important aspect of both current and future activity that includes investment activity such as the purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels; Government 'collective' spending, which helps Travel & Tourism activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the Domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists – including, for example, purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents. The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

Economic Impact of Tourism Development in India

The direct contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP in India was Rs.4,809.8 billion or 3.3 percent of total GDP in 2016 and is forecast to rise by 6.9 percent in 2017, and to rise by 6.8 percent per year during 2017-2027 and went up to Rs.9,948.5 billion with 3.5 percent of total GDP in 2027. The total contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP was Rs.14,018.5 billion or 9.6 percent of GDP in 2016, and is forecast to rise by 6.7 percent in 2017, and to rise by 6.7 percent per year to Rs.28,491.8 billion or 10.0 percent of GDP in 2027. In 2016 Travel and Tourism directly supported 25,394,500 jobs 5.8 percent of total employment of the India. This is expected to rise by 2.1 percent in 2017 and rise by 2.1 percent yearly and went to 31,910,000 jobs, 6.1 percent of total employment of India in 2027. In 2016, the total contribution of Travel and Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by Visitor exports generated Rs.1,529.3 billion, 5.4 percent of total exports in 2016. Travel and Tourism investment in 2016 was Rs.2,284.9 billion, 5.7 percent of total investment (USD34.0 billion). It should rise by 4.5 percent in 2017, and rise by 5.7 percent per annum over the next ten years to Rs. 4,149.0 billion (USD61.8 billion) in 2027, 5.7 percent of total.

Economic Impact of Tourism Development in Thailand

The direct contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP was THB1,292.5 billion, 9.2 percent of total GDP of Thailand in 2016 and is forecast to rise by 9.3 percent in 2017, and to rise by 6.7 percent per year during 2017-2027 and went to THB2,708.0 billion, 14.3 percent of total GDP of Thailand in 2027. The total contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP was THB2,906.8 billion, 20.6 percent of GDP in 2016, and is forecast to rise by 9.4 percent in 2017, and to rise by 6.5 percent per year and went to THB5,985.5 billion, 31.7 percent of GDP in 2027. In 2016 Travel and Tourism directly supported 2,313,500 jobs which contribute 6.1 percent of total employment of Thailand. This is expected to rise by 6.3 percent in 2017 and rise by 5.0 percent per year and researched to 4,009,000 jobs contributing 10.4 percent of total employment of Thailand in 2027. In 2016, the total contribution of Travel and Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry was 15.1 percent of total employment of 5,739,000 jobs. This is expected to raise by 6.9 percent in 2017 to 6,137,500 jobs and

Table 4: Total Contribution of Travel and Tourism to Employment in India and Thailand

Year	India		Thailand	
	In Thousand	% Growth	In Thousand	% Growth
2011	36928	--	4360	--
2012	37328	1.1	5048	15.8
2013	37815	1.3	5601	11.0
2014	38812	2.6	4756	-15.1
2015	39433	1.6	5408	13.7
2016	40343	2.3	5739	6.1
2017	41074	1.8	6138	6.9
CAGR	1.79		5.87	

Source: World Travel and Tourism Council Statistics, 2014 and 2016.

lowest 1.1 percent in 2012. The compound annual growth rate in total job opportunities was 1.79 percent per year during the study period in India. The direct contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment has been increase from 1814 thousand of 2011 to 2459 thousand in 2017, with 5.87 percent compound annual growth rate during the study period in Thailand. The ranges of real growth rate of direct contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment were -18.8 percent in 2014 and 19.4 percent in 2012. The total contribution of travel and tourism industry to the employment of Thailand was increased from 4360 thousand to 6138 thousand from 2011 to 2017. The compound annual growth rate in total job opportunities was 5.2 percent per year during the study period in India. It found that the compound annual growth rates in case of direct and total contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment of Thailand (5.2 and 5.87 percent) were higher with compare to India (1.75 and 1.79 percent). But, the variations in the growth rates are higher in Thailand than India. The growth rates of total and direct contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment in India were continuously positive during the study period.

Conclusion

Tourism is the second largest foreign exchange earner in India and Thailand. The tourism industry employs a large number of skilled and unskilled peoples. The tourism industry benefited to Hotels, travel agencies, transport including airlines. Tourism development has promotes national integration and generate foreign exchange and job opportunities and also promotes the traditional handicraft business. This study is undertaken mainly to study the tourism development in India and Thailand a comparative analysis. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was USD2,306.0bn 3.1 percent of total GDP of World in 2016. The direct contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP was Rs.4,809.8 billion or 3.3 percent of total GDP in 2016 and is forecast to rise by 6.9 percent in 2017. In 2016 Travel and Tourism directly supported 25,394,500 jobs 5.8 percent of total employment of the India. In 2016, the total contribution of Travel and Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by Visitor exports generated Rs.1,529.3 billion , 5.4 percent of total exports in 2016. Whereas, The direct contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP was THB1,292.5 billion, 9.2 percent of total GDP of Thailand in 2016 and is forecast to rise by 9.3 percent in 2017. The total contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP was THB2,906.8 billion, 20.6percent of GDP in 2016. In 2016 Travel and Tourism directly supported 2,313,500 jobs which contribute 6.1 percent of total employment of Thailand. The compound annual growth rate in visitors' exports in India during 2011 to 2017 was found to be 7.26 percent which was 12.97 percent in case of Thailand. The contribution of travel and tourism to GDP has been increased by compound annual growth rate of 7.42 percent in India and by 9.94 percent in Thailand during the study period. It found that the compound annual growth rates of direct and total contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment of Thailand (5.2 and 5.87 percent)

were higher than India (1.75 and 1.79 percent). But, the variations in the growth rates are higher in Thailand than India. The growth rates of total and direct contribution of travel and tourism industry to employment in India were continuously positive during the study period.

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Social and Cultural Impact of Tourism Development in Thailand

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Abstract:

Tourism is a fast growing industry and a valuable sector, contributing significantly to the Thai economy. Tourism affects the economy and lives of communities and has proven to be a lifesaver for many destinations. About the impact on tourism development in Bangkok was different according to the domicile. Statistically significant at the .05 level by the sample with 60.3 percent of resident's of Bangkok that has an impact on the environment. Samples with different domiciles were 40.8 percent that have an impact on the environment. In case the comments about the problems and obstacles to tourism development. No differences between the groups domicile statistically significant at the .05 level. There are different levels of education statistically significant at the .05 level by samples with low education degree, 57.1 percent agreed that tourism development has a major economic impact on the economy. Samples with a bachelor's degree, 50.6 percent agreed that tourism development with environmental effects and samples with a master's degree or higher, 41.7 percent agreed that tourism development affects lifestyle change.

Introduction:

Since the income from tourism is much higher than what rural people can earn from agriculture, tourism has been accepted willingly in many rural areas in spite of its negative effects. Poorly planned tourism can mean that villages are invaded by foreign visitors with different values, disrupting rural culture. A decline in participation in rural traditional and cultural practices follows. Traditional houses are replaced by modern buildings, as the local culture is eroded. The agriculture which was the basis of traditional life is replaced by, and becomes secondary to, tourism. Coconut cultivation in Koh Samui, a popular tourist island in the south of Thailand, and traditional farming practices in Ayutthaya, a well-known historic capital, have both decreased in recent years.

The higher standards of living in urban tourist destinations have caused emigration from nearby rural neighbors, resulting in changes in the demographic structure and possible culture shock. Furthermore, employment and education can have a negative social impact. The younger

generation may gain prestige that rivals that of their elders as they gain experience, jobs and money from tourism.

It is widely recognized that such negative impacts on rural communities have become stronger, and that rural tourism must be modified to give rural people its benefits.

Objectives of the study:

This Research has the following objectives:

1. To evaluate the resident's attitudes towards tourism development in Bangkok.
2. To evaluate the socio cultural impact of tourism development on local communities of Bangkok Metropolis in Thailand.

Hypothesis:

2. Tourism development in Bangkok Metropolis has significant effect on the socio-cultural lives of the local communities.
3. Tourism development in Bangkok Metropolis has no significant effect on resident's attitudes towards tourism development in Bangkok Metropolis.

Research methodology:

The study has used primary as well as secondary data. The primary data collected by providing questionnaire to 400 respondents. The sampling method used for constructing these questionnaires was a non-probabilistic method and an accidental sampling method was used, whereby questionnaires were distributed randomly, to local Thai people on Bangkok. In community an average of 15-25 questionnaires were distributed, with a greater number than the average the main tourist places in Bangkok is pertaining to its sampling of 400 persons by dividing people into 4 groups.

Review of Literature:

Kesmanee and Charoensri (1995) have conduct a Case Study on the Effects of Tourism on Culture and the Environment. They found that the consequence as well as impact of trekking tourism varies as per certain areas where trekkers spend more on handicraft and villagers are encouraged to produce more. The local inhabitants are deprived of their customary use of the land although the intention is to preserve the environment. **Irmgard (1999)** in his study argued that the emergence of new infectious diseases is caused by the international travel that majorly spread the new diseases. He found the considerable gap in the current knowledge on tourism's health impacts. It is necessary to identify the indirect and direct health impacts.

Caroline, A. (2000) determines the Impacts of Tourism on Rural Livelihoods: Namibia's Experience. The author argues that there are challenges to summarizing the impact of tourism development as job, quality of life and income level; the local have using multiple land uses and diversifying the risks across several activities and the tourism development had affected on local community directly and indirectly and positively and negatively also.

Lee (2005) has evaluated the Tourism and its effects on southeast Alaska communities and resources: case studies from Haines, Craig, and Hoonah, Alaska. The author observed that tourism has playing major role in the regional economy of southeast Alaska and tourism has made changes in the social and cultural nature of community life and in the natural resources used by Alaskans. **Sudheer and Anilkumar (2005)** have examined the Impact of Negative Factors of Tourism on that Host Community. They found of the 15 negative factors which directly affected the host community, eight factors were opined by the host community as major, five as middling and two as minor factors. **Amy (2006)** submitted Ph.D. thesis entitled Assessment of the Impacts of Tourism Development in Coastal Communities in Belize to University of Rhode Island. This study clearly concluded that, as tourism develops in coastal communities in Belize, so do its associated impacts, both positive and negative.

Tomoko and Samuel (2009) have examined the Economic and Social Impact of Tourism on a Small Town: Peterborough New Hampshire. They found both positive and negative economic and social impacts of tourism development on the people in Peterborough perceive. Though the revenue of the people is increasing through tourism development but most interviewees, regardless of group, have a strong attachment to their community and do not want to change their town for increased tourism development. **Mohammed (2010)** has conducted a study on Local Communities' Attitudes towards Impacts of Tourism Development in Egypt. The author found the positive attitude of local people toward the tourism development and there were some negative socio cultural impacts of tourism development on local communities in Egypt were quoted by the respondents. **Azizan M. (2011)** in his research entitled Resident Attitudes towards Impacts from Tourism Development in Langkawi Islands, Malaysia argued that the tourism development in the Langkawi Islands has contributed both costs and benefits of tourism to local residents. The study found that the local residents of Langkawi have more benefits than costs of tourism development especially in terms of socio-economic perspectives. It is found that the traditional sector has negative impact of tourism development due to monopoly of local business by mainland Malaysians. Majority of local residents quality of life significantly improved through the tourism development in Langkawi Islands.

Slavi (2011) has studied the Impacts of Tourism on The Local Community . The author argues that the tourism development provides jobs to the local peoples but other regions peoples also comes to get employment in the area of tourism this is good of economy but the constant increase of such peoples gets the jobs of local people and results in loss of social welfare of local residents. **Enemu, Ogechi & Oduntan (2012)** have evaluated the Social Impact of Tourism Development on Host Communities of Osun Oshogbo Sacred Grove. The findings of the study proved that tourism development had significant effect on the social lives of the host communities and on the sustainability of the socio-cultural lives of the host communities. **Mansour and Mahln (2013)** have conducted a study on the Impacts of Tourism Industry on Host Hospitality. The authors argue that tourism is one of the fundamental pillar for many developing countries, tourism become dominant activity in the growth of economy.

Soontayatron (2013) has found the Thai Interpretation of Socio-cultural Impacts of Tourism Development in Beach Resort. The study concluded that the local residents have awareness of negative socio-cultural impacts brought by tourism in spite of this all four resident types have supported tourism in their community. **Forbes (2013)** studied the Tourism Development and Social Carrying Capacity of Zimbabwe's Victoria Falls Rural Peripheries. He argues that the tourism development made changes on the social character of a destination. The study concluded that there is difference between the opinion of the local villagers and tourists in case of social carrying capacity of Victoria Falls rural peripheries. **Gareth (2013)** conducted a study on An Assessment of the Social and Economic Impacts of Tourism Development in Dullstroom, Mpumalanga. The study found the significant impact of tourism development in Dullstroom on regional communities, particularly those residing in the nearby township of Sakhelwe.

Naik and Jangir (2013) have reviewed the Social Aspect of Tourism Development in India. The authors argue that the tourist industry is the one of the initiation of a major variation for great financial and employment gains and it has become an economic activity and way of life. **Lucia (2014)** has examines the Social Impacts of tourism in Brazil. The Brazil has many economic benefits of Tourism but there can several environmental and social impacts on local community if government does not take proper measures to control negative impact of tourism. The study found largest impact on poor countries due to the fragility of their economic infrastructure and social systems. **Mastura, Safura & Mostafa (2015)** have examine the Perceived Social Effects of Tourism Development: A Case Study of Kinabalu National Park. This study indicates the tourism has significantly increased residents pride in both their national and local culture, the positive effects of tourism having the highest mean scores.

The Role of Tourism in the Thai Economy:

The volume of tourists coming to Thailand may not compare to the 27 to 50 million people travelling to France, Italy or Spain every year. Yet, when compared to other high-volume tourist destinations around the world, the growth and development of the tourism industry in Thailand is impressive. Egypt receives approximately 2.6 million tourists per year, while India annually draws in approximately 1.8 million tourists. By comparison, Thailand now accommodates approximately 5 million tourists per year, one of the highest figures for Southeast Asia.

The number of tourists coming to Thailand has steadily, and in some years, spectacularly grown—from 1.2 million in 1977 to 5.7 million in 1993. The income accrued from tourism contributes substantially to the Thai economy, now accounting for 5.4 percent of the country's GDP. This rate is higher than any other ASEAN country, except Singapore, whose tourism revenue accounts for 11.4 percent of its GDP.

The Thai Government's Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1987-1991) gave particular focus and attention to the development of tourism; the result was a substantial boost to tourism revenue—from 50,000 million baht in 1987 to 123,135 million baht in 1992. This was partially caused by the government's promotion of "Visit Thailand Year" in 1987, a marketing exercise which increased national tourism income by 34 percent in 1987 and by 58 percent in 1988. By 1991, income from tourism was equivalent to two-thirds of the country's agricultural export earnings, and was nearly the same as the country's income from textile and garment exports. The number of tourists coming to Thailand remained constant in 1991, despite the Persian Gulf Crisis and a military coup in Thailand. Although the industry initially suffered from the political turmoil in May, 1992, it soon recovered.

It is important to note that the increase in tourism revenue since 1981 has mostly derived from greater numbers of tourists coming to Thailand, and tourists extending their stay, rather than from higher daily expenses.

The Social & Cultural Impacts of Tourism in Thailand:

Tourism is a fast growing industry and a valuable sector, contributing significantly to the Australian economy. Tourism affects the economy and lives of communities and has proven to be a lifesaver for many destinations. There are real and perceived fears that are sometimes attributed to tourism and largely related to poorly managed or mass tourism ventures. As with any economic activity, tourism can have negative impacts on communities. These must be minimised and measured against the benefits that tourism brings.

There is some concern that tourism development may lead to destinations losing their cultural identity by catering for the perceived needs of tourists – particularly from international

markets. This is based on the observations of other "destinations" having compromised their sense of identity. However, research shows that most tourists travel, not to visit home away from home, but because they want to experience the personality and true character of Australian towns, communities and attractions. The tourism experience is different to what they can see or do at home and this includes experiencing the real life and lifestyle of the destinations they visit. Sustainable tourism is thoughtful tourism. It is "derived," not "contrived."

A community involved in the planning and implementation of tourism has a more positive attitude, is more supportive and has better chance of making a profit than a population passively ruled – or overrun – by tourism. One of the core elements of sustainable tourism development is community development. This is giving the community the process and capacity to make decisions that consider the long-term economy, ecology and equity of all communities.

The backgrounds of the samples:

The backgrounds of study in the background section of tourists a basic background information of the respondents. Of the cases on sex, age, hometown, education, occupation, marital status, and basic information about your journey. It presents the analysis as a whole. To use as a reference to study the opinions expressed below.

Table 1 : Sex ration of samples.

Gender	Percentage	Sum
Male	35.0	140
Female	65.0	260
Total	100.0	400

Gender from inquiring about the sex of all respondents. The overall sample had posted in males than females, with 65.0 percent of the respondents were female sample while 35.0 percent of male respondents in the sample group (as shown in Table 1).

The Problems and obstacles to tourism development in Thailand:

The domiciled with comments for improvements in community attractions in Bangkok domiciled study comments for improving the attraction on the impact of tourism development. The problems and obstacles to tourism development and what would you recommend to develop attractions to meet the needs of foreign tourists.

The domiciled with comments about the impact on tourism development in Bangkok. The test, the difference of opinion about the impact on tourism development in the homeland with chi-square statistics showed a chi-square was 18.49614 significance level of .05, indicating that comment. About the impact on tourism development in Bangkok was different according to the domicile. Statistically significant at the .05 level by the sample with 60.3 percent of residents of Bangkok that have an impact on the environment. Samples with different domicile 40.8

percent that have an impact on the environment. Sample and domiciled abroad that has affected 45.0 percent of the economy (Table 2).

Table 2 Percentage and number of respondents classified by domicile to affect tourism development in Bangkok.

Domicile	Impact on tourism development						Total	
	economy		Way of life changed		environment			
	sum	percent	sum	percent	sum	percent	sum	Percent
Bangkok	14	17.9	17	21.8	47	60.3	78	100.0
Provincial	38	38.8	20	20.4	40	40.8	98	100.0
foreign country	9	45.0	8	40.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
Total	61	31.1	45	23.0	90	45.9	196	100.0

Chi-Square = 18.49614 D.F. =4 Sig. .0010*

Domiciled with an opinion on the issues and barriers in tourism development:

The test, the differences of opinion on issues and barriers in tourism development by resident groups with chi-square statistics showed a chi-square equals 7.47912 No statistically significant at the .05 level, the comments about the problems and obstacles to tourism development. No differences between the groups domicile Statistically significant at the .05 level (Table 3).

Table 3 Percentage and number of respondents classified by domicile issues and obstacles in tourism development.

Domicile	Problem and obstacles in tourism development						Total	
	budget		pollution		cooperation			
	sum	percent	sum	percent	sum	percent	sum	percent
Bangkok	15	20.5	33	45.2	25	34.2	73	100.0
Provincial	22	22.9	38	39.6	36	37.5	96	100.0
foreign country	9	50.0	5	27.8	4	22.2	18	100.0
total	46	24.6	76	40.6	65	34.8	187	100.0

Chi-Square = 7.47912 D.F. =4 Sig. = .1126

An education and comments for improvements in community attractions in Bangkok:

Educational level Comments for improving the attraction on the impact of tourism development. The problems and obstacles to tourism development. And what would you recommend to develop attractions to meet the needs of foreign tourists.

An education opinion about the impact on tourism development in Bangkok. The test, the difference of opinion about the impact on tourism development in Bangkok. By education level Chi-square statistics showed a chi-square was 13.12570 significance level of .05, the comments on the impact of tourism development in Bangkok. There are different levels of education statistically significant at the .05 level by samples with low education degree, 57.1 percent agreed that tourism development has a major economic impact on the economy. Samples with a bachelor's degree, 50.6 percent agreed that tourism development with environmental effects and samples with a master's degree or higher, 41.7 percent agreed that tourism development affects lifestyle. change (table 4).

Table 4 Percentage and number of respondents by level of Education regarding the impact on tourism development in Bangkok.

Education level	Impact to tourism development						total	
	economy		way of life changed		environment			
	sum	percent	Sum	percent	sum	percent	sum	percent
Lower bachelor's degree	8	57.1	5	35.7	1	7.1	14	100.0
bachelor's degree	49	28.8	35	20.6	86	50.6	170	100.0
master's degree or higher	4	33.3	5	41.7	3	25.0	12	100.0
total	61	31.1	45	23.0	90	45.9	196	100.0

Chi-Square = 13.12570 D.F. =4 Sig. =.0107*

Education to comment on the issues and barriers in tourism development:

The test, the differences of opinion on issues and barriers in tourism development. Education Sector Chi-square statistics showed a chi-square equals 3.99971 No statistically significant at the .05 level, the comments about the problems and obstacles to tourism development. No significant differences by education group statistically significant at the .05 level (Table 5).

Table 5 Percentage and number of respondents by level of education in case The problems and obstacles to tourism development.

Education level	Problem and obstructcle to tourist development						Total	
	Budget		Environment		Cooperation			
	sum	percent	Sum	percent	sum	percent	sum	Percent
Lower bachelor's degree	3	21.4	6	42.9	5	35.7	14	100.0
Bachelor's degree	43	26.5	64	39.5	55	34.0	162	100.0
Master's degree or Higher			6	54.5	5	45.5	11	100.0
total	46	24.6	76	40.6	65	34.8	187	100.0

Chi-Square = 3.99971 D.F. =4 Sig. = .4060

Conclusion:

Tourism is a fast growing industry and a valuable sector, contributing significantly to the Thai economy. Tourism affects the economy and lives of communities and has proven to be a lifesaver for many destinations. There are real and perceived fears that are sometimes attributed to tourism and largely related to poorly managed or mass tourism ventures. As with any economic activity, tourism can have negative impacts on communities. These must be minimised and measured against the benefits that tourism brings.

The higher standards of living in urban tourist destinations have caused emigration from nearby rural neighbors, resulting in changes in the demographic structure and possible culture shock. Furthermore, employment and education can have a negative social impact. The younger generation may gain prestige that rivals that of their elders as they gain experience, jobs and money from tourism.

About the impact on tourism development in Bangkok was different according to the domicile. Statistically significant at the .05 level by the sample with 60.3 percent of resident's of Bangkok that has an impact on the environment. Samples with different domiciles were 40.8 percent that have an impact on the environment. Sample and domiciled abroad that has affected 45.0 percent of the economy. The test, the differences of opinion on issues and barriers in tourism development by resident groups with chi-square statistics showed a chi-square equals 7.47912 No statistically significant at the .05 level, the comments about the problems and obstacles to tourism development. No differences between the groups domicile statistically significant at the .05 level.

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शेतकरी आत्महत्या आणि महाराष्ट्र

प्रा.डॉ. अर्जुन उवाळे
राज्यशास्त्र विभाग
श्री आसारामजी भांडवलदार महाविद्यालय,
देवगाव रंगारी, ता.कन्नड

प्रस्तावना

१९९० च्या नंतर भारतातील विविध राज्यात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या हा अतिशय चिंतेचा आणि चिंताभावा तरांचे ही घटना सततच घडत आलेली आहे. इंग्रजांच्या १५० वर्षांच्या काळात जेवढ्या आत्महत्या झाल्या नाहीत तेवढ्या गेल्या पन्नासवीत शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या नाहीत परंतु गेल्या पंधवीस वर्षात जवळपास तीन लाख भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या करून झालेल्या आहेत.

भारतातील कृषी व्यवस्थेमध्ये शेतकऱ्यांची दुरवस्था ही याच अतिशय जुनी आहे. नफुले यांनी 'शेतकऱ्यांचा असूड' हा ग्रंथ लिहून ब्रिटीशांच्या घेदनेला याचा पोटडोली होती. मात्र त्या व्यक्तीचे आत्महत्येत होणारे पर्यायत्वन हे सर्व सारातील जनतेला मुक्त करणारे वास्तव आहे.

भारतातील आत्महत्या करणाऱ्यांची संख्या खुप मोठी आहे. परंतु गेल्या दिड शतकात विशेषतः २००१ पासून शेतकरी कृषांतून अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. भारतात आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण वाढल्यानंतर सरकारला या समस्यांची गंभीर दखल घ्यावी लागली. २००१ ते २००६ या कालावधीत कर्नाटकातील ५९१०, महाराष्ट्रातील ९६१, आंध्रप्रदेशातील २०३५, आणि केरळातील २०१ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या असे नमूद करण्यात आले. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात याहीपेक्षा जास्त शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या असण्याची शक्यता आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाढत्या आत्महत्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रासह संपूर्ण देशात अनेक आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि राजकीय समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येनंतर त्यांचे कुटुंब उघड्यावर पडते, त्या कुटुंबांचा आधारस्तंभच सोसल्यात व शेतकरी जीवत असताना कुटुंबात जेवढ्या समस्या नसतील तेवढ्या आत्महत्यानंतर निर्माण होतात.

भारतातील शेतकरी हा नेहमीच निसर्गाच्या लहरी मान्यूनवर अवलंबून असतो, त्यामुळे त्याला अपेक्षित उत्पन्नाची खात्री नसते. शेतकऱ्याला मध्यमवर्गीय हस्तक्षेपामुळे व सरकारच्या हानी भावाच्या अभावामुळे किरायातशीर किंमत मिळत नाही, त्यामुळे शेतकरी आपल्या उत्पन्नाचा व व्यक्तीचा मूळ घालू शकत नाही. म्हणून असे म्हटले जाते की, "भारतीय शेतकरी हा कर्जामध्ये जमला देतो, कर्जांमध्येच जगतो, आणि कर्जामध्येच मरतो". शेतकरी पूर्वीसुद्धा कर्ज घेऊनच होती कसब्या परंतु त्याच्यावर आत्महत्या करण्याची वेळ येत नव्हती.

गेल्या दहा-बारा वर्षात महाराष्ट्रात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येच्या प्रश्नाने उग्ररूप धारण केले आहे. महाराष्ट्रात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील आत्महत्येची समस्या, कारणे आणि उपाय योजना सुचविण्यासाठी सरकारने इंदिरा गांधी इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ डेव्हलपमेंट रिसर्च, मुंबई ही संशोधन संस्थेवर जबाबदारी सोपविली, त्यानंतर सरकारने डॉ.नरेंद्र जाधव यांच्या एक सदस्यीय समितीने अभ्यास केला. श्री.सुरजीत मिश्रा आणि डॉ.नरेंद्र जाधव यांनी महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येची माहिती नॅशनल क्राईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरो कडून मिळविली. त्या माहितीनुसार १९९५ ते २००४ या कालावधीत महाराष्ट्रातील २२९०९ पुरुष शेतकरी आणि ४१४१ महिला शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केली. १९९५ मध्ये १०८३ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केली होती, ती संख्या २००४ मध्ये ४१४१ पर्यंत वाढली. ही माहिती आत्महत्या केल्यानंतर ज्यांची पोलीसत नोंद झाली त्यांचीच आहे. वरील माहितीवरून स्पष्ट होते की, महाराष्ट्रात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण बऱ्याच प्रमाणात वाढलेले आहे.

शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबातून गेलेल्या राजकीय नेत्यांनी व त्यांच्या राजकीय पक्षांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या हात असलेल्या आत्महत्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले. हजारो शेतकरी विदर्भ व महाराष्ट्रात आत्महत्या करत असताना केंद्र सरकारने ३७५० कोटी रुपयांचे पैकेज जाहीर केले. तर राज्य सरकारने १०५० कोटी रुपयांचे पैकेज जाहीर केले. पुढे ६१ हजार कोटीची कर्ज माफी दिली. तरीही विदर्भातील व महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबल्या नाहीत त्या आजही चालूच आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या (१९९५ ते २०१५)

अ.क्र.	वर्ष	आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या
१	१९९५	१०८३
२	१९९६	१९८१
३	१९९७	१९१७
४	१९९८	२४०९
५	१९९९	२४२३
६	२०००	३०२२

7	2001	3536
8	2002	3595
9	2003	3636
10	2004	4147
11	2005	3926
12	2006	4453
13	2007	4238
14	2008	3902
15	2009	2872
16	2010	3141
17	2011	3337
18	2012	3786
19	2013	3146
20	2014	5650
21	2015	3228
	एकूण	60750

Source : NCERT Report - 2014

गरीब तत्कालीन असे स्पष्ट होते की महाराष्ट्रात सन 1995 ते 2003 या दरम्यानच्या काळात 23902 शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या होत्या. 2003 नंतर महाराष्ट्रात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांची संख्येने वेगळी वाढ होत गेली. 2004 ते 2013 या 9 वर्षांच्या काळात 36848 शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या. महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक आत्महत्या 2006 मध्ये 4453 तर सर्वात कमी 1995 मध्ये 1083 एवढ्या झाल्या. यावरून असे दिसून येते की, प्रगत असलेल्या राज्यात इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेत आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त आहे. ही वाढ शेतकऱ्यांची करामाजनाक स्थिती स्पष्ट करणारी आहे.

डॉ. पायासाहेब आंडकर म्हणतात, "जर आपले सच्चे प्रतिनिधी किसानराभा आणि ससदेत असले तर ते आपल्यासाठी लढा देतील आणि आपले दुखं दूर करतील... फक्त तेव्हाच आपले दारिद्र्य दूर होऊ शकेल आणि फक्त तेव्हाच जीवनाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात आपल्याला पराजयचा वाटा मिळेल... कोणेसच्या तिथीटावर निवडून आलेल्या लोकांना त्यांच्या धन्याच्या इच्छेनुसार जागावे त्यांना त्यामुळे ते आमच्या हिताचे संरक्षण कसे करू शकतील? आमच्यासाठी ते काय करू शकतील? डॉ. आंबेडकर खऱ्या अर्थाने बोलत होते, आजही खासदार-आमदार, मंत्री म्हणतात. आम्ही शेतकऱ्यांची मुले आहोत, परंतु ध्येय धोरणे, उद्योगपती-व्यापारी यांच्या फायद्याचे असतात, कारण ते सच्चे प्रतिनिधी नसतात.

आपला उदरगर्भ खोली विल पास करणे व शेतकरी वर्गाची गरीब परिस्थिती सुधारणे हा आहे. शेतकऱ्यांनी आपल्या शानदशीर लढा लढावा व लढत असता सर्व बाजूंनी शेतकऱ्यांनी आपली राखण करावी... कुणची वर्गाने चाहीपेक्षा मोठ्या संख्येने स्वतंत्र मंजूर पक्षाला येऊन मिळावे, कारण हाच पक्ष गरीब, कामकरी, शेतकरी वर्गाचे हित सांभाळणारा आहे. उलट काँग्रेस ही सावकार, खोत व पांढरपेचे याची आहे कारण ती त्यांच्या पैसावर जगत आहे म्हणून तिच्या मार्फत शेतकऱ्यांचे भले होईल अशी आपण शेतकऱ्यांनी विलबुल दाखवू नये. बहुसंख्याक असा शेतकरी व कामकरी वर्ग या देशाचा खरा सत्ताधारी वर्ग बनला पाहिजे आणि याच दुष्टीने आमचा स्वतंत्र मंजूर पक्ष धडाडीने कार्य करायचास पुढे सरतायला आहे हे अशी डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या पक्षासाठी म्हटले असले परंतु त्यांनी त्यावेळी शेतकऱ्यांच्या हक्काची बाजू मांडलेली दिसते.

महात्मा फुले यांनी आपल्या अखंडात म्हटले आहे,

शुद्ध दिन थंडु शेतात खपतो? ॥ कुट्या पोषितो ॥ धेलासह ॥ १॥
साऱ्यासह घरी लोकलफंडात ॥ घाली भरतीस ॥ काही धान्य ॥ २॥
गोळा सर्व फंड इंधन करीतो ॥ शाळा ते घालीतो ॥ नावासाठी ॥ ३॥
भट शुद्ध मुल भट खेळवीतो ॥ गोण्या धान्य देतो ॥ जोती म्हणे ॥ ४॥

म. फुलेना खऱ्या अर्थाने शेतकऱ्यांच्या दयनीय अवस्थेची सामाजिक गुलामीची परिस्थिती काळजी होती. शेतीच्या क्षेत्रातील नवयवीन उपक्रम - छत्रपती राजर्षी शाहू

कोल्हापूर संस्थानात आधुनिकीकरणाची ही प्रक्रिया शाहू महाराजांनी आपल्या कारकिर्दीतच सुरु केली होती. युरोपात शेती शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने करून अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन आपल्यापेक्षा अनेक पटीने अधिक घेतले जाते हे त्यांनी प्रत्यक्ष पाहिले होते. या हेतुने महाराजांनी अनेक उपक्रम हाती घेतले होते. "संस्थानात सुधारित शेतीपद्धतीचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी 1912 साली त्यांनी कोल्हापुरात किंग एडवर्ड ॲग्रीकल्चरल इन्स्टिट्यूट ही संस्था स्थापन केली. तिला जोडूनच कोल्हापुरात आधुनिक शेती-अवजारांचे एक म्युझियम सुरु करण्यात आले. शेतकऱ्यांना सुधारित अवजारे, बी-विमाणे, रासायनिक खते आणि आधुनिक नशागतीच्या पद्धती यांचे ज्ञान व प्रशिक्षण देण्यासाठी खास शेती अधिकाऱ्यांच्या नेमणुका करण्यात आल्या त्याबरोबर उत्तम पैदाशीच्या जनावरांचेही प्रदर्शन भरवले जाई. काही प्रसंगी या शेतीक प्रदर्शनाबरोबर खास 'विज्ञान प्रदर्शन' ही आयोजित केले

महान शास्त्र महाराष्ट्राची मातृभाषा असून त्याची व उच्चतम पातळीवर अभ्यास करणे ही सर्व मातृभाषा असलेली असे सर्वमान्य प्रमाण आहे हे मान्य होते.

महाराष्ट्रातील आत्महत्या जिल्हानिहाय सध्या पुढील प्रमाणे आहे

अ.क्र.	जिल्हा	2014	2015	आत्महत्येत झालेली वाढ
1	औरंगाबाद	56	139	83
2	जालना	32	81	49
3	परभणी	70	100	30
4	हिंगोली	31	37	7
5	नांदेड	116	187	69
6	बीड	152	239	147
7	लातूर	44	104	60
8	उस्मानाबाद	71	162	91
	एकूण	547	1109	535

वरील टेबलवरून असे स्पष्ट होते की सर्वात जास्त सेतकरी आत्महत्या त्या वेळी जिल्ह्यात झाल्या असून, एकूण सरासरी 2014 च्या तुलनेत सन 2015 मध्ये एकूण आत्महत्या 114 एवढी वाढ झाली आहे. सर्वात कमी सेतकरी आत्महत्या जालना व हिंगोली जिल्ह्यात झाल्या आहेत.

सेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या रोखण्यासाठी उपाययोजना

1. शासनाने सेतकऱ्यांना वी-विमाने आणि उच्च आधुनिक उपकरणांची उपलब्धता व यंत्र अनुदान स्वरूपात उपलब्ध करून देणे.
2. सेतकऱ्यांना खासकरिता योग्य दर ठरवून देणे.
3. कमीत कमी व्याजदराने तात्काळ व दीर्घकालीन कर्जाची व्यवस्था करणे.
4. मागेत त्या सेतकऱ्यांना केले तात्काळ उपलब्ध करून देणे.
5. सेतकऱ्यांच्या मुला-मुलींना मोफत शिक्षण देणे.
6. दुष्काळी परिस्थितीत सेतकऱ्यांना रोखण्यासाठी त्यांना निगम देण्यात येणे.
7. सेतकऱ्यांना अन्न, आरोग्य, वस्त्रां, वगैरे देऊन वैयक्तिक विचारांनी आहतले पाहिजे.
8. जीवन विनीत अगमन आहे त्यांना मदत देणे पाहिजे.
9. सिव्हाच्या सुविधा जसे विहीरी, युनिव्हर्सिटी सेतकऱ्यां वर इत्यादीसाठी असे सार्वजनिक अनुदान स्वरूपात देणे आवश्यक आहे.
10. सेतकऱ्यांना 60 वर्षांनंतर सरकारने टाईपीक पेंशन दिली पाहिजे.

भारतीय सेतकरी हा परिषद आहे ती सर्व लोक्यांच्या आमदारांना आहे. सर्व लोक त्यांच्यावर अवलंबून आहेत, या सर्वांनी मिळून देशातील सेतकरी या परिषदासाठी आपले योगदान दिले पाहिजे तरच सेतकरी जगतात घात राखणे नाही.

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डॉ. संजय गव्हाणे

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प्रस्तावना

जगात अनेक देशांमध्ये विविध प्रकारची कर पद्धती अस्तित्वात आहे. त्यामध्ये प्रत्यक्ष कर व अप्रत्यक्ष कराचा समावेश आहे. सर्वसामान्य नागरिकांना अनेक वेळेस या विविध कर पद्धतीमुळे त्रासाला सामोरे जावे लागते. म्हणून अनेक देशात सर्व कर एकाच करत एकवटलेली जीएसटी पद्धत अस्तित्वात आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर ह्या जीएसटी कर पद्धतीला विशेष महत्त्व आहे. त्यामध्ये स्वित्झर्लंड ८, ऑस्ट्रेलिया १०, दक्षिण कोरिया १०, अमेरिका ११.७, न्यूझीलंड १५, मेक्सिको १६, जपान १६, चीन १७, जर्मनी १९, फ्रान्स २०, कॅनडा २०, स्पेन २१, रशिया २४ तर ब्राझीलला २५ टक्के दराने जीएसटीचा कर निश्चित करण्यात आला आहे. जगातील सर्वात मोठी आर्थिक सुधारणा म्हणून जीएसटीकडे पाहण्यात येते. भारतामध्ये या जीएसटी कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे संपूर्ण श्रेय मोदी सरकारचे आहे. भारतामध्ये या जीएसटी कर पद्धतीमुळे सर्वसामान्य लोकांच्या जीवनातील आवश्यक असलेल्या काही वस्तूंचे दर वाढले तर काहींचे कमी झाले आहेत.

संशोधनाचे उद्दीष्ट

- १) देशातील जीएसटी या कायद्याची पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे.
- २) देशातील जीएसटी या कायद्यातील कर प्रणाली अभ्यासणे.
- ३) जीएसटी आणि सर्वसामान्य लोक यांचा संबंध अभ्यासणे.

गुहितके

- १) देशातील जीएसटी कर प्रणाली समजून घेता येते.
- २) जीएसटी ही देशातील सर्वात मोठी आर्थिक सुधारणा आहे.
- ३) जीएसटी कायदांमुळे सर्वसामान्य लोकांवर परिणाम झाला आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत लघु शोध निबंधाच्या लेखनाकरिता दुय्यम स्रोताचा आधार घेतला असून माहिती संकलन हे सरकारी विभागातील आकडेवारी, विविध संस्थात्मक संकलन आणि संशोधन, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट यातील तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण करून 'जीएसटी आणि सामान्य लोक' या विषयाची मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

पार्श्वभूमी

जगात आर्थिक क्षेत्राचा विकास होण्यासाठी आर्थिक क्षेत्राला हातभार लावणाऱ्या क्षेत्राचा हो विकास झाला पाहिजे. त्यामध्ये कर प्रणाली ही आर्थिक क्षेत्राच्या विकासाला हातभार लावते. त्यामुळे कर प्रणालीमध्ये प्रत्यक्ष कर आणि अप्रत्यक्ष कर पद्धती आहे. या पद्धतीमध्ये अनेक वेगवेगळे कर आकारण्यात येते. त्यामुळे या कर पद्धतीपेक्षा जीएसटी ही कर प्रणाली अतिशय चांगली असल्याचे जाणवते. त्यामुळे

सर्वात प्रथम वस्तू व सेवा कर ही कल्पना जर्मनीत १८८५ ला मांडण्यात आली; परंतु प्रत्यक्षात त्याची अंमलबजावणी १९५४ साली फ्रान्स देशात झाली. 'गुड्स अँड सर्व्हिसेस टॅक्स' (जीएसटी) साठी २००० मध्ये माजी पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी सरकारकडून असीम दासगुप्ता यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली समिती स्थापन करून पहिल्यांदा देशात एकच कर असण्याची कल्पना मांडण्यात आली. पुढे २००३ मध्ये भारताने मात्र विक्री कराचा विचार सोडून मूल्यवर्धित कराचा विचार केला. व्हॅट हा वस्तूच्या विक्रीवरचा कर आहे, परंतु अर्थव्यवस्थेत मोठा भाग हा सेवांचा असल्याने सेवा कर बसवणे आवश्यक होते. गेली काही वर्षांपासून केंद्राने हा सेवा कर लावलेला आहे, परंतु राज्यांना त्याचा वाटा मिळत नव्हता. २००६ मध्ये पी.चिदंबरम यांनी एक एप्रिल २०१० पासून देशात जीएसटीची अंमलबजावणी होईल, असे संसदेत अर्थसंकल्प सादर करतांना सांगितले. मात्र, त्या वेळी भाजपशासित राज्यांनी त्यात दुरुस्त्या सुचविल्या आणि त्याशिवाय ते मंजूर करण्यात येऊ नये अशी भूमिका मांडण्यात आल्याने २०१७ पर्यंत ही कर प्रणाली अस्तित्वात आली नाही!

देशभरात एक बाजारव्यवस्था अस्तित्वात येण्यासाठी राज्यघटनेतच (अनुच्छेद ३०१) अनुस्यूत आहे. मात्र राज्यांमध्ये निरनिराळ्या करप्रणालीपायी, देशात एकसंध बाजार व्यवस्था न येता बाजार विखंडितच राहिला. दर दोन राज्यांमध्ये करांची कुंपणे अभावापासून आली, हे कर जसे जमा केले जात तसेच चुकवलेही जात होते. या कर चुकविणा-या पद्धतीला आळा घालण्यासाठी मोदी सरकारने जीएसटी ला प्राधान्य दिले. मोदी सरकारच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे आठ ऑगस्ट २०१६ ला १२२ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने महत्वाकांक्षी जीएसटीचे विधेयक राज्यसभेच्या सहा दुरुस्त्यांसह २४५ सदस्यांपैकी उपस्थित २०३ सदस्यांच्या विरोधात शुन्य मते पडून विधेयक सहमत झाले. त्याचप्रकारे लोकसभेत ही ५४५ सदस्यांपैकी उपस्थित ४४३ सदस्यांच्या विरोधात शुन्य मते पडून विधेयक सहमत झाले. या जीएसटी घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयकाला एकूण ३१ राज्यांपैकी १६ राज्यविधिमंडळांची सहमती आवश्यक असल्याने १७ राज्यांनी आपली संमती दिल्यानंतर ८ सप्टेंबर २०१६ ला राष्ट्रपतींच्या स्वाक्षरीने जीएसटी घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयक संमत झाले! या घटनादुरुस्ती विधेयकात केंद्रीय वस्तू व सेवा कर (सी जीएसटी), एकात्मिक वस्तू व सेवा कर (आय जीएसटी), संघराज्य वस्तू व सेवा कर (युटी जीएसटी) आणि राज्यांचा प्रतिकार वस्तू व सेवाकर विधेयक अशा चार विधेयकाला लोकसभेने मंजूरी दिली आहे. जीएसटी हे वित्त विधेयक असल्याने त्याला राज्यसभेची मंजूरीची आवश्यकता नसल्याने वरिष्ठ सभागृहात यावर केवळ चर्चा होऊन राष्ट्रपतींच्या स्वाक्षरीने विधेयकाचे कायद्यात रुपांतर झाले!

जीएसटी कर प्रणाली

जुलै २०१७ पर्यंत वस्तू आणि सेवा यांच्यावर वेगवेगळ्या कर लावण्यात येत होता. त्यामध्ये उत्पादन शुल्क, विक्रीकर, आयातकर, सेवाकर, मनोरंजन कर इत्यादी कर केंद्र सरकार आणि राज्य सरकार वस्तूच्या उत्पादनापासून ती अंतिमतः उपभोक्त्याच्या हाती पडेपर्यंत विविध मार्गाने वसूल करण्यात येत होता. उदा. उत्पादन शुल्क हे निर्मिती झालेल्या वस्तू कारखान्यातून बाहेर पडताना केंद्र सरकारला घावे लागत होते. त्यानंतर असे शुल्क भरून वाढलेल्या किंमतीवर विक्रीकर, आयातकर भरावा लागत होता, वस्तूचे उत्पादन ते वस्तूची अंतिम विक्री करेपर्यंत विक्रेता एखादी सेवा घेत असल्यास, तो सेवाकर स्वतंत्रपणे भरून वस्तूच्या किंमतीत भर टाकत होता. त्यामुळे वस्तू उपभोक्त्यापर्यंत अंतिमतः पोहोचताना या सर्व करांचा भार किंमतीत समाविष्ट होत होता! १ जुलै २०१७ ला संसदेच्या ऐतिहासिक सेंट्रल हॉलमध्ये झालेल्या भव्य सभारंभात उद्योगपती व राज्यातील मंत्र्यांच्या उपस्थितीत राष्ट्रपती प्रवण मुखर्जी व पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांच्या हस्ते देशभर जीएसटीचे उद्घाटन करण्यात आले. 'वन नेशन वन टॅक्स' या संकल्पनेवर जीएसटी आधारित आहे. १७ प्रकारचे विविध कर आणि २३ प्रकारचे अधिभार मिळून एकत्रित केलेल्या जीएसटीविषयी नरेंद्र मोदींनी म्हटले की, जीएसटी म्हणजे 'गुड्स अँड सर्व्हिसेस टॅक्स' नाही, 'गुड अँड सिम्पल टॅक्स' आहे. जीएसटी कर पद्धती अतिशय साधीसोपी पद्धत आहे. एका वस्तूवर एकच प्रकारचे कर भरल्याने दुसरे कर भरण्यापासून मुक्तता झाली आहे. जीएसटीच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक सुधारणांच्या दृष्टीने देशामध्ये स्वातंत्र्यानंतरची सर्वात मोठी करक्रांती झाली आहे!

