INDIAN DEMOCRACY AND ITS CHALLENGES
INTERDISCIPLINARY NATIONAL SEMINAR
19th Oct. 2018
ORGANISER
Department of Political Science,
Shripatrao Chougule Arts And Science College,
Malwadi - Kotoli

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Chief Editor
Prin.Dr. P. A. Attar
Welcome to the National Seminar on "Indian Democracy and Its Challenges"

On behalf of the Management of Dnyanganga Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Malwadi, Tal: Panhala, Dist: Kolhapur and the faculty members of Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli, Tal: Panhala, Dist: Kolhapur it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you all to this important academic event. The seminar theme, which is quite relevant in the postmodern democratic governance, will definitely generate thought provoking debate on the critical issues which have come up as challenges to the modern concept of Democracy. I feel extremely happy that the learned key-speakers are active politicians and academic scholars and there are more than a hundred papers being presented in this seminar. The Seminar Program is structured to provide a broad range of information on Indian Democracy and various challenges faced by it at national and global levels. The Seminar is designed as an academic platform aimed at providing a background to allow attendees to better assimilate and evaluate the process of Democracy with reference to its challenges like the restructuring the reservation policy, the problems faced by the farmers, communalism, regionalism, etc in the postmodern context. I hope the conference will be of professional and personal benefit to all of us as we proceed with our work towards a bright future of Indian Democracy.
MESSAGE

I am very happy to know that Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli, Tal. Panhala, Dist. Kolhapur is organizing One Day Interdisciplinary National Seminar on "Indian Democracy and Its Challenges" on 19th October, 2018.

I congratulate the Principal and his colleagues for organizing the Seminar on this very important topic. I am sure that the Seminar will provide a meaningful platform for the young researchers and academicians to present their views. I am also confident that the deliberations will be very fruitful and participants will richly benefit from it.

I wish the National Seminar a grand success.

(Devanand Shinde)
Vice-Chancellor
MESSAGE

I am extremely happy to know that Shripatrao Chougule Arts & Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli, Tal-Panhala Dist-Kolhapur is organizing a one day Interdisciplinary National Seminar on ‘Indian Democracy It’s Challenges’ scheduled on 19th October 2018.

This seminar is significant academic event in which, I am sure, various issues related with Indian democracy and the challenges faced by it will be discussed through various technical sessions and research paper presentations. It is also important that the proceedings of the seminar including full length research papers will be published and be available online for the benefit of the scholars.

I wish the National Seminar a great success.

Date: 12th October 2018
(Prof. (Dr.) D.T. Shirke)
Pro-Vice-Chancellor
MESSAGE

I am very happy to know that Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli is organizing National Conference on “Indian Democracy and Its Challenges” on 19th Oct., 2018.

I am sure that the discussions and deliberations during the Conference will provide meaningful platform to the delegates to overcome the issues.

I congratulate the Principal, Convener, Organizing Secretary, teaching and non-teaching staff of the college who took efforts to organise this National Conference successfully.

My best wishes to you for the better success in the future endeavours also.

15 OCT 2018

(Dr.Vilas Nandavadekar)
Warm welcome to all delegates! It is my pleasure that you have visited my college to attend the national seminar on "Indian Democracy and its challenges" which I believe, is a very pertinent issue in the present national and global system of governance. Some eminent scholars and active politicians are participating in the deliberations of the seminar some of them are, Mr Shambhuraj Desai, MLA, Patan, Mr Suresh Halvankar, MLA, ichalkaranji and Mr Sanjay Patil, ex MLA, Blegaum and the eminent scholars like Professor Prakash Pawar, Professor Vasanti Rasam, Professor Bharati Patil and Professor Bhanage will present their views on this important topic on the seminar. I feel further happy that there are about 250 delegates who have registered their names for conference and sent their research papers on interdisciplinary themes. Since the turn of the century the Democratic values are being redefined in terms of the nation state concepts and the
global economy which forms the base of any governance. It is also to be noted that the Anglo American and European countries have made a great impact on the economy of the developing countries which have adopted democracy as their political paradigm. Hence it becomes quite relevant to discuss the issues like Reservation, Equity, The crises of farmers, Education for all, Lack of voter’s awareness in democratic process, etc. I extend my thanks to the management and the members of staff teaching and administrative for the hard work they've put in for the organization of the seminar. I also thank editors of Aayushi, The international interdisciplinary, peer reviewed journal having ISSN number 2349- 638x, and impact factor 4.574. I wish the seminar a great success.

Professor P. A. Attar
Principal Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Kotoli, district Kolhapur 0942241202.
PREFACE

I am extremely happy and proud that our college, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College Malwadi- Kotoli is organizing a one day National Seminar on Indian Democracy and Its Challenges, on 19th October 2018.

I am delighted to know that the main theme of the seminar is really pertinent and the need of the hour for Indian citizens to create new values in Indian democracy. We received overwhelming response from all the corners of the country. We have received about 165 papers of Research scholars and students. Besides these papers we have also arranged invited talks by the experts in this field.

I express my gratitude towards Hon. President Dr. K.S. Chougule, Hon. Secretary, Shri Shivaji S. Patil and Director Hon. Dr. Ajay K. Chougule of Dnyanganga Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Malwadi. I am especially grateful to our beloved Principal of our college, Hon.Professor P. A. Attar, for giving us constant encouragement and guidance for successful organization of this national seminar. I am also grateful to members of Advisory Board and Members of Organizing Committee, Shri. D.B.Inamdar, Director of Seminar, Dr.B.N. Ravan , Co-ordinator, IQAC, Shri. A.R. Mahajan, and all Faculty Members, administrative staff and students of the college without whose cooperation and hard work, the seminar would not have been successful.

My special thanks are due to my colleagues Ajinkya S. Kumbhar and Asmaparveen M. Kazi, who provided constant computer and technical assistance during organization of this national seminar,
Special thanks are due to our publication partner Pramod P. Tandale of the 
*Aayushi*, International Interdisciplinary Research Journal [Peer Reviewed] print and 
e-book of the proceedings of this seminar.
I again extend my hearty welcome to all the participants and wish a fruitful time and 
most pleasant stay in Kotoli.

**Manisha V. Patil.**

**Coordinator, National Seminar**

**Librarian, Shripatrao Chougule Arts And Science College Malwadi- Kotoli**
MESSAGE......

I am very much delighted to know that our college Shripatrao Chougule Arts And Science College Malwadi- Kotoli is going to organize a One Day National Seminar, on Indian Democracy and Its Challenges. I think the seminar will be fruitful to all the stakeholders in enriching their knowledge and skills. I am confident that the deliberation and discussions at this seminar will provide a platform to generate new democratic values. I extend all my warm greetings to all the Students, Participants, the Resource Person and others. I wish the seminar all the grand success.

Shri. D. B. Inamdar
Director of National Seminar.

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The term ‘nation-state’ refers to the fusion in one political community of the idea of the nation and the idea of the state. The process is generally considered to have begun around 200 years ago, though the term itself did not enter into common use until after the First World War (McIver 1962: 2). As a nation, the nation-state is ideally a homogeneous cultural community, with a common language and common values, sentiments and attachments. It is based not just on common interest but also, and more fundamentally, on assumed common historical characteristics: it provides or aspires to provide its’ members with their dominant source of collective identity. The story of nation building and state formation over the past 200 years is the story of the coming together of these two ideas in a mutually reinforcing union, which has become the universal political organizing principle of the modern era. They were in a sense, ‘made’ for each other (Jenny 2002).

India became free from British rule in 1947. After that, this independent and free country has its own ‘nation-state’ identity. Since then like elsewhere the planners of our nation made several efforts to achieve development in different fields. Such developments will raise the standard of living, and provide rich and wide opportunities for the life and livelihood of its citizens. Towards this end, they planned and implemented several small, medium and mega projects relating to the different field such as the agriculture, irrigation, water and power supply, industries, transport and communications, rural, urban and tribal development etc. Thus, through five-year plans, India as an independent ‘nation-state’, made efforts for infrastructure development. Mahapatra (1994: 37) also write in the same line: ‘since independence of our country, there has been sustained efforts to develop the infrastructure through major industrial, power generation and water management projects. Projects of such large scale were not established during the British colonial regime. However, soon after independence, free India was in a great hurry to make up the shortfall in development to catch up with the advanced countries of the world.’

This shows that India’s freedom and independent ‘nation-state’ identity has played a significant role in its overall development. However, all such kinds of developmental efforts have some meaning only when the particular ‘nation-state’ is free, independent and secured. Means, for the independent ‘nation-state’ like India the national security is more important. Because, on one side, it helps for the continuity of building the Indian nation-state and, on the other side, its citizens will enjoy the fruits of nation building in real sense. Therefore, along with infrastructure development for socio-economic progress Indian ‘nation-state’ made effort towards the infrastructure development for national security. The nations like USA, Russia, and England are strong and dominant in the global world because, on one side, they have developed countries infrastructure and technology, and on the other side, they are having powerful armed forces. Thus, nations like India are forced to develop their own defense force.

An attempt to achieve modern integrated development in national defense has been based on two interrelated processes: one, the unchecked use of the earth’s natural resources; and two, the transformation of people, often against their will, into a dispossessed working class. These processes were not new. They had their antecedents in India’s history of colonial and pre-colonial extraction, and they continued after Independence, though they were legitimized in different ways. The project of national ‘development’ is not limited to the Indian state alone, but is embedded in contemporary global structures such as the arrangement of the world into nation states, and the expanding system of international capitalism (Baviskar 1995: 35).
Hence, the development of a common identity is seen as necessary to enable the state to mobilize and control its citizens. Therefore, on the one hand, we have a situation where the nation-state fixes people to a particular place or territory, but on the other hand, as an all-encompassing spatial division of the world into like units, the system of nation-states enables the movement of people and things across those divisions to become predictable and routine. Thus, the fundamental goals of the nation-state project are in conflict. The figure of the forced resettlers, ‘displaced’ in the ‘national interest’ to make way for large-scale development projects, highlights a related tension within the idea of the nation-state (Jenny 2002: 6).

As a researcher we studied, the development of Sea Bird Project, Karwar and displacement of coastal habitats from west coast also raises same kind of issue. Due to this the paradoxical situation encountered by our ‘nation-state.’ Because, on one hand, our independent nation-state is democratic and welfare state, whose aim is to achieve the welfare of all citizens, and on the other hand, due to land acquisition for the establishment of the Sea Bird Project (SBP), the costal habitats of Karwar region had to be uprooted from their hearths and fields. As a result, the uprooted people lost the symbiotic relation with their habitats. The paradox here is the nation state’s ‘gain’ is some citizens ‘pain.’

Jenny (2002: 6) has also highlighted the paradoxical situation of the nation-state and how the state exercises the idea of ‘eminent domain’ to overcome from it. He writes: ‘The development-induced displacement is tension between the nation-state as the ultimate source of legitimate political control over a given territory and as a community of equal citizens. For, in development-induced displacement and resettlement projects the state exercises its monopoly of legitimate force to uproot a group of its own citizens, usually as we shall see, a relatively impoverished and powerless group of citizens and usually with disastrous consequences for their socio-economic well being’.

Thus, after independence the idea of ‘eminent domain’ as main tool is used by our planners to attempt the development of national infrastructure, even though they are contradictory to displacement of indigenous people. At the same time, the contemporary citizens resisted such kinds of contradictory developmental attempts. As a result, the debate between the supporters and opponents of developmental projects are highly controversial in nature. For e.g. the development projects like Sardar Sarovar in Narmada basin, Upper Krishna Project, Nagarjunsagar Dam, Koyana Dam etc. The project supporters highlight the positive aspects of the project such as growth in irrigation, agricultural production, electricity, urbanization, transport and communication, national security etc. Whereas the opponents of such projects highlight the consequences of development particularly the socio-cultural and ecological-economic impacts on the uprooted indigenous population. Such population is mostly found in almost remote and self-sufficient rural and tribal communities. In addition, majority of them belong to socially, economically, educationally and politically backward sections. Such kind of poor and powerless uprooted people always look towards the welfare state to reconstruct their disintegrated life patterns and livelihood systems.

Fisher (1997: 8) summarizes this entire controversial debate in following words: “The proponents and opponents seem sincere in their commitment to goals of sustainable development and social justice, but what they mean by these terms differs. Sharing the same rhetoric to describe profoundly different goals and means disguises fundamental philosophical differences and maintains confusion in the global debate about development. While widespread commitment to the term ‘sustainable development’ might suggest a growing worldwide consensus on the need for development that is sustainable, there is no agreement about the specific goals of development or the appropriate means to achieve them”.

**Conclusion**

This shows that development is required but what is required more is that it should be ‘sustainable’ in nature. The ‘gains’ from the development should be much more than the ‘pains’.
Jenny and Cernea have focused these arguments in different way. ‘The main objectives of development-induced displacement projects are to benefit a much wider population than that of the displaced themselves. In addition, the key characteristic of this wider population is that it shared with the displaced population membership of the same nation-state’. Co-membership of the nation-state therefore, makes legally and morally legitimate a situation in which, as Cernea has put it ‘some people enjoy the gains of development while ‘others’ bear its pains’. However, who are these ‘others’, who are also fellow citizens? In what sense are they ‘others’? Is it just that they are ‘not us’ or is it, more fundamentally, that are ‘not like us’, that they, have a different and systematically inferior relationship with the sources of state power? If the later position is correct, the figure of the forced resettler challenges not only policy makers and planners to come up with better-planned and implemented schemes, but also the ideology of the nation-state itself as community of equal citizens and as principle agency of development.

References

Sustainable Development: Challenges in Modern Business

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The concept of sustainable development has received growing recognition, but it is a new idea for many business executives. For most, the concept remains abstract and theoretical. Protecting an organization’s capital base is a well-accepted business principle. Yet organizations do not generally recognize the possibility of extending this notion to the world’s natural and human resources. If sustainable development is to achieve its potential, it must be integrated into the planning and measurement systems of business enterprises. And for that to happen, the concept must be articulated in terms that are familiar to business leaders.

“For the business enterprise, sustainable development means adopting business strategies and activities that meet the needs of the enterprise and its stakeholders today while protecting, sustaining and enhancing the human and natural resources that will be needed in the future”.

This definition captures the spirit of the concept as originally proposed by the World Commission on Environment and Development, and recognizes that economic development must meet the needs of a business enterprise and its stakeholders. The latter include shareholders, lenders, customers, employees, suppliers and communities who are affected by the organization’s activities. It also highlights business’s dependence on human and natural resources, in addition to physical and financial capital. It emphasizes that economic activity must not irreparably degrade or destroy these natural and human resources. This definition is intended to help business directors apply the concept of sustainable development to their own organizations. However, it is important to emphasize that sustainable development cannot be achieved by a single enterprise (or, for that matter, by the entire business community) in isolation. Sustainable development is a pervasive philosophy to which every participant in the global economy (including consumers and government) must subscribe, if we are to meet today’s needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

Impact on Business:

Businesses and societies can find approaches that will move towards all three goals - environmental protection, social wellbeing and economic development - at the same time. Sustainable development is good business in itself. It creates opportunities for suppliers of ‘green consumers’, developers of environmentally safer materials and processes, firms that invest in eco-efficiency and those that engage themselves in social well-being. These enterprises will generally have a competitive advantage. They will earn their local community’s goodwill and see their efforts reflected in the bottom line.

Sustainable v/s Business Survival:

While business traditionally seeks precision and practicality as the basis for its planning efforts, sustainable development is a concept that is not amenable to simple and universal definition. It is fluid, and changes over time in response to increased information and society’s evolving priorities. The role of business in contributing to sustainable development remains indefinite. While all business enterprises can make a contribution towards its attainment, the ability to make a difference varies by sector and organization size. Some executives consider the principal objective of business to be making money. Others recognize a broader social role. There is no consensus among business leaders as to the best balance between narrow self-interest and actions taken for the good of society. Companies continually face the need to trade off what they would ‘like’ to do and what they ‘must’ do in pursuit of financial survival.
Businesses also face trade-offs when dealing with the transition to sustainable practices. For example, a chemical company whose plant has excessive effluent discharges might decide to replace it with a more effective treatment facility. But should the company close the existing plant during the two or three-year construction period and risk losing market share? Or should it continue to operate the polluting plant despite the cost of fines and adverse public relations? Which is the better course of action in terms of economy, social wellbeing and the environment?

Moreover, many areas of sustainable development remain technically ambiguous, making it difficult to plan an effective course of action. For example, the forestry industry has had difficulty defining what constitutes sustainable forest management. Some critics believe that simply replacing trees is not enough, because harvesting destroys the biodiversity of the forest. Clearly, more research will be needed to resolve such technical issues.

**Need to enhance the management systems:**

The concept of sustainable development needs to be incorporated into the policies and processes of a business if it is to follow sustainable development principles. This does not mean that new management methods need to be invented. Rather, it requires a new cultural orientation and extensive refinements to systems, practices and procedures. The two main areas of the management system that must be changed are those concerned with:

- A greater accountability to non-traditional stakeholders;
- Continuous improvement of reporting practices.

Developing an effective management framework for sustainable development requires addressing both decision-making and governance. The concept of sustainable development must be integrated both into business planning and into management information and control systems. Senior management must provide reports that measure performance against these strategies. Governance is increasingly important because of the growing accountability of the corporation and its senior management. Information and reporting systems must support this need. Decision-making at all levels must become more responsive to the issues arising from sustainable development.

Seven steps are required for managing an enterprise according to sustainable development principles. These are set out below.

1. Perform a stakeholder analysis,
2. Set sustainable development policies and objectives,
3. Design and execute an implementation plan,
4. Develop a supportive corporate culture,
5. Develop measures and standards of performance,
6. Prepare reports,
7. Enhance internal monitoring processes.

**Conclusion**

Establishing sustainable development objectives, systems and monitoring mechanisms requires leadership on the part of senior management, and a commitment to continuous improvement. Without the active involvement of the board of directors, it will be difficult for an organization to implement sustainable business practices. Corporations are encouraged to establish a ‘social responsibility committee’, responsible for setting corporate policies on sustainable development and for dealing with issues such as health and safety, personnel policies, environmental protection, and codes of business conduct.

**References**

Self Help Groups: A Tool For Women Empowerment

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Abstract

Self-employment is a significant step to have sustained incomes and remove the shackles of poverty. Self help groups are voluntary gatherings of persons who share needs or problems that are not being addressed by Existing organizations, institutions, or other types of groups. Rapid progress in SHG formation has now turned into an empowerment movement among women across the country. Economic empowerment results in women’s ability to influence or make decision, increased self confidence, better status and role in household etc. The participation of women in SHGs made a significant impact on their empowerment both in social and economic aspects. The main objective of this study is to find the impact of microfinance in pushing back rural poverty. Hence, the socio-economic status of the respondents both in pre- and post-SHG situations, were sought to be analyzed. The present study addresses issues related to the performance of self-help groups. Various research gaps have been identified that need to be studied immediately to strengthen the performance of self-help groups.

It is observed that the activities of Self Help Group helped them to generate income and slowly changing their living condition making them out of poverty. It is observed that the members of SHG are getting knowledge of Banking system, knowledge about health education, Development of savings habit and skill upgradation etc. It is observed that the overall conditions of Self Help Group are increasing after they have joined the Group.

Introduction:

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are informal associations consisting of 10-20 members whose purpose is to enable members to reap economic benefits through mutual help, solidarity and joint responsibility. In recent years, SHGs have become a significant movement in India. The Self-Help Group (SHG) movement in India has been working in the right direction in empowering women and eradicating poverty in the rural and urban areas. Many women in India strongly believe in the movement and hold it responsible for improving their livelihoods. However, women are still not empowered as per the expectation. Rapid progress in SHG formation has now turned into an empowerment movement among women across the country. Economic empowerment results in women’s ability to influence or make decision, increased self confidence, better status and role in household etc. The empowerment of women through SHGs would give benefit not only to the individual women but also for the family and community as a whole through collective action for development. The participation of women in SHGs made a significant impact on their empowerment both in social and economic aspects.

Women’s empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban/rural), educational status, social status (caste and class), and age. Policies on women’s empowerment exist at the national, state, and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, gender-based violence, and political participation. However, there are significant gaps between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. Women’s empowerment is very essential for the development of society. Empowerment means individuals acquiring the power to think and act freely, exercises choice and fulfill their potential as full and equal members of society.

Need For The Study:

Villages are faced with problems related to poverty illiteracy, lack of skills health care etc. These are problems that cannot be tackled individually but can be better solved through group efforts. Today these groups known as Self help groups have become the vehicle of change for the poor and
marginalized. Alleviation of poverty remains a major challenge before the Government. Self-Help Groups are small, economical, homogeneous, affinity groups of rural poor who are voluntarily ready to contribute to a common fund to be lent to their members as per the group decision. Women empowerment aims at enabling them to realise their identities, potentiality and power in all spheres of their lives. The real empowerment of women is possible only when a woman has increased access to economic resources, more strength and course for entering into the power structure, more involvement through social relationships and participation, more self-motivation and confidence, and more say in the family matters. The main objective of this paper is to find the impact of microfinance in pushing back rural poverty. Hence, the socio-economic status of the respondents both in pre- and post-SHG situations, were sought to be analyzed. The present is an attempt to address issues related to the performance of self-help groups.

Review Of Literature:

There have been many studies on the working of SHGs in different parts of India. These studies mostly covered the SHGs working in the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka A study by NABARD covering 560 SHG member households from 223 SHGs across 11 states, showed many positive results on the impact of participation of rural poor in the SHGs. It shows that there have been perceptible and wholesome changes in the living standards of SHG members in terms of ownership of assets, borrowing capacities, income generating activities, income levels and increase in savings. It indicates that the average annual saving per household registered an increase over three-fold (NABARD, 2002). Impacts of microfinance on women were addressed by researchers and some important regional, national and international studies are presented here to examine the suitable literature on this issue. Experiences of Grameen bank in Bangladesh have shown that availability of collateral free tiny loans for income generating activities for poor have a significant impact on the lives of poor families (Yunus, 2004). Further, a few (Bokil, 2005), reported that SHGs were the best place to address the issues of domestic violence and also forwarded arbitration in domestic quarrels and disputes, counseling, facilitation of legal action and also provide moral and motivational support to the victim. (Meher, 2003), and (Ravi & Venkataramana, 2002), reported that SHGs have a positive impact on elimination of poverty and act as an instrument for empowerment of women through economic Intervention. (Patil and Benjamin, 2011), reported that microfinance through SHGs has had a positive impact on income, expenditure and savings of the women clients.

Objectives:

Self-help group is a method of organizing the poor people and the marginalized to come together to solve their individual problem. The present paper aims to study the following aspects of SHGs

- To study the economic impact of microfinance during Pre and Post- SHG period.
- To study the empowerment of members of SHG during Pre and Post- SHG period.
- To examine the pre and post status (occupation and income) of members of SHG

Methodology:

The present study is empirical in character based on the survey method & is a descriptive study of the SHGs in Dharwad District consisting five talukas places in Karnataka state. The study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected by using well prepared questionnaires through interview schedule. In the present study hundred and fifty (300) respondents were selected from the ten (20) SHGs. Random sampling method was used for the selection of respondents. The questionnaire has been developed based on the earlier studies conducted by various researchers. Required statistical tool has been used to justify the finding of the study.

Concept Of Women Empowerment:

Empowerment is an active multidimensional process to enable women to realize their identity, position and power in all spheres of life. Empowerment provides a greater access to
knowledge and resources, more autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan lives, more control over the circumstances which influence lives, and freedom from customs, belief and practices. Empowerment demands a drastic and basic change in the system of marriage and family, husband and wife relationship and attitude towards socialization and remarriage. Empowerment is a process that gives a person freedom in decision making. Women's empowerment is not a Northern concept. Women all over the world, including countries in the South, have been challenging and changing gender inequalities since the beginnings of history. These struggles have also been supported by many men who have been outraged at injustice against women and there upon the consequences for the society. It would be yet another instance of imperialism to say all these women and men did not have minds of their own.

Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

SHG is a small group of rural poor, who have voluntarily come forward to form a group for improvement of the social and economic status of the members. It can be formal (registered) or informal. Members of SHG agree to save regularly and contribute to a common fund. The members agree to use this common fund and such other funds (like grants and loans from banks), which they may receive as a group, to give small loans to needy members as per the decision of the group.

Framework Of Analysis:

Analysis of the women empowerment through SHGs in this study is based on two dimensions: analysis of demographic information and analysis of women empowerment. The age, family system and number of dependents in the family etc., are analyzed in demographic information. The reason of joining SHGs, purpose of loan, repayment of loan, income, savings, expenditure and powers in important decisions are analysed in women empowerment. Following are the parameters used to evaluate the Soci-Economic impact on the members of the SHGs

1. Reasons for Forming the SHGs
2. Occupation
3. Communication Level
4. Self Confidence
5. Status of Access to Amenities
6. Financial Status
7. Change in the saving pattern
8. Change in the cumulative saving pattern
9. Comparison of pre and post-SHG

SHG programme is one such attempt but with a difference as it follows group approach. An assessment of the impact of SHGs on social life of the members by comparing the pre- and post-SHG situations was carried out. The results are presented in the following tables. The sample respondents felt their self worth, communication skills and interaction with officials had improved vastly after they became members of the SHGs. Members of SHGs responded that their status in the family and society had improved considerably after becoming members of SHGs.

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<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 &amp; Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

From the above table, it can be seen that 5% of the respondents are below the age group of 30, 30% of them are in the age group of 30-40, 44% are in the age group of 41-50 and 21% of them are the age of above 51.
Table-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

From the above table, it can be seen that 96% of the respondents are male and 3.6% are female.

Table-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

From the above table, it can be seen that 14% of the respondents are single and 86.% are married.

Table-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>No. of SHGs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Improve Social Status</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Improve Economic Status</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Promote Saving Habit</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Obtain Financial Support</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Initiate Group Activities</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Community Development Activities</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

The Table - indicate that 38% of the members have joined the SHGs because of the financial facilities for doing their own business.

Table-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Pre</th>
<th>Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No occupation</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural labour</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other occupations</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

The perusal of Table-5 it is apparent that 75 percent of respondents were having no occupation in the pre SHG stage but in the post SHG stage none of them are occupation less. They have chosen an occupation according to the availability of skills and recourses available to them and demand for the product in the market.

Table-6 Communication Level of Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>PRE-SHG</th>
<th>POST-SHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Talks</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes Talks</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesitates to Talk</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey
Table-6 presents the changes that occurred in the communication level of the members during pre and post SHG period. It is found that there has been 52 per cent increase in SHG members, who can now freely talk in the meetings while there has been a decrease of 18 per cent and 39 per cent members, who sometimes talks or hesitates to talk.

Table- 7
Self Confidence among Sample Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>PRE-SHG</th>
<th>POST-SHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members Revealed Confidence</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status in Family</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Respectful</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helps in Family Finance</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help Others</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

The group formation brought out the hidden talent and leadership qualities among the members. It can be seen from the table that there has been an increase of 20 per cent in SHG members with respect to confidence building factors. Therefore, it can be concluded that after joining the SHG the members have improved their status in family, become helpful in family finance and sometimes helped others too.

Table- 8
Status of Access to Amenities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>PRE-SHG</th>
<th>POST-SHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Facilities</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation Facilities</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply Facilities</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Facilities</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate Transport Facilities</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School For Children</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

The perusal of Table 8 presents the status of access to above facilities for the sample members. It can be seen that there has been an increase of 17 per cent in SHG members in terms of their status of access to amenities factors. Therefore, it can be concluded that after joining the SHG the members have improved in getting access to amenities like medical, sanitation, education, market, water supply, transport.

The activities of Self Help Group members change their financial status. Table-9 reflects the opinion of respondents about their own financial status in the post SHG stage.75 percentages of the respondents have realized that their financial status has improved.

Table-9 Financial Status of SHG members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in personal financial status after joining SHGs</th>
<th>Number of SHG members</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It has improved</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has remained the same</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot say</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey
After becoming SHG members, the sample respondents were able to interact and communicate with others confidently and they were also able to face and solve their financial and social problems independently. A look at Table-9 would show that the SHGs have registered positive and significant impact on the economic spheres of the sample respondents. Thus the broad conclusions that would emerge from this analysis are that the SHGs are performing the role as vehicles in pushing back rural poverty.

Table- 10

Change in the saving pattern of SHG members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars (Rs)</th>
<th>PRE-SHG</th>
<th>POST-SHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Bank &amp; P.O</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In SHG</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Hand</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan to relatives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

Table-10 presents the changes that occurred in the saving pattern of the members during pre and post SHG period. It is found that there has been almost 90 per cent and 15 per cent increase in SHG members, who are now saving there money in Bank & Post Offices and SHG, while there has been a decrease of 90 per cent and 3per cent members, who were earlier having cash in hand and provided loans to relatives. It can be concluded that SHG is having a good impact on members, in their ability to save their hard earned money.

Table 11 presents the changes that occurred in the cumulative saving pattern of the SHG members during pre and post SHG period per month. It is found that there has been 53 per cent increase in SHG members who are currently saving more than Rs. 2000 per month, who were earlier saving nothing in the pre SHG period. Let us take the hypothesis that there is no significant difference in family income of the respondents before and after joining the group.

