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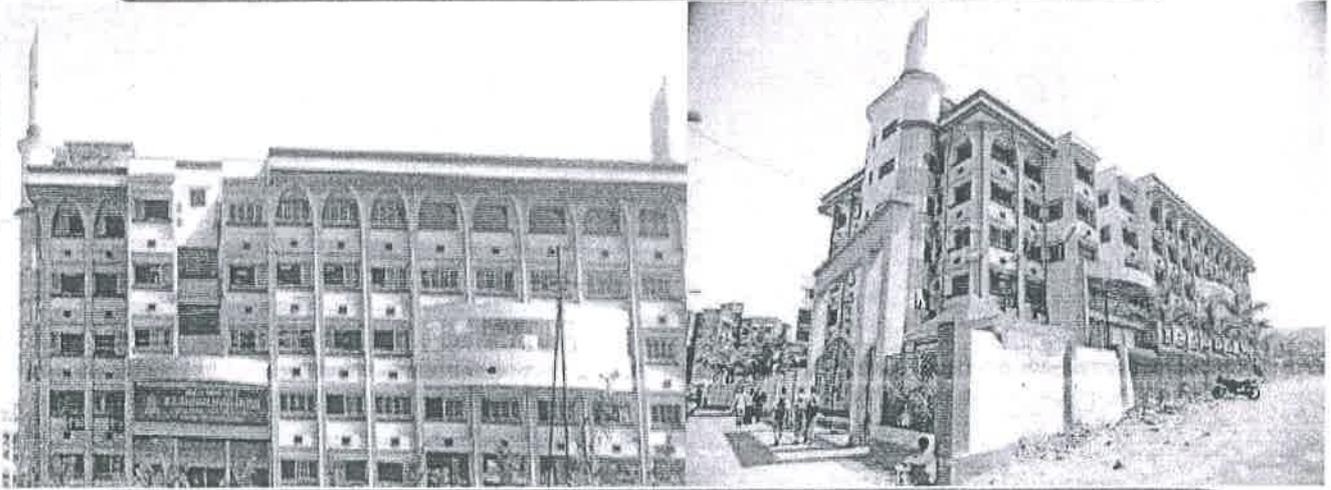


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Curriculum of Physical Education: Nep 2020

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Abstract:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, introduced by the Government of India, represents a transformative shift in the country's educational system. It has completely revamped the academic curriculum, integrating knowledge of professional practices within students' academic pursuits. Additionally, NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on physical education across school and university levels. This policy aims to significantly improve the academic quality and physical fitness of students, thereby equipping India's younger generation with greater efficiency.

Keywords : Physical Education, Fitness, Physical ability, Mental health, Teamwork, Khelo India, Fit India, Yoga, Commonwealth Games, Syllabus

Introduction :

In Latin, the word 'education' means 'to bring out the qualities of a person academically.' The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, with its revised system, aims to cultivate knowledge, skills, humility, physical ability, and mental development in individuals. This policy encompasses physical education and various sports to foster physical and mental development in students, integrating these aspects into the educational system's evaluation criteria. The primary goal of NEP 2020 is to enhance the physical and mental well-being of India's youth.

In today's modern world, parents, teachers, and coaching centers primarily focus on academic studies. However, schools and universities should offer a broad scope to meet academic qualifications and enhance mental abilities. To support this, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has received funding for the necessary sports equipment. Globally, the coronavirus pandemic has significantly impacted the health of students and working individuals by reducing their immunity and compromising their efficiency. Incorporating physical education in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to improve students' physical capabilities, and enhance circulation, muscle strength, and immunity, thereby enabling them to lead fulfilling lives in society. Moreover, the inclusion of physical education in NEP 2020 is designed to foster personality development and encourage active participation in society.

The Institute of Medicine has established a committee to integrate physical exercise and education within schools, aiming to safeguard student health. This initiative examines its impact on the physical, mental, and psychosocial development of adolescents. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 specifically integrates yoga into physical education, emphasizing health, education, and nutrition for children, and promotes the inclusion of sports. At the university level, the government is implementing various sports competitions and initiatives, such as Khelo India and Fit India, to enhance efficiency. NEP 2020 offers a broader selection of subjects to

alleviate academic stress. Encouraging sports and yoga at the university level enables students to pursue professional roles in the community as yoga instructors and sports guides.

Objectives:

1. To emphasize the importance of physical education.
2. To aim to improve the personality of the awardees by developing them holistically.
3. To enhance physical ability along with a student's academic development.
4. To empower physically and mentally various crises in society or the world.
5. To offer vocational education in NEP 2020.
6. To provide opportunities to work in the community in the future.

SCOPES:

1. The educational policy is sports integration which will help in building capabilities such as cooperation, and self-initiative.
2. It will help in developing students' fitness self-discipline, teamwork, and accountability.
3. The educational system will use physical activity such as indigenous sports.
4. It will develop and promote the sports of students through Khelo India Games and Fit India initiatives.
5. It will support and promote sports and health in the public education system.
6. It needs to be used to solve complex problems such as physical ability, gender equality, and education and skills gaps for school and university students in India.

Research Methodology :

The researcher collected data descriptively, studied physical education courses at various universities, and utilized secondary data publications of the National Education Policy available on websites, as well as referenced eBooks and journals.

Future Curriculum of Physical Education in Higher Education:

In First Year Syllabus: Semester I, Part A should cover the significance of physical education, sports sociology, the history of cultural sports, the Olympic Games, the Asian Games, the Commonwealth Games, yoga, and posture. Semester II, Part B should encompass the history, scope, and benefits of yoga, including various asanas and pranayama. It should also thoroughly address organized events and management, along with job opportunities in outdoor sports.

In Second Year Syllabus: Semester III, Part A should encompass the study of the importance of anatomy and physiology, including cells, tissues, organ parts, the skeletal system, and its types. Semester IV, Part B should cover the history of a specific game, its development, layout measurements, rules and regulations, and specialized exercises and techniques.

In Third Year Syllabus: Semester V, Part A should encompass athlete injury care, rehabilitation, soft tissue injuries, common injuries, physiotherapy treatments, and exercises. Part B should cover the study of fundamental movements in kinesiology, the location and action of muscle joints, force, and lever, kinetic energy, as well as rules and regulations, specific exercises, and injury treatments in the chosen sport. Semester VI consists of the Physical Education Project, a Theory Question Paper, and a Research Writing Report. Part B should include minor research, research types, outdoor programs, rhythmic and dance activities, rehabilitation programs, recreation, and competitive sports.

Benefits :

1. The NEP 2020 was a priority and promotion for physical education and sports along with other subject courses.

2. Physical ability will be enhanced by the overall development of the student.
3. Skills such as physical health, mental health, teamwork, and effective leadership will be developed.
4. The importance of fitness and sports in the society will increase.
5. By increasing the physical, mental, and educational standards, the younger generation will become efficient and capable of the development of the country.

Conclusion :

NEP 2020 envisions a paradigm shift and rejuvenation of the higher education system to meet this challenge and guarantee high-quality, inclusive education. It introduces several changes to the existing education system, transitioning towards a structure comprising large multidisciplinary universities and colleges. These institutions will offer education or programs in every district or, at the very least, one per district. There will be a shift towards greater faculty and institutional autonomy. The curriculum, physical education, and learning assessments will be revised to enhance student experiences and improve support services. Additionally, National Research Foundations will be established to fund and actively engage in research within colleges.

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॥ संशोधक ॥

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Impact of Climate Change on Sports Performance of Athlete

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Abstract :

The surge in industrialization during the modern era has led to an uptick in global temperatures, adversely affecting climate conditions. This shift has particularly impacted athletes, diminishing their physical capabilities and overall performance, especially in outdoor competitions. Rising temperatures increase the likelihood of heat-related ailments such as heat stroke and dehydration among players. Moreover, air pollution exacerbates respiratory conditions, including asthma and lung diseases, further hindering athletic performance. Climate change-induced anomalies, like unseasonal rainfall, contribute to health issues such as diarrhea and jaundice among athletes, weakening their immune systems. Addressing these environmental challenges is crucial for preserving athletes' health and performance, underscoring the need for adaptive strategies in sports training and competitions to counteract the detrimental effects of climate change.

Keywords : *Climate, Pollution, Heat, immunity, Performance, injury, Training, Health.*

Introduction :

In the modern era, industrialization has increased worldwide, leading to a higher number of industries in both urban and rural areas. Consequently, the Earth's temperature is rising, causing changes in the climate. This shift seems to have impacted athletes, affecting their physical capacity and performance, particularly in outdoor competitions. Athletes are

now more prone to heat stroke due to the elevated temperatures. Similarly, dehydration has become more common among them. Air pollution has also compromised athletes' respiratory systems, with conditions such as asthma, respiratory illnesses, and lung diseases diminishing their performance. Furthermore, climate change has resulted in increased unseasonal rainfall, leading to a decline in athletes' efficiency due to illnesses like diarrhea, jaundice, and weakened immunity from water-related changes.

Definition :

1. Climate :

“Climate refers to the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area, typically averaged over a period of 30 years. It encompasses the mean and variability of meteorological conditions, such as temperature, precipitation, and wind, observed over time. Climate is not just about the averages of these weather elements but also their distribution and extremes. This definition underscores the distinction between climate and weather; the latter describes the short-term conditions of the atmosphere, while climate represents the average of these conditions over a longer period”

2. Sports Performance:

“Sports performance is the manner in which sport participation is measured.”

Objective of the study :

1. To be aware of how the changing environment affects the performance of the player.



2. To the changing environment, the player should adjust their training and diet.
3. To awareness among players about climate change and their performance changes.
4. To change the training system of athletes keeping in mind the change in the environment.
5. To Enhancing the player's performance by changing the infrastructure

Research Methodology :

The researcher collected data descriptively, studied Google Scholar, websites, as well as referenced eBooks and journals and secondary data publications to "climate change" and "endurance athletes".

Factors affecting players' performance in a changing environment :

1. **Heat Stress:** Heat stress significantly impacts athletes, especially in endurance sports, where rising temperatures and high humidity levels correlate with diminished performance. Elevated ambient temperatures increase the body's physiological strain, challenging the limits of the human cardiovascular system and temperature regulation capabilities. High humidity exacerbates these effects by inhibiting effective heat loss through evaporation, further impairing an athlete's ability to perform at optimal levels. This environmental stress can lead to reduced physical and mental performance, affecting outcomes in both training and competitive settings. Strategies to alleviate heat stress and maintain performance levels include acclimatization to heat, hydration strategies, and modifying training schedules to cooler parts of the day. Understanding and mitigating the effects of heat stress are crucial for athletes aiming to maintain peak performance despite challenging environmental conditions.

2. **Ultra Violet Exposure:** The thinning of the ozone layer reduces our shield against the sun's damaging ultraviolet (UV) rays. This escalated exposure to UV rays brings about considerable health hazards, notably for those who are often outdoors for extended durations, including athletes. Such extended exposure to UV rays is a principal factor in the development of skin cancer, as it harms the DNA within skin cells. Furthermore, UV light significantly contributes to the formation of cataracts, which cloud the lens of the eye and can result in blindness if not addressed. Excessive exposure to UV rays may also weaken the immune system, lowering the body's defenses against various infections and illnesses. These health complications pose a risk not only to the immediate health of athletes but also to their performance and health over the long term.

3. **Endurance Performance Decrease:** Temperature anomalies, especially higher temperatures, directly impact athletic performance. Research indicates that increased temperatures can diminish endurance, as the body faces more challenges in regulating its temperature, leading to potential overheating and dehydration. Additionally, a rise in temperature is linked to more frequent skill errors among athletes, likely due to the combined physiological and cognitive strain of performing in suboptimal thermal conditions. This strain can adversely affect concentration, decision-making, and physical abilities. The severity of these impacts varies among athletes, with those trained for endurance likely to feel the effects more acutely than their peers focused on mixed and skill-based training. Consequently, this variability suggests that competitive performance across different sports could suffer, underscoring the necessity for adaptive



strategies in training and competition schedules to counter these detrimental effects.

4. **Negative impact of climate:** change on athletes' health and performance is a significant concern within the sports community. About 75% of athletes have reported experiencing adverse effects firsthand, highlighting a broad acknowledgment of the issue.

Prevention of Climate Change on Sports Performance :

1. **Adapting Sports Competition and Practice:** Organize competitions during cooler parts of the day or seasons to minimize heat stress on athletes.
2. **Adjustment of Infrastructure:** Improve indoor venues with air conditioning and ventilation systems to reduce heat stress in indoor sports.
3. **Reducing Emissions:** Strategies such as promoting webcasts for spectators instead of physical attendance can reduce emissions from travel. Encouraging the use of sustainable transportation for athletes, officials, and fans attending sports events can further minimize the carbon footprint of sports.
4. **Awareness of Concern Events :** Sports organizations can play a significant role in raising awareness about climate change. By pioneering high-impact sustainable practices and influencing public attitudes, they can contribute to broader climate action efforts.
5. **Health and Safety Measures:** Implement health and safety measures such as providing adequate hydration, cooling breaks, and access to medical services during events to protect athletes and spectators from heat-related illnesses

Discussion:

Climate change can have consequences such as reduced performance, dehydration, and illness of the player and his or her game. This research paper explores how to address the impact of climate change on athletes' performance. Sports coaches and clubs should create infrastructures that will enhance the performance of players as per climate change, as well as change the training methods of the players to impart knowledge about diet.

Summary :

Players, sports teachers, coaches and various organisations can come forward and create climate change awareness to increase the performance of athletes due to climate change. To increase the performance of the player, it will help to increase his performance by changing the practice method and improving his diet.

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अलका सरावगी के साहित्य में महिलाओं पर होने वाले अन्याय

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प्रस्तावना:-

प्राचीन काल से लेकर आज तक स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार ही होते आए हैं- सीता, द्रौपदी। अलका सरावगी समकालीन साहित्यकार हैं। उन्हें अपने साहित्य में व्यक्ति की मनोदशा का वर्णन सहज रूप में किया है। इनकी कहानियों में समाज की आर्थिक दशा के साथ-साथ संस्कृति के उत्थान-पतन की स्थितियाँ भी व्यंजित हुई हैं। नारी की स्थितियों के विविध रूपों का भी चित्रण किया है। इनके नारी पात्रों में समाज से विद्रोह करने की क्षमता है, पर उन नारी पात्रों की संख्या अधिक है जो रुढ़ियों, अंधविश्वासों, आडंबरों और दारिद्र्य का शिकार हैं। जिनकी मनोकामनाएँ कीन्हीस्तरों तक आते-आते पूरी नहीं होती। 'कहानी की तलाश में' कहानी संग्रह की कहानी 'बहुत दूर है आसमान'- में अलका सरावगी ने ठीक ही लिखा है- "क्या यही जिंदगी है लड़कियों की? क्या मेरी गुल्लू बचपन में ही अपनी मर्जी से खेल-कूद नहीं सकती? क्या लड़कियों को इतना भी अधिकार नहीं है? गुल्लू कितनी ऊंची-ऊंची पैंगे लेती है, झूले पर दीवाल पर चढ़कर बिना डरे दौड़ती है उसके बराबर की उम्र के लड़के तो घुग्गू है उसके सामने। कितना जीवन है उसमें तो क्या मैं यह मान लूँ की लड़कियों को बचपन से ही खुली हवा नहीं मिल सकती?" १ इन नारियों की अपनी अनुभूति का आभास, किन्हीं पात्रों को हुआ है पर अनेक ऐसी हैं जिनकी चीख नक्कार खाने में तूती की आवाज बनकर रह जाती है।

अपने व्यक्तित्व के चौमूखी विकास के लिए आज हर किसी को समान अधिकार प्राप्त है चाहे वह स्त्री हो या पुरुष। कानून की दृष्टि से भी स्त्री की स्थिति पुरुष के बराबर है परंतु दैनंदिन जीवन में पितृसत्तात्मक संस्था, परिवार, धार्मिक संस्कारों एवं परंपराओं तथा अन्य सामाजिक मूल्यों का प्रभाव अभी बहुत व्यापक है और जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में पुरुष का ही प्रभुत्व है। देश में आए दिन स्त्री स्वातंत्र्य और सम्मान के कसीदें पड़े जाते हैं लेकिन असलियत में औरत को बाल्यावस्था ही, यौनावस्था ही, या वृद्धावस्था हर एक में भेदभाव, जुल्म और शोषण सहन करना पड़ता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि समाज में राजनीति और साहित्य में स्त्रीवाद, स्त्री विमर्श और स्त्री देह मुक्ति की तुमुल 'कोलाहल-कलह मची है'। 'साहित्य और विचार के क्षेत्र में स्त्रीवाद से आगे उत्तर स्त्रीवाद के नारे बुलंद किए जा रहे हैं। बावजूद इसके यह कड़वा सच है कि एक आम स्त्री के सामने अपनी अस्मिता का प्रश्न आज भी उतना ही ज्वलंत है जितना सौ साल पहले था।" २

भारतीय समाज की संरचना में मौजूद अर्थ और वर्ण व्यवस्था जैसी तमाम विसंगतियों के चलते पुरुष सत्ता की गुलामी का शिकार स्त्रियों की अंतहीन यातनाएँ जहाँ-तहाँ विखरी पड़ी हैं। इस समाज में स्त्री का स्थान विशेष तो है लेकिन उसकी सामाजिक हैसियत 'वस्तु' से अधिक कुछ नहीं है। अलका सरावगी के उपन्यासों में स्त्री वाद और स्त्री पक्ष केश्रत्रों का चित्रण किया है। 'कलिकथा' में स्त्री जीवन के अनेक प्रश्नों पर प्रकाश डाला है, जिसमें वह कभी संघर्ष करती नजर आती है, तो कभी अपने जीवन के मायने तलाश करती दिखाई देती है। कभी सूरज की तेज धूप में अपने को खड़ा पाती है तो कभी चंद्रमा की शीतलता उसको ठंडक प्रदान करती है। नारी धैर्य और साहस की प्रतिमूर्ति होती है, इसलिए जीवन में आनेवाली समस्याओं से विचलित नहीं होती है। हर एक तकलीफ को चुपचाप सहती है और किसी से कुछ नहीं कह पाती। 'कलिकथा' की नारी पात्र विमली का जीवन भी विवशतापर आधारित है। मर्यादा की जिन सीमाओं में रहने का फरमान उसे जारी किया जाता है उसमें वह अपनी तकलीफ को किसी से कह पाने में असमर्थ होती है। शिक्षा के अभाव और समाज के द्वारा निर्धारित जीवन शैली में वह खुद को डाल लेती है। "गांव की औरतों की तरह उन्हें घूमने फिरने की आजादी थोड़े ही मिली हुई है। रामविलास किसी अंग्रेज दंपति को एक साथ बगधी या मोटारकार में जाते हुए देखता है, तो देखता ही रह जाता है। क्या कभी वह इस तरह केदार की माँ को लेकर बाहर निकलने की सोच भी सकता है? पूरा समाज थू-थू कर उठेगा और तो और खुद केदार की माँ कभी मुंह उधाड़े उसके साथ बाहर निकलने को तैयार नहीं होगी।" ३ किशोर बाबू की पत्नी ने आज तक पति से बिना पूछे जीवन में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया था। रामविलास की पत्नी भी अपने जीवन के अनेक निर्णयों के लिए पति पर निर्भर रहती है। स्त्री को अपने छोटे-छोटे निर्णय के लिए पुरुष के स्वीकृत की आवश्यकता होती है। उसके जीवन की डोर पुरुष सत्ता के हाथ में होती है। किशोर की भाभी ने भी अपने निर्णय स्वयं कभी नहीं किये। अपने ही शरीर पर पहनने वाले कपड़ों के लिए भी वह किशोर बाबू की अनुमति का इंतजार करती है। उनकी अनुमति के बिना लाल पाड़ की साड़ी पहनने पर उन्हें किशोर बाबू के क्रोध का सामना करना पड़ता है। "भाभी को देखकर उनका चेहरा पहले काला हुआ और फिर लाल- तुम्हारा दिमाग क्या अब एकदम ही खराब हो गया है भाभी? उम्र बढ़ने के साथ-साथ आदमी की अकल बढ़ती है, पर मुझे लगता है, यू.पी. वालों की अकल कम होने लगती है। यह क्या



इतने चटक-मटक रंग की साड़ी पहनी है। क्या कहेंगे लोग देखकर कुछ तो मर्यादा रखी होती समाज में।” ४ मर्यादा एक ऐसा भयावह शब्द है जो स्त्री को हर तरफ से डराने और बांधकर रखने के लिए कारगर है। यह स्त्री को अनेक दुःख व कष्ट होने के बावजूद भी उस जीवन में रहने के लिए मजबूर कर देता है जिसमें दुःख, दर्द और पीड़ा है और नारी उसे सहते हुए सहनशीलता की प्रतिमूर्ति बन जाती है। हर कष्ट और पीड़ा को सहती स्त्रियाँ अपने दामन में दुःख और दूसरों के लिए खुशियों का गुलिस्ता तैयार करती है।

अलका सरावगी का दूसरा उपन्यास ‘शेष कादंबरी’ है। इस उपन्यास में नारी जीवन पर प्रकाश डाला है इसमें कई पात्र परंपरागत हैं तो कुछ प्रगतिशील और आधुनिकता को चित्रित करते हैं परंतु अधिकांश नारी परंपरागत मूल्यों से अपने आप को मुक्त नहीं कर पाई है। नारी जीवन अभावों का सागर है और कुछ बुद्धि विचारों के अभाव की भी है। इस उपन्यास में सविता द्वारा नारी की उस सीमित सोच के दायरे को दर्शाया है जो कि उसको मानसिक रूप में भी अपनी प्रगति के दायरे को बढ़ाने की अनुमति नहीं प्रदान करती है। “वह उनकी उम्मीद के ठीक मुताबिक लड़की ‘टेबुल के नीचे निगाहें’ जमाए अपने हाथ की रेखाओं को देखती हुई उनके पहले प्रश्न का इंतजार कर रही थी। रूबी दी को जोर की चिड़चिड़ाई इस लड़की से पाँच-सात बार मिल लेने के कारण वे इतना जान गई थी कि यह लड़की कुछ भी कहने से पहले हमेशा प्रश्न पूछे जाने का इंतजार करती है और इतना छोटा जवाब देती है कि उससे पूरी बात समझने के लिए कम से कम चार प्रश्न करने पड़े।” ५

वास्तव में नारी के इस सीमित सोच का कारण वह समाज है जिसमें वह पैदा होकर बड़ी होती है। “जिस दुनिया में वे बड़ी हुई थी, वहाँ इस तरह की कोई निजी बात, जिसको पूछने का कोई विशेष मकसद न हो, किसी से पूछना अमर्यादित व्यवहार था।” ६ इस अमर्यादित व्यवहार से बचने और अपने को मर्यादित बनाए रखने के लिए वह उस सीमा में कैद रहती है जिसका निर्धारण समाज उसके लिए करता है। वह उस मर्यादा को नहीं लाँघती। उससे बाहर नहीं जाती। रूबी दी के जीवन से जुड़ा तथ्य नारी के जीवन की सीमा को रेखांकित करता है। इस सीमा में कैद नारी ही चरित्रवान है, जो इस सीमा से बाहर आकर अपनी पहचान बनाने की कोशिश करती है, वह या तो पुरुष व्यंग्य, हँसी की पात्र बनती है या बार-बार अपमानित की जाती है। अपनी सरहदों में कैद उसके पास अत्याचार, प्रताड़ना, शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाने के लिए खास जुबान का अभाव है। ‘शेष-कादंबरी’ की नारीपात्र माया बोस शोषण और अत्याचार की बेमिसाल उदाहरण है जो अपने साथ हुए यौन-शोषण को बताने के लिए दो साल समय लेती है और जिसे उन्हें कभी किसी को नहीं बताया था। “मैं आज आपको एक बात बताना चाहती हूँ, जिसे कहने के लिए मैं दो साल से आपके पास आ रही हूँ। पर कह नहीं पायी। किसी से आज तक नहीं कह पाई। आठ साल की उम्र में मेरा जीवन नष्ट किया उस आदमी ने। कोई और नहीं एकदम करीब रिश्तेदार है वह। घर में रहने वाला साँप। मैंने शादी कर ली तो साँप को कौन पालेगा? और मुझे उसने विषकन्या बना दिया रूबी दी, मैं क्या किसी के लायक रह गयी। रूबी दी का हलक सूख गया। आज तक जीवन में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि उनके दिमाग में बात आई, उन्हें लगा कि उसके मुँह से निकलने पर सृष्टि में जो प्रलय हो जाएगा।” ७ दरअसल औरत की इस मानसिकता के पीछे पुरुष की वह सामंती सोच है जो उसे घर, जमीन और जोरु की विचारधारा में खड़े होकर सोचने को मजबूर कर देती है। ‘शेष कादंबरी’ उपन्यास में अलका सरावगी ने-“रूबी दी की व्यथा कथा में अपने दांपत्य की यंत्रनाओं के माध्यम से औरत के भाग्य को लेकर पति के निर्दय व्यवहार पर टिप्पणी की है-“नहीं रेप नहीं किया उसने मेरे शरीर का। खुद मेरी मर्जी के लिए वह निरे बेमन से सिर्फ दो-तीन मिनट के लिए आता था मेरे पास उसे एक से एक सुंदर लड़कीयों के साथ घुमने की आदत जो थी। और मैं? मैं इस तरह सूखी हुई रहती की रेप से भी ज्यादा कष्ट होता था मुझे। —अरे विघाता तूने औरत को क्या सिर्फ पीड़ा झेलने के लिए बनाया-” किसी पुरानी फिल्म के घटिया डायलाग की तरह यह कंप उसके अंदर गूँज कर रह गया। ‘दांपत्य की इस कड़वाहट जिसने रूबी दी का जीवन निरस्तार करके रख दिया है।” ८ विवाह संस्कार की इस बेमानी और नीरस जीवन के दांपत्य की कुंठाओं को, पति से यौनतुष्टी न हो पाने की पीड़ा को नरियाँ चुपचाप सहन करती हैं क्योंकि इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाना अपने आपको अमर्यादित घोषित कराना है। मर्यादा की सीमा में कैद नारी एक सुखी पारिवारिक जीवन की चाह में निरंतर इन अत्याचारों को झेलती रहती है और बर्दाश्त करती रहती है।

अत्याचार, पीड़ा, शोषण, तकलीफ यह सभी शब्द नारी के लिए ही बने हैं, पुरुष समाज का इनसे दूर-दूर तक कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। स्त्री शरीर से पुरुष से भिन्न होती है। कोमलांगी होने के कारण वह पुरुष के अत्याचारों का सामना डटकर नहीं कर पाती और एक पक्ष के कमजोर होने पर दूसरे पक्ष की सत्ता आसानी से स्थापित हो जाती है। स्त्री को सारी उम्र दुःख को और कष्ट सहन करना पड़ता है। ‘कोई बात नहीं’ उपन्यास के पुरुष पात्र शीर्षेदुकी पत्नी भी इस सत्ता का शिकार है जो पुलिस अफसर के रूप में अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग अपनी पत्नी पर करता है। “जतीनदा फीर शीर्षेदुकी पत्नी को दी गई यात्राओं का वर्णन करने लगे थे। कैसे उसे बालों से पकड़कर घसीटा, कैसे उसे जानवर की तरह एक महीना नहाने और कपड़े बदलने नहीं दिया गया, कैसे उसे मुँह में झाग आने पर ही मारना बंद किया जाता था।” ९

अलका सरावगी के कथा साहित्य में एक दर्द वेदना और द्वंद्व जो नारी के प्रति है। शोषण, अन्याय और अत्याचार का इतिहास जितना पुराना है उतना ही मजबूत है। स्त्री शोषण, नारी जीवन की ऊब, घुटन और तनहाई लिविंग रिलेशनशिप, प्रेम का स्वरूप आदि में स्त्री का ही शोषण होता है। पारिवारिक जीवन की विविध समस्याओं में घिरी स्त्री के अकेलेपन, ऊब, तनाव का भी चित्रण इन उपन्यासों में हुआ है। भारतीय समाज में स्त्री जीवन की सबसे बड़ी समस्या उसका अकेलापन और उदासी है, पिता, भाई का स्नेह और पति का प्यार उसे उपहार में मिलता है, वह भी पिता, भाई व पति की इच्छापर निर्भर करता है। अपने जीवन के सुनेपन को भरने के लिए प्रत्येक स्त्री कोई मध्य मार्ग ही खोजती है। पुरुष सत्ताक संस्कृति ने स्त्री को वस्तु के रूप में परिणित कर दिया है। स्त्री को वस्तु के रूप में मानना कोई नई बात नहीं। यह कहा जाता है कि शहरों में उपभोक्ता संस्कृति ने स्त्री को पहले की अपेक्षा ज्यादा 'भोग्यपण्य बना दिया है। आदमी की निगाह में औरत सिर्फ एक शरीर है और शरीर भी ऐसा जो वस्तु की तरह उपयोगी हो। कोई लड़की दिख जाए तो आँखों फाड़ फाड़कर देखते हैं ऐसी इन लोगों की जात है। नारी देह का आकर्षण चुंबक की तरह होता है। जिसकी तरफ लोहे के समान मजबूत और धैर्यशाली पुरुष भी खिंचा चला जाता है।