जीएसटी कर प्रणाली तक्ता १

अ. क्र.	GST दर	वस्तूचे नाव	सेवा
१	० %	ताजे पदण, कोबडी, मासे, अंडी, ताक, दही, नैसर्गिक मद्य, ताजे फळे आणि भाज्या, पीठ, भेसान, पाव, प्रखट, मोठ, टिकती, कुंकू, स्टॉप, न्यायालयीन खगद, छापील पुस्तके, वृत्तपत्र, यांगड्या, हतमाग आदी.	हजार रुपयांपेक्षा कमी दरचे हॉटेल आणि लॉज, वृद्धाश्रम
२	५ %	माशाचे पदार्थ, मत्स्य, दुधाचे पद, ब्रॅडेड चनीर, गोठविलेल्या भाज्या, कॉफी, चहा, मसाले, पिझ्झा ब्रेड, स्क्र टोस्ट, साबुदाणा, रॉकेल, कोळख, ओषधे, स्टेट, जीवसंरक्षक होड्या आदी.	रेल्वे-हवाई वाहतूक, लहान रेस्टोरंट
३	१२ %	खटवलेले मांस, ल्हेणो, चीज, घे, पाकरीतबंद सुकमेवा, प्राण्यांची चरबी, सॉस, फळीचे रस, भुटीया, नगखेन, आयुर्वेदिक औषधे, दंतमंजन, अपवती, रोगनाशकी पुस्तके, चित्रांची पुस्तके, छज्या, शिवणयंत्र, मोबाईल फोन आदी.	कानूनकूलित हॉटेल, विज्ञानेस वर्गाची विमान टिकिटे, खरे, कापचे कंवाट.
४	१८ %	कॅसलेल, तावण दुग्धपेस्ट, पांडवली वस्तू, औद्योगिक घटक, पास्ता, कॉर्न प्लेक्स, जाम, सूप, आइस्क्रीम, शीचालय, तसेच फॅसिवल टिशू, लोखंड आणि स्टोल, फाडटेन पेन, संगणक, मने मोड पागवर्स, बुट- चणल	मध्यपुरविणारे वातानुकूलित हॉटेल, टेलिकॉप सेवा, आयटी सेवा, बॅण्डेड कपडे
५	२८ %	च्युंग गम, गुळ, कोका पुट नसलेले चॉकलेट, चॉकलेटचे आवरण असलेले वेफर, पान मसाला, सोडा बॉटल, रंग, डिओडेंट, दादीची क्रिम, आचर जेय क्रोम, शॉम्पू, केश कसप, सनस्क्रीन, वॉलनेपर, सिरामिकसच्या लाथा, पाणी त्रापलिंगचे यंत्र, डिशवॉशर, वजन धाटा, धुलाई यंत्र, एटीएम, वेडिन मशिन, व्हॅक्यूम क्लिंकर, ऑटोमोबाइल मोटारसायकल, खासगी विमाने आदी.	पंचतर्मांकित हॉटेल, रेस, क्लबमधील सट्टे, स्निमेग आदी.

नोद मोदी सरकारकडून १९४७ नंतर कररचनेत ही खूप मोठी प्रस्तावित सुधारणा करण्यात आली आहे. भारतात सद्यःस्थितीला राज्यांतर्गत अप्रत्यक्ष करांचे दर भिन्न आहेत. 'जीएसटी' च्या माध्यमातून ही भिन्नता दूर करून, 'सर्वसामाईक' असा कराचा 'एकच दर' आकारून वस्तू व सेवांच्या विक्रीत व अर्थात बाजारात 'एकजिनसीपणा' आणायचे हे महत्वाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. मोदी सरकारकडून मांडण्यात आलेल्या 'वस्तू व सेवा कर' (जीएसटी) ही अप्रत्यक्ष कर पद्धत आहे. वस्तू व सेवा कराची रचना 'द्वि-कर पद्धती' (केंद्रीय वस्तू व सेवा कर आणि राज्य वस्तू व सेवा कर) असून ही मुख्यत तीन पातळ्यांवर कर विभाजित करण्यात आले आहे. त्यामध्ये केंद्रीय कर, राज्य कर आणि एकाच वस्तू व सेवा कर अशी रचना करण्यात आली आहे. देशात चार अप्रत्यक्ष कर कायदे असून त्यामध्ये राज्याचा कर, केंद्रीय विक्रीवर, उत्पादन शुल्क आणि सेवा कराचा समावेश आहे. यामुळे करांच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे व्यवहार कार्यभाग अधिक सुलभ, सोपा व सुटसुटीत होऊन त्यावरील खर्च कमी होण्यास मदत झाली आहे. जीएसटीचे ०, ५, १२, १८, २८ असे कराचे ५ प्रमाण असल्याचे दिसते. मात्र, यास्तवात हे ७ प्रकार आहेत. त्यात सोन्यावर ३ टक्के आणि कच्च्या हि-यावर ०.२५ टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहे. सेवांवर लागणारा दर हा ५, १२, १८ आणि २८ टक्के या चार प्रकारांमध्ये विभाजित आहे. सरकारने जीएसटीत एकूण १२११ वस्तू आणि सेवांचे विविध कर श्रेणीमध्ये विभाजन केले आहेत. ८१ टक्के वस्तूवर जीएसटी दर १८ टक्के किंवा त्याखाली आहे. केवळ १९ टक्के वस्तूवर १८ टक्के हून अधिक जीएसटी आहे.

या जीएसटीत पूर्वेकडील आणि डोंगरद-यातील राज्यांना सोडून सर्व राज्यांसाठी २० लाख रुपयांपर्यंत वार्षिक व्यवसाय असणा-या व्यापा-यांना जीएसटीच्या बाहेर ठेवण्यात आले आहे. तर डोंगर भागातील राज्यांना १० लाख रुपये उत्पन्न असल्यांना जीएसटीच्या बाहेर ठेवण्यात आले आहे. वार्षिक २० लाखांपर्यंत उलाढल असलेल्या व परराज्यांत माल विकणाऱ्या हस्तकला व्यावसायिकांना जीएसटीत नोंदणीतून सुट मिळेल. तसेच दुस-या राज्यांतून जॉबवर्क करून घेणा-यांना ही नोंदणीची गरज नाही. जीएसटीअंतर्गत २० लाखांपेक्षा कमी उलाढाल असलेले आणि परराज्यांत जाऊन आपला माल विकणा-या व्यावसायिकांना नोंदणी करण्याचे बंधन आहे.

जीएसटी आणि सामान्य लोक

मोदी सरकारने देशात जीएसटी च्या रुपाने नवीन आर्थिक क्रांती घडविणारी कर प्रणाली लागू केल्याने करण्यातील ग्राहक व व्यापारी

या दोन्ही घटकांसाठी फायदेशीर आहे. जीएसटीमुळे भारतीय कर व्यवस्थेत सर्वात मोठी सुधारणा घडून आली आहे. जीएसटी कायदानुसार सामान्य लोकांसाठी वस्तू आणि सेवा कराच्या दरामध्ये अन्नधान्य, दूध आणि रोजच्या जीवनातील अन्य जीवनावश्यक वस्तुंवर कोणताही कर लावण्यात आला नाही. त्याप्रमाणे चहा, कॉफी, खाद्यतेल, दूध पावडर, घरगुती वापराच्या वस्तू आदींवर पाच टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहे. वाटलीबंद पाणी, लोणी, तूप, कांजू, वदाम यासारख्या कमी गरजेच्या वस्तुंवर १२ व १८ टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहे. तर चैनीच्या वस्तुवर २८ टक्के कर आकारला आहे. तसेच सेवांवर लागणारा दर ५, १२, १८ आणि २८ टक्के या चार प्रकारांमध्ये विभाजित आहे. तर शिक्षण आणि वैद्यकीय सेवांना या जीएसटीतून करमुक्त करण्यात आला आहे.^{१३} सर्वसामान्य लोकांबरोबर मोदी सरकारने महसूलाचे ही नियोजन केले आहे. पेट्रोलियम, इलेस्ट्रिसिटी, रियल इस्टेट, अल्होहोल हे जीएसटीच्या कक्षेबाहेर आहेत. सरकारसाठी पेट्रोलियम आणि अल्होहोल हे महसूलासाठीचे मोठे स्रोत आहेत. यातून अप्रत्यक्ष स्वरूपातील २९ टक्के महसूल सरकारला मिळतो. अशा प्रकारे सर्व करांतून मिळणारा ४१.८ टक्के महसूल सरकारला जीएसटीतून मिळतो.

वस्तू आणि सेवाकर रचनेत मोदी सरकारने सामान्य लोकांकडून चालवण्यात येणा-या लहान उद्योगाच्या सहकार्यांबरोबर उद्योगांना संरक्षण बहाल केले आहे. पाच लाख रुपयांपेक्षा जास्त वार्षिक उलाढाल असणा-या उद्योगांना विक्री कायद्यामुळे अनेक राज्यात नोंदणी करणे बंधनकारक करण्यात आले होते, पण ही मर्यादा २० लाख रुपये करण्यात आली आहे. तसेच ५० लाखांपर्यंत वार्षिक उलाढाल असलेल्या लघु उद्योगांना संयुक्त योजना स्वीकारण्याचे नियोजन करण्यात आले आहे. त्यात ०.५ ते २.५ टक्के इतकाच नाममात्र वस्तू आणि सेवाकर मरावा लागणार आहे. त्यामुळे लघु उद्योगांना एकप्रकारचे संरक्षण लाभले आहे.^{१४}

जीएसटीतून व्यापारांची 'डि-कर' भारातून सुटका होण्यास मदत झाली आहे. जीएसटीमधून राज्यपरतवे कराचा एकच दर, एकच नियमावली असून करांची केंद्र आणि राज्यात विभागणी करून दोघांनाही स्वीकारार्ह करउत्पन्न आणि अंमलबजावणीच्या यंत्रणेत सुसूत्रता आणण्यात मदत झाली. त्यामुळे आंतरराज्य व्यापार वाढून जीएसटी पद्धतीतून वस्तूच्या किमतींचं नियंत्रण उत्पादनखर्च 'कर सुटीमुळे' कमी झाल्याने केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांचा वाढणारा महसूल, करयंत्रणा अंमलबजावणीचा घटणारा खर्च 'एकात्म एककर' पद्धतीकडे वाटचाल झाल्याने अनेक फायदे झाले. मोदी सरकारने जीएसटीमुळे राज्यांच्या महसूलात सुरुवातीला येणा-या तुटीची ५ वर्षांत शंभर टक्के भरपाई द्याला मंजुरी दिली आहे.^{१५}

जीएसटी आणि सर्वसामान्य लोक यांच्या संबंधाचा विचार केल्यास जीएसटी कर प्रणालीमुळे भविष्यात कोणते फायदे होतील हे आताच सांगता येत नाही. पण वर्तमान काळात या जीएसटीमुळे सर्वसामान्य जनतेला काही प्रमाणात का होईना महागाईचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. वास्तवात जीएसटीमध्ये काही वस्तुवर शुन्य टक्के कर तर काही वस्तुवर फक्त पाच टक्के कर असतांना ही त्या वस्तुच्या किंमती कमी होण्यापेक्षा ज्या वस्तुवर जीएसटी १२, १८ आणि २८ टक्केच्या दरात आहे असा वस्तुच्या किंमती मात्र व्यवहारात झपाट्याने वाढल्याचे दिसून येते. या जीएसटी आणि नोटबंदीमुळे सर्वसामान्य जनतेला आर्थिक त्रासाला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. या सर्वांचा परिणाम देशाच्या विकासावर झाल्याने देशाचा जीडीपी चा दर खाली घसरला आहे. जीएसटीच्या अगोदर ९० दिवसांत रिटर्न फाइल करण्याची सुविधा होती. पण जीएसटीतील दर महिन्याला रिटर्न दाखल करण्याच्या नियमामुळे लघु व छोटे उद्योजकांना त्रासाला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. कारण माल घेणारा समूह ९० ते १२० दिवसांत पेमेंट करत असल्याने दर महिन्याला विक्रीचे रिटर्न दाखल करण्यासाठी लागणारा पैसा लहान उद्योजकाकडे नाही. उदा. एखाद्या उद्योजकाला २ कोटीच्या उलाढालीसाठी २८ टक्के म्हणजे ५ लाख ६० हजार रुपये जीएसटी भरावी लागते. त्यांनी तीन वेळेस रिटर्न फाइल नाही केल्यास जीएसटीची नोंदणी रद्द होऊन १८ टक्के दंड आकारला आहे.^{१६} तरी ही जनतेने त्रास सहन करित मोदी सरकारला जनतेच्या विकासासाठी कार्य करण्याची संधी दिली आहे. कारण जीएसटी लागल्यावर जीडीपी खाली येणे हे काही नवीन नाही. ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, जपान, मलेशिया आणि सिंगापूर मध्ये १९९१ ते २००० या काळात जीएसटी लागू करण्यात आली.

होता तो जीएसटी लागू केलावर -३ टक्क्याने खाली आला. परंतु कालांतरांनी जीएसटीमुळे विक्रसाला गती मिळाल्याने आधुनिक युगात ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, व्हान, मलेशिया आणि सिंगापूर देशाचा विकास झाला. त्यामुळेच भारतात ही एका दृष्टिकोनातून जीएसटीला जनतेचा चांगला प्रतिकार आहे. सप्टेंबर २०१७ ला जीएसटीच्या २१ व्या बैठकीत हैदराबाद येथे केंद्रीय अर्थमंत्री अरुण जेटली यांनी जीएसटीआर ३ बी सार्वजनिक ४५ लाख परतावे फाईल झाले असून जीएसटीआर १ साठी केवळ १३ लाख परतावे दाखल झाले. तर सुमारे १३ कोटीपेक्षा जास्त इनवॉइस दाखल झाल्याची माहिती दिली.^{१०}

सारांश

जीएसटी कर प्रणाली भारतासारख्या लोकशाही देशात अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे १ जुलै २०१७ ला संसदेच्या मंजूरीबरोबर राष्ट्रपतींच्या स्वाक्षरीने जीएसटी देशात लागू करण्यात आली. या कर प्रणालीमुळे देशातील इतर कर संपुष्टात आला आहे. जीएसटी कर प्रणाली काही प्रमाणात किचकट वाटत असली तरी याच्या मागील उद्देश देशाचा व जनतेचा विकास ठेवण्यात आला आहे. जीएसटीमध्ये वस्तुवर ०,५,१२,१८,२८ तर सोन्यावर ३ टक्के आणि कच्च्या हि-यावर ०,२५ टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहे. या जीएसटी कर प्रणालीत जीवनावश्यक वस्तु व मध्यम प्रकारच्या वस्तु व चैनीच्या वस्तुवर अलग-अलग कर आकारण्यात आला आहे.

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राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,

श्री आसारामजी भोंडवेलदार महाविद्यालय,
देवगाव (रं), ता. कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना :

आज विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत सर्वसामान्य आदिवासी पूर्णपणे धरडला गेला आहे. त्याची जंगले गेली, जमीन गेली, जल गेले. त्याच्या बदल्यात त्याला काही मिळाले नाही. तो पूर्णपणे नागवला गेला आहे. अन्याय आणि शोषणाचा तो बळी झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे त्याच्या मनात प्रचंड क्षोभ आहे. विकास प्रक्रियेत तो स्वतःचे अस्तित्व गमावून बसला आहे. म्हणून तो पुन्हा पुन्हा आपल्या अस्तित्वाचा शोध घेत आहे आणि मनाशी म्हणत आहे, "बामणाच्या जन्मा जाशील तर लिहून लिहून मरशील, वाण्याच्या जन्मा जाशील तर तराजू तोंडीत मरशील, पण बारत्याच्या जन्मा जाशील तर जंगलाचा राजा होशील." आदिवासींनी याच भावनेने आजपर्यंत आपले स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व जपलेले आहे. ज्या सहृदयतेने त्यांना हाताळत हाताळत राष्ट्रीय प्रवाहात आणायचे, ती सहृदयता दुर्दैवाने सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांनी, शहरवासांवांनी दाखवली नाही. परिणामी मनातून दुभंगलेल्या या समाजास नक्षलवादी चळवळीचा आधार मिळाला.

आदिवासींवरील अन्याय, अत्याचार आणि शोषणाच्या दाहकतेची मांडणी करण्यासाठी नक्षलवादाचा मार्ग आदिवासींना काही मर्यादेपर्यंत परिणामकारक वाटणे स्वाभाविक आहे. जिथे कुठे आदिवासींच्या मानवी हक्कांची पायमल्ली होत असतांना तो उचड्या डोळ्यांनी पाहत असतो. ही एक गुलामीची हतबल अवस्था आदिवासींच्या पदरी दिसते. तेथील घटनाप्रसंगानुसार साधन म्हणून नक्षलवाद नक्कीच परिणामकारक ठरतो. अनेक ठिकाणी ही वास्तवता आदिवासींनी अनुभवली आहे. अशी एक व्यावहारिक अपरिहार्यता आदिवासीं कधी कधी स्विकारतो. या पलिकडे नक्षलवाद ही त्याची मानसिकता नाही. तो त्याचा आचार आणि व्यवहार नाही. स्वभाव

तर नाहीच नाही. पण आज झाले आहे काय? "पोलीसांच्या दहशतवादापेक्षा नक्षलवादघांशी संबंध बरे." असे म्हणण्याची वेळ त्यांच्यावर आली आहे. निरपराध आदिवासींचा अमानुष छळ करणे, त्यांच्यावर अन्याय अत्याचार करणे, प्रसंगी त्यांना नक्षलवादी ठरवून ठर मारणे हे आज सर्रास घडत आहे. पोलीसांचे हे दडपशाहीचे धोरण आणि माणुसकीला फाळीमा फासणारे वर्तन नक्षलवादाच्या सीमा ओलांडून पुढे गेले आहे. त्यांच्या ह्या अशा असहायतेतून व अपरिहार्यतेतून त्यांना नक्षलवादाबद्दल आपुलकी वाटणे स्वाभाविक आहे. सदरील शोधनिबंधात आदिवासींच्या जीवनावरील नक्षलवादाच्या प्रभावाचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :

1. आदिवासींच्या जीवनावरील नक्षलवादी विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. आदिवासींच्या रोजगार आणि नक्षलवाद यांचा आढावा घेणे.
3. पोलीस यंत्रणा आणि नक्षलवाद यांचा आदिवासींच्या जीवनावरील परिणामांचा शोध घेणे.

शोधनिबंधाचे गृहीतके :

1. आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवादी विचारांचा फार मोठा प्रभाव असल्याचे दिसून येते.
2. नक्षलवादांमुळे आदिवासींच्या रोजगारात काही प्रमाणात वाढ झाली असली तरी मात्र सरकारी रोजगार मिळवण्यात अडचणी निर्माण होताना दिसून येतात.
3. पोलीसांपेक्षा नक्षलवादांबद्दल आदिवासींना सहानुभूती असल्याचे दिसून येते.

■ आदिवासींना नक्षलवादांविषयी असणारी सहानुभूती:

आदिवासींच्या जीवनावरील नक्षलवादांच्या प्रभावाचा अभ्यास करत असतांना असे दिसून येते की, आदिवासींना नक्षलवादांबद्दल प्रचंड सहानुभूती वाटते. आदिवासी नक्षलवादांना 'अण्णा' म्हणजे भाऊ संबोधतात. आदिवासींना त्यांच्याबद्दल सहानुभूती आहे, कारण एका बाजूला सावकार, व्यापाऱ्यांबद्दल त्यांना जो राग आहे, संताप आहे तो व्यक्त करण्याचे त्यांचेजवळ धाडस नाही, संघटना नाही. तेच काम अण्णा करीत आहेत यात ते बरेच समाधानी आहेत.

एकीकडे ही जशी सहानुभूती आहे तशी दुसरीकडे भीती पण आहे. सभेला न येणाऱ्याला विरोध करणाऱ्याला नक्षलवादी मारझोड करतात. सभेला गेले नाही तर नक्षलवादांची भीती आणि गेले तर पोलीस चौकशीला येतात, माहिती विचारतात. माहिती दिली नाही तर पोलीसांचा मार, पुन्हा माहिती दिली तर नक्षलवादांचा मार

अशा भयानक दहशतचक्रात आदिवासी अडकलेला आहे. संपूर्ण जंगलात भूमिगत चळवळ तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाची चालवण्यापेक्षा जनतेच्या स्थानिक प्रश्नांना हात घालणे, त्यांच्या भावना जपणे आणि त्यांच्या अभिमानाच्या जागा हेरून त्यावरच कब्जा करणे आणि अशाप्रकारे संपूर्ण समाज चळवळीच्या मागे उभा करणे हे सावध, संयमी धोरण त्यांनी गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात अवलंबविलेले दिसते. हा संयम नक्षलवाद्यांसारखाच आदिवासींनीही सांभाळला आहे. एकूणच आदिवासींना नक्षलवादी चळवळीविषयी वाटणारी सहानुभूती ही आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवाद्यांच्या प्रभावाचे द्योतकच आहे, असे म्हणता येईल.

■ नक्षलवादी विचारांचा प्रभाव :

आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवाद्यांच्या विचारांचा मोठा प्रभाव आहे. आदिवासींना नक्षलवादी हा जवळचा वाटतो. नक्षलवादी गोरगरिब आदिवासींच्या न्यायासाठी झगडतात असे आदिवासी मानत असतात. जंगलातील आदिवासींचे गेली कित्येक वर्षे सरकारी यंत्रणेकडून शोषण झाले आहे. म्हणून या भागातील आदिवासी नक्षलवाद्यांच्या जवळ गेलेले दिसून येतात. आदिवासींचा स्थानिक प्रशासनावर विस्वास नाही. तो बसेल अशीही शक्यता नसल्याने आदिवासी नक्षलवाद्याकडे आकर्षित होताना दिसतात. आदिवासींचे दारिद्र्य, त्यांचे अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा, त्या भागातील दळणवळणाच्या साधनांचा अभाव, सरकारी यंत्रणेतील प्रष्टाचार, अकार्यक्षमता, दपतर दिरंगाई यांचा लाभ नक्षलवाद्यांना मिळतो. आदिवासींवर नक्षलवाद्यांच्या विचारसरणीचा प्रभाव हा त्यांच्या हक्कासंबंधी दिसून येतो. जसे की आदिवासी हा जंगलाचा राजा आहे, कसेल त्याची जमीन, आदिवासींच्या जंगलावर विंगर आदिवासींचे होणारे आक्रमण रोखणे अशा नक्षलवाद्यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव आदिवासींवर पडलेला दिसून येतो.

■ आदिवासींसाठी नक्षलवाद्यांनी केलेले संघर्ष :

आदिवासींवर आपल्या चळवळीचा प्रभाव पाडण्यासाठी आदिवासींची आपल्या चळवळीला सहानुभूती मिळवण्यासाठी प्रारंभी नक्षलवाद्यांनी सरकारी यंत्रणा, ठेकेदार, जमीनदार यांच्याविरुद्ध आदिवासींच्या हक्कासाठी संघर्ष केलेला दिसून येतो. यामध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासींच्या हक्कासाठी नक्षलवाद्यांनी दिलेले काही प्रमुख संघर्ष पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतात, ते असे -

i) तेंदुपाने मजुरी संबंधी आंदोलन : सन १९७९ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात पुलोदचे शासन होते. याच कालावधीत तेलंगणामधून पाच नक्षलवादी गट त्यांच्या १०-१२ साथीदारांसह आदिवासी भागातील संवेक्षणासाठी सिरोंचा तालुक्यातील आदिवासी भागात दाखल झाले.

अशिक्षित, अज्ञानी आणि दरिद्री आदिवासींच्या दुःखात हे गट सहभागी झाले. त्यांच्या असे लक्षात आले की, इथल्या शेतमजुराला मिळणारी मजुरी ही फारच कमी आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांचे राहणीमान अगदीच हलाखीचे झाले आहे. म्हणून एकदा का त्यांना मजुरी वाढवून दिली की हा सगळा भाग आपल्या ताब्यात येऊ शकतो, असा साधा सोपा विचार नक्षलवाद्यांनी केला आणि व्यापक जनसंपर्काचा कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला. त्याचवेळी बिडोसाठी लागणाऱ्या तेंदुपानांच्या संकलनाचे काम अनेक ठेकेदारांनी सुरू केलेले होते. त्यावेळचा तेंदु पानांच्या संकलनाचा दर साडेचार रुपये होता. सात हजार पाने तोडायची, गोळा करायची, गट्टे बांधायचे, संध्याकाळी ठेकेदाराच्या केंद्रावर नेवून घायची. यामध्ये सर्वात महत्त्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे ठेकेदाराचे कारकुन दिडशे गड्ड्यांची पाने मोजता मोजता आकड्यांची चालवाजी करून आदिवासींच्या नजरेसमोर बरोबर शंभर मोजून आपला घमत्कार दाखवित. वर्षभर लागणारी बिड्यांची पाने संकलन करण्याचा कालावधीही अगदी वीस-पंचवीस दिवसांचाच असायचा. त्यातून ही लुट. नक्षलवाद्यांनी प्रथम तेंदु पानांच्या संकलनातील लुटीवर लक्ष केंद्रीत केले. गावोगाव सभा घेवून आंदोलनाचा मार्ग ठरवला. सर्वोनी प्रथम बाईष्कार टाकला. मागणी एकदम साधी "साडेचार रुपयांची मिळणारी मजुरी ही वारा रुपये मिळाली पाहिजे आणि माघात पाप नको." यासाठी काम रोखून धरले. सिरोंचा परिसरातील आदिवासींचा हा पहिला लढा यशस्वी ठरला. पिढ्यान् पिढ्यांच्या लुटीचा अर्थ आदिवासींना समजला. संघटनेची ताकद समजली. त्या दिवसापासून मजुरीचे दर दरवर्षी झटपट वाढू लागले. आज सत्तर पानांच्या शंभर पुड्यांना कमीत कमी मजुरी ८० ते ९० रुपये आहे. आदिवासी या नक्षलवाद्यांच्या लढ्यातून नक्षलीकडे आकर्षितले गेले. नक्षलवादी तेंदुपाने ठेकेदाराकडून खंडणी उकळतात ही गोष्ट आज जवळपास हरेक आदिवासीला व्यक्त आहे. परंतु त्यामुळे नक्षलवाद्यांबद्दलच्या सहानुभूतीला तडा गेलेला नाही. कारण गेल्या २० वर्षांत जवळपास २० पट मजुरी आदिवासींना वाढवून मिळाली आहे, हे काही कमी नाही.

म्हणजेच नक्षलवाद्यांच्या लढ्यांचा त्यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव हा आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर पडलेला आहे. शोषणग्रस्त आदिवासी नक्षलवाद्यांची देवासारखी वाट पाहत असतो. हा नक्षलवाद्यांचा आदिवासींच्या जीवनावरील प्रभावच मानावा लागेल.

ii) बांबू संकलनाचा प्रश्न : विदर्भातील आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवाद्यांचा प्रभाव पाडण्यासाठी एक प्रबळ कारण म्हणजे नक्षलवाद्यांनी बांबू संकलनाच्या प्रश्नाविषयी आदिवासींच्या बाजूने दिलेला लढा होय. तेंदु पानांतील मजुरीत लक्षणीय वाढ करून घेत असतांनाच चळवळीतील कार्यकर्त्यांनी बांबू बांधून गोळा करणाऱ्या

आदिवासींची संघटना करायला सुरुवात केली. या भागातील नक्षलवाद्यांनी अशिक्षित आदिवासींना अर्धशास्त्राचे दिलेले धडे धक्कादायक होते. एक आदिवासी सांगतो की, "थीस बांबुचा एक गड्डा, दोनशे पत्रास गड्ड्यांचे वजन तीन टन. तीन टन बांबुपासून कागद तयार होतो एक टन. पेपर मिल मालकाला खर्च येतो साडेपाच हजार रुपये. मिल मालकाच्या एक टन तयार कागदाला बाजारात किंमत मिळते नऊ हजार रुपयांपासून बारा हजारपर्यंत. तीन टन बांबु वाहून नेणाऱ्या ट्रक मालकाला एका ट्रिपचे मिळत होते सहाशे रुपये. तर एवढ्या रकमेतून बांबु तोडून तो वाहून रस्त्यावर आणून नीट गड्डे बांधणाऱ्या आदिवासीला मिळत होते फक्त एकशे पाच रुपये." त्यासाठी त्याला पंधरा दिवस काम करावे लागे. कारण १९८३ पर्यंत एक गड्डा बांबु तोडाई, वाहतुक याची मजुरी होती पस्तीस पैसे. नक्षलवाद्यांनी ही अर्धशास्त्रीय मांडणी आदिवासींना शिकवली आणि त्यांना या लुट्टीविरुद्ध लढण्याची हिंमत दिली. "पस्तीस पैसे घेणार नाही, पंचाहत्तर पैसे मिळाले पाहिजे." असा आग्रह धरून नक्षल्यांच्या मदतीने संप पुरारला. सतत तीन महिने काम बंद राहिले. अखेर सत्तर पेशावर तडजोड झाली. आंदोलन यशस्वी झाले. पुढील हंगामात दिड रुपया त्या पुढील हंगामात दोन रुपये असा मजुरी दर आदिवासींना केंद्र नक्षलवाद्यांच्या मदतीने मिळाला. यातून नक्षलवाद्यांविषयी आदिवासींना आपलेपणा वाटणे स्वाभाविक आहे. पुढे त्यांच्या जीवनावर या नक्षलवाद्यांचा प्रभाव स्पष्ट जाणवतच आहे. आदिवासी पेपर मिल मालकाच्या अन्यायाविरुद्ध नक्षलवाद्यांची मदत घेतच असतो, हा त्यांच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवाद्यांचा असणारा प्रभावच आहे.

■ आदिवासींचा पोलीसांकडून होणारा छळवाद :

चंद्रपुर, गडचिरोली, भंडारा या जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाज नक्षलवाद्यांपेक्षा पोलीसी दहशतवादाच्या कचाट्यात सापडला आहे. भंडारा जिल्ह्यातील अर्जुनी (मोरगाव) च्या पंचायत समितीचे उपसभापती श्री महादेव सलामे हे काँग्रेस पक्षाचे अधिकृत उमेदवार होते. ते अतिशय नेक आणि प्रामाणिक कार्यकर्ते म्हणून त्यांचा लोकिक होता. सलामे यांचे कार्यकर्ते श्री महादेव कोसावे यांच्या मुलाला पोलीसांनी जबरदस्तीने जंगलात नेले आणि अंगावर हिरवे कपडे घालून नक्षलवादी म्हणून गोळी घालून ठार केले. कोसावेंना न्याय मिळावा म्हणून महादेव सलामे अनेक आमदारांकडे आणि मंत्रालयांकडे जावू लागले. अखेरीस पोलीसांनी त्यांनाच नक्षलवादी म्हणून 'टाडा' खाली अटक केली. नऊ महिने महादेव सलामे तुरुंगात होते. सलामेची मेढणी सुपन्न हिलाही पोलीसांनी बेदम मारहाण केली. पोलीसांच्या या छळाला कंटाळून सलामेच्या रेखा नावाच्या १४ वर्षाच्या मुलीने नक्षलवाद्यांचा आश्रय घेतला. आज ती हातात बंदूक घेवून त्यांच्या

दलमध्ये सामील झाली आहे.

म्हणजेच आदिवासींना पोलीसांपेक्षा नक्षलवादी जवळचे वाटतात कारण नक्षलवाद्यांच्या विचारसरणीचा या आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर पडलेला प्रभाव आहे. आज आदिवासी या नक्षलवाद्यांच्या प्रभावातून मुक्त होवू जरी पाहत असला तरी त्याला दुसरा पर्याय उपलब्ध नसल्याने तो नक्षलवाद्यांच्या प्रभावाखालीच आपले जीवन व्यतीत करताना दिसत आहे.

■ वनखात्यातील अधिकाऱ्यांकडून होणारा छळ :

आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवाद्यांचा प्रभाव पडण्याचे एक कारण म्हणजे वन अधिकाऱ्यांकडून आदिवासींची होणारी पिळवणूक. आदिवासी हा जंगलाशी निगडित असणारा समूह आहे. तो आपल्या बऱ्याचशा गरजा जंगलाच्या माध्यमातून पूर्ण करत असतो. मात्र वनसंरक्षण कायद्यामुळे आदिवासींना या जंगलातील वनउपजाला मुकादे लागत आहे. त्यामुळे कधी जंगलातून साधे जळवू लाकूड जरी आणले तरी वनातील फॉरेस्ट गार्ड त्यांची चौकशी करतात. प्रसंगी मारझांड होते किंवा भ्रष्टाचार केल्या जातो. याला आदिवासी कंटाळलेला असतो. अशात कोणी एक त्यांना सांगतो की हे जंगल तुमचे आहे, तुम्ही जंगलचे मालक आहात. अशा नक्षलवाद्यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव आदिवासींवर पडणे साहजिकच आहे. यातून आदिवासी नक्षलवाद्यांविषयी सहानुभूती बाळगतात व प्रसंगी नक्षलवाद्यांना वेळप्रसंगी थोडीफार मदत सुद्धा करतात. उदा. पोलीसांबद्दल माहिती देणे, संदेश पोहचवणे, जेवण देणे इ. याला कारण म्हणजे आदिवासींना जंगल अधिकाऱ्यांपेक्षा नक्षलवादी जवळचे वाटतात. हा आदिवासींवर नक्षलवाद्यांचा असणारा प्रभावच जाणवतो.

■ भौतिक विकास थांबला :

आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवाद्यांचा जसा सकारात्मक प्रभाव दिसतो तसाच तो नकारात्मकही दिसतो. कारण नक्षलवाद्यांच्या प्रभावामुळे आदिवासींचा भौतिक विकास थांबलेला दिसतो. आज गडचिरोलीत शासकीय कर्मचारी बदली होवून जायला टाळाटाळ करतात. कारण तेथे नक्षलवादी आहेत. म्हणून नक्षलवाद्यांमुळे आज या आदिवासींना शिक्षण, आरोग्य, पाणी, रस्ते, वीज यासारख्या मुलभूत घटकांपासून मुकावे लागत आहे. नक्षलवाद्यांच्या प्रभावामुळे आज आदिवासींकडे संशयात्मक दृष्टीने शासकीय अधिकारी बघताना दिसतो. त्यामध्ये पोलीस, वनखाते, महसूल इ. चा समावेश करता येईल. नक्षलींच्या प्रभावामुळे आज आदिवासींना राजकीय क्षेत्रात मरौब अशी कामगिरी करता आलेली नाही वा त्यांच्यातून राजकीय नेतृत्वही पुढे येताना दिसत नाही. नक्षल्यांच्या प्रभावामुळे आदिवासी समुदाय देशातील इतर समुदायांपासून सदा दोन हात लांबच राहत

आलेला आहे. नक्षलवाद्यांचा प्रभाव हा आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर व्यापक प्रमाणात दिसून येतो.

■ सरकारी रोजगारात नक्षलींचा अडथळा :

उत्तीसगढ, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, ओरिसा, बंगाल, बिहार ... ही राज्ये भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या सलग, जंगलाच्छादित, आदिवासीबहुल मध्य भारत हे नक्षलवाद्यांचे कार्यक्षेत्र आहे. कारण जंगलात पोलीसी संख्याबळ, त्यांच्याकडील साधने आणि शस्त्र यांची परिणामकारकता मंदावते. तिथे गनिमी काव्याला जास्त वाव मिळतो. सरकारी दमनवाक्ताशी लढनं आणि स्वतःच वास्तव्य गुप्त राखणं तिथे नक्षलवाद्यांना जास्त सुलभ ठरतं आणि महाराष्ट्रातील गडचिरोली जिल्हा या वर्णनात वसतो, म्हणून तिथे नक्षलवादी आहेत.

या भागात नऊ राज्ये आहेत आणि नऊ राज्यांच्या एकूण ८३ जिल्ह्यांना केंद्र सरकारने नक्षलग्रस्त म्हणून जाहीर केले आहे. पैकी केवळ वनखात्याची कामे थांबल्यामुळे गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात सरकारचं सालाना ९० कोटी तर गोंदिया जिल्ह्यात १५ कोटी रुपयांचं उत्पन्न बुडत आहे. वनखात्याची कामे जंगलस्थित आदिवासींना रोजगार देणारी असतात आणि नक्षलवाद्यांच्या अनुभूतीशिवाय आदिवासी तो करू शकत नाहीत. अशा परिस्थितीत गडचिरोलीत दर साल साडेपन्नास लाख तर गोंदियात तीन लाख पन्ध्रव्यांसांचा रोजगार बुडतो आहे. एके काळी वनखात्याकडून आदिवासींचे शोषण झालं असंल, पण आज वनखात्याचा रोजगार त्यांना महाग झाला आहे. हे आकडे ८३ जिल्ह्यांसाठी मोठे केले तर किती फुगतील?

नक्षलवादी समस्या गुंतागुंतीची आहे. विकासाच्या नावाखाली जे रस्ते होतात, त्यावरून पिळवणूक करणारी संघणा जंगलात घुसते आणि आदिवासींचे शोषण करते. या कारणाला समोर ठेवून नक्षलवादी आदिवासी भागात रस्ते होण्याला विरोध करतात किंवा रस्ते झालेच तर ते उखडून टाकतात. अशा कित्येक प्रकारे नक्षलवादी रोजगार निर्मितीच्या वाटा आदिवासींपर्यंत पोहचू देत नाहीत.

आदिवासींमध्ये जागृती नाही, कारण त्यांना व्यवस्थेची योग्य माहिती नाही. ती माहिती देण्याचा प्रयत्न व्हायला हवा. माहिती मिळाली की जागृती होईल आणि जागृती झाली की आदिवासी समाज नक्षली शोषणाला बळी पडणार नाही.

गडचिरोली जिल्ह्याच्या सीमेवर बीना गुंठ नावाचं एक अगदी छोट गाव आहे. पार जंगलात दुर्गम ठिकाणी आहे. इतकं आत आहे की मीठ, आगपेटी यासारख्या साध्या वस्तूसाठी १० किमी पायपोट करावी लागते. त्या भागात नक्षलवाद्यांचा जोर आहे. गावापर्यंत विकास पोचावा, विकासाची फळं आदिवासींना मिळू लागल्यास नक्षलवादाचं अक्षरपण कमी होईल, या हेतूने तिथे सौर दिवे लावून प्रकाश करण्याचा,

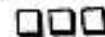
रस्त्यासाठी चार कोटी रुपये खर्च करून गाव जंगलात जोडण्याचा प्रयत्न होतो आहे. पण इतकी धडपड करूनही फारसं यश प्राप्त होतानाही दिसत नाही. मग बीना गुंठा सारख्या छोट्या गावातील लोकांपर्यंत प्रशासनाच्या रोजगारक्षम योजना पोचतील तरी कशा?

■ सारांश :

नक्षलवादी आणि आदिवासी यांचे घडू असे नाते आहे. आदिवासी शिवाय नक्षलवादाचा विचारच करता येणार नाही. कारण नक्षलवाद हा पुण्या-मुंबई सारख्या नागरी भागात वाढला नाही. तर तो आदिवासी बहुल अशा जंगल प्रदेशात वाढला. त्यामुळे आदिवासी व नक्षलवादी यांचा संबंध वाकीच्यांच्या तुलनेत व्यापक प्रमाणावर आहे. नक्षली घळबळी ह्या जंगलातूनच आमलात आणल्या गेल्या. नक्षलवाद्यांचे वास्तव्य जंगलातच असते. ते आदिवासी प्रमाणेच वेधभूषा, जेवण करतात. म्हणून साहजिकच नक्षलवाद्यांचा प्रभाव हा आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर पडणारच होता आणि तो पडला. प्रथम नक्षलवाद्यांनी आदिवासींना कितकोळ पदत करून आपलेसे केले. त्यांची सहानुभूती मिळवली. नंतर आदिवासींना आपल्या विचारांच्या जाळ्यात ओढले. आदिवासींना इतर पर्याय उपलब्ध नसल्याने आदिवासीही सहजतेने नक्षल्यांच्या प्रभावाखाली आले. थोडक्यात आदिवासींच्या जीवनावर नक्षलवाद्यांचा प्रभाव हा कायम आहे व तो तोपर्यंत असेल जोपर्यंत त्यांना योग्य असा दुसरा पर्याय मिळत नाही.

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१. नक्षलवादी आणि आदिवासी-डॉ. गोविंद गारे.
२. कौंडी आदिवासींची आणि नक्षलवाद्यांची-हेमंत कर्णिक.
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५. नक्षल आंदोलनाच नव पर्व -अजय विश्वास.
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८. दे. महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स.
९. दे. सकाळ
१०. इंडिया टुडे, मासिक विशेषांक, २०११.



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'अजिंठा' या त्रैमासिकात प्रसिध्द झालेली गते मुख्य संपादक, संपादक मंडळ व सल्लागार मंडळास मान्य असतीलच असे नाही. या नियतकालिकात प्रसिध्द करण्यात आलेली लेखकाची गते ही त्याची वैयक्तिक गते आहेत. तसेच शोधनिबंधाची जबाबदारी स्वतः लेखकावर राहिल. हे नियतकालिक मालक मुद्रक प्रकाशक विनय शंकरराव हातोलें यांनी अजिंठा कॉम्प्युटर अँड प्रिंटर्स जयसिंगपूर विद्यापीठ गेट औरंगाबाद येथे मुद्रित व प्रकाशित केले.

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भारतीय राजकारणाची बदलती समीकरणे

नागनाथ शशिकांत कवाडे

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डॉ. संजय गव्हाणे

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देवगांव (रं), ता. कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय राजकारणात काळानुसार बदल होत असल्याने १९२० ते १९४८ पर्यंत गांधीजींचा, १९४७ ते १९६४ पर्यंत नेहरुजींचा, १९६६ ते १९८४ पर्यंत इंदिरा गांधींचा तर १९८४ ते १९९१ पर्यंतच्या युगाला राजीव गांधींचे युग म्हणून संबोधित केले जाते. त्याच प्रमाणे १९९६ ते २००४ च्या काळाला अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी युग तर २००४ ते २०१४ पर्यंतच्या काळाला डॉ. मनमोहनसिंगांचे युग म्हणून पाहिले जाते. १९८९ ते २०१४ पर्यंत कोणत्याही राजकीय पक्षाला लोकसभेत बहुमत मिळविता आले नाही. कारण देशामध्ये संसदीय शासन पद्धती असल्याने कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला राजकारणात प्रवेश करण्याचा व राजकीय पक्ष स्थापन करण्याचा अधिकार भारतीय राज्यघटनेत देण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळे भारतात राष्ट्रीय आणि प्रादेशिक पक्षांच्या संख्येत दिवसेंदिवस वाढ झाली आहे. तसेच जनतेमध्ये राजकीय पक्षाविषयी निर्माण झालेली निराशा हे देखील बहुमत न मिळण्यामागील कारण आहे. २००४ ते २०१४ या दहा वर्षांच्या काळात देशामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात भ्रष्टाचार वाढला होता. महागाई आपत्ती उंची गाठली होती, तर महिलेवरील अत्याचाराचे सत्र दिवसेंदिवस वाढले होते. या सर्व समस्यांमधून विकास हेच एक हत्यार सर्वांना वाचविण्यास उपयोगी असल्याचे जनतेच्या लक्षात आले. त्यामुळेच जनतेने २०१४ च्या लोकसभेच्या निवडणुकीत देशाच्या विकासासाठी नरेंद्र मोदींना भरघोस मतदान दिले. त्यांच्या कार्य करण्याच्या शैलीवर अनेक आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील लोक प्रभावित झाले आहेत. भारतामध्ये तर मोदींच्या युगामुळे विरोधकांचा संपूर्ण सफाया झाला आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्दीष्ट

- १) देशातील नरेंद्र मोदींचे कार्य अभ्यासणे.
- २) गुजरातचे राजकीय पॅटर्न देशात कितपत साध्य झाले ते अभ्यासणे.
- ३) देशातील बदलत्या राजकीय समीकरणाचा अभ्यास करणे.

गुहितके

- १) गुजरातचे राजकीय पॅटर्न देशात लागू होत आहे.

- २) नरेंद्र मोदींच्या कार्यवाहीचा देशातील विविध भागांत प्रभाव आहे.

३) जनतेच्या मनात नरेंद्र मोदींविषयी आदराचे स्थान कायम आहे.

संशोधन पध्दती

प्रस्तुत लघु शोध निबंधाच्या लेखनाकरिता दुय्यम स्त्रोताचा आधार घेतला असून माहिती संकलन हे सरकारी विभागातील आकडेवारी, विविध संस्थात्मक संकलन आणि संशोधन, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट यातील तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण करून भारतीय राजकारणाची बदलती समीकरणे या विषयाची मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

पार्श्वभूमी

देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यापासून १९७७ पर्यंत देशात काँग्रेस या एकाच पक्षाचे वर्चस्व होते. १९७५ च्या आणीबाणीमुळे जनतेने १९७७ च्या लोकसभा निवडणुकीत काँग्रेस पक्षाचा पराभव करून जनता पक्षाला सत्तेवर आणले आणि येथूनच देशातील बदलत्या राजकारणाला सुरुवात झाली. १९८० च्या लोकसभा निवडणुकीत जनता पक्षाचा पराभव करून इंदिरा गांधीने पंतप्रधान पदाची माळ आपल्या गळ्यात पाडून घेतली. १९६६ ते १९८४ पर्यंत भारतीय राजकारणात इंदिरा गांधीचे वर्चस्व निर्माण झाले होते. पुढे १९८४ ला इंदिरा गांधीची हत्या झाल्यावर जनतेच्या सहानुभूतीने राजीव गांधींना लोकसभेत पूर्ण बहुमत मिळाले. पं. इंदिरा गांधींच्या व प. राजीव गांधी यांच्या मृत्यूनंतर भारताला प्रभावी नेतृत्व हे पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्या रुपाने १९९६ ते २००४ या कार्यकाळात लाभले. या आठ वर्षांच्या कार्यकाळामध्ये भारतीय जनता पक्षाने बेरजेचे राजकारण केल्याचे दिसून येते. परंतु त्यांना सत्ता टिकविण्यात अपशय आले. २००४ साली काँग्रेस पक्षाने आपल्या संघटनात्मक बांधिलीच्या जोरावर २०१४ पर्यंत भारतीय राजकारणात आपली पकड मजबूत करत सत्ता हस्तागत केली.