Table-11

Change in the cumulative saving pattern of SHG members per month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars (Rs)</th>
<th>MONTHLY INCOME PRE-SHG</th>
<th>MONTHLY INCOME POST-SHG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Rs 1000</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 1000-2000</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 2000-3000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 3000-4000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 4000-5000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Rs 5000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

Findings Of The Study

The findings and results of the survey based on the results of questionnaire canvassed among the group members and on the interviews are as follows:

1. It is found that no member of the Self Help Group is occupation less as compared to 37 percent of the members were having no occupation in the pre Self Help Group
2. The financial status of households had improved due to improvement in access to formal credit institutions, since SHGs are linked with banks.
3. Access to credit has enabled women to undertake income generating activates.
4. Majority the members make savings regularly as the norms prescribed by the groups.
5. It is observed that the overall i.e. socio-economic conditions of Self Help Group are increasing after they have joined the Group.
6. The main findings of the study are: 34% of sample respondents are in the age groups between 30-40 years while 6.67% are less than 20 years.
7. 54.67% of sample respondents have individual family system and 45.33% joint family system.
8. 44.67% of sample respondents have joined SHGs for getting loan, 32.66% to promote savings and 14.00% for social status.
9. Monthly income of majority of sample respondents has increased after joining SHGs.
10. Monthly expenditure of the sample respondents has gone up after joining SHGs.
11. Savings of sample respondents have gone up after they became members of SHGs.
12. Majority of sample respondents opined that their power has increased in taking decisions after joining SHGs either inside or outside their family.

Suggestions:
1. A financial literacy and credit counseling centre may be opened in every district with suitable financial experts, bank officials etc so as to impart necessary skills with regard to financial decision making may be inculcated to the members of SHGs. In this regard,
2. As the SHGs are playing a crucial role in alleviation of poverty, In this regard, the state Government may consider giving preference to uncovered areas for promoting the SHGs.
3. It is suggested that motivational campaign may be conducted for inculcating saving habit in the minds of the members.
4. It is suggested that the bank should visit SHGs and grade them based on their quality.
5. It is suggested that the SHG concept for men is not adopted in the study area. If this has been implemented, the youth especially unemployed can be benefitted and they can also involve themselves in the process of poverty eradication.

Conclusion

Women, through this SHG movement have asserted a dignified position in the family as well as in the society. Their decision making power has immensely enhanced not only in their family but also in the society. No doubt, the SHG movement in India has been moving in the right direction, but still a long way to go. It is necessary to empower the women more and more in social, cultural, economic, political and legal matters, for the interest of the family in particular and the nation in general. The present study is an attempt to analyses the socio-economic development of members and the performance of SHGs in Twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad. The performance of SHGs was good. Women’s participation in SHGs enabled them to discover inner strength, gain self confidence, social, economical, political and psychological empowerment and capacity building. If the aforesaid suggestions are carried out by the authorities concerned, the SHGs will improve in Twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad.

Reference:
6. Impact of microfinance programme in rural development k.sita devi and others
Condition Necessary for the Successful Working Of Democracy

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Abstract

The concept of democracy is seen as manifestly vague and flexible with contentious meanings owing to the varied definitions and interpretations of different scholars. Nevertheless, Abraham Lincoln’s popular conceptualisation of democracy as government of the people, by the people, and for the people seems to have stood the taste and tests of time above any other. This definition saliently emphasised three fundamental issues for the citizens and the state. i. As government of the people, democracy vests sovereignty on the people to choose their leaders and hold them accountable. In other words, the power to determine who should occupy positions of authority rests with the people either directly or indirectly. ii. As government by the people, democracy entails that all eligible citizens participate actively in the decision-making process. iii. As government for the people, democracy is primarily concerned with serving the welfare and security needs of the citizens.

Introduction:

Democracies remain successful provided the government does nothing more than protect each individual’s right to life, liberty, and private property. As soon as a government promotes the violation of the rights of some in favor of others, conflict arises. Soon the government is reduced to a tool of enrichment for whichever faction takes control irrespective of its purpose. Essentially, there are 3 options: no one violates anyone’s rights, the few violate the rights of the many, and everyone violates the rights of everyone else. Only in the first case is democracy sustainable.

The concept of democracy is seen as manifestly vague and flexible with contentious meanings owing to the varied definitions and interpretations of different scholars. Nevertheless, Abraham Lincoln’s popular conceptualisation of democracy as government of the people, by the people, and for the people seems to have stood the taste and tests of time above any other. This definition saliently emphasised three fundamental issues for the citizens and the state. i. As government of the people, democracy vests sovereignty on the people to choose their leaders and hold them accountable. In other words, the power to determine who should occupy positions of authority rests with the people either directly or indirectly. ii. As government by the people, democracy entails that all eligible citizens participate actively in the decision-making process. iii. As government for the people, democracy is primarily concerned with serving the welfare and security needs of the citizens.

Hence, in any democracy, political recruitment and decision-making directly or indirectly rests with the people to serve their welfare and security needs in the society. In a sense, democracy is a system of government designed to guarantee (a) peaceful choosing and replacing of leaders through free and fair elections; (b) the active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life; (c) protection of the human rights of all citizens; and (d) rule of law, in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens (Mackenzie, 1958). These issues form the basis upon which the conditions for the effective working of democracy are derived.

Objectives of the study:

The present paper is an attempt to list out the essential conditions for successful functioning of Indian democracy. The specific objective are:

1. To understand the working of democracy;
2. To study and analyze various essential conditions for successful working of Indian democracy.
3. To point out Remedies to cure if democracy defects and
4. To recognize the measure for effective implementation of democracy.

How does a democracy work?

In India democracy has worked properly when measured in its own right. When evaluated by democracy’s minimum definition and procedural conditions (as outlined by Bobbio, 2008; Dahl, 2000; Schmitter and Karl, 1996) - as a system with free, fair and frequent elections, universal suffrage and that guarantees certain freedoms and rights to its citizens - Indian democracy is successful. However, fulfilling these procedural conditions is not enough for measuring the general success of Indian democracy. Given India’s particular context as a country with many languages, cultures, religions and social structures with tensions between them, an evaluation of democracy as an instrument for conflict prevention and resolution is a must. In this respect, democracy, as a system of rights that protects, incorporates and respects minorities, allows expression and is responsive to citizen’s demands, is effectively instrumental, and thus successful, for the peaceful resolution of conflicts. However, Indian democracy still has many challenges, especially at the sub-national level. When democracy stops listening and responding to people’s demands, starts going against freedoms and rights, and doesn’t respect minorities, conflicts arise. Therefore, for preventing these conflicts and avoid „a million mutinies” (Naipaul, 1990), democracy has to work. Consequently, if India wants to overcome its conflicts and prevent others from happening it should expand the success of its model. It is in the combination of these two features (democracy measured by its definition and as instrumental) where Indian democracy’s success lies.

There are two fundamental principles of democracy: the majority rules, but the minority still has rights. The latter part is often ignored, however (as, for example, when the majority of voters in the state of California decided to deny same-sex couples the right to marry, after the courts had correctly ruled that same-sex marriages must be allowed, in order to give equal rights to everyone). Democracy works only to the extent that people make it work. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Sound System of Education:
Where there is illiteracy, it becomes difficult to make democracy successful because many qualities are needed to make democracy a success. The citizens can acquire these qualities only through literacy. The people should have the sense of understanding political problems. They should possess such qualities as sacrifice, sympathy, selfless service of the country discipline, fraternity, etc. As far as possible, education should be free and the rich and the poor should be given equal opportunities for their development.

Enlightened Citizenship: People should have the knowledge of their rights and duties to make democracy as success. So long as the citizens do not perform their duties, the question of the success of democracy cannot arise. If the performance of duties is essential, it is equally essential for the citizens to become conscious of their rights, without which there is every possibility of the government becoming autocrat. Therefore, it is said that ‘Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.’

Political Awareness: It is essential to inculcate political awakening among the citizens to make democracy a success. Where there is no political awakening, the citizens fail to understand the political problems. They are also unable to elect their representatives properly. Political disinterestedness does not help the citizens to understand the economic and political problems of the day and contribute their mite to the implementation of various national plans defence efforts of the country.

Decentralization of Powers and Local Self-Government: For the success of a democracy, decentralisation of powers is essential. The concentration of power makes the government autocratic.
With the division of power between the Centre and the provinces, the burden of the Centre is reduced and the provinces get autonomy which ultimately brings efficiency in the administration.

**Social and Economic Security:** Economic security is essential for the success of democracy. The people should be given the right to work and it is the duty of the government to provide them with suitable employment. In case the government is unable to provide it to the people, it should at least provide them with shelter, clothing and food.

**Tolerance and Spirit of Unity:** It is the responsibility of the people to make democracy a success. For this, the spirit of tolerance and unity is needed. In a country like India where we have a number of religions, languages and castes, and where we find a disparity between the rich and the poor, these qualities are very essential.

**Sound Party System:** In a democracy difference in views is not only tolerated but it is encouraged, because constructive criticism has an important place in a democracy. For this reason, many parties crop up in a democratic set-up. In the countries where there is only one party, and where other parties are banned, democracy cannot develop, only dictatorship develops there. In order to make democracy a success, a healthy and influential opposition is a must; otherwise the ruling party will become an autocrat after winning the election. The Opposition keeps a check on the autocratic activities of ministers.

**Well Organised and Active Opposition:** In a democratic system political parties play a key role. These contest elections, wield power when voted to majority or act as opposition when not is majority. The majority party uses power of the government and the opposition parties criticise the policies of ruling party. Both have to play their respective roles and only then can a democracy work. The ruling party can misuse its position by ignoring the interests of the minorities and the people in general. There is every need to keep it under supervision and check. It must be prevented from misusing its power in the name of majority. For this purpose the existence of a strong, well-organised and well-functioning opposition is always essential.

**Mature Leadership:** The people are sovereign but they have to be led by their leaders and only then can they fruitfully exercise their power. In a democracy the leaders are in reality the policy-makers and the decision-makers. They can perform these tasks only when they are able, mature, honest and dedicated.

**Freedom of Press:** Without freedom of press, we cannot even imagine the working of a democratic government. Public opinion has to be the basis of all policies and decisions of a democratic government. The government must keep a continuous track of the demands of public opinion. Press is the means for transmitting the public opinion to the government. Only a free press can perform this task in a desired manner. It is only through a free press that the people can exercise their right to freedom of speech and expression as well as their right to discuss and debate, criticize or support the policies and programmes of their government. Press is often described as the fourth essential but non-governmental institution of democracy.

**Vigilance:** Alertness of the people is essential condition without which the true idea of democracy cannot be realized. According to Bryce, “indolence and indifference on the part of the citizens are the two enemies of democracy.” Constant vigilance is the price of liberty. In the absence of proper vigilance, democracy is liable to be perverted.

**Civic Sense:** The citizens should possess a high degree of civic sense. They should take a living and healthy interest in the public life of their country. They should also possess a high standard of honest and moral rectitude. Power may be misused for ignoble purposes in the absence of these virtues.

**A Written Constitution:** Some writers believe that a written constitution is also essential for a success of democracy. A written constitution helps in the safeguarding of individual liberty and keeping the different organs of government within the respective spheres of their authority. Sir Henry Maine says, with a wise constitution, the turbulence of democracy may be restrained and made as calm as in a reservoir."
Remedies to cure if democracy defects: The following remedies have been suggested to cure democracy of its defects:

1. The introduction of direct democratic devices like referendum, initiative and recall.
2. There should be universal education.
3. The electorate should be alert and vigilant.
4. An elaborate system of local self-government institutions should be established.
5. The citizens should possess a high degree of civic sense.
6. A keen sense of toleration is essential for healthy discussion.
7. Freedom of speech, association and press should be allowed.
8. A written constitution also safeguards the spirit of democracy.
9. Gross inequalities of wealth should be removed.

Conclusion:

It is important to note that the conditions necessary for the working of democracy in any society include but may not be exclusively limited to legal, political and socio-economic issues in different societies. Nevertheless, whatever the conditions are, they should be such that promote popular accountability of government, political competition, alternation in power, uncertain electoral outcomes, popular representations, majority decisions, rights and freedom of individuals, political equality, as well as popular consultation and effective political participation.

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Indian democracy: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Democracy is the best form of government ever devised, but this does not mean that every democracy does well in practice. Many countries with an elected government are held back by the absence of a democratic tradition, or by such problems as poverty, crime, corruption, environmental degradation, and civil strife.

India is the largest democracy in the world. In the last more than 6 decades it has worked successfully well to some extent. But in modern India, it has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy. These challenges may include: overpopulation, poverty and the huge gap between rich and the poor, proper sanitation, corruption, illiteracy and right to education, violence communal, religious, etc., terrorism, naxalism, caste related violence, law and order, economic reforms, good governance, voter turnout, relationship with neighbouring countries, diplomatic issues, protection of human rights, womens and children rights and right to development, implementation of various welfare schemes, protection of freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution of India, environment protection, apathy of media, frequent dharnas, strikes, walkouts, non-cooperative movements, etc. The present paper is an attempt to take the various issues and challenges in Indian democracy.

Introduction:

Democracy means rule by the people to ensure that every citizen takes part in the decision making process either directly or indirectly through elected representatives. India is the largest democracy in the world. In the last more than 6 decades it has worked successfully well to some extent. But in modern India, it has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy. These challenges may include: overpopulation, poverty and the huge gap between rich and the poor, proper sanitation, corruption, illiteracy and right to education, violence communal, religious, etc., terrorism, naxalism, caste related violence, law and order, economic reforms, good governance, voter turnout, relationship with neighbouring countries, diplomatic issues, protection of human rights, womens and children rights and right to development, implementation of various welfare schemes, protection of freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution of India, environment protection, apathy of media, frequent dharnas, strikes, walkouts, non-cooperative movements, etc. India needs to develop new legal, political and social proposals to reform democracy. Law plays important role in political reformation and may help to prevent wrong practices and encourage good ones. But mere legal changes alone does not help as the changes in laws may sometimes prove counterproductive and may result into negative impact on society. Therefore, besides good laws, the political ruling and the opposition must work in with a true parliamentarian spirit toward meeting these challenges and hence restoring the true democracy in India. To ensure this Right to Information Act, is the best example that serves as a watchdog against abuse of democratic principles by the politicians and the beaurocrats. In this paper, the author has attempted to study and analyse the existing democratic setup in India and suggest necessary reforms in order to ensure and sustainable democracy in India.

Objectives of the study: The present paper is an attempt to diagnose the various issues and challenges in Indian democracy. The specific objective are,

1) To understand the meaning of democracy;
2) To study and analyze various issues and challenges, that are being faced by the Indian democratic republic;
3) To recognize the measure for effective implementation of democracy and
4) To suggest measures to meet the challenges effectively and help restore Indian Democracy in its true spirit.
Introduction to Democracy:

Democracy is the best form of government ever devised, but this does not mean that every democracy does well in practice. Many countries with an elected government are held back by the absence of a democratic tradition, or by such problems as poverty, crime, corruption, environmental degradation, and civil strife. If a democracy is to deliver on its promise, it must be able to count on the contributions of all its citizens. This cannot happen if women and girls are prevented -- whether by law or by custom -- from full participation in the political and economic life of the country. The time is now. If democracy is going to put down strong and healthy roots, it must profit from the full and equitable participation of women in national and local leadership positions and in a full range of advocacy roles. The National Democratic Institute hopes that this landmark publication will serve as a resource not only for the Institute’s work, but also for political party and civil society leaders working to promote women’s engagement in all aspects of public life.

Democracy in India:

The Constitution of India came into force from January 26, 1950, declares India as a democratic Republic. The Constitution lays down the requisites for sustaining a democratic governmental system. Our Constitution contains the following democratic ideals:

1. Government system that holds people as the source of sovereign power, with the head of state elected by the people.
2. Fully protected fundamental rights.
3. Governing process established under rule of law. These are held as the lifeblood of democracy in India.
4. Special protection for those who are socially and educationally marginalized.
5. Directive Principles of State Policy that ensure social and economic equality.
6. Transparent and independent elections

At present the democracy in India is facing the following challenges without whose resolutions a transparent democratic cannot be thought of:

1. Corruption at the level of economy and polity
2. Rising poverty and unemployment due to neoliberalism, globalisation and financialization despite the inclusive growth agenda of the state
3. Dynastic rules both at the centre and at the state levels
4. Division of the society on religious lines by the politicians
5. Displacement of poor farming people from their land which used to be their means of subsistence and also, dislocation of many from their age-old professions and occupations

Contemporary Issues:

1. Regional parties gaining importance across states.
2. We have moved towards multi-party system, with fractured mandates becoming the norm.
3. Another issue is that of the discretionary powers of the governor.
4. Government formation now seems to be like who approaches the governor the fastest to stake claim to form the government.
5. The issue of office of profit
7. Freebies given by political parties during elections
8. Four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court held a press conference and raised a banner of revolt against the Chief Justice of India (CJI).
9. Disruptions in parliament. The duration for which Parliament meets in India, compared with other democracies, is short.
Challenges:
1. Illiteracy, Poverty, Gender Discrimination, Casteism, Communalism, Religious Fundamentalism, Regionalism, Corruption, and Criminalization of Politics.
2. Anti-Defection law does not seem to be doing much to stop MLAs from defecting.
3. This is primarily because MLAs are offered back-door entry to assemblies by rival parties.
4. Ethics of post-poll alliances.
5. Unlike pre-poll alliances, where the voters are aware of whom they are voting for, post-poll alliances present a new set of challenges.
6. The post-poll alliance is seen as a betrayal of the trust of the voters by many.
7. Misuse of data on social media sites, privacy of users and the power of social media to influence important political outcomes.
8. The indiscriminate use of exemption for the office of profit.
9. For instance same posts are exempt from the purview of office of profit in some states, while they are deemed as office of profit in others.
10. While there are posts of parliamentary secretaries in several states, such posts were denied to Delhi and some states.
11. Dynastic politics, lack of strong opposition at the centre and Religion based politics. Ex: Government’s decision to classify Lingayats as a religious minority in Karnataka.
12. The delay in disposal of cases by the courts is a concern to people.

Suggestions:
1. Universal literacy i.e. education for all, poverty alleviation, elimination of gender discrimination, removal of regional imbalances, administrative and judicial reforms and sustained economic, social and environmental development.
2. A defecting MLA must be disqualified from contesting or becoming a minister for at least six years.
3. In case of hung assembly, whether the governor must call the single largest party first, or a postpoll alliance, the process must be uniform across the country.
4. Stricter data protection laws are required to ensure that political parties do not indulge in practices that involve undue influencing of voting behaviour. Voter education, electoral reforms and periodical highlighting of the performance (or nonperformance) of elected representatives should be high priority.
5. People must exercise their right to vote, participate in democracy and contribute towards the development of the country.
6. The youth must be aware of the problems that the country is facing and choose the candidate who is most likely to bring about a change.
7. Democracy cannot survive without both citizens’ participation and politicians’ accountability.
8. The electorate should be imparted with the knowledge of political consciousness. They should be made fully aware of their rights and privileges through organising programmes such as conferences, seminars, workshops, symposias, etc.
9. The illiterate masses of India should be provide proper education so that they can sensibly vote for the right leaders. The USA, Britain, Germany and Japan are successful democratic countries and gave progressed in every sphere because the masses are literate.
10. The citizens should elect leaders with good moral values and integrity.
11. The media must also play its important role bringing about true facts and maitaining the true spirit of right to speech and expression.

Conclusion:
Indian democracy is moving in right direction with many changes like coalition governments, voter’s unpredictable behavior, significance role of electoral commission, and the local government which gives political democracy to the poor. With political democracy we need to achieve social and economic democracy in this the greedy world. It is a great challenge to Indian democracy. Right to Education Act and Right to Information Act are more explicit in nature, but not sufficient actual participation from government and public is required. If Right to Information Act works it will drastically change the level of official transparency and create more honest bureaucracy. In concern of Right to Education Act, governance and judiciary could do better job even without this.
Act. The Right to Education Act mandates 25% seats in all schools to be reserved for the economically disadvantaged children for reason best known to the Parliamentarians. Further, the same has been endorsed by the Judiciary

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Transitions in Indian Democracy

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Democracy is an open and transparent political system. The expectations of the people are enormous and they have to be fulfilled through the government machineries. The social, political and economical justice and equality can be accessed through administration wing of the government. New global policies like globalization, liberalization, privatization and all that have increased the people’s aspirations. So, the people expect more support from the government, speedy changes and transparency in the system.

The ideals of democracy are to secure the liberty, equality and fraternity for the upliftment of the common man. All these objectives should be protected only through impartial, honest and efficient administration. Because of Globalization process social structure and civil society are affected. Rural people are in need of more administrative support to lead their day today life. During 1980-90’s ICT model are developed and have increased the hopes in public services to the growing population. After Globalization process, people started to think over speedy and qualitative services from governmental machinery.

Democratic administration focuses on the enjoyment of all human rights, civil and political as well as economic social and cultural rights by all people. There is a direct link between human rights and human development. Because of globalization modernization occurs in all steps of Democratic process.

There are many hurdles for the development of democracy and quality process in India viz: caste politics, neglecting minority issues, over growing population and unemployment, separatist activities, true secularism, high sense of patriotism and integrity. Despite Indian democracy is in the era of transition. In many democratic institutions and administrative process we are experiencing modernity with adoption of digital technology.

The Democratic process has acquired tremendous importance in the present democratic society and has become talk of the masses. India is the country where we find 73% of people live in villages. The Globalization, Privatization and Liberalization process have posed threat to the present public Administration. However, the administrative procedures which have adopted recently in the Indian society have reduced the gap between the public and bureaucracy. Keeping that in mind the present problem is selected for analyzing the innovative changes that they have been taking place in the democratic process in the 21st century. The society is experiencing innovative changes through the effort of the present government. This research paper focuses on how the enactment of the RTI had played dominant role in creating accountability and transparency in governance.

In which way is the state protecting the interest of the people after Globalization? In what way is public administration responding towards the welfare of the people? Are people happy after Globalization Process? In what ways the public administration protects the Human Rights at domestic level? Can we expect social security, equality and justice by non corrupt public administration? Or can we say rigid administrative procedures leads to poor governance and hurdle for development and Social change? These questions are based mainly on administrative policies of the government. Hence it is felt that, post Globalisation government policies towards citizen services only helps to find out the answers to these questions.

Objectives: In order to study this research paper some objectives have been framed. They are as follows:

1. To examine the public awareness with regard to Democratic Administration.
2. To study the level of awareness among citizen towards Public Services.
3. To study the accountability and transparency, Social justice and security among community.
4. To study about the behavior of the general public, political leaders and local officers about corrupt services.
5. To assess and examine the impact of new institutions on welfare administration.
6. To identify the impact of non corrupt services on good governance and Social change.

**Hypothesis:** Some hypothesis has been framed to conduct analysis on new face and non corrupt Democratic administration:
1. There is a close link between citizens’ awareness and social developments.
2. Active civil society brings changes in the public administration.
3. Non-corrupt public service may influence for the socio-political life style of people.
4. The Democratic process is base for people friendly.
5. Non participation by citizens in government activities leads to bad governance.
6. More participation by public leads to maintain quality management in the government.

**Scope Of The Study:**

This type of bridging the gap between the public good and non corrupt administration will give immense scope to the researcher to examine and study the impact of LPG process on government machinery in modern society. And how the governments are reasonable and responsible to the citizen, open to democratic involvement and scrutiny, and have well designed procedures without bureaucratic red tape. In the era of Globalization; it is challenging to the modern government to provide welfare administration without changing the working style of the democratic institutions for administration. This research study limits to creating the awareness among the people and suggest measures for e-services towards e-democracy.

The constitution lays down that the people shall be the ultimate repository of power and authority. The preamble declares that the Indian democracy is committed to the task of creating a new social order founded on social equality and political and economic justice. The social, political and economical justice can be accessed through administrative wing of the government.

Even after many decades of Independence Indians are not enjoying enough right to employment, right to food, right to have pure drinking water, right to shelter, right to health etc. The condition of rural people is still in very bad condition, majority of families are depended on agriculture activities but such groups are far away from the idea of e-democracy and good governance.

The growing role of government as partners with and promoters of the private sectors under the process of Globalization “the role of governments progressively shifting towards providing an appropriate enabling environment for private enterprise (UNCTAD - United Nation Conference on Trade and Development-1996).

In this juncture, here the people seek government support to lead day-today life in order to fulfill their basic needs. Human Society always conducts several transactions with government for fulfillment of their needs. The Neo-Liberal Democratic policies of the government coping with the challenges and compulsions of governance and they have been obstacles for the welfare measures of the state.

The change in the administrative procedures tries to provide speedy services from the Government machinery. Democratic nature of government has getting change in its own way but the corruption has also getting shape in different way. Traditionally, governance in India has been associated with bureaucracy, red tapism, corrupt and long waiting lines. Now Government can do more work, with less staff, in less time and with smaller offices. Government can serve its citizens with utmost care and do better business with them. In Electronic governance the new implications like RTI and SAKALA are the best examples for change in the nature of Public Administration. Recent Digital Technological revolution drastically brought changes in the whole administrative structure.

The social welfare programmes such as, Pension Schemes, Free Health Insurance to BPL families are being implemented in the era of Globalization. The administrative change structure affects in multi way to reach the goal of welfare. Because of digital Democracy new procedures,
transparency and accountability adopted in the administration, and it has become base for implementing the new culture in modern era.

The society also gets benefited by the welfare schemes. They are a) It has been convenient to citizens in transactions dealing with the Government b) it enables to enhance the transparency in the Government and reducing levels of corruption c) A significant increase in the collection of revenue and d) The empowerment of rural communities.

When government begins to involve the people in the process by sharing information, delivering services and then enabling to comment on the development plans proposed for the future, it is known as beginning towards e-Democracy. The growing role of government as partners with and promoters of the private sectors under the process of Globalization “the role of governments progressively shifting towards providing an appropriate enabling environment for private enterprise” (UNCTAD- United Nation Conference on Trade and Development-1996)

Tremendous progress in the field of science and technology has made the life of the people quite comfortable. During Rajiv Gandhi’s (Former Prime Minister of India) regime a kind of communication revolution took place. Computerization in public services has made all information available to the people in a very short time. However, Right to Information Act (2005) has opened up new gate and people can not only know but ask the question to the government regarding the programmes and functions that it has undertaken.

Democratic administration always needs accountability to provide good services towards the public. The strong frame work of accountability in the structure of the good governance is needed. In the process of globalization equality has become mirage in the civil society. New modes of administrative procedures have come into existence still social face is quite different. Public Administration has to fulfill the demands and aspirations of people on timely without harassment and corruption. The nature of public administration and management has been characterized with “New public Management”.

Now the voice of the citizen is added with the process of governance and every department of the government is expected to respond to the needs and requirements of the people. The RTIA though late, as empower the people and have may be rightly called “Peoples’ property”. Now, government introduced many programmes towards welfare of the general public so that many institutions came into force to change the value of democratic administration towards public oriented. The success of democracy depends on two factors such as i) responsible and sensible electorates to elect their representatives and ii) Trustful and responsible government ready to serve its people to the best of its ability.

Conclusion

Bureaucrats are said to be guardians of the society. A new weapon Right to Information Act has come to reduce level of corruption in day today administration. Social security programmes have be introduced effectively without any delay. Government has to take measures, to develop awareness among general public. Government is spending about 50% to 60% of its income for welfare administration and thus services should be reached towards the door step of the public.

Healthy norms of accountability to the people are established through necessary administrative policies like, downsizing of the bureaucracy and reducing the overall costs of administration at every level.

1. To ensuring better accountability procedures.
2. To inculcating a work culture and spirit of efficiency and excellence.
3. To devising effective ways of prompt decision making, avoidance of delay.
4. To clear assignment of responsibility and delegation of authority, transparency in administration.
5. To full use of all the new and emerging technologies for more efficient governance.

The many actions of the governments have balanced the people and their authorities to get information about programmes.
There is a lack of adequate infrastructure at village level like no electricity, no proper approaching roads, lack of awareness etc. Indian bureaucracy created limited opportunities. Usually rural people suffer most in all changes of the government procedures so that strategies should be made to see that government service reach all sectors of people.

Due to the impact of globalization the human rights are losing their importance. Violation of human rights continues in a civil society. Society and citizens have to protect themselves and form good governance. The present need of the hour is to think at implementing the good governance at the grass root level.

The Indian citizens are thirsty for political reform. They are not satisfied by a theory or model. Political reform must ideally come in the shape of acts and charters to make the citizen’s life convenient. Converting politicians into compassionate servants of the people is also need of the hour. Till today public administration has not provided enough food security, pure drinking water facility, health services, social security measures to all class of people. India basically depends on agriculture so farmers’ interest should be protected and special care should be taken by the administration.

Public administration should encourage the citizens for actively involved in the administration. The leaders give awareness and consciousness about the global issues and they can find the differences while taking decisions about the effectiveness over the citizens. The right now the state should ensure the extension of equality and justice to the society. Bureaucrats must give highest respects to the individuals and ensure security.

Even after independence, people belonging to different classes are still not enjoying equal rights and not having equal share and status in natural resources. It is one of the biggest challenges for our governance to provide employment opportunities to all. Till today all citizens are not given proper opportunities in employment and all other status in the state. Therefore they blame and criticize the whole system as rotten one.

In some departments, government is providing services to the people through ICT but the response of the bureaucrats is not up to the mark. The citizens who have paid the taxes for the state but they are being neglected by the bureaucrats.

Today public expenditure is reaching to the maximum burden to the state exchequer. As matter of fact, it is advisable to reduce the cost of administrative services is highly essential. Biometric attendance system should be adopted in all departments. Employees are coming late to the offices and some time leaving early. So work culture is demoralized.

Though the bureaucrats are the guardians of the state but rampant corruption is still going on. To stop corruption in day today administration more transparent and responsive measures should be adopted to control it. Even after induction of new technological services in public administration people are still far away from the procedures of the government administration. So government has to take some measures to develop awareness creation programmes in the public administration.