अलका सरावगी के उपन्यास स्त्री मन के द्वंद्व और असहाय जीवन का आख्यान है। नारी वर्षों से पिसती रही है और आज भी उसका शोषण नहीं रुका है, हाँ, शोषण का स्वरूप जरूर बदल गया है। नारी इतनी भी निरीह नहीं कि अपने शोषण का बदला न ले सके। मेहरुनीसा परवेज ने नारी वर्ग की समस्याओं का प्रभावशाली ढंग से चित्रण किया है—“मैंने अपनी कलम से नारी की व्यथा लिखी है, बदले में मुझे क्या मिला? इसका ब्यौरा मैं देना नहीं चाहती। बस इतना चाहती हूँ कि मेरी कहानी पढ़कर किसी एक नारी को भी जिंदगी का सच मिल जाए तो यह मेरा इनाम होगा।-----औरत का बोलना समाज ने, घरवालों ने कभी पसंद नहीं किया। औरत चुप अच्छी लगती है, जैसे देवी का रूप।-----औरत जब घर छोड़ती है तो कुलटा कहलाती है, पर जब पुरुष घर छोड़ता है तो वैरागी, साधु, भगवान महान पुरुष कहलाता है जैसे- तुलसीदास, भगवान बुद्ध। औरत केवल मीराबाई बनकर रह जाती हैं।” १० एक ही संदर्भ में स्त्री के लिए अलग नियम और पुरुष के लिए अलग नियम है। एक ही कर्म का दंड पुरुष के लिए नहीं है और स्त्री के लिए अवश्य है। क्यों समाज समझता है कि आज भी स्त्री चुपचाप सहती जायेगी। पुरुष को समाज की व्यवस्था में प्रारंभ से ही एक उच्च दर्जा प्राप्त था। सर्वत्र यही भाव उभरकर आता है कि पुरुष स्वीकृत है जबकि स्त्री स्वीकृति के लिए लड़ रही है। समाज की व्यवस्था का ताना-बाना इस प्रकार बना गया है कि नारी उसमें उलझकर रह गई है। शोषण, अन्याय और दासता ही उसके जीवन का विधान बन गया है परंतु इसताने बाने के निर्माण का जिम्मेदार पुरुषों को ही नहीं माना जा सकता। नारी भी इस परिस्थिति के लिए उत्तनी ही जिम्मेदार है जितना कि पुरुष है। क्योंकि स्त्री की मानसिकता में स्त्री को स्त्री समझने के लिए वह सोच जीवित रहती है जो लड़के और लड़की का भेद स्वतः ही कर देती है। जन्म के उपरांत लड़के और लड़की का अंतर सर्वप्रथम घर में ही महिलाओं द्वारा किया जाता है।

स्त्री और पुरुष समाज के निर्माण में समान रूप से सहभागी हैं। दोनों के मिलन से ही नवीन जीवन की कोपलें फूटती हैं। समाज को गतिशील बनाने में व उसकी संरचना को बनाये रखने में दोनों की समान भागीदारी होती है। तो फिर क्यों समाज की व्यवस्था पुरुष सत्तात्मक हो जाती है और नारी को अपने बनाए समाज में दोयम दर्जे का जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़ता है उसे अपने ही बनाये समाज में बेचारगी की जिंदगी व्यतीत करनी होती है। यह कैसा विचित्र संयोग है कि साम्राज्य को स्थापित करने वाले का अधिकार ही अपने साम्राज्य पर नहीं होता है। यहाँ तक की “धर्मराज युधिष्ठिर ने भी नारी को एक वस्तु माना और जुएँ में दाँव पर लगा दिया” यह कैसा न्याय है। स्त्री को वस्तु की तरह मानना प्राचीन काल से आज तक एक वस्तु ही माना है। द्रौपदी के आत्मसम्मान की रक्षा स्वयं द्रौपदी ने की। जब भरे समाज में द्रौपदी की लाज लुट रही थी उस समय भी सामूहिक रूप से नारी की अस्मिता की रक्षा के लिए कोई प्रयास तब भी नहीं किया गया था और नहीं आज किया जा रहा है। महाप्रतापी भीष्मपितामह, गुरु द्रोणाचार्य, कृपाचार्य, हस्तिनापुर के महाराजाधिराज धृतराष्ट्र, नीतिनिपुण विदुर जैसे महारथियों की सभा में दुयधेन के कहने पर एक नारी द्रौपदी को नंगा करने और उसे जंघा पर बैठाने जैसे घृणित एवं लज्जास्पद कृत्यों का विरोध करने का साहस भी कोई जुटा नहीं सका। उसके पाँच-पाँच महरथी एवं वीर पति भी उसके आत्मसम्मान की रक्षा नहीं कर सके। ऐसे समाज में नारी ने कल भी अपने आत्म सम्मान के लिए खुद ही कमर कसी थी और आज भी उसे अकेले ही अपने सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए कमर कसनी पड़ रही है।

निष्कर्ष:- इस प्रकार अलका सरावगी का साहित्य न सिर्फ महिलाओं पर हो रहे अन्याय, अत्याचार और शोषण को उजागर करता है, बल्कि देश में व्याप्त कई अन्य समस्याओं की ओर भी हमारी दृष्टि गढ़ाता है। स्त्री शोषण के मुद्दों को देखा जाए तो भारतीय समाज की सभ्यता और संस्कृति में ही स्त्री का शोषण पहले से ही हो रहा है। मनुष्य होने के नाते उसे अपनी इच्छा जरूरते और आकांक्षाएँ ब्या है। यह हम जानने और समझने का प्रयास नहीं करते।



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प्रस्तावना

प्रकृति और मनुष्य का संबंध शाश्वत है! मनुष्य प्रकृति का अंश है! आज के युग में संपूर्ण विश्व किसी समस्या से अधिक ग्रस्त है तो वह है पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन! विश्व के सभी देशों में पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन कम करने की बात कही जा रही है! अनेक देशों ने कई कदम भी उठाए हैं! भारत में जल, वायु और मृदा की स्वच्छता में गिरावट आ रही है! बढ़ते ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से भारत भी अछूता नहीं रहा है! जिसकी वजह से मनुष्य का अस्तित्व ही खतरे में दिखाई दे रहा है! भूमंडलीकरण उदारीकरण के नाम पर जो विकास का तांडव फैलाया जा रहा है! वह विनाश का कारण बन रहा है! इंसानों की भोगवादी वृत्ति ने ही विश्व को इस संकट के करीब लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है! लोग सुख-सुविधा के लिए इतने आदी होते जा रहे हैं कि उन्हें इस बात का अंदाजा ही नहीं है कि इससे पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है! सड़कों के लिए न जाने कितने पेड़ काट दिए जा रहे हैं! बिजली बनाने के लिए नदियों पर बड़े-बड़े बांध निर्मित किये जा रहे हैं! यही नहीं एयर कंडीशनर, फ्रिज और गाड़ियों के धुओं से निकलने वाले गैस से न केवल वायुमंडल दूषित होता जा रहा है, बल्कि ओजोन परत पर भी असर हो रहा है! विकास के नाम पर जंगलों की अंधाधुंद कटाई, खनिज संसाधनों की अनियंत्रित खुदाई, नदी और तालाबों पर बांध बनाने से अविकसित देशों के सामने परिस्थितिकीय संकट की गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है!

सारे खनिज संसाधन आदिवासी क्षेत्र में पाए जाते हैं! जिसकी वजह से उनके अस्तित्व पर खतरा मंडरा रहा है! यह नहीं वहां के मूल निवासियों को भी विस्थापित करने पर मजबूर किया जा रहा है! जल, जंगल, जमीन को वे अपना मानकर वर्षों से उसकी सेवा करते आए हैं, उन्हीं से उन्हें अलग किया जा रहा है, या फिर डरा धमका के उन्हें छीन लिया जा रहा है! स्वच्छ हवा, साफ पानी इंसान की महत्वपूर्ण जरूरतें हैं! आज आम आदमी को यह नसीब नहीं हो पा रहा है! जल समस्या बहुत विकट हो चुकी है! नासिरा शर्मा का उपन्यास कुइयाँ जान बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है! जो जल की गंभीर समस्या को लेकर लिखा गया उपन्यास है! पानी कम होने के कारण जो संकट सामने आ रहा है उसका जिक्र उपन्यास में किया है! मोहल्ले के कुए बरसों पहले पाट दिए गए थे! एक-दो घरों में हड़कंप थे, जो खराब पड़े थे! मस्जिद वाली गली से मिली अंदरवाली गली थी! वहां पक्के बड़े-बड़े घर थे! उनके यहां भी पानी की हाय -तौबा मची थी! शिव मंदिर के पुजारी भी बिना नहाए परेशान बैठे थे! उन्होंने न मंदिर धोया था, ना भगवान को भोग लगाया था, उनके सारे लौटे खाली पड़े हुए थे! नल की टोटी पर कई बार कौआ पानी की तलाश में आकर बैठ उड़ चुका था!" यह चित्र सिर्फ एक गांव या फिर मोहल्ले भर का नहीं था बल्कि इस चित्र के माध्यम से पूरे देश को चित्रित किया है! छोटे, बड़े, अमीर, गरीब सब की सिर्फ एक ही समस्या है जो है पानी! जिसे

पानी की कीमत नहीं समझी उसे बर्बाद करते रहे, उनके लिए भगवान भी कुछ नहीं कर सकता! इसके लिए सिर्फ मनुष्य ही जिम्मेदार है! आए दिन इंसान ही नहीं पशु पक्षी भी और जानवर भी पानी के संकट से जूझ रहे हैं! परंपरागत तालाब जल से खत्म होते जा रहे हैं अगर पानी है या उसमें पानी की मात्रा बहुत ही सीमित है! उसका पानी भी दूषित होता जा रहा है! एक तो पानी सीमित है जहां भी है वहां दूषित है पीने योग्य पानी नहीं है! यह जो समस्या है वह एक गांव की नहीं, तो पूरे भारत की यह समस्या है! दूसरी तरफ नदियों पर निरंतर बनते हुए बांध से भी परिस्थितिकीय जगत को बड़ी हानि पहुंच रही है! बांधों के निर्माण का प्रभाव सिर्फ मनुष्य पर ही नहीं पड़ रहा, अपितु जीव -जंतु, पशु -पक्षी सभी इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और मजबूरी में वहां से इन सभी को विस्थापित होना पड़ रहा है! जिस तरह से वह प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहा है, उसे देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि, वह दिन दूर नहीं जब समस्त मानव जाति इस काल के मुंह में समा जाएगी! विकास की और देखकर हम आने वाली पीढ़ी के बारे में कुछ सोचते ही नहीं! मनुष्य प्रकृति की सुरक्षा न करके उसे ही खत्म करने पर तुला हुआ है! ग्रामीण भागों में रहने वाले लोगों में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति ज्यादा जागरूकता दिखाई देती है! ग्रामीण लोगों का जुड़ाव पेड़ पौधों से ज्यादा होता है! वह पर्यावरण के प्रति संवेदनशील है! कुसुम कुमार का 'भीठी निम' जो

उपन्यास है, वह वन और पेड़ पौधों की रक्षा तथा वृक्षारोपण के आंदोलन पर केंद्रित उपन्यास है! उपन्यास की पात्र ओमना अशिक्षित होने के बावजूद पर्यावरण के लिए प्रेम प्रदर्शित करती है, वह समाज के लिए भी एक मिसाल बन गई है! वृक्ष से वह इतना प्यार करती है कि वह इन्हें छोड़कर अपने पुत्रों के साथ भी नहीं जाती और उपन्यास के आखिर में उसकी बेटी भी यही प्रतिज्ञा लेती है, कि मैं जहां भी रहूंगी वृक्ष की रक्षा करूंगी! इस तरह का संकल्प अगर समाज के सभी लोग करेंगे तो पर्यावरण की समस्या का हाल खुद मिट जाएगा और हम सब इस पर्यावरण में संकट से बच सकते हैं!

नदियों को जल का अच्छा स्रोत माना जाता है! इसके पानी से लाखों लोगों की प्यास बुझती है! खेतों को सिंचाई भी होती है, लेकिन मनुष्य ही इससे अपने स्वार्थ के लिए प्रदूषित कर रहा है! यूरेनियम के कचरे से झारखंड का पानी जो है वह खराब हो चुका है और इस पानी से वहां के लोग अपनी प्यास बुझाते हैं या खेतों की सिंचाई भी उसी से करते हैं और इसके कारण नदी का पानी प्रदूषित हुआ है और उसमें अंदर रहने वाले जीव जंतु भी विकिरण ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं! मरंग गोडा नीलकंठ हुआ महुआ मांझी के उपन्यास में इसका वर्णन किया हुआ दिखाई देता है! प्लास्टिक जू कभी नष्ट नहीं होता लेकिन हम उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं! हमारा पूरा जीवनी प्लास्टिक मय हो चुका है वह भूमि पर से नष्ट नहीं होता जैसा कि तैसा रहता है! शहरी क्षेत्र में वायु प्रदूषण का खतरा बहुत बढ़ रहा है! जीव शोषीय इंधनों के उपयोग के कारण यूरोप में तेजाबी वर्षा की विपदा आयी है! अम्लीय वर्षा के कारण सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड और नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड को वायुमंडल में छोड़ने के कारण वर्षा, बर्फ और कुहरे की तेजी से बढ़ी अम्लता एक और भूमंडलीय समस्या है! अमल की वर्षा फसलो और वनस्पतियों को नष्ट करती है! ताजे जल के जलाक्षयों के जीवधारी को मार डालती है और इमारतों को ढहा देती है! मनुष्य और प्रकृति का संबंध अनादिकाल से चला आ रहा है! प्रकृति ने मनुष्य पर अपनी अक्षय संपदा सदैव ही लुटाई है! प्रकृति ने सहचरी की भांति मनुष्य के प्रत्येक हर्ष विशाद को झेला है, भोगा है और समझा है! मनुष्य वर्तमान युग में प्रकृति से दूर हटता चला जा रहा है! डॉ. उमेश प्रसाद सिंह लिखते हैं - "प्रकृति और मानव का अविभाज्य उल्लास ही तो मानवीय चेतना की संजीवनी का निकष है!"

भक्तिकाल के कवियों जैसे तुलसी, कबीर, मीराबाई, सभी कवियों ने पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए अपने साहित्य द्वारा कहा है! रामचरितमानस में ऐसे कई प्रसंग हैं जिसमें राम नदियों की पूजा करते हैं! सीता वृक्षों की सिंचाई करती है! आधुनिक काल का महाकाव्य कामायनी में भी जयशंकर प्रसाद ने प्रकृति का चित्रण सह चारीनी के रूप में स्वीकार किया है! प्रयोगवादी काव्य के प्रवर्तक वन अज्ञेय ने भी अपने काव्य में पर्यावरण के प्रति महत्व दर्शाया है! असाध्य वीणा में मनुष्य के अहं का त्याग करने को कहा है और आत्मानुभूति प्राप्त करने को कहा है! प्रेमचंद ने भी 'पूस खुडे शुभांगी मनोहर

की रात 'कहानी में अपने प्राकृतिक परिवेश का पर्दा खोला है! अज्ञेय ने 'अरे यायावर रहेगा याद' में प्रकृति का स्थल वर्णन किया है! मृदुला गर्ग का-कठ गुलाब, अलका सरावगी का एक ब्रेक के बाद, संजीव का रहू गई दिशाएं इसी पार, महुआ मांझी का मरंग गोड नीलकंठ हुआ, रणेद्र का ग्लोबल गांव का देवता, गायब होता देश आदि उपन्यासों में पर्यावरण के बारे में चर्चा की है! इन उपन्यासों में परिस्थितिकीय संकट और स्थानीय लोगों की समस्या को लेकर भूमंडलीकरण के बाद उत्पन्न हुई समस्याओं का आदिवासी जीवन पर प्रभाव, खनन से उत्पन्न हुए विकिरण के खतरे, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की समस्या, विस्थापन, वन अधिकारी का उल्लंघन, भूमि अधिग्रहण जैसी समस्याओं पर ये केंद्रित है, इन उपन्यास में जंगलों में रहनेवाले लोगों की संस्कृति और पर्यावरण की समस्याओं की और हमारा ध्यान खींचते हैं! गोमा आजाद अपनी कविता में लिखती है - "आदिवासी पत्थर को दूध पिलाते हो तुम, इस धरती के विकसित और सभी वासी हो हम, याद रखो हम सबसे करीब है प्रकृति है!" राजेंद्र उपाध्याय के कविता संग्रह - सिर्फ पेड़ ही नहीं कटते हैं की कविता में कवि कहते हैं! "कटते हुए पेड़ों के साथ आदमी भी मरता है!" पर्यावरण का प्रदूषण संपूर्ण समाज को प्रदूषित कर रहा है! कमलेश भट्ट कमल कहते हैं - "हमने विष पिलाकर आजमाया है बहुत अब हमें भी विष पिलाकर आजमाएंगी नदी!"

जो प्रकृति राधा माधव की प्रेममयी विविध क्रीडाओं के उल्लासमय वातावरण में नर्तन करने लगती है! वियोगी पक्ष में वही प्रकृति गोपियों की वियोग अग्नि को और भी अधिक प्रज्वलित कर देती है! गोपियों की मधुर प्रेम क्रीडाओं का साक्षी मधुबन इसलिए विरोहिणियों का उलाहना पाता है! मधुबन तुम कत रहत हारे! विरह वियोग श्याम सुंदर के ताडे क्यों न जरे!" सूरदास ने यमुना नदी को विरहदग्ध नायिका के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है! "देखियत कालिंदी अतिकारी! अहौ पथिक कहियो उन हरि सौ, भई विरह जुर जारी!" नेत्रों से बहते अश्रुओं का वर्षा के साथ बहुत ही मार्मिक रूपक संयुजा है! "देखो माई! नयनन्ह सौ घन हारे! बिन हीं ऋतु बरसात निसि बासर सदा सजल दोऊ तारे! प्रकृति का दूत- दूती के रूपों में चित्रण किया है! गोपिया चंद्रमा को दूत बनाकर अपने संदेश भेजने की कल्पना करती है! प्रकृति के संवेदक रूप का भी चित्रण सुरदास जी ने किया है! कृष्ण के वियोग में केवल गोपिया ही दुखी नहीं है, बल्कि ब्रज की संपूर्ण प्रकृति ही वेदना से भर उठती है और सूरदास के काव्य में प्रकृति सजीव है और वह लीला का प्रमुख अंग है! रीतिकाल में प्रकृति नारी के अंग में ही समाकर रह गई! प्रकृति पर मानवीय क्रीडाओं के आरोप के सहारे भावाभि व्यक्ति की है! हेमंत वर्णन में कवि समाज को उपदेश न देकर प्रकृति को उपदेश देता है जो मनुष्य पर भी लागू होता है! बिहारी ने नायिका का नखशिख सौंदर्य वर्णन करने के लिए प्रकृति से अप्रस्तुतों का चयन किया है! प्रकृति नायिका के हृदय में

अभिलाषा का संचार कर उसकी स्मृति को गंभीर और उत्कंठा को तीव्र बना रही है! इस प्रकार प्राचीन तथा मध्यकालीन काव्य में प्रकृति का मनोहारी रूप हमें दिखाई देता है!

निष्कर्ष:

प्रकृति के साथ संतुलन बनने की बनाने की जिम्मेदारी मनुष्यों की है, अगर उसे इसी तरह से प्रदूषित और नष्ट किया जाता रहा तो एक दिन प्रकृति मनुष्य को नष्ट कर देगी! विकास के नाम पर जिस विनाश को मनुष्य दावत दे रहा है उससे मानवता का बच पाना कठिन लग रहा है! पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण करना इंसान का कर्तव्य है, नहीं तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब हमें ऑक्सीजन भी खरीदनी पड़ेगी! अगर हम अभी से सचेत नहीं हुए तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब सारे गोचर अगोचर प्राणी खत्म हो जाएंगे! इस विषय पर सभी लोगों को गंभीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए और मनुष्य, प्राणी, पशु, पक्षी सभी का जीवन बचाना चाहिए! विकास के हर कदम पर पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा महत्वपूर्ण हैं! हमने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की अत्यधिकता के कारण पारिस्थितिकी के तंत्र को नुकसान पहुंचाया है, जिसका कारण बे मौसम बारिश, बाढ़, सुखा, तूफान और अनेक प्राकृतिक घटनाएं तेजी से घटित हो रही है!

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आत्मकथाओं में चित्रित दलित चेतना दलितों के जीवन में जो दुख भोग आया उसमें अस्पृश्यता का बड़ा हिस्सा है! मानव मानव के स्पर्श को नकार देता है तो उसमें मानवता की दुरिया अनायास बढ़ जाती है! कौशल पवार अपने 'आत्मकथा बवंडरों के बीच' में लिखती है, "की एक कुमारिन थी जिसको सब मडवे की बहू कहकर बोलते थे बहुत धार्मिक थी छुआछुत मानती थी जब भी हमारे बगल से कोई दुकान पर जाता और वह भी उस और आई होती तो बहुत गंदी भाषा में दुतकारती! दूर हटो, दूर हटो, ऐसे दुतकर देती थी! कहती कि भीट दिया मुझे अब नहाना पडेगा! हम सभी उसे देखते ही पहले ही दूर हट जाते थे!"¹

दलित स्त्री आत्मकथाओं में छुआछुत का जो स्वरूप रहा है वह इस तरह है - दलितों को सामूहिक पनघट पर पानी न भरने देना, मंदिर में प्रवेश न करने देना, किराये से घर न देना आदि कौशल कहती है कि, किराये का मकान लेने में जाति बाधक बन जाती थी! चुहडे जाति क व्यक्ति को कोई मकान देने को तैयार नहीं इस बारे में वे लिखती हैं कि, "जब भी मकान मालिक को पता चलता कि मैं चुहडे कि हूं, मुझे मकान छोड़ना पडता! बहुत परेशानी होती थी कई कई कमरे बदलने पडते! मेरा सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान होता था कि इससे मेरी क्लास छुट जाती थी और पढाई रुकती थी! बहुत परेशानी होती थी!"² इस प्रकार मनुवादी जाति व्यवस्था ने इन दलित लेखिकाओं को अगनित दंश किये हैं!

विद्यार्जन और संपत्ती जैसे मानवीय अधिकारों से उन्हें वंचित कर दिया गया, उस समाज की स्त्री की स्थिति क्या रही होगी? दलित समाज की स्त्री के लिए कभी शिक्षित हो पाने की चेतना तो व्यर्थ ही होगी! उसके शिक्षित न हो पाने की बहुत बड़ी सजा दलित वर्ग की स्त्रियों ने भोगी! उसे शिक्षा से वंचित रहना पडा, क्योंकि सारे दलित समाज को ही व्यवस्था ने शिक्षा से वंचित रखा था उसमें दलित स्त्री की क्या दशा

होगी? उसे बहुत सारी यातनाएँ झेलनी पडी है!

'शिकंजे का दर्द' आत्मकथा के मनोगत में सुशिलाजी लिखती है, "शिकंजे का दर्द में संताप है दलित होने का, स्त्री होने का! इसमें शोषित, पीडित, अपमानित, अभावग्रस्त दलित जीवन की व्यथा है! स्त्री होना ही जैसे व्यथा की बात है! चाहे हमारा देश हो या विश्व के अन्य देश, हर जगह शोषण का शिकार स्त्री ही रही है! जिस देश में वर्णभेद, जातिभेद की कलुषित परंपराएँ हैं वहाँ दलित स्त्री शोषण की व्यथा और भी गहरी हो जाती है! सदियों से तिरस्कृत और अभावग्रस्त परिस्थितियों में रहने के लिए मजबूर किये गये दलित जीवन की व्यथा कथा का दर्द शिकंजे के दर्द में समाहित है!"⁴ दलित समाज में दलित स्त्री की स्थिति और भी अधिक शोचनीय और दयनीय हैं! इसलिये कहा जाता है कि दलित समाज में स्त्री आज भी दलित ही हैं! यह भी सच है कि पचास साल पूर्व की स्थिति आज नहीं है महात्मा फुले डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जी के विचारों ने क्रांती की! शिक्षा के प्रचार प्रसार के कारण भी स्त्रियों की सामाजिक स्थिति में बड़ी प्रगति हुई है फिर भी कई ऐसे उदाहरण मिल जाते हैं

पितृप्रधान भारतीय समाज में स्त्रियों को बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं दिया जाता! उनकी प्रताडना और शोषण को पारिवारिक और व्यक्तिगत माना गया है! सुशीला जी कहती है, "मेरे साथ घर में मारपिट गाली गलोज सब कुछ हुआ! बाल पकडकर खींचना लातों से मारना, मुके बनाकर मारना, पीठ पर घुसे मारना, मैंने सबकुछ सहा बेंत के निशान कई दिनों तक मेरे शरीर पर रहते थे! कई बार मुझे लगता, लगातार बाल खिंचकर सिर पर मारने से कहीं मैं पागल तो नहीं हो गई? कभी लगता मैं होश में हूं या बेहोश हूं? घंटो रोती, सिसकती रहती थी, कोई देखता ही नहीं था कि मुझे कहा चोट लगी कही चोट घातक तो नहीं लगी? मुझे क्या हो रहा है या क्या होगा? किसी को चिंता नहीं थी!"⁷ सुशीला ने अपने अनुभवों के द्वारा



समाज में स्त्रियों के प्रति होने वाली मानसिकता को मार्मिक रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है!

यह मनुवादी मानसिकता पुरुषों में हैं! स्त्रियों पर शासन करना, दाररी रागड़ना, संपत्ती का अधिकारी नहीं बनने देना, हमेशा अपने नियंत्रण में रखना, अपने दोष ना देखकर स्त्रियों को ही दोष देना, स्त्रियों को अधिकार हीन बनाकर रखना, हिंदू ग्रंथ धर्मग्रंथों की ये बातें समाज में व्याप्त हैं! कौशल पवार अपनी आत्मकथा 'बवंडरों के बीच' में मनुवादी पुरुषी मानसिकता के बारे में लिखती है, "लडकी होने की सजा अब मैं भुगतने लगी थी! अब इन नजरों से मेरा सामना होने लगा था! मेरे समाज की बहुत सी औरतें जमीनदार के घर में काम करती थी बड़े लोग उन्हें भी अपनी जागीर समझते थे! जब जी चहा छेड़ दिया! जो मन किया, कर दिया! सभी महिलाओं की हालत ऐसी ही थी!"⁸ इस तरह कौशल ने पुरुषी मानसिकता को अभिव्यक्त किया है!

'छूटे पत्नो की उडान' आत्मकथा में अनिता भारती ने पूनम भाभी के द्वारा इसी मानसिकता का शिकार हुई स्त्री का चित्रण किया है! 'जो पुनम भाभी दो छोटे छोटे प्यारे बच्चों की माँ होती है! वह देखने में सावली सलोनी आकर्षक रंग रूप वाली स्त्री थी लेकिन लेखिका कुछ समय बाद नोटीस करती है, कि उसका रूप बिगड़ रहा है! उसके चेहरे पर काली झाड़ियाँ और धब्बे बढ़ रहे हैं! गर्दन कि हडडिया दिखने लगी है! पता चला उसका पती रोज उसको शराब पिकर पिटणे लगा है! हो सकता है कि उसका पति घर खर्च के लिए कुछ न देता हो! अकसर ऐसा ही होता है शराबी अपने कमाई का पूरा पैसा शराब में उडा जाते हैं और घर में फाके रहते पर यहाँ पूनम भाभी के तो दो छोटे बच्चे भी थे! भाभी क्या करती? क्या उसने मजबूरी में यह रास्ता चुना या उसे यह रास्ता चूने पर मजबूर किया गया?"⁹

मैं भी साथ जाने के लिए मचलने लगी, पर मेरे आग्रह पर कान दिये बगैर माँ तैयार होती रही! मैंने पाया कि माँ मेरी और बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं दे रही है! समय निकला जा रहा तो उनसे आग्रह करना छोड़ मुह धो, बालो में कंघी फेर नया फ्रॉक पहन मैं तैयार हो गयी! मेरी गुहार, मेरा करुण क्रंदन मेरे माता पिता के कानो तक पहुंच ही नहीं रहा था! मुझसे बिलकुल बेखबर पीछे मूडकर मुझे देखे बगैर वह धीरे धीरे मेरी आखों से ओझल हो गये! मेरा हृदय एकदम सन्नटे में आ गया! अपनी यह पराजय मेरा कोमल मन स्वीकार नहीं रहा था! उपेक्षा के गहरे आघात से मैं विकल हो उठी!"¹⁰

उन्हें सर्वश्रेष्ठ अध्यापिका का राष्ट्रीय अवार्ड भी मिला था वह अपने पास बुलाकर उन बच्चों के बाल पकड़ पकड़ कर

खूब मारती उनके इस पशुता पूर्ण व्यवहार का मेरे मन पर ऐसा भयंकर असर पड़ा कि मुझे इंग्लिश समझ में आनी वह याद होनी बंद हो गई! मिसेस मल्होत्रा को देखते ही हम सब बच्चे भय से काग जाते! उन्होंने हमें दो साल पढाया! पर उस राष्ट्रीय सर्वश्रेष्ठ शिक्षिका ने मेरे जीवन से अंग्रेजी के प्रति एक हिकारत और उपेक्षा भाव पैदा कर दिया! जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि मैं अंग्रेजी में बहुत कमजोर हो गई और दसवीं में तो अंग्रेजी में फेल ही हो गई! आज तक मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं सीख पायी!"¹¹

दलित समाज की सबसे बड़ी विडंबना यह है कि उसे अपने लोगों से भी अपमान दुख सहना पड़ता है एक और उच्च वर्ग स्वर्ण की झिड़कियां खाना हमेशा की बात हो गई है दूसरे और अपने ही जाती पद के लोग किसी के बदलने पर अपने ही जाति बिरादरी पर रोक जमाते और गालियां देते हैं! ऐसा एहसास दलित ने ही मुझे करवा दिया था! मुझे जितनी नफरत योगेश से हुई उससे कहीं ज्यादा मुझे इस दीदी कहनेवाले दलित से हुई थी कि उसने उसे कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, उल्टा मुझे बताकर मुझे मजबूर कर दिया कि मैं क्या हूँ मेरी औकात क्या है?"¹² इस प्रकार अपने ही लोगों से कौशल को प्रताड़ित होना पड़ता था!