देशाचे बदलते राजकीय समीकरण

१९८० च्या लोकसभा निवडणुकीत जनता पक्षाच्या पराभवामुळे जनसंघातील जेष्ठ नेते अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी आणि लालकृष्ण आडवाणी यांनी भारतीय जनता पक्षाची स्थापना केली. १९८४ च्या लोकसभा निवडणुकीत दोन जागा भारतीय जनता पक्षाला मिळाल्या, तर २०१४ च्या निवडणुकीत भाजपने पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली लोकसभेच्या २८२ जागेपर्यंत मजल मारली. ही भाजपची आतापर्यंतची सर्वोच्च कामगिरी आहे. २०१४ नंतर भारतीय राजकारणाला वेगळीच कलाटणी देण्याचे काम पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींनी केले आहे. त्यांनी भारतातच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगामध्ये आपली विशेष ओळख निर्माण केली आहे. २०१४ मध्ये नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली १९८४ म्हणजे ३० वर्षांनंतर १६ व्या लोकसभा निवडणुकीत भारतीय जनता पक्षाला पूर्ण बहुमत मिळाले. या निवडणुकीत भाजपने एनडीए तील इतर सहयोगी पक्षांना मिळून ३३६ जागेवर विजय संपादित केले. या निवडणुकीत सर्वांत जास्त जागा असलेल्या एकटा उत्तर प्रदेशातील ८० पैकी ७३ जागेवर विजय मिळविण्यात भारतीय जनता पक्षाला यश आले. यामुळेच भारतीय राजकारणात नरेंद्र मोदींच्या या विजयांनी वेगळीच छाप निर्माण केली. जनतेमध्ये राजकारणाविषयी किंवा राजकीय नेत्यांविषयी निर्माण झालेली निराशा नरेंद्र मोदींच्या रुपाने दूर झाली. कारण नरेंद्र मोदींनी २००१ ते २०१३ या १२ वर्षांच्या मुख्यमंत्र्यांच्या कार्यकाळात गुजरातमध्ये विविध योजनेच्या माध्यमातून गुजरातचा केलेला विकास. याच विकासाच्या मॉडेलवर नरेंद्र मोदींनी २०१४ च्या लोकसभा निवडणूक प्रचारात 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', 'अच्छे दिन आनेवाले है', अशा घोषणांचा वापर केल्याने जनतेच्या मनाला या घोषणा पटल्या. २१ व्या

शतकाचा आणि विशेषकरून युवकांचा मुळ नरेंद्र मोदींनी अचूकपणे ओळखण्यात यशस्वी झाले. सुमारे पाव शतकापासून सुरू असलेल्या भावनात्मक आणि जातापात व पंथाच्या हाय व्होल्टेज व तेवढ्याच धोकादायक राजकारणाला कंटाळलेल्या युवा पिढीला वेगळे, संवेदनशील, चांगले जीवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या ख-या गरजांशी संबंधित काहीतरी नवे हवे असल्याने २०१४ मध्ये नरेंद्र मोदींनी जनतेच्या विकासासाठी सदैव कटीबंध असल्याची ग्वाही दिली. आणि जनतेने त्यांच्या शब्दाला मान देऊन देशाची सुत्रे त्यांच्या हातात सोपविण्यात आली. नरेंद्र मोदींनी पंतप्रधान झाल्यावर निर्णय घेण्याचा धडाका लावल्यामुळे प्रत्येक राज्यातील जनतेचा नरेंद्र मोदींवर विश्वास वाढला. मोदी सरकारकडून करण्यात आलेल्या कामामुळे देशाच्या विकासाला गती प्राप्त झाली. म्हणूनच जनतेने २०१४ नंतरच्या देशातील विविध राज्यातील विधानसभा निवडणुकीत जाती पातीच्या राजकारणाला बाजूला करून सर्वांनी नरेंद्र मोदींना पंसती दर्शविली.

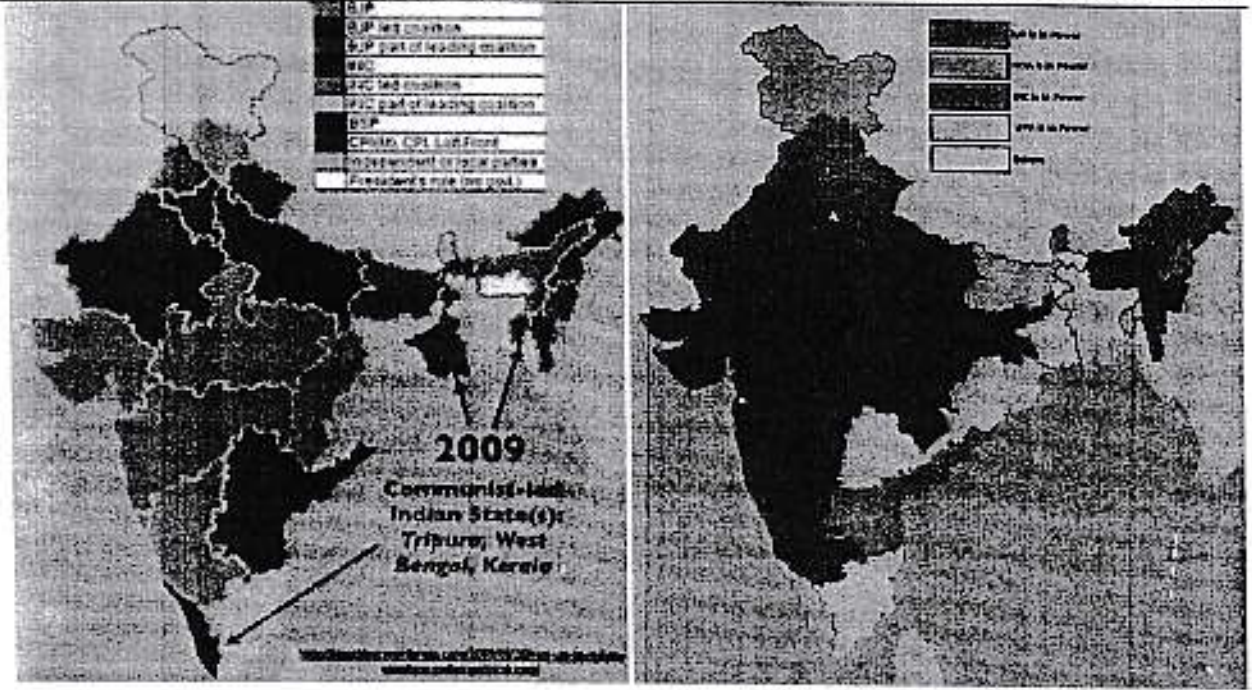
२०१४ नंतर झालेल्या देशातील विविध राज्यांच्या निवडणुकीत पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींवर जनतेने विश्वास दाखविल्याने देशातील राजकारणाची समीकरणे बदल्याचे दिसून येते. २०१४ च्या लोकसभा निवडणुकीनंतर विधानसभा निवडणुकीत नरेंद्र मोदींच्या कार्यभ्याने विविध राज्यांमध्ये भारतीय जनता पक्षाला यश मिळाले. त्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा, झारखंड, जम्मू व काश्मीर, आसाम, उत्तर प्रदेश, मनीपूर, उत्तराखंड अशा विविध राज्यात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या काँग्रेस पक्षाचा व प्रादेशिक पक्षाचा पराभव करून भारतीय जनता पक्षाचे सरकार सत्तेवर आले. ज्या महाराष्ट्र काँग्रेस व राष्ट्रवादीचे १५ वर्षे सत्तेत होते. त्यांना ही मोदी लाटेसमोर हार पत्करावी लागली. जनतेने भारतीय राजकारणात जातीच्या राजकारणाला महत्व दिले नाही. कारण जम्मू व काश्मीर या मुस्लीम राज्यामध्ये भारतीय जनता पक्षाला कधी ही दोन आकडी संख्या गाठता आली नव्हती, ती या विधानसभेच्या निवडणुकीत नरेंद्र मोदींच्या कार्यभ्याने पार केली. त्यामुळेच जम्मू व काश्मीरसारख्या मुस्लीम प्रदेशात ही भारतीय जनता पक्षाला सत्तेमध्ये सामील होण्याची संधी मिळाली.

१९७५ ला इंदिरा गांधींनी आणीबाणी लागू केल्याने ती जनतेच्या जीवारी लागली आणि १९७७ च्या निवडणुकीत जनतेने त्यांना सत्तेतून बाहेर केले. परंतु २०१४ नंतर नरेंद्र मोदींनी ज्या पद्धतीने देशाचे धोरण राबवित आहेत. त्यामध्ये काही वेळेस प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण होतांना दिसतो. त्यामध्ये महानगई, विविध आंदोलने, नोटबंदी असे असतांना ही देशातील जनतेने त्यांनाच पंसती देणे विशेष महत्वाचे आहे. कारण नोटबंदीनंतर पाच राज्यातील निवडणुकीत जनतेने कष्ट सहन करित असतांना ही नरेंद्र मोदींच्या बाजूने आपले मत दिले. म्हणजे कुठेतरी जनतेला नरेंद्र मोदींच्या कार्यावर विश्वास असल्याने दिसून येते. भारतामध्ये सर्वात मोठे राज्य म्हणून ज्या उत्तर प्रदेशची ओळख आहे उत्तर प्रदेशात यादवाचे गृहयुद्ध असल्याने जनतेच्या विकासाकडे दुर्लक्ष झाल्याने २०१७ मध्ये झालेल्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीत जनतेने नरेंद्र मोदींच्या विकास नितीवर विश्वास ठेऊन भाजपला भरघोस मतदान दिले. या विधानसभा निवडणुकीत सपा व वसपा सारख्या पक्षाचा निभाव लागला नाही. अतिशय मर्यादित सामाजिक पाया असलेल्या भाजपला एवढ्या जागा अगदी रामजन्मभूमी आंदोलनाच्या परमोच्च शिखरावरही मिळाल्या नव्हत्या. त्यावेळेस १९९१ ला २२१ ही भारतीय जनता पक्षाची आतापर्यंतची सर्वोच्च संख्या होती. १९८० मध्ये काँग्रेस पक्षाने युपी मध्ये ३०९ जागा जिंकल्या होत्या म्हणजे जवळपास ३६ वर्षांनंतर म्हणजे २०१७ ला उत्तर प्रदेशात नरेंद्र मोदींच्या कार्यामुळे आणि राजनितीमुळे ३१५ जागेपर्यंत मजल मारता आली. सहा वर्षांपूर्वी ११ मार्च २०११ रोजी जपानच्या सैडोई

राहपाशी आलेला ९.१ रिश्टर तीव्रतेचा भूकंप आणि त्या पाटोपाठ फुकुशिमाचे अणुबॉम्ब उद्धवस्त करणारी त्सुनामी आली होती. त्या त्सुनामीची जपानसारख्या प्रगत देशालाही पूर्वकल्पना नव्हती. पण सहा वर्षांनंतर ११ मार्च रोजी तेवढ्याच तीव्रतेच्या जनादेशाच्या त्सुनामीची उत्तर प्रदेशात पुनरावृत्ती घडणार याची कदाचित केवळ नरेंद्र मोदींना कल्पना आली असेल म्हणूनच विधानसभा निवडणुकीच्या सभेत नरेंद्र मोदींनी 'ग्यारह मार्च को पीने दोन बजे तक नये सरकार की खबर आ जायेगी... ये विजय की होली होगी' असे संबोधित केले होते.

नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नेतृत्वावर सर्व जाती पातीच्या लोकांनी विश्वास दाखविला आहे ३४ टक्के मते ही आसाममध्ये मुस्लीम समाजाचे आहे तरी ही जनतेने विकासासाठी नरेंद्र मोदींच्या बाजूने आपली पसंती दर्शविली आहे, तसेच उत्तर प्रदेशातील १२४ जागैपकी तब्बल ९९ जागा या मुस्लिमबहुल असतांना भाजपने जिंकल्या. म्हणजे एकंदरीत देशातील जनतेचा कल हा नरेंद्र मोदींच्या बाजूने वाहतांना दिसतो आहे. दिल्ली आणि बिहारच्या विधानसभेच्या निवडणुकीच्या निकालाने मोदी लाट ओसरल्याचे जाणवले. परंतु आसाम च्या विधानसभेच्या निवडणुकीतील विजयांनी परत भारतीय जनता पक्षात जोश सचारला गेला. २०१७ सालच्या उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, मणिपूर, गोवा, पंजाब या पाच राज्यांच्या निवडणुकीत तर भारतीय जनता पक्षाला यश मिळाले. त्याचबरोबर नरेंद्र मोदी आणि भारतीय जनता पक्षाचे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष अमित शहा यांच्या विकास व राजकीय राजनितीमुळे २०१७ मध्ये झालेल्या दिल्ली येथील तीन महानगरपालिकेच्या निवडणुकीत भारतीय जनता पक्षाला घवघवीत यश मिळाले. म्हणजे कुठे तरी सर्वसामान्य जनता ही नरेंद्र मोदींच्या ध्येय धोरणाचा स्वीकार करतांना दिसून येते.

२०१४ पर्यंत अनेक राज्यांमध्ये प्रादेशिक पक्षाबरोबर काँग्रेसचे सरकार अस्तित्वात होते, तर काही मोजक्याच राज्यांमध्ये भारतीय जनता पक्षाचे सरकार अस्तित्वात होते, परंतु २०१४ च्या लोकसभेनंतर संपूर्ण परिस्थिती बदलली देशात नरेंद्र मोदींची अशी लाट आली की, ज्यात राष्ट्रीय पक्षाबरोबर प्रादेशिक पक्षाचे अस्तित्व शून्यावर आले. लोकसभा निवडणुकीनंतर विविध राज्यात झालेल्या निवडणुकीत ही मोदी लाट जोरात दिसून आली. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींकडून केंद्रातील सत्ता प्राप्त केल्यावर राज्यांतील भारतीय जनता पक्षाची ताकद वाढविण्यावर भर देण्यात आले. विविध राज्यांतील पंचायत राज्य व स्थानिक स्वराज संस्थेच्या निवडणुकीत भारतीय जनता पक्षाला भरघोस यश मिळाले. उत्तर प्रदेश निवडणुकीत देदीप्यमान कामगिरी करणा-या भाजपने २०१७ च्या कर्नाटक व मध्य प्रदेश प्रत्येकी २ तर दिल्ली, आसाम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल प्रत्येकी १ जागा अशा एकूण ९ जागेच्या पोटनिवडणुकीत नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली ९ पैकी ५ जागेवर भाजपाने विजय मिळविला आहे.



राष्ट्रपती निवडणुकीची समीकरणे, दैनिक महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दिनांक १३ मार्च २०१७

घरील नकाशांमध्ये असे दिसून येते की, २००९ फक्त भाजप हा पाच राज्यांमध्ये सत्तेत होता तर २०१४ मध्ये भारतीय जनता पक्षाने देशात आपली व्याप्ती वाढवली आहे. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींच्या विकासनितीमुळे भारतीय जनता पक्षांनी संपूर्ण देशामध्ये आपली अतिशय चांगल्याप्रकारे वाटचाल केली आहे. १९८४ साली फक्त २ जागावर विजयी होणा-या भारतीय जनता पक्षाने नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली २०१७ ला एकूण २९ राज्यांपैकी १६ राज्यात सत्ता स्थापित केली आहे. या राज्यांची लोकसंख्या देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ७० टक्क्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. या भारतीय जनता पक्षाच्या वाटचालीत नरेंद्र मोदींचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे. त्यांनी घेतलेली मेहनत आणि कार्यकर्त्यांनी आणि जनतेने दिलेल्या साथीमुळे त्यांना हे अभूतपूर्ण यश मिळाले आहे. तर एकेकाळी देशावर राज्य करणा-या काँग्रेस पक्षाची सत्ता ६ राज्यात असून त्या राज्यांची लोकसंख्या फक्त ६.५ टक्के आहे. तर बाकीच्या ६ राज्यात प्रादेशिक पक्षाचे प्राबल्य आहे. उगवत्या सूर्याला नमन करण्याची पद्धत सर्वत्र रुढ असल्याने २१ व्या शतकातील पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी हे देशातील व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील उगवते सूर्योदय आहेत. एकदरीत भारतीय राजकारणात नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली भारतीय जनता पक्षानी देशात आपली पकड मजबूत केली आहे.

सारांश

भारतीय राजकारणात ३१ वर्षांनंतर नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली लोकसभेत एका पक्षाचे सरकार अस्थित्वात आले. नरेंद्र मोदींकडून गुजरातमध्ये करण्यात आलेल्या कार्याच्या जोरावर देशातील जनतेला त्यांनी राजकारणात योग्य पर्याय देण्यात यशस्वी झाले. २०१४ च्या लोकसभा निवडणुकीनंतर २०१४ ते २०१७ या चार वर्षात झालेल्या विविध राज्यांच्या विधानसभा

निवडणूकीत देशातील जनतेने गुजरातच्या विकासाला पाहात देशाच्या विकासाला गती देण्यासाठी नरेंद्र मोदींच्या हाती राज्याची सत्ता दिली. देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ७० टक्केपेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्येवर मोदी सरकारची सत्ता आहे.

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प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय समाज अनेक जातींनी मिळून बनलेला आहे. जात ही फक्त हिंदू धर्मातच आहे, असे नाही. तर जात ही प्रत्येक धर्मातील एक अविभाज्य घटक बनली आहे. एवढेच नाही तर जातीव्यवस्था हे भारतीय समाजाचे पर्यायाने भारतीय राजकारणाचे एक वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण अंग बनले आहे. जाती शिवाय व्यक्तिला समाजात स्थान नाही. आज धर्मकारण असो किंवा समाजकारण, राजकारण असो प्रत्येक ठिकाणी व्यक्तीचा मोठेपणा आणि व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तित्वाचा निकष हा तिच्या जातीवरून निश्चित केला जातो.

जातीवाद ही जाती प्रथेमुळे निर्माण झालेली एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या आहे. सरकार समाजसुधारक, जातिसंस्था संपुष्टात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करित आहेत. परंतु जातीभक्ती मात्र दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असतानाच दिसत आहे. प्रजातंत्र व जातीवाद या परस्पर विरोधी बाबी पण निवडणूका मात्र जातीच्या आधारवर लढल्या जात आहेत. प्रत्येक राजकीय पक्ष निवडणूकीच्या जाहिरणांमधून जातीवाद व अस्पृश्यता निर्मुलनाच्या घोषणा देतात. परंतु उमेदवाराची निवड मात्र जात विचारात घेवूनच केली जाते. जातीच्या नावावर दवाखाने, वस्तीगृहे शिक्षणसंस्था उघडल्या जातात नौकरीत नियुक्त करतांना देखील जात हाच घटक महत्वाचा ठरतो स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतरच्या काळाचा विचार केल्यास या काळातील जातीय संघटना प्रबल करण्याच्या दृष्टीने अनेक मंडळे अस्तित्वात आल्याचे व जुन्यांचे पूजार्चन जाल्याचे दिसते पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरूंनी आपल्या एका

समाजवादी दृष्टीकोणातून जातीवाद आपत्तीजनक आहे, एक अभिशाप आहे. मानवी दृष्टीकोणातून देखील तो पूर्णपणे अनिष्ट आहे." म्हणून या शोधनिबंधातून जातिवाद भारतीय राजकारणासमोरिल समस्या म्हणून अभ्यासतांना राजकारणातील जातीवादची उत्पत्ती जातीवादाच्या विकासाची कारणे व जातीवाद निर्मुलनाचे उपाय या संदर्भात जातीवादाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश:

- १) जातिवाद म्हणजे काय ते समजून घेणे.
- २) जातिवादाच्या विकासाची कारणे अभ्यासणे.
- ३) भारतीय राजकारणातील जातिवादाची भुमिका

अभ्यासून जातीवाद निर्मुलनासंबंधी उपाय सुचविणे.

जातीवाद म्हणजे काय :

जातीसंस्थेत प्रत्येक जातीतील व्यक्ति आपआपल्या जातीच्या निर्धारित जीवनपध्दतीनुसार आपले जीवन व्यतीत करित असतात. जातीची देखील आपल्या सदस्यापासून अशी अपेक्षा असते की, ते निर्धारित जीवनपध्दतीपासून ढळणार नाहीत या कठोर व्यवस्थेचा परिणाम असा झाला की जातीच्या सदस्यात एक अभेद जाती भक्ती विकसित झाली. यामुळे जातीगटांचे अस्तित्व कायम राखण्यासाठी व जातीय स्वार्थासाठी संपूर्ण समाजाचा व राष्ट्रहिताचा बळी देण्यास देखील जातीसदस्य आज मागेपुढे पाहत नाहीत. न्याय, औचित्य, मानवता या सर्व बाबी जातीभक्तीपुढे सदस्याला दुय्यम दर्जाच्या वाटतात. आचार्य काका कालेलकर, "जातिवाद एक अंध व परमोच्च अंश समुहभक्ती आहे जी न्यायाचे स्वस्थ मानदंड औचित्य सार्वभौमिक भ्रातृत्व व नैतिकता यांची उपेक्षा करते."

जातीवादाच्या विकासाची कारणे:

जातीसंबंधी निष्ठा आणि प्रेम हे जातीबरोबरच जन्मास आल्या पण जातीवाद मात्र आधुनिक समाजाची देणगी आहे. मुस्लीम व इंग्रजांच्या राजवटीत जातीवादासाठी थोडीफार अनुकूल परिस्थिती होती. पण मुसलमान राजवटीत हिंदुवर होणाऱ्या अत्याचारांमुळे जातीचे विभिन्न सदस्य आपल्या अस्तित्वाच्या चिंतेत व्यग्र होते तर इंग्रजी राजवटीत स्वातंत्र्याशिवाय दुसरा विचार करण्यास वेळच नव्हता स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर मात्र जातीय भावना तिघे होत गेली आज तर जातीयसंघटना सरकारवर अकुंश ठेवण्याचा व सरकारला निर्देश करण्याचा प्रयत्न करित आहेत. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील जातीवादाच्या विकासाची काही

१) आंतर्विवाह:

भारतीय संविधानाच्या समानतेच्या तत्वानुसार जातीसंस्था वैधानिकदृष्ट्या आपण नष्ट केली पण सद्या बोकाळलेला जातीयवाद मात्र तिच परिस्थिती पुन्हा निर्माण करित आहे. जातीसंस्थेच्या नियमानुसार प्रत्येक सदस्याला आपल्या जातीतच विवाह करावा लागत आहे त्यामुळे जात व उपजात एक वैवाहीक समूह झाल्यामुळे जातीचे सभासद वनत आहेत. त्यामुळे जातीवाद वाढतच आहे.

२) प्रचार व वाहतूक सांधनातील वाढ :

प्रचार व वाहनांच्या अभावी पूर्वी जातीगट संघटीत होऊ शकत नव्हते, पण आज प्रचार, संदेशवहन व वाहतूकीच्या सांधनातील वाढीमुळे सर्वत्र विखुरलेल्या जातीसदस्यांना एकत्र करणे सहजशक्य झाल्यामुळे जातीवाद कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढतच आहे.

३) औद्योगिक विकास:

जातीप्रथेत प्रत्येक सदस्यास जातीनुसार व्यवसाय व व्यवसाय शिक्षण मिळत होते. मात्र औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे भारतात नविन अर्थवस्थेचा जन्म झाला व त्यामुळे नविन व्यवसाय निर्माण झाले या व्यवसायात पात्रतेनुसार आणि गुणवतेनुसार स्थान मिळू लागले मात्र हे खुप दिवस न चालता व्यवसायाच्या उच्चपदावर सुत्रधार असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती आपल्या जातीच्या सदस्याकरिता प्रयत्न करू लागल्या त्यामुळे जातीमधील वैमनस्य अधिक वाढतच गेल्यामुळे जातीवाद कमी होण्या ऐवजी वाढतच आहे.

४) संघवादाचा विकास :

संघवादाचा विकास हे जातिवादाचे अप्रत्यक्ष पण एक महत्वाचे साधन आहे. समुहशक्तीच्या जोरावर आपण इतरांना वाचवू शकतो याची जाणीव झाल्यावर समान हितसंबंध असणारे लोक एकत्र येवून आपल्या हिताचे रक्षण व संवर्धन करू लागले. जातीसंस्थानीही आपल्या उन्नतीसाठी संघटना स्थापन केल्या पर्यायाने जातीवाद वाढतच गेला.

५) परस्परविरोधी प्रवृत्ती :

परस्परविरोधी प्रवृत्ती हे एक जातिवादाचे महत्वपूर्ण कारण आहे. धर्मशास्त्र युगापासून जातीसंस्थेत इतके विकृत देवरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे. की उच्च जातीने आपल्या कनिष्ठ जातीचा छळ केला मात्र आज घटनेने जेव्हा समानता मिळाली तेव्हा सर्व जाती प्रतीशोधाच्या व सुडाच्या भावनेने पेटून उठल्याचे आढळून येते.

राजकारण आणि जातीयता:

भारतीय राजकारणात जात या घटकचे एक सामाजिक शक्ती म्हणून अनन्यसाधारण स्थान आहे. संविधानाने जरी धर्म व जाती निरपेक्ष राजकीय व्यवस्था निर्माण केली असली तरीही आज भारतीय राजकीय व सामाजिक जीवनाचे कोणतेही क्षेत्र हे जातीय तत्वानीच प्रभावीत असते यात तिळमात्रही संशय नाही. परिणामतः राजकारण व जाती यामध्ये अतिशय घनिष्ठ संबंध प्रस्थापीत झालेले आहेत. म्हणून जातीचे राजकीयीकरण झालेले आहे पण व्यवहारात मात्र आपण राजकारणात जातीयवाद शिरला आहे. असे म्हणतो आज भारतातील केंद्र व राज्य आणि स्थानिक स्तरावरील राजकारणातही जातीय तत्वाचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो तो पुढील प्रमाणे:

१) राजकीय पक्ष व जात:

जातीय कुवडीचा आधार घेवूनच भारतीय राजकारणात प्रवेश घ्यावा लागतो. कारण देशातील सर्वच राजकीय पक्षात जातीय चढाओढ लागली आहे असा कोणताच पक्ष नाही की जो मतदारांच्या मनातल्या जातीय भावनांचा फायदा करून घेत नाही म्हणून डॉ.एम.एन रॉय यांनी आपल्या " भारतीय राजनीती एवं शासन" या पुस्तकात म्हटले आहे की, "सत्तेच्या राजप्रसादात शिरण्यासाठी राजकीय पक्षांना जातीच्या देवळासमोरून गेल्याशिवाय पर्यायच नसतो". अशिक्षित व्यक्ती सुद्धा जातीच्या खांद्यावर बसून लोकसभा किंवा विधानसभेत प्रवेश मिळवून मंत्रीपद पदरात पाडून घेता.

२) उमेदवाराची निवड व जात :

आजपर्यंत भारतामध्ये ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणूकीपासून ते संसद सदस्यापर्यंत असे दिसून येते की निवडणूकीमध्ये उमेदवारी देतांना त्या-त्या क्षेत्रातील जातीचा विचार करूनच उमेदवारी दिली जाते.

३) मतदान व्यवहार व जात :

मतदान करताना सुद्धा मतदात्यांवर जातीचा प्रभाव अनिवार्यपणे दिसून येतो. आजकाल जातीचा प्रभाव एवढा वाढला आहे की उमेदवार कोणत्या पक्षाचा आहे हे पाहिले जात नाही तर तो कोणत्या जातीचा आहे हे मतदाराकडून पाहिले जाते. यामुळे जातीवादाला आनखीनच चालना मिळत आहे.

४) सरकारी निर्णय व जात:

विशिष्ट जातीच्या विकासासाठी ज्या विविध सवलती सरकारकडून मिळतात त्या सवलती जातीयतेला खतपाणी

घालण्यास पूरक ठरत आहेत. त्यामुळे जातीयवादाच्या वाढीला सरकारच्या महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयाचाही प्रभाव पडतो.

५) नेतृत्व व राजकारण :

ज्या नेत्यांनी आर्थिक व राजकीय आघाड्या सांभाळल्या आहेत त्या आघाड्यांच्या जोरावर नेते जातीय राजकारण खेळण्यास अग्रेसर आहेत.

जातीय राजकारणाचे भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम :

१) धार्मिक तेढ :

विविध क्षेत्रातील विविध प्रकारच्या सवलतीमुळे कोणत्याही क्षेत्रातील स्पर्धेमध्ये जातीय तेढ निर्माण होउन कटुता वाढितला लागते. आणि राजकीय नेते त्याला आनखीनच खतपाणी घालतात उदा. हिंदु-मुसलमानात जी धार्मिक तेढ निर्माण झाली आहे. ती व्यक्तीगत कायद्यामुळे (पर्सनल लॉ) एकाला एक आणि दुसऱ्याला दुसरे असा फरक करायला नको होता. हिंदु प्रमाणे मुसलमानांच्या कायद्यात बदल घडवून आणला असता. तर मुसलमानांमध्ये हिंदुच्या मनात धार्मिक तेढ निर्माण झाली नसती पण याही ठिकाणी राजकारण अल्पसंख्याकांची मते मिळवण्यासाठी हिंदु नेत्यांची ही राजकीय खेळी कायमस्वरूपाची धार्मिक तेढ निर्माण करून गेली आहे.

२) जातिवाद व धर्मवाद यांचे महत्व व्यापक प्रमाणात वाढले :

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात जसजशी राजकीय पक्षांची संख्या वाढत गेली तशी पुनश्च भारतीय समाजातील मुळ जातीय धर्म आदिंचा प्रभाव राजकारणात वाढून त्याने आधुनिक रूप धारण केले जाती निरपेक्ष समाजरचना, धर्मनिरपेक्षता आदि मुल्यांचे महत्व केवळ कागदी भाषणापुरतेच उरले आहे.

३) राष्ट्रहितापेक्षाही जातीयवादाला महत्व प्राप्त होत आहे.

४) कुशलतेच्या दृष्टिने देखील जातीयवाद बाधक ठरत आहे.

भारतामध्ये राजकीय व्यवस्था आणि सामाजिक व्यवस्था एक दुसऱ्याला प्रभावीत करित असतात. जातिवाद हा एक सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचा पैलू आहे त्यामुळे भारतीय राजकारणात जातिवादाची भुमीका ही सकारात्मक नसून ती नकारात्मक स्वरूपाची आहे असे दिसून येते आज ग्रामिण राजकारणासून ते दिल्लीच्या राजकारणापर्यंत भारतीय राजकारण हे जातीयवादावरच चालू आहे.

भारतातील जातीय राजकारणाच्या विकृत पध्दतीला आळा घालायचा असेल तर जातीयवादाचा नावावर उमेदवारी, जातीयवादाचा नावावर मते मागणे हे सर्व अपात्रतेचे निकष ठरवले पाहिजेत. त्याचबरोबरच सदृढ जनमताची निर्मिती, योग्य शिक्षण, आर्थिक दर्जात सुधारणा, आंतरजातीय विवाह यासारखे उपक्रम समाजातील विचारवंत आणि राजकीय सत्ताधारी नेतृत्व यांनी राबवावेत. थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येईल की, शिक्षण प्रसार परस्पर संबंध यांच्या साहाय्याने जातीय प्रवृत्तीत परिवर्तन व शक्य त्या सर्व मार्गांनी जातीयवादाचे निर्मूलन करण्यास उपयुक्त ठरतील.

संदर्भ सूची:-

१) मोहन दिवाण, जयंत देवधर, विवेक दिवाण
'भारतातील राज्यांचे राजकारण' विद्या प्रकाशन
नागपूर. २००४

२) प्रकाश बोबडे, भारतीय समाजशास्त्र, विद्या
प्रकाशन नागपूर, १९७४

३) भा. ल. भोळे, भारतीय राजव्यवस्था, पिंपळापूर
ॲण्ड कंपनी, पब्लिशर्स नागपूर.

४) प. ल. जोशी, भारतीय संविधान: शासन व
राजकारण, विद्या प्रकाशन पुणे

५) दैनिक लोकमत





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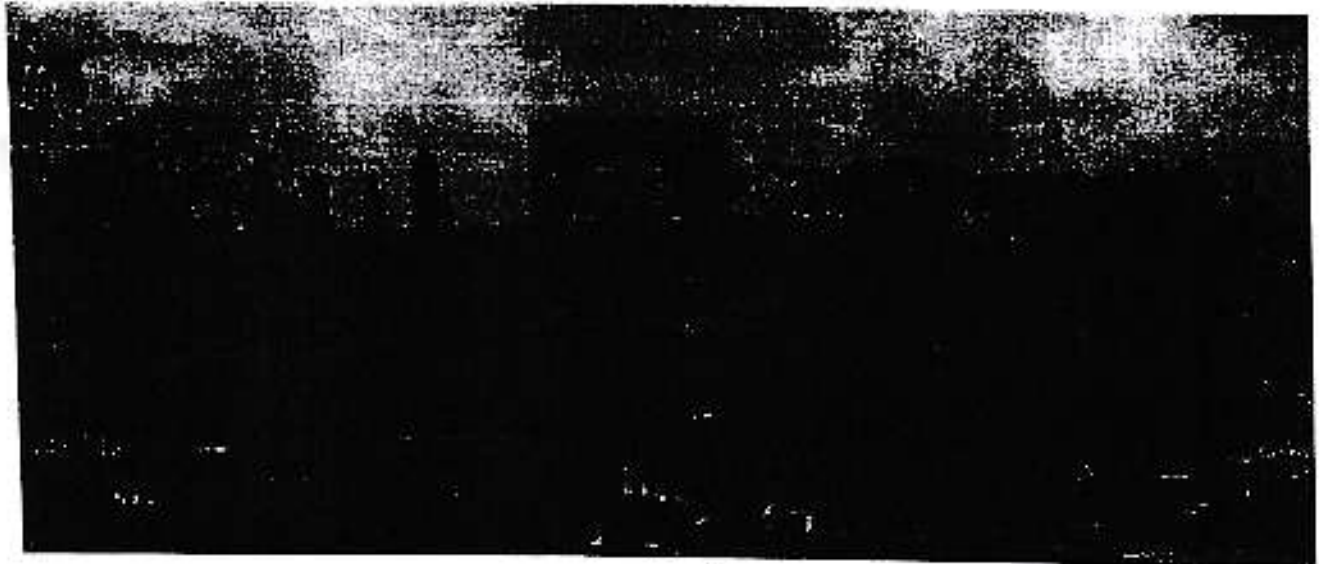
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28.

महिला सबलीकरण : अर्थ, स्वरूप, उद्दिष्टे

डॉ. संजय गव्हाणे

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प्रस्तावना :

महिला सबलीकरण ही प्रक्रिया विसाव्या शतकात गतीमान बनली असली तरी या प्रक्रियेची विजे ही जगाच्या विविध संस्कृतीत काही वर्षांपूर्वीच रोवली गेली आहेत. भारत, चीन आणि ग्रीक संस्कृतीतही महिला सबलीकरणाविषयीचे विचार आढळून येतात. क्रेस्टाईन डी. डिसान यांनी १४०५ साली लिहिलेला The City of Ladies हा ग्रंथ महिला सबलीकरणाच्या चावतीत पूर्वकालीन व आधुनिक स्त्रीवादाची कल्पना देणारा ग्रंथ म्हणून मानला जातो. तसेच १७९२ ला मेरी वुलस्टोन क्रॉण्टचा 'विन्डीफेशन ऑफ द राईट्स ऑफ वूमन' हा ग्रंथ महिला सक्षमीकरणाचा पुरस्कार करणारा साहित्यातील पहिला ग्रंथ ठरला. जगात जवळजवळ निम्मी लोकसंख्या स्त्रीयांची आहे. म्हणून त्यांना नैतिक, बौद्धिक आणि सुधारणावादी अशा सर्व क्षेत्रात समान अधिकार मिळाला पाहिजे असे सिमोन द. बो. यांनी १८७३ साली लिहिलेल्या 'द सेकंड सेक्स' या ग्रंथात म्हटले आहे.

खऱ्या अर्थाने महिला सबलीकरणाच्या चळवळीला चालना मिळाली ती फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती आणि अमेरिकेन व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याच्या जाहिरनाम्यात करण्यात आलेल्या स्त्री-पुरुष समान अधिकारांच्या तरतुदीमुळे. स्त्रीयांना मिळालेल्या हक्कांमुळे व औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे स्त्रीयां घराण्या बाहेर पडल्या. त्यामुळे त्यांना त्यांच्या हक्कांची जाणीव झाली. म्हणून स्त्रीयांही पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने सामाजिक, राजकीय व आर्थिक अधिकार विशेष करून मतदानाचा अधिकार अशी मागणी करू लागल्या. एवढेच नाही तर १९ व्या शतकात स्त्री सुधारणावादी चळवळी समोर आल्या आणि महिला सबलीकरणाची प्रक्रिया गतीमान बनली. अशा या महिला सबलीकरणाची संकल्पना, अर्थ, स्वरूप, उद्देश आणि साधने जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न सदरील शोध निबंधातून करण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :

१. महिला सबलीकरणाची संकल्पना समजून घेणे.
२. महिला सबलीकरणाचे उद्देश अभ्यासणे.
३. महिला सबलीकरणाच्या साधनांची चर्चा करणे.

महिला सबलीकरणाची संकल्पना - अर्थ आणि स्वरूप : महिला सबलीकरण ही संकल्पना अत्यंत व्यापक असल्यामुळे तीचा नेमका अर्थ सांगणे अवघड आहे. तरी

सुद्धा असे म्हणता येईल की, महिला सबलीकरण म्हणजे 'महिलांना स्वावलंबी बनवणे होय'. तसेच महिलांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व प्रशासकीय क्षेत्रात योग्य प्रमाणात सहभागी करून निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सामील करणे म्हणजे महिला सबलीकरण होय.

कायदे व कल्याण कार्यक्रमाला माध्यमातून सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय व आर्थिक अशा सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांना हक्क प्रदान करून त्यांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने हक्क व दर्जा प्रदान करणे, विकासासाठी संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि त्या योग्य स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता नष्ट करणे या प्रक्रियेला महिला सबलीकरण असे म्हणतात.

Encarta Dictionary मध्ये स्पष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे, "Empower mean give authority to somebody, to give somebody power or authority, inspire somebody with confidence, to give a sense of confidence."

Country Report of Government of India मध्ये म्हटल्याप्रमाणे, महिला सबलीकरण म्हणजे बळजबरीने दुर्बल ठेवण्याच्या अवस्थेकडून शक्तीकडील वाटचाल होय. याद्वारे स्त्रीयांमध्ये स्वतःबद्दलची सकारात्मक प्रतिमा निर्माण होते व त्यांच्या क्षमतेत वाढ होते.

स्वरूप : महिला सबलीकरण ही एक मानसिक अवस्था असून त्यामध्ये महिलांची कार्यक्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय यासारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांच्या विकासासाठी पुरक वातावरण निर्माण करण्यावर भर दिला जातो. त्यासाठी आवश्यक कायदे, सुरक्षात्मक उपाययोजना आणि विविध विकास योजना कार्यक्षमपणे अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक असते. महिला सबलीकरणामुळे स्त्रीयांचे क्षेत्र फक्त चुल, मुल, पाणी, धुणे यापुरते मर्यादित न राहता ते शिक्षण, आरोग्य, वैद्य, प्रशासन, राजकारण, अर्थकारण, समाजकारण यासारख्या सर्व क्षेत्राशी जोडले गेले आहे.

महिला सबलीकरणाची उद्दिष्टे :

स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेवर आधारित व्यवस्थेची निर्मिती करणे :

लिंगभेदाच्या आधारावर महिलांच्या शोषणाची प्रक्रिया नष्ट करून स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेवर आधारित व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्यासाठी - स्त्रीवादी संघटना सज्जीय आहे. स्त्रीयांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने विकासाच्या, प्रगतीच्या समान संधी,

प्रतिष्ठा, दर्जा, सत्ता प्राप्त करून देणारी व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे.

स्त्रीयांमध्ये बुद्धीमत्ता व कार्यक्षमता असूनही केवळ लिंग भेदावर आधारित विषम दृष्टीकोनामुळे स्त्रीयांना संधी नाकारण्यात येत होती. समाजाचा एका मोठ्या गट राष्ट्रीय विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेपासून अलिप्त ठेवला जात होता. त्यामुळे स्त्रीयांना विकासक्रमात सहभागी करून स्त्रीयांना सर्वथे श्रेयात समान संधी मिळवून देणे हा स्त्री सवलतीकरणाचा उद्देश आहे.

स्त्रीयांना आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक न्याय मिळवून देणे :

पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये ऐतिहासिक काळापासून स्त्रीयांना उपेक्षित ठेवण्यात आले. त्यांना मुलभूत आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि राजकीय अधिकार नाकारण्यात आले. परिणामी स्त्रीयांच्या बुद्धीचा कार्यक्षमतेचा विकास होऊ शकला नाही. स्त्रीयांना आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक अधिकार मिळवून देणे व त्यांचा विकास साधणे.

स्त्रीयांवरील अन्याय, अत्याचार दूर करणे :

स्त्रीयांवर जे वैवाहिक हिंसाचार, हुंडावळी, बलात्कार, सक्तीचा वेश्या व्यवसाय, स्त्रीयांची विक्री यासारख्या शारीरिक व मानसिक छळांना सहन करावे लागते. यापासून स्त्रीयांना मुक्त करून विकास आणि प्रगतीच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे.

स्त्रीयांचे खच्चीकरण थांबविणे :

स्त्रीयांना दुय्यम आणि उपेक्षित वागणूक देण्याची, त्यांचे कार्यक्षेत्र केवळ घुल आणि मुल पुरतेच मर्यादित ठेवण्याची मानसिकता स्त्रियांच्या खच्चीकरणाला जबाबदार ठरते. अशी मानसिकता बदलून स्त्रीयांचे खच्चीकरण थांबविणे.

राजकीय निर्णयप्रक्रियेत महिलांचा सहभाग वाढविणे :

भारतामध्ये स्त्रीयांचा राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग अत्यंत कमी आहे. तो वाढणे गरजेचे आहे. राजकीय सहभाग वाढल्याने महिला कल्याणासाठी व विकासासाठी विविध योजना आखणे आणि त्याची अंमलबजावणी करणे शक्य होणार आहे. स्त्रीयांच्या सहभागामुळे भ्रष्टाचार आणि गुन्हेगारी कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

स्त्रीयांना रोजगाराभिमुख बनविणे :

स्त्री हा अर्धव्यवस्थेचा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. स्त्रीला रोजगाराभिमुख बनविल्यामुळे दोन गोष्टी साध्य होतात. एक म्हणजे राष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक विकासाला चालना मिळते आणि दुसरे म्हणजे स्त्री आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी बनेल. त्यामुळे स्त्रीयांवरील अन्याय, अत्याचार कमी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने त्याची मदत होईल.

स्त्रीयांना साक्षर बनविणे :

शिक्षणाद्वारे स्त्रीयांमध्ये मानसिक आणि बौद्धिक क्षमतांचा विकास शक्य आहे. स्त्रीयांमधील निरक्षरता हे स्त्रीया उपेक्षित राहण्यामागचे एक महत्त्वाचे कारण आहे. परिणामी जास्तीत जास्त महिलांना सुशिक्षित बनवून व त्यांचा मानसिक व बौद्धिक विकास साधणे.

महिला सवलतीकरणाची साधने :

अवला महिलांना सवलत बनविण्यासाठी त्यांना विकास आणि प्रगतीच्या समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी महिला सवलतीकरण प्रक्रियेतर्गत विविध साधनांचा अवलंब केला जातो. त्यातील प्रमुख साधने खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

साक्षरता : महिलांचे सवलतीकरण घडवून आणण्यासाठी स्त्रीयांमधील क्षमतांचा विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी साक्षरतेला पर्याय नाही. स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्याचा प्रश्न, कुटुंबनिवोजनाचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी साक्षरता उपयुक्त माध्यम आहे. ज्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे त्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्याविषयक समस्या तसेच त्यांच्यावरील अत्याचाराचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.

आर्थिक स्वावलंबन : महिला सवलतीकरणाचे आर्थिक स्वावलंबन हे दुसरे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. स्त्रियांना रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देवून त्यांना आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी बनविण्याचा महिला सवलतीकरण प्रक्रियेचा उद्देश आहे. अन्याय, अत्याचार आणि शोषणातून मुक्ततेसाठी आर्थिक स्वावलंबन हा उत्तम मार्ग आहे.

दबावतंत्र : महिलांचे सवलतीकरण घडवून आणण्यासाठी दबावतंत्राचा साधन म्हणून अनेक स्त्रीवादी संघटना वापर करतांना दिसतात. महिलांच्या विकासासाठी त्यांना अत्यावश्यक पायाभूत सेवा, साहच सेवा आणि प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध व्हावे यासाठी सरकारवर दबाव आणला जातो.

राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभाग : राजकीय निर्णयप्रक्रियेमध्ये स्त्रियांचा सहभाग वाढविणे याकडे महिला सवलतीकरणाचे एक साधन म्हणून बघितले जात आहे. त्यासाठी स्त्रियांना राजकीय अधिकाराचा वापर करून राजकीय सत्ता प्राप्त करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित केले जात आहे. राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेमध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग वाढल्याने महिला सवलतीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे निर्णय घेता येऊ शकतात. महिलांच्या विकासासाठी, संरक्षणासाठी कायदे केले जावेत म्हणून सरकारवर दबाव आणता येतो.

प्रशिक्षण : स्त्रियांमध्ये जागृती निर्माण व्हावी, त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढावा, विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग वाढावा यासाठी त्यांना विशेष प्रशिक्षण देण्यावर महिला सवलतीकरण प्रक्रियेचा जोर आहे. प्रशिक्षणामुळे महिलांना आपले ज्ञान आणि क्षमता सारण्यासाठी संधी

मिळते. महिलांना राजकीय आणि आर्थिक अधिकार जरी प्राप्त झाले असले तरी ते उपभोगण्यासाठी आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण महिलांना देणे गरजेचे आहे. महिलांना प्राप्त झालेल्या अधिकाराचा इतरांकडून दुरुपयोग टाळावा, या अधिकारांचा उपयोग महिलांना आत्मविकासासाठी करता यावा यासाठी त्यांना प्रशिक्षण आवश्यक आहे.

जनजागृती : महिला सबलीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये महिलांचे स्थान सुधारण्यासाठी जनजागृतीचे साधन महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे. जनजागृतीचे साधन दोन प्रकारे आपली भूमिका बजावत आहे. एक म्हणजे महिलांना त्यांच्या अधिकाराची जाणीव करून देणे आणि दुसरे म्हणजे महिलांना उपेक्षित ठेवणारी पुरुषप्रधान मानसिकता बदलणे. महिलांमध्ये पुरुषप्रमाणेच बुद्धिमत्ता आणि कार्यक्षमता आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांना पुरुषप्रमाणेच समान संधी, अधिकार मिळायला हवेत, ही जाणिव समाजात रुजविण्याचे कार्य जनजागृतीतून घडते.