**Indian Democracy And It’s Challenges:**

- Lack of knowledge & education; countries like India persisting in this field has been a severe setback to the existence and success of democracy
- Lack of understanding and training; another problem is people will not properly understand and respect the principles
- Lack of honesty & integrity; has been considered as major and real challenge to the dynamic nature of democracy
- Expensive elections; most unwanted things happen during the election campaign and corrupting the voters has been great threat to the democracy.
- Huge corruption; social, political and cultural corruption is an embracing task in Indian democracy. It is simply legalizing the practice of corruption.
- Voting behavior; worst and very worst characteristics that hamper the glory and dignity of democracy in Indian voting behavior, highly educated and media are involving in such bloody practices.
• Political interference; uninterrupted and most unwanted practice that really damaging the magnificence of democracy.
• Caste and community identity in politics; it is constantly and very unethically destroying the nature and future of democracy.
• No control over the officials and politicians; bureaucracy and democracy are in separable parts but this has become a huge cost affecting factor for the public exchequer in India.
• No coordination between politicians and bureaucrats; very intentional and non-intentional relations being happen in Indian political scenario because of caste and ideological theories which are in existence.
• Ideological differences & crisis (between parties and people) is a very serious matter that gives direct threat to the integrity of the country.
• Judicial overlapping and delay; there is a common saying that justice delayed; justice denied, it has been of very recent and common trend that we are witnessing. The over burdening factors which affect and hamper over the speedy and effective delivery of judgments.
• Over growing population and unemployment; it is not negligible thing that really huge loss to the prettiness of democracy. Very strict and stern actions need to be initiated to stop and control over the effectiveness of this growth.

Suggestions:

On the basis of the findings and conclusions of this research paper, some of the following suggestions are given below:

1. Government has to take keen interest in creating awareness among the rural people.
2. The present need of the hour is to think at implementing the good governance at the grass root level.
3. The need of Wise and honest leadership
4. The free flow of information about agriculture, seeds, technology, fertilizer, market prices and weather forecast etc should be provided easily at grass root level.
5. In the light of the modern administration, the accountability, transparency, secular and time bound services were increased but corruption is not vanished completely and service mentality of bureaucrats has not been increased up to the expectations.
6. The right to Know is the Right to Live. The policy of good governance bought new system participatory democracy.
7. The Government officials and NGO’s should take initiatives to create awareness among the rural people.
8. The policies and programmes of government should be people centric.
9. Political interference should be minimal in day today administration.
10. Display of instructions and services available in each department to be made at all level.

Notes & References

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Impact Evaluation Study of Work-Life Balance Challenges with Reference to College Teachers

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Abstract
Balancing of work life and personal life has become a key issue in the present competitive scenario for any employee in general, and women in particular in all sectors. It has become challenging and invites a number of problems at workplace as well as at home.

The present paper attempts to evaluate the impact of work-life balance (WLB) on personal and professional life of degree college teachers, assuming that it is challenging. To verify the objectives and hypothesis, the researcher has used primary data randomly collected from 405 teachers of different colleges affiliated to the University of Mumbai.

There has been mix result of the data analysis. A majority of the respondents expressed adverse impacts of chasing the WLB challenge i.e. they could not discharge their duties to the fullest, their health has been affected, etc. Whereas, some respondents mentioned that though WLB is challenging but, they could overcome the problems faced at home by seeking support of their spouse, elders etc.

For hypothesis testing, the researcher used two independent parametric tests for testing significant difference between male and female respondents regarding problems, which affect WLB at home and non-parametric Mann Whitney ‘U’ test for testing problems, which affect WLB at the workplace. The test result revealed that null hypothesis is accepted.

Finally, conclusions have been drawn along with valid suggestions for the teachers and Management/Principals of educational institutions.

Key Words: work life balance (WLB), teachers, problems, impact, respondents

Introduction
The work life balance concept has become buzzword in the higher education sector in the present era. Since last one decade, the drastic changes have been incorporated in the higher education system by the Government of India for quality enhancement and to create youths with employability skills. In this process, teachers’ role has been made significant; they are supposed to engage in number of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities beside routine classroom teaching activity. Thus their work load has increased which adversely affecting them differently at home / personal life and at education institution, where they work. Therefore, to maintain work life balance has become one of the challenges for teachers in higher education. This paper aims to study the adverse impact of work life balance on teachers at home in personal life and at work place.

Statement of the Problem
The researcher, being a degree college teacher for more than 19 years, have been observing that to maintain a good work life balance is indeed challenging. It is due to multiple reasons at work place and at home such as odd duty time of city based colleges, increased work load to get NAAC accreditation, compulsory duty hours of minimum 40 hours per week, Choice based Credit Grading System (CBCGS) of examination etc. Similarly, there are number of household responsibilities at home like better grooming of children, to take care of elders, caring for self-health, to spare time for enjoying hobbies and so on. Under such conditions, while giving full justice to unavoidable assignments at home and work place, there is going to be adverse implications on teachers personal and professional life. Therefore, the present study has been undertaken.
Objective of the Study

- To study the adverse impact of WLB challenges on teachers’ work-life and personal life gender-wise and in general.
- To offer valid suggestions for the teachers and educational institutions to reduce the problems posed by WLB challenges.

Hypothesis of the Study

H₀ (Null hypothesis): There is no significant difference between male teachers and female teachers regarding problems which affect their WLB.

H₁ (Alternative hypothesis): Female teachers face more problems which affect their WLB as compared to male teachers.

Research Methodology

The present study is related to the teachers of degree colleges affiliated to University of Mumbai. The study is focused purely on primary data of male and female teachers. The sample size is 405 teacher populations from nearly 11000 universes, mainly from the traditional Arts, Science and Commerce colleges of Mumbai city and suburbs. Data is collected randomly using structured questionnaire. The entire data presented in the various tables and diagrams gender wise, age group wise and in general. It has been analyzed using simple percentages.

Discussion and Results

The researcher has obtained comprehensive feedback from sample teacher respondents and verified the objective with the help of the tables below:

### Table No. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender-wise profile of respondents</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>No of respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>405</td>
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Sources: Primary Data

### Table No. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group wise Profile of Respondents</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>No of respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>163</td>
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<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Reply</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

### Table No. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nature of Problem/ Impact</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Reply</th>
<th>Total/ %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>I can/could not discharge my duties to the fullest.</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>I can/could not pursue further desired higher education (Ph.D, MBA, M.Phil)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Sometimes I faced minor punishments. (i.e. Late mark, LWP, warning letter, Memo, criticism from superiors etc.)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4) I took excess leaves. (more than provided)</td>
<td>F 60 339 6 405</td>
<td>% 15 84 1 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) I wish to take voluntary retirement in the near future.</td>
<td>F 113 286 6 405</td>
<td>% 28 71 1 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) My health has been affected.</td>
<td>F 207 191 7 405</td>
<td>% 51 47 2 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) I can/could not enjoy family life to the fullest.</td>
<td>F 225 174 6 405</td>
<td>% 56 43 1 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) I feel I did not give sufficient time to my children.</td>
<td>F 186 210 9 405</td>
<td>% 46 52 2 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) My personal life has been disturbed.</td>
<td>F 116 281 8 405</td>
<td>% 29 69 2 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) I sacrificed my hobbies.</td>
<td>F 227 172 7 405</td>
<td>% 56 42 2 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

1) In response to the problem, i.e. ‘they can/could not discharge their duties to the fullest’: Out of 405 respondents, 225(57%) gave positive answer, whereas 171(42%) responded negatively, 9 respondents did not reply to the question. Hence, it is concluded that the majority of the respondents could not discharge their duties to the fullest while maintaining good WLB.

2) In reply to the problem, i.e. ‘I can/could not pursue further desired higher education (Ph.D, MBA, and M.Phil)’: 213(53%) gave positive answer, whereas 186(46%) negatively responded to the question and 6(1.0%) did not reply. Hence, according to the majority respondents the above mentioned problem is challenging to the teacher.

3) In view to the problem, i.e. ‘sometimes I faced minor punishments. (i.e. Late mark, LWP, warning letter, Memo, criticism from superiors etc.)’ : Out of 405 respondents 104(26%) stated that they were faced with minor punishment, whereas 294(73%) replied that they have not faced any minor punishment and 7 respondents did not reply to the question.

4) The above mentioned problem, i.e. ‘I took excess leaves. (More than provided)’; out of 405 respondents, 60(15%) replied positively and the majority 339(84%) answered negatively whereas only 6(1.0%) were neutral.

5) In response to the problem i.e. ‘I wish to take voluntary retirement in the near future’113(28%) provided favourable answer and the majority 286(71%) replied to the question and 6(1.0%) did not provide any answer.

6) In view to the respondents about the problem, i.e. ‘my health has been affected’: Out of 405 respondents, 207(51%) replied favourable answer, whereas 191(47%) responded negatively and 7(1.1%) were neutral.

7) In response to the problem, i.e. ‘I can/could not enjoy family life to the fullest’: Majority 225(56%) gave a positively, whereas 174(43%) provided unfavourable answer to the question and 6(1.0%) did not provide any answer to the above stated problem.

8) In view to the problem, i.e.‘I feel I did not give sufficient time to my children’: Out of 405 respondents, the majority 210(52%) provided negative answer and 186(46%) gave a favourable answer to the above stated problem whereas 9(1.5%) were neutral.

9) In reply to the problem i.e. ‘my personal life been has been disturbed’: The majority 281(69%) gave favourably answer and 116(29%) responded negatively to the question and 8(1.3%) were neutral.

10) In view to the respondents about the problem, i.e. ‘I sacrificed my hobbies’: Out of 405 respondents, the highest 227(56%) responded positively and 172(42%) responded negatively to the question whereas 6(1.0%) were neutral.
Table No.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Can’t say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

**Interpretation:**
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 90 (61.2%) provided a favourable response, whereas 56 (38.1%) replied negatively to the above question and only 1 respondent did not reply.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 135(52.3%) provided a favourable reply whereas 115(44.7%) responded negatively.
3) Out of 9 respondents, 8 females and 1 male have not replied to this question.

Table No.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

**Interpretation:**
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 83(56.46%) responded positively, whereas 63(42.86%) responded negatively to the question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 130(50.3%) responded favourably to the question whereas 123(47.7%) gave an unfavourable answer to the question.
3) 5 females and 1 male teacher have not replied to this question.

Table No.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

**Interpretation:**
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 37(25%) responded positively whereas 109(74%) negatively responded to this question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 67(26%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 185(72%) gave an unfavourable answer to the question.
3) 6 females and 1 male teacher remained neutral.

Table No.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data
Interpretation:
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 21(14%) responded positively, whereas 125(85%) negatively responded to the question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 39(15%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 214(82%) gave an unfavourable answer to the question.
3) 5 females and 1 male teacher respondents left the answer blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender-wise responses about problem: I wish to take voluntary retirement in the near future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

Interpretation:
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 39(27%) responded positively, whereas 107(72%) negatively responded to this question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 74(29%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 179(69%) replied in the negative.
3) 5 females and 1 male teacher respondent left the answer blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender-wise responses about problem: My health has affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

Interpretation:
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 67(46%) responded positively, whereas 79(54%) negatively responded to the question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 140(54%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 112(43%) replied in the negative.
3) 6 females and 1 male teacher respondent remained neutral.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender-wise responses about problem: I can/could not enjoy family life to the fullest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

Interpretation:
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 76(52%) responded positively, whereas 70(48%) negatively responded to the question.
2) Out of 258 female respondent, 149(58%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 104(40%) replied in the negative.
3) 5 females and 1 male teacher respondents have not replied to this question.
Gender-wise responses about problem: I feel I did not give sufficient time to my children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

Interpretation:
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 64(44%) responded positively, whereas 81(55%) negatively responded to the question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 122(47%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 129(50%) replied against the question.
3) 7 females and 2 male teacher respondents left the answer blank.

Table No.12

Gender-wise responses about problem: My personal life has been disturbed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

Interpretation:
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 41(28%) responded positively, whereas 105(71%) negatively responded to the question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 75(29%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 176(68%) replied negatively to this question.
3) 7 females and 1 male teacher respondent left the answer blank.

Table No.13

Gender-wise responses about problem: I sacrificed my hobbies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Primary Data

Interpretation:
1) Out of 147 male respondents, 82(56%) responded positively, whereas 64(43%) negatively responded to the question.
2) Out of 258 female respondents, 145(56%) responded favourably to the question, whereas 108(42%) replied against to the question.
3) 5 females and 1 male teacher respondents was neutral.

Findings and conclusion

A) Adverse Impacts
1. A majority of the respondents in general agreed that, while chasing WLB challenge, (Refer table No.3):
   - They could not discharge their duties to the fullest
   - They could not pursue further desired higher education,
   - Their health has been affected,
   - They could not enjoy family life to the fullest and
   - They sacrificed their hobbies while trying to maintain WLB therefore, it is challenging for them.
2. 61.2% male & 52.3% female teacher respondents agreed that they could not discharge their duties
3. 56% male & 50% female teacher respondents said that they can/could not pursue further desired higher education. (Ph. D, MBA, M. Phil) (Refer table No.5)
4. 46% male and 56% female teacher agreed that their health has affected while chasing the challenge of WLB. (Refer table No.9)
5. 52% male and 58% female teacher agreed that they can/could not enjoy family life to the fullest. (Refer table No.10)
6. 44% males and 47% females stated that they did not give sufficient time to their children. (Refer table No.11)
7. 56% males & equal percentage of female teachers agreed that they sacrificed their hobbies while chasing WLB challenge. (Refer table No.13)

B) Positive Impacts
1. A majority of the respondents in general did not agree that while chasing WLB challenge, (Refer table No.3)
   • Their personal life has been disturbed;
   • They feel that they did not give sufficient time to their children,
   • Sometimes they faced minor punishments. (i.e. Late mark, LWP, warning letter, Memo, criticism from superiors etc.),
   • They took excess leaves. (More than provided),
   • They feel like taking voluntary retirement in the near future
2. 74% male & 72% female respondents did not feel to take voluntary retirement in the near future due to difficulty in maintaining WLB. (Refer table No.6)
3. 85% male & 82% female teacher respondents did not agree that they took excess leaves while facing challenges of WLB (Refer table No.7)
4. 72% male & 69% female respondents did not agree with this problem. (Refer table No.8)
5. 71% males & 68% female respondents stated that their personal life has not been disturbed. (Refer table No.12)

Result/ Findings of Hypothesis:
H0 : There is no significant difference between male teachers and female teachers regarding problems which affect their WLB.
The research findings for this hypothesis are presented below

For testing null hypothesis, the researcher has used data regarding problems which affect their WLB at the work place and WLB at home. Initially, the researcher has used one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests for gender group dividing data into two groups, namely, problems at the workplace and problems at home, p value of variables regarding problems which affect WLB at home of male respondents and female respondents, were greater than 0.05. Similarly, p value of variables regarding problems which affect WLB at the work place of male respondents and female respondents was greater than 0.05 for the first value and less than 0.05 for the second value. Hence, the researcher retains the null hypothesis and the data is normally distributed while for the second case data is not normally distributed.

The researcher used two independent parametric test for testing significant difference between male and female respondents regarding problems which affect WLB at home and non-parametric Mann Whitney ‘U’ test for testing problems which affect WLB at the work place. It is found that p value (0.634) for data related to problems which affect WLB at home was greater than α = 0.05 (5% significance level) indicate that both groups are homogeneous. P value for t-test for Equality of Means is 0.105. This is greater than α = 0.05 (5% significance level). Hence we retain null hypothesis and reveal that there is no significant difference between male and female teachers regarding problems which affect their WLB.

The researcher used descriptive statistics, which showthat there is a difference in Medians of male and female of WLB at the work place. A hypothesis test summary of twosamples, non-parametric
Mann-Whitney test p value for WLB at the workplace is 0.228. This value is greater than 0.05. Therefore, we retain the null hypothesis in this case also. This also indicates that there is no significant difference between male teachers and female teachers regarding problems which affect their WLB at the workplace.

**Hence, the overall conclusion drawn after various testing methods is that there is no significant difference between male and female teachers regarding problems which affect their WLB.**

**Suggestions and Recommendations**

1) Educational Institutions should provide good infrastructure and environment so that teachers enjoy job satisfaction.
2) There should be an equal distribution of extracurricular/committees activities among all teachers.
3) Management and Principal should develop friendly work culture with provision of all facilities so that they can work voluntarily at college.
4) Institution should organize family get-together and picnics once or twice in a year for the teachers.
5) Hard working and sincere teachers should be appreciated and felicitated by the authorities.
6) Teachers’ require having a supportive, caring and understanding spouse.
7) Teachers’ residential place should not be far away from their working place.
8) Teachers’ should reduce their work burden by seeking support of elders and trustworthy servants at home.
9) Teachers should plan their outings in advance during long summer vacations for change and refresh
10) Teachers should find time for their physical fitness exercises and for enjoying hobbies.

**Conclusion**

The present study has been undertaken by the researcher assuming that to maintain a good WLB is challenging and it will lead to adverse implications on the teacher’s family and work life. But, after seeking teachers’ feedback, it has been observed that those teachers, who believe that teaching as their favorite job and it gives them immense pleasure, they do balance it along with their household commitments. At home, such teachers seek support from their nearest and own people including spouse and elders. Even a trustworthy maid, who has been working from long periods, is also a big support for them. Therefore, for such teachers to maintain a good WLB is not challenging.

**References**

1. Primary data collected from teachers through interview.
3. Anderson, S W Statistics for Business and Economics
Challenges And Opportunities For Rural Women Entrepreneurship in Karnataka With Special Reference to Dharwad District

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I.R.Yakkundi
Physical Education Director, Anjuman Arts, Sci & Comm College, Dharwad

Abstract

Empowerment is an active process, which enables women to realize their identity and power in all aspects of life. It enables women to have more access to knowledge and resources, greater autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan their times, free them from the clutches of irrelevant customs built and practices. This study was conducted in Dharwad District of Karnataka State on 50 women respondents on the basis of proportionate random sampling technique. A semi-structured schedule was used to collect the data from rural women. Various constraints, which were observed in empowerment of rural women, were social constraints, political constraints, economic constraints and psychological constraints. The main reason for poor empowerment of rural women was noted as ‘lack of knowledge about new technology’. The results of the study indicate lack of supportive network, financial and marketing problems were the major problem areas for rural women entrepreneurs and major demotivator for other women to initiate entrepreneurial activity.

Introduction:

Women’s Empowerment is critical to ensure the socio-economic development of any community. As per 2001 census, women constitute 48% of the total population. Women as an important human resource were recognized by the Constitution of India which not only accorded equality to women but also empowered the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in their favour. Women and poor women in particular are the most vulnerable segments of developing societies. This is because men have been considered in these societies to be the income earners those who go out to work while women’s work has been confined to the household. Women are thus invisible and unremunerated for their household work. When, due to economic pressures, women have been forced to go out to work, it has given rise to multiple burdens on women of household work, children’s welfare and wage earning. The multiple burdens have resulted in women making the adjustments, at great cost to their own health and well-being. While women have increasingly become important economically to the household and have been recognized to be contributors to the household economy, they lose the most when economic forces negatively affect livelihoods.

Rural Women Entrepreneurship Development:

Women entrepreneurship development is an essential part of human resource development. Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern. The development of women entrepreneurship have become aware of their existence their rights and their work situation. Women Entrepreneur is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. Women entrepreneurs are motivated by internal factors such as the family background, education background, and the desire to do something independently. The emergence of rural women entrepreneurs and their contribution to the national economy is quite visible in India. Rural women entrepreneurs are those entrepreneurs who actually reside in rural areas and mobilize human resources requirements from those areas in which they live. Women from middle class and upper middle class are themselves included in income earning activities at their own level. Such rural women are involved in number of entrepreneurial activities. Self-employment gives economic status to rural women. Economic status paves way for social status. About 66 per cent of the female population in the rural sector is idle and unutilized.
Advantages of Entrepreneurship among Rural Women

Empowering women particularly rural women is a challenge. Micro enterprises in rural area can help to meet these challenges, enhance national productivity, generate employment and also help to develop economic independence, personal and social capabilities among rural women. Following are some of the personal and social capabilities, which were developed as result of taking up enterprise among rural women.

- Economic empowerment
- Improved standard of living
- Increased social interaction
- Increased participation level in gram sabha meeting
- Improvement in leadership qualities
- Involvement in solving problems related to women and community
- Decision making capacity in family and community

Objectives:

The research is aims to investigates the current situation and perspectives regarding female entrepreneurship in rural areas, and outlines women’s opinions about entrepreneurship in Dharwad District. The present study was undertaken keeping in view the following objectives:

1. To study the socio economic profile of rural women entrepreneurs
2. To find out the constraints faced by rural women
3. To identify the correlation coefficient (r) between different variables and overall constraints about empowerment of rural women

Methodology:

The study is mainly based on primary data collected from rural women entrepreneurs in Dharwad District through an interview schedule. In sample district women entrepreneurs are emerging in various fields namely Petty Shop, Tailoring, Garment, Handicrafts, Beauty Parlor, Catering Services, Dairy Farming, Poultry, Job Works (Typing, Xerox, Lamination, Computer Center, STD/ISD booth, etc.) and the like. Since most of the women entrepreneurs are running small-scale units, the data regarding the number of women entrepreneurs are not available in the government departments. Hence raw data was obtained from 50 rural women entrepreneurs are selected by simple random sampling techniques. Proportionate random sampling technique was used for selection of respondents and total samples selected for the study were 50.

Obstacles of entrepreneurship

The study did not find a negative attitude towards female entrepreneurship. In the list of possible obstacles, one question suggested the underestimation of women as entrepreneurs. However, 64% of respondents stated that this was not a barrier, and only 15% stated that it was. The survey also casts light on the problems that arise in reconciling entrepreneurship and family life. Women mentioned that they do not have enough time for their family, home, children, or for themselves and their hobbies. Nevertheless, only 18% have used the help of a housekeeper and 14% have hired babysitters. Respondents also pointed out that there are limited possibilities for taking a vacation, as they face difficulties in finding a replacement and it can be complicated to coordinate holiday time with the other family members’ free time.

Analysis and Interpretation of data:

Empowerment is the most frequently used term in development dialogue today. It is also the most nebulous and widely interpreted of concepts, which has simultaneously become a tool for analysis and also an umbrella concept to justify development intervention. For some, the
Empowerment of women is an active multi-dimensional process which enables women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. For others, empowerment represents the ability of women to handle responsibilities, to envision a better future and to work to overcome the obstacles that confront them.

- Social Constraints
- Economic constraints
- Political Constraints
- Psychological constraints

Men have negative attitude towards women, therefore gender discrimination is prevailing. Due to family responsibilities rural women entrepreneurs have less time compared to men they have to look after both their family and business activity. Women entrepreneurs in rural areas have to face not only resistance from men but also from elderly women who are imprisoned in the attitude of inequality. The ability and different types of skills posed by the rural women entrepreneurs is not recognized by the society, because of the society’s lack of confidence in women’s ability.

Most of the rural women entrepreneurs are facing financing problems at the time of starting as well as during operation of their business enterprises. So the sincere efforts taken towards rural women entrepreneurs may not reach the entrepreneurs in rural and backward areas. Rural women entrepreneurs are handicapped by lack of adequate finance. After the amendment of the relevant act women have been endowed with equal share in the family properties. But it is not followed in practice.

Producers of bank loans and delay and the running about deter many women from venturing. Since most of the rural women entrepreneurs do not enjoy legal right over property of any dorm. They have limited, access over external source of funds. Further Financial Institution and Commercial Banks do not come forward to lend loan to rural women members who are basically house wise with less exposure to business and risk. The mean score value of each constraint indicates the degree of seriousness that caused poor empowerment of rural women.

Conclusion:

The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. Gender gap exists regarding access to education and employment. Household decision making power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment status. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be justified for one reason or the other. Women’s exposure to media is also less relative to men. Rural women are more prone to domestic violence than that of urban women. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and employment are only the enabling factors to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends largely on the attitude of the people towards gender equality.

Table 1. Degree of seriousness of social constraints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Social Constraints</th>
<th>Mean Score Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The right of free avenues of expression to women lacks</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment.</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey
Table 2. Degree of seriousness of economic constraints  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Economic Constraints</th>
<th>Mean Score Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lack of Agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hindrances in implementation of women</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Males often operate the bank accounts of the family only</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

Table 3. Degree of seriousness of political constraints  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Political Constraints</th>
<th>Mean Score Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others.</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Women generally by nature avoid to lead the group organization and the society.</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The male dominated society does not digest the women coming forward to lead</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

References:

Women Empowerment In India: Issues And Challenges

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Abstract:
This paper attempts to explore the status of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women’s ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. The study concludes by an observation that Women Empowerment is possible only through Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure.

Key Words: Women empowerment, Education, Inequality, Poverty,

I. Introduction
Women empowerment means emancipation of women from the vicious grips of social, economical, political, caste and gender-based discrimination. It means granting women the freedom to make life choices. Women empowerment does not mean 'deifying women' rather it means replacing patriarchy with parity. Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women.

Women’s empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural) educational status social status (caste and class) and age.

Policies on Women’s empowerment exist at the national, state and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, and gender based violence and political participation. However there are significant gap between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women constitute almost 50% of the world’s population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female’s population has been comparatively lower than males.

II. Objectives of the Study
The present study has the following objectives;

1. To know the status of Women Empowerment in India.
2. To measure the Government Schemes For Women Empowerment.
3. To identify the Hindrances in the Path of Women Empowerment.
4. To offer useful Suggestions in the light of Findings.

III. Research Methodology
This paper is basically descriptive and analytical in nature. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analyze the empowerment of in India. The data used in it is purely from secondary sources like books, Magazines, Journals, website etc.,
IV. Women Empowerment in India

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. India has also ratified various International conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women.

V. Current status of Women in India

Women are discriminated from a very young age and marginalized at every level of society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, access to education and also reproductive health care. Women in India have come a long way from the days of being worshipped as Goddesses to being molested and harassed - gruesome domestic violence cases, acid attacks and rapes. A very few were allowed into the public space, which she was expected to manage on her own, while maintaining her domestic role as a homemaker. India ranks 148 globally in terms of representation of women in executive government and parliament, according to a report by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UN. Women in Politics 2017 map showed that women make up only 11.8% (64 MPs)of the 542 member Lok Sabha and 11% (27) of the245 member Rajya Sabha. In terms of ministers, India ranks 88 with only 5 ministers (18.5%) in the cabinet. The sex ratio of women at present is slightly better, standing at 945 females per 1000 males. In Supreme Court, there is just 1 among 25 judges is a woman (4%). In all High Courts out of 692, there are only 70 judges (10%). Reservation for women judges range from 5% to 35%; not all states have provided quota in the subordinate courts. No quota in SC and HC as well.

VI. Government Schemes for Women Empowerment

Government has introduced various schemes for the holistic development of women i.e. promoting social & economic empowerment of women through crosscutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them to develop to their full potential and to ensure care and protection. Some of these are as follows:

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
2. One Stop Centre Scheme
3. Women Helpline Scheme
4. Ujjawla: A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation
5. Working Women Hostel
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme For the Children of Working Mothers
7. Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects
8. Revision under IGMSY in Accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013 in XIIth Plan
9. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
10. Awards of Nari shakti Puraskar
11. Awardees of Shree Shakti Puruskar, 2014
12. Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman
13. Archived Maternity Benefit Programme
14. Mahila police Volunteers
VII. Challenges

There are a few limitations that check the procedure of women empowerment in India. Social standards and family structure in creating nations like India, shows and sustain the subordinate status of women. There are several challenges that are hampering the issues of women’s right in India as follows:

**Education:** While the nation has developed from a far cry since freedom where instruction is concerned. The hole amongst women and men is extreme. While 82.14% of grown-up men are instructed, as it were 65.46% of grown-up women are known not proficient in India.

**Poverty:** Destitution is viewed as the best risk to peace on the planet, and annihilation of neediness ought to be a national objective as critical as the annihilation of lack of education. Because of this, women are misused as household makes a difference.

**Wellbeing and Safety:** The wellbeing and security worry of women are foremost for the prosperity of a nation and is an imperative variable in gagging the women of empowerment in a nation. However there are disturbing concerns where maternal social insurance is concerned.

**Professional Inequality:** This inequality is practiced in employment and promotion. Women face countless handicaps in male customized and dominated environs in government offices and private enterprises.

**Family Inequality:** Household relations show sexual orientation inclination in imperceptibly little however huge conduct the whole way across the globe, all the more along these lines, in India e.g. sharing weight of housework, childcare and humble works by alleged division of work.

VIII. Constitutional Provisions for Empowering Women in India

There are adequate Provisions for Women’s Right in the Constitution of India as follows:

- Equality before law for all persons (Article-14).
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15(I)).
- However, special provisions may be made by the state in favors of women and children Article 15(3).
- Equality of opportunity for all citizens relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state (Article 16).
- Provisions to be made by the state for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42).
- Reservation of not less than one-third of total seats for women in direct election to local bodies, viz; Panchayats and Municipalities (Articles 343(d) and 343 (T).

IX. Findings of the Study

1. There are several Government programmes and NGOs in the Country, there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not.
2. There should be an ocean-change in the mind set of the people in the country. Not just the women themselves, but the men have to wake up to a world that is moving towards fairness and value.
3. There are a few Government programmes and NGOs in the Country, there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not.
4. Poverty and lack of education add to these complications, The Empowerment of Women begins with a guarantee of their wellbeing and security.
5. Empowerment of Women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved. This could be possible only by adopting definite social and economic policies with a view of total development of women and to make them realize that they have the potential to be strong human beings.
X. Suggestions
Following are the various suggestions given for empowerment of women.
1. The first and foremost priority should be given to the education of women, which is the grassroots problem. Hence, education for women has to be paid special attention.
2. More awareness programmes need to be organized for creating awareness among women, especially belonging to weaker sections about their rights.
3. Women should be allowed to work and provide enough safety and support to work.
4. Strict implementation of Programmes and Acts should be there to curb the mal-practices prevalent in the society.