'टुकड़ा टुकड़ा जीवन' आत्मकथा में कावेरी को भी ऐसी परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है! कावेरी का परिवार पढ़ा लिखा परिश्रमी और ईमानदार था कुछ अपनी खेती थी कुछ बटाई पर खेती करके सालों का अन्य उपजा लेते थे! उनके परिवार को गांव में इज्जत मिलती थी! उस समय मन में लगता ये गंदे लोक क्यू ऐसा करते हैं! हम लोग संपन्न साफ -सुथरे और उनसे सलीकेवाले थे!"¹³ इस तरह कावेरी को भी अपने ही दलित जनों द्वारा पीड़ित होना पड़ता है! सुरू किया मैंने कहा अपने दलित ही मेरे विरुद्ध षडयंत्र रचने लगे! मेरे नाम से एक गुमनाम पत्र लिखा था! आपने कारपोरेशन को धोका दिया है! आपके सर्टिफिकेट फर्जी है! आपके उपर धोखाधडी का केस ठोका जायेगा! पत्र मेरे आवास के पत्ते से आया था! प्रेक्षक का नाम और पता सजातीय का था! वॉ. डी. वी. सी. के कोडरमा प्रोजेक्ट में थे उनका नाम था पासवान !"¹⁴

आधुनिक युग में मनुष्य चांद और मंगल पर अपना निवास बनाना चाह रहा है! परंतु गांव के दलित लोक शिक्षा से दूर पिछले जा रहे हैं! गरीबों की वही फुस की झोपड़ी, दो-चार टूटे-फूटे बर्तन, फटे पुराने कपड़े गंदगी से बज बजाती गलियां! गर्मी में गर्मी से परेशान, बरसात में बरसात में बरसात से! कावेरी लिखती है, मैंने देखा है पढ़े लिखे अभिजात वर्ग में इस तरह का बीभत्स स्वरूप! जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक जादू टोना में लोग फंसे हैं! इसमें विश्वास करने वाले जघन्य अपराध



करने में चुकते नहीं है! पिछड़े एवं दलित लोग चिल्लाकर अंधविश्वास का प्रदर्शन करते हैं! उच्च वर्ग कहने वाले रात के अंदर अंधियारे में झाड़ फूक करवाते हैं! रास्ते में मिट्टी के ढक्कन, सिंदूर, काजल बिखरा रहता है मेरे ममेरे भाई ने अपनी बेटी की शादी आरा जिले में की! शादी के 5 साल हो गए अभी तक बच्चा नहीं हुआ! उसकी सास डॉक्टर से इलाज नहीं करवाती! ओझा गुनी से झाड़ फूंक करवाती है!"¹⁵ इस प्रकार दलितों में अभी भी अंधविश्वास की जड़े मजबूत दिखाई देती है!

भारतीय समाज में वर्ण और जाति व्यवस्था विद्यमान है! शास्त्र द्वारा समर्थन करने वाला धर्म ही सबकी कुंजी हैं! सवर्ण व्यवस्था के तहत मंदिर में वही जा सकते हैं जिन्हें उनके धर्म ने मान्यता दी है! ऐसे में दलितों को मंदिर जाना वर्जित था! अगर कोई दलित भगवान की पूजा करता है तो उसे दंड दिया जाता था! फ बवंडरों के बीच म आत्मकथा में कौशल पवार लिखती है, ऐसा नहीं था की छूत -अछूत केवल बाबा की झोपड़ी में ही होती थी यह मंदिरों से भी उतनी ही होती थी राजपूत और बनियों के मोहल्ले में शिव मंदिर में हमें जाने का अधिकार ही नहीं था हमें कुत्ते की तरह वहां से दुत्कार दिया जाता था!"¹⁶ इस प्रकार दलितों को मंदिर और पूजा से दूर रखा जाता था जिससे उनका धर्म भ्रष्ट न हो जाए! सदियों से चली आई इन गलत परंपराओं को निभाना ही जैसे धर्म था छुआछूत की पाबंदियों को मानना और उनके अनुसार चलना जरूरी था, अन्यथा इसके बुरे परिणाम होते थे, सवर्ण के आक्रोश का दंड भोगना पड़ता था, गाली गलौज और मारपीट आम बात थी शिकंजे का दर्द में सुशीला लिखती है, हिंदू महाजनों के कुओं

और नल से हम पानी नहीं भर सकते थे! कुएं की होज का पानी गाय, बैल और भैंस पीते थे मैं उन्हें दूर से देखती थी, मगर हम कुएं के पास नहीं जा सकते थे! इस प्रकार हिंदू धर्म में दलितों को जानवरों से भी कम आंकड़ा जाता है!

इस प्रकार दलित समाज का चित्रण इन आत्मकथाओं में अभिव्यक्त हुआ है! इसमें दलितों का दुःख, दर्द, वेदना दारिद्र्य समाज के सामने आया! उनपर लादे गये बंधनों का चित्रण इन लेखिकाओं ने अपनी आत्मकथाओं में किया है!

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Impact of Climate Change on Human Life and Responsibilities

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Introduction :

The problem of climate change is getting more complex day by day, many times sudden change in climate is observed. Dry drought, heavy rains, heatstroke, natural disasters, snow melting and cloud bursts are becoming prominent due to climate change. It has a great impact on human life. The world is most at risk of disasters caused by climate change. The report 'Gross Domestic Climate Risk' states that China, America and India have to bear the brunt of climate change. By 2050, the Earth's temperature is expected to increase by 1.5 degree Celsius. The heat in 2023 was obviously higher than in 2022. The report, 'Gross Domestic Climate Risk', takes an in-depth look at the damage caused by floods, water shortages, droughts or storms to buildings such as homes, factories and waste in cities. Such extreme weather conditions often lead to outbreaks of disease, loss of life or loss of employment, thus affecting people's lives. Urban and rural areas destroy biodiversity and disrupt the balance of nature.

Most of India's agriculture is dependent on monsoon rains and climate change is causing agricultural losses. The main cause of fluctuation in agricultural production in the country is very low or excessive rainfall. Apart from this, high humidity, abnormal temperature, outbreak of diseases and pests, unseasonal rain, flood, drought, hailstorm are also the causes.

Over the past few years the weather cycle has worsened enough to destabilize everyone. Both extreme rainfall and drought have been a bane for agriculture. The adverse effects on agriculture caused by low rainfall in the past few years have intensified in recent times. Floods and droughts are occurring more frequently as a result of climate change and warming. Therefore, there is a fear that the loss of agriculture will increase further in the future. It adversely affects the quality of life of a person.

What is climate change?

Climate is the condition of heat, wind, rain, cold that exists in a particular place for many years. A change in this average climate is called climate change. Human use of oil, gas, and coal in homes, factories, and transportation is causing rapid climate change. Green house gases are emitted when biofuel is burnt. It is high in carbon dioxide. These gases trap heat from the sun and thereby increase the temperature of the earth.

Causes of climate change:

Natural changes in climate have been happening for a long time. But now, the global temperature is increasing due to various human activities. Since we started using fossil fuels, gas and coal to heat power plants, transport and homes, the world has warmed by 1.2 degrees Celsius. Apart from that, the gases released in the air due to the use of these fuels block the energy of the sun. Since the 19th century, the amount of carbon dioxide alone in the atmosphere has increased by 50 percent. It has increased by 12 percent in the last 20 years. Deforestation is another cause of greenhouse gas emissions. When trees are burned or cut down, they release the stored carbon into the atmosphere. Due to this, there is a huge change in the environment.

Effects of climate change on human life:

The effects of extreme changes in climate are being seen. Climate change can change the lifestyle of humans. Fertile land turns into sandy land. It will also be difficult to grow

crops and food due to lack of water. Rising sea levels will make some areas extremely hot, making them uninhabitable. This was seen in the floods in China, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Extreme changes will be felt in the weather. Heat waves, heavy rains, storms are all frequent. Its quantity will increase and it will be dangerous for human life. People in poor countries who will find it hardest to adapt will suffer the most. Polar ice and glaciers are melting rapidly. This increases the risk of flooding in low-lying coastal areas with rising sea levels. But climate change is happening so fast. Many animals are on the verge of extinction. Polar bears are on the verge of extinction. Because the ice it depends on melting. Global warming will melt the Himalayan snows, dry up rivers, raise sea levels, inundate coastal cities, and make storms more violent. Natural calamities can be floods due to rising river levels, forest fires due to high winds, drought conditions, disease outbreaks, etc. If steps are not taken in this regard, both man and nature will be threatened. Terrible droughts will occur, sea levels will rise and many species of birds and animals will die out. Due to increasing human activities, the amount of carbon dioxide emission has increased, and as a result, the temperature has also increased.

Human responsibility for climate change:

In general, there are things ordinary people can do about climate change. Reduce the use of vehicles by increasing the use of public transport systems or bicycles. Insulate houses. Minimize the use of airplanes. Reduce consumption of meat and dairy products. It is necessary to use green and blue architectural style in the city to cope with climate change. People should be inclined towards urban agriculture and plantation. Also, the use of solar energy available in natural form, natural water source, energy generated due to waterfalls remains appropriate. Due to natural calamity, economically, the GDP of the businessmen who work in the production sector, service sector, and agriculture declines. This creates lack of employment and increases crime. Even before the Industrial Revolution, humans began to use vast forested lands for agriculture. Today the

situation is that few forests are left and it is very important to save those forests. Development activities cannot be hindered while saving the environment. But the development works should be done in such a way that the environment is not harmed. Administrative will is needed to maintain ecological balance

Conclusion :

According to the conclusion given by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), we have 15 to 20 years to prepare for the coming climate changes. We can definitely reduce the effects of climate change by taking the right steps and precautions. Even if we all make small changes in our lives, we can prevent a lot of damage to the environment. For example, traveling by bus or train in a city like Mumbai, using your own car less, planting trees in your neighborhood, rejecting plastic bags while shopping or rejecting any rubber thermocol and other types of excessive packaging can also make a difference. To avoid the vicious cycle of climate change, we must first learn to use the available natural resources sparingly and judiciously. For that, the use of Indian lifestyle and traditional knowledge will be fruitful.

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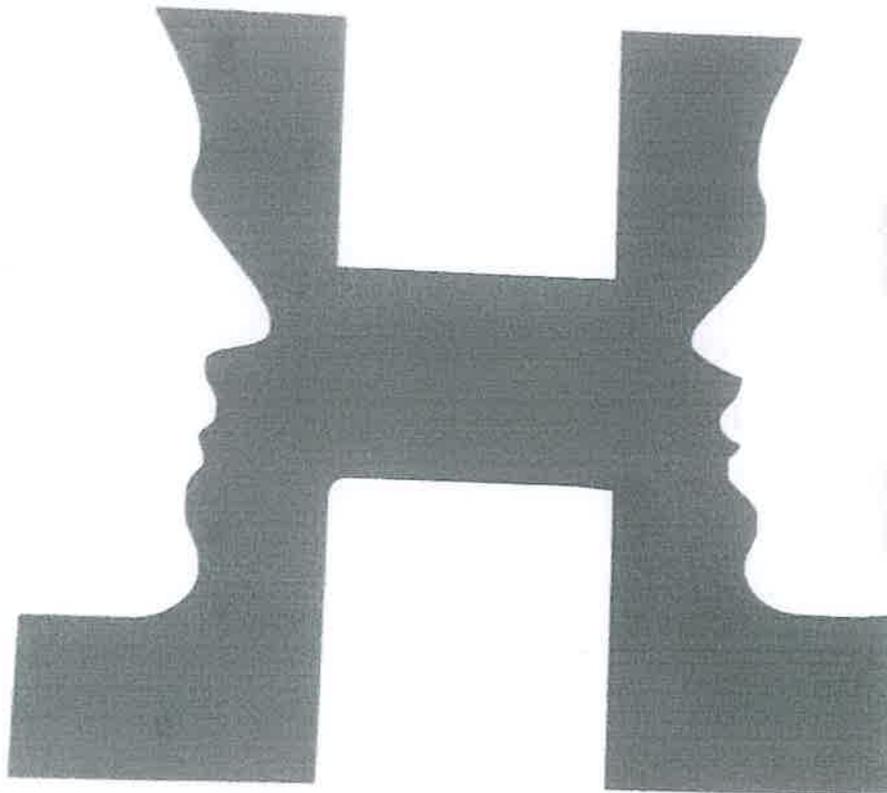
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Welfare Administration of Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar

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Introduction:

Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar was born on 31st May 1725 to Mankoji and Sushilabai Shinde from the Dhangar community in a small village called Chaundi in taluka Jamkhed in Ahmednagar district, who did many social reforms such as pan-religious harmony, abolition of untouchability, social integration, equality between men and women, concern for the poor, abolition of dowry system, abolition of undesirable customs and traditions, right of child adoption and longing for the subjects. Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar is known as the 'Philosopher Queen' of Malwa, India. Nirbhaya was the fearless queen who ruled the Malwa state in India. Ahilyabai Holkar was famous for fair justice. She built many temples and river ghats all over India, not only that, but she also planned an industrial policy to create employment for the people. We can see that Ahilyabai Holkar took the stand of equal law for all during her rule even from that time. Rani Ahilya, a welfare queen, was skilled in governance, a mother to the downtrodden, a philosopher and a skillful organiser. Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar gave the message that only one who has strength, wisdom and ingenuity in his/her wrist can become a people-oriented queen on self-reliance. Whose creative work is mentioned in the history of India in golden letters.

After marriage, Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar won the hearts of everyone in the family with her intelligent, forgiving and calm nature. They had two children Malerao and Muktabai. With foresight, Malhar Rao also gave his daughter the knowledge of Marathi writing, reading and mathematics etc. even during the era of male dominated culture. Also, training was given in riding a horse, twirling the reins, planning war and politics, fighting, correspondence, public husbandry, administration, judging, etc. As a result, Ahilyabai Holkar's social and political intellect matured. In the battle of Kumbheri in 1754 AD, Ahilya's brave husband Khanderao was martyred. At the age of just 29, when widow Ahilyabai Holkar got her share, she introduced progressiveness by rejecting the old tradition of Sati. Ahilyabai Holkar opposed to sati even though she knew that if she did not do sati, she would be slandered and smeared on her character for the rest of her life. Ahilyabai's courage was unique. If we go to sati we will get heaven or not who will go. But Ahilyabai decided to live for the

benefit of the people, thinking that if she lived, she would be able to give happiness to millions of people and gave welfare state to the ryot considering duty as important beyond religion, custom and tradition.

Ahilyabai Holkar's Administration:

Ahilyabai Holkar's kingdom had no natural boundaries. Some of the parganas were in the Malwa, Rajputana and Nemad areas while the rest were in the southern plateau. There are a total of one hundred and twenty six parganas and during the time of Subhedar Malhar Rao the income of the state was seventy four and a half lakh rupees. During Ahilyabai's time, due to peace and order, the income of the state increased to half a crore. Generally the state was as follows.

1. Kota and Udaipur border in the north of the state
2. Gwalior, Dhar, Badwani, kingdom of Nizam Peshwas in south
3. East Gwalior, Dewas, Dhar and Bhopal
4. Badwani and Durgapur in the west
5. State called Jhalwara in North East

From the point of view of governance, Holkar's chieftainship during Ahilyabai's reign consisted mainly of private Jagir and Jahgiri alias Daulat.

In order for the administrative system to run smoothly in the state, since ancient times in the history of India, the administrative system in different states was created by the then state according to its convenience. Ahilya Devi made some reforms in the administrative system of Subhedar Malharao Holkar, she used to keep accounts of private and government expenses very accurately. After Malharao's death, Ahilya Devi's son Malerao was the subhedar, but Tukojiroo Holkar was the subhedar, so there was a dual system of authority that Ahilyabai should rule the administration and Tukojiroo should take the subhedar and rule with the army.

Welfare Administrative System during Ahilyabai's Period:

The major divisions of the state are called government. Each Sarkar had 10 to 40 districts called Parganas or Mahals. Each pargana had 50 to 300 villages. The pargana was divided into talukas, each taluka consisting of 6 to 30 villages. Holkar Shahit Diwan was the highest authority.

He was appointed by the Pune court and he was given Jagiri on salary. Apart from this, the cost of palanquins, elephants and servants were paid by the government, the Diwan got a certain share of the revenue from the pargana. The Diwan will be entitled to demand Rs.2 from each village during the season. Gangadhar Chandrachud and Naro Ganesh Shouche and Parashur Pant were Diwans for Jahagiri of Ahilyabais Daulati, but these Diwans tried to install Ahilyabais at home by holding hands with various people only for selfish reasons without looking at the interest of Holkarshahi.

The chief officer of the pargana was a government official called Kamavisdar, the budget of all accumulated expenditure in the pargana was given to the Kamavisdar at the beginning of the year by the Fadnavis. After deducting the sanctioned expenditure, he had to pay the remaining amount into the exchequer. At the time of need of the state (e.g. in case of war) the Maheshwar Darbara would make a request to advance the revenue of the next one or two years. Kamavisdars were called to Maheshwari to negotiate. Allowed to charge interest at the rate of 1 per cent on the amount advanced by the earners. Kamavisdar was given 30 thousand rupees and a palanquin as salary. Ahilyabai used to repeatedly warn the Kamavisdar that he should behave properly with his subjects. If the ryot could ask Ahilyabai herself. When the Kamavisdar of Chandwad killed a Bohra, Ahilyabai warned the Kamavisdar. "Tirthrup Kailasvasi subbedar brought and brought up the ryots in some way. Therefore, the duty should not be unreasonable. The responsibility of the Kamavisdar was to establish peace in the pargana by pleasing the ryots and not doing wrong." He was assisted in his work by Mandaloi. Kamavisdars in distant provinces had to give justice. The information about the revenue of the land in the pargana was called Kanugo Daftar and the office was from Mandaloi and Kanugo was responsible for maintaining it. His appointment was done by family tradition. The officers who measured the land were called Mirdha. This position was mostly held by Muslims. The Patil is the head of every village and this post was held by clan tradition. He had 100 to 200 bighas of land inam revenue free. It had the power to collect taxes and fines. Patwari used to manage the revenue office in the village. He should be appointed by the government. Servant class like Chowkidars, Brahmins, Carpenters, Barbers, Dhobis etc. and Balutedars got a share from the land revenue.

Sardars and Jagirdars:

Subhedar Malharrao Holkar had given the patrimony of Jahagiri to the brave men he brought with him from the south to Malwa. After him Ahilyabai continued the same system and gave full support to the jagirdars who had raised them to prominence. Jagirdari system was an important part of Ahilyabai's rule. Jagirdars were given

complete independence in their respective territories. These jagirdars had to keep an army and send the government for help on occasion. Every feudal lord had a clan. Shastris, Pandits, Puranikas, Vaidyas and astrologers were included in that sect. It also included pages, teams, accountants and clerks. The chambhars, washermen, dhobis, tent makers and sewers were all included and supported in this group. These feudal lords respected Ahilyabai and obeyed her orders. Ahilyabai used to open his ears on occasions when he made mistakes. A feudal chieftain of Mahatpuru used to collect unjustly from the ryots. At that time the complaints came to Ahilyabai. At that time he was called and listened to both of them face to face and gave justice to the ryots from the Sardar and also pointed out their mistakes. Many such instances are mentioned in various texts that took place during his period, and the truth came to light when the ryots and sardars were brought face to face. Thus, the subjects got justice. Subedar Tukoji Holkar informed Ahilyabai that she should put a band on her chiefs and collect the allowance as they needed allowance for riding expenses. At that time, Ahilyabai tells Tukoji that Saranjami Sardar has his expenses. It has an appointment according to their presence in the gota. Ahilyabai did not allow injustice to her subjects when she herself was present at the Jatini base in service. As such, chieftains were considered as important elements of their state. Ahilyabai used to send letters to Tukoji from time to time, instructing them to keep the secret of their chieftains and carry out the work from their hands. If a Sardar's chieftainship was in debt, Ahilyabai would give him the right way out. This kind of behavior Ahilyabai used to live with her Jagirdar and the servants.

Judicial system:

Ahilyabai is widely known for her fairness. He hated injustice. His work was like that of a good judge. During the Mughal period, there were very few courts in the state. In order to get justice for the people, she established courts in many places in the state and appointed suitable judges. By establishing village panchayats, they were given extensive powers of justice. Under her guidance and under strict control, these courts and panchayats were doing the work of justice very well. The description of every work done in this court was usually conveyed to the high official of the state and to Ahilyabai. People who were not satisfied with this court used to come to Ahilyabai and sit on the bench and hear all the cases themselves and then give judgment. The justice given by him satisfied both the plaintiff and the defendant. At the time of Ahilyabai, Panchayat was the system of giving justice. At the time of Ahilyabai, justice accounts were not a matter of income.

Finance during Ahilyabai's time:

In the second half of the 18th century, there was an atmosphere of instability in the entire country, but there

was peace and order in Ahilyabai's kingdom. The main reason for this is the progress in agriculture. Ahilyabai amended many laws of the time of Malharao Holkar regarding agriculture. Due to the low tax system, the amount was collected according to the income of the farmers.

Postal system during Ahilyabai's time:

Ahilyabai's social work continued all over India. Subhedar Tukoji Holkar went on distant expeditions, the wealth of the caste Holkars and the officers of private jagiri were working in different provinces. To deliver their orders on time, to know the happiness and sorrows of their subjects, to communicate with other rulers, for these and many other reasons, Ahilyabai made fundamental changes in the previous postal system and designed it anew. Pune to Maheshwar was regular postal system and other postal system was occasional. She had no limitation of location in terms of installation. Ahilyabai felt it necessary. At that time, they used to send their orders or letters by sending Harkara, Sawar or Kasid, similar arrangements were also made by moneylenders in the state of Holkars. At the time of Ahilyabai, this system was known as Dak Banavan. Post offices were established at certain places within the states. Classes or categories of letter-carrying Qasids were created. Harkaras, Rauts, Piadas, Rasangidars, Jathedars, Jathedars were known as spies and were the contractors of the postal system, and the Kasids were usually a two-man pair of Qasids on foot, carrying the mail. Also, some Qasids used jockeys, camels and horses to deliver mail.

Equality treatment of women:

In order to eliminate the discrimination between men and women, the provision of military education to women, reading room for men and women, library for reading and listening was arranged to give women equal rights and respect for women. In the 18th century, Ahilyabai Holkar listened to the problems and problems of many widows, solved them, got justice for them, and tried to give equal status to women in the society. Rights which were given to all Shudra men and women were also given to widow women. They were given the right to adopt and manage property. Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar did many such public welfare works.

Educational work done by Ahilyabai Holkar:

During the period when the society was in the dark about education, Ahilyabai opened universities like "Ahilyakamdhenu" and "Brahmapuri" in Maheshwar and clarified her noble approach to education.

Ahilyabai Holkar's work for farmers:

Ahilyabai had made many laws to make the farmers of the state happy. As soon as the government came into her hands, she paid attention to agriculture and the upliftment of farmers. She knew very well the importance

of agriculture. If in a year the crop is reduced due to inadequate rainfall, the farmers are given amnesty and other facilities and concessions are also given. In case of loss of crops due to military action, compensation was paid immediately. Farmers in the state were free from the troubles of government officials and bureaucrats. Land taxes were very modest. There was no other tax on the farmer except the grain. For agriculture and tax collection, he divided his kingdom into three parts namely North, Central and South. Indore, Marana and Rajputana used to come in the northern part. In the central part, Maheshwar breaks up its surrounding area and in the southern part, the southern part of Satpura comes. Due to the peace and order in the state, even the outside traders used to do business in the state fearlessly. She stopped many unfair taxes. Overall, Ahilyabai provided protection to the farmer in her state.

Law made by Ahilyabai Holkar to ban dowry in the state:

Ahilyabai did dowry ban two and a half hundred years ago. Once Ahilyabai was in the court. Taking money from the guardians of a girl at the time of marriage in any caste and tribe will be considered as a crime. The one who takes the dowry has to pay double the amount given by the one who gives it and the amount received from the middleman to the government. According to Ahilyabai the government will have the right to fine more amount. Ahilyabai created a welfare system in her state two hundred years ago by breaking the practice of dowry and harassing women due to the issue of dowry.

Work done for livestock:

During that era, Ahilyabai not only took care of human but also took care of animals, birds and animals. Every day the poor people were given food and on special festival days they also had feasts with the people, water was provided for the passers-by to drink during the hot season. Wild animals, birds, river fish are also taken care of. While plowing the land, Ahilyabai's servants would bring water pots and they would stop the plow to water the oxen.

River, Ghats, wells, baravs and dharamshalas built by Ahilyabai Holkar:

The research shows that Ahilyabai built many river ghats at places of pilgrimage across India for the convenience of pilgrims and also at many villages. In terms of research, I have seen many ghats in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, all of them are still in good condition. Many ghats are very beautiful and spectacular from the point of view of architectural beauty. The ghats built by Ahilyabai 200 years ago are still in good condition. During that period, there was a lot of rainfall. After the river floods, the people are inconvenienced a lot, so people should be comfortable during the flood. Ghat protects some villages. In that era, there were no government pipelines, no seed, so people had to fetch water from rivers and wells. It is seen that

Ahilyabai Holkar has built river ghats by putting forward various initiatives such that it is important to have a ghat on the river and it is considered necessary to have well-built work. Some of the river ghats, wells, bars and dharamshalas built by Ahilyabai Holkar can be mentioned as follows: Ghats at Mandalashwar, Ghats at Gayathirth, Ghats at Sri Kurukshetra and Sri Nemupananya, Samata Kundawar Ghat and Lakshmi Kundawar Ghat, Ghats at Nashik Ahilya Ghat at Puntambe, Naroti Barav at Chardwar, Wells at Bhimashankar, Wells at Jejuri, Wells at Ujain, Kedureshwar Dharamshala here, Dharamshala at North Kashi, Dharamshala at Haridwar, Dharamshala at Sri Kshetra Ayodhya, Dharamshala at Ujjain Angpat etc. Apart from this, roads, bridges, palaces were constructed

by Ahilyabai Holkar in her state. This shows their welfare administration.

Summary:

There was no discrimination in Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar's state, everyone got equal justice. It is important to understand that she not only built temples but also worked for the welfare of the people in the temple area. Her army also had a large number of Muslim forces. A competent public welfare system existed in the state. Ahilyabai Holkar was respected by everyone in the state. Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar is mentioned in history as a valiant, brave, popular and ideal ruler of Indore. The importance of her system of welfare governance and administration is evident even today.

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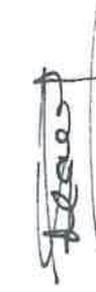
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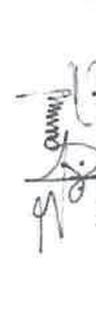


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Concept of Good Governance

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Introduction

In modern times, the importance of public administration is increasing day by day and public administration has to work according to the social, political and cultural changes in the country. Earlier, the administration had only a limited function of collecting revenue and maintaining law and order. But in modern times many tasks have to be performed simultaneously. It can be seen that there have been many changes in public administration over time. In public administration, various concepts such as new public administration, new public management, e-governance, good governance, market-based administration, disaster management and digital governance have come forward.

The work of administration has become responsible and the role of good governance is important to maintain social value and transparency in administration. In these changing times, the importance of good governance is more highlighted. Generally, the concept of good governance emerged in the 1990s. The collapse of Soviet Russia and the failure of development governance that led to the financial recession in third world countries and the rise of globalization appear to be factors in the formation of good governance. The World Bank coined the term governance for the first time in 1989. Further in 1992, the World Bank further clarified the concept of good governance in its report 'Governance and Development'. Good governance means good governance. In which an attempt was made to bring transparency in the administration by prioritizing the interests of the people. Good governance preserves human values by improving the quality of life of all citizens.

Throughout history, states have tried to create sovereignty. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj created an ideal state by creating a kingdom of Rayat by taking Mawlas of all castes and religions with him. It can be said to be an example of good governance. Also Chandragupta Maurya's tenure is also considered as golden period in history. Mahatma Gandhi introduced the concept of Ram Rajya. Kautilya mentions in his book Arthashastra what qualities a king should have, how should Prajahit Daksha be a king. The importance of good governance is based on this. Further in the 21st century the government adopted the policy of globalization, privatization and liberalization. This reduced the interference of the government. According to this new economic policy, private policy has been encouraged in the

government and it can be seen that the government is trying to reduce its investment and bring transparency in the administration through the private system.

Meaning of good governance

The word Sushasan appears to have been formed by combining two letters. 'Su' means good and shasan means governance. According to the thinker Vikek Chopra, good governance means finding and pursuing basic social values. Also, the thinker Pai Panandikar while defining good governance says that good governance is a system in which people's lives are peaceful, disciplined, progressive and participatory.

According to the Human Development report, good governance involves more transparency, effectiveness, accountability and people in government institutions and rules. It seeks to build the rule of law by increasing participation. Overall, human values have been emphasized in good governance and efforts have been made to bring flexibility and transparency in administration. To create good governance, it is necessary to create a responsible bureaucracy and an effective governance system. Also, efforts are made in good governance to increase the participation of the people and bring transparency by observing the future.

Characteristics of good governance:

The concept of good governance is an important concept that has existed in modern times and it can be seen that the principles of transparency, ethical values and responsibility in administration have come forward through good governance. In traditional administration, the work of public administration was limited but today the expectations of the people from the government have increased. These expectations are going to be

fulfilled through good governance. There are many characteristics of overall good governance and some of them are as follows.

1. Transparency in Administration:

What kind of laws and regulations are made by the administration working in the state sector? People need to be aware of these laws. While running the government and administration, it is the responsibility of the government to bring transparency while doing public welfare work keeping the interests of the public in mind. When all the people get the information about the activities of the government, transparency in the administration is created in the real sense. This transparency comes into being through good governance. Transparency in administration can be seen only when the public is aware of how effectively and cleanly the government is implementing various laws and policies through good governance.

2. Participation:

Public participation is very important in any governance and administration system. Public participation becomes more effective in the formulation of government policy. In a democracy, it is important for people to have the right to express their opinion against the government. Also, it is important to prevent caste discrimination and gender discrimination from the government level from time to time and this shows the real participation of the people. Public participation can lead to more inclusive decisions. That is why the principle of participation in good governance is seen to have gained special importance.

3. Liability:

Accountability is one of the important features of good governance and the government is always expected to act with a sense of accountability to the people. It is necessary for the government to set certain parameters for accountability towards its work. In order to fulfill this responsibility, government and administration undertake the work of public welfare, resulting in good governance. Responsible governance can truly be termed as governance by the people. Accountability should be clear. If the government undertakes any work, it should be done effectively and in time to take the public into confidence. Also, it is necessary to adopt principles of accountability for the benefit of the people.

4. Efficacy:

Effectiveness is an important characteristic of good governance. It is important to see how effectiveness affects the goals of the government and the people. Through good governance, the welfare of the people is important by bringing effectiveness to the administration. While implementing the decision, the government has to plan its policies keeping in view the future work and following the principle of social equity. It is

necessary to make a conscious effort to maintain the effectiveness of these policies while actually implementing them.

5. Adherence to the principle of equality:

It is expected to be done in a fair manner while classifying the position, responsibility and authority from the central government and the state government. Similarly, while creating the policies of the government, it is necessary to follow equality and implement it. The government is expected to create a system of equality from time to time and the success of the government really depends on it. While formulating public policy, the government needs to consider broad and comprehensive issues and it is necessary for the government to adopt an egalitarian approach to bring justice to the neglected and marginalized sections of the society. Overall, equality was given more importance in creating good governance.