महिला सबलीकरणासाठी कायदे : गेल्या काही वर्षांमध्ये महिलांच्या सबलीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने काही महत्त्वपूर्ण कायदे भारतामध्ये आणि महाराष्ट्रात करण्यात आले आहेत. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महिला धोरण १९९४, २००१ तसेच महिलांसाठी आरक्षणाचा निर्णय - २००० महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा कामाच्या ठिकाणी महिलांचा लैंगिक छळ प्रतिबंध आदेश १९९८ इ. तरतुदींमुळे स्त्रीयांच्या संरक्षणासाठी आणि सबलीकरण प्रक्रियेला हातभार लागला आहे.

प्रसारमाध्यमे : महिला सबलीकरणाविषयी समाजामध्ये जनजागृती निर्माण करण्यासाठी स्त्रीयांविषयीच्या कल्याणकारी योजना, स्त्री आरोग्य, कुटुंबकल्याण विविषयीच्या शासनाच्या योजना, धोरण लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी प्रसार माध्यमाचा वापर होताना दिसतो. महिला सबलीकरणाची लोकशिक्षण देण्यासाठी प्रसार माध्यमांचा वापर होताना दिसतो.

आरक्षण : गेल्या एका दशकापासून आरक्षणाच्या साधनांचा महिला सबलीकरणासाठी अवलंब होताना दिसत आहे. महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने शिक्षणामध्ये आणि नोकऱ्यामध्ये समान संधी प्राप्त व्हावी, त्यांना विकासाच्या संधी उपलब्ध व्हाव्यात यासाठी शिक्षण, सरकारी नोकरी यासारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांसाठी जागा आरक्षित ठेवण्यात आल्या आहेत.

सारांश :

आज महिला सबलीकरणासाठी समाजातून मान्यता मिळत आहे. कुटुंबासाठी, समाजासाठी, राष्ट्रासाठी व जगातील विकास व प्रगतीसाठी समाजाला महिला सबलीकरणाची आवश्यकता वाटू लागली आहे. या दिवशी महिलांना भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्या, त्यांची स्थिती आणि

त्यावरील उपाय याबाबत जनतेत जागरूकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी अनेक उपक्रम राबविले जात आहेत. एवढेच नाही तर आज विविध सामाजिक परिवर्तन व स्त्री हक्क विषयक चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून तसेच महिला गैरशासकीय संघटना आणि क्रांतीकारी चळवळी, विद्यापीठातील स्त्री अध्यासविषयक केंद्र, संशोधन केंद्र आणि वैयक्तिक स्तरावरील संशोधनाद्वारे विविध स्तरावर महिला सबलीकरणाविषयी कार्य होत आहे.

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Recent Trends In Public Administration: Performance Management Of Civil Servants

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Introduction

The new reforms in public administration is adaption of New Public Management principles in an administration. These principles mainly focus on result orientation, transparency and accountability of administrative services. Performance management is key to the result orientation.

There are two types of Administrative systems for managing civil services.

1. Traditional model of centralized hierarchical administrative control and
2. A reform model that devolves greater financial and personnel responsibilities down the administrative line and relies on performance to orient civil service behavior (Nunberg, Barbara, 1994). Performance management involves a setting of performance objectives and targets for schemes, programs and projects, monitor and reporting performance levels and to provide information for future decision making and audit. Now question is that whether performance management system exists in Indian Civil Services? Answer is no instead we have performance appraisal system, we don't have Performance Management system. We have conventional tools to manage performance such as budgetary exercise, annual reports published by ministries/ departments, performance budget and documentation for the outcome budget. The governance structure in India is characterized by rule based approaches. The focus of the civil services in India is on process regulation, compliance with centrally prescribed standards and rules. The main performance measure is the amount spent and the success of the schemes, programs and projects. The various countries have Performance Management system to improve the civil services. In India the Draft Civil Services Bill 2009 has proposed for the introduction of Performance Management framework (Das S. K., 2010). To improve the performance of civil services and minimize the typical bureaucratic nature of administrative services it is necessary to have Performance Management system for civil services.

Performance Management system

Performance Management system is the record of inputs, processes, outputs and outcome of the procedures of the government. It helps to evaluate and monitor the progress of the government towards the achievement of objectives. Performance measures helps to communicate the goals and objectives to the key areas so as to get cooperation to achieve the objectives. It helps to improve any bottlenecks in an administration and guide wherever necessary to provide the training to the civil servants. It points the areas that needs to be improved. It touches the processes of planning, implementing, reviewing, evaluating and reporting to gauge the impact of policies and programmes. It promotes growth and learning, and recognizes that capacity building and improvement in individual performance leads to

better achievement of organizational goals. Hence it is necessary to have sound Performance Management system for the civil servants.

Tenth Administrative Commission have identified two clear objectives of PMS

1. The Evaluation Objective

- Evaluating & assessing the readiness of an individual to accept higher responsibilities
- To apprise the individuals of their current competency level and need to improve by giving them feedback
- To link it with compensation, rewards and career development.

2. The Development Objective

- Counselling & coaching of the subordinates to improve their performance & upgrade their competencies
- To motivate subordinates through recognition and support
- To build rapport between superior and subordinate
- To diagnose individual & organizational competencies, so that actions can be taken on problem areas
- To define the training requirements based on individual competencies.

(ARC Report 10th, November-2008)

Performance Management is the essence of managing, and the primary 'vehicle' for getting the desired results through employees at all levels in the organization. The performance management process provides an opportunity for the employee and performance manager to discuss development goals and jointly create a plan for achieving those goals. According to tenth ARC report, 'Development plans should contribute to organizational goals and the professional growth of the employee. In the absence of such a system, staff members are unclear as to the employer's expectations regarding performance objectives and standards/targets, leading to low productivity, costly mistakes, stress, de-motivation, and conflict. Sound Performance Management Systems subscribe to the crucial Principle: 'What gets measured gets done'. The days of having a 'one-set-of-measures-fits-all' Performance Management System are inherently flawed and long gone. Performance objectives and measures need to be specific to job categories and individual roles (ARC Report 10th, November 2008, p. 229). Performance management is the systematic process by which the organization involves its employees, as individuals and members of a group, in improving organizational effectiveness in the accomplishment of organizational mission and goals. Osborne and Gaebler in their influential book *Reinventing Government put forth the concept of Result orientation in several governments across the globe* (David Osborne, Ted Gabler, 1992). Employees' goals and objectives are derived from their departments, which in turn support the mission and goals of the organization. A good Performance management system helps departments/agencies to monitor and report progress towards long term objectives.

Performance measures assists departments to communicate their key objectives and priorities, monitor the services they deliver and report what they have achieved (Das S. K., 2010, p. 96). But in India there is no proper Performance Management system, instead we have performance appraisal system.

Performance Appraisal System in India

The performance of the organization is dependent on the performance of individual civil servant. These individual performance appraisal systems can be categorized as-

1. Conventional closed system of ACR (Annual Confidential Report)

This is the traditional system, where at the end of a pre-set period (usually a calendar year), achievements of the officer are recorded and graded, absolutely or relatively. The significant feature of this method is the complete secrecy of the exercise, both in process and results. Adverse remarks are communicated to the officer reported upon.

2. Performance Appraisal with openness

The added feature of this method is transparency and involvement of the officer at different levels. It involves setting goals at the start of the assessment period, reviews during the period and final assessment against achievement of goals. Finally, performance excellence is decided by a number (grades of 1-10) to be assigned by the reporting officer.

The performance of every Government servant is assessed annually through his/ her Confidential Report, which is an important document providing the basic and vital inputs for assessing the performance of the Government servant and his/her suitability for his/her further advancement in his/her career on occasions like confirmation, promotion, crossing of EB, selection for deputation, selection for foreign assignment etc. Performance appraisal through confidential reports is a tool for human resource development in order to enable a Government servant to realize his/her true potential. The Reporting Officer, at the beginning of the year, has to set quantitative/physical targets in consultation with each of the Government servants, whose reports he/ she is required to write. (Department of Personnel and Training, 17th December, 1986.).

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Lt Gen. (Retd.) Surinder Nath in 2002, the Performance Appraisal System for All India Service Officers has been modified and the salient features include- setting of goals in consultation with the appraised officer, a numerical grading system (scale of 1 to 10), introduction of a pen picture of the appraisee, sharing the entire PAR with the appraisee officer, etc.

The tenth ARC report identified some major limitations of prevalent closed system for appraisal of civil servants in India (other than the All India Services). These include - It lacks in quantification of targets and evaluation against achievement of targets; there is confusion still among civil servants regarding what is good performance and the level of performance expected from them, by their department, superiors, and the public. The system is affected by unclear performance standards; possible bias on the part of superiors; political influence, etc. The existing performance appraisal does not solve the problem of poor performance. Performance appraisal becomes meaningless in certain cases, where the job fit is ignored while posting an officer, and where there are frequent transfers. The new Performance Appraisal System for the All India Services has tried to overcome some of these shortcomings by including a participative work plan through a consultative and transparent process (ARC Report 10th, November 2008, p. 224). However this new appraisal system has certain limitations. These limitations include - It does not adequately assess the potential of an officer to hold higher responsibilities; It emphasizes career development, but does not link it sufficiently with performance improvements; There is presently no training for orienting the users in the system of the new format. As a result, it had become a routine form

There is difference between Performance appraisal and performance management. Performance appraisal is one component of the Performance management cycle and is the process of assessing an employee's performance in the current position. Thus 'Appraisal' is an annual affair while performance 'management' is a year round activity involving Continuous review with one or more formal reviews in a year. Appraisal focuses on ratings while 'management' focuses on the work, the stakeholders, service levels, productivity, motivation effort and all such performance related variables. Focus of Performance review is Future performance while Focus appraisal is on past performance. PMS is Integrated business driven system aimed at organizational & people development. PAS is Isolated system, not linked to organizational goals (ARC Report 10th, November 2008, p. 231).

To overcome these shortcomings The Draft Civil Services Bill 2009 has proposed for the introduction of a performance management framework in India. The Civil Services Bill, 2009, which envisages an enforceable code of conduct for all bureaucrats through a new Central Public Services Authority (CPSA). This will provide statutory backing to the conduct of all civil servants and appointments, transfers and postings will be subject to parliamentary scrutiny. The Bill is being designed to prevent political interference in the bureaucracy. The central idea behind the Bill is to monitor and evaluate government programmes by linking their performance to that of the bureaucrats who run them and to protect the bureaucracy from political interference (Aditi Phadnis, 2013). If the Bill becomes law, this would be the first time that a performance management system would have been put in place in India. This is a welcome step because the proposed Bill makes it mandatory for every organization in the government to have a performance management system.

What can be done?

In private sector performance is quantified where targets are measurable in terms of output. For examples sells can be measured, service sector target achieved can be measured. But in case of civil service output of civil servants cannot be measured. The performance of civil servants is measured in terms of outcomes, which is difficult to measure. It is mostly related to satisfaction level of service seekers that is citizens. It is very difficult to map the satisfaction level. Due to these reasons for performance appraisal emphasis is given on inputs used and increase in expenditure.

The civil servants are working on different programs. For better performance every department/ agency of government should have well defined and well formulated set of goals and objectives. The organization should have sense of direction which is derived from the needs of the users and other stakeholders. Every department should have plan of action mentioning clearly what department aims to achieve with the resources provided, how to achieve, what will be delivered. Hence for better performance management system planning of action is important. In India civil servants are working on various programs. Their jobs are transferable so it is very difficult to measure individual performance. Also very less emphasis is given on proper planning. The guidelines or directions provided to achieve the target may be confusing, not giving clear idea or they may be changed time to time according to political wheel, or financial resources provided may be insufficient with unclear guidelines for the utilization of those funds.

Another important factor is motivation to the civil servant for better performance. In

incentive available to them. Also in some departments promotions are largely based on seniority instead of performance. The sixth pay commission introduced Performance Related Incentive Scheme under which employee will be eligible for performance based pecuniary benefit over and above the regular salary. Hence there should be performance based increment and promotion.

Conclusion

Weak implementation and unsatisfactory delivery of public services is recognized as the bane of public administration in India. While there are many complex factors responsible for this outcome, fragmentation of authority and dilution of command and control are important proximate causes. To improve the working of government there should be robust Performance Management system. To have better performance Management system it is necessary to overcome the shortcomings or limitations to PMS. The targets should be measurable and should translate into action. It is important to create environment conducive for effective and efficient performance supported with incentives and promotions at all levels of government.

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Globalization and its Effect on Agriculture Sector

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(4)

Introduction

Globalization is the process of integrating the domestic market with world market for international trade, finance and goods and services. Globalization marks world as a small village. Globalization means an explanation of market local level to worldwide level. Now the concept of a specific place for market is disappearing and the whole world is becoming a market the process of globalization is related to economical development. Globalization is the process of movement of capital and flow of finance from one country to other country. Globalization is the new buzz word that has come to dominate the expansion of economic activities across political boundaries of native states. Globalization has to increase the movement of finance, inputs, outputs, information and science across vast investment and provide entry to Multinational Corporation in India. The process of globalization has revolutionized world agriculture and allied sectors directed to improve the efficiency productivity and cost competitiveness. Globalization has brought in new opportunities to developing countries. Greater access to developed country markets and technology transfer hold out promise improved productivity and higher living standard. Post liberalization, Indian farmers face new challenges in the form of competition from highly subsidized agriculture of developed nations. This prompts the need for making Indian agriculture successful and profitable by improving the conditions of small and marginal farmers, countering then negative effects of green revolution, developing and promoting organic farming and diversifying cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops. Agriculture sector plays key role in economic development.

The agriculture sector is known to the backbone of the Indian economy with an employment of 70% of the population in various agriculture, horticulture and allied activities. Its contribution to the gross domestic product however has been steadily over the past decades due to low productivity. Currently it contributes 18% to the GDP and 10% to the export earning of India. With a view to move towards liberalizing the agriculture sector and promoting free and Fairtrade, India's a member nation of the world trade organization signed the Uruguay round agreements on January 1995. The agreement on agriculture of the WTO, was the first multilateral agreement, meant to curb unfair practices in agricultural trade and set off the process of reforms in the agriculture sector. India is the second largest producer of food in the world. However Indian agriculture has shown a slow average annual growth rate. It was 3.5% during the decade 1980-1990 prior to liberalization of the economy. But since then the annual growth rates have declined consistently relative to annual growth rate of the population. Several factors were responsible for this fall in growth rate, lack of credit, inadequate irrigation cover, and indebtedness, continuing use of obsolete technology, improper use of inputs and decline in the public investments.

The decline in overall growth of employment during 1993-94 to 2004-05 was largely due to fall in creation of employment opportunities in agriculture. With increase in knowledge and entry of many foreign firms in the non-agricultural sectors, the labor has shifted to manufacturing and services sectors. The National Sample Survey Organization's report on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2009-10, on the basis of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status, for every 1000 people employed in rural and urban India. 679 and 75 people are employed in the agriculture sector, 241 and 683 in services sector and 80 and 242 in the industrial sector respectively. With globalization farmers were encouraged to shift from traditional crops to export-oriented cash crop such as cotton and tobacco but such crops needed far more inputs in terms of fertilizer, pesticides and water. The growth in yields of principal crops rice and wheat have also declined. Appropriate use of agriculture equipment's, suited to the crops and the region of cultivation, lead to efficient utilization of farm inputs, making farming financially viable and profitable. Through there has been considerable progress in farm mechanization, its spread across the country still remains uneven.

The most significant supply side constraint to agricultural production is irrigation coverage that still extends to only about 40% of net sown area. There has been a slowdown in the growth rate of direct demand for food grain consumption on account of several factors and there is a need to address these challenges of the



agriculture sector through coordinated directed at improving farm production and productivity through high value crops, developing rural infrastructure, renewing thrust on the irrigation sector, strengthening marketing infrastructure and supporting investment in due emphasis on environmental concerns. The Structural Adjustment Programme of liberalizing the Indian Economy was undertaken in 1991 as per the directives of International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization. Major reforms were introduced in the real and financial sectors of the economy with a view to increase its efficiency and profitability. Trade was also liberalized the import and custom duties of many products were drastically reduced or abolished completely. Removal of all restrictions on unprofitable for productions. The government started disinvesting in agriculture and the industrial sector allowing the private sector to take over. The government reduced different types of subsidies to agriculture which increased the production cost of cultivation. This led to the agrarian crisis as it had an adverse impact on the agriculture sector.

Several million hectares of food-growing land were converted to exportable crops leading to fall in food grains output. India being self-sufficient, started exporting wheat and rice. But the rate of growth of the GDP in agriculture and allied sectors was just one per cent per annum during the year 2003-2006. As a result per capita availability of food grains decreased the growth rate of population became higher than that of food grains. Moreover trade liberalization with a trust on export has been in conducive to Indian producers of export crops, their access to low-cost credit was also reduced under financial sector reforms.

Lending facilities and concessions of banks were removed during the post reform period and this accelerated the crisis in agriculture. Farmers were unable to pay back loans with high interest and also resorted to borrowing from unorganized elements such as moneylenders, thus falling into debt trap. Farmers did not benefit even with contract farming and their exposure to steeply falling global food prices plunged them into spiraling farm debt pushing them to commit suicide. The restructuring of the public distribution system, through the creation of two groups below poverty line BPL and above poverty line APL, continuously increased their pries through ration shops, as a result even the poor at subsidized food grains and it got accumulated in god owns to be spoiled or sold in the open market.

Increase is the instance of farmer's suicides has been a major fall out of stagnation in agriculture. Monopolization of HYV seeds, shift in farming from chemical farming to organic farming, global competition is killing our farmers literally. Since agriculture is not drawing to suicide as an escape from the debt trap. More than five thousand indebted cotton farmers have committed suicide in in Andhra since 1998, Punjab and Maharashtra Vidarbha are not far behind in numbers. This is a grave issue which requires urgent and continuing attention of the government and society.

Contract farming has lead to a direct onslaught on peasant land and water resources by the corporate. Restrictions on landownership by non-cultivators have been removed and ceilings on landholders rolled back in many states to aid large business corporations in purchase of agricultural land. Farmers are giving up land to solve their debt crises but are unable to overcome their food problems. Unemployment in the agricultural sector has in fact increased during the reform period.

The increased grain exports have been at the cost of hunger and starvation as millions of rural laborers and farmers have suffered job loss and income decline. Rising unemployment, rising input and credit costs for farmers and exposure to global price declines are responsible for the low absorption of food grains in India.

Contract farming and corporate farming have been encouraged by the government as possible solutions to problems of Indian Agriculture. The small sized, fragmented, uneconomic landholdings and lack of competitiveness of agricultural sector. State governments across different states such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and many more are amending laws to encourage the practice of corporate farming. Prime agricultural land and wastelands are being purchased or leased in by corporate houses, to undertake agribusiness ranging from seed supply, agrichemicals to storage, transport and retail sales. The large corporates, primarily motivated by profits, invest huge amounts of funds towards research and modernization of agriculture and with complete control over land holdings are able to maximize produce for both sale in the open markets as well as their sterling Agro, McDonalds, Hindustan lever are only a few examples of entry of private sector into the primary sector.



The problem of the Indian farmer is that the land should be owned by the independent farmer and input costs like farm machinery, crop insurance, fertilizers, irrigation, pesticides, fuel, and seeds should be borne by the corporates. But corporate farming at present is bringing back feudalism as corporate farmers are working as contractual laborers of the corporate that have bought their and employed them. The small farmers, now landless, continue to be plagued by problems of hunger and debt.

Corporate farming can be economically and socially beneficial if it gets the marginal farmer a remunerative price. It adds to the export capacity of the country by discovering international markets for the fresh produce, fruits, vegetables and processed primary goods of consumptions thus contributing to the growth in agriculture. Credit requirement is not a constraint for the big corporates as they have huge funds at their disposal as well as ample support of the financial institutions and banks. They can undertake large-scale investments necessary for marketing from packaging to warehousing to transportation of primary goods. There is a huge demand for organic foods among consumers today and such cultivation is being taken up by the businesses to cater to changing preferences.

However corporate farming has its fair share of pitfalls which can reverse trends of growth and increase social injustice. Since the corporates continue to operate on the motive of the farmers, Production will become completely market-oriented substituting subsistence cropping by commercial cultivation. More and more of the farm output produced will be for the export basket rather than satisfying domestic needs of consumption. It is already observed that satisfying domestic needs of consumption. It is already observed that there is an increasing trend of casualization of labor causing a shift in employment from the agricultural sector to the urban informal and service sectors. Concrete steps need to be taken by policymakers to ensure status in the country doesn't worsen. Experts believed that globalization will help to balanced development of agricultural sector, changes would occur in the economical condition of the farmers' agricultural products, cottage industries, small industries would start and farmers would be happy but this belief is going to be false. According to the policy of WTO India has to reduce import duty by 50 for agricultural goods till 2008. India has to compete in the field of agriculture in future in future. Also, India has to import 5 of the domestic market. Out of India proportion in England 2, in America 3 and in Japan 7 respectively. The share of agricultural income in gross national income in of total agricultural land is depending upon water. The technical developments cannot make because the possessed area of land is very little.

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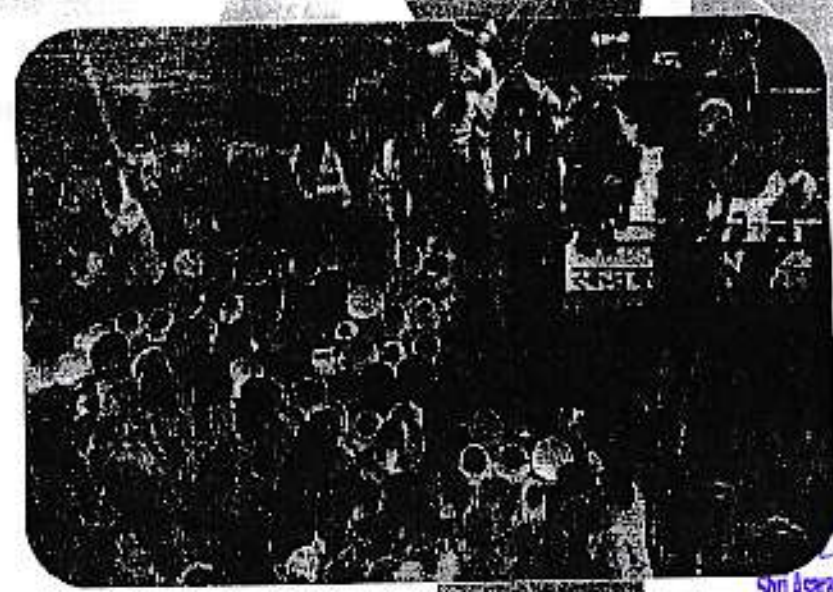
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ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND WATER CRISIS IN INDIA



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**ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND WATER CRISIS IN INDIA****Prof. Nandkumar Kuldare**Head Dept. of Sociology, Shri Asaramji Bhandwadar College,
Devgaon (R) Tq. Kannad Dist. Aurangabad.**ABSTRACT:**

Water is a basic resource on earth for all living organisms including mankind and for development and survival of plant community. Environmental processes of biosphere are also regulated by water, evidence of importance of water is found in the form of human settlements development, near water. Availability of water motivates development, whereas absence of water leads to destruction. During last century, man has exploited this resource very fast through various activities as a result of which many water scarcity areas of the world have come up as hot spots of water crisis resulting in danger to renewal and non-renewable source of fresh water.

KEYWORDS: *development and survival of plant community, Environmental processes.*

INTRODUCTION

Many environmental disaster have been created during the last century because of human activities. Man has affected ecology everywhere by pursuing fast economic development and by adopting a physical life and a materialistic culture. The deforestation of Congo basin and Amazon basin on the equator as well as the increased use of fossil fuels in Europe and American, has awakened our sensitivity of nature. In the latter half of twentieth century there has also been deterioration of green house effect and ozone layer resulting in increase in temperature. Additionally global warming has enhanced the process snow melting from Kilimanjaro Mount on the equator to Antarctica.

The maximum impact of climatic change has been on water resources. Out of the total water resources in nature, two present water is frozen in the form of snow and only little less than one percent water is available for use of mankind. Even this water is suffering from qualitative and quantitative deterioration because of environmental crisis and human activities. Fresh water is being polluted by acid rain. Thus water resource available in nature is being affected quantitatively and qualitatively by climatic changes, global warming, acid rain, melting of snow and other such factors, the availability of water is continuously decreasing creating water crisis. Natural disasters responsible for water crisis are as under.

Balanced climate has become imbalanced due to selfish teasing of nature by man. The earth is becoming hotter day by day due to fast industrialization and tremendous increase in transport vehicles. Snow is melting in the Arctic's due to climate changes. To study this situation, the United Nations Ecological Programme and World Meteorological Organization together formed a group of scientists called International Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. Its research has pointed out that a mere increase of 0.3 to 0.6 degree Celsius in average temperature during the last century has caused nature to become imbalanced resulting in dangerous consequences. Water level of oceans has risen by 10.25 cm during this period while a 2.7 rise is considered to be due to spread of water on account of rise in temperature.

Climate is a complex system, a change in climate affects the whole atmosphere including oceans, snow, land, rivers, Lakes Mountains, as well as groundwater. A change in these factors affects vegetation and the biotic world. The colorful vegetation on rocks of coral called rain forest of sea, is being heavily affected. Drought are caused by climate change. Which directly affect food production. It is predicted that availability

of water would also decrease in future because 50 percent of fresh water is being used for human consumption. Serious water crisis would be faced by Kuwait, Jordan, Israel, Rwanda and Somalia and other countries already suffering from scarcity of water. American security agency has estimate that the annual supply of water in California can reduce between 7 to 16 percent due to generation of heat by doubling of quantity of carbon dioxide there.

Along with agriculture, the natural formation of forests can also change due to climate change, temperature and moisture right from micro vegetation to big trees remains favorable only up to a certain limit. Any change in them either shift the vegetation from their places or extinguish them forever. It is considered that some other means will have to be adopted due to increasing population and urbanization. One third forests of the world have to face danger on account of climate change. The number of forest fires can also increase due to higher temperature and the quantity of carbon dioxide can increase by forest fires.

Most of the water resources available for human consumption are found in the form of rivers lakes on the surface of the earth. Both of them are elements of climate and are important in the process of hydrological cycle. They also play important roles in redistribution of water. Increasing human intervention during the last decades of both the 20th century has changed the nature of hydrological cycle to a great extent. Continuous deforestation in arid region of India and related economic activities have expedited the process of desertification, resulting in reduction in quantity of rainfall. Annual availability of water in the Indian sub-continent depends on balanced activity of monsoon. Its gravity and center of low pressure are located in the Thar Desert.

India is divided in three geographical regions from the point of view of natural composition. They are Himalayan Mountains in the north, plain areas of the north and the plateau part of the south. The Himalayan Mountains having vast glaciers from where rivers originate, is the source of important rivers like Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra. Hundreds of other small and big rivers also start from Himalayas which supply water to small areas. Indus river starts from the west of Mansarovar lake and reaches Pakistan after crossing through Karakoram hills. The main river Ganga and Yamuna originate from Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers, located at a height of 6000 meters respectively in the Himalayas. The water flowing in these rivers is available throughout the year because of melting of frozen snow as per the hydrological process. On the other hand, the Brahmaputra originating from the eastern end of Kailash Mountains and flowing to the eastern India, depends on rainfall rather than snow as its main source of water.

During the last decades of the previous last century, glaciers of the Himalayas in temperature. Vast glaciers are converting into snow lakes. According to the International Magazines 'New Scientist' all the glaciers of Himalayas would be destroyed by the year 2025. During certain period, there would be a dangerous flood situation in rivers subsisting on them but after that a serious water crisis would be faced. Climate changes affect not only glaciers but also lakes and groundwater. Change in pattern of quantity of rainfall is also affecting its distribution pattern. On one side, excess water is found in eastern India because quantity of rainfall is increasing on other side, there is continuous decline of quantity of rainfall in western and south central portions of the country. In the 'Johnsonburg Earth Summit' the main reason for continuous drought was considered too fast climate change in India are occurring due to fast depletion of forests, and the rain and the increase in industrialization and urbanization.

Besides drought, climate changes is also causing deterioration in quality of water through acid rain. Effect of acid rain has been noticed in India also like that in other countries of the world. Mathura oil refinery located on the bank of river Yamuna emits out Sulphur dioxide, which results in acid rain by mixing in rainfall. This is polluting water of river Yamuna. Climate change and water crisis in the Indian sub-continent are becoming jointly visible in the form of changing nature of monsoon. Effective area of monsoon has changed due to climate change during the last century, and the quantity and timing of rainfall has also changed. During this year 2002, the main reason for three failure of the monsoon was considered to be smoky clouds of Asia, these clouds were formed due to fast industrialization and they had important role in climate change.

CONCLUSION

Water resources of India is controlled by the nature of rainfall and climatic balance. Scarcity of water is created by even a partial change in it. Hence, necessary proportionate forest cover should be developed for a balanced climate. Along with planned urbanization, a tight control on increasing population should also be exercised. Since change in climate would also affect change in distribution of water, hence sufficient quantity of water can become available only with healthy nature. The process of climate change is regional and is a long term process, rather than being local and a short term one. Hence, for meeting the water crisis, we shall have to maintain a qualitative level of available surface water sources and also emphasize on conscientious exploitation of groundwater. A proper crop rotation system should be, adopted as per the climatic conditions specified by agriculture climatic regions at the national level. Availability of water and crop planning should be given priority in it.

Our environment is constantly changing. There is no denying that. However, as our environment changes, so does the need to become increasingly aware of the problems that surround it with a massive influence of natural disasters, warming and cooling periods, different types of weather patterns much more, people need to be aware of what types of environmental problems our planet is facing.

Global warming has become an undisputed fact about our current livelihoods, our planet is warming up and we are definitely part of the problem. However, this isn't the only environmental problem that we should be concerned about. All across the world, people are thinking a wealth of new and challenging environmental problems every day. Some of them are small and only affect a few ecosystem, but others are drastically changing the landscape of what we already know.

Scientists believe that climate of the earth would change on account of catastrophic rise in temperature of the world, resulting in decrease of rainfall, direct effect of decrease in rainfall would come on agriculture, incidence creating of drought. Forest area would reduce in the world due to rise in temperature and it would lead to decrease of rainfall. Immediate and far reaching consequences of warming of ionosphere would do severe harm to human health as well as environment. Immediate effects mainly include death, drought, storm, flood and environmental degradation while far reaching effects will be various kinds of infection and related diseases, food problem, famine, and danger to biotic life, besides these, many cities located in coastal regions of seas may submerge in water due to melting of snow at the arctic and high mountains due to rise in temperature.

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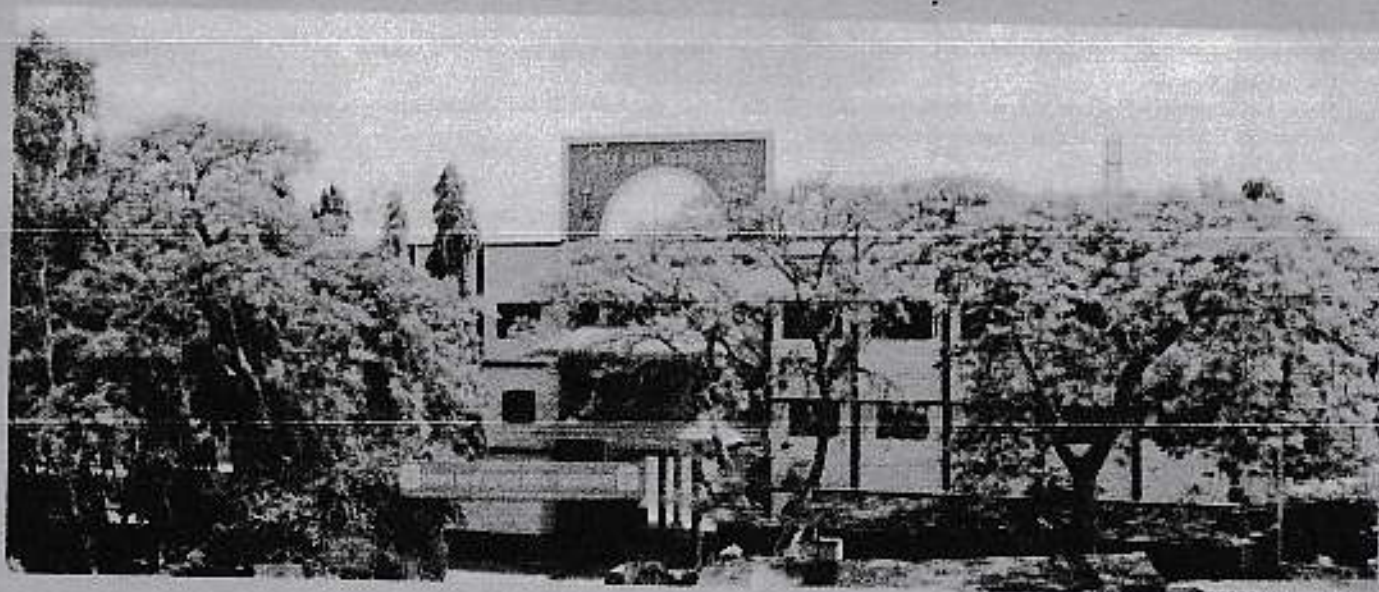
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On the Occasion of One Day National Conference On

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

27th January, 2018

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तक्ता क्र. १
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महाराष्ट्रामध्ये महिलांचे आर्थिक स्वावलंबन किंवा सक्तीकरण वाढवण्यासाठी काही शासकीय योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यात आली आहे. यात महिला बचतगटांचा समावेश आहे. या बचतगटांच्या माध्यमातून महिला बचतगटांना आर्थिक मदत मिळते. या मदतीचा उपयोग महिला बचतगटांनी आपल्या गरजांसाठी करू शकतात. या मदतीचा उपयोग महिला बचतगटांनी आपल्या गरजांसाठी करू शकतात. या मदतीचा उपयोग महिला बचतगटांनी आपल्या गरजांसाठी करू शकतात.

महाराष्ट्र सरकारने महिला बचतगटांना आर्थिक मदत मिळवून देण्यासाठी काही शासकीय योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यात आली आहे. यात महिला बचतगटांचा समावेश आहे. या बचतगटांच्या माध्यमातून महिला बचतगटांना आर्थिक मदत मिळते. या मदतीचा उपयोग महिला बचतगटांनी आपल्या गरजांसाठी करू शकतात. या मदतीचा उपयोग महिला बचतगटांनी आपल्या गरजांसाठी करू शकतात.

महाराष्ट्र सरकारने महिला बचतगटांना आर्थिक मदत मिळवून देण्यासाठी काही शासकीय योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यात आली आहे. यात महिला बचतगटांचा समावेश आहे. या बचतगटांच्या माध्यमातून महिला बचतगटांना आर्थिक मदत मिळते. या मदतीचा उपयोग महिला बचतगटांनी आपल्या गरजांसाठी करू शकतात. या मदतीचा उपयोग महिला बचतगटांनी आपल्या गरजांसाठी करू शकतात.

उद्योग क्षेत्रात महिला येण्याची कारणे :-

महिलांचे सक्तीकरण करण्याच्या हेतूने लघु उद्योग मोठ्या प्रमाणात करण्यात येताना दिसून येत आहेत. प्रामुख्याने कौटुंबिक व्यवसाय, वित्तारिक्त उत्पादनांची गरज, शासकीय वॉरिंग व प्रॉक्सी, स्थानिक उत्पादन भाविका, निव्वळ नातवाईकांच्या उद्योजकीय यशस्वी प्रयासांमुळे कौटुंबिक समस्यांचे साहाय्य (पाठवळ), स्वतःतील शैक्षणिक पात्रता, स्थानिक आंदोलन व सामाजिक दबावांमुळे करण्यासाठी स्वतःच्या विचारातील नाविन्यता, राजगार निर्मिती, निर्णय स्वातंत्र्य व स्वावलंबनासाठी मिळालेले संधी हे नवीन शक्यानांना सामोरे जाण्यासाठी महिला या उद्योग क्षेत्रात उतरत असून त्या यशस्वी होताना दिसतात.

उद्योगांचे स्वरूप :-

महिला उद्योग संघात (लघु) घेत आहेत. परंतु त्यांचे व्यवसाय (उद्योग) कोण-कोणते आहेत. ते व्यवसाय का निवडला याविषयी उत्पन्न व्यापार, सेवा, व्यवसाय घालून आली आघड कशात आहे. हे स्वतःच्या उरबाचे लागते. आपल्या आयडीचे क्षेत्र निवडल्यावर त्या उद्योगात उद्योगात नेधी कोण-कोणत्या आहेत. प्राहकांची अडिड-निवड. योगाबंध उपलब्ध आहे काय? निघांत संधी मिळू शकतील काय? या संधीचा शोध घेणे अधिक सौकर्यकर होते.

घराले तत्कालांमध्ये औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील कळड तालुक्यात महिला लघु उद्योगांना अभ्यास करत असताना विविध व्यवसायांचे निघांत जमा करण्यात आली. यामध्ये प्रमुख निघांतलेली महिलांचे वर्गीकरण सान मधील विभागणी केली. त्यामध्ये -

संघ क्षेत्रात : व्युटीपालरचा समावेश केला आहे.

व्यापार : बाटलीबंद पाणी (जार), मोधडी व्यापार, बांगड्या व्यापार, चटई व्यापार इत्यादी ठोक व्यापार करणाऱ्या महिलांचा समावेश आहे.

उत्पादन : यामध्ये वेळीरी उत्पादन, पॉकेट बंद घोंड (विविध प्रकारच्या भाण्याने), दुधा उत्पादनांचा समावेश आहे.

हस्तशिल्प मध्ये : रिलाई काम, इस डिझाईनिंग, टॉप मॉकिंग, जरीवर्क, विनोदकाम, शोभेच्या वस्तू बनविणे, एम्बाव्हरी यंत्रणेचा समावेश

आभूषण : यामध्ये गळ्यातील हार, कानातले, मंगळसूत्र व बांगड्या इत्यादींचा समावेश आहे.

कापड उद्योग : या मध्ये महिला उद्योजक तयार करणे विणणे, मोधडी तयार करणे, मोडना व मूलाचे मध्ये प्रकारचे कापडे व समावेश झाले.

दुधा प्रसंस्करण : यामध्ये सर्वाधिक ३० टक्के महिला व्यवसाय करताना आहेत. कापड उद्योग, लोणचे, शेंवडा, डोळ, रानोमला लाडू, चिकी, चिप्स, विडोडा, पापडी, मुरकुट, निरचो-हळद पोचडर आभारद्वारे विविध व्यवसायांचा समावेश होतो.

उद्योग :-

कळड तालुक्यातील मोठ्या उद्योजकांचा अभ्यास करताना जसे किमुन घेत जाते. घराले तत्कालांमध्ये उद्योग किरकोळ घातत असलेली महिलांमध्ये छोट-छोट उद्योग करण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होऊन त्यांच्यात असलेल्या क्षमता असलेली होशाना आढळून येतात. यामुळे रोजगार मिळतो हा गर आर्थिक दिकानाचा वेडक मानला तर, आर्थिक शिकारणाच्या काळातील उद्योजकांचे कार्य अत्यंत मोलाचे मानावे लागेल. त्यामुळे उद्योजक, सामान्य वाटगारी साधन सामुग्री, मर्यादित लक्षणात व कोरल्य आणि अलाक्षयता यांच्या साहाय्याने मात्र शिकारी व निह यांच्या अलाक्षय काम वरगावे रजारी उद्योजक एकाचवेळी लक्षावधी रोजगारांना अर्थ पण नियमित उत्पन्न आणि चरितार्थवेळी रोजगार निर्माण करून देतात. वारंवर निर्मूलनामध्ये असे छोट उद्योजकांचे अत्यंत महत्त्वाची भूमिका बडवतात असे म्हणू शकते. महिला उद्योजकांचा आर्थिक व आर्थिक वर्गांमध्ये स्वारणा झालेली असली तरी त्यामध्ये आणखी प्रगती होणे आवश्यक आहे. महिला उद्योगातील वारंवराने त्या कामी होण्यास सुरुवात झालेली आहे. ही एक सकारात्मक चाल आपणस किमुन घेत.

महिला लघु उद्योजकांना अनेकविध समस्यांना सामोरे जावे आपला व्यवसाय करावा लागतो. त्यामध्ये आर्थिक, सांघाजिक, कोटुजिक आणि व्यावसायिक इत्यादी समस्यांना तोंड देत काम करावे लागते. असे असले तरी महिलांमध्ये स्वतः व्यवसाय करून स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहणे, आर्थिक स्वायत्तता व निरर्थक प्रभावित स्वतःचा ठेस उमटवणे यामुळे आज महिला आत्मोन्मादाने उभा राहतांना दिसतात. सदरील समस्यांसाठी महिला उद्योजक बननायट व मध्येभाषण उद्योगाशी निर्मोडत जरी असल्या तरी त्या बीज भोंडयल योजने, पंतप्रधान रोजगार योजने, महिला उद्यम निधी योजना व स्टेप या योजनांच्या लाभार्थी आहेत असे असले तरी सर्वेच लघु उद्योजक महिलांना उपलब्ध शासकीय योजनांची माहिती आहे असे नाही त्यामुळे त्यांच्यात जागृती व प्रशिक्षण केंद्राची तालुक्यातून किमान ४ गावांमध्ये करणे आवश्यक आहे.

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17-18

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"खाद्य तेलविया :- एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास"

डॉ. राजेंद्र निमराव भालेराव
मृगौल विभाग प्रमुख,
श्री आसारामजी मांडवतलवार कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान
महाविद्यालय, देवगांव (रं) ता. कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद.

सारांश :-

तेलविया या पिकांमध्ये सूर्यफूल, भुईमूग, गरळई, कारळ, तीळ, जवस, मोहरी, सोयाबिन इ. पिके येतात. सूर्यफूल, सोयाबिन, गरळई, भुईमूग, तीळ, मोहरी या शेता मालांचा वापर करून त्यावर प्रक्रिया करणारे उद्योग म्हणजे 'तेल उद्योग' होय.

मानवी जीवनामध्ये तेलविया पासून मिळालेल्या पदार्थांना आर्यत महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. विश्वेदियत खाद्य तेलाचे माग फारता असल्यामुळे तेल वियांच्या क्षेत्रात वाढ होणे गरजेचे आहे.

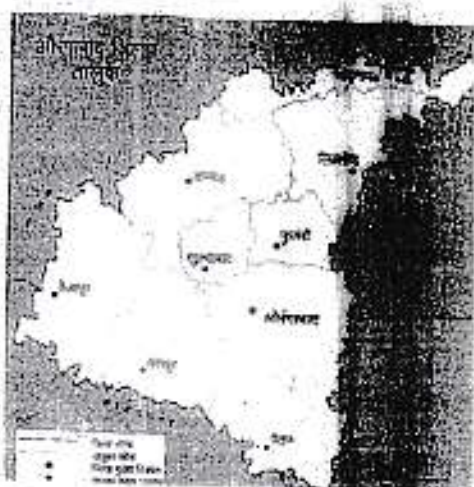
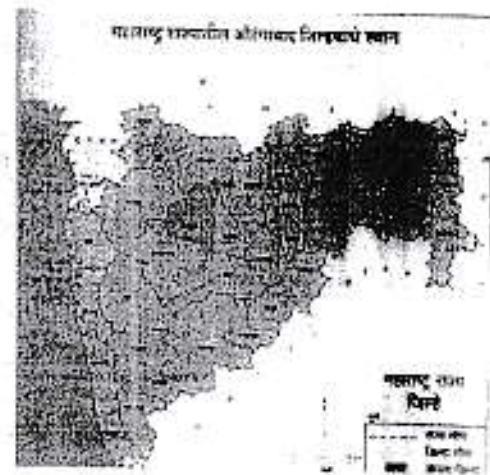
संज्ञा :- तेलविया, उद्योग, कृषी, उत्पादन इ.

प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषी प्रचलन असल्यामुळे बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. भारतात खाद्यतेल उत्पादनामध्ये भुईमूग, सोयाबिन, सूर्यफूल, गरळई, मोहरी, तीळ, जवस इ. पिके घेतली जातात. तेलवियामध्ये तेल आणि प्रथिने भरपूर प्रमाणात असल्यामुळे मानवी आहारात खाद्य तेलाचे महान अन्नचर्याधारण आहे. भारतामध्ये एकूण लागवडी खालील क्षेत्रांपैकी तेलवियांच्या पिकाखालील क्षेत्र हे 12 टक्के आहे. देशात खाद्य तेल उद्योगामध्ये एकूण 15 दशलक्ष लोक गुंतलेले आहेत. खाद्य तेल वियापासून तेल, मेणमरणा, रंग, प्लास्टीक, रसायने, जनावरांचे खाद्य (पिल), तसेच काही उद्योगामध्ये कच्चा माल म्हणून वापर केला जातो. म्हणून तेलविया उत्पादनाला आर्थिक दृष्ट्या फार महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र :-

'खाद्य तेलविया' या विषयाच्या संशोधना करिता औरंगाबाद जिल्हा विभागण्यात आलेला आहे. औरंगाबाद हा जिल्हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मध्यवर्ती भागामध्ये वसलेला असून मध्यरात्रा दिनांकात येतो. महाराष्ट्राच्या 64,590 चौ. कि.मी. क्षेत्रफळापैकी औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याने 10100 चौ. कि. मी. क्षेत्र व्यापले आहे. औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याचा अक्षांश विस्तार 19° 18' उ ते 20° 40' उ व रेखांश विस्तार 74° 40' पू ते 76° 40' पू असा आहे. औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यामध्ये 1) औरंगाबाद 2) फुलंब्री 3) सिल्होड 4) सोयगांव 5) कन्नड 6) देवगांव 7) गंगापूर 8) पेंढरा 9) खुलताबाद इ. तालुके आहेत.



औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याच्या उत्तरेला जळगाव जिल्हा असून दक्षिणेला अहमदनगर जिल्हा आहे. जिल्ह्याच्या पूर्वेस जालना, तर

"खाद्य तेलविया" :-

परिचयनस मार्ग :-

उद्दिष्ट :-

- 1) खाद्य तेल
- 2) तालुका नि
- 3) तालुका नि
- 4) औरंगाबाद

माहिती सत्र :-

आलेली आहे. वर्णनात्मक सत्रद्वारे सत्र

औरंगाबाद

अ) भूईमूग

कमी क्षेत्र सा

इतके होते

लागवडी खा

Principal

Dr. Anandarama...

‘साथ तेलबिया’ - एक मासिक अन्वेषण

परिवर्तन मासिक जिल्हा आहे. 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याची लोकसंख्या 36,59,928 इतकी आहे.