XI. Conclusion
Thus the scenario of women empowerment seems to be comparatively poor in the field of income, employment, social and education front. The Empowerment of Women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and women have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, political and economic life of the country with a sense of equality.

“When women move forward the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves”. It is essential as their thought and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation. The best way of empowerment is perhaps through inducting women in the mainstream of development. Women empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and property so that they may stand on their feet and build up their identity in the society.

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A Study Of Corruption In Education System

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Abstract

Education is an area that has significant impact on and is at the same time affected by psychology, sociology, economic cultural and political dimensions of a society as well as of an individual. While we all hope that education plays almost revolutionary role to change things to better still many things perceive it as playing conformist role to sustain the status quo.

Introduction

In general corruption is type of form of dishonesty or a illegal activity which done by or undertaken by a person or any institution committing with position of authority often to acquire unlawful benefit. In education institution in present corruption occurs when any governmental employee act in official capacity for personal gain.

Is there corruption in education institutions in our society or all over India? Yes there is corruption in our society or all our India's education institutions. In primary, secondary, and higher educations. So many fields in educational system where huge money to be taken in medical, engineering nursery donations coaching fees etc.

India is country where education is considered as scared from ancient times. In India there are so many religions and all religious has its own faith in education system. Today we have taking a formal education for the purpose of to progress and improve the standard of living.

“Definition of corruption”

Corruption can be defined as the behavior of persons entrusted with public or private responsibilities who neglect their duties to achieve unjustified benefits.

Also helps to invention of new things and made life much easier. Formal education in present spreading not only in cities but also in villages.

Although the quality of educational system has increased the system has started getting body. In present there is question mark on the sacredness in education system.

Disadvantages of corrupted Educational System shown as follows—

Does India treats all students in equal level and gives them equal education. Is the Indian educational institutions corrupted we must have to find the answers to these questions.

1. In present MBBS seat sold for between Rs 12 Lakes and Rs 40 Lakes by two private colleges in Chennai.

2. Other educational institutions like schools and colleges also have started taking tribes on the name of donations which cost up to 10 to 15 Lakes. In present education system student has not directly depriving form taking education but directly suggested that marks grade, intelligence have no value in front of money today. It is very dangerous to the feature of our generation.

3. Today it is the fact that there is no need of entrance test in India, but it is another way to getting money. Some private educational companies in India has started a business of entrance Exam. Not only these companies but also the educational institutions earn cores of hard money.

4. Mark allocation systems is major problem in India education system. In such a system student bribe the teachers and other authority but by giving adorations and get the degree from these corrupted educational system.
Consequences of corruption in Educational system:
- Educational corruption leads to waste of financial resources. This is also similar to corruption consequence in private section.
- Cost of Educational corruption is incurred. When student are denied access to schooling because of corruption in admission. When misallocation of talent occurs as a result of bribery in examinations tracking processes. When propagation of culture of corruption manipulation and favoritism among the new generation of citizens occurs.

These type of consequences are not common to just any public sector, on the contrary these consequences are interrelated interconnected with essential functions. Or higher educational system.

Corruption Effect
1) Crime ratio is increasing day by day.
2) Natural disaster.
3) Poverty is increasing
4) Economy down

Prevention and control of corruption in education system
How can we reduce corruption in Educational System?
A) Any candidate to whom gets govt.sponsored teaching service or job such a candidate should really teach students rather than enjoying free salary without doing actual work.
B) If the teachers adopt latest or innovative way of teaching the students.
C) The teachers /faculty those who are not taking interest in teaching should be dismissed immediately.
D) This will be creating a condition within parents to get their child admitted to govt.sponsored school/college.
E) If this system occurs then we shall see the parents moving from private school/colleges to govt. school/colleges.

Then we can see the commercialization of education by private institutions will reduce and our educational system

Conclusion
Corruption can be stopped by the when people are educated and they know their rights, Responsibilities and self awareness stop corruption each and every people are equal to responsible. Creating and maintaining transparent regulatory system.

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Impact of Privatisation of Higher Education on Society in India

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Abstract:
The government of India introduced new economic policy based on globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation in 1991 with multiple purposes like to increase GDP, export, employment opportunities, to improve higher education standard and so on. Privatisation has brought rapid change in the educational sector in India also. It has seen that the privatisation encourages the individuals and religious organisations to establish colleges and deemed universities to meet the growing demand of higher education in India. This paper presents growth of private higher educational institutions from 2001 and its overall impact on the society. The researcher used secondary data and information from various literatures. The data is presented in different tables and its interpretation is done under the respective tables. The result and discussion of the analysed data is negative as well as positive which has been mentioned under findings. The researcher offered valid suggestions and conclusions to the concerned authorities of government and private educational institutions.

Key Words: Employment opportunities, globalisation, higher education, liberalisation, privatisation, infrastructure.

Introduction:
The education is the most powerful tool which plays an important role in the process of shaping and moulding the society in India. It prepares youth for life in all angles. It is one of the sources of making youth employable and thereby improves their standard of living. The Central as well as State governments are unable to meet the increasing need of primary, secondary and higher education due to reasons like unaffordable cost of higher education, convenient places etc. Therefore, it encourages the individuals and organisations to establish unaided colleges, autonomous institutions and deemed universities. As a result, self-financed arts, commerce and science colleges, and engineering, medical colleges have increased and at the same time gap between demand and supply of higher education is also widening. The affiliated colleges have applied for additional divisions and enrolments of students to meet a growing demand of certain courses like medical, engineering, and various professional and management courses.

The term ‘privatization’ is an umbrella referring to many different educational programmes and policies. As an overall definition, ‘privatization is the transfer of activities, assets and responsibilities from government/public institutions and organizations to private individuals and agencies’. Also, privatization is often thought of as ‘liberalization’ – where agents are freed from government regulations, or as ‘marketisation’ – where new markets are created as alternatives to government services or state allocation systems (Levin, 2001).

Objectives Of The Study:
1) To study the growth of private higher educational institutions from the year 2001
2) To find out the impact of higher education on the society in India.

Methodology:
This study is based on secondary data collected from different types of literature. The data were used to compare the growth of private educational institutions and students enrolled in the various colleges for various courses. This data also used to find out the impact of higher education in India.
Growth of Private Institutions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>% age of self-financed institutions to total</th>
<th>% of student enrolment to total enrolment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>58.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: FICCI Higher Education -2015)

The above table shows that the share of unaided private (self-financed) educational institutions to total number of institutions increased by 22.6% from 2001 to 2015. And the share of student enrolment to the total enrolment is increased by 34.4% from 2001 to 2015. It indicates that there is fast growth of private educational institutions and student enrolment in India.

Impact Of Privatization Of Higher Education:

a) Positive Impact: The private educational institutions are playing an important role in providing higher education to the youths of our overpopulated country. In fact, it is the responsibility of the government. It requires producing more and more skilled human resources for agricultural, industrial and service sectors.

The following table reflects the positive picture of privatization of education in India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Positive Impact</th>
<th>No. of respondent</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Reduce Distance of Educational Institutions</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Join any course irrespective of merit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Regional Development</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Increase the Demand for higher education</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

35.5% of the respondent state that privatization has increased the number of Colleges, Universities, educational institutions. The distance between educational institutions and residential places of students is decreased. The financial burden of state and central government on higher education has been decreased.

i) 32% of the respondents accepted that privatization not only increases the education institutions but also helps the students to join the courses irrespective of merit.

ii) 18.5% respondents accepted that the privatization increases the employment opportunities to graduates, post graduate candidates and professional degree holders.

iii) 7.5% respondents accepted that privatization of education has led the regional development.

iv) 6.5% of respondents are of the opinion that demands for higher education has been increased. Educational institutions motivate the parents to send their children for higher studies. Thus, the privatization encouraged the parents to admit their children in any educational institutions in India.

b) Negative Impact: The following table gives the negative result of privatization of education in India.
Table No.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Negative Impact</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost of education has increased</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Non-qualified faculty</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inadequate infrastructure</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Commercialisation of education</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lack of quality education</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Exploitation of staff and students</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Biased treatment</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

i) Out of the total 200 respondents, 33.5 % respondents express that privatization made higher education costly and non-affordable to the economically backward and poor students. It charges exorbitant fees to different courses. Private institution’s authorities offer kickback to Government authorities for starting private educational institutions.

ii) 21.5 % of the respondents are of the opinion that non-qualified faculties are appointed in private institutions.

iii) 14.5 % of the respondent says that the private institution/s has poor infrastructural facilities.

iv) 12.5 % of the respondents express that the private educational institutions has been established for making profit.

v) 8 % of the respondents say that the private education institutions are not for providing quality education.

vi) 6.5 % of the respondents says that there is exploitation of workers who are working in the private education institutions and

vii) 3.5 % of the respondents express their opinion that the teachers, management shows partiality towards the students in name, caste, creeds, religions, region, etc. It does not provide healthy, wealthy and comfortable environment to the students studying in such private educational institutions in India.

Findings:

1) Higher educational institutions have increased due to its privatisation.
2) It enables the parents to admit their children in any course irrespective of merit.
3) It generates employment and income opportunities to successfully pass out students.
4) It supported regional development and extended higher educational facilities to rural youth.
5) It has made the higher education costly and unaffordable to the economically poor people of India.
6) Many educational institutions/colleges have inadequate infrastructure.
7) It is found that the teachers, management and other responsible officials exploit students in private institutions.
8) Majority institutions do not provide quality education.
9) Employees are being exploited in private institutions.
10) Non-qualified faculties are appointed in the institutions with limited payment.

Suggestions:

The study has suggested the following solutions for removing negative impact and making higher education effective and useful to the people and society:

1) The state and central government should grant permission to those educational institutions which fulfil the requirement of UGC and affiliated universities.
2) There should be strict control from the government on Capitation fees taken by private institutions.
3) The educational tours should be organised for developing spirit of national integration, co-operation and other human values among the students.
4) Students should not be exploited by charging extra fees in the name of unwanted reasons.
5) Qualified and experienced staff and teachers should be appointed by the institutions.
6) Salaries and remuneration should be paid to the employee regularly without delay to meet their basic needs.
7) The education institutions should work as service provider rather than commercial motive, accordingly curriculum should be framed.
8) The educational institutions should provide conducive, healthy, wealthy and favourable environment for overall personality development of the students.
9) Public and private sector institutions should share equal responsibly for the improvement of standard of education.

Conclusion:
The role of privatization is important to expand qualitative and quantitative education in India. Therefore, the Central and State Government need to encourage the privatization of education to achieve the economic and social development by utilizing maximum human resources. Qualitative education increases the employability of educated youth that national and international level. There may be a feeling that due to privatization of education, number of degree holders will increase and proportionally employment will not increase, but it is always good to make the every coming generation youth highly educated, probably some of them may create their enterprises and employ others. Institutions should ensure that their students should develop communication skill, confidence; employability skill, self-employment skill etc.

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Women Empowerment And Karnataka Politics

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The representation of women in a political system is a good test of its claim to democracy. The claims that women make for representation are claims for their citizenship and at the heart of their engagement with politics. The constitution of India recognizes the political rights of women without any discrimination, distinction or qualification to participate in the decision making process at all levels. However, after many decades and tremendous strides in democracy and development, women’s participation and role in public life has not made much headway. The women participation in politics whether national or state level is still very marginal and the same is reflected in Karnataka state polity as well. Generally participation of women in political process implies the degree of equality and freedoms enjoyed by women in shaping and sharing of powers and value that is given by society to the roles which their male counterparts enjoy. Political participation of women does not mean only women’s participation in electoral and administrative processes. But also, it includes the whole range of voluntary activities which has a bearing on the political process including voting, supporting political groups, communicating with legislators, disseminating political views and opinions among the electorate and other related activities.

Until the dawn of Industrial revolution, women had a secondary status in society throughout the world. They were not granted to take part in social, political and economic activities and remained confined to the four walls of their family lives. Industrial Revolution spearheaded movements for democracy, equality and social justice, paving the way for women to take part in industrial productivity and economic activities and thus bringing a change in their roles in society. In the later part of the 19th century when the idea of ‘equality of the sexes’ took shape in Western Europe and North America, the position of women in political arena started taking a new turn. During this period, Suffrage Movement and demand for political rights of women brought a new era for women’s participation in public space.

With the voting rights granted to women in most countries of the world, women’s struggle for more political space in decision making arena started getting recognition. With the advent of feminism in USA in 1960s the concept of participation of women in political process (not only in voting but also in other political activities) took a new direction.

In 1952, the General Assembly of United nations adopted the Convention on the Political Right of Women which stated that “Women shall be entitled to hold public office established by national law on equal terms with men without any discrimination”. In 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitute discrimination against women and sets up an agenda to end such discrimination. The CEDAW also highlighted the participation of women in politics.

India becoming a republican country having a written constitution, citizens of India, are guaranteed fundamental rights to equality and political participation. Articles 325 and 326 guarantees political equality to all men and women without any discrimination, distinction, or qualification to participate in the decision making process at all levels. Though there are about 33 crore registered women voters, only marginally less than 36 crore male voters. Women participation and role in public life has not made much headway.

Objectives Of The Study: The objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To examine the present status of women in Karnataka politics,
2. To assess the role of women representatives in state.
3. To study the coverage of women in politics with regard to 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments,
The remarkable women’s reservation bill to provide 33% reservation of seats for women in parliament and state assemblies is pending before the parliament for the past 14 years. However after few decades and tremendous strides in Indian democracy and development, the political status of women the levels and quality of their political participation are far from adequate considering their share in the population structure. Political participation of women, whether national or local levels are still very marginal and the same is reflected in the Karnataka state polity also.

Even the legacy of the Gandhi’s hasn’t helped the prospect of women in Karnataka. Way back in 1978, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi chose the state for her political rebirth. After losing the seat in Rai Bareli in 1977, she contested from Chikmangluru and got elected, to return as a Prime Minister two years later. Twenty one years later, in 1999, her daughter-in-law Sonia Gandhi contested from the state (Bellary) and got elected, but the number of women elected to the Parliament from the state is grossly inadequate. However, the case of some women like Basavarajeshwari, Taradevi Siddharth and Margret Alva is a silver lining, as they got an opportunity to serve as union ministers.

In Karnataka from the 1952 elections to till the overall women representation is very marginal. But comparatively women representation in state assembly was better off in 1950s and 1960s, at that period women had better representation in the state legislative assembly and had a good chance of victory in the electoral battle. The highest number of women elected to the assembly so far, from 1957 to 2013, is 18 1962. In 1957, when there were 179 constituencies, 13 women had got elected. The good trend continued in 1967 too, when five women gained entry into the Karnataka assembly. In the decades of 50s and 60s in Karnataka women enjoyed a good success rate in the electoral battle. In 1957, out of 24 contestants, 13 emerged victorious. In 1962, 18 out of 30 and in 1967 five out of 9 have got elected. A nightmarish trend surfaced from 1972 and it has continued till date. For the first time, though 28 women contested none could make win. Since then, it is male domination.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1957</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>07</td>
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Source: Election Commission of India, Karnataka State Elections.

The reason for low participation of women in Karnataka assembly is, decline in the quality of electoral politics brought aversion in people, special in middle class people, to encourage women to take part in politics women couldn’t cope up with the changing scenario of elections. This turned into a battle ground with money and muscle power; and lack of reservation. Political parties continued to doubt women candidates’ ability to compete with male opponents.

Discrimination continues even after the election of women as legislators. In the political history of the state, none of the women have enjoyed the position of chief minister or deputy chief
minister or home minister. K.S. Nagarathnamma was the only women MLA to become the speaker and the opposition leader in the assembly. Motamma was the only women to have become the leader of the opposition in the council.

So in India we cannot deny the fact that greater participation of women in the political process would be a pre-condition for their economic and social emancipation. However, even though a significantly large number of women vote in the country, yet only a few of them assume the reins of power. Paradoxically, though women have held the posts of president and Prime Minister as well as Chief Minister of various states in India, the country ranks 20th from the bottom in terms of representation of women in parliament, as per the world economic forum’s global gender gap report 2012.

To find a remedy to the low representation of women in politics, India in 1994 established reservations vide the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments to reserve 33 percent of the seats in local governments for women. The women reservation bill 108th amendment has also been introduced in the national parliament to reserve 33 per cent of the Lok Sabha seats for women, but the bill is yet to be passed.

But the outcome of the reservation bill in local government is the subsequent rise in political participation by women, which up from 4-5 per cent to 25-40 per cent among women, and gave millions women the opportunity to serve as leaders in local government. Karnataka has had several women ministers, namely Margaret Alva, Basavarajeshwari and Taradevi Siddharth in the Union cabinet, and Nafees Fazal, Manorama Madhvaraj, Rani Satish, etc., in the state cabinet. The late KS Nagarathnamma was the only woman...

Status of women in Karnataka:

Women in Karnataka play a crucial role in their social, cultural, economic and religious ways of life. But they are still lagging far behind in the various walks of life like education, employment, health and economic empowerment. Educated women have found a new freedom in the life of big cities. More than 75 per cent of the women who lives in the rural areas are still living with illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to technical skills, science and technology, information and knowledge, proper training, new employment avenues and political power. According to current census the present sex ratio of female was 964 per 1000 males in Karnataka. Crimes against women is raising country wide, more than 2,150 rape cases were registered in Karnataka alone in the past three years. According to Legislature Committee on Women and Child Welfare statistics 9,201 cases of sexual harassment and 936 dowry death cases were reported in last three years in Karnataka. And 180 women die out of every lakh population because of poor health.

Political Empowerment:

The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Indian Constitution in 1993 provided for reservation of seats for women in the Panchayats (rural areas) and Municipalities (urban areas) respectively, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision-making at the local level. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment created opportunities for political participation of women at the grass roots level. In Karnataka even political parties also doesn’t take it as serious. In rural area women are leading life according to men’s suggestion. Men domination is a general rule in Karnataka. Politics is also not an exception to this. Kannada language newspapers rarely carry this kind of news. During the time of elections, some of the newspapers publish stories on women empowerment and reservation in politics. According to a lady reporter, newspaper carries news on women participation in politics. These are serious type of news, and these news items find place in editorial page. Most of the women never read or look at editorial page. Even educated women also never read it. So it is far from rural women.
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Abstract:
Every Woman deserves to be treated with respect and dignity. Women empowerment does not mean to deify women. Rather it means replacing patriarchy with parity. Women Empowerment elaborates social Rights, Political rights; Economic stability, judicial strength and all other rights should also be equal to women. There should be no discrimination between men and women. A nation cannot develop and democracy will not function smooth when half of its population is deprived of the rights and remains undeveloped. Women empowerment helps women to become independent and also to earn for their family which grows country’s economy. Hence it is the need of the hour to empower women.

Introduction:
The position and status of women all over the world has risen incredibly in 20th century. We find that during 18th and 19th century women in India and elsewhere in the world were treated like objects that can be bought and sold. For long time women in India and elsewhere remained within four walls of their household. Their dependence on men folk was total. The position of women in Hinduism, The Goddess in India is worshiped in different names as symbol of power, wealth, knowledge, good luck etc. but the women in India are not properly honored by their male counterparts and other male members of the family including the society at large. Women are still considered as weaker section of the society.

In Islam in Quran, ‘Allah’ where ever has addressed human beings has addressed both men and women (ya ayyuhal mominuna wal mominat) even rights to own property are given to women. Mother’s position was described more than father; obtaining education is must both for men and women. But over a period of time the man made himself dominated over women. Thus this led to the quest for equality of women with men.

Empowerment of women in India:
The early twenty century, it was rise of the National Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who was in favor of removing all the disabilities of women. At the same time, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and various other social reformers laid stress on women’s education, prevention of child marriage, withdrawals of evil practice of sati, removal of polygamy etc. The National Movement and various reform movements paved the way for their liberations from the social evils and religious taboos. In this context, we may write about the Act of Sati (abolish) 1829, Hindu Widow Remarriage Act’ 1856, the Child Restriction Act, 1929, Women Property Right Act, 1937 etc. After independence of India, the constitution makers and the national leaders recognized the equal social position of women with men. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has determined the age for marriage, provided for monogamy and guardianship of the mother and permitted the dissolution of marriage under specific circumstances. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, an unmarried women, widow or divorce of sound mind can also take child in adoption. Similarly, the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 says that any person who gives, takes, or abets the giving or taking of dowry shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months or fine up to Rs.5000/ or with both. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of sexes and in fact grants special favors to women. These can be found in three articles of the constitution. Article 14 says that the government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground...
of sex. Article 15 (3) makes a special provision enabling the state to make affirmative discriminations in favor of women. Article 42 directs the state to make provision for ensuring just and human conditions of work and maternity relief. Above all, the constitution regards a fundamental duty on every citizen through Articles 15 (A(E) to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

The concept of empowerment flows from the power. It is vesting where it does not exist or exist inadequately. Empowerment of women would mean equipping women to be economically independent, self-reliant, have positive esteem to enable them to face any difficult situation and they should be able to participate in development activities. The empowered women should be able to participate in the process of decision making. In India, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD1985) and the National Commission for Women (NCW) have been worked to safeguard the rights and legal entitlement of women. The 73rd &74th Amendments (1993) to the constitution of India have provided some special powers to women that for reservation of seats (33%), whereas the report HRD as March 2002, shows that the legislatures with the highest percentage of women are, Sweden 42.7%, Denmark 38%, Findland 36% and Iceland 34.9%. In India ‘The New Panchayati Raj’ is the part of the effort to empower women at least at the village level. The government of India has ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights to women. These are CEDAW (1993), the Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the platform for Action (1995) and other such instruments. The year of 2001 was observed as the year of women’s empowerment. During the year, a landmark document has been adopted, ‘the National Policy for the empowerment of women.’ For the beneficiaries of the women, the government has been adopted different schemes and programs i.e. the National Credit Fund for Women (1993), Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), Information and Mass Education (IMF) etc.

The most positive development last few years has been the growing involvement of women in the Panchayati Raj institutions. There are many elected women representatives at the village council level. Today we have seen women chief ministers, women president, different political parties leader, well establish businessmen etc. The most notable amongst these are Mrs.pratibha Devi Singh Patil, Shila Dexit, Mayawati, Sonia Gandhi, Binda karat, Najma Heptulla, Indira Nuye (pepsi-co), BJP leader Shusma Swaraj, railway minister Mamta Benarji, ‘Narmada Basao’ leader Medhapatekar, Indian Iron Woman, Ex-prime minister Indira Gandhi etc. Women are also involving in human development issues of child rearing, education, health, and gender parity. Many of them have gone into the making and marketing of a range of cottage products-pickles, tailoring, embroidery etc. The economic empowerment of women is being regarded these days as a sine-quo-non of progress for a country; hence, the issue of economic empowerment of women is of paramount importance to political thinkers, social thinkers and reformers.

Reasons for the empowerment of women today we have noticed different Acts and Schemes of the central government as well as state government to empower the women of India. But in India women are discriminated and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs on par with men. Other hand, it has been observed that women are found to be less literate than men. According to 2011 census, rate of literacy among men in India is found to be 82.14% whereas it is 65.46% among women. Thus, increasing education among women is of very important in empowering them. It has also noticed that some of women are too weak to work. They consume less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women folk who are to be weaker are to be made stronger. Other problems are that workplace harassment of women. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment, and so on. For these reasons, they require empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves and to secure their purity and dignity.
Conclusion:
Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process which enables oneself to realize their full identity and powers in all respects. Women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self-empower themselves. There is a need to formulate reducing feminized poverty, promoting education of women, and prevention and elimination of violence against women, sex abuses at work places etc. And make the prerequisite for creating a good nation.

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to uncover the role of empowering women and achieving gender equality in sustainable development of India. To achieve this purpose, the researcher employed primary sources through observation and also secondary sources as instrument of data collection. Based on the data analysed findings of the study show that the role of women across different dimensions of sustainable development of the country is by and large reserved for men alone. The place of women in society is also relegated to contributing minimally to the social development of the country, in addition women’s rights are not properly being protected in various issues of their country but are subjected to abysmal violations. The sustainable development goals offer a historic opportunities to pursue transformational measures to ensure equality for every women and girl, everywhere. Investing in women’s economic empowerment sets a direct path towards gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. The inclusion of women and girls in the economy and provision of safe working and public spaces must be accompanied by measures to prevent violence against women and girls and enable them to participate fully in society and contribute to health and prosperity of their communities.

Key words: Women empowerment, Gender equality, Sustainable development, Social development, Economic growth, Transformational measures.

-There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women.”- Kofi Annan.

Introduction:

The empowerment of women and the establishment of gender equality are crucial to democracy because development without democracy is improbable and democracy without women is impossible. The issue of women’s empowerment and gender equality is at the top of agendas across the world, as gender inequality is widespread in all cultures. In developing countries gender disparity is highly rampant compared to the developed countries. Most importantly, in India gender based discrimination and inequalities are very much apparent, although the government is working aggressively towards alleviating such problems. As a result, low empowerment of women and gender gap still impede the development process of the country. Even the country is on the path of development in various respects, the likelihood of its sustainability is in question, given such a large gender disparity. Hence, this paper reveals the need to empower women and achieve gender equality for the sustainable development of the country.

World at a glance:

Gender equality is a human right but our world faces a persistent gap in access to opportunities and decision making power for women and men. Globally women have fewer opportunities for economic participation than men, less access to basic and higher education, greater health and safety risks and less political representation. Guaranteeing the rights of women and giving them opportunities to reach their full potential is critical not only for attaining gender equality but also for meeting a wide range of international development goals. Empowered women and girls contribute to the health and productivity to their families, communities and countries. Although the world is making progress in achieving gender equality in education, girls still make up a higher percentage of out of school children than boys. Women’s health and safety is another important area. HIV/AIDS is becoming an increasingly impactful issue for women. This can be related to women having fewer opportunities for health, education, unequal power in sexual partnership, or as a
result of gender-based violence. A final area of focus in attaining gender equality is economic and political empowerment. Though women comprise more than 50% of the world’s population, they only own 15% of the world’s wealth. The World Economic Forum recently ranked the United States as 19th in the world on its gender gap index. Globally, no country has fully attained gender equality.

**In India:**

Discrimination against women and girls is a pervasive and long running phenomenon that characterises Indian society at every level. India’s progress towards gender equality measured by its position or ranking such as the gender development Index has been disappointing, despite fairly rapid rates of economic growth. In the past decade, while Indian GDP has grown by around 6% there has been a large decline in female labour force participation from 34% to 27%. The male female gap has been stagnant at 50%. The time of marriage is another institution that disempowers women. The incidence of dowry payment, which is often a substantial part of a household’s income, has been steadily rising over time across all regions and socioeconomic classes. This often results in dowry related violence against women by their husbands and in-laws if the dowry is considered insufficient or as a way to demand more payments.

These practices create incentives for parents not to have girl children or to invest less in girl’s health and education. Such parental preferences are reflected in increasingly masculine sex ratio in India.

This reinforces the inferior status of Indian women and puts them at risk of violence in their marital households. According to the National family and Health Survey 39% of married women have been victims of physical or sexual violence perpetrated by crimes against women show an upward trend, in particular brutal crimes such as rapes, dowry death, and honour killing. These trends are disturbing as a natural prediction would be that with growth comes education and prosperity and a possible decline in adherence to traditional institutional and socially prescribed gender roles that hold women back.

**A preference for sons:**

Cultural institutions in India particularly those of patrilineality and patrilocality play a central role in perpetuation gender inequality and ideas about gender-appropriate behaviour. The dowry system, involving a cash or kind payment from the bride’s family to the grooms at their spouse.

**Affirmative action:**

There is clearly a need for policy initiatives to empower women as gender disparities in India persist even against the backdrop of economic growth. Current literature provides pointers from policy changes that have worked so far. One unique policy experiment in village level governance that mandated one third representation for women in politics of local leadership has shown promising results. Evaluation of this affirmative action policy have found that in villages led by women, the preferences of female residents are better represented and women are more confident in reporting crimes that earlier they may have considered too stigmatising to bring to attention.

Female leaders also serve as role models and raise educational and career aspirations for adolescent girls and their parents. Behavioural studies find that while in short run there is back lash by men as traditional gender role are being challenged, the negative stereotype eventually disappeared. This underscores the importance of sustained affirmative action as a way to reduce gender bias. Another policy change aimed at equalising land inheritance rights between sons and daughters has been met with a more mixed response. While on the hand it led to an increase in educational attainment and age at marriage for daughters. On the hand, it increased spousal conflicts leading to more domestic violence. Improvement in labour market prospects also have the potential to empower women. This also led to an increase in age at marriage and childbearing, a drop in desired number of children, and an increase in school enrolment of younger girls not exposed to programme.
Concluding word:

For India to maintain its position as a global growth leader, more concreted efforts at a local and national levels, and by the private sector are needed to bring women to priority with men. While increasing representation of women in the public spheres is important and can potentiality be attained through some form of affirmative action, an attitudinal shift is essential for women to be considered as equal within their homes and in broader society. Educating Indian children from an early age about the importance of gender equality could be a meaningful start in that direction.

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A Comparative Analysis between Bhagwad Gita and the Alchemist

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The novel The Alchemist is one of the bestselling novels by a Brazilian author Paulo Coelho which has a central unifying theme of spirituality. The researcher tries to unfold a layer of interpretation of the text narrative in comparison with the Hindu holy text, The Bhagwad Gita. In order to get a deeper understanding of the meaning of the text, the researcher has listed down a few categories of themes in The Bhagwad Gita that form the crux of the selected novel. These commonalities have not been directly portrayed but have been merged in these texts which can be distinguished by a closer reading. The paper makes use of structuralism theory in order to understand the relationship of the elements in The Alchemist to that of The Bhagwad Gita. The analysis provided is based both on the author’s perception and relevant research papers. This research paper intends to identify the connections and analyze them in respect to its context mentioned in the text. These terms may seem denotative on blunt reading, but the researcher will elaborate with examples how they form symbols creating common grounds for both the texts. Keen Semiotic analysis, by theory of signs, of the text proves that certain terms are not mere denotations, but pure symbols and hence lead to the spiritual understanding of the text.