6. Effectiveness:

An important principle of effective governance is when the decisions taken by the government are actually implemented. While implementing such decisions or policies, it is expected to be effectively implemented keeping in mind the public interest. Overall effectiveness is an important feature of good governance.

7. Functionality:

Efficiency is an important feature of good governance and effective implementation of government policies is important. From time to time it is necessary for the government to solve the problems that arise while working in the role of public welfare. Good governance requires excellent management of work and effective implementation of that work. The success of government depends on good governance and efficient administration.

8. Humanitarian approach:

It is necessary to have a humane approach to every action of the government and justice can be given to women, children, elderly, disabled and weak elements of the society from a humane approach. A truly welfare state comes into existence only if any administration has a humane approach. Overall good governance appears to be necessary to bring a humane approach.

Conclusion:

Many schools of thought have come forward in the changing tide of public administration. One of the important streams of thought is good governance. Through this good governance, the interest of the people is given priority by the government and administration. The principles of transparency, accountability and efficiency gain importance in administration through governance. There is no problem if we say that democracy has been strengthened in the real sense through the government. Transformed India is actually India having good governance.

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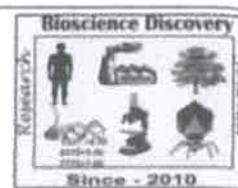
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An Analysis of Supply Chain Management in the Rural Area

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Abstract

In today's life we can see competition between various goods producing companies. With this competition every goods producer wants to supply their products within time and with good quality. To tackle this problem, supply chain management plays a vital role. Supply chain management is a backbone and very essential component in a nation's economy building. There is an effectively working supply chain of various products in urban areas in our India. Urban areas are mainly seen as a targeted market and it is. Rural areas can also contribute to increasing sales of goods. That's why, here we need to analyze rural area supply chain management of various goods, so we can find some remedies to better functioning of the supply chain in rural areas. This study is conducted in a selected rural area of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The respondents are retailers, farmers, small businessmen in the rural area. In this study both primary data and secondary data is used. This paper highlighted the importance of managing the supply chain and logistics in the rural area of Marathwada region.

INTRODUCTION

According to modern management principles 'think global', 'act local'. To be able to act 'local' hence it is necessary to be familiar with the 'local'. The Economic Survey 2007-08 states, India lives in villages, agriculture contributes slightly more than 23% of our GDP but supports nearly 75% of our population. So, it would be important to manage the supply chain in rural areas.

In general, every producer of goods wants to launch a new developed product in the urban market as the customer's willingness to buy new developed products. And market research is also conducted mostly in the urban markets. To remain competitive, small firms have to offer superior quality goods at the lowest prices possible. The need to minimize product costs makes effective

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supply chain management vital. There are costs involved in every process of the product life cycle, and it is the responsibility of management to ensure that these costs are kept low, so the company can continue to pass along these savings to the consumers. In this paper we will try to analyze the journey of a product supply to the rural area market (Bishnoi V, 2009)

Meaning & Definition:

Supply Chain Management is the management of flows of goods and services and includes all processes that transform raw material into final products. It involves the active streamlining of a business's supply side activities to maximize customer value and gain a competitive advantage in the marketplace. A basic rural supply chain system

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consists of goods or items that flow through various levels of hierarchies of suppliers, distributors and customers. (The Economic Survey Highlights 2007-08.)

According to Dubey *et al.* 2012,

"Supply Chain Management as a concept manages the flow of material, information and funds end to end i.e. from upstream to downstream members. It also deals with the disposal of material after consumption as per the environmental norms. SCM tries to achieve this at the lowest cost with maximum efficiency.

According to Machowiak 2012,

"SCM is a methodology of improving the business processes, making them more resilient, more agile and as a result, more competitive. The main function of SCM is to improve the product or service competitiveness."

Research Questions:

RQ1: How does the supply chain work in the rural area of Maharashtra?

RQ2: What is the Government's contribution to the rural supply chain?

RQ3: What are the challenges before rural citizens regarding supply chain?

RQ4: How is the overall performance of the supply chain in rural areas?

Objectives of the study:

This study having following objectives:

1. To study the concept of supply chain management.
2. To know challenges before effective supply chains in rural areas.
3. To study the government's schemes for agricultural development and for rural supply chain management.
4. To know the overall performance of the supply chain in Marathwada region.

Research Methodology:

The following is the structure of research methodology is used.

1) Methods of Data Collection:

In this study data collected by using both of the following methods:

a) **Primary Data:** This includes surveys and interviews of the respondents.

b) **Secondary Data:** Secondary data gathered through various published research papers, reference books, magazines, government reports, and websites.

2) Area of Research:

Area of research of this study is Marathwada region of Maharashtra state.

3) Sampling Methods:

The Multistage Sampling Method of data collection is used in this study.

4) Samples:

Retailers, customers and other stakeholders in the supply chain in rural areas.

5) Sample Size:

Marathwada is the region comprising 8 districts of (divisional headquarters) Jalna, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad), Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Dharashiv (Osmanabad) and Beed. In this study 25% of the total number of districts are selected for the study namely Beed and Hingoli. 4 stage sampling is done to get sample size.

- At the first stage 25% out of 8 districts which are Beed and Hingoli are selected.
- Beed district has 11 blocks, out of it 20% i.e. 2 blocks (Wadwani and Dharur) and Hingoli district has 5 blocks, out of it 20% i.e. 1 block (Aundha Nagnath) are selected at the second stage.
- At the third stage, from the selected three blocks 10% villages are selected. Dharur- 7 villages; Wadwani- 5 villages; and Aundha Nagnath- 12 villages are selected.
- At the last stage of sampling, 3% of the population is selected from each block. These are Dharur (133 out of 4434); Wadwani (96 out of 3195); and Aundha Nagnath (189 out of 6287).
- In this way the total number of population is 418.

Data Interpretation:

The customers, businessmen and other stakeholders related to rural supply chain are facing following challenges:

Challenges in Supply Chain Management in rural area:

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

1. Quality Customer Services:

Supply chain management aims to provide goods in the best quality of services. Easy access, in time availability of goods and good quality of packaging of goods. But in rural areas lack of quality in customer services is seen.

2. Increased Costs throughout the supply chain:

As the number of intermediaries increase, supply cost also will increase. In the context of rural markets there are so many levels of small sellers, they charge their profit margin along with the price of the product. It causes high supply costs and increased prices of goods. The other dimension of this is farmers and milkmen also

have to pay the charges to supply their goods to the market.

3. Risk in the supply chain creates pressure:

It is found that farmers in the rural area we studied used traditional methods to sell their farming goods. They are unaware of the supply chain management concept, and some old people don't believe in this technique. They feel there is a risk in supply chain management and also feel that it is a very expensive technique. And it creates pressure for them.

4. Supplier relationship:

It is the most important challenge in supply chain management in rural areas. Lack of education and awareness. Each person can't understand the situation and punctuality. However, there must be good co-ordination between the persons involved in supply chain management.

5. Qualified personal:

Unavailability of qualified personnel is a big challenge in rural areas. Educated people prefer urban areas to live. That's why working in the supply chain can't improve. If we want to manage an effective supply chain in rural areas then we firstly motivate educated personnel to do so.

6. Unforeseen delays

Supply chain functions well if there is good coordination and timing between every level of goods supply. There can be delay in supply of goods because of natural hazards like floods. Delays in timing of transportation vehicles.

7. Large distance between customers and manufacturers:

Farmers which are close to the city can reach the market with their goods. But who those are far from don't have an easy market for selling and buying goods. On the other hand, manufacturers in urban areas and customers in villages also face the same challenges to place orders. It is seen that some e-commerce websites are reaching rural areas with the help of logistics units. But if villagers want expensive or branded products they have to go to district places. These are the big issues to manage and improve supply chain management in rural areas.

8. Warehousing:

Most of the people in the rural area live in small houses, they have no proper warehousing facility. They store grains in temporary shelters, it may be harmful. It is very necessary to have a good warehousing facility for supply chain management in this area.

9. Lack of Communication:

Every customer wants to purchase goods in time. But because of a lack of communication farmers

can't understand the demand of customers. And they can't supply goods like milk, grains, and vegetables in time and with good quality. Here, communication between every stage of supply of goods to track location of goods. Due to network issues or any other issues create problems in good communication.

Government's Schemes for agricultural Development and for Supply chain.

State of Maharashtra Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project:

This is the project of the government of Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra has launched the State of Maharashtra Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project to promote farming in the state and to provide easy access to markets for farmers to sell their produce (Parkhi S, 2015)

The project will be implemented in Maharashtra and covers 10,000 villages of the state that is, one-fourth of the state. This initiative is a stepping stone for doubling the farmers' income by 2022. This project objective will be achieved over the next three years. (Government of India's report on *Operational Guidelines* 2014).

The SMART project supports the post-harvest value chain and brings efficiency to benefit the economy at large, encouraging small and medium enterprises within the value chain. It strives to establish a partnership between various stakeholders in the agribusiness segments along with the farmer organizations, village level groups, and farmer companies, start-ups, SMEs and large corporations with women's Self Help Group (SHG).

Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) :

This is the scheme of the Government of India. This has brought to the fore the need for providing farmers with access to competitive markets with adequate infrastructure including cold chain logistics, to enable them to realize better prices on the one hand and providing nutritious food to consumers at stable and affordable prices on the other, to promote creation of agricultural marketing infrastructure by providing back-end subsidy support to State, cooperative and private sector investments; to use ICT as a vehicle of extension to sensitize and orient farmers to respond to new challenges in agricultural marketing; With this objective in view, the Government of India on 13th November, 2013 approved the proposal of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for continuation and integration of on-going Central Sector Schemes as (ISAM) during the XII Plan (2012-2017) (Prasanna Kumar, et al, 2020)

PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP)

This scheme was launched by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India on 13th October 2021 for providing multi modal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) accorded approval for the implementation of PM GatiShakti National Master Plan on 21st October 2021. (PM Gati Shakti Master plan, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, 15th December 2023)

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by 7 engines, namely:

1. Railways
2. Roads
3. Ports
4. Waterways
5. Airports
6. Mass Transport
7. Logistics Infrastructure

All 7 engines will pull forward the economy in unison. These engines are supported by the complementary roles of Energy Transmission, IT Communication, Bulk Water & Sewerage, and Social Infrastructure. The approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas – the efforts of the Central Government, the state governments, and the private sector together – leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all, especially the youth. This is useful for economic transformation, seamless multi modal connectivity and logistics efficiency. It will also include the infrastructure developed by the State Governments. The focus will be on planning, financing including through innovative ways, use of technology and speedier implementation and farmers also.

Table 1: Overall Performance of Supply Chain Management in the Rural Area of Marathwada Region:

(Source: Field Survey 2023)

Respondents	Very Good	Good	Neither Good/Poor	Poor	Very Poor
Retailers	10%	50%	20%	15%	05%
Farmers	15%	45%	20%	15%	05%
Customers	20%	60%	10%	05%	05%
Other Business Persons	15%	45%	20%	10%	10%

The above table shows the overall performance of the supply chain in the rural area of Marathwada

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based on responses given by the respondents from each district of Marathwada. As shown in the table retailers gave 'good' ratings mostly. Retailers recorded positive reviews about supply chains in rural areas. Farmers also gave high ratings to 'good'. Customers in the rural area are satisfied with the supply chains. Other business persons also gave high ratings to 'good'.

Conclusions

In this study it is found that Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad) and Nanded have domestic airports, railway lines and roadways. It is also beneficial to make the supply chain easy. Availability of qualified personnel is a common challenge to all rural markets in this region. Some small towns are 5-10 kilometers from district place or block city or any other place which has a good market. So, those rural area farmers and customers have easy access to the market for buying and selling of goods. But in rural areas far from markets they have to pay extra supply costs to reach the market for their goods. Beed district has the second largest number of villages and most of them are connected through 'kachchi sadak'. It has no proper railway lines, villages are connected to the city only with roads. Dharashiv (Osmanabad), Nanded, Beed and Hingoli have hilly areas which are less developed. It can create unseen delays in supplying goods. Increased levels of intermediaries' villagers have to pay more. For the improvement in supply chain and its management it is necessary to raise awareness among stakeholders and train local persons to be involved in the supply chain of rural areas.

Rural areas have a two way supply chain, one is from village (farmers) to customers and another one is from goods producers which are in urban areas to customers in villages. In this way we found rural areas of districts in Marathwada region are less developed, some villages not having proper roads or any transportation means. Farming and dairy business is done in this area. All produced goods like vegetables, fruits and milk are perishable in nature, and these goods waste just because they didn't reach the market in time. These goods need an instant market. Unavailability of markets for vegetables and milk can be caused by high rates of these goods in urban areas. Rural areas will definitely help in increasing our GDP Government is also intervening in this case by launching various schemes for development of agriculture and easy access to the market for farmers. The challenges before supply chain management are faced by

customers, retailers, farmers, small businessmen and all stakeholders.

The schemes overlooked are solving both agricultural and marketing problems of rural people. SMART Project is covering almost all small businessmen, businesswomen and farmers too for getting benefits from this scheme. And the second scheme we have gone through is covering some other schemes which are also helpful in understanding the value chain by the use of information technology. PM Gati Shakti National Plan is beneficial for youth mainly. It is helpful in employment generation, easy logistics connection, easy availability of goods, and availability of a market for farming goods. So, the rural area of Marathwada region is facing some challenges in supplying and buying goods, on the other hand, the government is moving a step towards the improvement of the supply chain in this area. However, overall performance of supply chains in the rural area is good and in the near future it will be better than this.

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ROLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN PHARMACY BUSINESS

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Abstract:

While considering a healthy life, health services come along with a healthy diet. It is necessary to supply pharmaceutical goods within time and with good quality of packaging. In the marketing era every manufacturer is focusing on each component of marketing. Supply chain management is one of them. It helps in supplying goods to the right person at the right place and at the right time. The concept of the pharmaceutical supply chain and its management may not be well known to everyone. So, it was important to study this topic. This paper is focusing on working of the pharmaceutical supply chain and its management in Maharashtra state. Main objective of this study is to find out the impact of pharmaceutical supply chain management on pharmacy business. Retailers, wholesalers, distributors and super stockists are selected from Marathwada region of Maharashtra as samples. Sample size for this study was taken as 200 respondents. Both primary and secondary data are used for this study. Major findings in brief can be told as most of the business persons were aware of supply chain, there were very few business persons who faced delays and found frauds while supplying and receiving pharmaceutical goods. This paper will be helpful to the general public, business persons, academicians and research scholars for further study.

(Keywords: pharmacy business, supply chain, pharmaceutical supply chain management, wholesalers, retailers)

Introduction:

We all are stakeholders of the supply chain but we never notice it. As we buy chocolates for a child, we supply goods from retailers to the end user. Supply chain starts from purchase of raw material by the manufacturer and then wholesalers after production of the product, wholesaler supplies goods to retailers and customers buy it and handover to the end user, this is known as the supply chain. In this study pharmaceutical supply chain and its management is studied.

Pharmaceutical supply chains are becoming more complex and essential for all parties involved in the chain (Shah, 2004). The advantages of an integrated supply chain are manifold, ranging from suppliers and pharmaceutical corporations to healthcare practitioners and patients (Srai et al., 2015). There are numerous advantages to using ontologies and other semantic web technologies in the integration process. Information technology systems play a critical role in supply chain integration, as noted by Gunasekaran and Ngai (2004). In addition to facilitating integration and the use of numerous diverse information sources, the capacity to query every system within a supply chain network using a common ontology model also improves the visibility and traceability of both products and information (Jimenez and Munoz, 2006).

Pharmacy business, as used herein, refers to any pharmacy's inventory, prescription files, assembled workforce, and retail pharmaceutical products stored, dispensed, and sold in accordance with a prescription order, as well as any other pharmacy business operations carried out by Seller or its Subsidiaries just prior to the execution of this Agreement. Supply chain management helps in tracking goods while supplying.

Contemporary supply networks are intricate and pose a number of typical difficulties. Such as **Possible opacity:** A transparent supply chain makes it easier for stakeholders to know how things are going.

Waste as a result of a poor production cycle: Companies that overestimate their skills, supply, or demand risk having an overstocked inventory.

Disgruntled clients and business associates: Reaching client expectations is SCM's ultimate objective. This entails both producing a worthwhile product and realistically controlling those expectations.

Items that are delayed or lost: Any point in the supply chain where goods disappear causes a delay in the entire process and may have a negative effect on customers.

Rising standards among customers: Customer expectations are being raised by new enterprises and technology, which can make it tough to manage or even impossible to achieve if not done so.

Meaning of Pharmaceutical Supply Chain management:

The network of all the people, companies, assets, processes, and technologies used in the production and marketing of a product is known as the supply chain. A supply chain includes every step of the process, from the supplier delivering raw materials to the manufacturer to the manufacturer delivering the finished product to the customer. The distribution channel is the part of the supply chain that handles moving the finished product from the producer to the customer.

The planning, carrying out, and controlling of all operations pertaining to the movement of materials and information, from the acquisition of raw materials to the ultimate delivery of the product to the client, are all included in the definition of the supply chain for the healthcare and pharmaceutical industries. Producers, suppliers, distributors, transportation firms, warehouses, and retailers are some of these businesses. Value chains and supply chains are not the same thing; while they are comparable, the latter has a slightly different emphasis. Put simply, the pharmaceutical value chain encompasses all the tactics a business employs to provide its clients with special added value and, as a result, obtain a competitive edge. It enables businesses to provide unique products and experiences for their clients. As a result, the pharmaceutical industry's supply chain is built to boost revenue and improve customer satisfaction by guaranteeing that goods can be produced on schedule and promptly delivered to pharmacies, hospitals, and other healthcare facilities as needed. Product creation, marketing, operations, distribution, financing, and customer service are, in short, the roles that supply chains play.

The strategic coordination of the full value-added process of a product (the pharma value chain) and logistics is known as pharmaceutical supply chain management. From the point of procurement to the point of final delivery, manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, business partners, and customers work together.

The main objectives of pharmaceutical supply chain management are to maximize market competitiveness and maximize revenues. Efficient supply chain management is impossible without optimizing the company's logistics, as supply chains are developing into a logistical system that is even faster, safer, more flexible, personalized, accurate, and efficient.

Research Questions:

1. How is the working of the pharmaceutical supply chain in maharashtra?
2. Is pharmaceutical supply chain management beneficial in supplying pharmaceutical goods?
3. Does pharmaceutical supply chain management prohibit frauds and overcharging of prices?
4. Does pharmaceutical supply chain management decrease supply cost?

Objectives of the Research:

1. To know the concept of pharmaceutical supply chain management.
2. To find out the awareness level of pharmaceutical supply chain management in the persons engaged in pharmacy business.
3. To find out the impact of pharmaceutical supply chain management on pharmacy business
4. To know whether working of pharmaceutical supply chain is good or bad in Maharashtra state.

Research Methodology:

A. Primary Data:

Primary Data for this study was collected through interviews of the respondents.

B. Secondary Data:

This study also used Secondary data. It was collected from published research papers, articles, govt. reports, books, journals etc.

C. Period of Study:

6 Months

D. Geographical Area:

Geographical area of this study was Maharashtra state.

E. Sampling Methods:

Simple Random Sampling Method was used for selecting samples.

F. Sample Size:

Out of 6 regions of Maharashtra state, Marathwada region was selected. Randomly, 200 respondents (i. e. 50 super stockists, 50 wholesalers/distributors/stockists and 100 retailers) were selected from 8 districts of Marathwada. Those were Beed, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar, Dharaashiv, Hingoli, Jalana, Latur, Nanded and Parbhani.

G. Tools and Techniques of Analysis:

For this study, mathematical operations such as addition, multiplication, average and percentage were applied as per requirement.

Scope and Limitations of the Study:

This study has wide scope as it covered respondents as the main stakeholders of the pharmaceutical supply chain. The study will be beneficial in seeing a clear picture of pharmaceutical supply chain management in Maharashtra state. Supply chain management in pharmacy business plays a vital role in running business successfully in the competitive era and it makes business people updated as well. This study is very useful for future perspective also. However, there are some limitations of this study as well. The main limitations of this study is limited time bound, limited geographical area. Another limitations are like, limited research samples, objectives, research questions by these limitations can be fixed with doing further research on this topic with different geographical areas, different objectives, etc.

Level of Awareness of Pharmaceutical supply Chain Management:

It is disclosed in the following table 1, that the awareness level of the respondents about supply chain management, pharmaceutical supply chain management. As per shown in the following table, out of 200 respondents, 62.74% of the respondents having 'very good' knowledge of these concepts; 32.60% of the respondents having 'good' knowledge of these concepts; 4.40% of the respondents having 'medium' knowledge of these concepts; and only 0.26% of the respondents having 'poor' knowledge of these concepts. It should be noted that no one respondent recorded a 'very poor' response. It means retailers, wholesalers/distributors and super stockists are well known for the supply chain management concept.

Table 1: Level of Awareness Respondents about Supply Chain and related concepts

Awareness of the Concepts (Parameters)	Awareness Level					Total
	Very Good 2.5 @	Good 2.00 @	Medium 1.5 @	Poor 1.00 @	Very Poor 0.50 @	
Supply Chain Management	106	92	00	02	00	200
Pharmaceutical Supply Chain	100	96	03	01	00	200
Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Management	85	84	31	00	00	200
Total	291*2.5	189*2	34*1.5	3*1	00	
Total Score	727.5	378	51	3	00	1159.5
Percentage of total score	62.74	32.60	4.40	0.26	00	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2023-24)

Note: "@" indicates respective score

Frequency Level of Delays faced and Frauds found

It is shown in table 2, that the frequency level of delays faced and frauds found by the respondents. As per the table given below, 75.70% of the 200 respondents, never faced delays and found frauds while receiving or delivering pharmaceutical goods; remaining 24.30% of respondents rarely faced the same. No response has been recorded of 'always' scale.

Table 2: Frequency Level of Delays faced and Frauds found

Parameters	Frequency Level			Total
	Never 3 @	Rarely 2 @	Always 1 @	
Delays faced in receiving/delivering goods	101	99	00	200
Frauds found in receiving/delivering goods	169	31	00	200
Total	270*3	130*2	00*1	
Total Score	810	260	00	1070
Percentage of total score	75.70	24.30	00	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2023-24)

Note: "@" indicates respective score

Impact of the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Management

It is disclosed in the following table 3, that the impact of pharmaceutical supply chain management on respondent's business who are super stockists, wholesalers, distributors and retailers. For this question 3 scales were set viz positive, neutral and negative. Positive stated for increased level, neutral indicated remained the same level as before and negative stated for decreased level for impact on 'sales' and 'supply cost' parameters; positive stated good impact, neutral stated same as before and negative stated bad impact for impact on 'time duration of supplying goods' and 'government policies' parameters.

As shown in the table given below, out of 200 respondents, 62.76% of the respondents had positive impact, 34.58% of the respondents had neutral impact and 2.66% of the respondents had negative impact.

Table 3: Impact of the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Management

Parameters	Impact Level			Total
	Positive 3 @	Neutral 2 @	Negative 1 @	
Impact on sales	191	09	00	200
Impact on supply cost	07	144	49	200
Impact on time duration of supplying goods	142	57	00	200
Impact of Government Policies	69	128	03	200
Total	409*3	338*2	52*1	
Total Score	1227	676	52	1955
Percentage of total score	62.76	34.58	2.66	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2023-24)

Note: "@ " indicates respective score

Conclusion:

As per the study it is observed that the pharmaceutical supply chain management is working properly in Maharashtra state. It affected pharmacy business in a positive way. People engaged in the pharmacy business are aware that supply chain management is a very good thing found through this research. Definitely, people will carry their business with the use of new technology in upcoming future very effectively. Supply chain management in the pharmaceutical sector is helping in decreasing the time duration of supplying pharmaceutical products to the needy one, it will definitely be helpful in saving lives.

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The Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Supply Chain Management

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Abstract:

At its simplest form, artificial intelligence is a field, which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem-solving. It also encompasses sub-fields of machine learning and deep learning, which are frequently mentioned in conjunction with artificial intelligence. These disciplines are AI algorithms which seek to create expert systems which make predictions or classifications based on input data. Over the years, artificial intelligence has gone through many cycles of hype, but even to skeptics, the release of OpenAI's ChatGPT seems to mark a turning point. This research paper examines the role of AI in three distinct supply chain management. In this study, supply chains of Pharmaceutical, Agricultural and Logistics Business are studied. Challenges in the application of AI like, lack of knowledge, cost, unavailability of skilled employees etc. are also found. Both primary and secondary data collection methods are used. 5 districts of Maharashtra state are taken as samples, from which total 300 respondents are selected. The study is helpful to business persons, managers and researchers for further studies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI Tools, Supply Chain Management, Pharmaceutical, Challenges

Introduction:

In today's life we usually hear about robots and its functions. The word "Artificial Intelligence" sounds like there is something man made tool for work by his/her knowledge. In simple words artificial intelligence means man made intelligence, machines which think. We can observe how Google is able to give accurate search results, or how youtube gives content on one's interest. Answer to these questions is Artificial Intelligence (AI). Elon Musk quotes that AI is a fundamental risk to the existence of human civilization.

Artificial intelligence is a technique of getting machines to work and think like humans. In the recent past AI has been able to accomplish this by creating machines and robots that are being used in a wide range of fields including healthcare, robotics, marketing, business analytics and many more. People having misconceptions that AI, machine learning and deep learning are the same since they have common applications. AI is the science of getting machines to mimic the behaviour of humans. Machine learning is a subset of AI that focuses on getting machines to make decisions by feeding them data. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses the concept of neural networks to solve complex problems. Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. Specific applications of AI include expert systems, natural language processing, speech recognition and machine vision. In general, AI

systems work by ingesting large amounts of labeled training data, analyzing the data for correlations and patterns, and using these patterns to make predictions about future states. The term artificial intelligence was first coined decades ago in the year 1956 by John McCarty at the Dartmouth Conference. He defined AI as the science and engineering of making intelligent machines. According to research, 37 percent of businesses, including supply chain companies, already see the benefits of AI solutions. AI will also contribute \$15.7 trillion to the global economy by 2030.

Significance of the Study:

Artificial intelligence plays a vital role in supply chain management. In this competition era and in globalisation policy it is very important to reach customers in time. Communication and coordination between stakeholders is also important. Artificial intelligent tools help in tracking supplied goods. On the other hand supply chain management is the main pillar of marketing. Supply chain includes logistics which starts from raw material purchase and ends with consumers. Nowadays, these two important terms are running business activities properly. So, it is important to elaborate these two terms and know more about them. This study will help in knowing about artificial intelligence and supply chain management collaboratively. This study will also be important to study AI in the supply chain in selected areas and the effect of AI in the supply chain for supplying goods as well.

Research Questions:

After reviewing published literature related to the topic, some questions remained unanswered, these are as follows:

1. Are the stakeholders in the sector of pharmaceutical supply chain, persons engaged in the farming and online selling goods aware of artificial intelligence?
2. Are people in the selected area using AI tools for their work?
3. What is the impact of AI tools in supply chain management?
4. What are the challenges in using AI tools?

Objectives of the Research

1. To understand the concept of Artificial Intelligence in supply chain.
2. To study ethics and fairness in artificial intelligence.
3. To study the impact of AI tools in supply chain management.
4. To find challenges in using AI tools.

Research Methodology

1. **Primary Data:** Primary Data for this study is collected through interviews
2. **Secondary Data:** It is collected from published research papers, articles, govt. reports, books, journals etc.
3. **Period of Study:** 6 Months
4. **Geographical Area:** Geographical area of this study is selected districts of Maharashtra state, i.e. Beed, Dhurashiv, Hingoli, Yavatmal and Washim
5. **Sampling Methods:** Simple Random Sampling Method is used for selecting samples.
6. **Sample Size:** Out of 36 districts of Maharashtra, selected 15% i.e. 5.4 = 5 districts (approx.) as a sample for the study. Randomly, 100 respondents selected from 5 districts for each pharmaceutical, agricultural and logistic business. Therefore, the total number of samples is 300.
7. **Tools and Techniques of Analysis:** For this study, mathematical operations such as addition, multiplication, average and percentage are applied as per requirement.

Scope and Limitations of the Study:

Artificial intelligence and its tools are trending nowadays. Management is also important before every task. If these two integrated outputs will be very fruitful. Scope of this research topic is unlimited because in near future awareness about AI tools will be increased. In this particular study scope of geographical area will be limited to 5 districts of Maharashtra state. In this study three supply chains are studied i.e. AI in pharmaceutical supply chain management, AI in agricultural supply chain management and AI in online business supply chain management. Limitations of this study are limited

time, limited geographical area, limited aspects and limited sample size.

Challenges in Using AI Tools in Supply Chain Management

(Source: Field Survey, 2023-24)

As per the responses, it is found that between the selected sectors, agricultural business persons are facing challenges in using AI tools mostly. The remaining two sectors viz. pharmacy business and online business are using AI tools in their business. Sometimes they also face the same challenges. Following are some challenges in using AI tools in supply chain management:

1. Lack of Awareness:

Most people are unaware of artificial intelligence tools and how it is used in supply chain management. Still, they are using traditional methods for supply chain and its management. So, it is a big challenge in using AI tools in supply chain management.

2. Cost:

It is recorded that some people don't afford the cost of AI tools. Because it needs a computer system, computer operator and his/her salary, software package costs, etc. Small business persons may face this challenge in using AI tools.

3. Unavailability of Trained Employees:

Unavailability of trained employees is one of the challenges in using AI tools. This challenge is faced in rural areas mostly because educated people migrate towards cities. That's why there is a shortage of computer skilled employees.

4. Misconceptions & Trust Issues:

It is found that there is a misconception regarding online business operations in some cases. People who are unaware of AI tools having trust issues for the technology. Therefore, they prefer to go with the traditional approach of supply chain.

5. Perishable goods:

Especially in case of agricultural business, fruits and veggies are perishable in nature. So, farmers choose to sale goods to their nearby markets, so they don't need to manage supply chain. Ignorance related technique storing veggies for a long time is also a big challenge in using AI tools in supply chain management.