उद्दिष्ट :-

- 1) खाद्य तेल बियांचा लागवडी खालील क्षेत्रांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) तालुका निहाय खाद्य तेलबियांच्या लागवडी खालील क्षेत्रांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) तालुका निहाय खाद्य तेल बियांच्या उत्पादनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 4) औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील खाद्य तेलबियांचा उत्पादनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

माहिती संकलन व संशोधन पद्धती :-

सुदर संशोधना करिता द्वितीयक माहितीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. ही माहिती प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित साहित्यातून घेण्यात आलेली आहे. जिल्हा जनगणना अहवाल, जिल्हा सांख्यिकी विभाग इ. ठिकाणांहून माहिती जमा केलेली आहे. या माहितीचे विश्लेषणात्मक व वर्गनात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीने विश्लेषण करण्यात आलेले आहे. सुदर माहितीचे नकाशे, आलेख, सरासरी, टक्केवारी व्दारे विश्लेषण केले आहे. सदरील संशोधनाकरीता 2010 ते 2015 या पाच वर्षांचा कालावधी निवडलेला आहे.

औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील तहसिल निहाय खाद्य तेलबिया ' या पिकाखालील क्षेत्र :-

अ) भूईमूग

तक्ता क्र. 1

(क्षेत्र हेक्टर मध्ये)

क्र.क्र.	तहसिल	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	जानर	100	200	400	250	263	242.6
2	श्रीरंगपूर	00	200	00	110	213	104.6
3	सिंदखेड	1400	300	300	150	204	470.8
4	भु.सा.	00	200	200	320	212	185.4
5	औरंगाबाद	200	100	00	170	70	108
6	मुलतवाड	00	00	100	240	00	68
7	वैजापूर	100	5600	1700	2400	1340	1828
8	रांगापूर	100	700	700	750	606	571.2
9	पिठम	100	300	00	50	19	93.8
10	जिल्हा	2000	5600	3400	4440	2927	3673.4

(स्रोत:- जिल्हा सांख्यिकी व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15)

औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यामध्ये भूईमूग या पिकाचे सर्वात जास्त लागवडी क्षेत्र हे वैजापूर तालुक्यात सरासरी 1828 हेक्टर असून सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र सरासरी 68 हेक्टर हे खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये आहे.

जिल्ह्यात सन 2010-11 ते 2014-15 या कालावधीमध्ये सर्वात जास्त लागवडी खालील क्षेत्र हे सन 2011-12 मध्ये 5600 हेक्टर इतके होते. य सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र हे सन 2010-11 मध्ये 2000 हेक्टर होते. जिल्ह्यात संशोधन कालखंडात भूईमूग या पिकाखालील सरासरी लागवडी खालील क्षेत्र हे 3673.4 हेक्टर आहे.

२) सूर्यफूल :-

तक्ता क्र. 2

(क्षेत्र हेक्टर मध्ये)

क्र.सं.	विकास	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	कन्नड	200	00	00	20	45	53
2	होयगल	100	00	100	60	13	54.6
3	मिन्नराज	1500	00	100	10	20	327.8
4	पुलनी	00	00	00	00	00	00
5	औरंगाबाद	300	400	00	00	00	140
6	पुलगाव	00	00	00	00	11	2.2
7	मिशूर	00	00	00	00	00	00
8	मलगाव	00	00	00	00	00	00
9	वडगाव	400	100	00	00	00	100
10	विजा	2500	500	200	90	98	677.6

(स्त्रोत:- जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15)

जिल्ह्यामध्ये सूर्यफूल या पिका खालील क्षेत्र हे सिल्लोड तालुक्यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त सरासरी 327.8 हेक्टर एवढे आहे. मंगलपूर, पुलनी या तालुक्यामध्ये संशोधन काळात सूर्यफुलाची लागवड झालेली नाही. तर सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये सरासरी 53 हेक्टर एवढे आहे.

जिल्ह्यामध्ये संशोधन काळात सन 2010-11 मध्ये सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे 2500 हेक्टर क्षेत्र सूर्यफुलाच्या पिकाखाली होते तर कमी क्षेत्र हे सन 2013-14 मध्ये 90 हेक्टर एवढे होते. जिल्ह्यात संशोधन काळावधीत सरासरी 677.6 हेक्टर क्षेत्र हे सूर्यफूल या पिकात आढळते.

क) करडई :-

तक्ता क्र. 3

(क्षेत्र हेक्टर मध्ये)

क्र.सं.	विकास	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	कन्नड	100	100	100	63	257	124
2	होयगल	00	00	00	38	03	8.2
3	मिन्नराज	1400	300	100	265	1118	816.6
4	पुलनी	00	00	00	15	00	3
5	औरंगाबाद	200	00	100	00	00	60
6	पुलगाव	00	00	00	105	50	31
7	मिशूर	100	200	200	216	44	152
8	मलगाव	100	100	00	50	00	50
9	वडगाव	100	200	600	143	76	223.8
10	विजा	2000	900	1700	1195	1548	1468.6

(स्त्रोत:- जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15)

जिल्ह्यामध्ये करडई या पिकाखालील क्षेत्र हे सिल्लोड तालुक्यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त आहे. ते सरासरी 816.6 हेक्टर असून कमी क्षेत्र हे सरासरी 3 हेक्टर पुलनी तालुक्यामध्ये आहे.

जिल्ह्यामध्ये संशोधन काळात सरासरी पिकाखाली सरासरी 1468.6 हेक्टर एवढे क्षेत्र आहे. संशोधन काळावधीत जिल्ह्यात जास्त क्षेत्र हे सन 2010-11 मध्ये 2000 हेक्टर होते. व सर्वात कमी सन 2011-12 मध्ये 900 हेक्टर क्षेत्र या पिकाखाली आहे.

"समय और स्थिति" - एक मासिक पत्रिका

४) सोयाबिन :-

तक्ता क्र. ४

(क्षेत्र हेक्टर मध्ये)

अ.क्र.	तहसिल	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	समोड	200	100	300	420	475	299
2	सोपगांव	800	1000	1300	8700	2447	2849.4
3	मिर्जोड	2200	2500	1200	878	5562	2466.4
4	कुलडी	00	00	00	20	264	76.8
5	औरंगाबाद	800	2000	200	340	361	740.2
6	सुलताबाद	100	100	600	410	404	322.8
7	वेजापूर	600	100	500	580	307	417.4
8	मरापूर	2500	1900	400	800	661	1252.2
9	पेठण	500	300	00	380	624	360.8
10	एकूण	7700	8000	4500	12528	11105	8785

स्त्रोत:- जिल्हा सांसाधन व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15

संरोधन क्षेत्रांमध्ये सोयाबिन या पिकाखालील क्षेत्र संरोधन कालखंडात सन 2013-14 मध्ये सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे 12528 हेक्टर एवढे होते. व सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र सन 2012-13 मध्ये 4500 हेक्टर एवढे आहे. जिल्ह्यात सर्वात जास्त क्षेत्र हे सोपगांव या तालुक्यात सरासरी 2849.4 हेक्टर एवढे आहे. व सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र हे सरासरी कुलडी तालुक्यात 76.8 हेक्टर आहे. जिल्ह्यामध्ये सरासरी 8785 हेक्टर क्षेत्र सोयाबिन या पिका खाली आढळते.

५) इतर गळीत धान्य :-

तक्ता क्र. 5

(क्षेत्र हेक्टर मध्ये)

अ.क्र.	तहसिल	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	समोड	49500	00	00	106	05	9922.2
2	सोपगांव	29800	00	00	225	08	6006.6
3	मिर्जोड	37500	00	00	98	00	7519.6
4	कुलडी	28400	00	00	00	00	5680
5	औरंगाबाद	25100	00	00	90	32	5044.6
6	सुलताबाद	17100	00	00	00	00	3420
7	वेजापूर	58500	00	00	00	00	11700
8	मरापूर	56000	00	00	00	00	11200
9	पेठण	41200	00	00	105	00	8261
10	एकूण	343100	00	00	624	45	68753.8

स्त्रोत:- जिल्हा सांसाधन व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15

संरोधन क्षेत्रांमध्ये इतर गळीत धान्याखालील क्षेत्र हे वेजापूर तालुक्यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त असून ते सरासरी 11700 हेक्टर एवढे आहे व सर्वात कमी खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये सरासरी 3420 हेक्टर क्षेत्र आहे. संरोधन कालखंडांमध्ये जिल्ह्यात सर्वात जास्त क्षेत्र सन 2010-11 या वर्षी 343100 हेक्टर या पिकाखाली आढळते. 2011-15 या कालखंडात इतर गळीत धान्याखालील क्षेत्र कमी झालेले आढळते.

पत्रक निहाय 'खाद्य तेलबिया' एकूण क्षेत्र :-

तक्ता क्र. 8

(क्षेत्र हेक्टर मध्ये)

क्र.सं.	पत्रक	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	कान्हा	30700	400	800	809	1045	10640.8
2	सोमनाथ	30700	1200	1400	8133	2054	9023.4
3	सिल्लोड	44000	3100	2300	1701	6913	11802.5
4	मुलडी	28400	210	210	355	476	5825.2
5	औरंगाबाद	28600	2500	3100	600	400	8056.6
6	मुजुताबाद	17200	100	700	765	465	3844
7	वैजपुर	18300	3900	2400	3156	1091	14087.4
8	गंगापूर	69700	2700	1100	1600	1207	13073.4
9	पैठण	42300	900	600	1075	719	9030.4
10	एकूण जिल्हा	347300	15000	9900	18077	18723	83340

(स्रोत:- संशोधनाने संग्रहीत केलेल्या अधिकृत माहितीवर आधारित)

जिल्ह्यामध्ये वैजपुर तालुक्यात सर्वात जास्त क्षेत्र खाद्य तेलबिया खाली असून सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र हे मुजुताबाद तालुक्यात आढळते.

जिल्ह्यातील एकूण 'खाद्य तेलबिया' खालील क्षेत्र :-

तक्ता क्र. 7

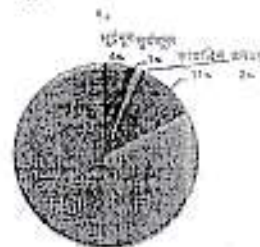
(क्षेत्र हेक्टर मध्ये)

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	मुजुताबाद	मुलडी	कान्हा	सोमनाथ	औरंगाबाद	एकूण जिल्ह्यातील क्षेत्र
1	2010-11	2000	2500	2800	1700	343100	357300
2	2011-12	5699	500	900	8000	00	15000
3	2012-13	3400	200	1700	4500	00	9600
4	2013-14	4440	90	1195	12528	624	18897
5	2014-15	2927	98	1348	11105	45	15723
6	एकूण सरासरी	3673.4	677.6	1468.6	8766.6	68753.8	83340

(स्रोत:- संशोधनाने संग्रहीत केलेल्या अधिकृत माहितीवर आधारित)

आलेख क्र. 1

जिल्ह्यातील एकूण 'खाद्य तेलबिया' खालील क्षेत्र



औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यामध्ये सन 2010-11 ते 2014-15 या वर्षांमध्ये खाद्य तेलबिया खालील एकूण क्षेत्र हे सरासरी 83340 हेक्टर आहे. संशोधनाने संग्रहीत केलेल्या सर्वात जास्त क्षेत्र हे औरंगाबाद तालुक्यातील सरासरी 343100 हेक्टर आहे तर सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र हे मुजुताबाद तालुक्यातील सरासरी 3673.4 हेक्टर एवढे आहे.

सन 2010-11 मध्ये जिल्ह्यात सर्वात जास्त क्षेत्र खाद्य तेलविया या पिकांच्याली एकूण 357300 हेक्टर असून सर्वात कमी क्षेत्र हे सन 2012-13 मध्ये एकूण 9800 हेक्टर एवढे आहे.

जिल्ह्यातील खाद्य तेल वियांचे उत्पादन :-

अ) भूईमूग :-

तक्ता क्र. 8

(उत्पादन मे. टनामध्ये)

स.क्र.	तालुका	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	अहमदनगर	2.48	129	332	336	171	204.09
2	सांगली	2.21	175	88	757	56	198.04
3	महाराष्ट्र	2.44	306	162	110	93	134.68
4	पुणे	2.02	201	121	436	192	190.40
5	औरंगाबाद	0.58	127	88	164	34	65.11
6	मुलगाव	00	88	46	298	* 00	70.40
7	पेठगाव	26.42	2766	874	2964	289	1385.83
8	पेठगाव	148	663	232	551	207	360.2
9	पेठगाव	00	13	00	53	15	16.2
10	एकूण	194.15	4388	1817	5669	1057	2525

(स्रोत:- जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15)

भूईमूग या पिकाचे उत्पादन जिल्ह्यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त पैठण तालुक्यात सरासरी 1385.88 मे.टन आहे व सर्वात कमी उत्पादन अहमदनगर तालुक्यामध्ये 16.2 मे.टन एवढे आहे.

जिल्ह्यामध्ये संशोधन काळात भूईमूग या पिकाचे उत्पादन सर्वात जास्त सन 2013-14 मध्ये 5669 मे. टन एवढे होते तर सर्वात कमी उत्पादन सन 2010-11 मध्ये सरासरी 2525 मे.टन झालेले आहे.

ब) सूर्यफूल :-

तक्ता क्र. 9

(उत्पादन मे. टनामध्ये)

स.क्र.	तालुका	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	अहमदनगर	00	1	00	07	16	4.8
2	सांगली	00	3	13	21	4	8.2
3	महाराष्ट्र	00	7	15	00	10	6.4
4	पुणे	00	1	00	00	00	0.2
5	औरंगाबाद	00	1	00	00	00	0.2
6	मुलगाव	00	2	00	00	4	1.2
7	पेठगाव	00	3	00	00	00	0.6
8	पेठगाव	00	2	00	00	00	0.4
9	पेठगाव	00	2	00	00	00	0.4
10	एकूण	00	22	28	28	34	22.4

(स्रोत:- जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15)

जिल्ह्यामध्ये संशोधन काळात सांगली या तालुक्यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त सरासरी 8.2 मे.टन सूर्यफूलाचे उत्पादन झालेले आढळते. त्याच प्रमाणे सर्वात कमी पुणे, औरंगाबाद या तालुक्यामध्ये सरासरी 0.2 मे.टन उत्पादन झालेले आहे. अभ्यास क्षेत्रांमध्ये सन 2014-15 या वर्षी 34 मे टन उत्पादन सूर्यफूलचे झालेले आहे. तर 2010-11 या वर्षी जिल्ह्यामध्ये सूर्यफूल या पिकाचे उत्पादन झालेले नाही. संशोधन काळात जिल्ह्यामध्ये सरासरी 22.4 मे. टन सूर्यफूलाचे उत्पादन झालेले आहे.

तक्ता क्र. 11

(उत्पादन में, टनामध्ये)

खणिक	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
जंगल	00	42	185	220	214	132.2
सोयाबी	13.63	1850	1401	2714	1131	1421.93
सिल्लोड	61.43	3382	875	11696	2724	3747.70
पुलरी	00	19	00	226	194	87.80
औरंगाबाद	16.00	3210	118	712	169	845
खुलवाव	00	40	340	225	259	172.80
पेजापूर	09.33	171	141	355	250	185.27
मंगरु	41.88	2652	274	248	264	695.98
पेठण	00	82	00	619	371	214.40
एकूण	142.32	11448	3334	17015	5576	7504.01

(स्रोत:- जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15)

तालुक्यामध्ये संशोधन कळत सर्वात जास्त सोयाबीन या पिकाचे उत्पादन सरासरी 3747.70 मे. टन झालेले आहे तर जिल्ह्यामध्ये सोयाबीन या पिकाचे उत्पादन सरासरी 1421.93 मे.टन झालेले आहे. सर्वात कमी जिल्ह्यामध्ये सोयाबीन या पिकाचे उत्पादन सरासरी 87.80 मे.टन झालेले आहे. 2013-14 मध्ये 17015 मे.टन झालेले आहे. सरासरी 7504.01 मे.टन 2010-11 मध्ये 142.32 मे.टन झालेले आहे. संशोधन कळत जिल्ह्यामध्ये औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यात एकूण सरासरी 7504.01 मे.टन 2010-11 मध्ये 142.32 मे.टन झालेले आहे.

तक्ता क्र. 12

(उत्पादन में, टनामध्ये)

क्र.	खणिक	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	जंगल	-	2	9	6	1	3.6
2	सोयाबी	-	12	8	00	2	4.4
3	सिल्लोड	-	26	00	30	0	11.2
4	पुलरी	-	3	00	00	0	0.6
5	औरंगाबाद	-	1	00	00	0	1.6
6	खुलवाव	-	2	00	00	0	0.4
7	पेजापूर	-	2	00	00	0	0.4
8	मंगरु	-	14	00	00	0	2.8
9	पेठण	-	3	00	00	0	0.6
10	एकूण	-	65	17	36	11	25.8

(स्रोत:- जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11 ते 2014-15)

जिल्ह्यामध्ये जवस, लीज, मोहरी, मारकी, इ. येतात. जिल्ह्यामध्ये याचे उत्पादन सर्वात जास्त सिल्लोड तालुक्यात सरासरी 11.2 मे.टन झालेले आहे. जिल्ह्यामध्ये याचे उत्पादन सर्वात कमी जंगल तालुक्यामध्ये 3.6 मे.टन झालेले आहे. 2013-14 मध्ये 36 मे.टन झालेले आहे. सरासरी 25.8 मे.टन झालेले आहे. 2010-11 मध्ये 65 मे.टन झालेले आहे. इतर तेल पिकांचे उत्पादन सन 2011-12 मध्ये 85 मे. टन झालेले आहे.

LABAD.

on (R.)

औरंगाबाद
त्याच प्रमाणे सर्वात
जिल्ह्या
उत्पादन पेठण त
10176.28 मे.टन 3

जिल्ह्यातील एव

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जिल्ह्यातील तहसिल निहाय एकूण तेल बियांचे उत्पादन :-

तक्ता क्र. 13

(उत्पादन में, टनामध्ये)

क्र.सं.	तहसिल	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	बल्लार	2.48	174	376	569	402	344.70
2	सोयगांव	15.84	2040	1422	3492	1193	1632.56
3	मिल्लोड	63.92	3721	1032	11836	2827	3899.99
4	पुलगा	2.02	224	121	662	386	279.00
5	औरंगाबाद	16.58	3339	118	876	211	912.11
6	कुलगाव	00	52	356	923	263	244.80
7	बेलापुर	45.75	2942	1015	3319	539	1572.15
8	पुलगा	189.88	3331	506	799	471	1089.37
9	पेठण	00	109	00	672	386	231.8
10	एकूण	336.47	15923	5196	22748	6678	10176.29

(स्रोत:- संशोधकाने संग्रहीत केलेल्या अधिकृत माहितीवर आधारित)

औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यामध्ये एकूण खाद्य तेल बियांचे उत्पादन संशोधन कालावधीत सन 2013-14 मध्ये 22748 मेट्रिक टन झालेले आहे. याच प्रमाणे सर्वात कमी उत्पादन सन 2010-11 मध्ये 336.47 मेट्रिक टन झालेले आढळते.

जिल्ह्यात खाद्य तेल बियांचे उत्पादन सर्वात जास्त मिल्लोड तालुक्यामध्ये सरासरी 3899.99 मेट्रिक टन झालेले आहे. य सर्वात कमी उत्पादन पेठण तालुक्यात सरासरी 231.8 मेट्रिक टन झालेले आहे. संशोधन काळात जिल्ह्यामध्ये खाद्य तेलबियांचे एकूण सरासरी उत्पादन 10176.29 मेट्रिक टन झालेले आहे.

जिल्ह्यातील एकूण तेलबियांचे उत्पादन :-

तक्ता क्र. 14

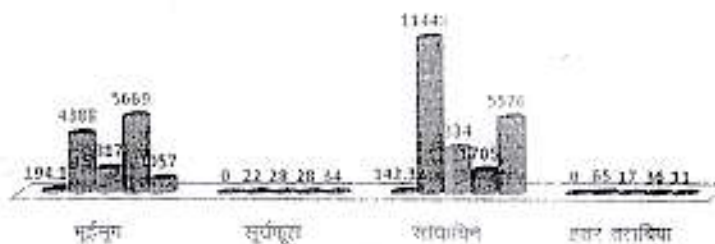
क्र.सं.	विके	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	एकूण सरासरी
1	मूईना	194.15	4388	1317	6669	1057	2125.03
2	सुपुल	00	22	28	28	34	22.4
3	सोयगांव	142.32	11449	3934	3705	6576	7803.06
4	इतर तेलबिया	-	65	17	36	11	28.6
5	एकूण	336.47	15923	5196	22748	6678	10176.29

(स्रोत:- संशोधकाने संग्रहीत केलेल्या अधिकृत माहितीवर आधारित)

आलेख क्र. 2

जिल्ह्यातील एकूण तेल बियांचे उत्पादन (मेट्रिक टन)

■ 2010-11 ■ 2011-12 ■ 2012-13 ■ 2013-14 ■ 2014-15



संशोधन कालावधीत एकूण तेल पिकांचे उत्पादन हे सरासरी 10178.29 मे. टन झालेले आहे. संशोधन कालखंडात सरासरी जल उत्पादन सोयाबिन या पिकाचे सरासरी 7503.06 मे. टन एवढे आढळले आहे तर सरासरी कमी उत्पादन सूर्यफूल या पिकाचे 22.4 मे. टन आढळले आहे.

निष्कर्ष :-

- 1) जिल्ह्यात संशोधन कालावधीत एकूण खाद्य तेलबिया खालील क्षेत्र हे सरासरी 83340 हेक्टर एवढे आहे.
- 2) जिल्ह्यामध्ये संशोधन कालावधीत 2625 मे.टन उत्पादन भूईमूग या पिकाचे झालेले आहे.
- 3) सूर्यफूल या पिकाचे उत्पादन जिल्ह्यात सरासरी 22.4 मे.टन आढळले.
- 4) औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यात सोयाबिन या पिकाचे सरासरी 7504.01 मे.टन उत्पादन झालेले आढळून येते.
- 5) औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यामध्ये इतर तेलबियाचे उत्पादन 25.8 मे. टन झालेले आहे.
- 6) जिल्ह्यामध्ये एकूण तेलबियाचे उत्पादन 10178.29 मे. टन झालेले आढळून आलेले आहे.

संदर्भ सूची :-

- 1) जिल्हा सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय औरंगाबाद.
- 2) जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2010-11.
- 3) जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2011-12.
- 4) जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2012-13.
- 5) जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2013-14.
- 6) जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन अहवाल औरंगाबाद 2014-15.
- 7) जिल्हा जनगणना अहवाल.
- 8) कृषि भूगोल - सुरेश फुले
- 9) सुनिल राठोड - "जालना जिल्ह्यातील तेलबियाचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास"

डॉ. राजेंद्र गिराव भालेराव
भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख, श्री आसारामजी शांडवलदार कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
देवगांव (र) ता. कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद.



कूर्म प

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स्वातंत्र्य
विश्वविद्यालय
2 निर्देशिका
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प्रवेश कर
हसी जी



MOTIVATION AND SELF CONFIDENCE IN SPORTS

Dr. Hansraj Kudanlal Dongare

Director and Head

Department of Physical Education & Sports

Shri Asaramji Bhanwaldas Arts, Commerce & Science College, Deogaon Rangari Tq. Kannad District
Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

Introduction:

Motivation is an internal energy force that determines all aspects of our behavior, it also impacts on how we think, feel and interact with others. In sport high motivation is widely accepted as an essential. Prerequisite in getting athletes to fulfill their potential. However given its inherently abstract nature, it is a force that is often difficult to exploit fully.

Confidence is an inner feeling that allows you to deal and cope with difficulties and challenges that you encounter in life. Confidence is nothing but your mental set up in facing various problems that occur daily. Confidence is the bridge connecting, expectations and performance, investments and result. It is a familiar term used everyday to indicate future prospects in wide variety of circumstances like sports, education, personal and profession life. Confidence is an appropriate skill to achieve the goal in our life.

The present paper focuses on the 'Motivation and Self Confidence in Sport.'

Objectives :

Aim of the Study :

To focus on Motivation and confidence.

To know about the role of motivation and self confidence in sports.

Review of Related Subject :

The research journals, books and other sources of information on the problem.

Motivation :

Motivation can have one or more motives backed by needs and wants with an internal drive to act. It is related to behaviour on the one hand and action on the other, and is a moving or guiding force. Needs set up drives to accomplish goal. Motivation consists of the three interacting and interdependent elements of needs, drives and goal. Motivation is subject to antecedent conditions and consequent behaviour just like perception and learning. It means that is not easy to isolate motivation in absolute terms, while motives are inherent which are manifested in behaviour. Then motives can be inferred from corresponding behaviours.

Self Confidence :

It is commonly defined as the sureness of feeling that you are equal to the task to hand. This sureness is characterized by absolute belief in ability.

Self confidence will play an important role in achieving success and overcoming any fears or crises of confidence you may have along the way.

Importance of Motivation in Sports:



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Importance of Motivation in Sports:

Motivation is to provide a person with a motive to action with positive energy and determination. The right atmosphere can bring out the best in anyone. Performance reflects learning and motivation. Physical characteristics, sense acuity, perceptual and decision making processes acquired skills and developed abilities structure the human system for preparation for competition. The optimal state of arousal encourages the structure to function in a desirable way. Motivation affects the past history of the athlete and any particular contest performance. Behaviours must be considered during the pre-season, the actual competitive season, the pre-event, and the actual event. Optimal motivation levels need to be considered relative to the nature of each athlete and each activity. Excellence in performance is also a function of the affective domain of behaviour. These includes, feelings, arousal level and expectations.

Importance of Self Confidence in Sports :

Self confidence is all about feeling capable of taking action to do something. In sport, it should be based upon how your mind set is and how you feel when you go to perform your respective sporting event. Self Confidence in athletes make the difference between winning and losing greatness and mediocrity.

Self confidence and motivation are not synonymous concepts but they are closely related. Athletes, who are highly motivated tend to be very self confident about their abilities.

Suggestion :

Motivation is encouragement to perform well, proper training is also required with motivation to achieve target.

If you take one step forward with self confidence, success will take ten steps towards you.

Conclusion :

Motivation is a key to learning, training, performance, achievement, accomplishment and excellence in sports. It works like a miracle.

Motivation is concerned with factors that stimulate the desire to engage in a behaviour.

Self confidence derives from knowing that you have the right type of skills and interesting goals to achieve. Even the most capable body and mind won't do anything good without the self confidence.

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Soft Skills and the Employability of IT Students

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Abstract

This is the world of ever-changing technologies. It requires the IT professionals to have a wide range of knowledge of technical and non-technical things. The industries nowadays expect their employees to combine hard skills and soft skills to progress in technology areas. The managers and professionals must be technically competent. The technical skills vary depending upon the need of the industry and the changing external environment. At least some technical knowledge is required for every job in the IT industry. It is possible to be successful by being solely competent in only technical skills but one also needs to master the soft skills also to climb up the organizational ladder. The need of the situation is that the students, who are the future product to enter the job market, need to be competent both in hard skills as well as soft skills. The present paper focuses on the need of soft skills for the students entering the IT world.

Key words – Information Technology, Soft Skills, Employability

Introduction

Soft Skills

A word which appears to be very simple but has a huge impact on one's success or failure. People misinterpret soft skills for communication skills. It is assumed that if one's communication skills are good, he is fit for the job. Soft Skills are more than that. These are people skills. Soft skills are personal attributes that enhance a person's job performance, interactions and career prospects. This paper emphasizes more on the IT students because it has been observed that during their course of studies, more emphasis is given on developing the hard skills in them.

Their curriculum is specifically designed to make them technically very sound but they lack in soft skills. This lack of soft skills learning reflects when they face interviews, presentations and public speaking occasions. Rather than performing a specific function, they are more likely to

work on a series of projects either in a team environment or individually, in which they will use a variety of skills.

Literature Review

Beginning in the early 1980s, management consultants and scholars began challenging the notion that people with high IQs are most likely to have business and career success. Instead, they found that individuals who use what the management journal *The McKinsey Quarterly* called "the soft S's of style, skills, staff, and shared goals" (Watson, 1983) generally outperform those who rely only on technical knowledge, organizational structures, and systems. Ongoing research and popular books like Daniel Goleman's *Emotional Intelligence* and Daniel Pink's *A Whole New Mind* have built on and expanded this notion. They've argued that for organizations to thrive in today's global, information-based economy, their employees must master the skills needed to connect to and influence others, maintain relationships, and manage and control themselves. According to the American Society of Training and Development's (ASTD) *State of the Industry 2011* report (Green & McGill, 2011), U.S. employers spent \$171.5 billion on employee learning and development in 2010. More than 27.6% of the learning content they provided went to teaching soft skills, including interpersonal (7.49%), customer service (7.35%), and management and supervisory skills (12.83%). [2] Analyst firms, such as Bersin & Associates, that follow corporate training and development trends have found similar results showing that organizations tend to spend at least 20-25% of their training budgets on soft skills initiatives. A comprehensive, ongoing soft skills training curriculum that's goal-focused, uses correct pedagogical approaches, and incorporates long-term outcomes tracking is very rare. [1]

A recent McKinsey report estimated that we're going to have a massive shortage of high-skilled workers. They estimate we could have a shortfall of as many as 85 million high- and middle-skilled workers by 2020. [5] [13] A Harvard University study revealed that 85% of jobs & promotions happened because of the candidate's attitude and only 15% due to the facts and figures he packed under his belt. Within the Indian industry, there is a definite move towards backward integrating academics with the soft-skill needs including communication and team working.

Amit Bhatia, CEO, Aspire Human Capital Management, an education services firm, said there is a wide gap between the skills needed by employers and those possessed by the applicants, thus increasing the unemployability figure. [9]

"The youth have to be skilled to suit the requirement of the industry and training programmes have to be devised to bring out the competencies which are needed by the industry," said Dilip Chenoy, MD and CEO, National Skill Development Corporation, which is under the Union finance ministry.

Some experts believe that no matter from where the fresher is, three to six months go in training him. Industry experts say nearly half of the firms will have apprehensions about employability of prospective candidates and don't want to hire and train someone who might just quit within a short duration. "However, 30-40% firms want to hire and train," says Sunil Goel, director, Global Hunt India, an executive search firm. [8]

Experts say that there are many aspects of soft skills which go beyond spoken English. "Teamwork, integrity and communication with opposite gender are skills which companies expect in a person when he is hired. However, with freshers lacking these skills, companies are left with little choice," said Vinod Prabhu, CEO, Orbinet Technologies, a firm involved in delivering technical education.

Communication, interpersonal skills, problem solving, decision-making, and teamwork are the competencies that will allow employees to grow and adapt as the world of work continues to change (Oblinger, 1998)[12]. While there are numerous explanations for the change in criteria for workplace skills, the impact of globalization appears to be one of the most significant causes that appear in many analyses (Rhinesmith, 1996; Williams, 1996). In response to increased global competition and the expansion of the world economy, businesses are seeking workers more highly skilled in the soft skills (Caudron, 1999; Solomon, 1999; Himmelsbach, 1999).[3]

"Many educators will claim that our colleges already provide just such preparation. But if we listen to those who employ our graduates or to educators in graduate and professional schools, we hear that an enormous chasm exists between what higher education claims it is doing and what is actually achieved" (Lavenberg 1997, A64).[10]

Today's managers need a variety of soft skills in communication, negotiation, and team building to effectively manage technological change and corporate stress resulting from downsizing and rapid growth (Deverell, 1994) [1]

Problem Statement

This study is designed to determine the extent to which IT educators perceive the importance of specific soft skills for success in the twenty-first century workforce and the integration of soft skills into the education curriculum.

Objectives

- To understand the importance of soft skills for IT students.
- To know why IT students need to learn soft skills.
- To find out ways as to how can students learn and soft skills.
- To evaluate the responsibility of the academicians and educational institutions in providing training of soft skills to students.

Research Methodology

This paper is a conceptual one. It is based on the experiences of the author and other subject experts. The data is collected from various sources like journals, reports, magazines, newspapers, websites and research articles written by scholars. According to the data collected from different sources, the findings are explored.

Importance of Soft Skills

In the present scenario, the industry demands have changed. Most of the companies prefer to hire people with a combination of soft skills and hard skills.

Communication skills are the first and foremost of the soft skills because until and unless a person is able to put forth his ideas and explain his thoughts to others in a confident manner, will not be heard. With communication comes listening. Active listening is also an essential trait of a successful manager. One can reciprocate to others' thoughts or ideas only when he/she listens effectively. One can become an excellent manager without becoming a good leader, but one cannot be an excellent leader without becoming a good manager.

Team work results in working and interacting better in a team. It also helps in maintaining better relationships with people and minimizing conflicts. Time Management, Stress Management and Anger Management complement each other. Time Management helps in bringing efficiency in work, better outputs and proper prioritization of work.

Not only in IT education, but soft skills should be made a mandatory subject in every stream of education. Right from the beginning, if the students are taught soft skills, then it will generate a better understanding of the concepts in their mind.

Findings

- 1) Research proves that lack of soft skills affect the employability of the students in the job market.
- 2) Students need to be groomed well from the beginning of their courses so that their understanding is better.
- 3) Educational bodies like the UGC and AICTE need to play a very important role in implementing soft skills as a part of the curriculum in colleges and universities. It must be made a mandatory subject and must be externally evaluated.
- 4) The syllabus must also be updated from time to time based on the need of the industry.

Conclusion

The study brings to light the importance of soft skills for professional and personal development. In today's world, more and more people are becoming aware of the indispensable nature of soft skills. The IT students need soft skills specifically as after they complete their

courses, they have knowledge of hard skills but lack in soft skills. These are the "Life Skills" which shape up an individual's persona. Possessing soft skills with hard skills gives a competitive advantage to students when applying for jobs.

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<p>'जिनिअस' या सहभाषी प्रसिद्ध झालेली मते मुख्य संपादक, संपादक मंडळ व सल्लागार मंडळास मान्य असतीलच असे नाही. या नियतकालिकत प्रसिद्ध करण्यात आलेली लेखकांची मते ही त्यांची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत. तसेच शोधनिबंधांची जबाबदारी स्वतः लेखकवर राहते.</p> <p>हे नियतकालिक मासक, मुद्रक, प्रकाशक विनय संकरराज हातोलें यानीं अजिंठा कॉम्प्युटर अँड प्रिंटर्स, जबासिंगपूर, विद्यापीठ रोड, औरंगाबाद येथे मुद्रित व प्रकाशित केले.</p>

5

Impact of the Cashless System on the Rural Economy in India

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Introduction

The successive developments in technology and global economic systems have led to the development of the financial systems on which countries are based in the implementation of their financial strategies for survival, growth and development in the midst of intense competition which forced them to keep pace with and adopt them. This has led to the emergence of new topics of a complex nature, with many dimensions and ramifications, and can be studied from many angles as a result of the current developments and changes in the various fields of life, where governments have become unable to face those challenges without looking at those developments. Financial systems have evolved in the twenty-first century, and the cashless system has become the most important pillar of governments in achieving their strategic vision, because of the accuracy, speed and security in financial transactions, and thus reduce the procedures of the monetary system in many of its functions, its most prominent as credit, payment of receivables and payment of obligations. In 2007, the Indian Parliament passed the payment and settlement systems law, and then the central bank issued a series of visibility documents for periods 2009-12, 2012-15, 2015-18. These papers have been complemented by initiatives to promote wider acceptance and deeper penetration of electronic payments in India. The Indian government has taken the back of many cash policies in order to reduce the performance of the cash system. Perhaps the most prominent of these policies was to change the currency of the category (500) rubies to the category (2000) rubies. It is worth mentioning that Indian society is divided into two layers, the first layer is in urban society, the second layer is in rural society, which accounts for 75% of the total Indian society, this latter society is characterized by a set of qualities that may limit the effectiveness of the cashless economy in the countryside due to the high illiteracy rate, low level of awareness and education, and the negative impact on productivity of individuals, the low awareness of technological methods and the low awareness of marketing and export methods. Therefore, this paper focuses on studying the elements of the

success of the cashless system in the rural economy, the search for solutions to the challenges that may face the cashless system for achieving its objectives.

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the Research given below

- 1) To study the concept of cashless system.
- 2) To know the need for cashless and its challenges in rural economic in India.
- 3) To identify the problems arising in the rural economy from the application of the cashless system.

Methodology of the study

In order to achieve the pre-set goals of this study and to answer the questions mentioned previously, the researcher used the descriptive approach, focusing on the documentary analysis method. Accordingly, the study was divided into two parts: the first relates to the theoretical framework, the Second relates to analysis and results based on extrapolation and recommendations. These studies purely depend up on secondary data.

Limitation of the Study

This study has limited in its spatial limits to studies, research and scientific articles in the field of impact of cashless on rural economic within the limits of public and university libraries.

Cashless system in India

Cashless economy means more and more use of digital mode and less use of cash in transactions. The World Bank's World Development Report-2016 envisages that in many instances, digital technologies have boosted growth, expanded opportunities and improved service delivery. Larger size of digital economies is in the developed economies is one of the factors of less corruption in these countries as compared to developing countries. Therefore, in order to escape from adversaries of corruption and black money and to have more transparent and cleaner economic growth with social Justice, less use of cash is one of the suggested measures.

A cashless economy is one in which all the transactions are done using cards or digital means. The circulation of physical currency is minimal. The main aim of cashless economy is to reduce instances of tax avoidance because it is financial institutions based economy where transaction trails are left. It will curb generation of black money. It will also reduce real estate prices because of curbs on black money as most of black money is invested in Real estate prices which inflates the prices of Real estate markets.

Cashless transaction economy doesn't mean shortage of cash rather it indicates a culture of people settling transactions digitally. In a modern economy, money moves electronically. Hence the spread of digital payment culture along with the expansion of infrastructure facilities is needed to achieve the goal.

According to Training Module on Enabling Digital Payments in Rural India, that advantages of Cashless Transactions as:

- 1) Convenience and ease of transaction and is more secure compared to making transactions involving cash withdrawal.
- 2) Drive the development and modernization of the payment system, promote transparency and accountability, reduce transaction costs, and decrease the size of the grey or informal economy.
- 3) Help business people grow their customer base and resource pool, far beyond the limitations of their immediate geographic area.
- 4) Adds up to environment as no tree will be cut for printing paper money.

Reduces Corruption

Overall they boost the rural economy and enables better development of the rural masses; also, there are several reasons why the government and the Reserve Bank of India bring up measures to promote cashless transaction economy. Besides convenience, digital transaction gives more scope for recording of transactions and in this way it is a first step against the spread of unaccounted money or black money. Secondly, the problem of counterfeit notes can also be avoided when payment is settled digitally.

Rural Economy in India

India is known as an agricultural country, as most of the population of villages depends upon agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector contributes most to the overall economic development of the country. The Indian village has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. During the past forty years, rural reconstruction and development have been the major thrust of economic planning, which has caused a rapid transformation in the Indian rural economic structure. These changes have taken place in spheres, such as land reforms, agriculture, animal husbandry, supplies and marketing, village industries, rural leadership, village administration, etc. With the help of the rural development programmes, a cultivator is able to take advantage of the modern technological

facilities in his agricultural operations. These cultivators are now using modern agricultural implements and high yielding varieties of seeds and fertilizers.

Features of Rural Economy

Some of the distinguished features of the present day rural economy are as follows:

i. Commercialization of Agriculture

In the present days, a large part of rural economy has been opened up, which has made commercialization of agriculture possible. The extent of commercialization of agriculture in rural economy marks the stage of its development.

The major factors contributed to the commercialization of agriculture are as follows:

- High production and productivity gains have turned out agriculture to be a profitable proposition.
- The increase in production was possible due to the use of advanced technology in agricultural operations.
- The massive expansion of road transport has reduced the distance between rural and urban areas.
- Development of regulated markets and cooperative marketing structure has helped the farmers to break away from village system of moneylenders and middlemen.

ii. Rural Society under the Impact of Urbanism

The past five decades have witnessed the rural society of India in getting exposed to the waves of urbanism. Most of the features of urban areas have been modified and diluted into the rural society. This has led to a new way of urbanism called rural-urbanism.

Urbanism has induced the disintegration of traditional joint family, disappearance of neighborhood, sophistication, emergence of individualism, etc. Urbanism also created new social institutions, which were absent in the traditional rural set up. Urbanism has also brought about modernization.

Contacts between the rural and urban areas have been increased due to the development of the means of transportation. Similarly, the means of communication such as radio, transistor, television and telephones have brought the remote villages nearer to the urban towns. Increase in the contacts between the rural and urban areas has enabled a quick assimilation of rural areas with the mainstream of urban life.

Earlier, the demand of rural India to the industrial goods was limited only to the basic necessities. However, the situation has changed now. Today, rural India is seen as the potential

market to the industrial goods. Observing such a situation, many industries have been flourished in rural areas, which are rich in the resources needed for the setting up of industries.

Two reasons can be attributed to such a situation.

Firstly, contacts with the urban areas have created awareness among the rural masses about consumer goods. Due to green revolution, the income levels of the rural people have increased, which encourages such consumption of goods possible.

Secondly, the new agricultural technology has resulted in the green revolution. It supplies the industrial goods such as fertilizers, machinery, etc. There is also an increasing demand for the repair services and workshops, which is inevitable when there is a supply of industrial goods.

Thus, the above mentioned reasons have created an increasing demand for industrial manufacturers in rural India.

Results

There are many challenges faced by the Government in rural areas in their efforts towards a cashless economy, recently promotion of cashless economy in a mid of demonetization drive with a motive of bring in transparency, curbing black money and illicit transaction is quite challenging for rural areas because of over 93% of people in rural India have not done any digital transactions. So the real problem lies there. The government has taken steps including announcing zero balance accounts for people, but the growth of Bank branches has been low, therefore, there are many challenges facing the cashless system in the rural, including:

- Lack of accessibility because of limited internet penetration and inadequate Information and communication infrastructure, i.e. Point of sale, ATM, Cards etc.
- Digital literacy and dearer internet and appliances are major hurdles in rural areas because weaker economic conditions make them unaffordable
- Informal nature of rural economy provides sense of security among people in cash transaction.
- Lack of exposure, financial illiteracy and illiteracy restrict them to trust on virtual transactions because of insecurity of payment and cyber loot which is widely prevalent i.e. SBI case
- Cultural barrier such as language, orthodox and primitive characteristics of society restrict them to adopt modern means economic transactions.

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Talent Management in the 21st Century In the Arab organizations: Theory and Practice

Dr. Manik S. Waghmare and Abdulsalam Sultan Mohammed Haidar

Introduction:

The successive developments in technology and global economic systems have led to the diversity and multiplicity of sources on which public and private organizations are based in order to survive, grow and develop in the midst of the intense competition that these organizations have been forced to keep pace. This has led to the emergence of new topics of a complex nature, with many dimensions and ramifications, and can be studied from many angles as a result of current developments and changes in various fields of life. Organizations are unable to meet these challenges without looking at the human element and invest in it which makes it competitive, this investment is embodied in what is known as organizational talent management. The talent has become in the 21st century one of the most important pillars on which companies and organizations are based on achieving their strategic vision. It should be noted that the first task of human resources management in today's organizations is to search for and discover talents and work on their development, refinement and preservation, which led many of them to adopt special strategies in the management of talent, but these strategies can not achieve the desired results without working to integrate the workers in these Organizations functionally or organizationally (Jain et. al., 2012; Rowland, 2011). In view of the public and private sector organizations in the Arab world, we find that these organizations represented by their leaders have turned to the formal attention to human resources and focus on their traditional roles without regard to the strategic dimension of the role of human resources in formulating the steps of success and excellence, while the most important part is how to care about these talents and maintain them and develop them also in order to ensure the maintenance of investment good for human resource, which is beneficial

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to these organizations and thus contribute to the realization of economic and strategic visions for organizations.

The problem of the study:

The prevailing changes in the administrative and economic structures and the limited resources available to organizations and countries, especially in the Arab world, have prompted these organizations to seek scientific and practical steps to deal with the effects of these developments on the ability of organizations to adapt them professionally, not only through the human resource but through increase the number of talented people in the organization and invest in them as the human resource is the basis on how to transform the threats resulting from these changes and developments to real opportunities that can be used to achieve competitive advantage and make it a title for growth Development and sustainability. Organizations in the Arab world have sought to find human resources with the skills, knowledge, competencies, that will enable them to deal with current and future requirements in achieving the vision of the organization. In many cases they have succeeded in acquiring these talented human resources. And to attract them to join the ranks of human resources without regard to the extent of their ability and effectiveness in achieving what they went to, as they overlooked how to deal with them and work on their development and sustainability. Many Arab countries face the migration of minds or talents, because of the lack of interest in them, as well as fierce competition among organizations, institutions, and companies for the sake of economic excellence, and the migration of human talent is a disturbing phenomenon for countries because it represents an important resource characterized by scarcity And depletion as well. Which requires the need to study the phenomenon, and monitor the most prominent strategies and key themes Associated with them, while studying the constraints that limit the expansion of it, and increased interest in how to manage the current talent within the organizations.

The importance of the study:

The importance of this study is to identify the possibility of benefiting from the talent within the organizations and how to it manage and invest in the best investment by adopting a clear and specific strategy for managing talent within organizations both in the public sector and the private sector, especially taking into account the distinctive nature of these talents, that

the increase in investment in it considered increase in "intellectual capital," which may be difficult for organizations to discover or maintain. the real importance of this study in the fact that it crystallizes scientifically the concept of talented human resources and the importance of managing them effectively and efficiently in different sectors. It also opens up new horizons for further future studies. Moreover, the scarcity of serious scientific studies on the subject constitutes another dimension that supports the importance of study current.

Objectives of the study

This study aims to:

- 1 - To highlight the scientific concept of talent management in various sectors, given the positive and prominent role that can be played for the benefit of these sectors.
- 2 - To highlight the importance and origin and components of managerial human talent and the reasons for the designation of talent and how to deal with them within the administrative organization.
- 3 - To stand on the most prominent strategies to apply this concept on the ground.

Methodology of the study:

In order to achieve the pre-set goals of this study and to answer the questions mentioned previously, the researcher used the descriptive approach, focusing on the documentary analysis method. Accordingly, the study was divided into three parts: the first relates to the theoretical framework, the second relates to literature review related to the subject of the study, the third relates to analysis and results based on extrapolation and recommendations.

Study limits:

This study has limited in its spatial limits to studies, research and scientific articles in the field of talent management from the point of view of human resources management within the limits of public and university libraries.

Theoretical Framework:

The concept of talent and talent management:

Talent has become a hot topic in human resources management and has attracted the interest of many researchers and writers on this concept. In 1997 McKinsey raised interest in a

formula for War for Talents to rethink the actions she would take to attract and retain talented individuals. Although many of the studies on talents have attempted to define a clear meaning for the term talent and talented, but there are clear differences between specialists and researchers in this field (Ready and Conger, 2007) .