Keywords: Meaning, Spirituality, Personal Legend, Comparative studies.

The Alchemist is one of the best-selling novels by the author Paulo Coelho. It was originally written in Portuguese, which has been translated into 67 languages (Ortolano, 57-59). Coelho is a Brazilian author who first wrote the book in 1988. It has been a best seller according to Agence France Presse and has sold about 65 million copies. The book tells the story of a young boy named Santiago. The themes of the novel are universal that of fate, dreams, destiny, religion, spirituality, superstition, love, following one’s personal legend and many more. Personal Legend i.e. Dharma is an important and central theme which means the spiritual motive or ambition in one’s life. In this case, Santiago’s life.

The Bhagwad Gita or simply The Gita, is a scripture of Hinduism which is in the form of verses in Sanskrit language. It is a part of the epic, Mahabharata and is a dialogue between Arjuna, a Pandava prince and Lord Krishna, the charioteer. The counsel given to Arjuna is about how he must follow his Dharma of being a warrior, a Kshtriya.

The researcher looks into several aspects of the novel and tries to answer these questions. What are the categories of themes used in the novel? How can relation between The Bhagwad Gita and The Alchemist be established? What are the cultural or text specific themes used? What impact does understanding of these similarities between the texts have in the interpretation of the story?

The objective of this research paper is to identify and analyze the elements used by the author Paulo Coelho in The Alchemist using structuralist ideas, executed using selected themes from The Gita and thereby prove their significance.

The reason for him to write The Alchemist is that, people will always need an ideal, for it is part of human nature. All men in my view are like volcanoes which will explode one fine day. (Ortolano, 57-59)

The Gita fathoms themes that are Universal in nature; so does the novel, The Alchemist. For twenty years the novel has been very appealing to the public in general as it subsumes universal themes and imparts inspiration. Sirisha Dabiru, the Senior Information Developer at The Art of Living, elaborates on the various universal themes that The Gita incorporates. The researcher observes that similar aspects are also incorporated by Coelho in his novel. A few mentioned by Dabiru herself are, transcending emotions in order to attend duties, getting rid of ignorance through knowledge, inner strength, importance of action, meditation, guru and devotion. The research paper will contextualize such themes throughout the paper with respect to the story in the novel. (Dabiru, Sirisha)
The overarching theme of the novel speaks of Dharma, which has been introduced by Coelho as following one’s Personal Legend. There are certain omens encountered by humans along the way to lead them in order to fulfill their Personal Legend and that the Universe conspires to help them fulfill it. If we look at The Gita, it exhaustively discusses the terms dharma and karma, which frequently get confused. They both are fruits of the samsaric cycle of birth and death, but differ in spheres of purpose. These concepts work as binary opposites to each other as The Gita’s explanation; everybody finds their “dharma” or duty in order to lose karma. Ample examples like being born to wealthy or poor families, being spiritual or evil etc are explained with these binary oppositions. How one uses his/her life to dissolve as much karma as possible in order to end the samsaric cycle is the central concern. However, Dharma also conveys meanings like law of the universe or social and religious rules or one’s intrinsic individual mission and ulterior motive. Krishna, in Mahabharata indicates to Arjuna that no matter what, his Dharma is to be a warrior and fight, irrespective of Arjuna liking it or not.

The novel also attributes to karma yoga, known as action verbatim. Agreeing to this meaning, The Gita says that selfish actions or desire-ridden lead people to their consequences and punishes them by subjecting them to the cycle of births and deaths. Concurrently, there is no escape from karma by showing a cold shoulder to their responsibilities altogether. The solution to this problem of karma is inaction or non-action. Since it is impossible for anyone to remain inactive even for a moment, liberation cannot be attained by abstaining or renouncing from work. The triple virtues, i.e. the three gunas - sattva, rajas and tamas are always operating causing desires. And hopelessly urge everyone to engage in actions to accomplish their desires. Keeping aside actions such as breathing and digestion, which cannot be controlled since they are autonomous. (V Jayaram 1) As the book also have multiple Christian references, the karma yoga is called penance. In the story, Santiago receives advices on the same. The other characters in the novel i.e. the baker, the crystal merchant, the king, the gypsy, who he meets along the way, appear to be peculiar revelations of the same truth of karma yoga that act as a reminder on his journey. Although they might appear as his personal gurus at one level, but disclose to be God-like time and again when dharma is at its lowest point. The king in the novel even says “I am always nearby when someone wants to realize their Personal Legend.”

Maya, the fallacious force that keeps an individual soul cinched to the material world is one of the main explanations for “why we are here” in The Gita. Coelho writes “The wise men understood that the natural world is only an image, and a copy of paradise.” He soon follows this with “God created the world so that, through its visible objects, men could understand his spiritual teachings and the marvels of his wisdom. That’s what I mean by action.” In this small segment, Coelho describes the function of Maya in a nutshell. Corresponding to the meaning of Maya according to the Gita, which means ‘ma’ (not) and ‘ya’ (that) in Sanskrit, is either or not true, says Sanjay Chopra. Therefore the meaning of Maya is something that is not, but which appears to be real. As Brahman is the only truth, Maya is false. It is an illusion and a veil covering one’s true self. This illusion is enlarged to the entire phenomenal world, meaning that the world is not real. The Maya, cannot be described for it has two principle functions: firstly, it is a veil to the Universal Spirit i.e. Brahman and conceals consciousness. Secondly, it presents and decimates the material world instead of the Brahman. (Chopra 2)

Adhering to one’s Brahma in lifetime includes going after something in this world. That is the reference to the treasure made in the novel, which the boy has set off to search. Although the author makes a Biblical allusion here, “wherever your treasure is, there your heart will also be”. The intended meaning is to find one’s path listening to the inner voice which is near to God. The hardships faced by the boy in the dessert signify the meditation period for him, where he experiences self talk i.e. Dharma. This is a valid interpretation of the Kali Yuga, the period when Dharma is the lowest in the world. Kali yuga defined in the Gita:
“… The ordinances of the Vedas disappear gradually in every successive age... the duties in the Kali age are entirely of another kind. It seems, therefore, that duties have been laid down for the respective age according to the powers of human beings in the respective ages.”

The reference is directly to the God Kali, the regnant lord of Kali Yuga and archenemy of Kalki, who is the 10th and Lord Vishnu’s final Avatar. Being the negative manifestation of Vishnu, who along with his wide scopic evil family, perpetually engages as a cause of the destruction of this world. (Finney Dee)

The main similarity in the novel and the Gita, are the central characters. In The Bhagavad Gita, It is Lord Krishna and Arjuna, and parallel in The Alchemist we have the alchemist and Santiago, the shepherd boy. The nature of roles played also are strikingly similar in the two texts. The relationship portrayed is that of a teacher and a student, wherein the teachers guides the students to reach their destinies. With keen observations, we can note that, both the teachers aren’t simple human beings, but are Gods in human like bodies. The teachers are disguised in human forms and only towards the climax of both the plots does the revelation happen. The teachers act as the central catalysts in order to guide the pupils, without whom the disciples would remain blind about their destinations. The teachers not only guide the pupils to their destinies, but also the ways and means to live a satisfactory and a life of completeness. Towards the conclusion of the stories, both Arjuna and Santiago savor victory decisively and become role models to the readers.

Human beings nature and their will to reach higher dimensions in life have been a concern in both the books. The concepts of Jivatma and Paramatma i.e. human soul and soul of the world have been used meticulously in both the texts. Both the pupils, Arjuna and Santiago have been taught that both human soul and soul of the world are equally powerful. Arjuna proved his might by overpowering the army in Kurukshetra war as he was aware of the Ultimate Truth. On the other hand, Santiago proved to be majestic when he turned himself into a storm and blew away the military camp. Jivatma is the individual soul which is a living entity, while on the other hand, Paramatma is the supersoul which represents God himself. This paramatma resides in all the Jivatma. Both together become atma, the incarnation of God and living entity. (Das, Urdhvaga)

Finally, Coelho quotes directly from the Bhagwad Gita,

“We are afraid of losing what we have, whether it is our life or our possessions or property. But this fear evaporates when we understand that our life stories and the history of the world were written by the same hand.”

In the above examples we see how a parallel can be drawn between Paulo Coelho’s The Alchemist and the holy text. The Bhagavad Gita. Most of the themes used are open ended and Paulo leaves it to the reader to depict the meaning out of it and leaves the readers asking several questions too. The researcher has tried to add several perspectives in the interpretation of the text. The comparative study puts on different layers of meaning to the content of the novel. The inferences drawn by the researcher have been explained in the analysis. Therefore, the findings of this paper are that with keen observations, the reader is directed towards the spiritual journey of the protagonist, Santiago. Not all such themes are taken into consideration while analyzing which can be taken up for further research. By a closer reading, more interpretations can be drawn and analyzed which can be the scope for this research paper. This can be taken up for further research.

Citations:


Role of The Library in Information Freedom And in Promotion Of Knowledge Societies in Democracy

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Abstract

The right of access to information and ideas is vital for any society. We know, freedom, prosperity and the development of society depend on education as well as on unrestricted access to knowledge, thought culture and information. Democracy, a government of the people by the people and for the people is widely acclaimed as the most suitable model of governance in the world. According to Kofi Annan, the UN secretary General, as he stated once, “If information and knowledge are central to democracy, they are the conditions for development”. At a crucial time like this, when libraries are facing decreasing resources and competition from other agencies and technologies, there is an urgent need for vocal public support for the service they provide. There is need to communicate the value of libraries and the profession to public, politicians, media and others who can generate public opinion. Libraries have always becomes building block of society, which ensures those citizens, has access to information so that they can gain the knowledge to govern themselves. Right to information is a core responsibility of the library and information profession. Knowledge and information are familiar ‘focus of interest’ of libraries and librarianship, which giving rise the term knowledge society, become a household term these days. We are witnessing the beginnings of this transformation and our understanding changes in the library services with positive long-term consequences and knowledge societies, as they are emerging the world over, is of such great importance. In this article we discuss, Democracy and the role of libraries in society, Intellectual freedom and Libraries, Democracy and the professional librarian, etc due to it societies are promoted to knowledge society.

Key words: Information freedom, Democracy, knowledge societies.

Introduction:

We know, freedom, prosperity and the development of society depend on education as well as on unrestricted access to knowledge, thought, culture and information. The right of access to information and ideas is vital for any society. Libraries, at all levels, are instruments to assure and promote equal access to information and to disseminate knowledge. The state of intellectual freedom in libraries is considered as an indication of the progress of democracy within a nation. Intellectual freedom or right to information is a core responsibility for the library and information profession. In this age of Information Explosion, where people can access information at their fingertips without much delay with lightning speed, so we have to rethink about our role as information professionals.

This quest for knowledge knows no bounds and limits and is never satisfied. According to Issa (2003), there has come to be in today’s world, a full realization of the fact that information remains the prime commodity of present age. It has continued since the dawn of civilization to the modern age. Indeed, the availability and free flow of information brings knowledge which has great potentials to provide impetus for the social, cultural, spiritual, political, economic, scientific and technological advancement of a nation. This hard-earned knowledge and information is valuable for the entire mankind and therefore liable to be preserved. With the invention of paper man has been able to convey this knowledge to others by writing books. The need for the preservation of knowledge and dissemination of information led to the establishment of more and more libraries.

Ikoku (1971), a place where the dead are alive, where the ideas, knowledge and experience of great men though dead continue to live. Knowledge society has become a key resource and a concept of importance in the library. However, the environment in which the library operates today and their role is drastically changing. The traditional image of the library as a quiet place of study, housing mostly print collections, is changing. The services offered by libraries have also
undergone a great change with the advent of new technologies in the field of computers, telecommunications and Internet facilities thereby making libraries leaders in knowledge management.

**Democracy:**

Democracy, a government of the people by the people and for the people is widely acclaimed as the most suitable model of governance in the world. Democracies the world over makes several assumptions about human nature. One is that people are generally capable of governing themselves in a free and fair manner. Another is that society comprises a great diversity of interests and individuals who deserve to have their views respected. In a nutshell the universal appeal of democracy is predicated on its respect for the dignity and autonomy of man. Man’s desire for liberty, equality and freedom are all prescriptive imperatives of democracy. Democracy itself guarantees nothing. It offers instead the opportunity to succeed as well as the risk of failure. It is a challenge because the success of the democratic enterprise rests on the shoulders of the citizens and no one else. Precisely the pillars of democracy such as, the Sovereignty of the people, government by consent, majority rule, guarantee of basic human rights, free and fair elections, equality before the law, social and political pluralism and many more, had long ago crumbled political history of the world.

**Democracy and information**

“If information and knowledge are central to democracy, they are the conditions for development”, Kofi Annan, the UN secretary-general stated once [4]. Modern society incessantly produces and uses information and in a democratic country information is considered as a vital resource for development. Managers, politicians, staff in the public sector, educators and many more exploit information services. Access to relevant information is the most important requirement for individuals if they are to cope with the pressures of modern society. As the world moves into the information age it is crucial that societies have a policy that guarantees access to information and knowledge for the average person. It means that information and ideas are basic human needs and the every citizen, no matter their race, creed or economic position, should have free access to information. It is regarded as a right. Effective access to information and ideas increases the citizen’s ability to be informed on the questions of the day. It can increase their right to vote with knowledge or influence policy. As such, information is an aid to democracy. In promoting and consolidating democracy and good governance, people should be conscientious about their rights and obligations. A representative elected government and independent judiciary, and a free press, are all elements of good governance. So also is a well-informed and motivated electorate, which, through a comprehensive campaign of civic education, should be made aware of its constitutional rights, including the right to demand accountability and transparency.

**Democracy and Libraries in Information Society:**

Libraries do not exist in a vacuum in any society; they are the storehouses of knowledge.

This value is acknowledged without reservation [11]. Not only do they conserve society’s culture but as agencies of communication they also play an important role in its transmission. Libraries provide happiness, mental joy and spiritual delight. They are social institutions charged with the duty of providing perpetual self-education of individuals in the society. Libraries are powerful instruments of social and political change; they can help in the demands of democracy and the spread of literacy. In short, libraries exist for the sake of freedom and thought. Those people who trains in this art (librarians) are therefore expected to make a unique contribution by safeguarding this freedom, which is not only a vital constituent of liberty but a means of securing and preserving liberty as a whole. Providing access to the worldwide information has been the goal the modern librarianship. They can do

- How to find information and how to use it?
- How do we evaluate the power of information in support of our organization’s strategic aims?
- Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness.
• Assessing the impact of services on the end user.
• Accessing the information that is needed.
• Information transmission. Information Society, as we call it today, is a society where information is the central factor and where primary economic and social activities are the production, storage and distribution of information.

**Democracy and the professional librarian**

Democracy assumes that people have access to facts and opinions from a wide range of sources. Democratic decision making, be it at local or national levels, depends on equality of access to information. Professional librarians, with their skills, can play a significant role in providing such access and thus aid the development of an informed society. Librarians can still be arsenals of a democratic culture ready to answer not only the criteria inherent in the democratic process but also responsive to varying social requirements, as democracy itself. In short, librarians are both a cause and consequence of their society. The profession has been too ready to let others set the agenda, regardless of the formation of their professional association. Librarians have an obligation to educate members on what their rights are in a democratic society. Librarians should develop more skills to support the constitutional right to know in their self-governing society. No longer should they distrust their ability to help users with queries about law and government. As the awareness of citizens is vital to democracy, librarians should play a role in providing access to legal documents and proceedings. By allowing a free flow of information, citizens would be able to make reasoned judgments. Individuals need access to information about government affairs in order to maintain the privileges of democracy. Academic and public librarians are all directly or indirectly related in the process of law making; their goal being to provide access to information about a wide range of subjects of which law is just one. It stands to reason, therefore, that those citizens who refuse to participate in the political process are irresponsible.

**Purpose of Library**

The collection of written knowledge in some sort of repository is a practice as old as civilization itself. The name for the repository eventually became the library. Library derived from the word “liber” meaning book can be defined as organized collection of published and unpublished books and audiovisual materials with the aid of services of staff that are able to provide and interpret such materials as required, to meet the informative research, educational and recreational needs of its users. Libraries are regarded as agencies through which sources of information of accumulated knowledge and experiences are selected, acquired, organized, preserved and disseminated to those who need them. In line with this, Onwubiko and Uzoigwe (2004) [12] defined library as an information center located in an organization, institute, agency, industry, government agencies etc to satisfy the information needs of the individual client and the realization of the broad goals and objectives of the parent organization. This can be achieved through the acquisition and dissemination of information to specific kinds of users. Libraries are established for the systematic collection, organization, preservation and dissemination of knowledge and information. Rajkoomar (2012) [13] affirmed this by stating that library is a treasure-house of knowledge. It is very important for man to preserve and maintain the valuable knowledge and information contained in the books and documents because we want to preserve our knowledge and wisdom for the coming generations. By preserving the documents in a library this knowledge can be made available to others so that they can benefit from it. The central mission of a library is to collect, organize, preserve, and provide access to knowledge and information. In fulfilling this mission, libraries preserve a valuable record of culture that can be passed down to succeeding generations. Libraries are an essential link in this communication between the past, present, and future. Whether the cultural record is contained in books or in electronic formats, libraries ensure that the record is preserved and made available for later use. Libraries provide people with access to the information they need to work, play, learn, and govern. The purposes of libraries have been changing over times becoming more faceted and multifarious. This modern concept of the library makes it defy the definition given to it in the
earlier times. Libraries are not institutions/building/warehouses/stores etc. of materials, but are agents of educational, social, economic and political changes or revolutions in the community and their doors are now open to all who need them.

Knowledge is very vital in attaining scientific, technological, political and economic development of any nation. For any nation to progress, it depends on how knowledgeable the citizens of that nation are. A nation whose citizens are ignorant cannot be empowered economically.

The Concept of Knowledge

Knowledge can be defined as what one knows or understands. It can also be seen as the awareness one has about something. Renfree (1981) describes knowledge as “the body of information and understanding which individuals acquire through life experiences and education”. In line with this also Davenport and Prusak (1998) [1] were of the view that knowledge is a fluid mix of framed experience, contextual information, values and expert insight that provides a framework for evaluating and incorporating new experience and information. Knowledge has also been defined as the ability to produce facts. In modern times, the addition of knowledge has changed both in value and in use, Mohammed (2006), [10] explains the concepts of knowledge in this era as follows:

(a) Knowledge is an international commodity of trade which can be used by government, corporations and individuals to gain advantage.
(b) Knowledge as restricted commodity for National Corporation and personal security.
(c) Knowledge as patent commodity with rights and privileges of ownership and access.
(d) Knowledge as a commodity which is advertised and marketed and which recognizes the role of the supplier and consumer in the production chain.

Knowledge is very vital in attaining scientific, technological, political and economic development of any nation. For any nation to progress, it depends on how knowledgeable the citizens of that nation are. A nation whose citizens are ignorant cannot be empowered economically.

Concept of Information

The term information is now used in a wide variety of ways by different people in different discipline in order to allow them make a particular case as they seek to advance understanding of their discipline, and as they attempt to relate various aspects of their discipline in the broader field of knowledge. This has led to some confusion especially as aspect of definition from one discipline may be inappropriately more widely or be adopted in part by those in another discipline.

Until recently there has not been any widely acceptable definition of information. If you put the question, what is information, to a group of people of mixed professionals, you might get as many definitions as there are people in the group. So diverse are the definitions of information today that for the most part, it is impossible to reconcile them, nevertheless definitions of information should incorporate one of or a combination of the following characteristics: is represented by a set of symbols which has some structure and can be read and to some extent understood by users of information (Meadow; 1992) [9. Most definitions of information conform to the following three forms: Firstly any physical form of representation of a particular thought used for communication.

Based on the mental state of the recipient i.e. the ultimate effect the communicated information has on the mental state of the recipient. Some properties have been attached to some effects. These may include “increment of knowledge”, “resolving uncertainty”, “and value in decision making” etc. some holistic “system” concept involving people, their attitudes and needs.

The Information Society and Knowledge Society

The term “Information society” (or “information age”) has come to epitomize the changes brought about by technological advance and globalization towards the end of the 20th century. The concept of the information society sums up the new world order, where the position of nations, their power, wealth and influence, increasingly depends on their access to and ability to use information. The development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has vastly increased the amount of information available and the speed and the ease with which it can be disseminated.
Omekwu (2005) [12] noted that the increasing prime of place giving to information through technological development and deployment evolves into an Information Society. Information is increasingly seen as a commodity that can be acquired, possessed, bought and sold. Issa (2003) [7] pointed this out when he defined an information society as one whereby information is seen as a tradable commodity. A commodity that can be bought and sold in the information market place for a given price. A commodity that is indispensable for national development. As a result, all people do not enjoy equal access to information. Rather, globalization has bought a deepening divide between the information ‘haves and have not’s’. A divide between privileged and unprivileged, rich and poor, North and South. Information can be viewed as a thing, and therefore can be a commodity, the predominant understanding and the one connoted by the terms information society/age. But it can be viewed in terms of effects, that is, information developing in interaction with the people seeking it. This perspective brings information closer to the concepts of knowledge and learning. Development of the information society has established some necessary conditions for the development of knowledge societies. However, there are essential differences: knowledge societies are more empowering and all embracing than the information society.

The Age of Enlightenment in Europe spread demands for democracy, openness, equality and freedom, with regard to knowledge and education as well as other areas of life. This came along with the greater diffusion of knowledge through books and printing and extension of education to more citizens through development of schools and universities. With recent technological developments, humanity has learned how to mass-produce knowledge, but how will this knowledge be used? The use of ICTs offers us new opportunities to achieve equal and universal access to knowledge and genuine changing in a public knowledge forum, thereby, realizing the idea of democracy and freedom of expression. According to the UNESCO report (2005) [15], these new developments “should be the cornerstone of true knowledge societies, which are a source of human and sustainable development”. Societies that set up institutions and organizations enabling people and information to develop without limits and open opportunities for all kinds of knowledge to be mass-produced and mass-utilized are knowledge societies. Lor and Britz (2006) [8] defined knowledge society as a society that operates within the paradigm of the economics of information. It values human capital as the prime input to production and innovation.

Dike (2007) [2] enumerated five features of knowledge societies as thus:
1. Knowledge societies are pluralistic and culturally diverse.
2. Knowledge societies are democratic societies for all and by all.
3. Knowledge societies are learning societies.
4. Knowledge societies foster full human development.
5. Knowledge societies build better future.

The Role of Library to the Promotion of Knowledge Societies in India.

Libraries are centers of information, primarily established to generate knowledge, all people with knowledge to serve the society and advance the well-being of mankind. Thus, library is like a storehouse of knowledge, a whole world encompassed in one room. In this digital age, libraries face challenges from both within (institutions) and within (the business sectors) for instance, academic departments, faculty members and even students may buy or build their own portals to meet their academic and research needs. Is it possible then that services offered by libraries may be marginalized? A pivotal role played by the libraries it is one of the factors which helps in the development of a society or an even a civilization. It caters to the knowledge thirsty minds of thousands of people. With the onset and advancement of technologies, virtual libraries are created. These types of libraries are present in many colleges. Libraries are an integral part of the education system and development and one is incomplete without the other. In order to continue to remain relevant and valuable libraries must strive to provide the right amount of information to the right
clientele at the right time with a right expense of financial and human resources. With the ever dwindling library budget, libraries have to increase their operational efficiency in order to meet this challenge. One management tool that can help in this regard is Knowledge Management (KM). Lee (2006) [6] expressed that it was the business world that first recognized the importance of knowledge in the “global economy” of the “knowledge age” in the new knowledge economy, the possession of relevant and strategic knowledge and its increasing renewal enables business to gain competitive advantage. The basic aim of establishing libraries and other information organizations in modern societies is to be able to respond to the information needs of communities. And for the information organizations to function well there is the need to train the professionals who will be able to provide the needed resources and services to meet the development needs of individuals/governments.

Edoka (2000) [3] notes that in view of the specialized character of the demands of libraries, considerable specialized training is required of the staff. He listed the following as the basic role of libraries.

1. To provide comprehensive and balanced information resources relevant to the activities of its parent organization;
2. To provide required information quickly and precisely;
3. To conduct retrospective literature search for as appropriate;
4. To acquire, organize, maintain and disseminate information materials relevant to the organization activities. Librarians are information resources experts dedicated to putting knowledge to work to attain the goals of their organizations. They are employed most frequently by corporation, private business, government, agencies, and museums, colleges, hospitals associations and information management consulting firms. Today’s libraries do far more than locate and collect data, with the internet and other current technology, they also evaluate, analyze, organize, package, and present information in a way that maximizes its usefulness (Special Libraries Association,2003) [14]. Libraries provides the below services: Current Awareness Services (CAS), Selective Dissemination of Information(SDI), Document Delivery Service (DDS), CD-ROM Service, Access to Internet and E-mail, Discussion Group/Bulletin Board Services etc.

Conclusion

The information society is one in which the communication of information is one of the key activities in all developed and developing nations, and where information is a key factor in economic development. In consequence, professional librarians must be people equipped with a variety of skills to help them to perform diverse roles which effectively facilitate freedom of access to information by the literate and non-literate, so that they can acquire knowledge, develop good governance and democracy, alleviate poverty, exploit technological change and maintain social equality. In spite of the rapid growth in both the scope and diversity of information available today, the development of information services has not been the same everywhere. A large factor in development, or under-development, of information services in any given country is a function of society’s perception of the importance of such services in its decision-making process.

We are entering into a new era? “Global village”, “technotronic era”, “post-industrial society”, “information society” or “information age”, and “knowledge society” are just a few of the terms that have been coined in an attempt to identify and understand the extent of these changes. Library which is both knowledge society and information society is the key to achieving sustainable development which is said to meet the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Summarily, the roles of the library are ever growing because an attempt to educate a man invariably is an effort towards educating the society. Based on this argument put forward the library is the store house of these knowledge/development. It therefore behooves on the library professionals to possess the requisites competencies to be able to collect, process, store and
disseminate information effectively so that knowledge and information management will not only affect communities but the society at large.

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Decentralized Local Governance in India: Some Excluded factors and Inclusive Policy

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Introduction:-
Decentralization is a process through which authority and responsibilities for some substantial government functions are transferred from central government to intermediate and local governments, and often also to communities. In this study decentralization is investigated along three dimensions: political, administrative and fiscal decentralization. Political Decentralization transfers policy and legislative powers from central governments to autonomous, lower level assemblies and local councils that have been democratically elected by their constituencies. Administrative Decentralization places planning and implementation responsibilities in the hands of locally situated civil servants and these local civil servants under the jurisdiction of elected local governments. Fiscal Decentralization accords substantial revenue and expenditure authority to intermediate and local governments. Self Government exists when a level of government has dominion over substantial, clearly defined functions, and can pass/enact laws with regard to these functions within its area of jurisdiction—State, district, village, etc. For self government to exist there must be unambiguous political, fiscal, and administrative devolution of assigned subjects. The whole idea of decentralized governance is based upon some key factors like people's participation, accountability, transparency, and fiscal transfers.

With these developments an impression has been created that the whole representative democracy has been transformed into a participatory democracy and the hitherto excluded have been included in governance and administration through the device of reservation of seats in local bodies. However, there are still several problems when we examine the issues of substantive inclusion of the marginalized in the functioning of these elected bodies and in what they are able to achieve for their constituents in terms of promoting Good Governance. By merely creating institutions or providing formal training to people who hitherto lived and continue to live at the periphery of society and economy does not guarantee their entry into local governance. The forces of patriarchy and caste are the two socially powerful forces that deter women and Dalit participation respectively. Bringing such marginalized groups into the political sphere requires addressing the issues of dominance and exclusion both at the level of institutional structures and processes as well as at the larger social setting which the marginalized groups inhabit. Thus ‘Inclusion of the marginalized groups in local governance’ has been a serious problem in our civil society. ‘Inclusion’ in this context means the inclusion of the marginalized sections - women, Dalit and tribal - in local governance. However, ‘inclusion’ cannot be understood without having any reference to ‘exclusion’. Exclusion needs to be countered to promote inclusion. Since exclusion and inclusion are inter-related, new insights on inclusion through sincerely analysis requires on both: causes, consequences and means of exclusion as also the ways in which marginalized groups work towards their inclusion.

1. Objectives:-
   i. To study the importance of Local Government Bodies in India
   ii. To find out the major excluded factors in LSGs in India.
   iii. To review the inclusive policy of the government about these excluded factors.

2. Research methodology:-
The entire research paper is based upon secondary data which is collected from books, journals, government reports, articles, websites etc. In order to effective analysis of data, various statistical techniques are to be used such as percentage, frequency, CGR etc.
3. Decentralized Governance:

Decentralized governance is seen as a process which devolves decision making and implementing power to the electorate and deconcentrates administrative power to the elected representatives. Thus, decentralized governance, on the one hand, empowers people to take their developmental decisions the way they like and control the elected representatives; on the other hand, it empowers elected representatives to control officials and administrative power for an effective outcome.