Artificial Intelligence in Supply Chain Management

It is disclosed in the following table 1, that the working of supply chain management with AI tools. Yes/No type questions are asked to the respondents. Out of 300 respondents, each 100 respondents are from pharmacy business, agricultural business and logistics business. As shown in the following table, the rate of awareness of artificial intelligence is high i.e. 93% in logistics business, medium in pharmacy business i.e. 80% and low in agricultural business i.e. 35%. The rate of awareness of AI tools in supply chain

management is also high in logistics business i.e. 95%, medium in pharmacy business i.e. 79% and low in agricultural business i.e. 27%. 98% of the respondents are from the logistics business who are using AI tools in supply chain management, 74% of the respondents from pharmacy business and 47% of the respondents from agricultural business are using AI tools in supply chain management. Most of the

respondents recorded a positive response for the parameter of impact of AI. 76% of the respondents from agricultural business recorded that using AI tools is challenging. Most of the respondents from the three sectors are ready to continue use of AI tools. In this way most of the respondents recorded positive responses and showed curiosity for new technology learning.

Table 1: Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Supply Chain Management (SCM)

Parameters	Sectors					
	Pharmacy		Agriculture		Logistics	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Awareness of Artificial Intelligence(AI)	80%	20%	35%	65%	93%	07%
Awareness of AI in SCM	79%	21%	27%	73%	95%	5%
Using AI tools in SCM	74%	26%	47%	53%	98%	02%
AI Tools Impact in positive way	89%	11%	84%	16%	99.5%	0.5%
Using AI tools is challenging	48%	52%	76%	24%	16%	84%
Ready for using AI tools continuously	95%	05%	65%	35%	98%	02%
AI tools are helpful while selling goods	96%	04%	45%	55%	99%	01%

(Source: Field Survey, 2023-24)

Conclusion:

When the supply chain is fully optimized with successful SCM, companies are likely to experience benefits like, decreased operating costs, better productivity and reduced labor costs, improved relationships with suppliers, manufacturers, and distributors, shorter delivery times and on-time delivery, improved transportation network and routes, shorter delivery times and on-time delivery, reduced risks, enhanced decision-making capabilities. Although there are some challenges in using AI tools currently, in the future businesses will be updated with the AI. Government also trying to make digital literacy and skill development programs for freshers and currently working employees. In this way, the AI concept is new for some people but they are ready to accept the change and will replace traditional ways with AI tools.

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Study of Consumer Price Index Calculated by the State

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Consumer Price Index:

The Consumer Price Index is an important economic metric. It measures the average change in prices paid by consumers over a period of time for a basket of goods and services. The index is calculated and published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The consumer welfare policy is the general body of the new and services provided by the families for the purpose of consumption. It shows a change over time in the table. The State Government in 1962 provided monthly gross domestic product for rural and urban areas. It's sinking Rural, Civil and Integrated Rural under the National Statistical Office, Government of India January 2011, 2011. For these industrial workers, the rural development projects for agricultural laborers and rural development projects for rural laborers, the government is also paid monthly. Changes in prices have an impact on most economic developments as well as the public's ability to do so. The number of it is an important economic tool that helps in monitoring and analyzing changes in the price of goods. Consumer price index and wholesale price index are two important indicators to monitor the growth of land on the screen Assists. The government strives to keep a check on the changes in the quality of life and property. The Public distribution system provides selective essential sustenance at a reasonable price to the oppressed sections of the society.

How to calculate CPI:

Collecting prices for common products or services in the past:

You can research prices of specific products online for previous years. If you've kept any receipts, invoices or other documents detailing the prices of products or services you've purchased in the past, you can also collect them. Make sure the documents you are looking at have dates to prove the years are correct.

Collecting prices for current products or services:

If you have collected prices for products or services in previous years, do the same for the

You can use the receipts you have or research these prices online. Try to make sure these items are as similar in price as possible to previous products you've bundled. For a more accurate price comparison, look for prices of products from the same retailer or brand.

Adding together the cost of the product:

Take a list of previous product prices and add them all together. It may be helpful to find each individual item and write its name, year and price next to each other. This will make it easier for you to sort the prices and add them all together. After you are done adding together the past product prices, take the current product prices and add them to get the total prices of the products purchased in the current year.

Divide the total cost of the current product by the total cost of the previous product:

Write the total price you get after adding the current and previous product prices. Take the sum of your current product cost and divide it by the previous cost incurred. For example, if your current cost total is 226 and your previous cost total is 186, the equation would be $226/186 = 1.21$. Multiply by 100 to create a baseline for the Consumer Price Index. $226/186 = 1.21 \times 100 = 121.00$

Convert this number to a percentage:

To find the change in the Consumer Price Index, we subtract 100 from this final result. Subtracting 100 allows us to subtract the baseline and see the change in the price of the product over the previous years. This result is a change in your consumer price index.

Consumer Price Index calculated by the State:

Directorate of Finance and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra calculates monthly Consumer Price Index (Aadhaar year 2003=100) for rural and urban areas of the state. For this, retail prices of 106 commodities are collected from 68 centers in rural areas and 127 commodities from 74 urban centers.

The average CPI for rural and urban areas was 349.0 and 333.3 for the period April, 2022 to December, 2022 respectively. The

2022 respectively. It was 324.5 and 312.1 in the same period last year. The average consumer price index for the 'foodstuffs' group for rural and urban areas during the period April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 357.0 and 355.2 respectively. It was 337.9 and 336.2 during the same period last year. The average consumer price index for fuel, electricity and lighting group for the period April, 2022 to December, 2022 for rural and urban areas was 653.8 and 643.8 respectively. It was 589.4 and 578.4 in the same period last year.

Due to the constraints of the Covid-19 pandemic, there were difficulties in the collection of prices of essential commodities for the month of April, 2021, and prices of commodities other than the food group were not available. Consumer Price Indices could not be calculated for the categories 'Clothing, Bedding and Footwear, Miscellaneous (excluding Medical Services in Urban Areas, Transport and Communication) and 'General' for the month of April, 2021.

Year-on-year inflation based on average consumer price index for the period May, 2022 to December, 2022 was 3.3 percent and 2.2 percent for rural and urban segments respectively. Year-on-year inflation based on Consumer Price Index for the period April 2022 to December 2022 for the 'Foodstuffs' group was 7.8 percent in April 2022 and 3.9 percent in December 2022. For the urban sector, it was 8.1 percent in April, 2022 and 3.1 percent in December, 2022. The subgroup-wise year-on-year inflation based on average consumer price index for the food group is given in Table 1.1.

Year-on-year inflation based on average consumer price index of fuel, electricity and lamps group during April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 10.9 percent for rural areas and 11.3 percent for urban areas. For rural areas, the year-on-year inflation of fuel, electricity and lamps was 5.8 percent in April, 2022 and 11.7 percent in December, 2022. For the urban sector, it was 6.1 percent in April, 2022 and 11.8 percent in December, 2022.

Table 1.1

Average Year-on-Year Inflation Based on Average Consumer Price Index for the 'Food' Group

Subgroup	Percentage			
	Rural		Urban	
	April to December 2021	April to December 2022	April to December 2021	April to December 2022
Cereal products	(-) 4.1	6.2	(-) 7.1	4.5
Pulses and produce	6.7	1.7	5.5	2.0
Milk and dairy products	3.7	6.6	3.5	6.2
Edible oil	22.5	9.3	22.1	6.1

Eggs, meat and fish	7.0	2.9	4.6	3.3
Vegetables and fruits	(-) 1.0	5.9	(-) 4.9	7.7
Spices and condiments	(-) 1.0	5.4	(-) 2.0	3.0
Other foods	2.6	4.9	3.0	6.0
Food group	2.1	5.6	0.8	5.7

Source Directorate of Finance and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra

Consumer Price Index calculated by other Systems:

Consumer Price Indices (Base Year 2012 = 100) are calculated monthly for rural, urban and combined areas at all India level through National Statistical Office, Central Government. Prices are collected from 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centers, out of which 66 rural and 86 urban centers are in the state. The All India Average Consumer Price Index for rural, urban and combined areas was 175.1, 172.8 and 174.0 respectively for the period April 2022 to December 2022 as against 163.6, 162.2 and 162.2 respectively in the corresponding period last year. .9 was Year-on-year inflation for the rural, urban and combined sector from April 2022 to December 2022 was 7.0 percent respectively. It was 6.6 percent and 6.8 percent. Year-on-year inflation based on the Consumer Price Index composite was 7.8 percent in April 2022 and 5.7 percent in December 2022. Year-on-year food inflation based on the Consumer Price Index composite was 8.3 percent in April 2022 and 4.2 percent in December 2022. The year-on-year inflation based on the All India Consumer Price Index aggregate is given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Year – on year inflation based on all consumers Price index aggregate

Group	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Food and beverages	7.3	4.2	7.0
Leaf tobacco and drugs	9.9	4.5	2.0
Textiles and Footwear	3.4	7.2	9.7
Residence	3.3	3.7	4.1
Fuel and electricity	2.7	11.3	10.5
narrow inflation	6.6	6.7	6.3
inflation	6.2	5.5	6.8
Food inflation	7.7	3.8	7.0

Source: National Statistics office, central Govt. April to December -2022

Consumer Price Index for July, 2023

Group and sub-group wise Consumer Price Indices for rural and urban areas of Maharashtra for July 2023 are given in Appendix 1. The general index for rural and urban areas is

Appendix 1

Base year-2003=100

Group	Sub-group	Description	Rural			Urban		
			May-2023	June-2023	July-2023	May-2023	June-2023	July-2023
1		Food						
	A	Food grains	356.52	362.42	356.25	316.16	322.65	317.09
	B	Pulses	410.3	406.83	416.71	404.63	420.99	430.36
	C	Milk & milk products	434.85	438.12	439.51	406.17	408.24	408.63
	D	Edible oil	284.83	290.95	286.66	297.29	296.74	294.46
	E	Meat, fish & eggs	527.17	531.52	534.04	529.88	537.17	539.33
	F	Vegetables & fruits	387.67	419.12	429.90	375.30	421.86	505.95
	G	Spices & condiments	459.87	478.22	498.05	410.35	425.99	443.91
	H	Other foods	294.38	296.17	298.86	348.00	351.07	352.76
		Total food index	374.97	384.02	385.84	367.11	379.54	394.40
2		Paan, betel nut, drugs	512.80	516.14	518.02	519.61	521.56	521.52
3		Fuel, electricity & lighting index	728.55	697.38	698.25	735.09	706.39	706.49
4		Textiles, bedding & footwear	164.29	164.87	165.72	171.44	171.68	172.54

5		Narrow							
	A	Medical services					270.61	276.58	280.02
	B	Education & entertainment					258.64	259.73	262.12
	C	Transport & communication					197.21	199.85	199.78
	D	Personal services					334.95	335.72	337.14
	E	Other					263.90	266.74	267.73
		Total narrow	266.59	268.03	268.83	249.86	252.68	254.13	
		General group	369.73	371.68	373.05	351.71	355.48	362.87	

Source: Directorate of Finance and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra

Selected from 74 urban and 68 rural areas of Directorate of Finance and Statistics Maharashtra. It collects information on prices of essential commodities on a weekly basis through price collectors appointed as part-time price collectors from the Center and prepares and publishes different consumer price indices based on it every month.

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[Signature]

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History of Industrial Management in India

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Introduction:

The agency system of management was very helpful in the industrial progress of India in the early period. This method emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century. Foreign merchants had ample scope for profit by setting up business in India; Hence, they made their debut in the field of business in India. But due to unfavorable climate and other reasons, it is difficult for foreign capitalists to stay here as well as to find suitable people to manage the industries. So they entrusted the management of the industries to suitable persons who agreed to run the industries. This is the beginning of management agency method. This method had two advantages: the original promoter's interests in the business remained intact and an efficient manager was obtained. Some Indian traders also turned their attention to starting industrial enterprises. Due to the lack of capital and managerial class, the responsibility of starting a business, collecting capital and looking after its management fell on this class and they got the term management agent. This organization later got the status of law. Thus a class of foreign and Indian management agents came into existence in India. On their adventure, they developed many industries such as cement, steel, jute, cloth etc.

Over time, many flaws arose in the management agency system. An extraordinary centralization of economic power took place. Management agents reap huge commissions; they engaged in many illegal transactions and speculations and focused on the production of only consumer goods for immediate profit, thereby neglecting the industries necessary for industrial development and India's industrial progress was monotonous.

In 1936, the government amended the Companies Act passed in 1913 to eliminate these defects. This Amendment Act placed many restrictions on the management agents regarding term of office, power to appoint directors, use of capital and loans raised by one company for another company, commission etc. But the implementation of this company law was not done effectively.

In the post-independence period, there was a demand to abolish this system. The government appointed the Bhabha Commission to study this question in 1950 and an amendment to the Companies Act was proposed in 1951 for the interim period. Accordingly, anti-social activities of management agents were restricted. This Act also mandated that all matters of their appointment, re-appointment and retirement should be reported to the central government and an advisory board was appointed under the chairmanship of Bhabha to advise the government to exercise effective control over them.

The Indian Companies Act was passed in 1956 as per the recommendations of the Bhabha Commission. There were three main objectives behind the passage of this Act: (1) to prevent malpractices by management agents, (2) to protect the interests of shareholders and the public and (3) to regulate private sector industrial policy in such a way that it would be in harmony with the industrial policy of the government.

This Companies Act gave very important powers to the Central Government. The government decided to eliminate management agency system in India.

Also they should be selected by the general partners; their eligibility should be as determined by the government; Their choice should be acceptable to the government; Their receipts should not exceed 11 percent of net profits; It was decided that one person should not have the management agency of more than ten companies at a time. Similarly, lending transactions and their other financial transactions were also restricted.

Amendments suggested by the Shastri Commission were incorporated in the Companies Act in 1960. Under the Amendment Act, the appointment of brokers to buy and sell goods and illegal dealings in controlling the shares of the company were controlled. The definition of wages as well as the rules regarding the appointment of management agents was further clarified. In 1965, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Economic Advisers to the Government of India to inquire into this issue. The committee recommended a policy of not encouraging this institution and gradual elimination of this institution from certain industries. When it was decided to abolish this system as per the Companies Act, 1956, two managerial posts of Secretary and Treasurer were suggested to replace it. All restrictions on management agents are on the above two officers. Their wages are also fixed by law. Similarly, the 1960 Act restricts that there should be only one office-bearer among the managing agent, secretary or treasurer or managing director. Also, the practice of appointing a management agent for your secondary business instead of yourself was also stopped by this amendment. Under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969, with effect from 3rd April, 1970, the practice of managing companies by managing agents or secretaries and treasurers has been abolished.

For the implementation of the Company Act, the Government of India started the 'Company Act Karbhar Account' to control industrial companies as per the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee. Actual implementation work is done by Regional Divisional Offices. There is a panel of experts in the fields of trade, labor, accountants, and industrialists etc. to advise the Company Law Administration Department. The Company Law Administration Department and Advisory Board were under the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government till February 1958. It then came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In 1967, it was renamed as 'Company Affairs Account' and included under the purview of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

Management in Government Enterprises :

Since the first plan, the scope, expansion and diversity of government factories have been increasing. These factories can be managed in various ways. It takes various forms like government accounts, private limited companies, autonomous corporations, executive contracts etc. Ammunition factories are managed through government departments, while Indian Telephone Industry, Hindustan Cables, Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Antibiotics etc. are managed by private limited companies; Also, an autonomous corporation has been established for the Damodar Basin scheme.

Due to the increasing number of government factories, various issues have arisen regarding the nature of their management, streamlining, freedom of decision, autonomy, efficiency and control over them. Most of these issues are still uncertain and undecided. Government factories are often managed in the form of private limited companies. The Lok Sabha should have control over these factories and their managers should be responsible to the Lok Sabha; The Lok Sabha exercises control over government factories by asking questions and discussing their management reports. The reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the



Estimates Committee also discuss government factories. Moreover, the Parliamentary Committee on Government Enterprises appointed on the recommendations of the Krishna Menon Committee (1959) also has control over government manufacturing enterprises. Also the concerned ministry has control over the government factories. The autonomy of government enterprises and their accountability to the Lok Sabha should be coordinated in terms of the efficiency of government factories. As a golden mean of these two systems of thought, the concerned ministry should put the financial report about these industries before the Lok Sabha every year and take its guidance; the economic policy adopted by these entities should be in harmony with the government's policy and the local bodies should have maximum autonomy in day-to-day affairs.

Worker-Employer Joint Management :

Employers-Workers Committees were introduced in India under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. The Second Five Year Plan took a far-reaching decision in this regard and before the actual implementation of the plan, the government sent a study group abroad (1956). After its inspection, this board suggested that the implementation of this scheme should be done voluntarily and its actual action should be done jointly by the employers and workers. In factories with more than 500 workers, joint boards of workers and employers should be established and they should not only take production decisions, but also the intimate issues of workers, such as retrenchment of workers, housing, welfare schemes, adoption of new technology and conciliation schemes to prevent industrial disputes etc. should come. Of course, it was also suggested that bonus and salary issues should be kept outside the purview of these boards so that there is no problem in the affairs of these boards. When the issue came up for discussion before the Indian Labor Congress held in 1957, a committee consisting of representatives of workers, government and employers was formed to consider the nuances and details of the scheme. In 1958 and 1960, this scheme was also considered in the symposium on 'Labor Management Cooperation'.

In fact, the government has started a special department in the central labor ministry in this regard. In 1961, the Government of India constituted a Tripartite Committee for Labor-Employer Co-operation and in 1962 a special officer was appointed as a consultant to review the progress of the Employer-Labor Board and to set up experimental Employer-Labor Boards. By January 1973, only 80 factories, both in the government and private sectors, had established joint worker-owner boards.

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A CRITICAL STUDY OF PRESENT STATUS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

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Introduction:

Cooperation has been an important part of human culture since ancient times. From the hunter-gatherer stage of man to today's advanced stage, it is found that thinking and working together is an instinctive and natural human tendency. It inspires him to live a happy life. From that, revolutionary changes took place in his economic and social life. Co-operation is an advanced stage of the concept of human symbiosis. It creates a strong desire for people to come together for economic and social development and to overcome injustice. The history of human life systems is a history of cooperation. Therefore, cooperation has gained special importance in the modern economy.

Cooperation means helping each other, living and working together in family and social life. Cooperation and human symbiosis are closely related. Cooperation involves the collective efforts of individuals to help each other along with living together. Working together, with each other's help, for the benefit of all, is of special importance in cooperation.

The root word Co-operation comes from the Latin word Co-operari. The word Co means 'with' or together and operari means to work. So Co-operation means working together. Any work to be done collectively requires the help of other persons. Needs that people cannot meet individually are met in cooperation with each other. A cooperative is an organization formed by the economically weaker sections of the society to meet their various needs with the help of each other.

Definition:

Several thinkers have defined a cooperative or cooperative organization as follows.

Prof. Paul Lambert - "A cooperative is a business organization created and directed by a group of individuals for their own benefit, democratically governed by rules, and established for the service of its members and society at large.

H. Calvert - "A co-operative society is an association formed on the principle of equality by persons voluntarily coming together in human capacity for the advancement of their economic interests."

Shri. Vaikunthalal Mehta (Pioneer of the Indian Co-operative Movement) - "A Co-operative Society is a form of association voluntarily formed by persons having similar needs to meet their common economic objectives."

Co-operative Planning Committee (1946) - "Co-operative is a form of business organization in which individuals voluntarily come together on the basis of equality for the protection of their interests."

Indian Cooperatives Act (1912) - "An organization whose objective is to promote the economic interests of its members in accordance with cooperative principles is called a cooperative".

Cooperative Movement in Maharashtra:

Maharashtra is a leading state in the field of cooperatives and a large network of cooperatives is spread across the state. Various types of cooperatives were established such as cooperative credit societies, non-agricultural credit societies, marketing cooperative societies, consumer cooperative societies, processing cooperative societies, service cooperative societies, labor cooperative societies, housing cooperative societies. Due to its successful functioning, ordinary citizens of Maharashtra, farmers came in contact with the cooperative for one reason or another. The co-operative movement in Maharashtra has a history of more than a hundred years.

Bombay District Central Co-operative Society was established in the year 1923. This bank was later transformed into Rajya Shikhar Bank and is presently functioning as 'Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Bank Limited'. Maharashtra has adopted a three-tier structure for cooperative credit provision. At the primary level Primary Co-operative Credit Institutions, District Central Co-operative Banks at District level and State Co-operative Bank (Shikhar Bank) at State level function.

After independence in 1951 under the guidance of Prof. Dhananjairao Gadgil and Padmashri Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil, Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., Pravaranagar Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra's first co-operative sugar factory was established. The co-operative sugar mills of Maharashtra started a new era of co-operative movement.

On 1 May 1960, the state of Maharashtra was created. Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act 1960 regulates and controls Co-operative Societies. In 1961, there were 31,565 cooperative societies of various types in Maharashtra. By the end of March 2018, this number reached 1, 98,252. As the number of co-operative societies increased, so did the number of members, share capital, loans, deposits of co-operative societies. In order to streamline the functioning of cooperative societies in the country, the Central Government has made some amendments in the Cooperative Act under the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act 2011. Accordingly, the Government of Maharashtra has amended the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 through an Ordinance dated 14 February 2013.

Cooperation in Maharashtra State:

Co-operative movement is about organizing people, raising capital and doing economic and social work together. There is a medium which increases their income and creates employment. Initially limited to agricultural credit the movement has now expanded into sectors such as agricultural processing, credit and banking, marketing, dairying, warehousing, textiles, housing etc.

As on 31st March, 2022, there were about 2.23 lakh cooperative societies in the state. About 54 percent of them are cooperative housing. There were institutions. The details of cooperative societies are given in Table 8.14 and the details of cooperative societies in the state are given in table 1.1

Details of Co-operative Societies (31 March)

Details	2020	2021	2022	% increased in 2022 Compared 2021
Institute(Numbers)	212951	217410	222738	2.5
Members (Rs. Lakh)	575	581	590	1.6
Paid-up share capital (Rs. Cr.)	26534	26541	24862	-6.3
State govt.	3929	3648	3531	-3.2
Working capital (Rs. Cr.)	424402	449966	469010	4.2
Deposits	227505	231768	237993	2.7
Loan disbursed	165741	160129	159425	-0.4
For profit institutions (No.)	56657	56992	57985	1.7
Loss firms (No.)	37018	38449	38549	0.3
Loans to come (Rs. Cr.)	170378	187651	193319	3.0

Sours: Office of cooperative commissioner and Registrar Co-operative societies, govt. of Maharashtra

Shikhar and District Central Cooperative Banks:

Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Limited is the apex co-operative bank in the state while 31 district central co-operative banks are functioning at the district level. Information about Shikhar and District Central Cooperative Banks is given in table 1.2.

Information of Shikhar and District Central Co-operative Banks (31 March)

Details	2020	2021	2022	% increased in 2022 Compared 2021
Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
Members (Number)	2000	2000	2000	0.0
Working Capital (Rs. Cr.)	33454	34704	36367	4.8
Deposits (Rs. Cr.)	20849	20308	21067	3.7
Loan disbursed (Rs. Cr.)	25485	21219	20592	-3.0
Loans to come (Rs. Cr.)	20817	23295	25960	11.4
Outstanding loans (Rs. Cr.)	1569	1673	1756	5.0
District Central Co-operative Bank				
Members (Rs. Lakh)	2.01	2.00	2.00	0.0
Working Capital (Rs. Cr.)	110083	132783	137892	3.8
Deposits (Rs. Cr.)	91541	98877	103090	4.3
Loan disbursed (Rs. Cr.)	39833	41988	41954	-0.1
Loans to come (Rs. Cr.)	57549	63818	61358	-3.9
Outstanding loans (Rs. Cr.)	15111	18649	14884	-20.2

Sours: Maharashtra state cooperative bank limited

Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies:

Primary Agricultural Credit Institutions primarily provide short term agricultural credit for seasonal agricultural activities. As on March 31, 2022, there were 21,097 Primary Agricultural Credit Institutions. This includes 20 farmers' service organizations and 856 tribal cooperative societies and their membership numbers were about 0.66 lakh and 7.39 lakh respectively. The details of Primary Agricultural Credit Institutions are given in table 1.3

Information of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

(31 March)

Details	2020	2021	2022	% increased in 2022 Compared 2021
Institute(Numbers)	20744	20897	21097	1.0
Members (Rs. Lakh)	153	153	155	1.3
Working capital (Rs. Cr.)	23886	24145	26159	8.3
Swanidhi (Rs. Cr.)	4985	4944	5265	6.5
Share capital (Rs. Cr.)	3485	3428	3726	8.7
State Govt.	8.80	9.70	10.60	9.3
Borrower Councilor (Rs. Lakh)	30.83	30.72	30.50	-0.7
Small landholding (up to 1 hectare)	8.95	9.01	8.59	-4.7
Small landholding (from 1 to 2 hectare)	7.80	7.83	7.57	-3.3
Loan disbursed (Rs. Cr.)	13816	12941	13072	1.0
Of these distributed to small & marginal landholding farmers	6068	5739	5549	-3.3
Coming loan (Rs. Cr.)	14512	18019	19753	9.6
Debt Recovery (Rs. Cr.)	11179	9413	9079	-3.5
Overdue loan (Rs. Cr.)	5824	6089	5986	-1.7
Number of profits (Numbers)	10070	9944	10722	7.8
Institute (Numbers)	10383	10442	9645	-7.6

Sours: Office of cooperative commissioner and Registrar Co-operative societies, govt. of Maharashtra

Agricultural Processing Cooperatives:

State Government provides financial assistance to Co-operative Societies for setting up Agricultural Processing Centers. Agricultural processing cooperatives registered under the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 include sugar mills, cotton gins and bale making societies, yarn mills, handlooms and power looms, dairy, fisheries, rice mills, oil mills and other processing centers. As on March 31, 2022, 25,816 agricultural processing societies are functioning in the state and their membership is approximately 66 lakh.

As on 31st March, 2022, there were 175 registered cooperative sugar factories in the State. Information about cooperative sugar mills is given in table 1.4.

Information of Co-operative Sugar Factories (31 March)

Details	2020	2021	2022	% increased in 2022 Compared 2021
Registered Co- operative factories (No.)	175	175	175	0.0
Factories in Production (No)	79	95	101	6.3
Members (00)	27093	26582	27058	1.8
Share capital of State Govt. (Rs. Cr.)	1304.88	1310.85	1315.21	0.3
Average filtration capacity per day (Million Mt)	5.65	7.95	8.01	0.8
Refined Sugarcane (Million tons)	532.95	969.60	1322.32	36.4
Sugar Production (Million tons)	59.82	101.46	137.35	35.4
Average passage (%)	11.22	11.16	11.25	0.8
Average Price of Sugarcane(Rs. Per Mt)				
a) Fair and economical rates	2566	2588	2514	-2.9
b) Actually paid by factories	2160	2359	2617	10.9
Mali (million metric tons)	13.47	22.59	27.82	23.2
Number of factories				
a) With distillation project	68	68	78	14.7
b) With power generation plants	60	60	60	0.0
Co. Electricity generation capacity (MW)	1237.90	1237.90	1237.90	0.0
Factories in Profit (No.)	30	26	28	7.7
Loss factories (No.)	65	67	37	-44.8

Sours: Office of Sugar cooperative commissioner govt. of Maharashtra

As on 31 March, 2022, there were 13746 co-operative Milk Societies and 81 co-operative Milk union was co-operative Milk Society and Milk union their information is given in table 1.5

Information of Co-operative Milk Society and Milk Union (31 March)

Details	Co-operative Milk Society			Co-operative Milk Union		
	2021	2022	Changes %	2021	2022	Changes %
Institute(Numbers)	13235	13746	3.9	79	81	2.5
Members (Lakh)	12.47	12.98	4.1	1.39	1.47	5.8
Share capital (Rs. Cr.)	13.28	14.04	5.7	82.37	83.27	1.1
Working capital (Rs. Cr.)	28.15	28.42	1.0	90.18	90.63	0.5
Milk Purchase (Rs. Cr.)	316.67	326.79	3.2	984.27	985.34	0.1
Sale of Milk & Milk Products	471.36	492.57	4.5	1245.30	1249.86	0.4
For profit Institute (No)	7911	8204	3.7	62	66	6.5
Loss firms (No)	5324	5542	4.1	17	15	-11.8

Sours: Office of the commissioner, Dairy Development govt. of Maharashtra

As on 31 March, 2022, there were 76 cotton gins and carts manufacturing co-operative Societies in the state. The details of co-operative Societies producing cotton gins and bales given in table 1.6

As on 31 March, 2022, there were 208 co-operative spinning mills in the state and out of them 71 spinning mills were functioning information about co-operative yarn mills is given in table 1.7

Cotton gins bale makers (31 March)

Details	2021			2022			Changes %
	2021	2022	Changes %	2021	2022	Changes %	
Institute	76	76	0.0				
ongoing production	70	70	0.0				
Members (00)	1005	973	-3.2				
Share capital (Cr.)	7.83	7.86	0.4				
of the State govt.	2.05	2.09	2.0				
Working capital (Cr.)	73.83	76.85	4.1				
Cotton ginned (M.- tons)	27.0	23.29	-13.7				
Institute (No)	18	11	-38.9				
Loss Institute (No)	52	59	13.5				

Sours: Office of Commissioner & registrar Co-operative Societies

Details of Co-operative Yarn Mills (31 March)

Details	2021			2022			Changes %
	2021	2022	Changes %	2021	2022	Changes %	
Number of mills	210	208	-0.1				
of ongoing production	71	71	0.0				
Members (00)	4923	4823	-2.0				
Share capital (Cr.)	1886.13	1938.13	2.8				
of the State govt.	1676.56	1653.39	-1.4				
Working capital (Cr.)	5142.78	6099.49	18.6				
Number of chatyas (lakh)	15.95	15.78	-1.1				
value of yarn product	2125.45	2764.80	30.1				
Mills in Profit (No)	8	12	50.0				
Loss mills (No)	39	59	51.3				

Sours: Office of the commissioner Textiles, Govt. of Maharashtra.