In theory, a group of researchers and experts believe that some people are considered talented for having the extraordinary abilities to influence the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization in which they work (Vlădescu, 2012). Others believe that practically anyone who is capable of influencing an organization's goals can be called talented. Here, the administration should not focus only on a small group of those who possess exceptional abilities, because everyone has the potential and potential to be stimulated and nurtured. To achieve the competitive advantage of the organization (Horváthová, 2011). Here the talented can be interpreted as a more committed, motivated and effective person who achieves the Organization's goals with unprecedented efficiency and effectiveness.

The **term talent management** emerged in the late 20th century and there are a number of definitions for it.

(Horváthová, 2011) defined it as "a set of activities of the organization that are concerned with the ownership, development, motivation, and sustainability of talented employees to achieve the objectives of current and future organizations". (Cămpăanu-Sonea et al., 2011) defines it as "the use of a combination of interrelated and interrelated activities through which the Organization will attract, sustain and develop the talented individuals the Organization needs at present and in the future to achieve competitive advantage."

"Talent management is an organized process based on the selection of employees on the basis of the skills they possess, training, developing and sustaining them within the organization, discovering talented people within the organization, enhancing their presence through sustainability and motivating them as a valuable source contributing to the competitive advantage of the organization.

Classification of talent within the organization:

Osinga (2009) points out that talent within the organization can be classified into four categories:

1) Leadership Talent: This category is at the top of the talent hierarchy and is the talented

leader who has the responsibility to develop, deliver, and implement strategy across the organization.

2) Key Talent: The second type includes individuals who have a strong sense of competition and are valuable and important talents for the organization because of their capabilities and vision of the future, they have the ability to take responsibility, and that some industries or roles must include specialists Leaders of thought or those with rare skills.

3) Core Talents: The members of this type are the greatest force in the work, the production staff responsible for delivering the final product to the consumer or the customer.

4) Support Talent: The implementation of activities is carried out by supporting talent for non-core businesses, often for example administrative activities that may be automated, and the skills of individuals working within this group of talent are readily available and can be changed in Within weeks.

Talent Management in Human Resource Strategy:

According to (Cappelli, 2008; Frandal et al., 2009) The main reason for the lack of an integrated talent management system is that most organizations are bureaucratically managed to focus on the organizational structure, that mean they are trying to derive their competitive advantage by operating their entities And the different administrative levels, rather than harnessing the human talent of the organizations, in the United States rely in their approach on the human resource, especially the talented ones in achieving their goals, that they invest in the human resource so that these organizations translate the competencies and capabilities that are Durra has created competitive advantages to determinants and skills that integrate with recruitment processes and performance evaluation. Many people still confuse human resources management with talent management. It is very important that the talent management system be integrated into all aspects of human resources management. There is a clear overlap between talent management, recruitment, development, diversification, conservation and succession planning practices. But one important difference is that human resources management activities are public administration, while talent management is an ongoing process that brings the best human resources to the real workplace (Snell, 2007). Strategic Human resources manageme seeks to achieve complementarity and coherence

with the organization's overall strategy, it also supports the strategies of other departments by providing them with individuals with high capabilities, competencies. Strategic Human resources management plays a major role in how to develop an appropriate plan based on To meet the needs of other departments of competent individuals in a timely manner. Human resources management should therefore integrate its strategy with the organization's strategy by taking into consideration in the exercise of its functions or strategies a focus on talent that can contribute effectively to the achievement of the overall strategy of the organization.

According to Iles et al. (2010) and Cappelli (2008), talent management and human resource management are theoretically interrelated but differ in the analysis as follows:

Good strategy planning enables organizations to overcome the difficulties they face and direct them towards the real success they want achieved (Rowland, 2011). Knowledge management (Whelan & Caracary, 2011). In addition to that, Knowledge is one of the assets that the organization seeks to it own, maintain and be considered implicit within the individual. It is thus an intangible competitive advantage Which are difficult to replicate or form and disseminate to other organizations. It should be noted that talented individuals possess this tacit knowledge and valuable expertise that the organization tries to uphold and maintain as intangible real assets and a unique competitive advantage from other organizations. Many researchers and specialists in management and educational science point out that there are many factors that contribute to the success of talent management, but others have called these factors the strategies of dealing with talent management in modern organizations that human resources management has to provide For all departments and to achieve the strategic objectives of the Organization as a whole, including the following (Kehinde, 2012):

1. Attraction Strategy.
2. Talents Development Strategy.
3. Retaining Talents Strategy.
- 4 - succession strategy or career planning.

Through reviewing the theoretical framework above, we find that many studies have focused on talent management by building strategies for dealing with them. Talent management strategies may vary depending on the nature of the focus and strategic objectives of the organization. However, But the goals of strategic human resources management and talent management, and the strategies used in dealing with them meet in one point is to put the suitable person in the suitable place at the suitable time, and the difference between strategic

human resources management and talent management is to focus on the high potential of the talented. This leads us to strategic thinking in these talents and their future impact on the organization and management of human resources.

literature review:

The researcher has studied many literature review in the field of talent management so that this study is enriched with ideas and information that make it a place of strength, which motivates researchers and scholars to view them and build upon them in their future studies. **Abdul Nasir et. al.** wrote an article on **"Managing Talent in Two Leading Companies in Malaysia"** in the year 2012. This study aimed to understand and examine the practices of the concept of talent management, also to identify different the ways of managing talent applied by companies, to identify differences in talent management approaches and problems that could impede the application of the concept and finally identify the effectiveness of talent management particularly in these companies and Malaysian companies in general. The study found that all companies began their talent management programs due to the increasing pressure from both internal and external business, for the strategic view of both companies that talent management is an important driver of growth and an important source of competitive advantage. However, practices are still not fully mature and need further study. The study recommended that companies in Malaysia adopt a new policy based on building a specialized talent management unit to handle all activities related to talent and clarify the concept more easily for Malaysian companies. Programs that ensure the rotation, retention and training of talent must also be developed to be more effective than before. Fair compensation and attractive incentives also have a significant impact on maintaining and motivating them to do their utmost to achieve corporate strategic objectives.

Ahmadi et. al. published a paper on **"Talent Management and Succession Planning"** in the year 2012. This study aimed at studying the processes of talent management and career replacement plans, or succession planning, to attract, retain and develop talent. The study population included managers and experts working at Rafah Bank in Tehran. The researchers relied on descriptive statistical analysis of their study questions. Talent management and succession planning in the study society do not achieve the desired results as the tools and mechanisms of attracting and employing the talented workforce of the Iranian bank have

failed. Through the provision of financial and non-financial incentives to create an attractive environment, the need to build strong relationships with the academic institutions and the research unit of the bank to identify talented individuals, especially in the local market, and develop systems of evaluation and development and retention of talent through the creation of infrastructure and organizational culture attractive To talents and work on their development and not to neglect them.

Rani et. al. wrote a paper on "A Study of Talent Management as a Strategic Tool for The Organization in Selected Indian IT Companies" in the year 2012. The study aimed to clarifying how the polarization and selection processes are carried out within organizational content and by focusing on the concept of talent management as a new strategy to be added to strategic human resources management. The results of the study showed that 60% of the respondents said that the organizational culture is the main driver in attracting new talent and the emergence of talent in the organizations. Also, 48% of the employees saw that the financial rewards play an important role in retaining talent in general, while 57% The basic salary can achieve talent retention, while 52% of respondents believe that job security will result in talent retention in the coming years. One of the main findings of the study is that the continuous training and development process achieves what financial things do not achieve. The study recommended that attention should be given to talent management strategies that are linked to human resource management strategies such as recruitment, training and development, but are more comprehensive through career replacements to develop leadership capabilities and competencies for more important locations.

Results:

Based on the theoretical framework of the study and previous studies, despite the lack of empirical and applied studies of the concept of talent management in Arab organizations, there are a number of inductive studies that establish more studies towards talent management and how to benefit from them in the best interests of organizations.

The study concluded with a number of results after the inductive analysis of talent management. The researcher will focus on the following results:

1. The concept of talent management or talent is the key to the success of companies in modern times.

2. There is a difference between talent management and traditional human resources management by introducing new concepts such as Human Capital / Intellectual Capital and High-Performance Work Systems. Such concepts and the concept of talent management must work towards a new culture Supports the concept of Localization Talent, which works to dissolve the barriers and cultural differences between cross-border (expatriate) and local employment and make them desirable talents that reduce the economic cost of organizations, and work on the use of new measures based on new indicators based on reality That Talented people possess a very large intellectual and knowledge capital. Competitors see competitors as competitive advantage and intangible assets that can be clearly utilized by the nature of the variables that affect the organization and force it to develop strategies that are compatible and successive periods.

3. Lack of interest in talent and the lack of appropriate measurement tools to identify and care for talented people through training, career development and career replacement, if possible, which are reliable in achieving the strategic vision of organizations, especially in the government sector. Ingram (2013) supports the researcher's vision of the most important fundamentals of success of talent management strategies that lie in a deep understanding of all the relationships that are related to the concept. A strategy must be developed for evaluation of the talent management process in organizations. To be successful, employees and talent must be involved and maintained to ensure the success of the organization and effective performance under intense competition in the domestic and global market.

Recommendations:

In the light of the findings of the study, some suggestions and recommendations can be put forward to enhance the concept of talent management and to build strategies that integrated with human resource management strategies and organization, as follows:

1-Successful organizations should work to define the concept of talent management, define talent accurately and clearly, and develop procedures, methods and systems that will be used in the process of talent management and not confused with strategic human resources management to ensure the success of its implementation , in order to gain of the most important competitive advantage at the moment .

2-Supporting the training and development efforts of individuals within the organization in

relation to providing them with new skills or enhancing them, or providing them with the knowledge required by the nature of work in the light of predetermined strategies.

3- Should invest in the strategies of attraction and preservation of human talent and retention to reduce the supply of them in the labor market.

4- There is the need for further studies in the Arab environment on the concept of talent management and how to apply and maintain the strategies of attraction.

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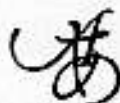
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Challenges and Remedies of Cashless Transaction in rural India

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Introduction

India is known as an agricultural country, as most of the population of villages depends on agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector contributes most to the overall economic development of the country. The Indian village has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. During the past half century, rural reconstruction and development have been the major thrust of economic planning, which has caused a rapid transformation in the Indian rural economic structure. These changes have taken place in spheres, such as land reforms, agriculture, animal husbandry, supplies and marketing, village industries, rural leadership, village administration, etc. With the help of the rural development programmes, a cultivator is able to take advantage of the modern technological facilities in his agricultural operations.

Cashless Transaction in India

Cashless transaction means more and more use of digital mode and less use of cash in transactions. The World Bank's World Development Report-2016 envisages that in many instances, digital technologies have boosted growth, expanded opportunities and improved service delivery. Larger size of digital transaction in the developed economies is one of the factors of less corruption in these countries as compared to developing countries. Therefore, in order to escape from adversaries of corruption and black money and to have more transparent and cleaner economic growth with social Justice, less use of cash is one of the suggested measures.

A cashless transaction is one in which all the transactions are done using cards or digital means. The circulation of physical currency is minimal. The main aim of cashless transaction is to reduce instances of tax avoidance because it is financial institutions based economy where transaction trails are left. It will curb generation of black money. It will also reduce real estate

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prices because of curbs on black money as most of black money is invested in Real estate prices which inflates the prices of Real estate markets.

Cashless transaction economy doesn't mean shortage of cash rather it indicates a culture of people settling transactions digitally. In a modern economy, money moves electronically. Hence the spread of digital payment culture along with the expansion of infrastructure facilities is needed to achieve the goal.

According to Training Module on Enabling Digital Payments in Rural India, that advantages of Cashless Transactions as:

- Convenience and ease of transaction and is more secure compared to making transactions involving cash withdrawal.
- Drive the development and modernization of the payment system, promote transparency and accountability, reduce transaction costs, and decrease the size of the grey or informal economy.
- Help business people grow their customer base and resource pool, far beyond the limitations of their immediate geographic area.
- Adds up to environment as no tree will be cut for printing paper money.
- Reduces Corruption

Overall they boost the rural economy and enables better development of the rural masses, also, there are several reasons why the government and the Reserve Bank of India brings up measures to promote cashless transaction economy. Besides convenience, digital transaction gives more scope for recording of transactions and in this way it is a first step against the spread of unaccounted money or black money. Secondly, the problem of counterfeit notes can also be avoided when payment is settled digitally.

The importance of the study

The importance of this study is to identify the possibility of benefiting from the cashless Transaction in the rural India and how to manage and guide it by adopting a clear and specific strategy for managing the cashless Transaction in the rural system, especially taking into account the distinctive nature of the rural India. The real importance of this study is that it crystallizes scientifically the concept of the cashless Transaction and the importance of its effective and efficient management in the rural India. It also opens up new horizons for further studies of the future. Moreover, the scarcity of serious scientific studies on the subject

constitutes another dimension that supports the importance of study.

The problem of the study

A government in recent years sought to apply financial policies to paid in the direction of application the cashless transaction in dealing, but those policies and new regulations passed When how success and progress hunters who can be achieved in the practical application of these systems, and the ability to reduce the challenges that may face the application of cashless transaction in the Indian country side, and on the other hand, these new policies and regulations depend on the degree of success and progress that can be achieved in the practical application of these systems, the ability to reduce the challenges that may face the application of the cashless transaction in rural India, and on the other hand deal with the problems that may face the rural India with the cashless transaction.

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the research study are given below

1. To study the awareness of cashless transition.
2. To know the need for cashless transaction in rural India.
3. To find out the challenges of cashless transition in rural India.
4. To identify the problems arising in the rural India from the application of the cashless transaction.

Methodology of the study

In order to achieve the pre-set goals of this study and to answer the questions mentioned previously, the researcher used the descriptive approach, focusing on the documentary analysis method. Accordingly, the study was divided into two parts: the first part relates to the theoretical framework, the second part relates to analysis and results based on extrapolation and recommendations.

Features of Rural Indian Economy

Some of the distinguished features of the present day rural economy are as follows:

1- Commercialization of Agriculture:

In the present days, a large part of rural economy has been opened up, which has made commercialization of agriculture possible. The extent of commercialization of agriculture in rural economy marks the stage of its development.

The major factors contributed to the commercialization of agriculture are as follows:

- a. High production and productivity gains have turned out agriculture to be a profitable proposition.
- b. The increase in production was possible due to the use of advanced technology in agricultural operations.
- c. The massive expansion of road transport has reduced the distance between rural and urban areas.
- d. Development of regulated markets and cooperative marketing structure have helped the farmers to break away from village system of moneylenders and middlemen.

2- Rural Society under the Impact of Urbanism

The past five decades have witnessed the rural society of India in getting exposed to the waves of urbanism. Most of the features of urban areas have been modified and diluted into the rural society. This has led to a new way of urbanism called rural-urbanism.

Urbanism has induced the disintegration of traditional joint family, disappearance of neighborhood, sophistication, emergence of individualism, etc. Urbanism also created new social institutions, which were absent in the traditional rural set up. Urbanism has also brought about modernization.

Contacts between the rural and urban areas have been increased due to the development of the means of transportation. Similarly, the means of communication such as radio, transistor, television and telephones have brought the remote villages nearer to the urban towns. Increase in the contacts between the rural and urban areas has enabled a quick assimilation of rural areas with the mainstream of urban life.

Conclusion & Recommendation

The main objectives of the study understand the Challenges of the cashless transaction on the rural India. For the purpose of completing the study, the researcher used the descriptive approach, focusing on the documentary analysis method. The study concluded that there are many challenges faced by the Government in rural areas in their efforts towards a cashless transaction. The study recommends developing the infrastructure for the cashless system in rural areas and working to find mechanisms that enable the Indian citizen in the country side to be able to deal with modern technology, continuous developments and improve the culture in the rural areas.

- Improvement in infrastructure: Low-cost Smartphone especially designed for rural areas

with regional languages. Swift implementation of Bharat Net, ensured supply of electricity, better and cheap internet connectivity by creating hotspots and rationing of free data as proposed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India on monthly basis, improvement in banking services especially online services.

- Digital Literacy: Digital literacy is one of the biggest hurdles in transition towards cashless economy

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3

Customer's Tax Relaxation in GST

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Abstract

Goods and services tax is a burden on costumer. Defiantly tax collection will be easy and avoidance of pay tax. The rate is very high for consumer. There are basically four type of rate. They are 4%, 12%, 18, and 28%. No any relaxation from tax burden in GST taxation system. Tax burdun is depend of rate of gst. In other country, 5% , 6, and 7% rate is given for GST. They provided welfare scheme to their citizens. There is also capitalism. But in India, here is cast capitalism. The mentality of governing class is based on varna system. In the period of Emporer Ashoka, there was 31% GDP. Now a days, our GDP rate is 5.5% in single digit. It means finally burden will be on citizens of India.

Purpose of Research

This research finds out answer for the following questions.

- To know the term of GST
- To know advantages and disadvantages
- To know costumer relaxation from tax

Research Methodology

The study of the paper is on based of secondary data. The data is collected from recourses of internet, business news, books, journal etc.

Data Collections

1) Secondary data

Secondary data is collected from different types books, journals, , publications, web etc.

Research Area

The research area is related only on relaxation from taxes from the point of view of customer. Silence feature of GST is one and important aspects of the study

Introduction

The concept of GST was visualized for the first time in 1999. On 8 August 2016, the Constitutional Amendment Bill for roll out of GST was passed by the Parliament,

The President of India approved the Constitution Amendment Bill for Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 8 September 2016, following the bill's passage in the Indian parliament and its ratification by more than

50% of state legislatures. This law will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the central government and state government and implement GST by April 2017. The implementation of GST will have a far-reaching impact on almost all the aspects of the business operations in India. With more than 140 countries now adopting some form of GST, India has long been a stand-out exception.

India's biggest tax reform is now a reality. A comprehensive dual Goods and Services Tax (GST) has replaced the complex multiple indirect tax structure from 1 July 2017. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax applicable throughout India which replaced multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments. It was introduced as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act 2017, following the passage of Constitution 122nd Amendment Bill.

The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and state governments.

Goods & Services Tax is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that will be levied on every value addition.

Salient features of the proposed GST system

Keeping in view the report of the Joint Working Group on Goods and Services Tax, the views received from the States and Government of India, a dual GST structure with defined functions and responsibilities of the Centre and the States is recommended. An appropriate mechanism that will be binding on both the Centre and the States would be worked out whereby the harmonious rate structure along with the need for further modification could be upheld, if necessary with a collectively agreed Constitutional Amendment. Salient features of the proposed model are as follows:

The GST shall have two components: one levied by the Centre (hereinafter referred to as Central GST), and the other levied by the States (hereinafter referred to as State GST). Rates for Central GST and State GST would be prescribed appropriately, reflecting revenue considerations and acceptability. This dual GST model would be implemented through multiple statutes (one for CGST and SGST statute for every State). However, the basic features of law such as chargeability, definition of taxable event and taxable person, measure of levy including valuation provisions, basis of classification etc. would be uniform across these statutes as far as practicable.

The Central GST and the State GST would be applicable to all transactions of goods and services made for a consideration except the exempted goods and services, goods which are outside the purview of GST and the transactions which are below the prescribed threshold limits.

The Central GST and State GST are to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately. It would have to be ensured that account-heads for all services and goods would have indication

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The Central GST and State GST are to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately. It would have to be ensured that account-heads for all services and goods would have indication

whether it relates to Central GST or State GST (with identification of the State to whom the tax is to be credited).

Since the Central GST and State GST are to be treated separately, taxes paid against the Central GST shall be allowed to be taken as input tax credit (ITC) for the Central GST and could be utilized only against the payment of Central GST. The same principle will be applicable for the State GST. A taxpayer or exporter would have to maintain separate details in books of account for utilization or refund of credit. Further, the rules for taking and utilization of credit for the Central GST and the State GST would be aligned.

The problem related to credit accumulation on account of refund of GST should be avoided by both the Centre and the States except in the cases such as exports, purchase of capital goods, input tax at higher rate than output tax etc. where, again refund/adjustment should be completed in a time bound manner.

To the extent feasible, uniform procedure for collection of both Central GST and State GST would be prescribed in the respective legislation for Central GST and State GST.

The administration of the Central GST to the Centre and for State GST to the States would be given. This would imply that the Centre and the States would have concurrent jurisdiction for the entire value chain and for all taxpayers on the basis of thresholds for goods and services prescribed for the States and the Centre.

3 types of GST, comparison and applicability

Particulars	Central GST - CGST	State GST - SGST	Integrated GST - IGST
Tax Levied By	Central Government	State Government	Combined levy, collected by Central Government
Taxes that it will replace	Service tax, excise duty, countervailing duty (CVD), special additional duty (SAD), Additional duties of excise(ADE), and any other indirect central levy	VAT, sales tax, luxury tax, entry tax, entertainment tax, purchase tax, Octroi, taxes on lottery	Central sales tax (CST)
Applicability	Supplies within a state	Supplies within a state	Interstate supplies and import
Input Tax Credit	Against CGST and IGST	Against SGST and IGST	Against CGST,SGST and IGST

Exemption Limit	Rs. 20 Lakhs annual turnover	Rs. 20 Lakhs annual turnover	Exemption limit not defined
Composition Scheme	The dealer may use the benefit of turnover of Rs 50 Lakh	The dealer may use the benefit of turnover of Rs 50 Lakh	Composition Scheme is not available in this regard
Free Supplies	CGST is applicable on free supplies	SGST is applicable on free supplies	IGST is applicable on free supplies
Registration	Not applicable till the turnover exceeds Rs 20 Lakh	Not applicable till the turnover exceeds Rs 20 Lakh	Registration is necessarily mandatory if supply is made outside the states

The above table explains the difference between the types of GST, which form the part of GST as a whole.

Consumer and GST

Much has been talked about the Goods and Services tax (GST) implementation starting next month, its impact on industries and how it will benefit the consumer. Just to reiterate, Goods and Services Tax is one indirect tax reform, which will make the country one unified common market for industries to pay taxes.

It is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stage of value addition, which makes GST essentially a tax only on value addition at each stage. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.

What should the consumer be aware of with regard to GST when he/she goes out to buy products and services?

- 1) Primarily, the consumer should be aware of what is GST and what are its benefits for him/her as a consumer.
- 2) Pay only the price mentioned on MRP. Remember, at the central level, all these duties have been subsumed -- central excise duty, additional excise duty, service tax, additional customs duty -- Countervailing duty and special additional duty of customs. At the state level the state value added tax/sales tax, entertainment tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies),

- central sales tax (levied by the Centre and collected by the States), octroi and entry tax, purchase tax, luxury tax, and taxes on lottery, betting and gambling have been absorbed.
- 3) Not all items are priced low. Be prepared to pay marginally higher than the earlier price for some products. For instance, there is a 3 percent GST on gold which makes the precious metal costlier than earlier.
 - 4) State specific tax rates do not apply. The camera you have set your heart on will cost the same immaterial of which state you decide to buy from.
 - 5) If the shopkeeper/vendor asks you to pay more than the MRP stating that GST has been introduced and prices have gone up, don't buy that argument. MRP is the only tag that you as a consumer need to be concerned with.
 - 6) Cess will apply: You will have to pay 7 cesses under the GST regime since they pertain to customs or goods which are not covered by it, says PTI. These are education cess on imported goods, secondary and higher education cess on imported goods, cess on crude petroleum oil, additional duty of excise on motor spirit and diesel oil (road cess), special additional duty of excise on motor spirit and NCCD on tobacco and tobacco products and crude petroleum oil.
 - 7) GST has been revised for 70 items. Be aware of these items as and when the prices will be reduced.
 - 8) Wherever a product price is more when rates have decreased, talk to the vendor. Else, register a complain with the anti-profiteering cell of the government. For instance, where rates have gone down but ready goods rate is more.

Even if one assumes that GST will generate healthy savings to the businesses, the consumer will get the benefit only when the government reduces the rate of taxes. The government is unlikely to cut already high GST rates in the near term owing to the fact that transformation will be a revenue dampener.

Although the government has brought in anti-profiteering measures to ensure that manufacturers and dealers do not hoard unreasonable profits and pass on the tax benefits to the consumers, the process of anti-profiteering would not start by design. It will begin only with the receipt of an application along with evidence.

In other words, the poor consumers will have to take on the nearly impossible task of challenging and establishing the case of profiteering before the designated authority. Second, the process of hearing, investigation, and return of undue profit to the consumer is highly bureaucratic and cumbersome.

Customer and tax Process

Particular	Manufacture	Whole Seller	Retailer	Customer
Garment	100 + 50 = 150 Cost + Profit = Selling price + 15 (GST 10 % ex.)	160 + 50 = 210 + 21 Cost + profit = selling price + 21 (GST 10 % ex.)	210 + 50 = 260 Cost + profit = selling price + 26 (GST 10 % ex.)	260 + 26 = 286 selling price + 26 (GST 10 % on SPex.)
	GST to govt. Rs. 15	GST to govt. Rs. 6 (21-15)	GST to govt. Rs. 5 (26-21)	GST to state govt. Rs. 5 (26-26)
GST 15+6+5 =26 (GST Rs. 26 is taken from Costumer)				

In above table, gst rate 10% is taken for simple calculation. Gst amount is Rs. 26, Costumer is giver or tax payer. All mediator chain is a tax collector from down line. The trader gets benefits of gst. But costumer does not get benefit of reducing gst amount.

Advantage of GST

Easy tax collection: here is easy task for tax collection

Uniformity of tax rates and structures: tax rate is uniform to all state or country.

No cascading Effect : cascading effect is removed by GST. GST helps to eliminate "tax on tax" or the cascading impact of tax, thus bringing down the overall cost of goods. GST shifts the tax incidence near to the consumer and benefits the industry through better cash flows and better working capital management.

Input tax credit: The mechanism of input credit under GST is one of the most important features of GST. This means that at the time of paying tax on output, manufacturers or service providers, for example, can reduce their tax payable by the amount they have already paid on inputs.

Improved competitiveness: Reduction in transaction costs of doing business would eventually lead to an improved competitiveness for the trade and industry.

GST credit: it is benefit of gst credit. It gets to trader.

50% Central and State Governments: 50% collected tax will be given to state government and rest of 50% tax collection will be remained to central government.

Indirect taxes are often charged twice or thrice on the same good or service. The inflated bill is then glibly passed on to the consumer. By unifying taxes, GST sorts out these tangles and allows smoother tax set-offs across the value chain. This is bound to reduce selling prices for consumers.

Well aware that consumers may not be savvy enough to grasp such nuances and demand a better deal from firms, the Centre proposes to set up an anti-profiteering agency too. This price watchdog can force firms to pass on GST benefits to consumers, levy penalties and even de-register the ones found to be 'profiteering'.

Disadvantages of GST

- 1) Higher Tax Burden for Costumer: Finally, tax Burdon will be on consumer.
- 2) Constant rate: rate of gst is not flexible. 12% 18% or 28% rate of gst is more than developed country.
- 3) Change in Business Software : gst has software program. It is compulsory to install and operate it. So it will be difficult at first stage.
- 4) GST During the Middle of the Year :It is started on 1st July 2017. There will be difficulty in the maintain financial statement.

Conclusion

GST is an important income source of government. With the help of GST, government runs the welfare policies for citizens. After all collected amount through GST is amount of Indian people. It is national assets. Policy maker design the policy towards Indian society. Indian society is divided into casts and sub casts. India is rich country of poor people which are come from 90%. Very few people have lot of money and treasury. 5 % people are having 60% assets of India and rest of 95 % people of India is having 40% assets. It is tremendous disparity in assets distribution. Poor becoming poor and rich becoming rich. It is happening up to date. The tax policy is good but we could not reduced the line between poor and rich. We hope the GST should have such type of policy toward society.

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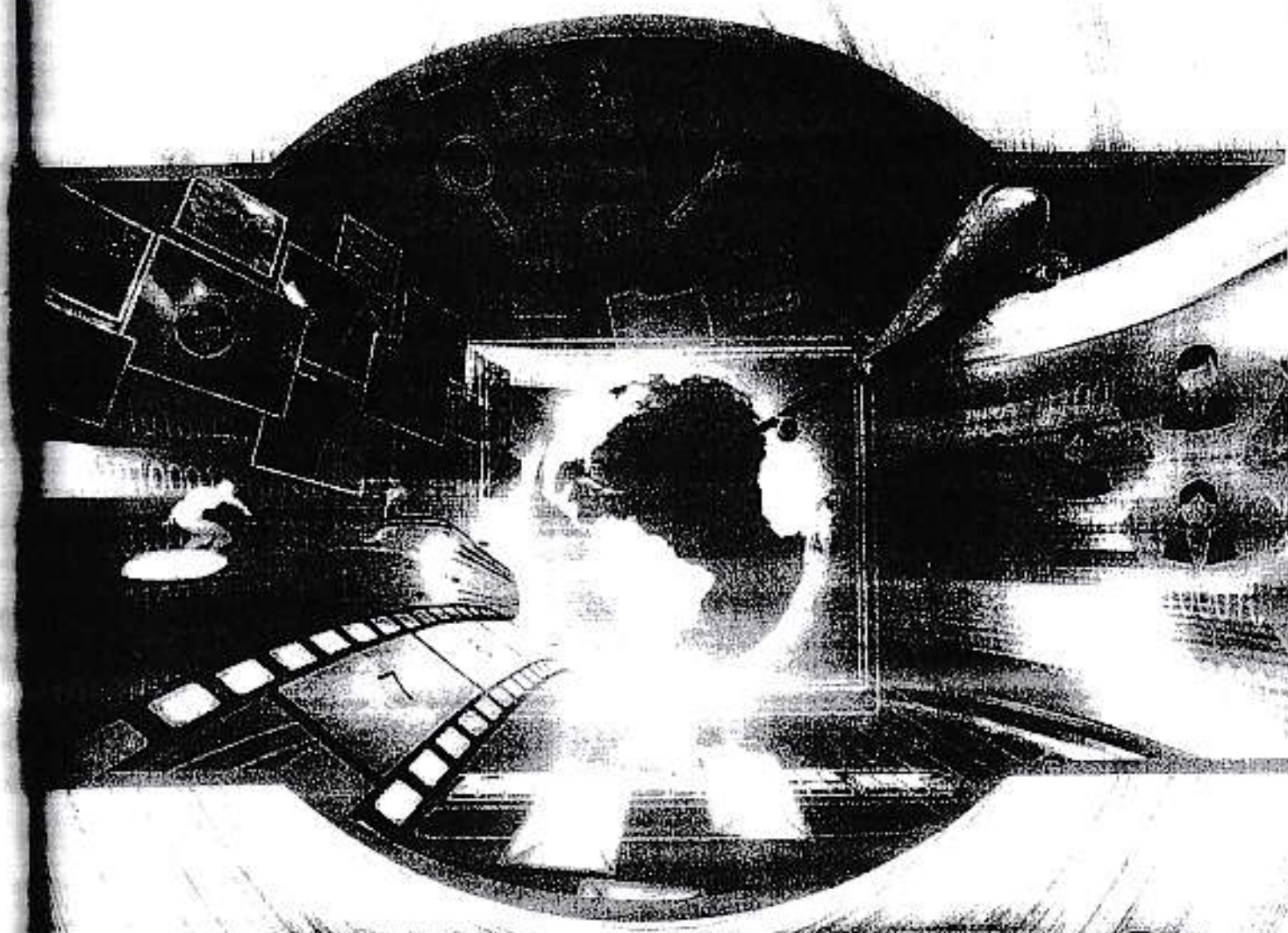
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An Overview :E-Commerce in India

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Abstract

E-Commerce or Electronics Commerce is a methodology of modern business, which addresses the requirements of business organizations. It can be broadly defined as the process of buying or selling of goods and services using an electronic medium such as the Internet. This Research Paper takes adopts a simple and practical approach to explain the governing principles of e-commerce.

Key words:- *E-Commerce, ETF(Electronic Fund Transfer), ACH(Automated Clearing House), ATM(Automatic Teller Machine).*

1.1) Introduction

E-Commerce or Electronics Commerce

is a methodology of modern business, which addresses the need of business organizations, vendors and customers to reduce cost and improve the quality of goods and services while increasing the speed of delivery. E-commerce refers to the paperless exchange of business information using the following ways:

- Electronic Data Exchange (EDI)
- Electronic Mail (e-mail)
- Electronic Bulletin Boards
- Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)

1.2) E - Commerce Provides The Following Features

1) Non-Cash Payment

E-Commerce enables the use of credit cards, debit cards, smart cards, electronic fund transfer via bank's website, and other modes of electronics payment.

2) 24x7 Service availability

E-commerce automates the business of enterprises and the way they provide services to their customers. It is available anytime, anywhere.

3) Advertising/Marketing

E-commerce increases the reach of advertising of products and services of businesses. It helps in better marketing management of products/services.

4) Improved Sales

Using e-commerce, orders for the products can be generated anytime, anywhere without any human intervention. It gives a big boost to existing sales volumes.

5) Support

E-commerce provides various ways to provide pre-sales and post-sales assistance to provide better services to customers.

6) Inventory Management

E-commerce automates inventory management. Reports get generated instantly when required. Product inventory management becomes very efficient and easy to maintain.

7) Communication improvement

E-commerce provides ways for faster, efficient, reliable communication with customers and partners.

1.3) Traditional Commerce V/S E-Commerce

Traditional Commerce	E-Commerce
Heavy dependency on information Exchange from person to person.	Information sharing and made via easy electronics communication channels making a little dependency person to person information exchange.
Communication/transactions are done in synchronous way. Manual intervention is required for each Communication or transaction. It is difficult to establish and maintain standard practices in Traditional commerce.	Communication or transactions can be Done in asynchronous way. The whole Process is completely automated. A uniform strategy can be easily established and maintained in E-commerce
Communications of business Depends upon individual skills.	In E-commerce, there is no Human Intervention.
Unavailability of a uniform platform, as traditional commerce depends heavily on personal communication.	E-commerce websites provide the user a platform where all the information is available at one place.

1.4) Advantages Of E-Commerce

The advantages of e-commerce can be broadly classified into three Major categories:

- **Advantages to Organizations**
- **Advantages to Consumers**
- **Advantages to Society**
- **Advantages to Organizations**

- Using e-commerce, organizations can expand their market to national and international markets with minimum capital investment. An organization can easily locate more customers, best suppliers, and suitable business partners across the globe.
- E-commerce helps organizations to reduce the cost to create process, distribute, retrieve and manage the paper based information by digitizing the information.
- E-commerce improves the brand image of the company.
- E-commerce helps organizations to provide better customer service.
- E-commerce helps to simplify the business processes and makes them faster and efficient.
- E-commerce reduces the paper work.
- E-commerce increases the productivity of organizations. It supports "pull" type supply management. In "pull" type supply management, a business process starts when a request comes from a customer and it uses just-in-time manufacturing way.

Advantages to Customers

- It provides 24x7 supports. Customers can enquire about a product or service and place orders anytime, anywhere from any location.
- E-commerce application provides users with more options and quicker delivery of products.
- E-commerce application provides users with more options to compare and select the cheaper and better options.
- A customer can put review comments about a product and can see what others are buying, or see the review comments of other customers before making a final purchase.
- E-commerce provides options of virtual auctions.
- It provides readily available information. A customer can see the relevant detailed information within seconds, rather than waiting for days or weeks.
- E-Commerce increases the competition among organizations and as a result, organizations provide substantial discounts to customers.

Advantages to Society

- Customers need not travel to shop a product, thus less traffic on road and low air pollution.

- E-commerce helps in reducing the cost of products, so less affluent people can also afford the products.
- E-commerce has enabled rural areas to access services and products, which are otherwise not available to them.
- E-commerce helps the government to deliver public services such as healthcare, education, social services at a reduced cost and in an improved manner.

1.5) Disadvantages of E-Commerce

The disadvantages of e-commerce can be broadly classified into two major categories:

- Technical disadvantages
- Non-technical disadvantages

Technical Disadvantages

- There can be lack of system security, reliability or standards owing to poor implementation of e-commerce.
- The software development industry is still evolving and keeps changing rapidly.
- In many countries, network bandwidth might cause an issue.
- Special types of web servers or other software might be required by the vendor, setting the e-commerce environment apart from network servers.
- Sometimes, it becomes difficult to integrate an e-commerce software or website with existing applications or databases.
- There could be software/hardware compatibility issues, as some e-commerce software may be incompatible with some operating system or any other component.

Non-Technical Disadvantages

- Initial cost: The cost of creating/building an e-commerce application in-house may be very high. There could be delays in launching an e-Commerce application due to mistakes, and lack of experience.
- User resistance: Users may not trust the site being an unknown faceless seller. Such mistrust makes it difficult to convince traditional users to switch from physical stores to online/virtual stores.
- Security/ Privacy: It is difficult to ensure the security or privacy on online transactions.
- Lack of touch or feel of products during online shopping is a drawback.
- E-commerce applications are still evolving and changing rapidly.
- Internet access is still not cheaper and is inconvenient to use for many potential customers, for

1.6) Business Models

E-commerce business models can generally be categorized into the following categories.

- *Business - to - Business (B2B)*
- *Business - to - Consumer (B2C)*
- *Consumer - to - Consumer (C2C)*
- *Consumer - to - Business (C2B)*
- *Business - to - Government (B2G)*
- *Government - to - Business (G2B)*
- *Government - to - Citizen (G2C)*

• Business - to - Business

A website following the B2B business model sells its products to an intermediate buyer who then sells the product to the final customer. As an example, a wholesaler places an order from a company's website and after receiving the consignment, sells the end-product to the final customer who comes to buy the product at one of its retail outlets.

• Business - to - Consumer

A website following the B2C business model sells its products directly to a customer. A customer can view the products shown on the website. The customer can choose a product and order the same. The website will then send a notification to the business organization via email and the organization will dispatch the product/goods to the customer.

• Consumer - to - Consumer

A website following the C2C business model helps consumers to sell their assets like residential property, cars, motorcycles, etc., or rent a room by publishing their information on the website. Website may or may not charge the consumer for its services. Another consumer may opt to buy the product of the first customer by viewing the post/advertisement on the website.

• Consumer - to - Business

In this model, a consumer approaches a website showing multiple business organizations for a particular service. The consumer places an estimate of amount he/she wants to spend for a particular service. For example, the comparison of interest rates of personal loan/car loan provided by various banks via websites. A business organization who fulfills the consumer's requirement within the specified budget, approaches the customer and provides its services.

• Business - to - Government

B2G model is a variant of B2B model. Such websites are used by governments to trade and exchange information with various business organizations. Such websites are accredited by the government and provide a medium to businesses to submit application forms to the government.

• Government - to - Business

Governments use B2G model websites to approach business organizations. Such websites support auctions, tenders, and application submission functionalities.

• Government - to - Citizen

Governments use G2C model websites to approach citizen in general. Such websites support auctions of vehicles, machinery, or any other material. Such website also provides services like registration for birth, marriage or death certificates. The main objective of G2C websites is to reduce the average time for fulfilling citizen's requests for various government services.

1.7) Payment Systems

E-commerce sites use electronic payment, where electronic payment refers to paperless monetary transactions. Electronic payment has revolutionized the business processing by reducing the paperwork, transaction costs, and labor cost. Being user friendly and less time-consuming than manual processing, it helps business organization to expand its market reach/expansion. Listed below are some of the modes of electronic payments:

- *Credit Card*
- *Debit Card*
- *Smart Card*
- *E-Money*
- *Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)*
- *Debit Card*

Debit card, like credit card, is a small plastic card with a unique number mapped with the bank account number. It is required to have a bank account before getting a debit card from the bank. The major difference between a debit card and a credit card is that in case of payment through debit card, the amount gets deducted from the card's bank account immediately and there should be sufficient balance in the bank account for the transaction to get completed; whereas in case of a credit card transaction, there is no such compulsion. Debit cards free the customer to carry cash and cheques. Even merchants accept a debit card readily. Having a restriction on the amount that can be withdrawn in a day using a debit card helps the customer to keep a check on his/her spending.

• Smart Card

Smart card is again similar to a credit card or a debit card in appearance, but it has a small microprocessor chip embedded in it. It has the capacity to store a customer's work-related and/or personal information. Smart cards are also used to store money and the amount gets deducted after every transaction. Smart cards are used in various applications like ATM, public transport, and library.

secure, as they store information in encrypted format and are less expensive/provides faster processing. Index and Visa Cash cards are examples of smart cards.

• *E-Money*

E-Money transactions refer to situation where payment is done over the network and the amount gets transferred from one financial body to another financial body without any involvement of a middleman. E-money transactions are faster, convenient, and saves a lot of time. Online payments done via credit cards, debit cards, or smart cards are examples of e-money transactions. Another popular example is e-cash. In case of e-cash, both customer and merchant have to sign up with the bank or company issuing e-cash.

• *Electronic Fund Transfer*

It is a very popular electronic payment method to transfer money from one bank account to another bank account. Accounts can be in the same bank or different banks. Fund transfer can be done using ATM (Automated Teller Machine) or using a computer.

Nowadays, internet-based EFT is getting popular. In this case, a customer uses the website provided by the bank, logs in to the bank's website and registers another bank account. He/she then places a request to transfer certain amount to that account. Customer's bank transfers the amount to other account if it is in the same bank, otherwise the transfer request is forwarded to an ACH (Automated Clearing House) to transfer the amount to other account and the amount is deducted from the customer's account. Once the amount is transferred to other account, the customer is notified of the fund transfer by the bank.

1.8) Conclusion

By using This Technology, it internet it's achieved the E-commerce trend in India. More competitions, more marketplaces, faster transactions, and more advanced technologies to make activities between customers and producers more active. We as customers and internet users are responsible to keep our e-commerce healthy and safe so that e-business can be more reliable in the future.

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on
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RURAL INDIA"

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RESEARCH DIMENSIONS

BANKING

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ABSTRACT

Translate e-banking to using electronic banking like e banking and over the phone transfers save additional time than going into to the bank, which means a lot to all customers. Various empirical and academic studies have been undertaken at the national and international level to examine the impact of electronic-banking and material and communication technology on lending sector, customers, service quality and payment system. The studies mainly focus upon electronic-banking impact on efficiency and profitability primarily due to banking system, electronic fund transfer, real time gross defrayal system and electronic clearing services.

KEYWORDS: electronic banking, Various empirical and academic studies.

INTRODUCTION:

Electronic-banking, is also known as internet banking, online-banking or virtual banking, is an electronic payment system that enables clientele of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial foundation's website. The e-banking system will naturally connect to or be part of the core banking system operated by a bank and is in distinction to branch banking which was the traditional way customs accessed banking facilities.

To admission a financial establishment's e-banking facility, a customer with internet access will need to register with the institution for the service, and set up a password and other credentials for customer identification. The credentials for online banking is normally not the same as for telephone or mobile banking. Financial institutions now routinely allocate customers numbers, whether or not customer's have indicated an intention to access their online banking facility. Customer numbers are normally not the same as account numbers, because a number of customer accounts can be linked to the one customer number. Officially, the customer number can be linked to any account with the pecuniary institution that the customer controls, though financial institution may limit the range of accounts that may be accessed to, say, cheque, savings, loan, credit and similar accounts.

The customer visits the financial institution's secure website, and enters the online banking facility using customer number and credentials previously set up. The types of financial transactions which a customer transact through online banking are determined by the financial institution, but usually includes obtaining account balances, a list of the recent transactions, electronic bill payments and funds transfers between a customer's or another's accounts. Most banks also enable a customer to download copies of bank statements, which can be printed at the customer's premises. Some banks also empower customers to download transactions directly into the customer's accounting software. The capacity may also enable the customer to

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Nowadays, many banks are internet-only establishments. These "virtual banks" have lower overhead costs than their brick-and-mortar counterparts. In the United States, many online banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and can offer the same level of protection for the customers' funds as traditional banks.

The History of Electronic-Banking

Electronic-Banking has come a long way since the days of steady visits to tellers. Now a customer can take a picture of a check with his phone to payment it into a savings account. The development of e banking started in the 1980s, when the classification and the practice of e- banking were far dissimilar than what exists today.

Electronic Banking: The Early Years

The primary version of what was considered online funding began in 1981. New York City was the first place in the U.S. to test out the advanced way of doing business by providing remote services as four of its major banks Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Hanover made home-banking access obtainable to their customers. All over online banking history, customers have been slow to adopt this new technique of banking. In 1981, customers didn't take to the new initiative, so the online banking system failed to gain motion until the next wave of origination in the mid-1990s.

In October 1994, Stanford Federal Credit Union converted the first financial institution in the U.S. to offer internet banking to all of its customers. A year later, Constitutional Bank became the first bank in the country to offer consumers access to their accounts online. Internet banking systems inaugurated to catch on as many other banks soon followed Presidential Bank's lead. At the same time, the now-defunct Security First Network Bank became the first steadfast online bank in the U.S. SFNB opened its virtual doors for business with basic offerings for national e- banking, excluding no-fee checking and an ATM card.

The fruition of e banking continued with the first truly successful internet-only bank: Net Bank was founded in 1996 and closed in 2007. The Net Bank name and domain were acquired by BofI Federal Bank in 2012. Bank of Internet USA was officially founded as part of the integration of BofI Holding, Inc. on July 6, 1999, making it America's oldest internet bank; it undid for business on July 4, 2000.

The accessibilities and plusses of internet banking became obvious to many clients: online interest rates that were higher than those of regular banks, more access to accounts, and e- banking transfers, to name a few. Still, other customers were hesitant at first to use this new banking method because they were unsure of how it worked and didn't trust the sanctuary features e- Banking in the 2000s

As the evolution of e banking continued, it slowly began to gain popularity in e-commerce. When big-name banks began to offer operational products and services, internet banking seemed to gain rightfulness for consumers. By 2000, online banking had become mainstream: An overwhelming 80 percent of banks in the U.S. were offering internet banking services. In 2001, Bank of America made history as the first financial institution to gain more than 3 million online banking customers, about 20 percent of its purchaser base.

In 2009, Ally Bank combined the ranks of internet-only series. "The Ally Bank brand was thrown to provide customers with a straightforward, customer-centric approach to banking as shopper preferences continue to shift toward online banking," said Diane Morais, Ally Bank deposits and line of business integration executive.