4. Essentials for Decentralized Governance:-

People’s Participation, Accountability, and Transparency are often mentioned with a strong consensus to make decentralized governance effective.

i. People’s Participation: Local government does not attempt to do everything by itself. Successful implementation was always associated with the involvement of someone outside the local administration like the community, an NGO, the private sector or a neighbouring village, or another local government. Participation by the community, individual or collectively, through formal and informal channels for voicing demands, making choices and being involved in projects proved to be as much important to sustain capacity as the leadership was in launching it. The presence of an active community increased demands for effective local governments.

ii. Transparency: Transparency can be classified in two ways: external and internal. External transparency helps in knowing locality, local needs, profile of the poor, and the prospective beneficiaries. Internal transparency provides information about the schemes and budget to the people. When both the information is available, then there is less chance for corruption, wastages and leakages.

iii. Accountability: Accountability is another crucial caveat for development that without strengthening accountability the outcomes of decentralized governance will not be achieved (Crook 2003:86). It is a system of checks and balances of functioning on the part of leaders and administrators to the people. It can be defined as an explanation of one's actions or responsibility. Accountability can be inter-organizational, as between sub-branches of the government; intra-organizational, as between the supervisor and subordinates; and extra-organizational, as when an organization and its functionaries answer directly to customers or stakeholders (UNDP1990).

In 1993, the Government of India passed a series of constitutional reforms, which were intended to empower and democratize India’s rural representative bodies – the Panchayats. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution formally recognized a third tier of government at the sub-State level, thereby creating the legal conditions for local self-rule – or Panchayati Raj. Since this time, the process of decentralization has been highly variable, ranging from ambitious attempts at Gram Swaraj (or village self-rule) in Madhya Pradesh to political re-centralization in Karnataka. Early experiences have also revealed considerable uncertainty and confusion about the precise political, administrative and fiscal powers Panchayats have in relation to the States, line ministries, and local user groups. This, in part, reflects the fact that the 73rd Amendment gave the State governments considerable autonomy to interpret and implement the constitutional reforms.

All most all states have enacted their Panchayat laws in order to confirm with the spirit and content of the 73rd Constitutional amendments. Accordingly the new laws, elections have been conducted. Reservations have been provided to the excluded and marginalized groups. With these developments an impression has been created that the whole representative democracy has been transformed into a participatory democracy and the hitherto excluded have been included in governance and administration through the device of reservation of seats in local bodies. However, there are still several problems when we examine the issues of substantive inclusion of the marginalized in the functioning of these elected bodies and in what they are able to achieve for their constituents in terms of promoting Good Governance. By merely creating institutions or providing formal training to people who hitherto lived and continue to live at the periphery of society and economy does not guarantee their entry into local governance. The forces of patriarchy and caste are the two socially powerful forces that deter women and Dalit participation respectively. Bringing such
marginalized groups into the political sphere requires addressing the issues of dominance and exclusion both at the level of institutional structures and processes as well as at the larger social setting which the marginalized groups inhabit.

Secondly, Panchayats are engaged with service delivery diverting all their attention to the provisioning of developmental goods and services such as water, electricity, housing, education, sometimes at the cost of promoting social justice.

Thus ‘Inclusion of the marginalized groups in local governance’ has been a serious problem in our civil society. ‘Inclusion’ in this context means the inclusion of the marginalized sections - women, Dalit and tribal- in local governance. However, ‘inclusion’ cannot be understood, without having any reference to ‘exclusion’. Exclusion needs to be countered to promote inclusion. Since exclusion and inclusion are inter-related, new insights on inclusion through sincerely analysis requires on both: causes, consequences and means of exclusion as also the ways in which marginalized groups work towards their inclusion. Women, Dalit and tribal have suffered social and economic marginalization for a long time and therefore are considered for affirmative action. Particularly in the rural setting, the socio-economic hierarchies are inter-related. Hence, the groups who occupy low position in social hierarchy such as Dalit, women, and tribal also invariably occupy low position in economic hierarchy. While the focus on exclusion – inclusion has largely centered on how they take place within local governance institutions, an important area needing further solution relates exclusion of Panchayat institutions in situations of political conflict or economic contestation. More study needs to address this field to generate insights on what happens to inclusion when local governance institutions themselves get excluded from the processes of development and governance.

5. Democratic Decentralization and Empowerment:-

Democratic decentralization empowers the people to articulate interests and improve livelihood. People are also mobilized through other democratic movements (civil society/political parties) to counter the negative implications of globalization. Democratic decentralization makes participation easier and makes empowerment more feasible at the local level than at the national level, especially for minorities and vulnerable groups. Firstly, democratic decentralization enables the people to participate in the country’s governance. The establishment of small and decentralized governance structures/units like the VPensures proximity to the people (6,000 and 400 population for GP and ward, respectively) and regular elections motivates people to participate in the election of responsible leaders and selection of relevant development policies (responsiveness). The high turnout in PR election reflects this trend. Secondly, the mobilization of people through elections (contesting, campaigning, and voting and so on) brings awareness among the rural people about their rights and entitlements. Elections also bring information about the leaders and political parties and their programmes and policies. Even the GramaSabha (Village Assembly) and Ward Committee meetings make the people aware of the relevant schemes and resources available with the PRIs to take correct decisions. As a result, the poor people’s dependence on the rural rich has come down. This is evident from the people’s assertion and articulation in defeating the sitting members and incumbent regimes in PR elections. Even the poor can now raise their voice if their needs are not fulfilled and wrongdoings of the PRIs.

Thirdly, decentralization has also opened a wider political arena for the disadvantaged to take up leadership positions in the PRIs. Reservation enables disadvantaged groups to occupy seats of power. For instance around 36-38 per cent of women, 17-20 per cent SC, and 7-11 per cent ST got elected to the VP, TP and ZP accounting 27, 31,199. This representation has helped the disadvantaged to improve their administrative skills and articulate in local governance. For instance, women’s association with PRIs has brought transformation in terms of empowerment, confidence and political awareness. Some studies have revealed that the women who reluctantly entered into politics showed great maturity in outlook, enthusiasm instrengthening their political consciousness and fine-tuning their perception of their role and responsibility. Most of the women who were elected for the first time without political experience started asserting control over resources and officials and challenging male authority and supremacy.

Initially many of the women who were first-timers and illiterate depended upon their menfolk (husbands and other male representatives) to conduct the panchayat activities and to shield them from the PR officials. Gradually, they become independent and exercised control over the officials. This has also resulted in a positive change in the power equation between husband and wife.
Besides, the women from the lower caste take much interest in the PRIs than their counterparts from the higher castes. Studies have found that the participation of the weaker sections (SC/ST, women) in meetings and in decision-making is quite satisfactory (Litvack et al. 1998; Klitgaard 1988). It was reported that about 80-90 per cent of women, particularly from the lower income group, attend the PRIs meeting regularly. Women are responsible for changing the work culture in PRIs and in articulating issues related to women. Chattopadhyay and Duflo (2001) found that the women leaders of 6village councils concentrate more on developing infrastructure that is relevant to the needs of the rural women (drinking water, fuel and roads). The power of the weaker sections over resources has increased through the PRIs.

Studies have also pointed out that reservation has improved the perception levels of women and has created an urge in them to participate in the governance. Twenty-five per cent of the women members found visible change in their status within the family after they had been elected. About 60 per cent of women said that they would encourage women to contest election. About 60 per cent is contemplating to contest the forthcoming elections (PRIA, 2000).

6. Conclusions:–
   i. Some scholars have observed that changes have been taken place in the caste structure. Villages where all castes were living as separate groups in the past are now coming closer and, with the lessening of negative aspects of casteism, a process of cooperation has started. Evelyn Wood has clarified that as a result of the Panchayati Raj System, villagers have now got the right to vote, and different castes now get many chances to get closer. Andre Beteille, in his studies, observes that political power in villages and outside villages is not connected with the ownership of land and, up to a certain extent; it is also independent of any caste and group. Possibly the important factor in this charge is the numerical support. Panchayati Raj has also lessened the importance of caste Panchayats. There is an increase in the exploitation of villagers by the landlords, money-lenders and upper castes; participation of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, and Backward Classes has increased in rural development. With the introduction of new Panchayati Raj system; there is an increase of women’s participation in leadership.

   ii. If the new Panchayati Raj system has resulted in increased participation of lower and backward castes on the one hand, it has also created discontentment among the higher castes on the other. They point out that what is the use of this system when all the powers are reserved for the lower castes. It has given birth to a new dimension of difference between different castes. It is now higher castes versus backwards, versus scheduled castes and tribes and it has given rise to a new type of groupism in the villages.

   iii. Direct participation of the marginalized groups in decision making is possible only at the village level. Even at the village level, discussion regarding community development projects such as drinking water, social construction etc., is confined in the hands of small caucus of so-called village elites. These schemes must be discussed freely in the open assemblies in the presence of all the villagers so that marginalized groups have some say in the decision-making and execution of these schemes.

   iv. More specifically, most of SC/ST and women representatives were facing the problem of non-cooperation from the official and upper castes' dominant sections of their Grama Panchayats. These problems have not only been obstructing developmental works but also not enabling elected representatives to participate in the Panchayats. These problems are not confined to Odisha only but exist everywhere in different degree of intensity.

   v. Many social scientists observed that due to reservation of seats many women were elected to local bodies. They have been given the opportunity to share power with men. But in spite of their representation it has been found that the elected women representatives are treated ‘as a puppet’ in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Most of them remain silent spectators to the proceedings of the Panchayat meetings and rarely participate in the discussions. They hardly voice their own
opinion regarding developmental administration. Simply sitting and listening to proceedings of the meeting have been their form of participation.

vi. Another important stumbling block on the way of women empowerment is family influence. Many families do not allow their elected women representatives to work together with government officials and others. The influence of casteism is also found to be another constraint in the process of women participation. It was noticed that upper caste people are either hesitant or unwilling to honour or implement decisions taken by ascended caste leaders. These women representatives were facing a lot of difficulties, harassment and humiliation at the hands of upper caste people and traditional power holders. Thus, there are so many factors upsetting the process of participation and level of performance of women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

7. Suggestions:-

i. Empowering the community to enable people to participate proactively in the governance process was another aspect of the role undertaken by the partner institutions across states. Unless regular gram sabhas are convened, with the active participation of the villagers, the objective of decentralized governance cannot be achieved. A special effort must be made to ensure that women and people belonging to the disadvantaged sections feel empowered and motivated, so that they can voice their concerns and ensure that these are placed on the agenda and discussed.

ii. People’s Participation through Grama Sabha: the Direct Democratic Device
Participation cannot be imposed on the people from above; it should be voluntary and based on will to participate. Here by participation we mean direct involvement of people and not indirect involvement through their representatives. This is because of the existing socio-economic and political structure of the society in most of the developing countries. The so called representatives of the people are most likely to represent the rich, rather than the interest of the poor majority. However, in such a large country like ours, direct participation of the people is possible only at local level and as such our focus of discussion is limited to direct participation at local level. This is also in consonance with the assumptions that an equitable sharing of the benefits of development by poor is possible only when there is equitable participation by them in the process of development. By doing so, people can influence the decisions at the higher levels through their joint efforts and common voice. This may be termed as bottom up approach to integrated rural development.

iii. People cannot identify with the Government’s laws & administration. So it is our duty to create awareness, orient people towards government laws, GRs, schemes and make them realize that these laws are for their betterment. We need to bridge the gap between the people and the administration.

iv. We should unite women from all over the world. For this we can use women's groups, Elected Women Representatives and SHGs (Self-Help Groups). We can organize common programs for these groups to strengthen women financially, socially and politically. We should form strong networks of such groups. We should encourage them to unite and emerge as a global pressure group. We should ensure the availability of all types of legal aid, training and support to these women. In such training, laws related to women in governance, women's fundamental rights, etc should be highlighted. We will have to facilitate the development of healthy and fearless communications between women and men. We should also try to defeat women's patriarchal mindsets. Every woman should feel proud to be "a woman" - the creator of human beings on this EARTH. This platform will be instrumental in maintaining and enhancing equality in this world, by creating a just space for all the women in the Local and Global Self Governance.

v. The special efforts must be undertaken by the government for the effective participation of these above mentioned marginalized groups. In this regard, the concerned government authority should provide basic facilities on the basis of social, economic, educational and political so as to strengthen the backward community and make them a viable people in the society.
References:

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6. www.sdcindia.in
9. Ramesh K. Arora (Editor), People’s participation in Development process, the HCM Statelntstitute of Public Administration, Jaipur, 1979,p. XXX.
Introduction:
Sacred does means the holy person, place or thing having blessed by Gods, whereas, grove is a conglomeration of different species of plants incorporating trees, shrubs and grass. It is also called as an orchard or wood. Simply sacred grove does means forest of God or Goddess therefor any untoward activity like cutting of woods, Killing any animal or living creature in sacred forest is strictly prohibited.

The significance of sacred groves has been convince by many scholars in various streams of life science and geography. The western ghats being the biodiversity hot spot of the world offer several sacred groves. The Kolhapur district has about 225 sacred groves which are acting as gene banks. It is well felt fact that there are various factors affecting positively as well as negatively on conservation of sacred groves. The Ajara tehsil is comes into western ghat consequently number of sacred grove are located into the tehsil with variety of natural vegetation

Objectives:
1. To study of the mythological / Historical background of the sacred groves in the study region.
2. To study of the flora and fauna of the sacred groves in the study region.
3. To examine the present status of the sacred groves in the study region.

Study Area:
The Ajara tehsil is selected for the present study and which is located into the southern part of the Maharashtra. The Ajara tehsil is lays between 16° 07’ to 16° 12’ north latitude and 73° 02’ to 74° 12’ east longitude. The study region covers a total area about 547.51 Sq.km. The tehsil has covered 22.36 percent under the forest and the height of the study area is 660 meter. The annual rainfall of the tehsil is 1370mm.

Database and Methodology:
The whole data of the present study have collected through intensive field work and field survey. Interview of the local people had conducted to clarify the principal motive of the sacred grove. Secondary data also collected from the books, journals and newspapers.

Mythological And Historical Importance For The Sacred Groves:
Kurkundeshwar (Pernoli)
The sacred of grove of Kurkundeshwar is located on the distance of 85km form Kolhapur. It is on the way of Kolhapur–Ajara. Approximately on 4 km from the road Kolhapur – Ajara this grove can be found. There are many characteristic features of this sacred grove.

The sacred grove of Kurkundeshwar comes under Tehsil Ajara and is a part of Western ghat. The place is located on the height of 700m to 725m. To the west side of the place high mountains are located. Those mountains have height in between 850m to 900m. To the east and north of the place a plateau is seen. To the north side a small hilly area also can be seen. To the south side, a hilly area is there. The area is on 800m. Mainly the reddish soil is found here in this area. Literate soil also can be seen. On the bank of river, black soil can be seen. Thus in this region rice, sugarcane, cashews, mango, groundnut, sunflower, warri, ragi such bagaayti crops can be obtained. The Ghanasal rice from
the region of Tehsil Ajara is famous all over Maharashtra and surrounding region. In this way the area is rich in its physiographical features.

Previously a village used to be here in this area. But it is because of the plague, In the grove of Kurkundeshwar women are not allowed to enter. Probably the reason behind it is that earlier the women used to go to the place to collect wood for fuel and to stop this practice women are not allowed to enter.

Another characteristic of the area is that the living cock is offered here. Thus we can see cocks everywhere in this area. Villagers believe that it is because of offering a cock many problems can be avoided. A good reason can be found behind offering a living cock instead of killed one unlike at other places. The place is surrounded by a dense forest and wild animals inhibit in the forest. To avoid the wild animals from coming to village as these animals can harm the villagers and the cattle, by offering a living cock a provision of their food is done. In the area of the temple, a huge tree of Banyan can be seen. A bell of a vow is tied to the tree according to the practice. The non vegetarian naivaidya is offered to the God. At the time of pilgrimage celebration, a palanquin is taken to the temple from the village with grand procession. The pilgrimage celebration is arranged in the month of December and January. A goat is offered to the God. Approximately people from ten surrounding villages come together to celebrate the pilgrimage. Thousands of people come to the place. At the time of it, a vow is made. After the fulfillment of the wish a bell is tied to the tree. Many small- large bells can be seen tied to the tree. It is said that the God is alive. Many important works in villages are undertaken only after taking the verdict from the God. Presently the grove is taken care by the villagers. Along with the area of Pernoli, people from Ajara, Chandgad, Gadlingalaj, Bhudargad, Niapani, Radhanagari, Hubali, Hupari, Kolhapur and also from the corners of Karnataka state come to visit the place.

At the time of the pilgrimage celebration at 12oclock at night, devotee request for joy and prosperity and offer a goat, cock and a coconut. In the beginning of the year, villagers arrange a grand festival. At that time cultural programmes are arranged, whole area is decorated with the lighting and the area is cleaned. This is how the atmosphere gets filled with the zest and the happiness.

Gothandev (Shirasangi)

The village Shirasingi is located in the south of Kolhapur district; approximately on 155 km. Taluka Ajra is blessed with scenic natural beauty. The taluka is covered with dense forest. Besides because of river Hiranyakeshi the area of has become green. The village Shirasingi is located in such green area. The sacred grove of Shirasingi is found in the same area.

The sacred grove of Gothandev is very old and has historical importance. The grove is actually a miracle as the grove is nothing but a Bunyan tree that has spread in the area of two acres. The single tree has covered the whole area of the grove. Villagers have great faith in the tree. The Gothandev is a village deity and thus pilgrimage fair is arranged every year on 1st June. People offer coconut and cock to the God. During fair, food is also cooked in the same place. The prepared food is then never carried home as it will only invite God's anger, according to the famous myth. It is the tradition here. Villagers consider the God as alive. Jaagar is arranged during pilgrimage fair. Naivaidya is also offered. But the marriageable girls are not allowed to enter the place. The grove is there for last 200 years. The film shoot of marathi movie Jogwa made the place famous. Since then people come to visit the place from distant places. It has become the tourist place because of it. But local village people value the God highly and every work is carried only after seeking a verdict from the God.
Flora:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Locale Name of the Plants</th>
<th>Scientific Name of the Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phanas</td>
<td>Artocarpus integrus (Artocarpus integrifolia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhavawa</td>
<td>Cassia fistula L. (Caesalpinaceae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pinparni</td>
<td>Ficus tsiela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kaju</td>
<td>Anacardium occidentale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nana</td>
<td>Legerstroemia microcarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Katesawar</td>
<td>Bombax cieba (Bombacacea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bakul</td>
<td>Indian Meda ler, Mimusops elengi, (Sapotaceae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Karanj</td>
<td>Pongamia glabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bambu</td>
<td>Bambusa dendrocalamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Khair</td>
<td>Acacia catecha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Shissam</td>
<td>Dalberqia Latifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pam</td>
<td>Syzygium Cuminii L (Myrthaceae)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on fieldwork (Dec. 2014).

The Ajara tehsil is located in south western part of the district which is a part of the western ghat. In the tehsil rainfall is occurred in (1370mm) and the tehsil is in the fifth rank in the rainfall there are generally Phanas, Bhavawa, Pinparni, Kaju, Nana, Katesawar, Bakul, Karanj, Bmbu, Khair, Shissam, Pam etc trees mostly found.

In the Pernoli sacred grove Hirada, Phanas, Bambu, Karanjfen, Pimpal, Palas, Shissam, Khair, Nana etc trees commonly observed. In Shirshingi Sacred grove observed only one big and very broad Vad tree which is indicating a holy mark of the Gothandev god. The Shirshingi sacred grove is stand with only one tree on top of the small hill of the village. In all sacred grove this grove is differently observed with only one with very big height and girth. The canopies of the trees are very broadly shredded around the tree and in the shadow of the tree Gothandev god have established by village members. There are some another trees are observed around the grove such as Amba, Vad, Katesawar.

Fauna:

In Ajara tehsil sacred grove Gavireda, Randukkar, Sambar, Bhekari, Harin, Kolha, Sap, Beduk, Wagh, Sasa, Mungus, Ran Manjar, Sarde,etc. animals and Kotwal, Kokil, Popat, Kawala, Bhardwaj, Bulbul, Hola, Khatik , Bulbul, Satbhai, Bagala, Chimani etc birds are found. In Pernoli...
sacred grove Gavireda-1, Sap-1, Beduk-2, Sasa-1, Mungus-1, Sarde-5, Popat-4, observed and in Shirshing sacred grove only Chimani-5, Bhardwaj-2 observed.

**Present Status:**

The management of the sacred grove and temple of Kurkundeshwar is seen by villagers. The temple of shri Kurkundeshwar is included in to the pilgrimage place with the efforts of MLA K. P. Patil from this area. It is because of it the place will be known as a tourist place and will be developed accordingly. The funding for the infra and the basic development will be obtained. The villagers by contribution have repaired the road with gravels. The place in front of the temple is also developed under the beautification. Previously the road was in the form of foot path. It is because of the development devotees are saved from a mud road at the time of rainy season.

Villagers and devotees take care of the place out of religious feeling. Many leaders are now contributing for the development of the place and also trying for it. The Shri Kurukundeshwar seva Mandal, Yatra Niyojan Samitee etc. take care of the management of the electricity, water and cleanliness of the area. And also a Prasad is offered.

In this way the temple and the grove is taken care by the old and present generation with the equal zest.

Ajra is blessed with nature's beauty. The sacred grove of Gothandev is located on fertile place. The management and conservation of the place is carried by the villagers. Along with the temple, every single tree in the grove is protected and conserved. As the place has become famous now, number of visitors has increased considerably. Because of the littering the place is getting populated. Presently girls are prohibited from entering the place. But still the place is in good condition. With increasing number of visitors and population the future of the grove seems difficult.

**Conclusion:**

The Ajara tehsil is comes into western ghat consequently number of sacred grove are located into the tehsil with variety of natural vegetation. In the Ajara tehsil some sacred grove are disturbing by the human interference therefore various rare plants are decreasing. There is found also deforestation by local people and which is affecting on the density of flora and founa of the tehsil so it’s proper management is essential need in the present day. The more attention of the forest department can be improve the status of the sacred grove of the Ajara tehsil.

**References:**

Abstract

Agricultural Density is the ratio of the number of farmers to the total amount of land suitable for agriculture. Agricultural Density is important in geography mainly for economic reasons. A higher agricultural density suggests that the available agricultural land (ie. farms) is being used by more and may reach its output limit sooner than a nation that has a lower agricultural density. In contrast, an area with a low agricultural density actually has a higher potential for agricultural production. Economically, a low agricultural density would be favorable for future growth. In this research paper describes correlation between relief features and Agricultural Density on the basis of Carto DEM Image of Kolhapur District. The present research paper is based on secondary data and GIS mapping techniques is used for spatio temporal analysis of agricultural density. In 2001 to 2011, Karvir, Panhala and Radhanagari tehsil recorded high agricultural density and Gaganbavda tehsil recorded low Agricultural Density.

Key word: Density, Agricultural Density.

Introduction

Agricultural density is the ratio that exists in a given region of the number of people who farm relative to the amount of farmable land available. A higher agricultural density suggests that the available agricultural land (ie. farms) is being used by more and may reach its output limit sooner than a nation that has a lower agricultural density. In contrast, an area with a low agricultural density actually has a higher potential for agricultural production. Economically, a low agricultural density would be favorable for future growth. In 2001 to 2011, Karvir, Panhala and Radhanagari tehsil recorded high agricultural density and Gaganbavda tehsil recorded low Agricultural Density.

Objective

1. To study distribution of Agricultural Density in Kolhapur district.
2. To examine correlation between relief features and Agricultural Density.

Database And Methodology:

In present research paper is based on secondary data which is collected from Socio Economic Abstract of Kolhapur District and Kolhapur District census handbook 2001 and 2011. GIS mapping techniques is used for spatio temporal analysis of agricultural density. For the purpose of relief feature mapping Carto-Sat DEM Data have been used which is collected from BHUVAN website. Agricultural Density have been calculated from following formula,

Agricultural Density = Total Agricultural Population / Total Cultivated Area

Study Area:

Kolhapur district, which is a part of Pune division, has no jurisdictional changes since 1991 census to 2011 census. Thus Kolhapur district has now in respectively 1991, 2001 and 2011 and in the same decade village distribution as are. According to census data in 12 tehsil there are 1203 Villages and 12 Towns recorder in 199, 1217 Villages and 18 Towns in 2001 and 1216 Villages and 23 Towns in 2011 respectively. The villages spread over Shahuwadi to 1991, 2001 and 2011 as are (142, 145 and 145), Panhala (130, 130 and 129), Hatkanangale (60, 58 and 58), Shirol (53, 54 and 54), Karvir (128, 125 and 121), Bavda (39, 39 and 45), Radhanagari (121, 114 and 114), Kagal (86, 86 and 84), Bhudargad (108, 117 and 117), Ajra (96, 99 and 99), Gadhinglaj (95, 93 and 93), and Chandgad (145,
Kolhapur district is situated in the extreme southern part of Maharashtra State. It lies between 15° 43’ and 17° 17’ north latitudes and 73° 40’ and 4° 42’ east longitudes. It is surrounded by Sangli district to the north, Karnataka State to the east and south and Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts to the west. The Sahyadri ranges to the west and Varna River to the north form the natural boundaries.

The district has an area of 7,685.00 sq km and a population of 2989507 (1991), 3523162 (2001) and 3876001 population as per census 1991, 2001 and 2011. While the geographical area of the district accounts for 2.5 percent of the total area out of the Maharashtra State.

Physiography of Kolhapur District

Physiographical Kolhapur district is separated in to three regions i.e. hilly (Above 900 met.), foothills (750-900 met.), and plain region (Below 750 met.). Hilly region covers major portion of western part of district which is called as Western Ghat. Most of the central part of the district is enclosed by foot hills and eastern area has fertile plain region which having well irrigation amenities due to the Rivers viz. Panchagnaga, Warana, Dudhaganga, Vedganga, Bhogavati, Hiranyakeshi and Ghataprabha are drains the whole eastern part the district., consequently the district has achieved the irrigation development.
Density of Population

Geographers have been making more frequent use of the concept of density of population. It is a simple concept of relating population size to the land area with a view to assessing crudely the pressure of population upon the resources of the area. Thus it is a measure of the incidence of population concentration and is generally expressed in terms of persons per square kilometre or per square mile of land area rather than of gross area (Land and water). Density of population is a better measure of understanding the variation in the distribution of population. It is expressed as number of population per unit area. In other words, it is the ratio of total population to the total area of the country, state, district, tehsil or village. It is clear from table 3.4 and fig. no 3.5 that density of population in Kolhapur district is high and is increasing at a very fast rate. During the decade 1991, 2001 and 2011 district population density increased by 69 and 46 persons per sq km in 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011.

The ratio between the two is of fundamental interest to all scholars concerned with population analysis. Glenn T. Trewartha in his case for population geography had suggested three types of density calculations, arithmetic, nutritional and agricultural densities. The simple ratio between total population and the total land area and expressed in terms of persons per unit of area was designated as arithmetic or general density. In geographical context there are five types of population density like as Arithmetic Density, Nutritional Density, Agricultural Density, Economic Density and Critical Density. In relation to chapter hear only briefly discuses only three types viz. Arithmetic Density, Nutritional Density and Agricultural Density.


Agricultural Density of Population provides comparison between total agricultural population and cultivated area. It is better approach for analyze of land-use in agricultural countries. Measuring agricultural density helps account for economic differences. Developed countries have lower agricultural densities because technology and finance allow a few people to farm extensive land areas and feed many people. During 2001 (169) to 2011 (159) average agricultural population density have been decreased from 10 persons per Sq.km.

Formula,

Agricultural Density = Total Agricultural Population / Total Cultivated Area

1) Very High Agricultural Density (Above 201 persons per Sq.km)

From the table, it is seen that during 2001 to 2011, Karvir (207 & 212), Panhala (248 & 234) and Radhanagari (207 & 252) tehsil included in very high agricultural density category. In these categories very high agricultural density has recorded Shirol (224) in 2001 and Shahuwadi (209) in 2011. These tehsil are well developed because of increased technological innovations, fertilizers, irrigation facilities. The problem of unemployment in other sectors is increasing the burden on agriculture which has resulted in increasing agriculture density.

Table No: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>Agricultural Population</th>
<th>Total Cultivated Area</th>
<th>Agricultural Density</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajra</td>
<td>47067</td>
<td>47346</td>
<td>387.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavda</td>
<td>14724</td>
<td>14259</td>
<td>315.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhudargad</td>
<td>62737</td>
<td>60576</td>
<td>353.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandgad</td>
<td>75844</td>
<td>80614</td>
<td>596.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadhinglaj</td>
<td>83264</td>
<td>81686</td>
<td>476.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatkanangale</td>
<td>114455</td>
<td>90198</td>
<td>600.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kagal</td>
<td>92396</td>
<td>97454</td>
<td>545.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karvir</td>
<td>130961</td>
<td>121693</td>
<td>633.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) High Agricultural Density (151-200 persons per Sq.km)

It is found that, during 2001 Hatkanangale (191), Bhudargad (178), Gadhinglaj (175) and Kagal (169) and during 2011 only three tehsil viz. Bhudargad (161), Chandgad (173) and Kagal (159) tehsil belonged to this category due to commercialization and increased land under cultivation. The land under cultivation increased because of co-operative irrigation schemes started with the support of sugar factories. In Kagal tehsil there three sugar factories named Chh. Shahu sugar sugar industry, Kagal, Sadashivrao Mandalik co-operative sugar industry and Sar Senapatee Santaji Ghorpade sugar factory is in privat sector. People took a lot benefit of various government schemes such as drip irrigation, sprinkler system and new fertilizers, hybrid seeds on subsidy, use of modern machines in agriculture e.g. tractor etc.

3) Moderate Agricultural Density (101-150 persons per Sq.km)

It is found that, during 2001 there three tehsil belonged in this categories viz. Ajra (121), Chandgad (127), Shahuwadi (116) and in 2011 Ajra (124), Gadhinglaj (114) and Hatkanangale (134), due to commercial agricultural practices emergence of agro-based industries e.g. Warna Sahkari Dudh Utpadak Sangh, Walwa and Gokul Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh.

4) Low Agricultural Density (Below 100 persons per Sq.km)

It is found that, during 2001 to 2011 only Bavda tehsil in this category due to undulating topography and low developed by irrigation facilities.