As on 31 March, 2022, there were 650 co-operative handloom and 1694 co-operative power loom institutions in the state. Information about handloom co-operatives and power loom co-operatives is given in table 1.8

Details of Handloom Co-operatives and Power loom Co-operatives (31 March)

Details	Handloom			Power loom		
	2021	2022	Changes %	2021	2022	Changes %
Institute (Numbers)	644	650	0.9	1682	1694	0.7
Members (00)	596.60	602.00	0.9	814.63	820.49	0.7
Share capital (Rs. Cr.)	8.05	7.82	-2.9	176.14	175.83	-0.2
of State govt.	1.69	1.64	-0.3	56.74	52.97	-6.6
Working capital (Rs. Cr.)	9.04	9.33	3.2	1058.17	1038.36	-1.9
Number of backs (000)	3.68	2.90	-21.2	14.99	14.26	0.5
Production value	30.25	44.34	46.6	69.24	78.51	13.4
For profit Institute (NO)	216	128	-40.7	134	115	-14.2
Loss firms (No)	428	517	20.8	1475	1473	-0.1

Sours: Office of the commissioner, Dairy Development govt. of Maharashtra

As on 31 March, 2022, there were 3218 Primary Fishermen's co-operative Societies, 37 Fishermen's co-operative Unions and one co-operative federation functioning in the State. The details of Fishery Societies is given in table 1.9

Information of Fishery Co-operative Societies (31 March)

Details	2021	2022	Changes %
Institute(Numbers)	3205	3218	0.4
Members (Rs. Lakh)	3.25	3.27	0.6
Share capital (Rs. Cr.)	69.80	69.85	0.1
State govt.	55.67	55.67	0.0
Working capital (Rs. Cr.)	251.90	252.05	0.1
Sales of fish & fish products	708.11	712.19	0.6
For profit institutions (No.)	1985	2010	1.3
Loss firms (No.)	1220	1218	-1.0

Sours: Office of commissioner fisheries, govt. of Maharashtra

Co- operative Marketing Organization:

The structure of Co- operative Marketing Societies is three-tiered. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation limited is the apex Organization and there are District Co- operative Marketing Organizations at the district level and primary Co- operative Marketing Organizations at the village level. Information about Co- operative Marketing Societies is given in table 1.10

Information of Co-operative Marketing Societies (31 March)

Details	2021	2022	Changes %
Institute(Numbers)	1370	1291	-5.8
Members (Rs. Lakh)	10.41	10.51	1.0
Share capital (Rs. Cr.)	96.00	97.00	97.00
State govt.	24.10	24.71	2.5
Working capital (Rs. Cr.)	1897	2029	7.0
Sales (Cr.)			
a) Agricultural goods	3649	3497	-4.2
b) Fertilizers	744	738	-0.8
c) Seed	118	137	16.1
d) Consumer goods	443	455	2.7
Firms in Profit	625	626	0.2
Firms in loss	613	644	5.1

Sours: cooperative commissioner and Registrar Co-operative societies, govt. of Maharashtra

Conclusion:

After globalization, the sector is facing serious challenges like competition with multinational companies, lack of professional skills, limited resources. For this, the state government has decided to appoint expert directors in the relevant field to cooperative societies, ban them from contesting elections for the next two periods if the board of directors of a cooperative bank has been dismissed due to allegations of corruption, award based on performance, etc. As on March 31, 2022, about 21 lakh cooperative societies were functioning in the state and had about five crore members.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACAs) provide short-term agricultural credit. It also includes agricultural service organizations and tribal cooperatives. At the end of March, 2022, about 55 percent of the crops were in loss. Agricultural Processing Cooperatives play an important role in the development of the rural economy by providing fair remuneration to the farmers for their produce and promoting the growth of rural industries thereby creating employment. The State Government

provides financial assistance to the Co-operative Societies for setting up Agricultural Processing Centers. Agricultural processing co-operative societies include cooperative sugar mills (59 percent), cotton ginning and (3 percent), yarn mills (7 per cent), handloom and handloom societies (one per cent each), dairy societies (23 percent) and fisheries societies (7 percent) mainly include. Economic reason for loss 63 percent of cotton ginning and baling companies were in loss. 81 percent of the co-operative yarn mills were making losses. 46 percent cooperative handlooms and 55 percent power looms were in loss. 43 percent cooperative dairy societies and 51 percent milk unions were in loss. About 36 percent of cooperative marketing societies were making losses.

Sugar Factories Out of the total sugar factories in the country, 33 percent factories are located in the state and below that 22 percent factories are located in Uttar Pradesh. At the end of March, 2022, the state's share in the total sugar production in the country was 37 percent. Below that, the share of Uttar Pradesh was 25 percent. Co-operative Marketing Organizations The structure of Co-operative Marketing Organizations is three-tiered. Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the pinnacle and there are district cooperative marketing organizations at the district level, while primary cooperative marketing organizations are functioning at the village level.

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Public Ration: Distribution System and Expenditure in Maharashtra State

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Introduction:

The Central Government had passed the National Food Security Act in 2013. After that it was implemented in various states of the country. About 81 crore people of the country get food grains at discounted rates due to this law. This Act was implemented in Maharashtra from February 1, 2014. At present, out of 11.23 crore people, seven crore people are getting their right food grains under this scheme. The National Food Security Act came into effect in the state from February 1, 2014. Accordingly, the beneficiaries were divided into two groups namely Antyodaya Group and Priority Group. Antyodaya group beneficiaries are allotted 35 kg of food grains per month as per revised rule of 2002, while priority group beneficiaries are allotted 5 kg of food grains per person per month. It has been decided to give the benefit of this scheme to families with annual income up to 59 thousand rupees in urban areas and 44 thousand rupees in rural areas. As on 30 September 2018, the total number of ration card holders in Maharashtra is 2 crore 47 lakh 41 thousand 764.

At present, there are different ration cards such as Antyodaya/ BPL/ Keshari/ Annapurna and Shubhra under public distribution system. While implementing the Food Security Act, various types of ration cards have been abolished and divided into two ration cards namely Priority (Antyodaya) and Priority (Other). Food grains are distributed according to these ration cards. An important change was also made in the new ration card. The new ration card is now given to the woman of the family. The woman is counted as the head of the family and her name and photo is given in the ration card. Eligible beneficiaries include all beneficiaries of the existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana and BPL.

Features of Food Security Act:

- Right to Food – Legal right to two-thirds of the population to receive food grains at highly subsidized rates.
- 5 kg of food grains per month to each eligible person (Rice Rs 3, Wheat Rs 2 or Major Cereals Rs. 1)
- Provision of 35 kg of grain for the poorest of the poor.
- Nutritious food for pregnant women and children under 14 years, high nutritional value food for malnourished children.
- Maternity benefit of Rs.6000 to pregnant women and lactating mothers
- Important role of Panchayati Raj and Women Self Help Groups in project monitoring and social audit.

Distribution System and Expenditure in Maharashtra State:

Food security means that all people have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs at all times. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is an instrument to achieve Sustainable Development Goal-2 'Eliminate hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture'. The government provides essential commodities like wheat, rice etc. to the eligible families at a fair price through public distribution system.

As on 31st December, 2022, there were 51,513 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State, of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 28 were mobile. The number of fair price shops by type of ownership is given in table 1.1.

Number of Fair Price Shops by Ownership type On 30 December 2022 (In lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Types of Ownership	Fair Price Shops
A	Personal	
1	General	29531
2	Scheduled Caste	3287
3	Scheduled Tribes	3409
4	Ex- Soldier	235
B	Women self -help group	5656
C	Men's Self -help group	144
D	Gram Panchayat	240

E	Civic local bodies	253
F	Cooperative Societies	851
G	Others	807
	Total	51513

Source: Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Maharashtra

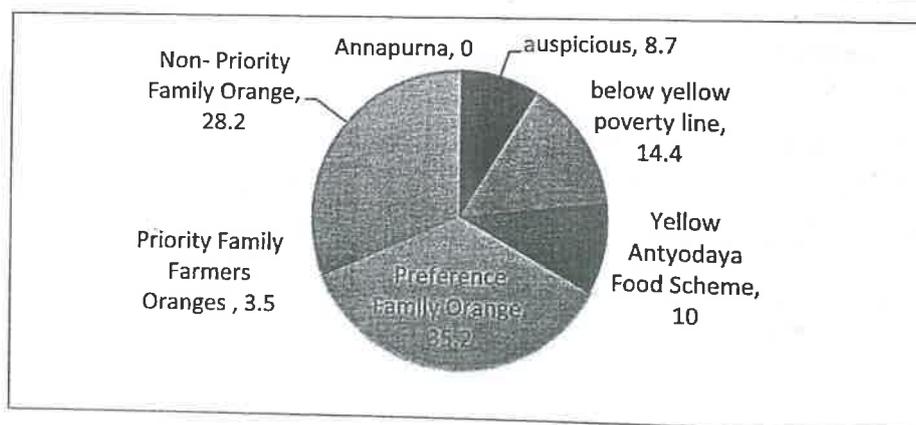
51,513 inspections of Fair Price Shops were conducted till the end of December, 2022 to ensure the quality of food grains and prevent adulteration. During these inspections, licenses of 150 fair price shops were cancelled, licenses of 143 shops were suspended and a total fine of ₹ 119.86 lakh was collected. Vigilance committees have been constituted at various levels in the state to monitor the distribution of essential commodities through the public distribution system. During the period from January to December, 2022, 83 vigilance committees were formed at the municipal level, 238

at the municipal level, 29,311 at the village level, 324 at the taluka level, and 33 at the district level.

Government of Maharashtra to prevent open market sale of food grains distributed under Public Distribution System and to provide food grains to the needy families, the State Government implemented Triple Ration Scheme from 1st May, 1999. The ration cards are classified as yellow, orange and white mainly based on the annual family income criteria. The number of ration card holders according to type of ration card is given in Table 4.5 and district wise number of ration card holders is given in table 1.2

Year	Yellow		Saffron			Annapur a	White	Total
	Below povert y line	Antyodaya Anna yojana	priority family	Preferred family farmers	Non priority family			
2020-21	39.55	24.63	86.37	9.50	70.92	0.09	22.18	253.25
2021-22	38.56	24.65	89.02	9.40	72.21	0.09	22.42	256.35
2022-23	37.00	25.60	90.36	8.87	72.44	0.06	22.21	256.55

Source: Department of food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Govt. of Maharashtra



Annapurna Yojana is being implemented in the state from April 1, 2001. Destitute persons aged 65 years and above who are not getting benefits under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme or Shraavanbal Seva State Pension Scheme are provided 10 kg of food grains free of cost per month under Annapurna scheme. At the end of December, 2022, the number of beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana was 6,347.

Conclusion:

Implementation of Central Annapurna Yojana in the state. Started from 1st April, 2001. This scheme is 100 percent centrally sponsored.

Dr. Mangesh Shirsath

Under this scheme, 10 kg food grains are provided free of charge every month to destitute women/men aged 65 years or above. Beneficiary eligibility criteria have been prescribed to avail the benefit of this scheme. Mainly those persons who are not getting the benefit of pension scheme under Central or State sponsored scheme are eligible for this scheme.

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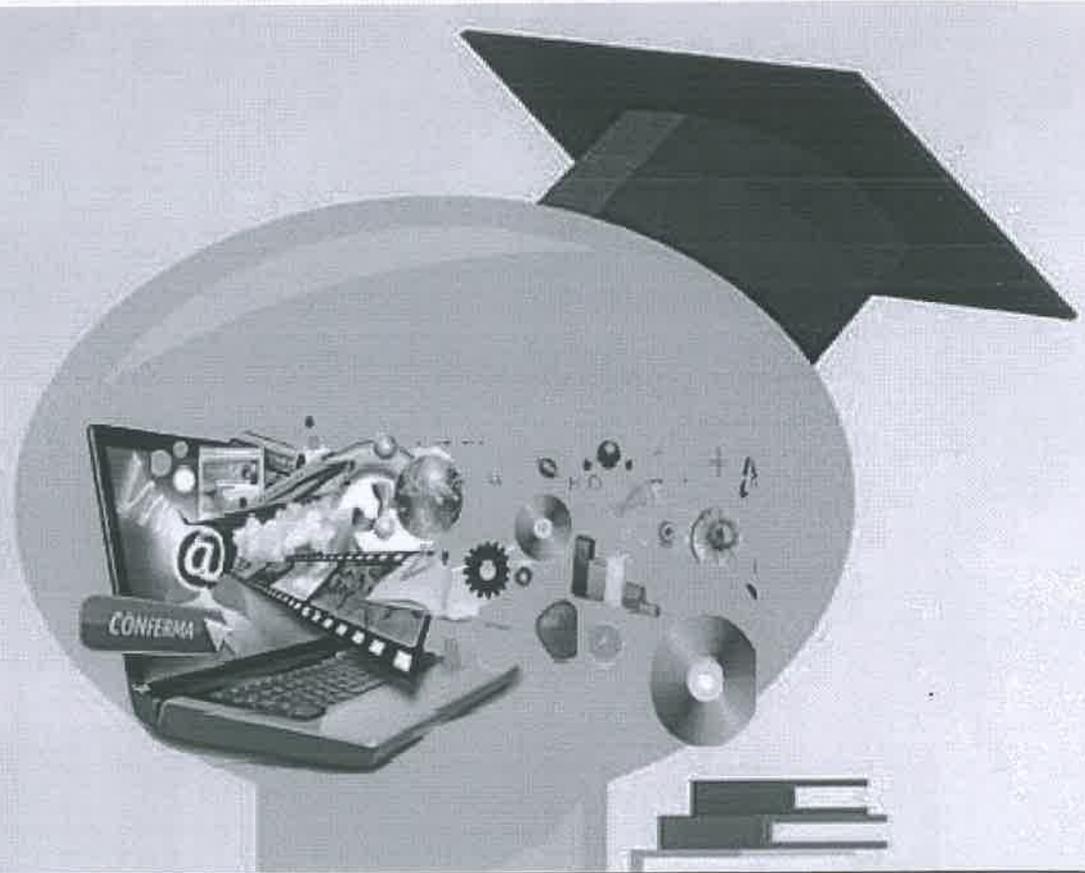
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Implementation of National Education Policy

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Abstract:

The new education policy (NEP2020) must provide to all students, irrespective of their place of residence, a quality education system, with particular focus on historically marginalized, disadvantaged, and underrepresented groups. Education is a great leveler and is the best tool for achieving economic and social mobility, inclusion, and equality. Initiatives must be in place to ensure that all students from such groups, despite inherent obstacles, are provided various targeted opportunities to enter and excel in the educational system.

Keywords: NEP 2020, . Higher Education, Teacher Education, New Timeline.

Introduction:

This National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. This Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems. The National Education Policy lays particular emphasis on the development of the creative potential of each individual. It is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities - both the 'foundational capacities' of literacy and numeracy and 'higher-order' cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving - but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions.

The rich heritage of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thought has been a guiding light for this Policy. The pursuit of knowledge (Jnan), wisdom (Pragyaa), and truth (Satya) was always considered in Indian thought and philosophy as the highest human goal. The aim of education in ancient India was not just the acquisition of knowledge as preparation for life in this world, or life beyond schooling, but for the complete realization and liberation of the self. World-class institutions of ancient India such as Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabhi, set the highest standards of multidisciplinary teaching and research and hosted scholars and students from across backgrounds and countries. The Indian education system produced great scholars such as Charaka, Susruta, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Brahmagupta, Chanakya, Chakrapani Datta, Madhava, Panini, Patanjali, Nagarjuna, Gautama, Pingala, Sankardev, Maitreyi, Gargi and Thiruvalluvar, among numerous others, who made seminal contributions to world knowledge in diverse fields such as mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, medical science and surgery, civil engineering, architecture, shipbuilding and navigation, yoga, fine arts, chess, and more. Indian culture and philosophy have had a strong influence on the world. These rich legacies to world heritage must not only be nurtured and preserved for posterity but also researched, enhanced, and put to new uses through our education system.

The teacher must be at the Centre of the fundamental reforms in the education system. The new education policy must help re-establish teachers, at all levels, as the most respected and

essential members of our society, because they truly shape our next generation of citizens. It must do everything to empower teachers and help them to do their job as effectively as possible.

The new education policy must help recruit the very best and brightest to enter the teaching profession at all levels, by ensuring livelihood, respect, dignity, and autonomy, while also instilling in the system basic methods of quality control and accountability.

These elements must be incorporated taking into account the local and global needs of the country, and with a respect for and deference to its rich diversity and culture. Instilling knowledge of India and its varied social, cultural, and technological needs, its inimitable artistic, language, and knowledge traditions, and its strong ethics in India's young people is considered critical for purposes of national pride, self-confidence, self-knowledge, cooperation, and integration.

Objective of the study:

1. To study of the Implementation Of NEP In Higher Educational Institutions.
2. To observed that New Education Timeline, National Education Policy Teachers Education,

Research Methodology:

The study is based on secondary data for fulfil the objective of the study . These data is collected different sources like study material of educational courses and research journal, articles as well as websites.

What Is NEP?

The national education policy is India's new education system which replaces the old policy of the year 1986. The main focus under the national education policy is given to elementary education as well as vocational training in rural and urban areas. The main aim of launching the National Education Policy is to bring a positive change in the education system from the year 2021. National education policy will help in providing high-quality education to all the students of India.

The main focus will be given to the mother tongue and regional languages preferable by the different states.

A structure like 10+2 will be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 model which includes the foundational stage, preparatory stage, middle stage, and secondary stage.

Now a four-year bachelor of education is mandatory to become a successful teacher.

First Implementation Body:

The information has been received that the Meghalaya will be the first state in which the changes regarding the Education Policy will take place. Meghalaya state will be the 1st implementing body. Around 2 crores of students will be able to get guidance and counselling in the education sector or field in which they have lots of interest to continue their career aspirations.

Imparting Holistic Education:

For imparting the values of Holistic Education, the high-level meeting has been conducted by the Union Minister Mr Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank. From the next year, pre-primary holistic education will be added to all the schools as a curriculum for teaching the students. Due to the adoption of Pre-Primary Holistic Education, the struct

Implementation Of NEP In Higher Educational Institutions:

As we all know that the National Education Policy has done a lot of work in reshaping and revamping all the aspects of the undergraduate education system which really need the vision to improve. Now NEP is all set to change the background of higher education institutions in the current academic year. The discussion for implementing the national education policy in the higher educational institution was going on various platforms. After years of remission and comments from the stakeholders now it has been decided to bring an ambitious expectation from higher education institutions.

- Now it's the time to gear up the higher education institution to make Indian education the best in the world.
- For the planning execution and involvement of everyone is being now envisaged.

National Education Policy New Timeline:

As we all know that the pandemic of covid-19 has affected the lives of students in several ways. Recently the chairman of UGC said after the normalized condition of this pandemic the implementation of NEP will be done at a faster pace. Also, the chairman said that now the minimum qualification for teaching the student in various schools will be 4 years integrated B.Ed. Also, the reservation norms will be revised by the education minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank soon. Soon the better education system for the students will be finalized and given to the students to build a better future.

National Education Policy Higher Education:

Under the national education policy, A 4-year multidisciplinary bachelor's degree will be provided to the student with a certificate each year. The degree of M. Phill will be discontinued. The National Higher education regulatory Council will regulate higher education that includes teachers and excludes Medical and legal education. The national testing agency will be assigned the responsibility of conducting entrance exams. The changes under IITs will be made with regard to the diversity of learning. The students will be provided with internationalized education in India.

National Education Policy Teachers Education:

To become a successful teacher a four-year bachelor's degree is necessary. This process will make the recruitment process strengthened and be transparent. The main aim of making this change is to ensure that the students are taught by passionate, motivated, highly qualified professional, and well-equipped teachers.

School Bag Weight Will Reduced With NEP:

As we all too many new decisions have been taken by the national education policy to make the education system better. Under the scheme, the weight of the school bag for children in classes 1 to 10 should be reduced to 10%. It is not forbidden for children to bring wheel carrier bags under the national education policy because it puts the children at risk. All the schools will have a digital weighing machine. So that the weight of these school bags of all the children will be monitored. The school bags must have adjusted table straps that can fit the shoulders of children.

Conclusion:

In this topic I have studied to how the implementation in NEP and I have also explain implementation body, implementation of NEP in higher education, higher educational institution

and teacher education. From the above reference it can be concluded that National Education policy are being implemented rapidly. Now in the field of education, the implementation of National Education Schemes is being done on a large scale. NEP will enable immediate physical classes for online education programs.

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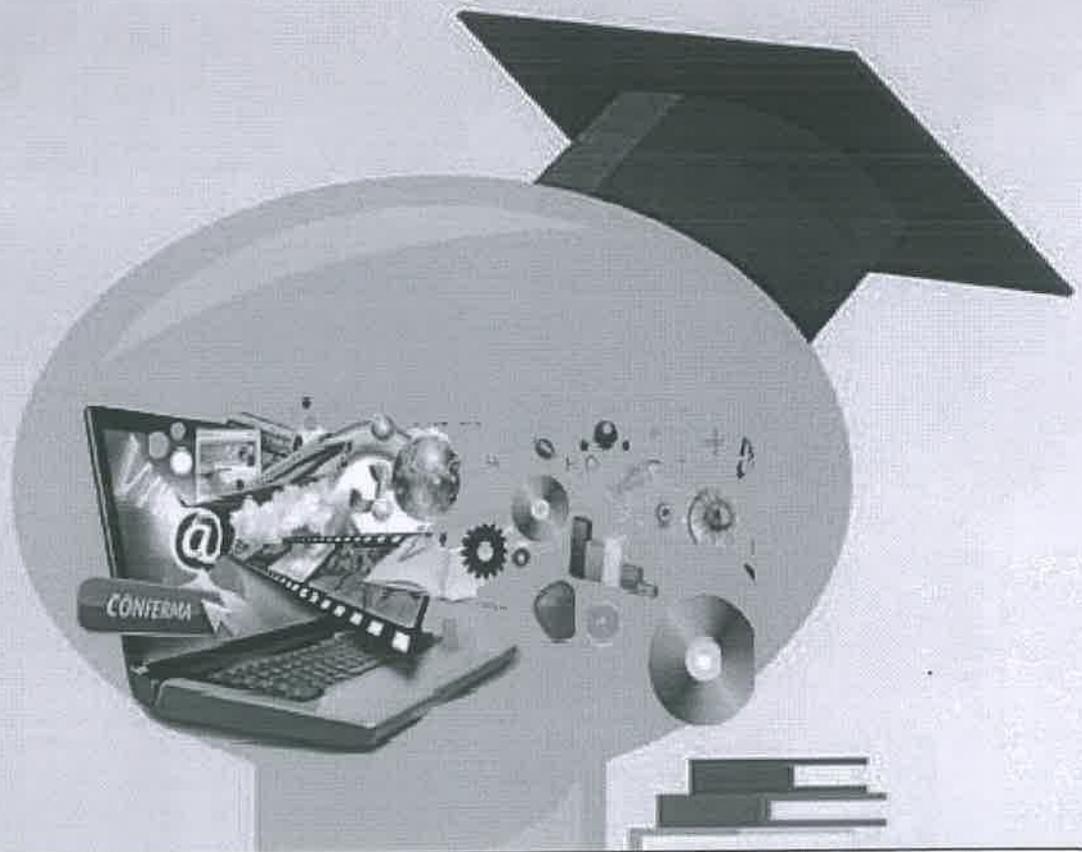
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Major Changes and Outcomes After National Education System

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Abstract:

The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand. With climate change, increasing pollution, and depleting natural resources, there will be a sizeable shift in how we meet the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs, again resulting in the need for new skilled labour, particularly in biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of vaccines and the resultant social issues heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. There will be a growing demand for humanities and art, as India moves towards becoming a developed country as well as among the three largest economies in the world.

Keywords: Holistic Education, Higher Education, NEP.

Introduction:

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning, so that all of the critical targets and goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved.

Indeed, with the quickly changing employment landscape and global ecosystem, it is becoming increasingly critical that children not only learn, but more importantly learn how to learn. Education thus, must move towards less content, and more towards learning about how to think critically and solve problems, how to be creative and multidisciplinary, and how to innovate, adapt, and absorb new material in novel and changing fields. Pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, holistic, integrated, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented,

learner-centred, discussion-based, flexible, and, of course, enjoyable. The curriculum must include basic arts, crafts, humanities, games, sports and fitness, languages, literature, culture, and values, in addition to science and mathematics, to develop all aspects and capabilities of learners; and make education more well-rounded, useful, and fulfilling to the learner. Education must build character, enable learners to be ethical, rational, compassionate, and caring, while at the same time prepare them for gainful, fulfilling employment.

The gap between the current state of learning outcomes and what is required must be bridged through undertaking major reforms that bring the highest quality, equity, and integrity into the system, from early childhood care and education through higher education.

The aim must be for India to have an education system by 2040 that is second to none, with equitable access to the highest-quality education for all learners regardless of social or economic background.

Objective of the study:

- 1) To study of the National Education System
- 2) To review of some modifications and major outcomes in NEP..

Research Methodology:

The research is mainly based on secondary data . For the purpose books, study material of educational courses and research journal as well as websites and some extent primary observations of researchers have were implemented.

National Education Policy:

The old education policy has recently been changed by the minister of human resource management. This change has been done under the chairmanship of ISRO Chief Doctor K Kasturirangan for better education. In this article today we will share with you all the important information related to National Education Policy 2023 such as the objective, characteristics, changes that have been made, and all the relevant information. To know more about National Education Policy, read our article carefully

The National Education Policy was approved on 29 July 2020 by the union cabinet of India. It replaced the existing educational policy of India which was made in 1986. This policy brings a big positive change in the education of India. It is a framework for elementary education till higher education which includes vocational training in both urban and rural areas. The main aim of launching the National Education Policy is to remodel India's education policy. Under this new national education policy, nobody is forced to take any particular language. Now the students can choose the language according to their interests.

National Education Policy Objective

As we all know before the launching of the national education policy, the education of India works only at the nationalized level. And due to this, the students of India are not able to utilize their talent at the global level. By keeping this in mind the Government of India has changed the old education policy with National Education Policy. The main objective of this policy is to bring education provided in India to the global level. The main target of this scheme is to universalize education through national education policy. Several amendments have been made to the old education policy through the government.

- The main objective of launching a National Education Policy is to bring a positive change in the Education society of India.
- NEP scheme will help in improving the children to get a good education.

National Education Policy Benefits & Features

- The ministry of education has changed the previous education policy to the New National Education Policy.
- Now the Ministry of human resource management will become the ministry of education
- Education will now be universalized under the national education policy which excludes Medical and law studies.
- Earlier the pattern of 10 plus two was followed but now the pattern of 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 will be followed under the new education policy.
- Previously there was Science Commerce and Arts stream but now there will be no such stream.
- Student can choose a subject as a wish like they can study account with physics or arts
- Students will be taught coding from the six standard
- All types of content will be translated into regional language along with that virtual labs will be developed.
- The student will be able to study Sanskrit and other ancient languages of India if they want
- Board exams will happen twice a year to reduce the burden from the shoulders of the student.
- Artificial intelligence software will also be used to make learning easier
- M. Phil's degree from higher education is being abolished.
- The student will be taught three languages that the state will determine
- The national curriculum framework for schooling will be prepared by the National Council of educational research and training
- For implementing the National Education Policy, many institutions will be established
- Special attention will be paid to the children's education as well as skills.

National Education Policy Pre Primary Holistic Education

The ministry of education is engaged in the successful implementation of the national policy in schools. It has been decided that pre-primary will also be added to the overall education from next year. This is quite a great initiative that has been taken by the ministry of education to strengthen the online education started in school due to Coronavirus. The ministry of education has suggested sending proposals under Holistic education from all states.

- The high-level meeting was also organized by the Ministry of Education which presided over the union Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank himself.
- The implementation of the national education policy was discussed in the meeting.

Some Modifications in Higher Education

New Education Policy is also going to take place by bringing changes in Higher Education across India. Various discussions have been done for bringing some modifications to the Higher Education Sector. Active participation of each relevant official is required for bringing change in the education sector. This change is going to take place after considering various revisions, comments and suggestions of the stakeholders.

Some Changes In NEP

The list of changes in NEP are as follows:-

- Formulation of State Education Policy will take place soon.
- Gross Enrollment Ratio form 26.3% will get increased to 50% by 2035.
- Efforts will be put to increase the GEO in vocational studies.
- NCC courses will be offered to the students for the selection of optional subjects.
- Students will be selected for a scholarship exam based on their Merit performance.
- Soon the Meghalaya state will start implementing their education policy.
- Graduation will consist of a 4-year degree program.
- Schools will start installing Digital Weighing Machines for weighing the weight or burden of school bags on the shoulders of students in schools.

National Education Policy Major Changes

There are some other major changes which are made under the education system of India Such are given below:-

- The prime minister of India will head the National Education Commission
- Academic Bank of credit will be made to provide help in education by utilizing credit
- The National Research Foundation will improve research and innovation
- The preference will be given to the representative group in disadvantaged reason by creating a special education zone
- A new platform will be created to facilitate the exchange of ideas to improve learning on a platform of National Education

NEP Major Outcomes

- Mother tongue or regional language will be used as a medium of instruction for teaching the students.
- Counseling will be given to the parents for the early childhood care.
- Qualitative education will be provided to the students.
- With the adoption of modern technology, education will reach to a higher one.
- After studying analytical based subjects, students will be able to think critically and logically after participating in the discussion session organized by the school authorities.
- Children with special needs will be given same facilities as the normal student's access.
- Promotion will be based on the merit-based test.
- Qualitative opportunities in the field of higher education will be provided to the individuals.
- After the set up of Digital Library, students will be able to access digital form of *books online*.
- With the set up of virtual labs, students of science & technology will get experimental knowledge at their phase of Under graduation studies.

Conclusion:

The study of National Education Policy shows that there is a great need for this education policy for every educational institution, teachers and all students. While the studying of NEP explain in this study major changes and outcomes after national education policy. In this topic

observed that some modifications in national education system. The new education policy plays an important role in uplifting the quality of our education system. At the same time, in this paper Some of the major outcomes of this policy is explain and also explain Pre Primary Holistic Education.

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GST SLABS RATE: IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS IN INDIA

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Abstract:

GST is a major step towards creating a unified tax system to ensure efficient and effective tax administration in the Indian tax system. This comprehensive tax regime will add to India's appeal by reducing transport cycle times, improving supply chain decisions and improving ease of doing business, paving the way for India to be seen as a common national market.

The impact of GST on small business as well as the rates of GST levied on different goods and services have been surveyed here. The simplified tax structure and elimination of double taxation expected by businessmen will also benefit end consumers. As small businesses are faced with this changing tax system, the impact of this tax system on them is realized while studying this topic. Technology will play an important role in ensuring transformation of GST rates and related compliance obligations.

Key Words: Small Business, Goods and Service Tax (GST), Slab Rate etc.