In a 2010 examination on consumer billing and imbursement trends, Fiserv found that e- banking and mobile payments were mounting at a faster pace than the internet. E-banking has continued to evolve as more innovations and conveniences have been offered. Bank of Internet USA has introduced a number of new and scientifically advanced products and services since its inception, including mobile internet banking apps for the most popular mobile devices, My Deposit for check deposit by mobile or processor scan, Pop money for money transfer via text or email, and EMV-chip debit cards.

e-banking has become so prevalent today that customers expect accounts to include free online banking, and many banks only operate on the internet, successfully decreasing overhead costs to offer more competitive rates and enjoy higher profit margins. "As an e bank, Ally doesn't have subdivisions, which allows it to offer customers great rates, 24/7 service, and ground-breaking and competitive deposit products," Morais said of online banking.

Perceived Ease of Use of E-Banking Services

	Strongly disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Agree %	Strongly agree %
It is easy to learn how to use E-banking	0.7	3.3	8.6	69.5	17.9
I can do most of my banking transaction with E-banking	2.0	13.2	11.3	56.3	17.2
It is easy to become skillful using E-banking	2.0	6.6	11.3	57.0	23.2
E-banking is easy to use	3.3	4.0	9.9	66.2	16.6
E-banking supports my special banking needs	0.7	17.9	13.2	51.7	16.6
It is difficult to understand how to use E-banking	23.8	58.9	8.6	6.6	2.0
I Seldom need assistance to use E-banking	2.0	12.6	15.9	53.2	15.9
E-banking is within my intellectual capacity	1.3	13.2	3.3	47.0	35.1

OBJECTIVES

- To do a deep study about Electronic banking
- To understand electronic banking security
- To know the history of electronic-banking
- To examine the advantages of electronic banking.
- To collect the disadvantages of electronic banking

LITERATURE REVIEW

Unnithan (2003) described the influence of e-banking adaptation on Australian and Indian banking sectors with the help of qualitative and quantifiable analysis. The researcher found that Australia had a strong momentum for ebanking growth with 37.7 percent of population willing to engage in ebanking mostly in urban areas and literate young working populace with discretionary income. However, India by comparison was plagued by poor infrastructure, low PC penetration and consumer disinclination in rural sector. But the professionals are compelling the administration and organization in the country to support and develop new ingenuities at a faster pace of internet banking.

However, in both the countries, e-banking was a successful planned weapon for banks to remain profitable in a volatile and competitive market place.

Mattila et al. (2001) assessed the electronic banking espousal in Finland. The study showed that the proportion of people in Finland, who have adopted online banking, was higher than anyplace else in the world.

Finnish banks offered a full variety of internet banking services. The academics also found that different people have different attitude towards new technology. Somewhere trendsetters, who were interested in new equipment and positive towards it. Some were primary adopters and some were late adopters who have negative attitude towards it. Laggards had extremely negative attitude towards it. The study also initiated that older customers were late adopters of internet banking. However, luxurious start up, security and lack of personal service were main interruptions in the use of electronic banking. The study brought out that most

customers found insufficient or non-existent exercise as the technology, and also initiate web pages confusing and difficult to realize.

ELECTRONIC BANKING SECURITY

1. Security of a customer's pecuniary information is very important, without which online banking could not activate. Similarly the reputational dangers to the banks themselves are important. Financial associations have set up innumerable security processes to reduce the hazard of unauthorized online access to a customer's records, but there is no consistency to the various approaches adopted.
2. The usage of a secure website has been almost collectively embraced.
3. Though single password authentication is still in use, it by itself is not painstaking secure enough for online banking in some states. Mostly there are two different security methods in use for e-banking:



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1. The PIN/TAN classification where the PIN represents a password, used for the login and TANs representative one-time passwords to authenticate transactions. TANs can be distributed in different ways, the most common one is to send a list of TANs to the online banking user by postal letter. Another way of using TANs is to produce them by need using a security token. These token generated TANs depend on the time and exceptional secret, stored in the security token (two-factor authentication or 2FA).
2. More advanced TAN generators (chip TAN) also include the transaction data into the TAN generation process after displaying it on their own screen to allow the user to discover man-in-the-middle attacks carried out by Trojans trying to secretly deploy the transaction data in the background of the PC.[9]
Another way to deliver TANs to an online banking employer is to send the TAN of the recent bank transaction to the user's (GSM) mobile phone via SMS. The SMS text regularly estimates the transaction amount and details. The TAN is only valid for a short period of time. Especially in Germany, Austria and the Netherlands many banks have assumed this "SMS TAN" service.

Typically e-banking with PIN/TAN is done via a web browser using SSL secured connections, so that there is no extra encryption needed.

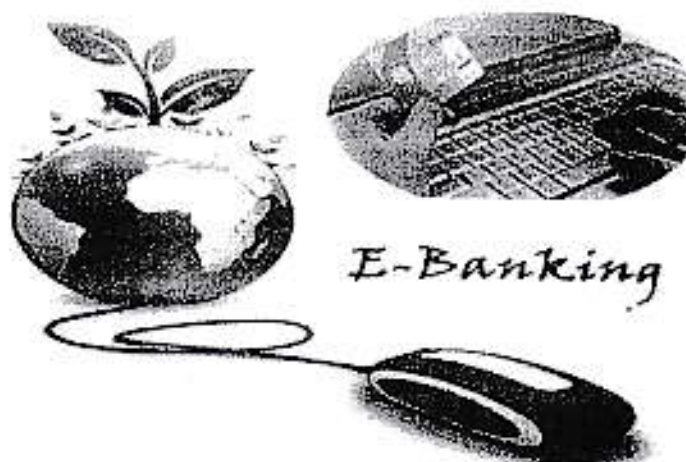
3. Signature based online banking where all communications are signed and scrambled digitally. The Keys for the signature generation and encryption can be stored on smartcards or any memory medium, conditional on the concrete
4. Today, online banking is one of the most popular ways for people to manage their money. Banks ensure internet banking security for customers by using encryption technology — such as secure sockets layer — verifying internet banking account activity, integrating account safety features, and regularly warning consumers of ways to avoid terrorizations such as identity theft.
5. Subsequently early 2015, banks around the world, from Ecuador to the Philippines to Qatar, to designation a few, have been the sufferers of security hacks. Society for the International Interbank Financial

communication or SWIFT, the messaging system that connects the world's banks presaged its member banks late as August 2016 to increase their security in the face of ongoing attacks. Banks have been focusing on providing wide-ranging security measures. JPMorgan Chase, for example, has begun limiting employees' access to the SWIFT software.

Bank of America's e banking service, for example, includes industry-leading safety structures that give customers greater security and peace of mind as they succeed their money. The FDIC has also taken procedures to ensure that this highly opportune banking method is safe.

DEFINITION OF E- BANKING: A method of banking in which the customer conducts transactions electronically via the Internet.

"It's hard to work out e-banking for the 24-hour handiness it offers internet-literate customers"



Advantages of Electronic Banking

There are some advantages of using e-banking both for banks and customers:

"Bank clienteles are now habituated to being able to manage their savings online, 24 hours a day, seven days a week," believed Tyler McConvill, a digital advertising manager with Bank of Internet USA, the oldest internet bank committed to service via internet. This supreme convenience is a major selling point of internet banking. Other advantages of online banking include:

Better rates: Because online-only banks nonexistence the overhead costs accompanying with brick-and-mortar series, online banks are able to authorization on the savings to customers in the form of better interest rates.

Easy of use: Customers can rapidly and easily monitor balances, squared on spending and be warned to low balances.

Services and tools: Resources such as available bill payment and virtual tax forms, loan calculators, costing and even speculation analysis tools are often available — and typically free of charge.

Electronic transfers: Transporting money between accounts and banks is as easy as ratification into an online banking interpretation and clicking through uncommon steps.

Environmental friendliness: Funding online can go hand in hand with paperless statements. Customers are in the choice to opt out of paper announcements and mail. In its place, they can be reached via the message center within their online bank account, by email or even by copy.

Security alerts: With 24/7 access to their online banking explanations and balance information, customers can alerted to unusual activity and security breaches almost immediately.

Availability: Contact to a bank account and up-to-date balance information are available to customers any time they have a device with an internet connection. Customers are able to access their accounts seamlessly from computers, tablets and smart phones.

E-BANKING

8. Permanent access: Permanent access to the bank
9. Cost Reductions: Lower transaction costs / general cost reductions
10. Access anywhere using mobile or computer
11. Less time consuming
12. Very safe and secure method
13. Helps to transfer the money immediately and accurately

The Disadvantages of Electronic Banking

The advantages of online banking are significant, some disadvantages of this modern means of banking do exist:

1. **Moderated relationships:** Because banking is conducted mostly and sometimes completely online, there's a lack of face-to-face interaction and little opportunity to develop relationships between customers and bank representatives.
2. **Lack of inclusive or special services:** Brick-and-mortar banks are able to provide services such as notarizing financial documents, which can't be done by an online bank.
3. **Deal issues:** For clients who frequently deposit cash, online-only banks might not be as useful. Additionally, ATMs for some online-only banks can be hard to find.
4. **Safety concerns:** As with any institution in possession of secure data and personal information, online banks are vulnerable to security risks. Equitation, phishing and diseases are some of the associated risks that banks try to provide protection against.

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AN OVERVIEW OF E-RETAIL IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Quick roster of e-commerce in India over the past two decades, an increase in the penetration of the Internet and mobile phones has changed the way of communication and commerce. E commerce and relatively new concept. Currently relies heavily on a revolution on the Internet and mobile phones to fundamentally alter the way in which companies can reach their customers. Doctor In countries such as the USA and China, e-commerce and has great steps taken to export over 150 billion revenue results in the industry India reached the maximum customers through e-commerce. In the last few years, and just grew and by 2015 nearly 35% CAGR SA 3.8 billion in 2009 to approximately 12.6 billion USD. Industry studies indicate that IAMA2 the online travel industry by U of e-commerce with an estimated 70% market share is dominated. But e-commerce in both forms; Online retail market, the fastest growing segment, and its share of 10% in 2009 to 18% in 2015 increasing. Calculations are based on industry standards because I appreciate the number of check-out plots on the port Sheet E-commerce 100 million in 2015 year exceeded. However, this participation represents miniskule proportions (r less 1%) of the total retail market in India, but also considering th in the coming years and continue. If it

does roster over the next few years continue, size E-retail industry will be of 2017 to 2020 r 10 are \$ 20 billion there are. It is expected they will if this growth consumer purchases of durable, electronic forms, clothing and accessories to increase, in addition to traditional products such as books and audio visual facilities.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF ONLINE SHOPPING

Online shopping

As well as e-tail of the "Consumer Electronics" as an electronic format or buy e-commerce is letting customers directly through a browser via a seller of goods or services from the seller to buy. Alternative names include: online-store, online store, online store, online store, online store, online store, online store, shop online, and virtual store. Mobile commerce or e-commerce shopping site from a mobile optimized online retailer or the online application. In the case of other commercial and other business systems, such as this online shopping business (B2B), is known. The largest online retail companies, including Alibaba, Amazon.com and eBay.

HISTORY OF ONLINE SHOPPING

Michael Aldrich invented online shopping in 1979, investment. He is a renovation in processing computer connected to the TV in real time. He believes that the technology video technology, television into a computer human interface designed is simple, unique, a new communications medium, generally, it is the first time since the invention of the telephone. Information Systems "on" to enable journalists "outside" not only processing the transaction, but also the electronic messages and to retrieve and disseminate information, which later became known as e commerce, opens. In March 1980, the Office of the revolution Redifon started to clients, customers, agents, distributors, suppliers and service companies are allowed to participate in the online system is

connected in real time to e-commerce are connected. During the 1980s, he used Videotex technology, many systems online shopping, design, production, sale, installation, maintenance and support of the design. Web browser and a Web server for the first time in the world to be built by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990, was used in 1991 for commercial use. After that, the technical innovations coming up in 1994, online banking, opening an online store pizza by Pizza Hut, Netscape SSL encryption standards for secure data transfer and V2 Intershop is the first online shopping. The first transaction security on the web by NetMarket retail or online shopping network in 1994. Shortly after the online shopping site Amazon.com and eBay also launched in 1995, was introduced in 1995. The site Taobao and Tmall Alibaba with started in 2003 and 2008, respectively. Retailers are increasingly using to sell goods and services via prejudice test, build and manage demand.

INTERNATIONAL E-COMMERCE STATISTICS

Statistics show that in 2012, Asia-Pacific increased their international sales over 30% giving them over \$433 billion in revenue. That is a \$69 billion difference between the U.S. revenue of \$364.66 billion. It is estimated that Asia-Pacific will increase by another 30% in the year 2013 putting them ahead by more than one-third of all global ecommerce sales. The largest online shopping day in the world is Singles Day, with sales just in Alibaba's sites at US\$9.3 billion in 2014. Customers Online customers must have access to the Internet and a valid method of payment in order to complete a transaction. Generally, higher levels of education and personal income correspond to more favourable perceptions of shopping online.

PRODUCT SELECTION

Consumers find a product of interest by visiting the website of the retailer directly or by searching among alternative vendors using a shopping search engine. Once a particular product has been found on the website of the

seller, most online retailers use shopping cart software to allow the consumer to accumulate multiple items and to adjust quantities, like filling a physical shopping cart or basket in a conventional store. A "checkout" process follows (continuing the physical-store analogy) in which payment and delivery information is collected, if necessary. Some stores allow consumers to sign up for a permanent online account so that some or all of this information only needs to be entered once. The consumer often receives an e-mail confirmation once the transaction is complete. Less sophisticated stores may rely on consumers to phone or e-mail their orders (although full credit card numbers, expiry date, and Card Security Code, or bank account and routing number should not be accepted by e-mail, for reasons of security).

PAYMENT

Online shoppers commonly use a credit card or a PayPal account in order to make payments. However, some systems enable users to create accounts and pay by alternative means, such as:

1. Billing to mobile phones and landlines
2. Cash on delivery (C.O.D.)
3. Cheque/ Check
4. Debit card
5. Direct debit in some countries
6. Electronic money of various types
7. Gift cards
8. Postal money order
9. Wire transfer/delivery on payment
10. Invoice, especially popular in some markets/countries, such as Switzerland.

Some online shops will not accept international credit cards. Some require both the purchaser's billing and shipping address to be in the same country as the online shop's base of operation. Other online shops allow customers from any country to send gifts anywhere.

The financial part of a transaction may be processed in real time (e.g. letting the

consumer know their credit card was declined before they log off), or may be done later as part of the fulfilment process.

PRODUCT DELIVERY

Once a payment has been accepted, the goods or services can be delivered in the following ways. For physical items:

- **Shipping:** The product is shipped to a customer-designated address. Retail package delivery is typically done by the public postal system or a retail courier such as FedEx, UPS, DHL, or TNT.
- **Drop shipping:** The order is passed to the manufacturer or third-party distributor, who then ships the item directly to the consumer, bypassing the retailer's physical location to save time, money, and space.
- **In-store pick-up:** The customer selects a local store using locator software and picks up the delivered product at the selected location. This is the method often used in the bricks and clicks business model.

ONLINE SHOPPING IN INDIA

Online shopping has had a rather slow and tumultuous journey in India, it has not picked up as much as it should have primarily due to the fact that internet penetration itself is quite low and secondly the online shopping experience has been bad to say the least. Although there are grass root problems, Online Shopping in India is evolving fast and has the potential to grow exponentially in the times to come, as the internet penetration reaches far and wide across the rural area. Traditionally, Indians are conservative in their approach to shopping. They want to touch and feel the products and test its features before buying anything. Most of us are also a witness to the recent mall culture where all the products are available under a single roof and at competitive price points. Little needs to be analyzed about it over here as most of you might have visited a mall at least for once as a past time on a weekend, if not for shopping precisely. Well, I

often do it, to be frank. Next in line is the concept of virtual mall or online shopping which is already existent at its preliminary stage in India and is gradually growing exponentially. The market opened up with innovative online shopping initiatives from eBay, Rediff shopping and futurebazaar.com just to name a few. In a sort of change of version from tele-shopping to a broader form of online plus television shopping saw the emergence of a 24-hour shopping channel from Network 18 – TV 18 Home Shopping Network. As per the report, this fast growing channel has spread speedily with market presence across a range of products. It accounts for 4.5% of all digital camera sales in the country and largest seller of Reebok merchandises. In fact, the report further says that Home Shop 18 sells 480 brands under its portfolio. It is akin to mentioning that, "I am wary about implications of carrying out online transactions to pay my utility bills fraught with risks of phishing and hacking fraud. Indian marketers are also increasingly becoming conscious about the viability of returned goods, if customer is not satisfied with the product. This may not sound true over here, but it is a part-and-parcel of the game involved in online shopping. It is estimated that about a fifth of the buy orders get returned for the goods bought online. As such, most of the online sales are carried out on the condition of 'if not satisfied with the product, full money to be returned'. Another factor is that most buyers pay on delivery which also keeps their options to return good open, if they do not like a particular product.

Online shopping has become a popular shopping method ever since the internet has declared a takeover. There are many individuals that are looking for other amazing alternatives shopping and online shipping is just the fix for that. There are many advantages of online shopping; this is the reason why online stores are a booming business today. Online shopping includes buying clothes, gadgets, shoes,

appliances, or even daily groceries. Listed below are several online shopping advantages and these are the following.

Advantages of Online Shopping

1. **Save Time:** - Do you have the specific list that you want to buy? With just a couple of clicks of the mouse, you can purchase your shopping orders and instantly move to other important things, which can save time.
2. **Save Fuel:** - The market of fuel industries battles from increasing and decreasing its cost every now and again, but no matter how much the cost of fuel are it does not affect your shopping errands. One of the advantages of shopping online is that there is no need for vehicles, so no purchase of fuel necessary.
3. **Save Energy:** - it is tiresome to shop from one location and transfer to another location. What is worse is that there are no available stocks for the merchandise you want to buy. In online shopping, you do not need to waste your precious energy when buying.
4. **Comparison of Prices:** - The advanced innovation of search engine allows you to easily check prices and compare with just a few clicks. It is very straightforward to conduct price comparisons from one online shopping website to another. This gives you the freedom to determine which online store offers the most affordable item you are going to buy.
5. **24/7 Availability:** - Online shopping stores are open round the clock of 24/7, 7 days a week and 365 days. It is very rare to find any conventional retail stores that are open 24/7. The availability of online stores give you the freedom to shop at your own pace & convenience.
6. **Hate Waiting in Lines:** - When buying items online, there are no long lines you have to endure, just to buy your merchandise. The idea of shopping online is cutting down those bad habits of standing in a long line and just waiting. Every online store is designed with unique individual ordering features to purchase the

7. **Too Ashamed to Buy:** - There are times that you want to purchase something out of the ordinary that can be a bit embarrassing when seen by other people. Items like weird ornaments, sexy lingerie, adult toys, etc. In online shopping, you do not need to be ashamed; your online transactions are basically done privately.

8. **Easy to Search Merchandise You Want to Buy:** - You are able to look for specific merchandise that includes model number, style, size, and colour that you want to purchase. In addition, it is easy to determine whether the products are available or out of stock.

Disadvantages of Online Shopping

If there are advantages, most likely there will be disadvantages. Despite the success of purchasing through online shopping stores, there are still some disadvantages that most people complain about. These include:

1. **Personally Check the Item** - If you are one of those shoppers who want to touch, see, and test the product personally, at online shopping, you are not able to do so. Online stores are only showing product description and photos of the merchandise, which can be a disadvantage for many online shoppers.

2. **Diminished Instant Satisfaction** - Unlike buying at retail stores, you are able to use the product instantly after you buy it, which can be satisfying. However, online shopping requires patience to wait for the item to arrive at your door step about 2 to 3 times.

INVESTMENT SCENARIO

The Indian retail trading has received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows totalling US\$ 935.74 million during April 2000–December 2016, according to the Department of Industrial Policies and Promotion (DIPP).

With the rising need for consumer goods in different sectors including consumer electronics and home appliances, many companies have invested in the Indian retail

• US apparel retail major Gap Inc, has tied up with Arvind Group's fashion portal NNNNow.com to sell its products online, which will help the retailer expand its presence beyond metros and tier-I cities.

• Hamleys, has stated that India is one of the most important markets for Hamleys globally, and outlined plans of opening six more stores, taking its total store count in the country to 32 by the end of March 2017.

• Roche Bobois Group, outlined plans of opening new stores in cities like Hyderabad, Chennai, Pune, Kolkata and Ahmedabad, in order to make India one of its top five markets by 2022.

• A joint venture between Dutch asset manager APG Asset Management and real estate asset platform Virtuous Retail, has acquired a portfolio of three shopping malls for US\$ 300 million, and has committed an additional US\$ 150 million as equity capital to expand the portfolio.

• Future Consumer Ltd has formed a joint venture (JV) with UK's largest wholesaler, Booker Group, with an investment of Rs 50 crore (US\$ 7.5 million), to set up 60-70 cash-and-carry stores in India in the next 3-4 years.

• Adidas India Private Limited, outlined plans of opening around 30-40 big flagship stores across Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru, by 2020.

• Mad Over Donuts (MoD), outlined plans of expanding its operations in India by opening nine new MOD stores in Hyderabad and Chennai by March 2017.

• Switzerland's luxury retail brand Bally, plans to re-enter the Indian market in a joint venture with Reliance Brands Ltd, by opening its first store in New Delhi in March 2017, and thereafter aiming to expand to four stores in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai over the next 3 to 4 years.

• Urban Ladder, an online furniture store, is in advanced talks to raise around US\$ 25-30

SAIF Partners and Sequoia Capital, along with one new investor, which will be used to fund its expansion plans.

• Hennes & Mauritz (H&M), the Sweden-based clothing retailer, is in advanced talks with Mumbai-based Prakhhyat Infraprojects Pvt Ltd to lease around 275,000 square feet of space at Bhiwandi, Maharashtra, to set up its first warehousing hub in India.

• Future Group has partnered with UK clothing and hardware retailer Laura Ashley to make and sell merchandise as well as wholesale distribution in India.

• Parle Agro Pvt Ltd is launching Frooti Fizz, a succession of the original Mango Frooti, which will be retailed across 1.2 million outlets in the country as it targets increasing its annual revenue from Rs 2800 crore (US\$ 0.42 billion) to Rs 5000 crore (US\$ 0.75 billion) by 2018.

• Mr Amit Agarwal, Country Head, Amazon, has stated that India continues to be viewed as a long-term opportunity and the company would continue to invest aggressively in Indian operations.

• International Finance Corporation (IFC), the investment arm of The World Bank, plans to invest up to Rs 134 crore (US\$ 19.86 million) in Kishore Biyani's Future Consumer Enterprises Ltd, which is expected to aid the company in driving its growth plans.

• Amazon India has opened six new fulfillment centres across Chennai, Coimbatore, Delhi, Jaipur and Mumbai, which will open up 5.5 million square feet of storage space for sellers on the marketplace who use the 'Fulfilled by Amazon' service.

• IKEA, the world's largest furniture retailer, plans to invest Rs 10,500 crore (US\$ 1.56 billion) to set up 25 stores across India and hire over 15,000 permanent employees and 37,500 temporary employees to assist in running its stores.

• Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited (ABFRL) has announced that it will acquire

an American fast fashion brand, in the Indian market.

- Massimo Dutti, a premium fashion brand from Spain offering sophisticated womenswear, menswear, footwear and accessories, has entered India by opening its first store at the Select Citywalk mall in New Delhi.

- Lenskart, India's largest online eyewear retailer, has raised Rs 400 crore (US\$ 59.3 million) in series D round of funding led by World Bank's investment arm International Finance Corporation (IFC), which will be used to enhance its technology, supply chain, lens manufacturing, and expand the reach of its high-quality eyewear products across Tier-3 and Tier-4 cities of India.

- Neil Barrett, one of the leading Italian fashion brands, has forayed into the Indian market by establishing its retail presence through an exclusive partnership with Fervour, a multi-brand boutique that stocks international designer brands.

- New York-based designer brand Kate Spade will be launched in India later this year and will set up a network of stand-alone stores across major cities, thus becoming one more global brand entering the Indian retail space after the Government of India relaxed single brand retail norms recently.

- KartRocket, a Delhi based e-commerce enabler has completed its US\$ 8 million funding round by raising US\$ 2 million from a Japanese investor, which will be used to enhance Kraftly, a mobile-first online-to-offline marketplace targeting small sellers, individuals and home-based entrepreneurs in India in product categories such as apparel and accessories.

- PurpleTalkInc, a US based mobile solutions company, has invested US\$ 1 million in Nukkad Shops, a Hyderabad based uber-local commerce platform that helps neighbourhood retail stores take their businesses online through a mobile app.

- Mumbai-based baby care and kids

13 million in a Series C round of funding from Facebook co-founder Mr Eduardo Saverin, which will help the firm in growth and expansion of its technology platform.

- Gurgaon-based e-commerce firm Shopclues has raised US\$ 150 million from Singapore government's GIC and its existing investors Tiger Global and Nexus Venture Partners, at a valuation of US\$ 1.1 billion, thereby becoming the latest among several e-commerce companies from India reaching a billion dollar valuation.

- Adidas AG, renowned for its Adidas and Reebok sports brands, has become the first foreign sports company to get government approval to open 100 per cent foreign-owned stores in India.

- Walmart India plans to add 50 more cash-and-carry stores in India over the next four to five years.

- Aeropostale, an American teen fashion retailer, has chosen to enter India over China, and expects India to be among its top three markets over the next four years with revenue target of Rs 500 crore (US\$ 74.12 million).

- Opinio, a hyperlocal delivery start-up, has raised US\$ 7 million in a Series-A funding from Gurgaon-based e-commerce fulfilment service firm Delhivery along with investment from Sands Capital and Accel Partners.

- Textile major Arvind Limited has announced a partnership with Sephora, owned by LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, a French luxury conglomerate, in order to enter into the beauty and cosmetics segment.

- Abu Dhabi-based Lulu Group plans to invest Rs 2,500 crore (US\$ 370.6 million) in a fruit and vegetable processing unit, an integrated meat processing unit, and a modern shopping mall in Hyderabad, Telangana.

- Aditya Birla Retail, a part of the US\$ 40 billion Aditya Birla Group and the fourth-largest supermarket retailer in the country, acquired

- US-based Pizza chain Sbarro plans an almost threefold increase in its store count from the current 17 to 50 over the next two years through multiple business models.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

The Government of India has taken various initiatives to improve the retail industry in India.

- Government of India has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in online retail of goods and services through the automatic route, thereby providing clarity on the existing businesses of e-commerce companies operating in India.

- The Government of Andhra Pradesh signed pacts worth Rs 1,500 crore (US\$ 222.36 million) in a wide range of sectors including retail and steel and gas with Walmart India,

- Future Group, Arvind Lifestyle Brands Ltd and Spencer's Retail, during the Partnership Summit in Visakhapatnam, while also unveiling a retail policy aimed to attract retail businesses to invest in the state.

- The Ministry of Urban Development has come out with a Smart National Common Mobility Card (NCCMC) model to enable seamless travel by metros and other transport systems across the country, as well as retail purchases.

- The Government has approved a proposal to scrap the distinctions among different types of overseas investments by shifting to a single composite limit, which means portfolio investment up to 49 per cent will not require government approval nor will it have to comply with sectorial conditions as long as it does not result in a transfer of ownership and/or control of Indian entities to foreigners. As a result, foreign investments are expected to increase, especially in the attractive retail sector.

ROAD AHEAD

E-commerce is expanding steadily in the country. Customers have the ever increasing choice of products at the lowest rates. E-commerce is probably creating the biggest

revolution in the retail industry, and this trend would continue in the years to come. Retailers should leverage the digital retail channels (e-commerce), which would enable them to spend less money on real estate while reaching out to more customers in tier-2 and tier-3 cities. Both organised and unorganised retail companies have to work together to ensure better prospects for the overall retail industry, while generating new benefits for their customers. Nevertheless, the long-term outlook for the industry is positive, supported by rising incomes, favourable demographics, entry of foreign players, and increasing urbanisation.

SUGGESTIONS

1. E-retailers should focus on the delivery model for the better services and reach the last consumers at easy and flexible time so that the E-retailing will attract the more and more customers for their products and services.

2. The customers preference will be the Electronics products and most probably the Online shopping may extended only with the supply of Electronic goods with more and more affordable prices, there is need to advertise the domestic products

3. Consumers Should assess the different web portals for the products and for the better services need to focused on the branded web portals and avoided fake discounts offered and fraudulent advertisements

4. The access of internet made it avail at remote places of India but still people have the insecure feel on buying of products through online because of the past facts of accessing wrong and also the problems with delivery, the retailers need to come over with the certain problems so that the online shopping makes more reliable.

CONCLUSION

Term changed as Customers is a king from the Supplier is a ultimate, now a days every customers having his buying rights and negotiating rights, so the attraction of

customers with the products and services makes huge completion over the suppliers and each and everyone follow the different delivery models for their products, the booming channel in this period is attracting the educators is E-Retailing which had its own impact over the consumers and created more and more customers. The study on the perception towards the E-retailing in belthangadi taluk given a positive opinion on this model, the users of internet and users of E- retailer's services are satisfied with the services and ready to continue with the same. Finally conclude that the E-Retailing reached the customers of everywhere in the world even it attracted positively towards the rural India, now the question for the future study is what will be the impact on retailers in rural India who is having the petty and small shops depending on few of the customers in their locality.

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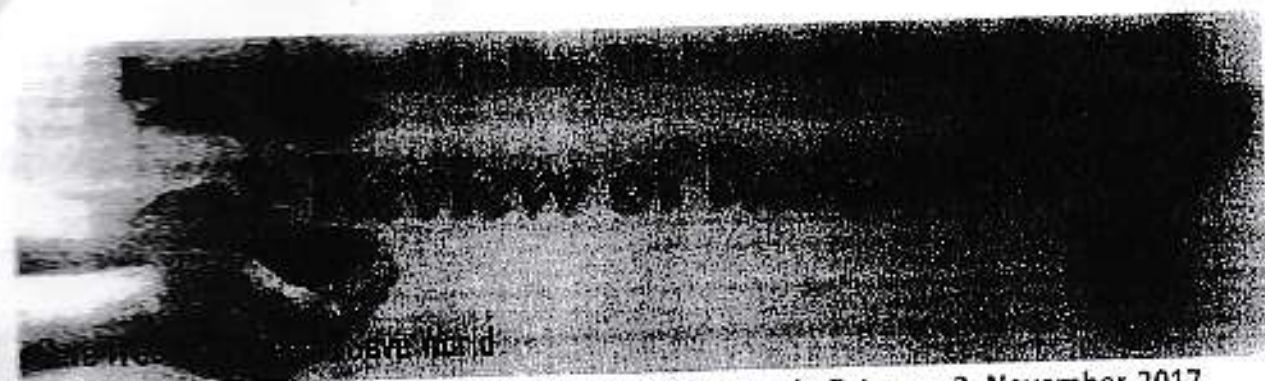
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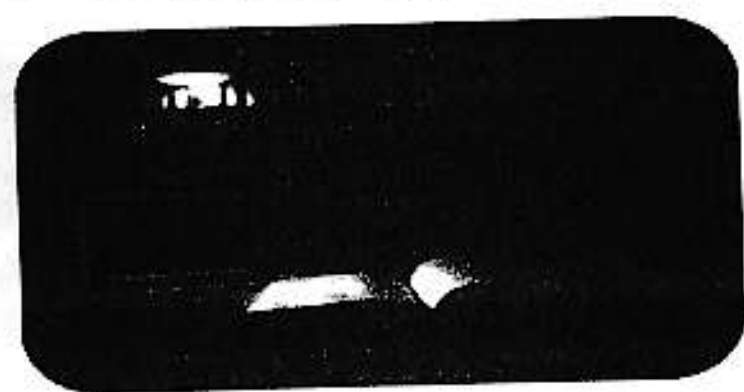
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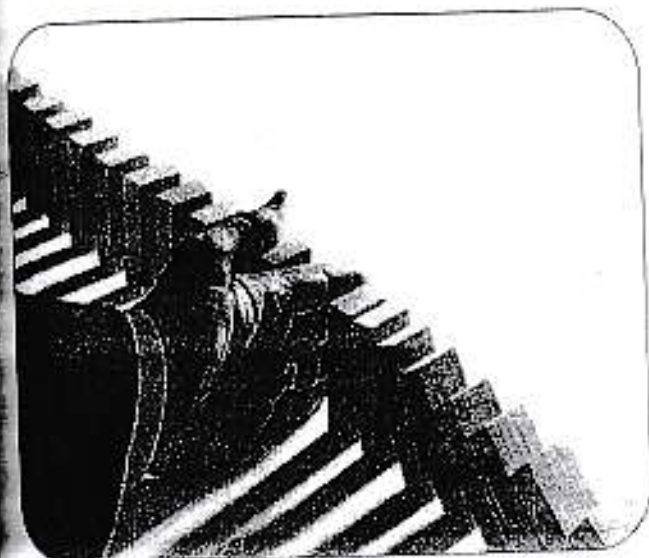
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CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY IMPACT



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ABSTRACT:-

Contemporary organizations under the policy of survival and competition lead to understanding the concept of crisis and deal with it, whether at the level of crisis industry or management although there is a clear confusion among some administrative decision makers resulting from misunderstanding or knowledge to separate the concepts of crisis management and management by crisis, which is dealt with by the fabricator of the crisis or managing the place of crisis.

KEYWORDS: crisis management, technology, decision-making.

INTRODUCTION:

The crisis here points to an unstable management phenomenon that poses a clear threat to the survival and sustainability of the Organization. It is characterized by a certain degree of risk and represents a turning point in unstable situations due to undesirable results that adversely affect the efficiency and effectiveness of the decision maker and the organization cannot afford it for long periods.

In the digital world and the era of technology, contemporary organizations seek to control and monopolize the competitive market to draw the

boundaries of the business world, in line with the strategic thinking of administrative decision-makers, and to build a future vision based on conflict and survival at the top of the global business pyramid by managing time and industry and monopolizing the information empire and its systems towards technology management decisions to be a clear support for the vocabulary of thinking and arrange the shocks and rearrange the crisis and its installation in order to decipher it in an attempt to turn it from a threat to the opportunities to move to the summit.

• THE CONCEPT OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Many scholars have referred to the concept of crisis and crisis management from different points of view. The intellectual orientations that are based on the concept of the crisis vary according to the concept of the crisis (Khudairi 1995) as the position and situation of the decision maker in one of the administrative entities State - Institution - Project - Family In which the events follow and the reasons are intertwined with the results and lose with the decision-maker ability to control them or their future directions according to the concept of crisis management (Alsirafi 2003) In the context of crisis management in light of the preparations, knowledge, awareness, perceptions and possibilities of the tasks and prevailing management patterns. It is clear that the crisis, insofar as the organization is hit, is directly aimed at destroying the decision-makers thinking. And work to disrupt the stage of thinking and violent trauma to be intertwined with the vocabulary of reason with the causes and consequences. The crisis

...the strength, awareness, control and effectiveness of the management and decision-makers to manage at a level that reduces the losses caused by the crisis by a scientific methodology and awareness of the ability to deal in light of the available possibilities and sound planning and information on which to crystallize the strategic thinking of the crisis.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

As a result of the rapid global changes that transformed the vocabulary of change into a conflict through which contemporary organizations seek to find their place in a world of numbers and the language of modern technology which coincided with the vocabulary of strategic thinking to adopt new management policies operating in the era of crises where the need for a language of decisions is working on Crisis management for the advancement of organizations from the scourge of conflict and survival.

Therefore, the problem of research came up with questions

1. Is crisis management dependent on decision-making with technological support?
2. Does technology play a role in effectively addressing the crises faced by organizations and institutions?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The importance of research lies in the clear theoretical proposition of the vocabulary of crises and the axes around which these words revolve, based on the importance of the idea of transformation of technological transactions in the crystallization of decisions by adopting information systems and their outputs.

In addition to its importance through the introduction of the practical knowledge of the role played by the technology support era, which determines the pillars of the crisis for the purpose of managing in a scientific manner based on electronic logic.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- Defining the importance of managing crises and their concepts.
- Defining the fundamental role of technology in crisis management in making successful decisions.
- The aim of the research is to balance the vocabulary of information technologies and support systems to support the decision and provide information that contributes to the re-analysis of the priorities of the crisis after the vocabulary of the initial violent shock for the purpose of managing in a scientific and realistic way to minimize the losses suffered as a result of that crisis.

HYPOTHESES

- H1 There is a direct impact of information technology in crisis management and decision-making.
- H2 There is an impact on the characteristics of information in scientific planning to intervene in the crisis.

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY:

descriptive approach: to describe and interpret and analyze the results of research that will be done by the researcher to test the research hypotheses.

The importance of crisis management:

The crisis is, in fact, the administrative failure of the decision-maker due to a certain administrative defect or a certain outcome or because of lack of experience or knowledge. Therefore, the organizations that are in the cycle of crises created by conflicts in competition in the business world need a rational scientific administration based on research and knowledge and the certainty that the possession of the cornerstone of science and information technology is a way to solve and deal with crises. It is not possible to address any crisis or deal with it through the deficit and lack of strategic thinking and strategic thinking and the need for adequate and appropriate readiness to intervene to resist the inability to fully understand the nature of the crisis in the translation of causes and dimensions and framing the crisis situation facing the administrative entity.

MANAGEMENT STAGES

Most of the crises occur in five basic stages, which represent the clear vision of the crisis. They are as follows: - (Al-Srifi 2003)

1. Feeling the possibility of a crisis: The crisis sends a series of warning signals received by the managers, but it may be difficult for them to take the signals of truth and importance. The lack of attention and attention to these signals leads to the crisis.
2. Preparedness or prevention: the detection of weaknesses in the organization and the development of the response plan on the assumption of the worst cases and treatment before the aggravation
3. Confrontation crisis (containment and reduction of damage): Tools are prepared to reduce the damage and prevent it from spreading to other parts that have not yet affected the organization.
4. Learning and evaluation of experience (unique 2003): - Evaluation of what is accomplished in the face of the crisis so that it can be improved in the future and helps the process of assessing the response to the crisis on the availability of useful information in terms of standing without recurrence of the crisis and re-evaluation to improve the achievements and benefit from the past to develop the future.
5. Restoring balance and activity: Restoring activity in several aspects, including tangible and intangible assets that have been lost, through short-term plans and programs that have been prepared and selected in advance and aimed at gradually restoring balance. To compensate for losses during the crisis.

• STEPS TO DEAL WITH THE CRISIS ...

The handling of the crisis requires a scientific management with strategic orientations that take into account the logical thinking in dealing with the crisis steps and provide the supporting information on which to base the limits of the crisis. The following are the steps to deal with the crisis (Khudairy 1995)

1. **Determining the position of the crisis:** - It is intended to determine the actions taken by the forces of crisis-making and the forces of follow-up along with the assessment of the components of these actions and the resulting crisis of reactions and opinions and positions surrounding influential or affected by it and include four dimensions:-
 - A- thorough and comprehensive identification of the forces that created the crisis.
 - B- identify and anticipate the elements of force on which crisis-makers are based;
 - C- determine who are the supporting forces and pro-crisis-making forces.
 - D- Determine why and how the crisis was created.
2. **Analysis of the situation of the crisis:** - After determining the assessment of the situation of the crisis accurately, the director of crisis management help his assistants analyze the situation of the crisis in all its various components in order to discover the real interests behind the crisis and the undeclared goals sought by the director and the staff to reach them. The crisis situation is analyzed at the micro level of all vocabulary rather than the macro level using mathematical models to measure and analyze the situation as well as information systems that support the decision-making process. There are measurement and analysis tools such as:
 - A- Analysis of correlation and regression relationships of variables and constants related to the factors and elements of crisis situations and the factors that assist in finding the crisis and its impact.
 - B- Analysis of causes of tension based on the information obtained.
 - C- Analysis of the strengths of both the crisis-making parties and the parties controlling them and the weaknesses of the parties.
 - D- Analysis of the nature of the risk posed by the crisis and the costs and burdens of its continuation and the impact of all this on the administrative entity that created the crisis.

The process of converting the analyzes into quantitative and symbolic elements using the techniques of the age, such as electronic computing.

Specific planning for intervention in the crisis: - the stage of drawing scenarios and the development of and programs and the mobilization of forces to confront the forces of the crisis and to address them and when this is done in full is drawn the general map of the scene of crisis operations in its current status with all the changes that are taking place constantly. This is done through,

- 1- Determine the safest places to take as bases and starting points
 - 2- Define the safe places to serve as a security fence for the starting rules
 - 3- Identify the causes of the crisis related to the system represented by leadership in the administrative entity
 - 4- Determining the plan to absorb the pressures of the current crisis by responding to the demands
 - 5- Distributing the roles to the task force assigned to deal with the crisis.
 - 6- Ensure that each individual understands the general plan.
 - 7- Mobilize all that is needed to deal with the crisis through means and equipment.
 - 8- Determining the timing of the start of the operation and the execution of the task.
- 4- Crisis management also needs the necessary information in a timely manner using MIS(outputs as well as ready-to-use scenarios based on)DSS(databases and)ES) systems.

Intervention to address the crisis: - Through the full knowledge of alternative scenarios and the scenario adopted to intervene in the crisis and assign tasks and distribution of roles on the team to address the crisis and is determined everything and put all possibilities according to their directions and then determine the decisions. This phase comes as a result of post-containment crisis and the organization works with high efficiency to guide and organize the solution of the crisis using the means and methods available.

THE CONCEPT OF DECISION-MAKING TECHNOLOGY

A number of concepts are related to the concept of decision-making technology. They need to be analyzed in order to finally give a clear idea that is based on the crystallization of the main element.

We have to define the concept of the decision first, where the mechanism (Hartly) as a rational process crystallized in the choice between multiple alternatives with specifications commensurate with the available possibilities and objectives required and then go to the decision-making second, Since the responsible body, the department, has adopted one alternative among the alternatives.

In light of this, the technology of decision-making means using information systems and support with the support of the authorities responsible for the adoption of one alternative among the alternatives.

WHERE HE OBSERVES

The decision-making process requires the possibility of a high administrative leadership with strategic orientations based on an information base that is based on building a sound decision to solve a crisis. As the variables that keep pace with the crises seek to amplify their vocabulary accompanied by the speed of the flow of components. Therefore, it must be that the adoption of information technology as a single balance in the movement sometimes and sometimes exceed the ability to deal with the elements of the crisis..

THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY

The variables are accelerating and the world is moving in the circle of time, where time is faster than the mind and dealing with change. It became necessary to draw the limits of the policy of survival during the crisis. As the era of the information empire entered into its systems and technology, the distances were narrowed, the aspects of thinking were calculated by the calculations of numbers based on analysis and logic, and the decision-making man transformed from the experience of abstract human minds to the synchronization of human intelligence with artificial intelligence to balance the movement of crises which affect the minds of administrative decision makers to paralyze organizations.

Therefore, the importance of the resolution and its management has emerged without making individual decisions that increase the speed of formation of crises.

The technology should be followed to provide the right information at the right time by supporting artificial

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gence systems to become crisis-prone with decision-making technology.

... THE STAGES OF DECISION-MAKING AND INFORMATION SUPPORT

The decision-making strategy includes a number of steps taken by many researchers, which can be summarized as follows.

1. Diagnosis Step: At this stage, start diagnosing the problem and identifying the target clearly, where you need to scan the external environment to identify the opportunities and threats prevailing in it and assess the internal environment to identify the strengths and weaknesses and determine the size the strategic gap between them. The process of the survey needs to the management information systems that seek to provide data from their primary sources for the purpose of processing and converting them into information representing the outputs of the system on which the evaluation process is based and requires a high level of information technology.

2. Alternative Identification Step: A number of strategic alternatives are sought that can help bridge strategic gaps (Crow, 1987). The process of identifying alternatives requires the decision maker to experiment and provide information, as well as the use of consultants and assistants (Moohead & Griffin, 1995). (In terms of natural intelligence, it is added to the artificial intelligence of information systems that contribute to the process of identifying alternatives, including ES-DSS,

3. Evaluation stage Step: - After selecting the alternatives, the decision maker begins the evaluation process by describing the results of each alternative, whichever is closer to the final target. This is done on four axes: (Helleriegal and Slocum 1978)

- A. A good alternative which leads to desirable results for the decision maker.
- B. The balanced alternative is unlikely to produce positive or negative results for the decision maker.
- C. The mixed alternative is likely to produce positive or negative results for the decision-maker.
- D. The weak alternative is likely to produce poor results for the decision maker.

4. Choice Step: - It is one of the difficult intellectual stages, so that the process of choosing between alternatives is not a clear or easy process where there are criteria used by the management in the decision-making process which represents the high efficiency of all alternatives, which represents the level of ambition and closer to the main goal Workaround.

The role of decision-making technology in crisis management.

When we deal with decision-making technology which represents systems and information technology that support the process of industry and decision-making which represents mental cloning and artificial intelligence which is the sum of experience accumulated in the minds of experts and consultants and strategic leaders that have been stored in the minds of electronic information systems such as (DSS, ES) Expert systems that assess the situation of the problem and then analyze it and find the proposed alternatives to the decision-maker to help him to choose the best alternative.

This process requires the creation of appropriate information that has distinct characteristics and gives high value as the actual start to address the reality or the future potential. Management Information Systems seeks to analyze and process data to obtain information that supports the decision maker to manage the crisis according to its steps. The following characteristics can be observed:

- 1. Inclusiveness:** - the completeness of the information because there is no room for any shortage where it requires providing all the information required to make a decision. (Burch, 1974) Where the focus should be on the state of loss of dispersion that may affect its user.
- 2. Accurate:** - indicates that this information is free from errors, (Obeida 1999). (As the treatment of the crisis cannot tolerate even a small percentage of errors so as not to lead to deviations cannot be addressed in the future.
- 3. Time:** - refers to the appropriate information for its users so that it is made in time and when needed before it loses its ability to influence. (Burch, 1974)
- 4. Reality:** - which represents the information about the reality of the organization and its real potential and

from exaggeration in the estimates. It is noted that decision-making technology has provided the appropriate information for the purpose of crisis management and treatment.

As the first step to deal with the crisis was to assess the crisis and this requires adequate information about the fabricator of the crisis as well as the organization in which the crisis occurred, including the elements of strength and weakness in it. And about its internal and external environment, where this information must be comprehensive, which is at the heart of the subject. Away from dispersion and bear the title of accuracy in all its vocabulary or will deviate from the course of the rest of the steps and to arrive at the information in a timely manner so as not to lose value and be realistic and show the real possibilities so that this information starting from the information base to access knowledge in the management of crises. After evaluating the situation, the second step begins with an analysis of the situation, which requires consultants and experts, as well as electronic minds, which enjoy artificial intelligence within the systems referred to earlier, based on an information base that will be a starting point for them. The analysis process requires the following equation:

$$\text{Information} + \text{experience} + \text{artificial intelligence} + \text{leadership characteristics} = \text{crisis management efficiency}$$

The third step is scientific planning to intervene in the crisis and need to support administrative information systems and their branches to provide the administrative decision makers with the appropriate information at the appropriate time as the planning process is not without an information base based on it. Then the decision is then taken to address the crisis. Which is mentioned the technological mix of decision-making contributes to the crystallization of the vocabulary of dealing with the crisis and its management in a modern scientific manner and take on the vocabulary of the composition of the electronic framework.