Conclusion:
1. In 2001 and 2011 there are four tehsil found very high level of agricultural density; viz. Shirol, Panhala, Karvir and Radhanagari in 2001 and Shahuwadi, Panhala, Karvir and Radhanagari in 2011. Because of in these tehsil total cultivated area is in more than 500
Sq.km. The land under cultivation increased because of co-operative irrigation schemes started with the support of sugar factories.

2. The average agricultural density of Kolhapur district is 169 persons per Sq. Km in 2001 and 159 persons per Sq. Km in 2011. In 2001 there are 8 tehsil out of 12 and in 2011 there are 6 tehsil recorded agricultural density is more than district average. Because of the commercial agricultural practices emergence of agro-based industries e.g. Warna Sahkari Dudh Utpadak Sangh, Walwa and Gokul Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh.

3. According to observation of very high agricultural density and average density of Kolhapur district is decreased. In 2001 to 2011 only Bavda tehsil in this category due to undulating topography and low developed by irrigation facilities.

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**ICT and Women Empowerment**

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**Introduction**: The term Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a general term which refers to all kinds of technologies that enable users to access and manipulate information.

The role of ICT in education sends itself to more student centered learning settings. But with the world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the use of ICT is becoming more and more important. As ICT has changed over the years. So too has its importance in empowering women. ICT reforms two functions - communications and information storage. Computers and applications of technology become more pervasive in society which led to a common about the need for computing skills in everyday life digital information communication technologies have become more accessible to the women these days.

Technology as such is not the answer for the social problems in a society. However, the availability and use of technology can bring tremendous improvement in the functioning and overall development of society. The potential to exploit the benefits of ICTs largely depends on the access and adoption of these technologies, which can play a pivotal role in the social and economic development of female community.

**Problems faced by the Women**:

A) Gender Disparity: Gender disparity can be attributed to deeply embedded social, regional and cultural values followed by the society. Women falls in the minority class of users in all most under developed country. The trend for differentiation in use starts early. When it comes to women’s access to education various factors become a hindrance. The various factors can be socio-economic, mobility geographical, cultural, individual, family etc.

B) Wealth Discrimination: Typical view of a middle class family will show that, the interest to teach the boy child is more than a girl child in case even if she is brilliant. This kind of thinking arises due to the Indian Tradition that a girl child will get married and serve her in-law’s family. Women have to face many difficulties to get equal education.

**Targets to achieve Women Empowerment**:
Movement of applying Global communication information, and technology skills, Skills media and Life career skills, skills, critical thinking, innovation skills.

**ICT for Women Impowerment : ICT builds**:

- New knowledge
- Strong Interaction
- Effective Communication
- Learning Environment
- Facing New Challenges
- Creativity
- Level of Confidence
- Healthy Attitude
- Positive Thinking
- Management Skills

**Conclusion**: ICT has changed the global scenario. ICT may enable the developed lot to receive equality education and help women to enhance their skills. Acquiring technological skills can empower women to take independent decision, to look for new opportunities in the sense of facing problem and answering with full confidence.

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Impact Of Western Culture And English Language On
Indian Culture And Society

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Abstract:
Culture can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that is passed down from the generation to generation. Culture has been called ‘the way of life for an entire society.’ As such it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, and norms of behavior such as law and systems of belief as well as the art. The culture of India is one of the oldest cultures in the world and yet it is so diverse as to be impossible to pin down and define. The South, North and Northeast have their own distinct cultures and almost every state has carved out its own cultural niche. In spite of the diversity, it’s bound by a common thread as one civilization perhaps because of its shared history of colonization and the following struggle for independence from the British. It seems the advent of English Language through education and mass media has significantly changed, altered and influenced the linguistic and cultural patterns of Indian life. Therefore, the study of impact of English language on Indian languages, art, culture, literature, media and social behavioral patterns is more demanding today than it was in the past. The aim of the present paper is to focus the impact western culture and English language on Indian culture and society.

Key words: Culture, population, generation, morality, diversity, civilization colonization, media etc.

The origin of English in India:
English has been with India since the British first arrived in India in the early 1600s and soon established trading posts in a number of cities under the control of the East India Company. By 1765 the company’s influence had grown to such an extent that the British were effectively controlling most parts of the country. This date is often taken as the start of what is referred to as The Raj’ a period of British rule in India that lasted until independence in 1947. Initially English was only taught to the local population through the work of Christian missionaries. There were no official attempts to force the language on the masses. But by the 1700’s English had firmly established itself as the language of administration and many educated Indians were demanding instruction in English as means of social advancement. By 1857 universities had opened in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. English was increasingly accepted as the language of govt. of the social elite and of the national press.

After Independence:
After independence, India becomes a nation state and it was intended that English would gradually be phased out as the language of administration. But there was no simple solution as to which language should replace it. At first Hindi, the most widely spoken language, seemed the obvious choice, but following violent protests in 1963 in the state of Tamilnadu against the imposition of Hindi as a national language, opinion has remained divided. In a country with over 900 million people and more than a thousand languages, it is difficult to choose a single national language, as a mother tongue speakers of that language would automatically enjoy greater social status and have easier access to positions of a power and influence. Even Gandhi, a proponent of a native variety as a national language, accepted that his message was most widely understood if expressed in English. So, although English is not an indigenous language, it remains as an ‘Associate language’ in India, alongside Hindi, the official language of the Union of India, and 18 national languages, such as Bengali, Gujrati, Urdu, that have special status in certain individual status.

English in India:
Despite continued pressure from nationalist, English remains at the heart of Indian society. It is widely used in the media, in higher education and govt. and therefore remains a common means of communication, both among the ruling classes, and between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages. According to recent surveys, approximately 4 % of the Indian population use English. That
figures might seem insignificant, but out of the total population this represents 35 million speakers that largest English speaking community outside the USA & UK. In addition there are speakers of English in other parts of South Asia, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Shri Lanka where English plays a similar role. English is virtually a mother tongue for many educated South Asians, but for the vast majority it remains a second language. This means there are speakers whose spoken English is heavily influenced by speech patterns of their ethnic language, alongside those whose speech reveals nothing of their racial background and some who are ranged somewhere in between. The Britishers were instrumental in introducing Western culture, education and scientific techniques. Through those means, they gave traditional Indian life a jolt and galvanized the life and culture of its people. Undoubtedly, the Seventeenth Century marked the zenith of Indian medieval glory. It gave way to the Eighteenth century which was a spectacle of corruption, misery and chaos leading to political helplessness. Right from 1498 when Vasco da Gamma set his foot on Indian soil, the European powers entered into Indian scene one after another. The Portuguese power had no comparison to French and English. Ultimately in the conflict between the French and English, the latter became successful and planted the victorious banner of England in India in 1757 with the victory of Robert Clive.

**Western influence was last influence!**

Western influence became effective in India mainly through the British who were the pioneers of a new technological and industrial civilization. They represented a new historic force which was later to charge the world and thus were the torchbearers of a revolutionary change. India accepted the suzerainty of the British authority coming under its iron grip. Intellectually indifferent, spiritually subdued and psychologically weak at that time, India had to adopt with the British authorities. That is why the British impact was abiding and lasting on the Indian people. Indian response to Western impact was a first noticed in the field of religion. Of course, Christianity was not a new thing in India before the arrival of the British. During rule of East India Company, the Christian missionary activities in India became widespread. As complicacies in Vedic religion gave way to the rise of heterodox religion and the impact of Islam had given encouragement to the Bhakti Movement in medieval times, the advent of Western civilization caused the growth of reform movement in modern times. The first torch-bearer of Indian cultural renaissance was Raja Rammohan Roy. With the foundation of ‘BrahmoSamaj’, in 1828 began a new chapter in the Indian reformation movement. It was the synthesis of some of the main elements in Hinduism and Christianity. To synthesize the culture of East and West, it encouraged rationalism and social reforms. Besides a religious reformer, Rammohan was known to all as an ardent social reformer, staunch patriot, pioneer of modern education and above all the father of modern Indian renaissance. He was followed by Keshab Chandra Sen who established ‘PrathamaSamaj’. In the middle of the Nineteenth century, a reaction set in and thoughtful men began to wonder if they stayed too far from the traditions of their ancestors. Swami DayanandSaraswati, the chief apostle of this new school of thought, founded ‘AryaSamaj’ and gave a clarion call to all – “Go back to the Vedas”. He advised people not to be influenced by religions like Islam and Christianity but to return to the pure teachings of the Vedas where lies the essence of Indian culture. The religious reaction against surrender to Western and Christian influence was to go still further. Rama Krishna Pramahansa and his great disciple Swami Vivekananda preached the purest form of Hinduism. Vivekananda was a novel blend of East and West and his words – “Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached” definitely instilled nationalism into the nerves of the people. Aurobindo, Vidyasagar, M.G. Ranade etc. were other social reformers. In this way the Western influence was largely felt so far as the religious and social reformation movements were concerned.

**Social &Economic Sphere:**

In the social sphere British impact proved to be beneficial. The prohibition of Sati, abolition of child-marriage, introduction of widow remarriage, checking of infanticide, polygamy,
untouchability etc. eradicated age old social evils from the Indian society. Further, the undermining of caste and sex distinctions were certain other commendable measures of the British which encouraged the Indians to incorporate all these ideas while framing their constitution. Thus, many social evils had come to their logical end long before India became independent. Thus, catholicity was introduced to Indian society by the British authorities. In the economic sphere, the British people were regarded as exploiters from the very beginning. Before the British colonialism, India had a flourishing export trade in silk, cotton, salt, sugar etc. However, the British rule ruined the basic economic structure of India. Indian rural economy was transformed to suit the new modes of industrial Britain. This altogether changed the community structure and Indian way of life. In industrial sphere, Indian manufacturing skill, in spinning, weaving, ivory, gold and silver works, filigree and luxury goods suffered a set back because of British industrial policy. Indian traditional agriculture was converted to cultivation of cash crops like indigo and tobacco which left stigmas of poverty on Indian peasants. Besides, the raw materials from India was exported to England what Dada Bhau Naoroji rightly called as The Drain of Wealth’. This made India poorer. The other side of the coin is also to be taken into consideration. The inflow of Western capital, development of modem banking and communication system, the establishment of textile, jute, sugar, cement, glass and other factories led to rapid industrialization in India which brought modem industries into existence. The growth of modem industry and commerce brought urbanization. Further, the artistic skill of Indians for elegance, balance and beauty increased and it brought refinement in their attitude and taste. The demand of Indian coffee and tea in European countries led to plantation and that legacy India still continues which enables her to meet a great part of her economy.

Modern Transport and Communication System:

Rapid industrialization brought modem system of transport and communication. During Lord Dalhousie’s period, the first railway line was built and the train ran between Bombay and Thane in 1853. Then the Calcutta-Raniganj railway line was built and later on the Madras-Arcot railway. Similarly, right from the time of Lord William Bentinck, the highway building activities were carried on. In 1839, the Grand Trunk Road was built, that connected Delhi and Calcutta Later on it was connected with Lahore and Peshawar. Lord Dalhousie also galvanized the activity of Postal Department by introducing Penny Postage System in India. Further, he was instrumental in bringing the telegraph system in India All these modem systems of transport and communication, all in a sudden, took India to a modem world. The impact of this modernisation was largely felt on every walk of Indian life. This acted as a boomerang for the British authorities in India.

Education:
The lasting impact of the West on Indian culture was the introduction of English system of education in this country. In the Eighteenth century, India was intellectually stagnant. She was untouched by the new scientific development of the west. The historic decision taken by Lord Macaulay in 1835 was a turning point in India history which opened the flood-gates of European thought and literature for Indian intellectuals. This broke the intellectual isolation of the Indian mind and brought it into contact with Western science, literature, philosophy, history and so on. The ‘Downward Filtration Theory’ of Macaulay, ‘Woods Despatch’ in 1854 and ‘Hunter Commission’ in 1882 expanded the intellectual horizons of Indians. It eradicated the spell of mythical geography, legendary history and pseudo science from the Indian mind and acquainted them with new scientific knowledge of the west. This was really a lasting impact of the west of Indian culture.

The Glorious Past of India’s rediscovery:
The British help in rediscovering the glorious past of India is certainly memorable. The distinct contribution of the European scholars to Indian historiography was ideological studies which began with the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 by Sir William Jones. Then a band of British scholars were dragged to the research on Indian history and culture. Sir William Jones, by
identifying Chandragupta Mauray with Sandrakottas of the Greek historians established the first fixed point on Indian chronology. James Princep, by his careful examination of Asokan inscriptions, was able to decipher it. Other European scholars like V. A. Smith, Macdonell, Elphinestone, Grand Daff, Colonel Tod etc. carried on their research on Indian history and culture. Their view points were many times contradicted by Indian scholars like Mahamahopadhyaya, H.P Sastri, R.G. Bhandarkar, K.P. Jayswal, H.C. Raychaudhuri and several others. In this way research was further carried on Indian history by Western and Indian scholars as well. Further, the establishment of the Department of Archaeology by Lord Curzon created another milestone for opening of new horizons in 1921 -22 unearthed the remains of a flourishing culture by their excavations at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. This changed the course of Indian history.

Nationalism:

The Western impact on Indians was responsible for arousing nationalism in them. By going through the high ideals of “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” of the French Revolution of 1789, Proletarian Revolution of Russia in 1917, and American War of Independence of 1776… the Indians were surcharged with the spirit of nationalism. That nationalism, on the other hand, gave birth to Indian National Congress which carried on protracted struggle against the British Raj till it was evacuated from Indian soil. The fairy call of BalGangadharTilak – ‘Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it’ inspired millions of Indians to carry on their freedom struggle against the British Raj.

Art and Architecture:

The Western impact had spread into every sphere of Indian life. The same was also extended to the sphere of art and architecture. No doubt, Indian artists retained their traditional value but they could not remain uninfluenced from the British mode of architectural designs. The British people built many forts, buildings, cathedrals, factories and bungalows. Fort William, St. George, Bombay government office, Lahore railway station, Victoria Memorial in Calcutta were but a few examples of European architectural style. Later on, the Indian artists made a novel blend of Hindu, Mughal and Victorian style which were reflected in their architectural designs.

Literature:

The impact of Western literature on Indian literature was intensive. The composition of poetry was a Rig Vedic practice. However, with the influence of English literature, novels, short-stories, essays and modem drama Indian writings developed, Shakespeare became an integral part of Indian study curriculum and his works were translated into several Indian languages. Similarly, other Western literature, particularly novels were translated into Indian languages. In the light of Western literature, Indians attempted to write and thus Indian literature was enriched by the Western impact.

Psychological attitude:

Attitudinal change among the Indians occurred due to Western impact on Indian tradition. Being a self-contained and agricultural community, Indians were conservative, hospitable, tolerant and somewhat fatalist. Coming under the grip of the British rule, they became rebellious, self-reliant and vindictive. In their psychological attitude, they now became bold enough to face any hindrance that came by their way. Thus, the British rule definitely contributed to transform the psychological attitude of the Indians in a more positive direction.

Growth of Scientific Spirit of Research:

The British rule contributed a lot for the growth of scientific spirit of research in the country. The Archaeological Department of India helped a lot in adding new dimension to historical research in the country. The discovery of Ramanujam in the field of mathematics, contribution of S.N. Bose,
C.V. Raman and Meghnad Shah in the field of Physics; PC. Ray, J.C. Ghose and S.S. Bhatnagar in the sphere of chemical science were notable. Philosophers like S. Radhakrishnan and B.N. Seal carved especial name for them in the field of philosophy. Thus the spirit scientific research grew and developed due to Western influence.

**Negative Aspects of Western Impact:**

If the Western impact brought out the best in Indian society, it also made worst damage to its culture. The policy of ‘Divide and Rule’ which the British authority adopted on Indian soil brought sharp division among the Hindus and Muslims which finally destroyed the political unity of this country resulting in the creation of India and Pakistan. Next, it created clerical attitude which barred the progress of India for a long time. Besides, it introduced sophistication in food, dress and manners which buried Indianans to a great extent. In these ways, it cast its ugly shadow over the culture of India. The Western impact produced radical and lasting changes in Indian society and culture. The new technologies, institutions, knowledge, values and temper which the British people had brought with them, transformed the Indian society and culture a lot. Due to Western impact, India was more progressive in out-look and attitude. In every possible way, the Western impact uplifted Indian society and enriched Indian culture.

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The Need of Empowering the women discussed by selected Indian Dalit and Afro-American female Autobiographers

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Abstract:

The trend of comparative literature is newly discussed phenomena in national and international conferences, various reputed journals, and literary and academic study centers. It explores the potential for the comparative literature. The comparative literature is important tool for the investigation and appreciation where comparative method shares the common areas of languages and literatures.

The comparative study attempts to transcend the narrow confines of a single area of subjects and searches for similarities between text and authors from different cultural backgrounds. While comparing more than one work in different languages, it cuts across national boundaries with thematic and stylistic similarities. This paper studies two different literatures that develop a sense of universality of literature. The paper represents separate languages and different national traditions.

Keywords: indomitable, turmoil, multi-lingual consciousness, patriarchy.

The growth of national consciousness and awareness leads the development of the comparative literary sense and the preferences given to the comparative study of literature in India and across the world.

This paper helps to globalize communication with the help of the presentation of local, racial, national issues etc. The analysis of the select autobiographical models embarrass womanism in the form of social perspectives. These narratives manifests successfully by focusing on one literature to other for cultural study with systematic perspectives. The women autobiographers like Baby Kamble and Urmila Pawar, raised Marathi Dalit literature to international status. The Black women autobiographers such as Harriet Jacobs, Margaret Charles Smith and others have given us a close look like the lives of Black women.

The trend of Comparative literature is newly discussed phenomena in National and International conferences, various reputed journals, literary and academic study centers etc. The term is associated with politics and the history of revolutionary struggles of all Dalit and Black women from the lower caste, class and tribes, etc.

Most Dalit and Black writers and thinkers today boldly and categorically defined these terms as Dalit and Black in very specific and broad sense. It is also high time to see these literatures in comparative manner because only few cursory remarks are made on male-female autobiographies. But no serious study has been done as this concern topic and on these selected writers and their selected autobiographies in this particular comparative manner.

Harriet Jacobs’s primary motive in writing Incidents in the Life of Slave Girl is to address thousands of slave women. She informs her female readers against the conventional sexual morality. This text is a unique analysis of the myths and the realities that defines the situation of the African American woman.

Professor Margaret Charles Smith was born in green country, Alabama’ as oldest living midwife. With decades of experience behind her the narrative Listen to me Good. It is an inspiring and engaging oral history.

Indian Dalit Female Autobiographer, Shantabai Kamble was born March 1, 1923. The basic ideology of her selected autobiography Majya Jalmachi Chitrakatha creates awareness among all other Dalit women to know the traumatic experiences of caste and gender. Her dalit women’s economic condition was poor and socially deprived.

Another Indian Dalit writer Urmila Pawar was born in 1945 and grew up on the rugged Konkan coast. Her autobiography, Aaydan was published in December 2003 is a story of her life as a
child in a village located hill side of Ratnagiri. Her earthy language mirrors the journey of woman from childhood to mature life.

The Select autobiographies have established as a distinct genre with creative dialects to explain and interpret self and society with the conflict of it. The present women autobiographies comment on the social, educational, economical and cultural aspects. The select autobiographies relate to the situation of women in different periods of time and settings but reveal the same facts, their struggle for survival. These autobiographies account the lives of humans who marginalize as subhuman by the mainstream history.

Black women’s trouble expressed from various literary forms seems resemble with Indian Dalit women writers’ literary expressions may be some of troubles are different. They are unique in consciousness about expressing shame, anger, sorrows, sufferings, indomitable hope even in language, metaphor, imagery and idioms. Both the literatures portray women minds and their inner turmoil of feelings.

As comparative literature is an important tool for the investigation and appreciation. The comparative method shares the common areas. The life study of these women writers along with their societies and the position of these women as exploited for the various reasons. The comparative study of literatures is cultural and artistic necessity of its multicultural and multilingual consciousness. In recent article towards comparative Indian literature, Amiya Dev said, “Comparison is right reason for us because, one, we are Multilingual, and two, we are Third World.” (Dev 19)

In comparative literature, there is a shift from particular to general and one has to study intercultural laws. The comparative study of the Dalit literature and Afro-American female autobiographies enables to focus on various national cultures, languages, literature and disciplines. The globalizing communication actively pursued and implemented for the presentation of local, racial, national, gender disciplinary aspects from the analysis. Both narratives manifest successfully by focusing on literature as opposed to other themes in cultural studies with systemic perspectives.

Both female autobiographers prove their true motives of inspiring the next generation. Their writing is a manifestation of the openness and the unity which they feel with their respective communities. Even though the above- selected autobiographies of the women belong to two different continents, they had to undergo the kind of subjugation which appears to be equally horrible. The emphasis is laid on analysis and critical interpretations of the texts under study regarding the themes, and the grounds such as class, caste, ethnicity, religion and socio-political ideologies, etc. to judge their role and place in the process of the entire social change. These perspectives seem to be common or sometimes opposite in the selected texts are used for the sake of better understanding of the contemporary social reality. The common areas of these selected texts are as follows:

Looking from the childhood, these writers have suffered multiple discriminations. Both autobiographers are extremely sad due to their status as Dalit and being Black. All these select writers struggled hard because of poverty, acute hunger, discriminating, humiliating, unorganized living. In all the texts the major cause of their ignorance, superstitions, patriarchal dominance, cultural backwardness and undesirable traditions is their poverty. These unable poor Blacks and Dalits used to work the whole day on farms as laborers, slave to work on the plantation or in the house as a home maid, working in the factories and many among others. There was not sufficient food or other primary needs.

The women characters in the texts and even writers themselves are engaged with family and society with great attachment. They disrupt their normal abilities. Physically or verbally men are socialized to be aggressive and women to be the victims. The selected autobiographies from both Indian Dalit and African American depict the plight of the autobiographers in its multiplicity which is more horrifying. Women’s status as the human being is more important than anything else. These autobiographies call upon their readers to adopt a broad humanitarian attitude while looking at them from the humanitarian point of view and irrespective of being a woman.
The education was far away from these people. So illiteracy and poor educational levels in formal education remained the same for these people. The reason behind this poverty was their acute poor economic condition. These people face many problems like the poor nutritional diet, poor healthy bodies, hunger, starving mind and body, uncleanness, half-nakedness, etc. due to poverty. To overcome these problems these women have to do lots of thing to serve upper caste people. These women as earning members of their households used to sweep the roads clean the houses and pens of animals and work on plantations.

The term culture is associated with its binary positions as, high and low culture, educated and uneducated culture, rich and poor culture etc. The main control on this culture is by power alone. The power is always in the hands of a male in a patriarchal system and male-dominated societies who have rich economic, political domain. In Hindu religion and practiced male dominated society with its power marginalized woman. The Black woman’s case is far from or beyond its reality as they are exploited by the White oppressors. This perspective is very common in every Black community about the Black woman. The select autobiographers give a realistic picture of the Black women’s hard work, poverty and slavery where they were forced to work hard with no or less material reward. They were apart from their husbands. Their men never got chance to think about their wives, their feelings and their mentality because these women were their master’s personal and legalized property. The Black women have forced to accept the poverty and ugliness. Their religion kept them with acute faith as they were sinners. The poverty and racist prejudices have broken their lives.

The policies about women as she is weak and need to be protected, she has no independent existence and no power of decision. With these polices women are only victimized to do lots of work. That is why her working hours, domestic duties and responsibilities are also fixed by male-dominated force. These Dalit and Black women were deliberately kept aside from politics. These subalterns are all time exploited and suppressed by upper caste society. They were without rights to utter a single word against the high caste and class. Many times they were threatened and punished for indirect participation. The select texts draw a very horror picture of women’s treatment and punishment through narration.

Modernity welcomed new policies like education, development with its legal advocacies and policies. It made liberal grounds for the women in their personal decision to divorce, remarriage, widow marriage, etc. But these terms were not welcomed with social respect and honor. They were criticized by the society and the family while breaking their old unnecessary tradition. The whole system is interlinked with its various politicians and their policies related to politics. There is need to contextualize laws in reforming comprehensive framework.

The present autobiographers also express their collective desire through the selected texts to celebrate the substantive contribution to the development and progress. The select both writers give an objective explanation of struggles and provide objective ways of looking at the world. As learned prolific writers are writing mainly about the predicament of women with the help of social observation, satiric wit, coherent vision and intellectual power etc. It reveals some of the basic realities shared by both the communities on account of the bio-geographical roots and the socio-cultural inhibitions. In both the literature some factors are common, they are such as racial discrimination, race-based mode, negation and appropriation of language, thematic parallels.

The term religion is very important in culture. Both communities are worshiping the religion, religious activities with their customs, traditions and rituals. They were worshiping gods with their hearts and minds and completing all rituals with the help of a priest. They were following superstitious practices because of their ignorance and blind faith. These writers have narrated the issues related to women.

In recent years, on the one hand, incidents of aggressive violence against women are reported to be escalating alarmingly. Similar treatment is meted out to the inmates by the superintendents of hostels, to crime suspects by police officers, to patients by hospital personnel, to the maid-servants by
their masters, and to wage-earners by contractors and middlemen. Even the deaf and dumb, lunatics’ blind women etc. The problem of sexually harassment of women at the work-place is also becoming serious day by day.

Sexual harassment in workplaces, according to the Supreme Court, includes physical contact and advance, demand or request for sexual favors, sexually colored remarks, showing pornography to women employees, and any verbal or not-verbal conduct of sexual nature. With more and more women joining the workforce, there has been a great increase in harassment incidence. The writers are conscious of their plights and violence against them. They depicted the picture of violence through the select texts.

In this sense both the autobiographies can be attributed to a text of the oppressed through which the oppressed experiences by the writers. Thus, an autobiography as a genre becomes a way of testifying oppression and an attempt to seek empowerment through the literary act that leads to the inscription of cultural life.

Language is an expressive aspect of literature. It is one of the important media through which communication takes place. The Black and Dalit female autobiographers were in the need of effective medium for their autobiography. The language used by the select writers is the expressions of nature, Geography, original voices for the articulating religious and natural information about god and the earth. Their unique experiences present the sense of hope, desire and optimism about life.

As a model, these autobiographers play a significant role as preachers to mould the reader’s minds towards the universal principles of love, freedom, brotherhood, justice and equality etc. Their lives are used as role models to teach the lesson of empowerment of women and social transformation and the realization of the global brotherhood. The select texts represent not an ideology but the demands and plight of the suffered women who crave for their betterment as aspect of humanism. These select writers emphasize the problem of women which are universal. All these problems are expressed in a realistic way as they delineate the first hand experiences of being Dalit and Black women. Women’s problems in general are innumerable and this paper covers due share of representation in the autobiographies.

References:

Cultural Conflict in *Inside the Haveli*

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Abstract

Rama Metha’s *Inside the Haveli*, a representative novel about Rajasthan which gives an insight into the culture and history of Rajasthan and opens up several issues related to cultural crisis. Though not an avowed feminist, Rama Mehta occupies a significant place among the contemporary women novelists. They concern themselves with the problems of women and their quest for identity. Her protagonist is modern, educated, sprightly, open-minded young girl from Bombay. She is crushed under the weight of male-dominated and tradition bound society. Her attempt to give an honest portrayal of the sufferings, disappointments and frustrations of her protagonist makes the novel more susceptible to treatment from the feminist angle. The novel focuses on the women’s world in the Jenana in the middle of the twentieth century. She gives a vivid description of an ancient haveli - Jeewan Niwas, the haveli of Sangram Singhji that enjoyed once a resplendent status and glory under the patronage of the Maharana but now with no patron to support it and despite the change that time has caused to it, the firm observation of its age-old customs and traditions has not been affected to the least.

**Keywords:** haveli, women, male dominated, feminist, quest for identity, cultural crisis.

Rama Metha’s *Inside the Haveli*, a representative novel about Rajasthan, gives an insight into the culture and history of Rajasthan and opens up several issues related to gender and literary aesthetics. Though not an avowed feminist, Rama Mehta occupies a significant place among the contemporary women novelists. They concern themselves with the problems of women and their quest for identity. Her protagonist is modern, educated, sprightly, open-minded young girl from Bombay. She is crushed under the weight of male-dominated and tradition bound society. Her attempt to give an honest portrayal of the sufferings, disappointments and frustrations of her protagonist makes the novel more susceptible to treatment from the feminist angle. The novel focuses on the women’s world in the Jenana in the middle of the twentieth century. She gives a vivid description of an ancient haveli - Jeewan Niwas, the haveli of Sangram Singhji that enjoyed once a resplendent status and glory under the patronage of the Maharana but now with no patron to support it and despite the change that time has caused to it, the firm observation of its age-old customs and traditions has not been affected to the least. In order to critique the haveli culture Rama Metha introduces an ‘outsider’ as the protagonist of the novel. Geeta is born and raised in a cosmopolitan city and has received liberal education. When she is inducted at nineteen, a newly-wed bride, into the haveli, she is treated as an alien. The senior maids of the haveli promptly assume the responsibility of teaching Geeta the haveli norms. Brusque at times, they reprimanded her if the pallu of her saree slips off her head: “in Udaipur we keep purdah. strange eyes must not see your beautiful face”, snapped Pair, pulling back the saree over her face (17). Geeta noticed on her arrival at the haveli that all the women young and old, had their faces covered, even when there were no men around. Only daughters of the family moved around with faces uncovered. Geeta had to sit with her head bent among the innumerable relatives. The purdah culture did not allow any form of dissent. Geeta, a spontaneous vivacious girl is not prepared for the constricted and demarcated life of the haveli, after her marriage. There is bewilderment on Geeta’s part and shock on the part of the haveli women, who look on her as an alien. She is irked by the segregation of men and women; she finds unacceptable her inability to speak to her father-in-law directly; she feels trapped in the predicament of the high – class woman. Strict restrictions are imposed upon one’s movements and actions. The poor enjoyed more freedom in the feudal society. In the servants quarters there was no segregation of the sexes. They can go out on the
frequently she felt the crushing weight of the walls that shut off the outside world. When Geeta encountered the woman of her age from other havelis, they reminded her of “little canaries in a cage who sang and twittered, but seemed to know no passion. They neither had the courage to break the rules of traditions, nor the faith or commitment to uphold tradition. It seemed to Geeta that they were all waiting for the day when they would be freed from their confinement”. (69) “Women are treated as chattels”, complains Geeta to her husband. Even when the men folk are absent their presence is always felt. Serving them and treating them as Gods is considered the essential duty of every woman. She finds that “in the haveli men were regarded with awe as if they were Gods. They were the masters and their slightest wish was a command; women kept in their shadows and followed their instructions with meticulous care” (18). The supremacy of the males was unquestioned. Her mother – in – law managed the entire haveli to keep men free from household worries.