Introduction:

The GST is seen as the Goods and Services Tax as one of the biggest reforms since India's independence. The Kelkar Committee recommended the GST tax as part of indirect tax reforms in the year 2003. Though the Union Finance Minister P Chidambaram announced on February 28, 2006 about the GST, the proposal of the GST was presented to Parliament for the first time on April 01, 2010. But in the Lok Sabha, the GST Bill was passed on May 06, 2015 and the Rajya Sabha passed the GST Bill on August 03, 2016 some modifications. The GST Bill, which was passed on September 01, 2016, was approved by President Pranav Mukherjee on the 122 amendment bill of the GST. Accordingly, the implementation of GST was actually implemented from July 1st, 2017. GST tax system has come into existence in many countries till now. The GST tax system was first introduced in France. Today, GST is the tax system in more than 150 countries.

On 1 July, 2017 at midnight, the President of India, Shri Pranav Mukherjee and Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched GST all over India, including Jammu and Kashmir. However, there have been many changes made to the rate of GST. The idea of introducing GST was first proposed by the Finance Minister P. Chidambaram in his budget for 2006-07.

GST is the indirect tax reforms of India. GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services. It is a destination based tax. There is a saying, Kautilaya's Arthshastra, the first book on the economic world that the best taxation regime is the one which is 'liberal in assessment and ruthless in collection'. The proposed GST seems to be based on this very principle.

Objective of the Study:

- 1) To study the Slab Rate of GST in India.
- 2) To study the Existing Taxes under State and central Government.
- 3) To study the Positive and Negative impact of GST on Small Businesses.

Research Methodology:

The present research study is based on secondary data. The required data has been extracted from sources like research journal, Books and the authenticated websites.

- **Existing Taxes: (GST):** is as follows.

- 1) **State GST:** VAT/ Sales Tax, Purchase Tax, Entertainment Tax, Luxury Tax, Lottery Tax, State Surcharge and Cesses Liveable.
- 2) **Central GST:** Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty, Service Tax, Additional Duty of Customs (ADC), Surcharge, Education and Secondary / Higher Secondary cess.
 - **Slab Rate of GST in India:** is as follows.

Sr. No.	Slabs Rate of GST	Goods and services items list
1.	0%	Goods: Essential Commodities like food grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, salt, earthen pots etc. Services: Charitable trust activities, transport of water use of roads and bridges, public library, agriculture, related services, Education and Health care services etc.
2.	5%	Goods: Commonly used items- LPG cylinder, Tea, coffee, oil, Honey, Frozen vegetables, spices, sweets etc. Services: Railway transport services, bus transport services, taxi services.
3.	12%	Goods: consumer goods: butter, ghee, dry fruit, jam, jelly, sauces, pickles, mobile phone etc. Services: Printing Jobwork, Guest house, Services, related to construction business.
4.	18%	Goods: Marble, Granite, Perfumes, Metal items, Computer, Printer, Monitor, CCTV etc. Services: Courier services, Outdoor catering, Circus, Drama, Cinema, Exhibitions, Currency exchange, Broker Services in share trading etc..
5.	28%	Goods: Luxury items, Motor Cycles and spare parts, Luxury cars, Pan-masala, Vacuum cleaner, Dish washer, AC, Washing machine, Fridge, Tobacco products, Aerated water etc. Services: Five star Hotel accommodation, Amusement parks, Water parks, Theme parks, Casino, Race course, IPL games, Air transport (business class) etc.

- ❖ **Impact on Small Businesses:** There are two types of Impact on Small Business. This is as follows.
- **Positive Impact of GST:** Ease of starting business, Market expansion, Reduction of tax burden on new businesses and Removal of Multiple Taxation.
 - 1) **Ease of starting business:** Today, companies in other countries are needed Various tax rules in VAT registration Different states cause complications and Companies will receive higher processing Rewards GST provides centralized Records that make it easy to get started Give the business and the benefits of connecting As a result, the expansion of a small business.
 - 2) **Market expansion:** SMEs limit their customers within states as they will bear the ultimate burden of tax on interstate sales, which reduces their customer base. With implementation of GST, this will be nullified as tax credit will be transferred, irrespective of the location of the buyer and seller. This will allow startups, SMEs and MSMEs to expand their reach across borders.
 - 3) **Reduction of tax burden on new businesses:** As per the current tax structure, businesses with an annual turnover of over Rs 5 lakh need to pay a VAT registration fee. The basic exemption limit under GST is Rs 20 lakh and Rs 10 lakh for special states, which will bring relief to a large number of small dealers and traders.
 - 4) **Elimination of distinction between goods and services:** GST ensures that there is no ambiguity about how goods and services are made. This will facilitate various legal proceedings Related to packaged products. As a result, There will be no more distinctions Material and service components, Which will reduce tax evasion

- 5) **Removal of multiple taxation:** GST will facilitate the transfer of goods across the state And reduce the cost of doing business. The reforms will reduce many of the taxes imposed By the state and central government.
- **Negative Impact of GST:** Registration woes, Concept of 'Casual Taxable, Composition levy mechanism is very restrictive, the draconian reverse charge mechanism and Working capital blockage.
 - 1) **Registration woes:** Under the GST Act, every state or union territory providing goods or services is required to register under the GST Act, where their turnover in the financial year is Rs. 3 lakhs or more (for the special category states in the northeast, this threshold is one lakh rupees). Thus, one would think that there is no need for younger players to register under GST. However, if small suppliers (goods or services or both) are supplying interstate supplies, they must register (their turnover is extremely complex). And the interstate supply shows supplies from Gurgaon to Delhi, the journey between which is a few hours.
 - 2) **Concept of 'Casual Taxable:** This means that the person who occasionally deals in the supply of goods or services or both business or business of the two, that is, as a principal, agent or in any other capacity or state or union territory where he has no fixed place. Businesses also need to register. In addition to registering under the GST Act, the relevant taxpayer also has to pay tax when applying for registration on an estimated basis. Since there is no business location in that state or it does not have any excise tax, that state cannot be adjusted as GST input tax credit. To that extent, GST is a sinking price for such individuals.
 - 3) **Composition levy mechanism is very restrictive:** This is an alternative method of levying taxes for small taxpayers whose turnover is up to Rs.50 lakh. Those who choose this system are not allowed to receive input tax credit or collect any tax from the recipient. To some extent it is fair. Anyway, the rate of GST is lower under the design charge. In the case of the manufacturer this turnover is 50 lakh. 2.5 percent or 1 percent for sellers. But there are restrictions added (14) for example, once again interstate supplies are not allowed. Or in that case, if one opts for composition scheme then he cannot sell through e-marketplace (GST requires e-marketplace to collect source tax).
 - 4) **The draconian reverse charge mechanism:** If a small merchant (not required by the threshold limit for GST registration) provides goods or services to a customer registered under the GST Act, then the customer (buyer) will be liable to pay GST on such purchase. Not only this, the buyer has to walk by himself. In other words, the buyer must issue an invoice for his / her purchase from an unregistered seller. This invoice will be uploaded to the GST system.
 - 5) **Working capital blockage:** In GST, businesses have to maintain funds in the form of an electronic credit ledger with the tax department, which can result in a liquidity crunch. Also, a rigorous 'input tax credit' mechanism will lead to disruption of working capital.
- **Conclusion:**

In fairness, the GST rollout can open Impact of worms and across SMEs Different industries can vary greatly. It is Natural for widespread, nationwide widespread Tax reform, to mix it like GST Don't. Moreover, revolutionary taxes there will be acceptance that the rule will vary State to state. Overall, the new tax proposals under GST will have a mixed verdict. In essence, the GST's effect on the entire Indian economy will have to be scrutinized in totality to reach a widely accepted conclusion

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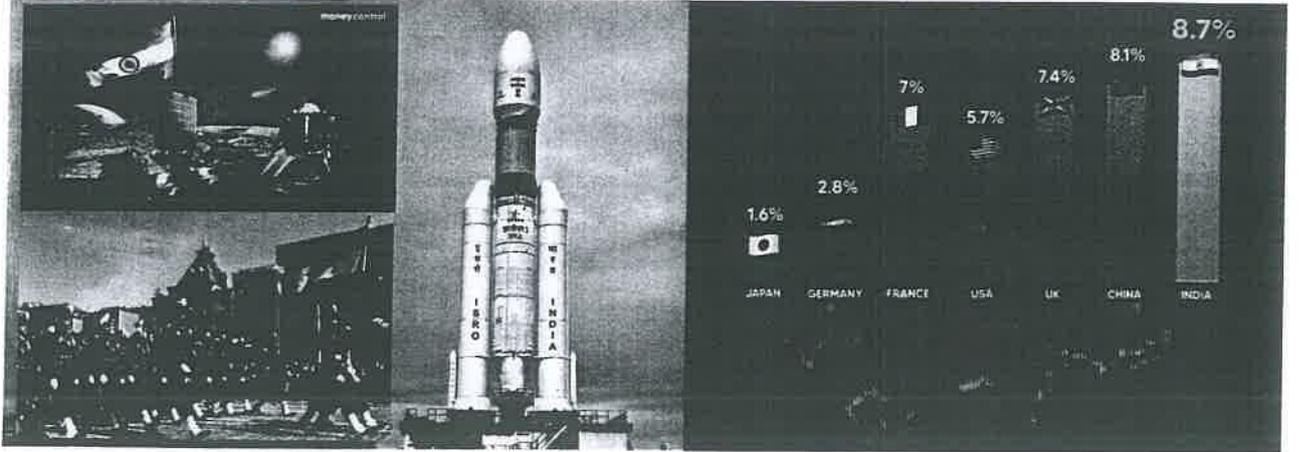
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डॉ. रमेश एकनाथ भारुडकर

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प्रस्तावना -

भारताचे प्राचीन काळापासून जगातील इतर देशांशी सौहार्दाचे संबंध होते. पण ब्रिटिश राजवटीमध्ये तत्कालीन वसाहतवादी हेतूने प्रेरित परराष्ट्र धोरणामुळे भारताच्या इतर देशांशी असणाऱ्या संबंधामध्ये बदल आला. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची स्थूल जडणघडण स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातच झाली. ब्रिटिशांच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणावरून करून राष्ट्रीय चळवळीतील धुरिणांनी सार्वभौमत्व, प्रादेशिक अखंडता आणि शांततापूर्ण सहअस्तित्व या तत्वांवर आधारित परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा पुरस्कार केला. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीपासून ते आजपर्यंत देशाच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणनिमित्त पंतप्रधानांचा विशेष प्रभाव दिसून येतो. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर पहिले पंतप्रधान आणि परराष्ट्र धोरणाचे शिल्पकार जवाहर लाल नेहरू यांनी ब्रिटिशांच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणातील कटू अनुभवापासून बोध घेत देशाचे परराष्ट्र धोरण अखंड अलिप्ततावाद, वसाहतवाद आणि साम्राज्यवादाला विरोध, वर्णद्वेष विरोध, जागतिक शांतता, प्रादेशिक सहअस्तित्व, निःशस्त्रीकरणाला पाठिंबा ही भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाची तत्वे आहेत. नेहरूप्रणीत आदर्शवादी परराष्ट्र धोरण मर्यादा पाकिस्तान आणि चीनशी झालेल्या युद्धानंतर आणि भारताच्या पाश्चिमात्य देशांशी असणाऱ्या असहयोग संबंधामधून दिसून आल्या. इंदिरा गांधींच्या काळामध्ये परराष्ट्र धोरणामध्ये आदर्शवाद ते वास्तववाद असा बदल आला. चाडती सैन्यशक्ती आणि वेगाने आकार घेत असलेला आण्विक कार्यक्रम, बांगलादेशाच्या निर्मित भूमिका, शांततामय आण्विक चाचणी, अण्वस्त्र प्रसार बंदी (NPT) करारावर सही करण्यास नकार आणि भारत सोव्हिएत रशिया यांच्यातील करार हा बदल दर्शवतो. १९९० च्या दशकामध्ये सोव्हिएत रशियाचे पतन, शीतयुद्ध समाप्ती झाली. याचवेळी भारत आर्थिक संकटातून वाटचाल करत होता. परिणामी जागतिक बँक व आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीच्या माध्यमातून अमेरिकेच्या संपर्कात यावे लागले. यानंतर भारताने एलपीजी मॉडेलचा अंगीकार करून अर्थव्यवस्था खुली केली. या घटनेमुळे भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण व्यावहारिक बाबींकडून भू-आर्थिक बाबींकडे झुकले. या संरचनात्मक बदलामुळे भारताची 'परकीय मदतीकडून थेट परकीय गुंतवणुकीकडे वाटचाल सुरू झाली. याचवेळी भारताने 'पूर्वेकडे पहा' धोरणाचा (Look East Policy) अंगीकार केला. यावेळी पूर्व आशियायी देशांमध्ये आर्थिक विकास घडून येत होता. यामुळे पर्यटन, व्यापार आणि आर्थिक सहकार्य यांना चालना देण्याचा प्रयत्न होता. यानंतर 'गुजराल सिद्धांता'च्या साहाय्याने शेजारील देशांशी देवाण-घेवाणीची अपेक्षा न करता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न होता. यामुळे बांगलादेशासोबत गंगा पाणी वाटप करार झाला. यानंतरचा काळ 'प्रबुद्ध राष्ट्रीय हिताने' (Enlightened National Interest) प्रेरित होता. भारताने १९९८ मध्ये अणुचाचण्या करून इरायलशी संबंध प्रस्थापित केले व सोबतच पश्चिम आशियायी राष्ट्रांबरोबर ऊर्जा राजनय सुरू ठेवला. भारताने नेहमी बहुधुवी जागतिक व्यवस्थेचा पुरस्कार केला. भारताने BRICS, IBSA, G20, G4 आदी संस्थांना उदयोन्मुख आर्थिक सत्तांबरोबर सहकार्याला बळ देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तसेच अमेरिका-भारत अणुकराराच्या अमेरिकेशीही जवळचे संबंध प्रस्थापित केले. आतापर्यंत भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा ढोबळपणे आढावा घ्यायला येतो. यामध्ये एक बाब नेहमी घ्यानात घ्यावी की, गेल्या काही दशकांपासून आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर होत असलेले बदल आणि त्यांचा भारतावरील प्रभाव तसेच या बदलांना प्रतिसाद म्हणून आपल्या परराष्ट्र धोरणामध्ये केलेले बदल आणि धोरणनीती यांचे सूक्ष्म आकलन महत्त्वाचे आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये भारताचे बदलते परराष्ट्र धोरण याचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

अलिप्ततावादी धोरणाचा काळजीपूर्वक अभ्यास केला तर असे दिसून येते की जागतिक महासत्तांच्या राज्यांचा बदलत्या परिस्थितीशी जुळवून घेण्याताना राष्ट्रावादाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे.
भारताचा अलिप्ततावादी धोरणाचा अवलंब-

स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारताने अलिप्ततावादी धोरणाचा अवलंब केला. ज्यावेळेस संपूर्ण जग बाजूमध्ये विभागले जात होते त्यावेळेस कोणतीही बाजू न निवडण्याचे भारताने ठरवले. दोन शतके भारताने सत्तेच्या अधिपत्याखाली होता. परिणामी जागतिक स्तरावर महासत्तांच्या संघर्षात आपले स्वातंत्र्य कोणत्याही अधीन राहून गमावणे भारतीय नेत्यांना पटणारे नव्हते. भारताने ज्याप्रकारे राष्ट्रीय हितासाठी धैर्यपूर्वक दोन्ही बाजूंशी जुळवून घेण्याची भूमिका घेतली, त्याचप्रमाणे वेळ आल्यावर कोणत्याही एका बाजूला देण्यापासून भारत मागे राहिला नाही. अमेरिका आणि चीन यांच्या युतीने बिघडलेला प्रादेशिक सुरक्षा संकट राखण्यासाठी १९७० मध्ये भारताने रशियाची मदत घेतली. या प्रयत्नात भारत सोविएत रशियाच्या अधिक गेल्या होता. परिणामी आता अमेरिकेसोबत संबंध सुधारण्यावर भर देणे गरजेचे आहे, असे मत १९८० च्या पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधी आणि राजीव गांधी यांनी मांडले होते. सोविएत रशियाच्या पतनानंतर, भारताने सहकार्यासाठी अमेरिकेसोबत संबंध सुधारण्याचे प्रयत्न सुरू केले. युनिपोलर किंवा एकध्रुवीय जगातील अमेरिकेची कृतीबाबत भारताला साशंकता होती. म्हणूनच रशियाच्या पुढाकाराने निर्माण झालेल्या स्ट्रेटेजिक विवकास भारताने चीनसह सहभाग घेतला. अर्थात पुढे यात ब्राझील आणि दक्षिण आफ्रिका जोडले गेल्याने त्रिकोणीय झाला. २००० मध्ये चीनच्या वाढत्या हालचाली आणि भारताच्या भूमी आणि सागरी सीमांवरील कारवायांमुळे घेता संरक्षण आणि सुरक्षा सहकार्याच्या मुद्द्यांवर भारताने अमेरिकेची मदत घेतली. अमेरिकेपासून स्वायत्तता मिळवण्यासाठी भारताचा रशिया आणि चीनकडे अधिक कल होता. पण चीनच्या वाढत्या प्रयत्नांमुळे निर्माण झालेली परिस्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी भारत-अमेरिका यांच्यातील संबंध सुधारत गेले.

भारताच्या परराष्ट्र संबंधांमध्ये अलिप्ततावाद आणि लष्करी स्वायत्तता यांना अनुसरून नेहमीच घेतले गेले नाहीत, तर त्या त्या वेळी उद्भवलेल्या परिस्थितीचे गांभीर्य समजून घेत भारताने पावले घेतले आहेत. परंतु भारतातील शिक्षण आणि राजकीय क्षेत्रातील तज्ञांकडून नेहमीच भारत अलिप्ततावादी अनुसरणारा देश आहे असे चित्र निर्माण केले गेले आहे. भारतासंबंधीचे हे चित्र उर्वरित आशियाच्या बाबतही आले आहे. आशियातील काही देशांनी अमेरिकेशी हातमिळवणी केली आहे. पण हा अपवाद वेगळ्या देशांनी स्वतंत्र राहण्याचे आणि स्वातंत्र्य टिकवून ठेवण्याचे धोरण अनुसरले आहे. चीनने परिस्थितीनुसार निवडण्याचे धोरण अनुसरले. आधी सोविएत रशिया आणि मग अमेरिका यांच्याशी जोडून घेण्याचा चीनने घेतला. काही देशांनी अलिप्ततावादी धोरणाचा अवलंब केला. परंतु त्या देशांसाठी अलिप्ततावाद आणि देशांना पाठिंबा यांच्यातील रेषा पुसट होती. १९५० मध्ये अमेरिकेसोबत अँटी- कम्युनिस्ट युतीने जोडल्या पाकिस्तानने भारताला शह देताना चीनसोबत जाण्यात फारसा वेळ दवडला नाही. फिलिपाईन्स आणि हे देश आधी अमेरिकेचे मित्रराष्ट्र म्हणून ओळखले जायचे परंतु आता त्यांनी चीनसोबत संबंध जोडलेले सुरक्षा संबन्धात अमेरिकेवर अवलंबून असलेल्या दक्षिण कोरियाने आता वॉशिंग्टन आणि बीजिंग यांच्या संबन्धात समतोल साधलेला आहे. पाश्चिमात्य देशांशी संबंध असलेल्या अनेक आशियाई राष्ट्रांनी नव्या शतकातील चीन किंवा क्वाडची बाजू घेण्यास नकार दिला आहे. यामुळे आशियाई देशांतील परस्पर संबंधांचे दर्शन घेणे शक्य शीत युद्ध ही संकल्पना आता सर्वज्ञात आहे. परंतु अमेरिका आणि सोविएत रशिया यांच्यातील अमेरिका आणि चीन यांच्यातील संघर्षापेक्षा वेगळा आहेत. याचे पहिले कारण म्हणजे अमेरिका आणि रशिया यांच्यातील संघर्ष आशियाच्या भूमीवर झाला नाही. पण अमेरिका आणि चीन यांचा संघर्ष आशियाची भूमी आणि सागरी सीमांमध्ये होतो आहे. सध्याची आशियाची स्थिती तत्कालीन मध्य युद्धाच्या

हा.रशिया हा देश युरोपच्या पूर्व भागात स्थित आहेत. ह्याविपरीत चीन हा देश आशियाच्या मध्यभागी स्थित आहे. सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे युरोप हा रशियाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेशी जोडलेला नव्हता. पण चीन हा आशियाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे एक अविभाज्य भाग आहे. वॉशिंग्टन आणि बीजिंग यांच्यातील संघर्षाला अमेरिका आणि चीनच्या परस्पर आर्थिक अवलंबित्वाची किनार आहे.

भारताचा चीनच्या विस्तारवादी धोरणाला विरोध -

आशियातील प्रत्येक देश चीनच्या सीमेशी जोडला गेलेला आहे. तसेच अमेरिकेची आशियाप्रती असलेली आधिकारिक याबाबत आशियात साशंकतेचे वातावरण आहे. तसेच चीनने ऑस्ट्रेलियाला केलेली सक्ती पाहता घडवणे कोणताही आशियाई देश चीनच्या विरुद्ध उभा राहण्यास तयार होणार नाही. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक देश अल्पतावाद आणि तटस्थतेची भाषा बोलत आहे.पण आशियाई राष्ट्रवादाने चीनची विस्तारवादी वृत्ती मान्य केली आहे हे समजणे चुकीचे ठरेल. परंतु आर्थिक स्वावलंबित्व, राजकीय भूगोल, बीजिंगचा वाढता प्रभाव लक्षात घेता कोणत्याही राष्ट्राला त्याच्यावर असेलला चीनचा प्रभाव कमी करणे शक्य होणार नाही.भारताने २०२० मध्ये भारतीय राष्ट्रावादाचे दर्शन जगाला घडवले आहे आणि त्यामुळे चीन राष्ट्रावादाला एक मोठे आव्हान निर्माण झाले आहे. चीनच्या सीमेवर घटनांना वेग येत असला तरीही आशियाई राष्ट्रवाद हा बळकट आहे. अमेरिकेतील काही लोकांच्या मते 'राष्ट्रवाद' हा एकप्रकारे शाप आहे. पण आशियातील लढाईत राष्ट्रवाद हे एक प्रभावी शस्त्र होणार आहे. क्वाडचे यश दोन महत्वाच्या गोष्टींवर अवलंबून आहे. एक म्हणजे चीनवरील वाढत्या आर्थिक अवलंबित्वाला पर्याय निर्माण करणे आणि दुसरे म्हणजे चीनकडून राजकीय आणि सुरक्षा समर्थन मिळणाऱ्या आशियाई देशांसाठी राजकीय आणि आर्थिक सुरक्षिततेचे वातावरण निर्माण करणे.

नेष्कर्ष -

भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरण नेहरू नंतरच्या काळात बदललेले दिसते. ज्यात परराष्ट्र धोरणात आर्थिक घटक महत्त्वपूर्ण झालेला दिसतो. नेहरूंच्या आदर्शवादी प्रतिमेतून वास्तववादाकडे परराष्ट्र धोरण आले असून सध्या यात आर्थिक व संरक्षण या दोन्हींचा प्रभाव परराष्ट्र धोरणावर दिसून येतो. १९९१ नंतर भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण वास्तववादाकडे झुकलेले आहे. भारताचा रशियाकडे असणारा कल हा अमेरिकेकडे गेलेला दिसतो. १९९१ नंतर एक धुवीय व्यवस्था निर्माण झाली व यात राष्ट्रीय हिताला महत्त्व देणे आवश्यक होते. त्यानुसार राष्ट्रीय हिताच्या दृष्टीने भारताने आपले परराष्ट्र धोरण बदलले. याचा परिणाम भारताने पोखरण अणुस्फोट घडवून घेऊन सज्जता जगाला दाखवली. बदलत्या जागतिक परिदृश्यात भारत जागतिक बाजारपेठ म्हणून विकसित झाला व परराष्ट्र धोरणात आर्थिक संबंधास महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान आले. ज्यात विविध क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक संघटनात भारताने सहभाग वाढू लागला. भारत आज परराष्ट्र धोरणाबाबत कोणत्याही देशावर अवलंबून नसून स्वःहिताच्या दृष्टीने आपले परराष्ट्र धोरण आखत आहे. भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाची मूलभूत चौकट प्रभावी असून लोकशाही, साम्राज्यवादविरोधी, वंशवादाला विरोध, युद्ध प्रवृत्तीला विरोध, आंतरराष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, शांतता व सहकार्य, अहिंसावाद या तत्वांचा प्रभाव अजूनही परराष्ट्र धोरणावर आहे. या परराष्ट्र धोरणावर भारतीय पंतप्रधानांच्या कारकिर्दीचा प्रभाव पडला असून त्यांच्या व्यक्तित्वाचाही प्रभाव यात निदर्शनास येतो. १९४७ ते आजपर्यंत या कालखंडात भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणात अनेक बदल झाले. पण यात भारताने कधीही साम्राज्यवादी, आक्रमक असे परराष्ट्र धोरण स्वीकारले नाही. भारताने नेहमी दुसऱ्या देशाच्या सार्वभौमत्वाचा व अखंडतेचा आदर केला आहे व त्या दृष्टीनेच इतर देशाशी संबंध प्रस्थापित केले आहेत.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची -

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प्रस्तावना

भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये मूलभूत परिवर्तन होत आहे हे सर्वज्ञात आहे. निवडणूकांतील स्पर्धेच्या स्वरूपातील पद्धतशीर बदल, मध्यमवर्गात झालेली वाढ, सोशल मीडियाचा वाढता वापर आणि जुन्या वर्गव्यवस्थेचे लोप पावणे यासह अनेक बदलांनी हे दिसून आले आहे. २०१४ पासून भारतीय जनता पक्षाच्या (भाजप) सामाजिक आणि भौगोलिक विस्ताराने राजकीय अवकाशात अनेक बदल झाले आहेत, परिणामी काँग्रेस आणखी दुर्लक्षित होऊन, डावे कमजोर झाले आहेत आणि राज्यस्तरीय पक्षांची ताकद कमी झाली आहे. भाजपने याचा पुरेपुर फायदा घेतला आहे. अर्थातच यामुळे भूतकाळात सामाजिक तफावतीचा परिणाम असलेल्या विविध मतदार गटांमधील फरक कमी झाला आहे. तसेच गेली २ दशके राष्ट्रीय राजकारणावर प्रभाव असलेल्या प्रादेशिक पक्षांचे महत्त्व कमी झाले आहे. भूतकाळात सामाजिक तफावतीचा परिणाम असलेल्या विविध मतदान गटांमधील फरक कमी झाला आहे. अर्थातच भाजपने याचा पुरेपुर फायदा घेतला आहे. भारत स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे साजरी करत असताना, या झपाट्याने बदलणाऱ्या राजकीय अवकाशात तसेच देशाच्या लोकशाहीला आकार देणाऱ्या राजकीय पक्षांच्या भूमिकेचे आम्ही मूल्यांकन करत आहोत. हे राजकीय पक्ष वैयक्तिक तक्रारी मांडण्याचे माध्यम, राजकीय महत्त्वाकांक्षेचे साधन आणि राजकीय तोडगा काढण्यासाठी हितसंबंधांचे व्यासपीठ यांसंबंधी नागरिक आणि सरकार यांना जोडणारा दुवा म्हणून काम करतात. म्हणूनच, आधुनिक लोकशाही राजकीय पक्षांशिवाय अकल्पनीय आहे.

भारतातील राजकीय पक्ष प्रणालीची उत्क्रांती-

राजकीय पक्षांचे स्वतःचे संघटनात्मक जीवन असते, ते राजकीय व्यवस्थेतही परावर्तीत होते. ते प्रणालीचे घटक किंवा 'भाग' आहेत आणि म्हणून प्रणालीतील बदलांचे परिणाम नैसर्गिकरित्या त्यांच्यावर होतात. भारतातील पक्ष व्यवस्थेत अगदी सुरुवातीपासून किमान चार बदल झाले आहेत हे सर्वमान्य आहे. सर्वप्रथम, पक्ष व्यवस्थेत (१९५२-६७), काँग्रेस हा राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर आणि बहुतेक राज्यांमध्ये विजय मिळवणारा प्रमुख पक्ष होता याला 'काँग्रेस व्यवस्था' असे म्हटले गेले. पुढील टप्प्यात (१९६७-८९) अनेक राज्यांमध्ये काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या विरोधात अनेक प्रादेशिक पक्ष उदयाला आले परिणामी राज्य पक्ष प्रणालीचे धुवीकरण झाले. काँग्रेस राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर विजय मिळवत असतानाच, बिगर-काँग्रेस विरोधी पक्षांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात जागा आणि मतसंख्या जिंकण्यास सुरुवात केली. सध्याच्या पक्ष पद्धतीची सुरुवात २०१४ मध्ये भाजपच्या हुकमी बहुमतापासून झाली आहे. २०१९ मध्ये सलग दुसऱ्यांदा विजय मिळवून आणि पक्षाच्या वाढत्या प्रभावामुळे भारताने भाजपच्या भोवती असलेल्या दुसऱ्या-प्रबळ पक्ष प्रणालीच्या टप्प्यात प्रवेश केला आहे, हे स्पष्ट झाले आहे.

तिसऱ्या टप्प्यात (१९८९-२०१४) काँग्रेसनंतरच्या राजकारणात स्पर्धात्मक बहु-पक्षीय प्रणाली उद्याला आली. यात कोणत्याही पक्षाला स्वबळावर बहुमत मिळू न शकल्याने राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर युती सरकारे स्थापन झाली. परिणामी, प्रादेशिक पक्षांना राज्य तसेच राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मोठे महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. सध्याच्या पक्ष पद्धतीची सुरुवात २०१४ मध्ये भाजपच्या हुकमी बहुमतापासून झाली आहे. २०१९ मध्ये सलग दुसऱ्यांदा विजय मिळवून आणि पक्षाच्या वाढत्या प्रभावामुळे भारताने भाजपच्या भोवती असलेल्या दुसऱ्या-प्रबळ पक्ष प्रणालीच्या टप्प्यात प्रवेश केला आहे, हे स्पष्ट झाले आहे. यामुळे विरोधी पक्ष झाकोळून गेला आहे.

भारताच्या पक्ष प्रणालीला आकार देणारे प्रमुख घटक-

भारतातील निवडणूक स्पर्धेची वैचारिक चौकट काय आहे ? आणि भारत ही संकल्पना राजकीय पक्ष, पक्ष प्रणाली आणि लोकशाहीला कसा आकार देते ? यात पाच व्यापक ट्रेड आहेत.