RESULTS

1. The crisis is an unstable administrative phenomenon that affects the organization and leads to the emergence of uncalculated results that may threaten the existence and continuity of the organization.
2. The ability of the decision-maker to manage the crisis through the use of practical tools and modern management and technology different make the crisis an opportunity to benefit or threaten the need to address.
3. Crisis management is the real measure of the ability of managers to manage the existing conditions, an opportunity to prove the self and monitor the events surrounding the organization and work to overthrow them.
4. The availability of the database to start the decision-maker to deal with the crisis and to eliminate the effects that lag behind by arranging and addressing the causes of the crisis according to stages.
5. The rapid developments in the world and the acceleration of variables has become the first concern of the decision-maker to find quick solutions to all crises by keeping up with the technology of the era and provide the appropriate information in a timely manner.
6. The technological mix of decision-making contributes to the crystallization of the vocabulary of crisis management in a scientific way.

CONCLUSION

The study shows the importance and the effective role of modern technology in the importance of making sound decisions and supporting crisis management in the face of crises that vary according to the environment of the organization and the institution. We can define the crisis as one of the influences on the organization and its members, which have a direct impact on the most vital aspects of the organization, which is a cause of prosperity and extends its treatment and impact to society and the crisis as the root causes of failure. Seeds of success and finding the seeds of potential success and care and harvest is vital to them. As the crisis has a significant impact in the discovery of knowledge of the various environmental variables, internal and external, which cast their shadow and weight on our organizations and their administrative leadership, which need a database to reduce time towards control and monopoly of the market competition to map the business to support the strategic thinking of the decision maker and building a future vision to address the crisis and thus be

part to build a sound administrative decision and management in accordance with an advanced information system enables the organization to reduce the distances and drawing the vocabulary of thinking in the calculations of numbers based on analysis and logic. Thus providing the right information at the right time through artificial intelligence information systems to confront the crisis with the help of information technology to make appropriate decisions and provide information to address and manage crises according to the modern scientific methods associated with the electronic framework.

• RECOMMENDATIONS

- Integrate an integrated crisis management methodology into organizations, ministries, and various institutions by activating or increasing the provision of key elements of successful crisis management at various stages.
- The organization should have adequate methods of information for the purpose of crisis management and treatment.
- Provide ongoing training and education on the latest developments in crisis management for crisis management staff.
- Strengthen communication between crisis departments in all organizations to share experiences.
- The need to pay attention to how to use and benefit from technological developments to obtain the appropriate information in a timely manner to support the management of the crisis and reduce the causes and awareness of them.
- The establishment of crisis management departments in different educational institutions in order to graduate people, specialists in this field.
- The administrative entity must endure the crisis for a long time and try to restore balance by using the scientific tools available to them.
- The need to make crisis management planning part of overall planning as management is able to deal with emergencies.
- Work on the ongoing review of crisis management plans, to test the efficiency and effectiveness of these programs and plans, to deal with different crises and identify strengths to increase their support.
- Create mechanism based on the quick and flexible response to events, surprises and the overall awareness of all crisis situations by relying on the organization's database.
- To learn from the lessons learned from previous crises that have been encountered and to benefit from crisis management experiences and plans to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of measures and systems.
- Attention should be given to organizations to rely on providing a highly efficient information system to meet their needs and to adjust their operations according to the crisis situation and to an administrative decision to address the crisis.

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E-Business Challenges of Business

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Abstract

Today there is demand for a business which is flexible enough to respond to any fluctuations in the running of the business. What differentiates an on demand business from its competition is the fact that it is responsive in real time as the events occur. This is possible only because all its business processes are thoroughly integrated, and the IT infrastructure exists in an on-demand operating environment.

Introduction

E-commerce is anything that involves an online transaction. This can range from ordering online, through online delivery of paid content, to financial transactions such as movement of money between bank accounts. The e-business is one of the biggest things that have taken the Indian business by storm. It is creating an entire new economy, which has a huge potential and is fundamentally changing the way businesses are done. It has advantages for both buyers as well as sellers and this win-win situation is at the core of its phenomenal rise. Rising incomes and a greater variety of goods and services that can be bought over the internet is making buying online more attractive and convenient for consumers all over the country.

Electronic commerce is presently an essential ingredient of India's trade facilitation policy. Since 1991, after economic reforms explicitly took place in India as a result of opening of the economy with a view to integrate itself with the worldwide economy, the need to facilitate international trade both through policy and procedure reforms has become the foundation stone of India's trade and fiscal policies. Resultantly, last few years have witnessed a technological revolution accompanied by the wide spread use of the Internet, web technologies and their applications. Electronic Business (e-commerce) as part of the information technology revolution became widely used in the world trade in general and Indian economy in particular.

As a symbol of globalization, e-business represents the cutting edge of success in this digital age and it has changed and is still changing the way business is conducted around the world. The commercialization of the Internet has driven electronic commerce to become one of the most capable channels for inter-organizational business processes.

Objective of Study

- To study the current position of E-business in India.
- To analyses the future of electronic Business in India.
- To study the challenges faced by E-Business players in India.

Advantages of E-Commerce to Businesses in India

There is a rising awareness among the businesses in India about the opportunities offered by e-commerce. Ease of Internet access is the critical factor that will result in rapid adoption of Net commerce. Safe and secure payment modes are fundamental along with the need to invent and popularize innovations such as Mobile Commerce. E-commerce provides a new place for connecting with consumers and conducting transactions. Virtual stores operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Many virtual retailers represent a single company while others, such as Top Online Shopping (toponlineshopping.com), represent a association of companies.

Global Trade

E-business is one of the major factors in the globalization of business. Other factors include decreases in trade barriers, globalization of capital markets. Indian e-business has grown at a compounded annual growth rate of 30% since FY09, and is expected to be \$18 billion (around Rs 1,116,00crore) opportunity by FY15.

Virtual Businesses

As a result of e-business, business firms now have the ability to become virtual businesses. Virtual business uses electronic means to transact business as opposed to the traditional means of face to face transaction.

The 10 Most Common Challenges Faced by e Commerce Businesses

The rapidly changing business environment has led several companies to adopt e-commerce. E-Business brings about a lot of changes in the way firms work. It also throws up challenges that they have to meet in order to reap the benefits of e-commerce. The various challenges to businesses include technological challenges, legal and regulatory challenges, behavioral and educational challenges, and other miscellaneous challenges. Various issues pertaining to the implementation of new technology include security issues, choice of Internet payment instrument and its inter-operability, inter-operability of technology and technological application, comparative buying capabilities, richness and depth of information available over the Internet, lack of reliable network infrastructure, lack of e-commerce standards, deployment of public key infrastructure to enable identity authentication, technical integration of new technology with existing applications, and high cost of bandwidth. Challenges associated with legal and regulatory framework include the difficulty in regulating and enforcing standards, due to lack of consistent rules and policies; customs and taxation uncertainties; and government intervention.

I've been involved in e Commerce since 2001 and I can truly say, A LOT has changed. Back in the day, you can sell just about anything and make crazy money. Competition was minimal, technology wasn't as affordable as it is now and access to product was limited. Now, Amazon is a major competitor to everyone. China is opening up to the world and technology is now affordable. Here are the top 10 most common challenges faced by e Commerce businesses of all sizes.

1. Finding the right products to sell

Shopping cart platforms like Shoplift have eliminated many barriers of entry. Anyone can launch an online store within days and start selling all sorts of products. Amazon is taking over the ecommerce world with their massive online product catalog. Their marketplace and

fulfillment services have enabled sellers from all over the world to easily reach paying customers.

Let's not forget about Aliexpress. They've simplified product sourcing by giving access to Chinese manufacturers within a couple of clicks. All of this has made it very difficult for retailers to source unique products unless you they decide to manufacture your own.

2. Attracting the perfect customer

Online shoppers don't shop the same way as they used to back in the day. They use Amazon to search for products (not just Google). They ask for recommendations on Social Media. They use their smartphones to read product reviews while in-store and pay for purchases using all sorts of payment methods.

Lots has changed including the way they consume content and communicate online. They get easily distracted with technology and social media. Retailers must figure out where their audience is and how to attract them efficiently without killing their marketing budget.

3. Generating targeted traffic

Digital marketing channels are evolving. Retailers can no longer rely one type of channel to drive traffic to their online store. They must effectively leverage SEO, PPC, email, social, display ads, retargeting, mobile, shopping engines and affiliates to help drive qualified traffic to their online store. They must be visible where their audience is paying attention.

4. Capturing quality leads

Online retailers are spending a significant amount of money driving traffic to their online store. With conversion rates ranging between 1% to 3%, they must put a lot of effort in generating leads in order to get the most out of their marketing efforts.

The money is in the list. Building an email subscribers list is key for long term success. Not only will help you communicate your message, but it will also allow you to prospect better using tools such as Facebook Custom Audiences. Not all leads are created equally. Retailers must craft the right message for the right audience in order to convert them into leads with hopes of turning them into customers.

5. Nurturing the ideal prospects

Having a large email list is worthless if you're not actively engaging with subscribers. A small percentage of your email list will actually convert into paying customers. Nonetheless, retailers must always deliver value with their email marketing efforts.

Online retailers put a lot of focus on communicating product offering as well as promotions, but prospects need more than that. Value and entertainment goes a long way but that requires more work.

6. Converting shoppers into paying customers

Driving quality traffic and nurturing leads is key if you want to close the sale. At a certain point, you need to convert those leads in order to pay for your marketing campaigns. Retailers must constantly optimize their efforts in converting both email leads as well as website visitors into customers. Conversion optimization is a continuous process.

7. Retaining customers

Attracting new customers is more expensive than retaining the current ones you already have. Retailers must implement tactics to help them get the most out of their customer base in increase customer lifetime value.

8. Achieving profitable long-term growth

Increasing sales is one way to grow the business but in the end, what matters most is profitability. Online retailers must always find ways to cut inventory costs, improve marketing efficiency, reduce overhead, reduce shipping costs and control order returns.

9. Choosing the right technology & partners

Some online retailers may face growth challenges because their technology is limiting them or they've hired the wrong partners/agencies to help them manage their projects. Retailers wanting to achieve growth must be built on a good technology foundation. They must choose the right shopping cart solution, inventory management software, email software, CRM systems, analytics and so much more.

In addition, hiring the wrong partners or agencies to help you implement projects or oversee marketing campaigns may also limit your growth. Online retailers must choose carefully who to work with.

10. Attracting and hiring the right people to make it all happen

Let's face it, online retailers may have visions and aspirations but one true fact remains, they need the right people to help them carry out their desires. Attracting the right talent is key in order to achieve desirable online growth. Also, having the right leader plays an even bigger role.

Retailers should be out there getting their name out within the online community by attending ecommerce conferences, speaking at events and networking. Employees want to work for companies that care about them and their future. Having a sense of purpose is key.

Greater Economic Efficiency

We have achieved greater economic efficiency (lower cost) and more rapid exchange (high speed, accelerated, or real-time interaction) with the help of electronic business.

Key drivers in Indian e-commerce are:

1. Increasing broadband Internet (growing at 20%(MoM) and 3G penetration.
2. Rising living standards and a growing, upwardly mobile middle class with high disposable incomes.
3. Availability of much wider product range compared to what is available at brick and mortar retailers.
4. Busy lifestyles, urban traffic congestion and lack of time for offline shopping.
5. Lower prices compared to brick and mortar retail driven by disintermediation and reduced inventory and real estate costs.
6. Increased usage of online classified sites, with more consumer buying and selling second-hand goods.
7. Evolution of the online marketplace model with sites like eBay, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Infibeam, qnetindia.in and Tradus. The evolution of ebusiness has come a full circle with marketplace models taking center stage again.

Cash on delivery is the preferred payment mode.

Low credit card access and low trust in online transactions has led to cash on delivery being the preferred payment choice in India. Unlike electronic payments, manual cash collection is painstaking, risky, and expensive.

Payment gateways have a high failure rate.

As if the preference for cash on delivery was not bad enough, Indian payment gateways have an unusually high failure rate by global standards. E-business companies using Indian payment gateways are losing out on business, as several customers do not attempt making payment again after a transaction fails.

Internet penetration is low.

Internet penetration in India is still a small fraction of what is there in a number of western countries. On top of that, the quality of connectivity is poor in several regions. But both these problems are on their last legs. The day is not far when connectivity issues would not feature in a list of challenges to e-business in India.

Feature phones still rule the roost.

Though the total number of mobile phone users in India is very high, a significant majority still use feature phones, and not smartphones. As a result this consumer group is unable to make e-business purchases on the move. Though India is still a couple of years away from the scales tipping in favor of smartphones, the rapid downward spiral in the price of entry-level smartphones is an encouraging indication. I expect that the next few quarters will witness announcements of new smartphones in India at the \$30-40 price point. That should stimulate growth in smartphone ownership. As a result E-Business market will also rise further.

Conclusion

Indian customers return much of the commodities they purchase online. E business in India has many first time buyers. This means that they have not yet made up their mind about what to expect from e-business websites. As a result, buyers sometimes fall prey to hard sell. But by the time the product is actually delivered, they reveal remorse and return the goods. Though consumer remorse is a global problem, but it is all the more prevalent in a country like India, where much of the growth comes from new buyers. Returns are expensive for e-business companies, as reverse logistics presents unique challenges. This becomes all the more complex in cross-border e-business.

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Emerging Trends in Banking

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A study of ICT Network on Administrative Performance at Sana'a University in Yemen

Responsible Editor: Dr. M. Razzaque Khan

Introduction:

Yemen is located in Southwest Asia at the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula between Oman and Saudi Arabia. It is situated at the entrance to the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, which links the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean and is one of the most active and strategic shipping lanes in the world. It is bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Oman on the west by the Red Sea, on the north by Saudi Arabia, and on the south by the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden. The city of Sana'a is the political capital and Aden is the commercial capital of the Republic of Yemen. The revolution of Information Technology has resulted in innovations that are having increasingly visible effects on the life. These developments are shaping social lives and behaviors. The higher education is one of the most important sectors that play important roles in promoting social, political, cultural, and economic development. For this reason, governments and people pay great attention to education which will make a significant contribution to facing global challenges, and make tremendous changes to help the administration in the universities, individuals in society, such as scientists, academics, and students. The higher education institutions are one of the more important axes of life that are playing a major role in the overall development.

When the Internet was first created, it was known as ARPANET. In 1971, Ray Tomlinson developed email. In 1979, the first connection across the Atlantic Ocean occurred when the University College London was connected. Other countries started to develop networks

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The Impact of Strategic Planning on Improving the Performance of the Organizations

Nasser Mohammed Al-Samir and Dr. Vilas G. Dapke

Introduction

Strategic planning is one of the most widely used vocabularies that have been prevalent in the field of management and business in recent years. It is calculated and prepared to meet what is expected, and a massive action to achieve the goals set carefully, and strategic planning is one of the most important administrative concepts that are linked to close integration relations with all other administrative concepts that contribute to improving the quality of the actual performance of the organization such as total quality, strategic management, balanced performance and others. The concept of strategic planning has evolved and passed through multiple stages of definition, as it is defined as an important part of management and a vital element. The success or failure of an organization depends on its ability to achieve its mission, goals, and purposes. This requires the development of specific strategies that it seeks to implement in the context of the various changes surrounding the institution and the only way for the institution to follow up the implementation of its strategy or to modify it in the process of strategic planning in the organization.

The strategic planning focuses on analyzing the environment surrounding the organization, while focusing on the status of the current institution through the internal and external environment, by identifying the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, challenges and threats facing the organization, and the objectives that contribute to activating its performance.

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The strategic planning is an essential element of the management of the institution as presented and is considered the stage of thinking that precedes the implementation of any work because the strategic planning series of decisions related to the future to achieve the goals set in order for the strategic planning process to succeed, it is necessary to define a strategy that includes clear objectives, prioritization, availability of material and human resources, forecasting of future prospects and different conditions, inclusiveness, realism, flexibility, follow-up evaluation, and calibration, because planning is a continuous process, involving many aspects and different areas.

Strategic planning :

Strategic planning one of the modern subjects which showed through the studies and research, that discuss this topic and most of this study summarized the strategic planning including activities which determined the mission of the organization and status of goals, analyzing the internal and external organization environment. Strategic planning is a management tool, used to help the organization to focus its energy, to ensure that the members of the organization are working towards the same goals, to assess and adjust the organization's direction in response to a changing environment. (Auka, D. O., & Langat, J. C. 2016)

Strategic planning is a comprehensive process based on looking at the future and understanding the gaps related to the internal and external environment. It identifies long-term desired goals by selecting methods, strategies, and policies for allocating resources and developing long-term plans to achieve the goals. It is concerned with diagnosing the available and expected possibilities and designing alternative strategies for making rational decisions, the implementation process and the identification of appropriate strategic options which define the vision and mission objectives of the organization, in order to move from the current situation to the desired situation, which the organization aspires to reach.

Strategic planning process comprises three main elements which help turn an organization's vision or mission into concrete achievable. These are the strategic analysis, strategic choice and strategic implementation. The strategic analysis encompasses setting the organization's

direction in terms of vision, mission, and goals. Therefore this entails articulating the company's strategic intent and directing efforts towards understanding the business environment. Strategic choice stage involves generating, evaluating and selecting the most appropriate strategy. Strategy implementation stage consists of putting in place the relevant policies and formulating frameworks that will aid in translating chosen strategies into actionable forms. For purposes of this study, the three main steps have been sequenced into five generic components that can be considered to constitute the strategic planning process. These are: defining firm's corporate direction, appraisal of the business environment, identification, and analysis of firm's strategic issues, strategy choice and development of implementation, evaluation & control systems (Arasa, R., & K'Obonyo, P. 2012).

Arasa, R., & K'Obonyo, P. (2012). The relationship between strategic planning and firm performance.

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Strategic planning is based on the belief that the successful development of an organization is the result of finding the right fit between its internal strengths and weaknesses and the external opportunities and threats stemming from the environment. The main assumption is that in order to be effective, organizations must be responsive to their environment, which is continuously changing. They must place the emphasis on understanding the changes and adjusting their decisions accordingly. Consequently, a careful scanning of the environment is important not only at the stage of making the initial diagnosis for preparing a plan, but also, and continuously, at the stage of monitoring the plan implementation (Carron, G. 2010).

Importance of strategic planning:

Strategic planning is one of the most important administrative processes which helps in maintaining the capital of the organization by reviewing the financial performance of the work, and ensuring the provision of updates, which contributes to achieve good results and ensure that the work in the right way according to the time frame of the application of work by relying on the status an appropriate strategic plan contributes to the design of its own steps. And to engage in the transformation of planned business into measurable things until

sufficient knowledge is achieved to obtain acceptable results. Through the history of services and financial means that take into account the changes affecting the work in the prevailing economic climate. And the use of practical experience and the precise method in the application of strategic planning in the practical aspect of the organization, Strategic planning is important to an organization because it provides a sense of direction and outlines measurable goals. Strategic planning is a tool that is useful for guiding day-to-day decisions and also for evaluating progress and changing approaches when moving forward. In order to make the most of strategic planning, your company should give careful thought to the strategic objectives it outlines, and then back up these goals with realistic, thoroughly researched, quantifiable benchmarks for evaluating results. (Gartenstein, D. 2014) Arguably, a leading cause of business failure is not having any type of strategic plan. If a business has little idea where it is headed, it will wander aimlessly without priorities, changing constantly, and with employees confused about the purpose of their jobs. This is why corporate strategic planning is critical to business success, even if the planning process takes time and resources. (Cindy Knezevich, 2017)

Simply put, a strategic plan is the formalized roadmap that describes how your company executes the chosen strategy. A plan spells out where an organization is going over the next year or more and how it's going to get there. Typically, the plan is organization-wide or focused on a major function, such as a division or a department. A strategic plan is a management tool that serves the purpose of helping an organization do a better job because a plan focuses the energy, resources, and time of everyone in the organization in the same direction (Olsen, E. 2011).

Concept of performance:

The term of performance is widely used in the field of business and economy, although it is difficult to give a simple and specific definition. Performance is any work that we perform it or accomplish it. Performance is defined as processes involving methods and methods by which activities can be achieved by reaching desired goals, using limited resources and capabilities, which are also the outputs or objectives that system seeks to achieve

Performance is the achievement of organizational objectives regardless of nature and diversity, and this investigation can be understood in the direct direction when the employees perform the work and responsibilities entrusted to them by the organization or the body to which their job is linked. It means the results achieved by the individual in the organization, the extent of their understanding of the role and competencies, and their understanding of the expectations required of them, and the extent to which they follow the method or manner of work directed by the administration through the direct supervisor. It is also the work that the individual undertakes after they assigned, and the quantity and level are determined according to a certain quality and performed in a specific manner over a certain pattern that was previously approved by the administration. The Concept of Performance in Nowadays Society - A Multi-disciplinary Approach", the authors show the importance of performance at all levels, in diverse fields such as the economic field, the management field, the accounting field, and so on. Moreover, specialists analyze the concept of performance in strong relation to several other concepts, such as effectiveness, efficiency, and efficacy, or concepts related to growth, competitiveness, and sustainability. In all of these cases, we strongly believe that such a study was of utmost necessity, due to nowadays trends and requirements.

Our complex approach is considered to be a theoretical one, respectively a journey into the depth of the concept, in terms of economic and managerial beliefs, but not only. In the introduction, we state our main goals and express our position towards the importance of this study. In the literature review part, we stress the main approaches and the most recent ones, taking into account important references to this concept. Furthermore, we continue our research with a multidisciplinary approach to the concept of performance and also to ways of quantifying the performance. Moreover, we analyze the relationship that currently exists between performance, growth, and competitiveness and we create a general framework concerning the management's role within an organization. In the conclusions section, we state our position concerning the role of performance worldwide and also the limitation of our study (Popescu, C. R. 2013).

The concept of performance is pluralistic and demonstrates the ability to migrate from one

linguistic and semantic register to another, e.g. from profit to non profit contexts. Usage changes denotation and connotation aspects of the concept as people lay and information professionals, use distinct frames of meaning and employ the concept in abstract, metaphorical and other forms. Performance is a central criterion in the effectiveness of the supply/cluster exchange relationship, and this criteria role implies the existence of a deep agreement in the semantics of the concept and its use. The fact that the concept is also mobile is supported with reference to new quantitative dimensions attributed to it by literature and practice (Hannabuss, S. 1987, May).

Motives of improving the performance

There are many important factors that lead institution to improve their performance. The most important of these are the motives for continuous improvement, social responsibility and sustainable development. Continuous improvement is one of the most important factors driving continuous improvement through rapid change rates, competition, maintaining pressure and attention to quality. The rates of rapid change are characterized by external forces that affect the actions and decisions of the institution and influence them. The modern environment is characterized by the lack of emphasis due to a large number of variables and variables and instability when the institution works to improve its performance, to meet the conditions of environmental ambiguity through innovation.

According to Stella, O. (2008): 99, Stella, O. (2008).

Motivation and work performance: Complexities in achieving good performance outcomes: A study focusing on motivation measures and improving worker performance in Kilgum district local government
Erasmus University.

The notions of motivation and work performance have become a popular living force behind most successful organizations. The study used three motivational theories to explain how people can be best motivated as well as an insight of the human resource management paradigm. It was also able to make an overview of the efforts made by the human resource office to ensure workers are motivated to perform well and the performance of the office.

in relation to the Local Government national assessment exercise. A detailed analysis is available based on the responses from the questionnaires from both the upper and middle cadres. Finally, the conclusion of the study is not firm because of the following issues, although the respondents perceive that there has been a considerable success in the use of both the hygiene factors and motivators the reality may depart greatly from this standpoint. In a situation where the findings are correct then we can conclude that the hygiene factors such as working conditions, work relations, physical environment, supervision and job security.

However, in the findings, three-quarter of the middle cadres consented to have heard complaints in relation to the poor performance of the district workers. This brings a new dimension of poor performance against good motivation. In addition, the problem statement shows a dysfunctional organization and the assumption of the study is not supported by the findings. These contradicting issues raise a lot of doubts.

Conclusion:

In line with the comprehensive development vision to reach the application of modern concepts in strategic planning and the use of modern tools and modern methods to raise and improve the performance level, efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization despite the scarcity of financial resources suffered by some organizations and reduce costs in some sectors by investing in developing the skills of decision makers and managers at administrative levels including the management of the upper and middle, on the planning and organization of clearly and correctly and optimal in improving the performance of the organization, with regard to the importance of strategic planning in organizations where there is a positive relationship between adoption as a way of thinking and the performance of the organization remains. The form is the extent to which the organization can adopt strategic planning in view of its characteristics and potentials in exploiting the resources available to achieve the objectives. And maximizing the return on investment in development in a practical and smooth manner that is applicable and implemented and is in line with the trends of increasing and improving the performance ratio and achieving the desired objectives of the organizations.

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ROAD MAP FOR PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT THROUGH COMPETENCY EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

Identifying competencies within the performance management process supports the provision of an ongoing feedback loop for employees not only on "what" they have accomplished (i.e., performance goals), but also "how" they have performed, using competencies for providing feedback. Assessing competencies as a performance management tool is an important means of assisting employees to individualizing performance outcomes and enhancing competencies. Use of these systems allows managers and supervisors to identify ongoing training needs, recruit staff and compensate current employees. Organizational competency-based performance management systems typically involve creating competency-based models for all jobs and assessing employee against those models during annual performance reviews. Employees may use these systems for self-study or request them use for self-directed employee development. Competencies that align with the company's mission, vision and goals, thus improve employee performance and thereby can employees who contribute to the bottom line. Therefore, it is necessary to create a road map about the importance of competency-based performance management system. The research is based on secondary data which identifies the methods used for competency-based performance management systems used behind implementing competency-based performance system.

KEYWORDS: Organizational Competency Method, Job Competency Method, Performance Management Method.

INTRODUCTION

Successful organizations know that to win in today's competitive marketplace they must attract, develop, and retain a talented and productive staff. Winning organizations put their competitive edge from a performance management system that communicates the organization's vision, values, aligns individual and team performance goals with the organization's strategic objectives, outlines career development paths for each team member, and provides ongoing feedback for self-development. To achieve this competitive advantage, company face various challenges such as Defining the skills and behaviour required to complete a task successfully requires time, effort and coordination between multiple sources, Getting agreement on the relevancy of a position

The extension of the quality of the services provided by the auditing profession, to address the organizational pressures of the audit firm pose a threat to the auditor as a result of his fear of losing the advantages of this function.

In order to limit those factors that affect auditor independence, the application of international standards must be enforced. Develop policies and procedures by managing the audit firm, documentation and communicating them appropriately to ensure that the audit team performs its duties professionally and independently away from regulatory pressures. Adopting the ethical principles of AICPA, giving auditors incentives that increase their independence and immunity against temptations directed at them by a party interested in financial reporting, rotate the audit

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In conclusion, it is possible to understand the independence of the auditor, but it is difficult to make it so that morality is the first driver of the auditor to commit to independence. When available, the auditor will use appropriate methods and means to achieve fairness in disclosing the validity and correctness of financial reports.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to study the importance of strategic planning in educational management. In this era, we face many complexities and factors affecting various activities. This requires that strategic planning to be considered as a way out of these complexities and problems so that the planning of the educational process based on the starting points determined by the environment surrounding various areas and adopted the objectives of the plan and how to extend and dealing. It is understood that the planning need' needs planning to be properly reflected and serves the interests of the plan. In achieving its objectives. This new reality and the important challenges facing education and its institutions require the need for flexible and continuous strategic planning that helps in the development of its strategic uses.

INTRODUCTION

Strategic planning interventions at the beginning of everything, but its image is evident in the major departments in order to lead development processes that benefit the state and individuals. It is clear that the strategic planning of continuing education as an important source of development is one of the most important priorities for any successful and effective educational management, considering that the strategic planning of continuing education is the Foundation stone of any development that is intended to progress and cope with developments and changes. And to face the challenge and difficulties that may it be faced.

Therefore, strategic planning is considered one of the most important methods and tools to deal with the most important features of today's world, this changing world, with scientific and technological developments and modern technology, especially in the field of communications and information, in addition to the global economy based on knowledge. This requires an educational system that achieves excellence, excellence and quality through the optimal investment of human resources, opportunities and knowledge as a national strategic asset, enhancing the ability to

development of human resources and ensuring the coordination of efforts towards building a renewed knowledge-based economy that contributes to achieving sustainable development and raising the standard of living of all citizens. As a safe way to face challenges and difficulties, The educational message should be concerned with the development and management of an educational system that focuses on excellence and mastery, and the investment of highly skilled and competent human resources that enable them to adapt flexibly to the demands of the times, compete vigorously and contribute to development of the national economy based on science and knowledge.

• Concept of planning

Planning is a set of preliminary mental processes based on the scientific approach and social research and its tools aimed at achieving certain goals with the aim of raising the economic, social or cultural level or all these levels to achieve the happiness of the individual and the growth of society.

Planning is that the person sets goals and steps to implement these goals within a certain period of time may be long or short, while in the management is planning to set goals for the institution or the company, and the development of ways to walk them in order to implement these objectives, with the existence of management and control to ensure the implementation of these goals in the period. And for planning success, most goals must be implemented with the least possible loss. Also, it is an activity applied by all individuals in most public affairs and depends on preparing a mental plan before turning it into a real plan.

Planning is the formal process of making decisions for the future of individuals and organizations. Planning involves dealing with aims and objectives, selecting to correct strategies and programs to achieve the aims, determining and allocating the resources required and ensuring that plans are communicated to all concerned. Plans are statement of things to be done and the sequence and timing in which they should be done in order to achieve a given end (Agyemang, Y. P., Thakur, R. S., & Boock, A. G. 2003).

Concept of strategic planning

Strategic planning is defined as long-term planning, built according to rational and scientific methods that benefit from the available resources to achieve its goals and objectives. It is also a set of procedural and operational plans that will ultimately be in place. Strategic planning, in general, is related to the broad outline of the development process in different areas: political, economic, social, cultural or development as a major strategic plan for the government. The managerial

process of developing and maintaining a viable link between the organization's objectives, resources and its environmental opportunities.

The strategic planning approach is supposed to rectify a management tool to help an organization improve its performance by ensuring that the members of the organization are well informed of the same goals and by continuously adjusting the direction of the organization to the environment on the basis of results obtained. Strategic planning is not just a cold, logical undertaking that spells out future objectives to be reached and actions to be taken. It is a global sense of purpose and direction capable of guiding implementation in making decisions about what actions should be taken in order to produce the expected results.

Concept and practice of strategic planning have been enhanced worldwide, not only because of its perceived contribution to organizational effectiveness. Today organization's internal and public sectors have taken the practice of strategic planning seriously as a tool that can be utilized to fast track their performances. Strategic planning is arguably important in the conduct of strategic management (Arasa, R., & K. Chonoya, P. 2012).

The strategic planning reflects the study of reality in all its dimensions and not only its strengths and weaknesses, challenges and opportunities, and the drawing of vision and future accordingly, and then develops practical programs to help move to the desired future. The strategic thinking is based on deep reflection on the future and determining the direction that the institution to take advantage of opportunities and meet the challenges and future variables. Leads strategic thinking institution to devise strategies and draw the appropriate steps that fit the vision into reality, achieving a better situation leads to raising the efficiency of internal and external. Strategic thinking is about drawing the future picture of the institution and its now, it should be in the future, and the need for development and improvement. In general sense, it is strategic thinking that moves the enterprise from reality to a better future. In general, the fundamentals of work, and not just an exercise practiced by the institution or expressed through it.

Strategic planning is the process of developing and maintaining consistency between organization's objectives and resources and its changing opportunities (Roberts, 1992). Strategic planning is a management tool, used to help the organization to focus its energy to concerned members of the organization are working towards the same goals, to assess and analyze the organization's direction in response to a changing environment (Auk, J., O., & Linnell, J. (2016).

5. Educational planning

Education planning is defined as a connected and continuous process involving social research methods, principles, methods of education, management, economics and finance. Its purpose is to provide students with adequate education with clear objectives and at specific stages, and to enable everyone to have an educational opportunity to develop their abilities. To contribute effectively to the progress of the country in the social, cultural, economic and other fields.

Education can be defined as a practice aimed at preparing the education system to address the future and to achieve the medium and long-term goals set by policy-makers. In order to fulfill this function effectively, educational planners need to have an understanding of the concepts which are defining and shaping their area of work. At the same time, they have to be aware of the context, challenges and constraints that arise when carrying out the operational activities of educational planning. Therefore, there is wide convergence on the fundamental definition of educational planning and the main dimensions or stages that it includes. However, it is important to recognize that over time there have been changes in the prevailing concept of educational planning as well as in the tasks, actors, and processes that are shaping its practice. Educational planning is more than a technical exercise. It is also an organized social process involving a variety of actors. (Module 1)

Educational planning seeks to achieve the objectives set out in the plan and since these goals vary in their areas, it is imperative for us to diversify the objectives of planning based on its objectives. As our focus here on educational planning in particular, it is worth noting that education is the backbone of the development process. The development of an integrated system of processes that connect and connect the community with all angles and pillars, which vary from political, social, and economic and this corresponds to the objectives of educational planning in each part of the country and this corresponds to the objectives of educational planning in each part of the country and this corresponds to the objectives of educational planning in each part of the country.

Because it effectively contributes to form a significant form in the formulation, development and perhaps change.

Strategic Planning for Continuing Education

Education, institutions are a major source of development, stability and economic growth throughout the world. Education has a special role in developing countries to keep abreast of recent developments and to reduce the gap between the producing countries of science and technology and the developing countries. Education also plays a role in rehabilitating its institutions and supporting the institutions to catch up with countries that produce knowledge and make use of it for the well-being of their peoples and other nations, and another role in communicating and interacting with society, developing it, and spreading and disseminating knowledge. The importance of the role of

education as one of the priorities of all countries as it helps to accelerate the development and the provision of financial and human resources that contribute to the progress of the country.

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management systems should be analyzed and thought out in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability; for example, one will wonder whether the inputs to the education system is relevant for addressing the needs, to what extent the processes (utilization of resources) are efficiently driven and how well the anticipated outputs are effectively produced. Outcomes should be weighed in terms of their impact and sustainability.

Conclusion

Through many studies and educational research, it was found that the efficiency of the educational institution depends on the nature of the performance of the elements of the educational system inside and outside the institution. Therefore, improving the efficiency of performance depends primarily on improving and developing the performance of the elements of this system and its development in the light of the regulations and legislation regulating it. The educational administration in the educational institution is one of the elements of the educational system, which is aware of the implementation of educational policies in all its objectives and directions, but the most important elements on which the success of the educational and educational process. In spite of its importance and role in the educational institution, its share of studies and research was very limited compared to what other educators in the educational institution, such as teaching and learning strategies, evaluation methods, curriculum development, teacher training, etc. Despite the serious attempts of some school leaders to play the role required of them, it is not clear to all of us that the educational institutions are facing many of the ongoing and evolving challenges, both internal and external, from the new knowledge channels and sophisticated conception of the school in its functions, individuals. Workers are not motivated to work for their sense of deprivation towards the institution, which demands them to return for more and more leader. In addition to the need for an educational leader in the hand of the school and called for finding good work teams to ensure the achievement of the institution's goals and running for the better. This article was prepared in order to contribute to naming the educational leader represented by the educational staff with the skills of strategic planning and strategic thinking in order to improve the educational process through the management of strategy to achieve the desired goals in quantity and quality.

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STUDY OF *GREGARINA CONFUSA* FROM *T. CASTANEUM*, PARBHANI DIST. MARATHWADA REGION (M.S.)

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ABSTRACT : The present gregarine is described from *T. castaneum* flour beetles (Coleoptera : Tenebrionidae). This species is reported for the first time from *T. castaneum* in this region for research work in Gregarina.

Key words : *T. castaneum*, *Gregarina*, *Parbhani*, *confusa*, *Marathwada*.

INTRODUCTION

Gregarines mostly occur in invertebrate group but which are specially found in Arthropods and Annelids. They are probably considered as most diverse group of parasites (Roberts and Janovy, 2005). From the host *T. castaneum*, many species of genus *Gregarina* have been described (Ghose *et al.*, 1986). The present investigation was intended to resolve some taxonomic problems. Here author is describing species that is *Gregarina confusa*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

T. castaneum were obtained from various sources. *T. castaneum* originally collected at the Parbhani vicinity Marathwada region during 2017. Collected species were maintained at room temperature and provide a pan of water inside to maintain humidity.

The host *T. castaneum* are dissected and remove their guts carefully. This material placed on clean glass with a drop of 0.6% NaCl solution. A thin film or smear was taken on a slide covered with cover slip for examination of living protozoans under light microscope. After the initial study of smear is semidried and fixed in schaudinn's fluid for 20 minutes. The smears were stored in 70% ethanol for removing mercuric chloride. Then slides passed through a descending series of alcohol for 5 minutes and placed in distilled water then kept in Haematoxylin stain for overnight depending on parasites. Then slides washed thoroughly for dehydration in an ascending series of alcohols, cleared in xylol and mounted in D.P.X. All measurements were made with a calibrated ocular micrometer (40X, 20X and 10X).

Description of the present species : *Gregarina confusa* described by Janovy (2007) for the first time. Author studied following stages of life cycle that is early trophozoite, mature trophozoite, primate, satellite, gamont, gametocyst and oocyst. Young trophozoites are found in alimentary canal of *T. castaneum*. It is long and cylindrical both the ends are rounded. Cytoplasm is thin with granules, brown in colour. Shape of epimerite is long cone like and globular. The shape of protomerite is shallow to ovoid broad with granular cytoplasm. Deutomerite is narrow to oblong, some times cylindrical. Posterior end of deutomerite is broad and rounded. The length of young trophozoite ranges 33.5-148 (Table.1).

The shape of mature trophozoite is long and cylindrical. Epimerite is long, cylindrical and cone like. Protomerite is globular and slightly tapering towards anterior end. Deutomerite is long and cylindrical. Cytoplasm is dark brown colour. Gamont is cylindrical. Cytoplasm is dark brown colour, protomerite is shallow to hemispherical. The shape of deutomerite is oblong to cylindrical. Nucleus is spherical, it is anterior to centrally placed.

Association : In syzygy both the gamonts are morphologically same. Antero-posterior syzygy is seen.

Primate : protomerite is spherical. Deutomerite is long and cylindrical. Nucleus is spherical and centrally placed. The length of primate ranges 44-181 (Table.1).

Satellite : Shape of satellite is oval and broad, total length is 43-194 (Table.1). Protomerite is depressed, it measure 10.4-17.5 (Table.1) in length and 6.5-9.0 (Table.1) in width. Deutomerite is oval, slender and narrow. Nucleus is spherical and anterior.

Gametocyst : It is triangular. Spherical nucleus is present. Cytoplasm is thin granular and dark brown. The length and width of gametocyst ranges 70-151 and 67.20-128 respectively (Table.2)

Oocyst : Shape of oocyst is oblong and wrinkled. They are present in chain form.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present species compared with *G. minuta* (Ishii, 1994), *G. confusa* (Janovy, 2007) and *G. confusa* (Kanse, 2015). When epimerite is compared, it is observed that it matches with *G. confusa* (Janovy, 2007) and *G. confusa* (Kanse, 2015) that is cone shaped, but in *G. minuta* it is elongate globular and slightly conical. Protomerite in *G. minuta* is ovoid to broadly ovoid and in *G. confusa* (Janovy, 2007) is very shallow to broadly ovoid. Protomerite in *G. confusa* (Kanse, 2015) and Present species is similar that is shallow, spherical to hemispherical. In all the species deutomerite is oblong and cylindrical with slight morphological differences. Gamatocysts are sub-spherical in all including present one, only morphometric differences. Oocysts are oblong, irregularly wrinkled in all. Syzygy is anterior-posterior in *G. confusa* (Kanse, 2015) and present species.

In *G. minuta* and *G. confusa* (Janovy, 2007) no information was given about syzygy. Genus and species of their host is also same (*Tribolium*) except *Gregarina confusa* in which host is *T. confusum* and only locality is different. After the comparison it is observed that present species very near to *G. confusa* (Kanse, 2015) and *G. confusa* (Janovy, 2007) in all the feature so present species is considered as *Gregarina confusa* and redescribed here.

Present author studied this species from the host *Tribolium castaneum* beetle. After detailed study, discussion and comparison. It is concluded that the present species is *Gregarina confusa* and redescribed here.

Table 1. Measurement of the species *Gregarina confusa* (All measurement are in microns).

S. Character	Trophozoites	Association	
		Primites	Satellites
1. TL	33.5-148	44-181	43-194
2. LE	9.8-13	---	---
3. LP	9.4-12	8.5-15.2	10.4-17.5
4. LD	19.5-161	35-168	33-180
5. WE	4.2-9.2	---	---
6. WP	6.4-9.4	07-12	6.5-9.0
7. WD	13.2-21	16.5-23.5	14.2-25.6

TL - Total length, LE - Length of epimerite, LP - Length of protomerite, LD - Length of deutomerite, WP - Width of protomerite and WD - Width of deutomerite.

Table 2. Morphometric comparison of the present species with *Gregarina minuta* (Ishii, 1914), *Gregarina confusa* (Janovy, 2007), *Gregarina confusa* (Kanse, 2015).

S. Species/characters	<i>Gregarina minuta</i> Ishii, 1914	<i>Gregarina confusa</i> Janovy, 2007	<i>Gregarina confusa</i> Kanse, 2015	Present species
1. Epimerite	Elongate globular, Slightly conical	Long cone	Cone like, 6.2-14X4.2-7.2	Cone like 9.8-13 X 4.2-9.2
2. Protomerite	Ovoid to Broadly ovoid 8.3-21.2 X 8.2-23.4	Very shallow to broadly ovoid, 9.7-11.6X 8.3-13.6	Shallow, spherical to hemispherical 8.2-16 X 6.2-12.6	Spherical to Hemispherical 9.4-12 X 6.4-9.4
3. Deutomerite	Narrow to very narrow oblong 49.2-177.7 X 10.4-45.9	Narrow to very narrow oblong 36.3-163 X 9.7-46.5	Oblong, cylindrical, 31-171 X 16-24	Narrow oblong to cylindrical 19.5-161 X 13.7-21
4. Measurements of trophozoites	18-180	46-154	Long, cylindrical, 24-148	33.5-148
5. Nucleus	Spherical	Spherical	Spherical	Spherical
6. Association	---	---	Anterior-Posterior	Anterior-Posterior
7. Gamatocyst	Subspherical to broadly ellipsoid 47.5-104.6 X 57-90.3	Subspherical to broadly ellipsoid 57-95 X 57-90	Triangular or posterior part is slightly tapering or pointed, 69.26-155.49 X 67.37-129.45	Subspherical to ellipsoid 70-151 X 67.20-128
8. Oocyst	Oblong, Irregularly wrinkled 4.4-6.5 X 3-3.8	Oblong, Irregularly wrinkled 3.3-6.3 X 2-3.3	Oblong, irregularly wrinkled 4.2-6.6	Oblong, Irregularly wrinkled 4-6.5 X 2.1-3.5
9. Host	<i>T. castaneum</i>	<i>T. confusum</i>	<i>T. castaneum</i>	<i>T. castaneum</i>
10. Infection	Midgut	Midgut	Midgut	Midgut
11. Locality	University of Nebraska Lincoln	University of Nebraska Lincoln	At. Dantham, Ts. Partur Dist. Jalna (M.S.)	Punhni vicinity Marathwada region
12. Reference	---	---	Janovy, 2007	Janovy, 2007

All the measurements in micron.

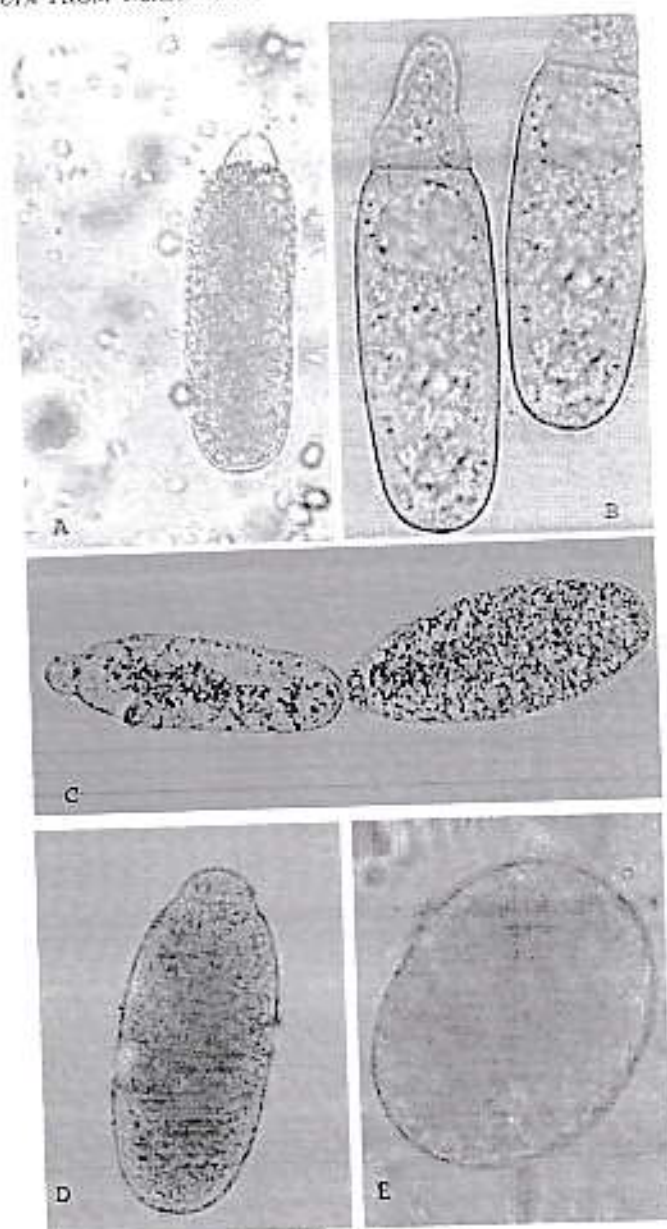


Fig. 1. *Gregarina consueva*.

A. Young trophozoite, B. Mature trophozoite, C. Syzygy, D. Gamont and E. Gametocyst.

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