1. भारताचे पक्षीय राजकारण वैचारिक आहे आणि राज्याच्या भूमिकेवरील मतमतांतरांनी स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतीय पक्ष व्यवस्थेतील बदलांवर प्रभाव टाकला आहे. राज्याने सामाजिक नियमांमध्ये हस्तक्षेप करावा

का ? वंचित गटांना विशेष वागणूक द्यायला हवी का ? यावर मतभिन्नता आहे. अर्थात याचा थेट परिणाम २० व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीवर दिसून आला आहे.

2. राजकीय पक्षांच्या हालचालींनी काँग्रेस-प्रबळ व्यवस्थेपासून बहु-पक्षीय स्पर्धेकडे संक्रमण अधोरेखित केले आहे, आणि आता भाजपच्या एकपक्षीय वर्चस्वापर्यंत या स्थित्यंतरांचे दूरगामी परिणाम दिसून आले आहेत. एकाप्रकारे, भारतीय राजकारण सामाजिक संरचनांमध्ये पूर्वीपेक्षा अधिक प्रातिनिधीक बनले आहे. महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे, हा कालावधी वैधानिक संस्थांचे निकष आणि कामकाजातील घसरणही अधोरेखित करणारा आहे.
3. सामाजिक नियमांमध्ये राज्याचा हस्तक्षेप नको असलेल्या, मालमत्तेचे पुनर्वितरण व्हावे तसेच धार्मिक अल्पसंख्याकांसह सामाजिक गटांना विशेष मान्यता नसावी अशा मागण्या असलेल्या 'उजव्या' विचारसरणीच्या लोकांना एकत्र करण्याच्या क्षमतेत भाजपचे सध्याचे यश दडलेले आहे. लोकशाहीला बहुसंख्याकांचे वर्चस्व समजणाऱ्या लोकांचाही यात समावेश आहे. भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचे नेतृत्व करणारा आणि गेल्या ७५ वर्षांत जवळपास तीन चतुर्थांश काळ राज्य करणारा काँग्रेस पक्ष दिवसेंदिवस मुख्यप्रवाहातून दूर जात आहे. तसेच पक्षाचा सामाजिक पाया तसेच वैचारिक धाराही संकुचित होत चालली आहे. अशा प्रकारे, पुढील काळात भाजपला राष्ट्रीय पाताळीवर होणारा विरोध कमी होऊन तो फक्त प्रादेशिक पातळीपुरताच मर्यादीत राहण्याची चिन्हे आहेत.
4. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात एक आणि स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात पक्ष पद्धतीचे चार टप्पे याप्रमाणे, भारताने पक्ष निर्मितीच्या किमान पाच लाटा पाहिल्या आहेत. भारतातील राजकीय पक्षांच्या निर्मितीची प्रक्रिया तुलनेने सोपी आहे. दरवर्षी जवळपास डझनभर पक्ष या प्रणालीमध्ये प्रवेश करतात, परंतु दोन निवडणूकांच्या पलीकडे फार कमी पक्ष टिकतात. लहान पक्ष बहुधा मोठ्या पक्षांमध्ये विलीन होतात किंवा संपुष्टात येतात. भारतात पक्षाचा ब्रँड महत्त्वाचा आहे म्हणूनच फार कमी उमेदवार अपक्ष म्हणून निवडून येतात. त्याचप्रमाणे, यातील अनेक पक्ष त्यांच्या संघटनात्मक रचना, कार्यप्रणाली आणि एकत्रित लोकसंपर्कात एकमेकांशी बरेच साम्य दाखवतात. बहुतेक पक्ष निर्णयप्रक्रीयेत घराणेशाहीचा आसरा घेताना दिसतात. सामाजिक प्रश्नांना प्रभावी प्रतिसाद देण्यास असमर्थ ठरणारे राजकीय पक्षांमुळे भारतीय लोकशाहीवर गंभीर परिणाम होत आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे भारतीय पक्ष राजकीय गतिशीलतेचे वाहन म्हणूनही त्यांच्या कार्यात

अपयशी ठरत आहेत. काळानुरूप व्यापक होण्याऐवजी हे पक्ष दिवसेंदिवस संकुचित होत चालले आहेत. बहुतेक राजकीय पक्षांमध्ये हे अधःपतन होत असूनही काही पक्ष अजूनही खंबीरपणे टिकून आहेत.

5. विरोधी पक्षाचा कमकुवतपणा आणि भाजपचे वर्चस्व यामुळे येत्या काळात सत्ता पुराणमतवादी आणि प्रादेशिक अभिजनांच्या हातात जाण्याची चिन्हे आहेत. या बदलामुळे वैचारिक तफावत वाढण्याची शक्यता आहे परिणामी सामाजिक नियम आणि उदारमतवादी मूल्यांबाबतचा संघर्ष अधिक तीव्र होणार आहे. यात नियमित निवडणुक प्रक्रीयेवर प्रभाव पडत नसला तरी लोकशाहीला याचा नक्कीच फटका बसणार आहे. यामुळे भारताच्या लोकशाहीची पुनर्कल्पना करण्यात राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अधिक महत्त्वाची ठरणार आहे.

भारताचे राजकीय पक्ष या सामाजिक शक्तींसाठी व्यासपीठ म्हणून काम करते. काही वेळा ते यशस्वी ठरतात तर काही वेळा अपयशी ठरतात.

पक्ष आणि लोकशाहीची रूजवण-

महत्त्वाच्या विधानसभा निवडणुका जिंकणारे राज्यस्तरीय पक्ष एकीकडे तर भाजपच्या वैचारिक वर्चस्वासह रस्त्यावर निदर्शने करणारे सक्रिय नागरिक दुसरीकडे हे आपल्या देशाच्या राजकारणातील विरोधाभास समजून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. एकीकडे भारतातील बहुतांश राजकीय पक्ष संघटना संपुष्टात येत आहेत तर दुसरीकडे केंद्रीकरणाची प्रवृत्ती दिसून येत असली तरीही उपेक्षित गटांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वासारख्या लोकशाहीशी निगडित मुद्दे राजकारणात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहेत, हे विरोधाभास समजून घेणे कठीण आहे. भारतीय लोकशाही हे संस्थात्मक रचनेचे जसे उदाहरण आहे तसेच ते समाजात रुजलेल्या विरोधाभासी शक्तींचा परिणाम आहे. भारताचे राजकीय पक्ष या सामाजिक शक्तींसाठी व्यासपीठ म्हणून काम करते. काही वेळा ते यशस्वी ठरतात तर काही वेळा अपयशी ठरतात. याचा परिणाम म्हणून दैनंदिन राजकारणाला आकार येत आहे. राजकारणातील घडामोडी आणि भारतातील राजकारणांचे उद्योजकीय मुल्य हे हेजीमोनिक दर्जा प्राप्त करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या राजकीय संस्कृतीविरुद्ध सुरक्षा झडपाचे काम करू शकते. कोणत्याही निवडणुकीतील बहुमत सर्वशक्तीशाली ठरत नाही व कोणतेही वैचारिक वर्चस्व कायमस्वरूपी टिकून राहू शकत नाही हा भारताच्या राजकीय मांडणीतील विविधतेचा अर्थ आहे. भारताच्या वैविध्यपूर्ण मांडणीत सतत होणारे मंथन हे लोकशाहीचा समतोल सुनिश्चित करत राहणार आहे.

भारतीय राजकारणातील बदलते प्रवाह-

राजकारणाची मध्यभूमी बदलण्याचे हे राजकारण पाव शतकाहून अधिक काळ चाललेले असल्यामुळे जनमानसात या काळात काय स्थित्यंतर झाले याचेही भान ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. साधारणपणे वयाच्या बारा ते वीस वर्षे या टप्प्यावर व्यक्ती ज्या सार्वजनिक अनुभवांना आणि

विचारांना सामोरी जाते त्यातून तिचे राजकीय व्यक्तिमत्त्व घडते असे म्हणता येईल. त्या न्यायाने पंचाहत्तर सालानंतर जन्मलेल्या आणि मुख्यतः मध्य आणि पश्चिम भारतात राहिलेल्या लोकांवर रामजन्मभूमी आंदोलन आणि त्यातून साकारलेली हिंदुत्वाची मानसिकता यांचा खोलवर ठसा पडला असणार असे म्हणता येते. तसे असेल, तर आज चाळिशीत पोचत असलेल्या आणि त्याहून कमी वयाच्या सर्वांवर मुख्य प्रभाव असणार तो हिंदुत्वाच्या बहुसंख्याकवादी राजकारणाचा. याचा अर्थ ते सगळे लोक सरसकट हिंदुत्ववादी आहेत असा नव्हे, पण मुस्लीम समाजाविषयीचे काही तीव्र पूर्वग्रह, हिंदू धार्मिक प्रतीकांबद्दलचा आग्रह, सार्वजनिक अवकाश हिंदू प्रतीकांनी व्यापण्याची स्पर्धात्मक इच्छा, या सर्व बाबी त्यांच्या सार्वजनिक आकलनाचे भाग बनलेल्या दिसतात. उदाहरणार्थ, आज अनेक देवळांमधून स्पीकर लावून आरत्या-भजने वगरे होतात. जे हिंदू लोक १९७५ किंवा त्यानंतर जन्मलेले आहेत त्यांना यात काही गर वाटत असेलच असे नाही, कारण त्यांच्या सार्वजनिक जाणिवेत हे कायमच घडत आलेले आहे. असे करणे त्यांना 'वादग्रस्त' न वाटता सामान्य किंवा नित्याचेच वाटत असणार. आपला धर्म असाच सार्वजनिक अवकाशात 'दाखवायचा' असतो हे त्यांनी अनुभवातून शिकलेले असते. त्यामुळे अल्पसंख्य समूहांबद्दल एखादा पक्ष काहीसा अद्वातद्वा बोलला तर ते चुकीचे आहे अशी बोच एका मोठ्या जनसमूहाला लागतच नसणार. जेव्हा भाजप आणि त्याच्या सहानुभूतीदार संघटना ही मध्यभूमी घडवीत होत्या तेव्हा त्याचा राजकीय प्रतिकार करण्यापलीकडे फार काही लालू-मुलायम करू शकले नाहीत. त्या टप्प्यावर काँग्रेस पक्ष दिशाहीन बनला होता आणि देशाच्या राजकारणाचा सुकाणू आपल्या हातून गमावून बसला होता. त्यामुळे जुन्या मध्यभूमीवर राजकारणाची लढाई पुन्हा परत नेण्याची ताकद आणि इच्छा त्याच्यात राहिलेली नव्हती. या नव्या मध्यभूमीला कट्टर विरोध केला तो डाव्यांनी. त्यांच्याविरोधात श्रेष्ठ धर्मविरोध आणि टोकाचे मुस्लीमसमर्थन यांची सरमिसळ तर होतीच, पण मुदलात जिथे हे सर्व महाभारत चालले होते त्या प्रदेशांमध्ये डाव्यांना फारसे स्थानदेखील नव्हते. त्यामुळे राजकारणात घोर रणकंदन झाले तरी आणि बौद्धिक वर्तुळांमध्ये घनघोर चर्चा झाल्या तरीही हिंदुत्वाची नवी मध्यभूमी १९८६ ते १९९६ या दशकात साकारत राहिली.

आता गेल्या एक दशकामध्ये त्या मध्यभूमीचे नायक म्हणून मोदींचा उदय झाला आहे आणि निवडणुका जवळ आल्यावर मोदींच्या नेतृत्वामुळे काय होईल याची चर्चा सुरू झाली आहे. पण जेव्हा गोध्राच्या निमित्ताने गुजरातमध्ये मुस्लिमांचे हत्याकांड घडले तेव्हा 'मुस्लिमांना धडा शिकवायला पाहिजे होताच' ही भावना हिंदूमधील एका मोठ्या गटामध्ये अस्तित्वात होतीच. ती भावना भारताच्या बदललेल्या मध्यभूमीची द्योतक होती. आज

आता त्या मध्यभूमीला हिंदुत्वाचे नाव न देता विकासकेंद्रित राष्ट्रवादाचे नाव देऊन तिची स्वीकारार्हता वाढविण्याचे प्रयत्न चालले आहेत. किंबहुना, असा बहुसंख्याकवादी आक्रमक पुरुषी राष्ट्रवादी म्हणजेच विकसित भारत अशी प्रतिमा एका मोठ्या समूहाने आत्मसात केली आहे आणि म्हणूनच जमिनीला कान असणारे नितीशकुमार यांच्यासारखे नेते आपण रामभक्त आहोत आणि रामाचे महाप्रचंड मंदिर उभारणार आहोत असे म्हणतात. कारण मध्यभूमीसाठीच्या लढ्यापेक्षा आपापल्या सत्तेसाठीचा लढा त्यांना आणि इतरही नेत्यांना जास्त महत्त्वाचा वाटत असणार.

निष्कर्ष-

राजकारण फक्त निवडणुकीपुरतं किंवा लढायांपुरतं मर्यादित नाही. राजकारणाला विचार असणं व त्या विचारांना मूल्यांचा आधार असणं व हेतू असणं आवश्यक आहे. राजकारणाला काही श्रद्धा व हेतू असणं आवश्यक आहे. असा विचार प्रत्येक नागरिकाने व राजकारण्यांनी ठेवणं गरजेचं आहे. आपल्याला काय करायचंय हे आधी निश्चित करायला हवं, आपली दिशा पक्की असायला हवी. आपण सर्व नागरिकांनी सर्वांनी मिळून एक मोठ्या माणुसकीचं व जगात शांतता नांदेल, प्रत्येक हाताला काम मिळेल, शेतकरी सधन होईल असं काम करणं व ती व्यवस्था निर्माण करणं अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे तेव्हाच अखंड राष्ट्र सुखी झाले असे म्हणता येईल.

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प्रस्तावना -

महिलांचा राजकारणातील सक्रीय भाग हा नेहमीच चर्चेचा विषय राहिला आहे. महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग हा अजून अधिक विस्तृत असून त्याचा केवळ मतदानाशी संबंध जोडणे हिताचे ठरणार नाही. अनेक वेळा महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग संशोधनाचे त्याचा विषयसि केला जातो व त्याचा संबंध महिलांच्या मतदानाच्या अधिकाराशी जोडला जातो. अनेक करणे कदाचित योग्य ठरणार नाही, कारण इतिहासात महिलांच्या सक्रीय राजकारणाचे अजून अनेक प्रश्न आहेत. इतिहासातील नोंदीचे विश्लेषण केले असता असे दिसून येते कि महिला राजकारणात तुल्यता सक्रीय सहभाग कर त्याचा निर्णय प्रक्रियेमध्ये, राजकीय व सामाजिक चेतना प्रफुल्लित करण्यामध्ये मोलाचे योगदान आहे हे विसरता काम नये. पूर्वीपासूनच भारतीय महिला मतदानात अवजूर सहभागी होताना, अनेक राजकीय क्षेत्रात लैंगिक न्यायनावा आण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये राजकीय अखंडता सुरू केली आहे त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून गावपातळीपासून ते देशाच्या राजकारणापर्यंत महिला राजकारणाचे प्रमाण वाढण्यास सुरुवात झाली आहे.

भारतात अनेकी आर्यांच्या काळापासून स्त्रियांना समाजात महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. ऋग्वेदात महिलांना राजकारणात स्थान असल्याचेही दर्शविले आहे. उपनिषद, पुराणकाळात ते कायम होते. परकीय आक्रमणानंतरही अशी स्त्रिया राजकारणात स्थितता. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्यनंतर काळात अनेक भारतीय स्त्रियांनी अनेक क्षेत्रात आपल्या क्षमतेने उच्च उपलब्धी केली आहे. भारताच्या इतिहासात महिलांचा राजसत्तेत जसा सहभाग होता तसा तो स्वातंत्र्याच्या स्वातंत्र्यही त्यानंतर भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर अनेक महिलांनी राजकारणातील अनेक महत्त्वाची पदे भूषवली आहेत. आर्यभट्ट भारतात अनेक गणराज्ये होती व त्यांचा कारभार स्वतंत्र होता. राजेशाहीभोवतीच त्यांचे राजकारण केंद्रित होते. हीच प्रथा नंतरच्या काळातही चांगू राहिली. इसवी सन वाराव्या शतकानंतर अमूनमयूत राज्यकारभाराची नुसते महिलांच्या हाती येण्याचे आपणा पाहता. वयाच्या अकरव्या तेराव्या वर्षीच निष्णात लढव्या म्हणून राज्याने लैंगिक प्रश्न केला. इसवी सन १५२४ ते १५६४ या काळात गोंडवाना संस्थानची महाराणी अचलेश्या दुर्गावतीचे नावही इतिहासात कोरले गेले आहे. सोळाव्या शतकातील आणखी एक ठळक नाव म्हणजे चांदबिबी. सतराव्या शतकात प्रथम राज्यकारभार न करताही राजकारणाला एकूणच नवी दिशा देणारी राजमाता म्हणून नाव घेतले जाते त्या म्हणजे जिजाबाई शहाजी भोसले. जिजाऊनंतर ठळकपणे दिसते ते नाव करवीरबायलनी बहमणुदेचे. इसवी सन १७६६ ते १७९५ या काळात आपल्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाने झळाळून उठली होती इंदूरची पुणवसुतीक अहिल्याबाई होयकर. इसवी सन १७७८ ते १८२९ हा काळ कर्नाटकातील किचूरची राणी चन्नम्मा. तदन शोधनिबंधामध्ये भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचा वाढता सहभाग याचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

उद्दिष्टे-

- १) महिलांच्या ऐतिहासिक राजकीय पार्श्वभूमीचा आढावा घेणे.
- २) भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचा वाढता सहभाग अभ्यासणे.

भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचा वाढता सहभाग-

स्वातंत्र्यनंतर काळात भारतीय राजकारणातील स्त्री नेत्या म्हणून इंदिरा गांधी, सोनिया गांधी, ममता बॅनर्जी, मादावती, जयनलिन, प्रविभा पाटील, सुषमा स्वराज, शालिनीबाई पाटील, सुप्रिया सुळे, शीला दिक्षीत वसुंधरारव्हे निदिद्या ही नावे सुपरिचित आहेत. नेत्या वीस दर्जात सुविधा, स्वच्छतागृहे, वचतगट, महिला सुरक्षिता, विधिविदान केंद्र वी-सुपरहत्या, स्वच्छता, यानारख्या प्रश्नांवर लक्ष वेधले गेले. शहरांसोबतच ग्रामां

हेहा वर्षात ग्रामीण भागातही महिला सरपंचांपकी काहीनी दारूबंदीच्या लढाईलाही भूतस्वरूप दिले. महिला सरपंचांनी व ग्रामपंचायत सदस्यांनी ग्रामसभा घेतल्या, दारूबंदीचे ठराव यिजयी केले व याचपातळीवर समाज सुधारकांचा प्रयत्न केला. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना राजकीय आरक्षणाचे कवच प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर व राजकारणात त्यांचा वावर वाढल्यानंतर महिला आत्मविश्वासाने बोलताहेत, काहीतरी करून दाखवण्याची महिलांमधील जिद्द वाढली आहे. स्त्रीच्या राजकारणातील सहभागाविषयीच्या वाढणाऱ्या प्रतिकूलतेला स्त्रियांनी एक धर्ती बनवण्यात यश मिळवले आहे. स्त्रियांनी राजकारणाविषयी नकारात्मकता न बाळगता, राजकारणात येत आहेत. महिला चळवळीने कात टाकून केवळ समाजकारण न करता राजकीय आरक्षणासाठी लढले पाहिजे. आणि स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व करण्यासाठी समाजभान असलेल्या चांगल्या महिला राजकारणात धाडल्या पाहिजेत. महिला राजकीय क्षेत्रात सक्रीय होताहेत हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे असून त्यातून येणारा काळ नक्कीच बदललेला असेल. शेवटी, राजकारणात येऊनच चांगले समाजकारण करता येते! शिवाय महिला राजकीय आरक्षणाचे जे विधेयक गेल्या अनेक वर्षांपासून रखडून आहे ते संसदीय अधिवेशनात महिला खासदारांनी संसदेत मांडावे. आणि ते सर्वांनी एकमताने पास करावे. हे विधेयक संसदीय अधिवेशनात मांडल्या गेलं तर, परिस्थिती बदलू शकते. कारण, सर्वसमावेशक लोकशाही ही समान राजकीय सहभागाशिवाय निर्माण होऊच शकत नाही.

जगाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ४९.५ टक्के महिला आहेत, तथापि, त्या जगातील सर्वात उपेक्षित वर्ग आहेत. बोलवर रुजलेल्या भेदभावपूर्ण पितृसत्ताक नियमांच्या आदिम पण लवचिक संरचना जगभरातील सामाजिक जीवनाच्या जवळजवळ सर्व संरचनांना व्यापतात, जरी विविध प्रकार आणि प्रमाणात. अधिक समान समाज निर्माण करण्याच्या उद्देशाने आधुनिक दृष्टिकोन आणि उदारमतवादी मूल्यांच्या आगमनाने, सामाजिक-आर्थिक तसेच राजकीय क्षेत्रात महिलांच्या अधिकारांचे एकत्रीकरण दिसून आले आहे. विशेषतः 20 व्या शतकापासून, महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या मुद्द्याला जगाच्या अनेक भागांमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या वेळी असंख्य सामाजिक चळवळींचा पाठिंबा मिळाला, विशेष म्हणजे, 1960 आणि 1970 च्या दशकात 'स्त्री मुक्ती चळवळ' च्या दुसऱ्या लाटेने गंभीर गती घेतली. आणि स्त्रियांच्या सर्वांगीण मुक्तीसाठी व्यापक सुधारणा घडवून आणल्या. संविधानाने मंजूर केलेल्या लोकशाही स्वरूपाच्या सरकारच्या तीव्र उदयाने सर्व नागरिकांना मूलभूत अधिकार प्रदान केले आणि महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या दिशेने सतत चळवळ सुरू केली. महिलांच्या पितृसत्ताक शोषणाच्या तावडीतून हळूहळू कमकुवत होण्याचा वेग आणि प्रमाण प्रदेशानुसार भिन्न असले तरी, स्थितीत स्थिर सुधारणा आणि स्त्रियांची एजन्सी बळकट झाल्याचे स्पष्टपणे दिसून आले आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाहीत लैंगिक समानता -

भारत ही या प्रदेशातील सर्वात मोठी आणि सशक्त लोकशाही आहे ज्याने घटनात्मक लोकशाही म्हणून साहजिकीनंतरच्या स्वतंत्र अस्तित्वाच्या प्रारंभापासूनच स्त्री आणि पुरुष दोघांना समान राजकीय आणि नागरी हक्क प्रदान केले आहेत. कलम 325 आणि 326 मध्ये दिलेल्या मतदानाच्या आणि निवडणूक लढविण्याच्या राजकीय अधिकाराव्यतिरिक्त, भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा भाग तोंड पुरुष आणि महिलांच्या मूलभूत अधिकारांची हमी देतो. या धोरणाच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये, स्त्री आणि पुरुष दोघांनाही समान कामासाठी समान वेतन आणि तसेच समाजाच्या मानवी परिस्थिती आणि मातृत्व आराम यासाठी तरतूद करून आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण सुनिश्चित केले गेले आहे. भारतातील राजकारणातील महिलांचा सहभाग काळाच्या ओघात निःसंशयपणे वाढला आहे. मतदार म्हणून निवडणुकांमध्ये सहभाग घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने, महिलांच्या मतदानात गेल्या काही वर्षांमध्ये लक्षणीय वाढ झाली आहे आणि 2019 मधील गेल्या राष्ट्रीय निवडणुकांमध्ये पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांनी जवळपास तितक्याच संख्येने मतदान केले - ही 'स्व-सक्षमीकरणाची महिलांची मूक क्रांती' म्हणून गौरवण्यात आली. महिलांच्या जशा वाढलेल्या राजकीय सहभागाचे श्रेय साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे आणि डिजिटल आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांद्वारे माहितीच्या

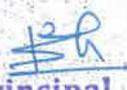
प्रसारामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात राजकीय जागरूकता आहे. भारतातील राजकारणातील महिलांचा सहभाग काळाच्या ओघात निःसंशयपणे वाढला आहे. मतदार म्हणून निवडणुकांमध्ये सहभाग घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने, महिलांच्या मतदानात गेल्या नाही वर्षांमध्ये लक्षणीय वाढ झाली आहे आणि 2019 मधील गेल्या राष्ट्रीय निवडणुकांमध्ये पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांनी जवळपास तितक्याच संख्येने मतदान केले - ही 'स्व-सक्षमीकरणाची महिलांची मूक क्रांती' म्हणून गौरवण्यात आली.

निष्कर्ष -

विधिमंडळाच्या राजकारणातील महिलांच्या सहभागाचा संबंध आहे, लोकसभा आणि राज्यसभेतील महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधीत्वाची आकडेवारी असे सूचित करते की निवडणुकीत महिला मतदारांचा सहभाग मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला आहे. लोकसभेत आणि राज्यसभेत, संसदेत महिला प्रतिनिधींचे प्रमाण खूपच कमी राहिले आहे. 2019 च्या निवडणुकीत लोकसभेत आतापर्यंत सर्वाधिक महिला प्रतिनिधी निवडून आल्या आहेत. सध्याच्या सभागृहात ते एकूण सदस्यसंख्येच्या केवळ 14 टक्के आहे. वरच्या सभागृहात किंवा राज्यसभेत महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाची परिस्थिती तितकीच कमी आहे, आणि गेल्या काही वर्षांत तुलनेने सुधारणा होऊनही, सभागृहाच्या एकूण सदस्यसंख्येच्या 13 टक्क्यांचा आकडा अद्याप ओलांडलेला नाही. राज्याच्या विधानसभा, ज्यांना विधानसभा देखील म्हणतात, त्यामध्ये महिला प्रतिनिधींची सरासरी टक्केवारी 10 टक्क्यांपेक्षा कमी राहिल्यास परिस्थिती अधिक वाईट आहे. ज्या देशात महिलांची लोकसंख्या तिच्या लोकसंख्येच्या निम्मी आहे, राष्ट्रीय आणि राज्य विधानमंडळांमध्ये केवळ 10-14 टक्के महिला प्रतिनिधी भारतातील विधायी प्रतिनिधित्वाच्या क्षेत्रात लैंगिक असमानतेची खोल संरचनात्मक परिस्थिती प्रतिबिंबित करतात. असोसिएशन ऑफ डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्मर्स (ADR) आणि नॅशनल इलेक्शन वॉच (NEW) यांनी त्यांच्या 2020 च्या अभ्यासात असे निरीक्षण नोंदवले आहे की 'केंद्रीय आणि राज्यांच्या निवडणुका लढवणाऱ्या 50,000 उमेदवारांपैकी दहाव्या पेक्षा कमी उमेदवार महिला आहेत.' भारतातील महिला मंत्र्यांची संख्याही कालांतराने वाढली आहे, परंतु पुरुष मंत्र्यांच्या तुलनेत हे प्रमाण खूपच कमी आहे.

संदर्भ सूची -

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Introduction

Environmental protection is one of the biggest problems confronted by humanity at present. Ever increase in population and per capita consumption is depleting the natural resources as well as the environment. Moreover, industrialization, urban concentration and modern forms of agricultural methods are polluting the water, soil and air resources all over the world. The natural environment is becoming hazardous and toxic for the endurance of future populations. The rising emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) are affecting the blue planet and estimations of "United States Development Authority" and "Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development" reveal the rise in earth temperature by 2 centigrade by the end of 2050. It will have more adverse effects on the earth. Global warming is causing melting glaciers and polar ice with two to three times higher as compared with last century while loss of biodiversity is unpredictable and unforeseen. There is a sharp increase in saline soils by 50% up to 2050, resulting in land deterioration in every country. Environmental challenges are not specific to geo boundaries, and steps taken by a single country alone are not sufficient to protect the global environment. The green and sustainable economy requires a basic transition of social, economic, and energy systems. Environmental and economic policies are important for the green economy along with improvement of prevailing institutions for effective implementation and monitoring of policies. Environmental involvement is essential economic policies eventually employed in a wider institutional setting. To achieve the objectives of environmental policies, the political process directing policy adoption plays a central role in conjunction with the nature of institutions, social and cultural discourse, industrial structure, distribution of resources]. While the role of institutional quality and governance is overlooked by the quantitative models.

The theoretical foundations for institutional quality in the context of environment protection highlight that stronger and efficient institutions lead to better policy adoption and its outcomes. The enforcement of rules by the government reduces the level of environmental degradation. The political institutional quality is usually represented by Polity IV that shows the democratic or autocratic regimes in a country. The democratic countries have better control on environmental performance while resources are concentrated to few people in autocratic countries so the cost of public goods lie on those capturing these resources. When democracies are mature then interest of individual groups merge into common interest since gains from environmental performance decrease. Moreover, democratic countries have stronger commitments to international environmental agreements. The inefficient institutional quality leads to sub-optimal use of available resources. The corrupt officials allow the activities which damage the natural environment.

Democratic Challenge:

The roles of democracy and democratic institutions in advancing environmental policy and, in particular, climate policy are mixed, as evidenced by the variation in the environmental progress of different democratic governments. From a theoretical perspective, democratic procedures can effect meaningful reform if public support for these reforms exists, especially when compared with autocratic regimes, as the set of incentives for policymakers to legislate toward these ends in a system deriving legitimacy from the consent of the governed is substantive; for instance, given political responsiveness as a result of electoral accountability, policymakers in democratic governments have reason to consider a wide view of the public interest that incorporates the varied positions of their constituents and work to efficiently create change. On such a view, democracies will likely consider the consequential impacts to most, if not all constituents, caused by climate change. Factors like regime stability and ruler or governing official interests, too, seem better aligned for progress in a democracy; civil unrest is less likely in a state perceived as legitimate, as is graft, both of which appear likely to inhibit climate action. In contrast, empirical evidence does show inconsistencies in the ways in which democracies address environmental problems. Though the reason for this variation is largely unclear, a number of features of democratic state organization appear to contribute to observed failures to act on climate change, among other environmental issues. Leaders may, in practice, not be motivated by a theoretical public good, but instead expend resources on resolving