Patriarchal structure and purdah culture features strikingly and dominantly in the novel. When Geeta arrives in Udaipur, one of the women came forward, pulled her sari over her face and said, “where do you come from that you show your face to the world?”. In the first few months after marriage it was her maids, Pari and Dhapu, who guided her and taught her the etiquette of purdah society. The maids were an integral part of the haveli. In her paper, “From Purdah to Modernity”, Rama Metha comments on their role: “The maid servants in the haveli were the backbone sustaining such an elaborate and complex pattern of life” (119). They helped preserve the values of the haveli, groomed the young brides, and acquainted them with the traditions and rituals. It was they who imposed a strict regimentation and ensured that there were no violations. Once, when Geeta wandered into the lavish forbidden apartments of the men’s section to appease her curiosity, she was reprimanded by the senior maid, Pari “What are you doing here all alone, Binniji? I know you are an outsider but it is time you learned our ways. In this section of the haveli women come only when properly escorted - - - - what would your father – in – law think if he saw your face uncovered? Binniji, daughters–in–law of this haveli do not behave like this” (20). Geeta finds social relationship very artificial, since everyone was very formal with each other. They did not express their feelings spontaneously; their emotions were camouflaged by an elaborate exchange of formal gestures and words. Geeta was surprised to see that Ajay, her husband addressed his parents as if they were some dignitaries with whom he could take no liberties. Every sentence was prefixed with expressions like, “hukkum”, and “anndata”. Everyone was very cautious and every word was weighed before it was spoken. Even with servants no one lost their temper, but reprimanded them with polite, though cutting words. The rules of propriety and good manners were strictly followed. Geeta’s mother–in–law often impressed upon Geeta the importance of reticence. All lives in the haveli revolved round the masters of the haveli, the power and presence as described by Roland Barthes, who raises a question about a family picture:

Where then is the man in this family picture? Nowhere and everywhere; like the sky, the horizon, and authority which at once determines and limits a condition - - - - man is never inside, femininity is pure, free, powerful; but man is everywhere around; he presses on all sides, he makes everything exist - - - - the feminine world of Elle, a world without men, but entirely constituted by the gaze of man, is very exactly that of a gynaecon. (101)
Lakshmi, one of the maids of the haveli and her daughter Sita provides a parallel subplot to the novel, which is finely woven in the texture of the novel. Laskhmi feels humiliated and pained by the false accusation of her husband, who is symbolic of overbearing patriarchy. She openly rebels and revolts against her husband’s inhuman treatment and injustice. She makes her choice, and leaves her husband to live with pride, dignity and self-respect even in the most difficult circumstances of life.

Women in the haveli do not have social or intellectual freedom, though there are celebrations, gossip, songs and dances to express themselves as individuals. Education alone would change the lives of these women and give them freedom from mental and social slavery. They had to be equipped to find employment elsewhere. Thus she moves beyond simple resentment, channelising her energies towards women’s empowerment Geeta asserts her individualism and selfhood by giving education to the children of the servants of Jeevan Niwas as well as other havelis. This educational venture of Geeta is aided and supported by inmates of the haveli though rebuked by rival aristocratic families quick to seize an opportunity to run down their peers. She conducts classes which become provides the facility of learning sewing and embroidery to those women, who find it difficult to master the alphabet. She is deeply concerned at the pathetic dependence of the servants on the kindness of their masters. Her attempts to educate the women of the haveli was not only undertaken to awaken social consciousness but to empower them economically since she is well aware of the fact that haveli would not be able to support for too long this unprivileged lot in future times. She is distressed by their ignorance, illiteracy and superstitions.

Geeta represents the Indian women who is torn between a conflict, whether to use their intellect, creativity and education for the betterment of others, or to surrender themselves to the customs circumscribed by the family which enter after marriage. Geeta’s total negation of herself and her roles in the haveli as a wife, daughter – in – law, mother, mistress all stifle her existence. The Writer Rama Metha makes Geeta negate herself thoroughly to uphold the traditions of the family. Concealing one’s feelings, practiced reticence, silence, acquiescence and adjustment are all a part of this negation of self. Moments of depression, self-doubt, serious internal conflict and complete lack of confidence overwhelm Geeta and force her to battle for her own sanity. The women of the haveli including the mistresses, the servants, the neighbours knit together in a social fabric who share a special bonding of a common tradition and upbringing as a class ‘women’. The condition of the widows is deplorable. They are supposed to lead a life of seclusion, austerity and hardship. The widows portrayed in the novel are Manji and senior maid Pari. Manji has been forbidden from many pleasures of life since she has been a widow. She is debarred from wearing jewellery and coloured sarees like other women. Moreover, she was not allowed to participate in religious ceremonies. Pari, though received great admiration and respect from all cannot attend Sita’s wedding in the same yard. After Bhagwat Singhji’s death, the mistress of Jeevan Niwas, comes out of her room, her shrunken body draped in black, her hands bare, her neck empty, her feet naked without the anklets. Geets is dejected to see her mother–in–law in such a condition “ Bhabhi, what have you done to yourself? I can’t bear to see you in black ----”. Her mother – in – law answered “Binniji, the Goddess has taken away my happiness. He has left me bereft----- everything else has gone” (208). A woman’s happiness is closely tied to the life of her husband. His death would mean an end to a woman’s own existence. Geeta’s immediate reaction at the proposal for her daughter Vijay’s marriage at the age of thirteen, leads her to make a scathing attack at her husband. “ I have put up with enough in your family, and I am not prepared to bend anymore ----- you are all a punch of hypocrite”. The violence of her thoughts sent shaft of pain through her head: “ I have ruined my life, the children are not going to ruin theirs”(164).

Geeta asserts her will which is accepted by other members of the family with love and understanding. The sociologist Rama Metha takes over from the woman writer and the literary artist throughout the novel. Geeta’s revolt and her rebellion is thwarted at every turn, as she compromises between tradition and modernity. Through her protagonist Geeta Rama Mehta gives the message to
the so-called educated Indians that to renounce one’s cultural roots does not stand for modernity.

There is an appreciation and glorification of the feudal way of life and the servility of the servant
lives. The inmates of the haveli, living in close proximity, despite the conventions of gender and class
that strictly separate them, are encouraged to come into symbiotic relationship under the watchful
surveillance of an invisible patriarchy. The haveli provides support, sustenance and sense of
belonging to its inmates. Geeta tries to think of her roots – her traditions in the haveli and her modern
thoughts. Ultimately she discovers that these family bonds are essential ingredient of one’s being.

When Nandu and Manji protested the classes of Geeta, her mother – in – law silenced them both.

“Geeta felt overwhelmed with gratitude and admiration for her mother – in – law - - - .” (pg. 169-170)

Even her servants gave her devotion and respect that she understood its value for the first time”. There
was none of desperation of being enclosed within windowless walls that she wanted to shatter (pg.
170) and she became aware of the fact, “where else in the world could children be enveloped in such
affection?” (pg. 171) Though the glory of the haveli has faded and the upkeep became too expensive,
a façade of grace and comfort is maintained by the masters of the haveli. Geeta has become a willing
captive of the customs and way of life symbolized by the haveli. Her willingness to stay in the haveli
was because she saw for herself a positive role to play in ushering in an era of modernization. “The
haveli has made me a willing prisoner within its walls. How stupid I was not to see all that it holds.
Where else in the world I will get this kind of love and concern? The children must grow up here.
They must learn to love and respect this ancient house? (137) Yet Geeta’s transformation is gradual.

Right from the start there is a conflict between her mind and her heart. One part of her protest against
the orthodox traditions of the haveli while the other part gets carried away by her emotional response
to the solidity of family life, the close kinship patterns, and the nobility of her husband’s ancestors.

Vrinda Nabae, in her analysis of Inside the Haveli, finds the complete metamorphosis in the responses
of Geeta difficult to accept (Margins of Erasure 67). But I feel it is a calculated strategy of the author
for two reasons first , she is trying to show the assimilation of Geeta in the haveli culture as gradual
and natural; second Rama Mehta is depicting a period of transition. Some of the old practices have
become quite redundant but the new order has not taken its place. Change is imminent and it can only
be brought in by an ‘insider’. Hence the author has taken pains to show a willing change in Geeta.
The change has not been affected by coercion but by mutual adjustment and sympathetic
understanding Geeta is won over. For her conformity she is rewarded by unstinted affection showered
on her by her in-laws. The process of the ego-dissolution has begun.

The novel explores the inner self of Geeta who symbolizes the ‘New woman’. She tries to
discover her real self through her inner and instinctive potentiality that is – her classes Geeta play the
role of an ideal house wife and an ideal daughter –in- law. As a result of this she cannot express her
emotions for her father-in- law. It is the paradoxical situation in which she is enmeshed. In her heart
she has deep and profound respect for Bhagwat Singh ji but while expressing it, she retraces. Geeta’s
problem of ‘becoming’ expresses Rama Mehta’s polemics against gender role imposed upon a woman
in a patriarchal culture. The novel gains its feminist stance from Geeta’s persistent exploration of
herself as an individual. The society itself in those years when Rama Mehta has written the book was
passing through the birth pangs of transition from tradition to modernity. In such a period it was
difficult to give a voice to the sufferings of women and to present the injustices heaped on them. The
novel contains the material of feminist thoughts like myriad roles of woman as daughter – in – law,
wife, mother, the mistress of the haveli - identity crisis and mental subjugation and so on. Geeta
achieves security through reconciliation. The ethos of the novel is neither the defeat nor the victory
but of harmony and understanding between the two opposing ideas of modernity and tradition, as
Anita Desai says that …. “The understanding she brought to it”. She fights to maintain the modern
values that she has always lived by. She also brings out a pleasing combination between conflicting
selves of the characters in the novel. She is able to hold her own in a household full of traditionbound,
royal, dignified, noble and well-mannered members of her family in the haveli. She takes complete

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care to delineate her presence as one shows it with courage and conviction of rationale and accountability to be a mistress of the haveli. She emerges as an intelligent, attractive and wholly practical woman. She understands the relationship with all its consequences and confident as well that she is not stretching for moral obligations. It is suggested that a modern educated woman like Geeta should pursue some meaningful activity within the precincts of her household in order to find happiness and contentment as well as her rights, desires, struggles and victories all together. It is Geeta’s voice about her thoughts and feelings that we near in “Inside the Haveli”. By the end of the novel Geeta become voice of tradition and an active heir of the haveli. Her protest and resentments, though not vocal and opens, succeed to claim for her a position where she can speak and assert herself. The real strength lies in ‘becoming’ one with the whole, and not ‘being’ alone.

References

Quantum Mechanics Links Meaning Of Human Life, It Becomes A Need Of Democracy

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Abstract:
It is not only sufficient food, safe shelter, and clean water with which the global system cannot supply several billions of people around the world. Significant roles, which would fill people’s lives with purpose and meaning are also in dramatic short supply. What we know at present about the emerging quantum universe is not very promising. As a matter of fact, in this respect it makes it even more difficult for people to find their place, their role, their identity in a world that has become more and more incomprehensible. The loss of their traditional fixed points of orientation, the growing uncertainty of their lives in an infinite and incomprehensible universe, may drain their intellectual and emotional energies and break the dynamism of human communities. People who feel that their lives are pointless and meaningless would, and will, be less able to respond to the challenges of the 21st century. To explore the possibilities of how an emerging new civilization might generate significant roles and meaningful lives for people may become one of the primary tasks of the social, human and natural sciences in the coming decades, if they are able and willing to cooperate. As we have seen in this paper, there have been important attempts in this field. Scientists like Whitehead, Jeans, Hoyle, Pauli, Penrose, Davies and others made serious efforts to establish (possible and impossible) links between the quantum universe and humankind, and, in some cases, even the meaning of human life.

Their attempts have been the first important steps to decode the hidden message a quantum universe may have for humankind. But in spite of all these efforts, the quantum universe is still far from becoming a protective framework within which human beings can feel at home in the world, enjoying relative safety and feeling their lives have significance and meaning.

Key Words: Quantum Mechanics, Meaning of human Life. Democracy.

1.Introduction:
Living in a vast, infinite, unknown universe, human communities have ever surrounded themselves with spheres of symbols: myths and religions, knowledge and illusions, values and the seductive beauty of the arts, i.e., with a brilliant construct: civilization. Within the “bubble” of their civilization, they could find a certain degree of safety, freedom, and dignity and could cherish the hope, or the illusion, that their lives had significance and meaning.[1] For a certain period of time every civilization we know had the power to answer the everyday and the ultimate questions of human life; but after reaching their zenith, they were all doomed to decline. The “bubble” burst and people were left alone and unprotected in a chaotic or empty universe void of meaning. There were communities that perished in the crisis, or were absorbed by another civilization. There were others that became involved in a “defiant creation of meaning”[2], in the construction of “a shield against terror”, in the “enterprise of building [again] a humanly meaningful world” for themselves.[3]. At present, there seems to be a turn in our modern age, and a threat that the “bubble” of modernity will burst. The most sensitive minds of our civilization felt the first signs of this decadence already in the second half of the 19th century, starting with Baudelaire and Nietzsche, and then, in the 20th century this experience overwhelmed some of the best minds in the West.[4] The situation seems to be critical. Outstanding scholars and leading scientists have spoken of “the living death of modern material civilization”,[5] “the crisis of human existence itself”, [6] “the loss of transcendence”,[7] “a historic crisis”[8] the “abyss of darkness”[9] a “nightmare of meaninglessness”[10] Even Bertrand Russell, one of the most rational and sober minds of the 20th century was shocked by “the loneliness of humanity amid hostile forces” in an infinite, frightening universe, in a “cavern of darkness” and described human life – as “a
long march through the night”[11]. The loss of meaning, the “modern soul’s distress”[12], felt with increasing intensity also by hundreds of millions of people around the world, may become one of the most dramatic experiences, and one of the major problems to be dealt with, in the 21st century. It may grow into at least as serious a problem as the much discussed economic, ecological or security problems.[13] It may, however, hit both the developed and developing societies in different forms.[14] This means that to explore the possibilities of how to construct a new framework within which human beings will again find safety and feel that their lives have significance and meaning will and should be one of the great challenges to the social, human and natural sciences in the coming decades.[15] So far so good. But what has quantum mechanics got to do with all this? It has got a lot.

2. More Difficulties:

The question is how a new framework, a new civilization might emerge, what would it look like? How will concepts of Good and Evil, Justice and Injustice, Truth and Beauty be inflated with meaning; how will the main principles of human behavior take shape; how will people again be able to face mutability and death; how and where will they discover the sources of the meaning in their lives? It is difficult to answer these questions. It was not easy to answer them in the early centuries or when the age of modernity emerged, but it promises to be exceptionally difficult now when what will probably be called the “quantum universe” slowly takes shape. Why would it be more difficult now than it was before? In earlier ages the cosmic visions that surrounded human communities were in close and direct contact with peoples’ lives. The magic cosmos of early tribal life was full of friendly and hostile spirits, ghosts, and demons who could be more or less managed with the help of traditional rites and ceremonies.

For everyday people an easy, but not necessarily expedient, solution is just to ignore the problem and live at the very center of the traditional, illusionary – Ptolemaic – universe. On the other hand, people can try to find their place, and meaning of their lives, within the new quantum universe. There is an amazing and feverish proliferation of blogs, YouTube posts, Facebook debates, popular conferences where participants try to find clues within quantum mechanics that would permit them to suppose that human life has a place and meaning even in the quantum universe.[16]

3.0 Links between the equations of quantum physics and the problems of human life.: 

Physics and the problems of human life Scientists, scholars, philosophers, and theologians, too, had to respond to this challenge. The variety of their responses is fascinating, although all their hypotheses and theories taken together are only the first attempts at establishing links between the equations of quantum physics and the problems of human life. They are still far from building a “humanly meaningful world” within the quantum universe. However, surveying some of their efforts may help coordinate future research work in this field.

a. Dismissal: The meeting of quantum mechanics and the meaning of human life could seem to be a surrealist encounter for a physicist or cosmologist, like that of “a sewing machine and an umbrella on the operating table?” – at least if they had read the famous lines in the 6th Canto of Les chants de Maldoror (1869) of the French poet, Lautréamont. In any case, most of them have declined to deal with the question of a hypothetical contact between the realms of quantum mechanics and the meaning of human life.[17]

b. “Science War”: There is the excuse that the so-called “Science War” (that raged in the second half of the 20th century between the natural sciences, on the one hand, and traditional philosophical interpretations of the world, on the other) turned out to be more or less futile.

c. Neutrality: The flag of neutrality could also be waved and claimed that being physicists and cosmologists, their only business was to discover the laws of the universe and had nothing to do with such “soft variables” as the meaning of human life. They needed to focus on their scientific work and ignore the philosophical implications of quantum mechanics.
d. Slipping out of the dilemma: A good example of how one can fend off the question and fill the gap between dead and living matter, sciences and human destiny, is the final, poetic rather than scientific conclusion of Dawkins’s famous book, The God Delusion: “But couldn’t it be – he asks— that God clutters up a gap that we would be better off filling with something else? Science perhaps? Art? Human friendship? Love of this life in the real world...?”[18]

e. Split consciousness. If none of these strategies work, scientists can still take refuge in developing a split consciousness, being, on the one hand, a scholar investigating the universe with strict rationality and, on the other hand, being a mortal human being trying to find the meaning of life in the community, and ultimately in the universe. The famous physicist, Hilary Putnam, is an outstanding example. In the autobiographical introduction to one of his books (2008), he admits he is made up of two distinct parts: “a religious part and a purely philosophical part, but I had not truly reconciled them. I simply kept these two parts of myself separate.”[19]

4.0 Building a Bridges between quantum mechanics and the problems of human life:

Despite the enormous difficulties, there are many physicists, cosmologists and biologists, on the one hand, and philosophers, theologians, scholars, on the other, who try to build bridges between hard sciences (quantum mechanics) and the problems of human life and destiny.[20] These attempts vary a great deal in their scholarly level but are full of ideas that may later be developed into genuine scientific paradigms.

a. Discovery, Knowledge, Eureka: The discovery of the hidden harmony of mathematical laws of the universe has been a fascinating adventure, an overwhelming experience for many scientists. It filled their lives with significance and (the illusion) of meaning.[21] Einstein speaks, with almost religious awe, of the “great and eternal mysteries” of the universe, the discovery of which gives one “inner freedom and safety”. [22] Wolfgang Pauli is convinced that nuclear physics proves the existence of a “cosmic harmony”. [23] According to Nobel Prize laureate Steven Weinberg “effort to understand the universe is one of the very few things that lifts human life a little above the level of farce, and gives it some of the grace of tragedy”. [24] According to another laureate, Jean Monod (1971: 180), “truth is a transcendental value, something beyond us, and thus the search for it may satisfy the profound human striving for something beyond what is already present and given.” Throughout his famous book, The Elegant Universe (1999), Brian Greene’s argument is strictly scientific but at the end of the book, in the last paragraph, he suddenly switches over to a few confession-like philosophical statements. He asks the question why we, humans, are here in this universe. Although this “why” refers only to the physical causes of the emergence of the universe and of human life, and not to any “purpose” or “meaning” of human life, the efforts of scientists to answer this question provides a role for the human being and “enriches the soul”. In conclusion, Greene sings the “Ode to Science” and to the human mind’s glorious progress.[25]

b. Cosmic order. The amazing power of the human mind to discover the hidden order of the universe may fill our souls with the feeling, or illusion, that we, humans, are at home in this universe.[26] In the same way, mathematical, physical, and cosmic laws of quantum mechanics lend themselves to a (questionable) comparison with Plato’s eternal Forms or Ideas. [27] This relationship may suggest that our lives are governed by the same laws as the universe. The contact is established: we are at home in this universe even if the meaning of our lives remains beyond our understanding.

c. Cosmic consciousness. There are significant numbers of great scientists (Pauli, Schrödinger, Heisenberg, Eddington, Jeans, Hoyle, Paul Davies, and others) who believe that there is, or may be, a “cosmic mind” behind/beyond the physical universe. They argue that only the existence of a cosmic consciousness can explain a universe ruled by the brilliance of mathematical laws. “In some sense man is a microcosm of the universe; therefore, what man is, is a clue to the universe. We are enfolded in the universe.”[28] The controversy about the existence or nonexistence of an “intelligent design” behind the empirical world is still going on.[29]
d. Human consciousness. Consciousness may be the major link between humankind and the universe. For centuries, the character of this relationship has been one of the most discussed issues in philosophy without ever having reached a conclusion. There is a growing conviction today (though not shared by many scientists) that quantum mechanics may bring about a breakthrough in the study of this relationship and in the discovery of hitherto unknown specific laws governing the human mind.[30] The questions to be answered are how can we understand the outside world, and how is it possible that the mathematical equations discovered or constructed by the human mind are able to reflect the working of the universe?[31]

e. Simplicity and beauty. Einstein, Planck, Greene and several of their colleagues found peace and joy in the simplicity and beauty of the cosmic constellation of mathematical/physical laws.[32] This amazing simplicity and beauty does not mean that humankind has any significance in the universe, or that the personal human life has meaning. But, to a certain degree, it may alleviate the anxiety of people (mainly scientists) of being alone in a cold and indifferent universe devoid of any message or meaning for humankind.

f. God. The concept of God is a plausible link between quantum physics and human life. If quantum physics does not exclude, or even supports, the hypothesis of the existence of God, then there is a fair chance that human lives may have purpose and meaning. The traditional concept of the God of Judaism, Christianity and Islam ignores the possibility that God may have created a universe in which humans may exist but their existence is insignificant and their lives have no meaning. A great number of theologians, philosophers and even scientists have tried to show that divine acts and laws, on the one hand, and the laws of quantum mechanics, on the other, mesh smoothly and beautifully.[33] And there are even scholars who contend that quantum physics opens a better road to God than traditional religions, although scientists who reject any such possibility are in the majority. And there are those, who leave this question open: Phil Dowe (2005: 183) writes: “So, from the perspective of physics, is it possible that God brings about the events that quantum mechanics deems to be the result of chance? There are two possible answers to this question – either it is possible or it is not.”

g. The God of the Gaps. The relationship of God with the world has been discussed for thousands of years. The question to answer is how an eternal God, and a pure spirit, can interact with a temporal and material world. Several theologians have argued that God is able to bridge the gap.[34] One of the staple answers has been that God is omnipotent and so He can suspend the causality and the natural order of things and interfere with secular processes. There are scholars who assume that chance and probability may be the realm of a God, who may have created the universe by “tossing the dice,” although the majority of physicists and cosmologists strictly reject “… theories of physical uncertainty.”

h. The experimenting God. Reading Genesis (maybe reading it in the wrong way), one might gain the impression that God was uncertain during the process of Creation. He stopped each evening, and only when he saw that what He had created “was good”, did he continue the next day, as if he did not know what would result from what He had done. One of the leading process theologians, Charles Hartshorne, argues that in the continuous process of creation God is “groping through cosmic processes towards an uncertain self-fulfillment.” There may be a vague resemblance between this primordial uncertainty and the probabilistic processes of the quantum universe.53

i. God beyond God. In contemporary theology, the mythical figure of a personal God has been deconstructed. In the vision of a Paul Tillich or John Caputo, God exists in the mysterious realm of the unknown, in a realm beyond human comprehension. It is a transcendental power, spirit, thought, phenomenon, a mystery, a secret. These existentialist or postmodern scholars are on the quest for a God beyond God, for a divinity beyond the comprehension of the human mind. Their radical doubt, breaking taboos and questioning the unknown, is not very far from the uncompromising investigation of the unknown by natural scientists, who, themselves also struggle with nagging doubts.

j. Non-causality. The publication of Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle gave a slightly more scientific
underpinning to this argument by stating that in the sub-nuclear realm causality may not work, or – interacting with the principle of probability – it does work in a different way than in the macro-
world.[35] Further discussions of, and uncertainty about, the validity of the principle of causality in quantum physics has freed philosophers and theologians from the cage of the strict causal determinism of classical physics. A world of uncaused, random events may be full of hidden, yet unknown possibilities for the human being and even for the emergence of free will and a meaningful human life.[36]

k. Theory of everything. There are philosophers who argue that a possible Theory of Everything must reconcile, unify, comprise not only the laws of the theory of general relativity, the theory of gravity, and the laws of quantum mechanics but also those of the realm of human (or cosmic) consciousness, i.e., an ultimate equation which the human mind can understand and handle. This would make an extremely strong link between the quantum universe and the human mind, even if it did not mean that individual human lives have meaning.

5. Conclusions: As we have seen in this paper, there have been important attempts in this field. Scientists like Whitehead, Jeans, Hoyle, Pauli, Penrose, Davies and others made serious efforts to establish (possible and impossible) links between the quantum universe and humankind, and, in some cases, even the meaning of human life. Their attempts have been the first important steps to decode the hidden message a quantum universe may have for humankind. But in spite of all these efforts, the quantum universe is still far from becoming a protective framework within which human beings can feel at home in the world, enjoying relative safety and feeling their lives have significance and meaning. This is a major social and human problem. Why? Because losing purpose and meaning, one loses also one of the main motivating forces in one’s life. Adding up millions of meaningless lives, whole societies might lose their momentum and, as a consequence, seriously underperform, let alone the fact that the meaninglessness of one’s life may, and already has become a major source of mental suffering. There are many economic, social, and cultural causes behind the decreasing ability of traditional western civilization to create a cosmic home for its citizens. The advance of quantum mechanics is only one among them but, nevertheless, it would be a grave mistake not to pay increasing attention to its potential role in this field.

The problem is that scholars outside the natural sciences do not really understand what quantum mechanics tells them about the secrets of the universe. The only way to solve this dilemma would be a close and systematic cooperation between physicists, cosmologists, philosophers, theologians, cultural anthropologists, psychologists, historians of ideas, artists, and others. Closing a smoldering “science war”, a genuine dialogue should be started in which participants try to understand one another’s language and way of thinking.

References:
1. See for instance the ideas of Max Scheler, Ernst Cassirer, Géza Roheim, Mircea Eliade, Clifford Geertz, Ernest Becker, Eric Voegelin, Franz Borkenau, Peter Berger and others. See also Schlagel (1985), Henry (2012).
5. T. S. Eliot (1934: 60).
7. Camus (1971 [1951]).
13. In the last few decades economists have discovered the increasing importance of the “human factor”. See for instance the emergence of “social economics”.
15. A rich scholarly literature illustrates the importance of the meaning-of-life question. For a quick introduction see the following collections of essays: Sanders-Cheney (1980).
16. Here are a few characteristic blog and YouTube titles: “Philosophy of Quantum Mechanics” –
17. From among the hundreds of scientists who reject any possibility for cooperation between the two realms, let me quote only a few outstanding names: Bertrand Russell (1929a, 1948).
27. Whitehead (1920, 1933a and b).
31. See for instance, the famous debate between Jean-Pierre Changeux and Alain Connes (1999
35. See, for instance, Lindorff and Fierz (2004).
India becomes self-sufficient in food by using Sensors and Transducers with Advanced Agriculture Technology

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Abstract:
In India, where the economy is mainly based on agriculture and the climatic conditions are isotropic and are not able to make full use of agricultural resources. The main reason is the lack of rains and scarifies of land reservoir water and overused of fertilizers so we need to control these parameters. The technological development in Wireless Sensor Networks made it possible to use in monitoring and control of different parameters in precision agriculture. In last decades there have been tremendous advancements in technology for agriculture. Due to uneven natural distribution of rain water it is very crucial for farmers to monitor and control the equal distribution of water to all crops in the whole farm or as per the requirement of the crop. There is no ideal irrigation method available which may be suitable for all weather conditions, soil structure and variety of crops cultures. There are wireless sensor network for monitoring agricultural environments for various factors such as NPK, temperature, soil and humidity along with other factors can be of significance. By using pH sensors we get the information about the soil and analyze the acid level of the soil. By which we can apply fertilizer to the place where it needs, also we can avoid over fertilization of the crops. We used humidity sensor to sense the weather. By this the farmer can get idea about the climate. If there is any chance for rainfall; the farmer need not irrigate the crop field. The different sensors and wireless sensor network (WSN) in conjunction prepare a smart for an agricultural environment. It is observed that farmers have to bear huge financial loss because of wrong prediction of weather and incorrect irrigation method to crops. Wireless sensor technology is still at its early development stage. Applications of wireless sensors in agriculture and food industry are still rare. This paper intends to give an overview of available different types of wireless sensor-transducers technologies that are applicable to advanced agriculture trend.

Key words: Sensors and Transducers, Advanced Agriculture Technology, Emerging Trend in Agriculture, NPK sensors.

1.0. Introduction:
A wireless sensor network is a system comprised of radio frequency (RF) transceivers, sensors, microcontrollers and power sources. Wireless sensor networks with self-organizing, self-configuring, self-diagnosing and self-healing capabilities have been developed to solve problems or to enable applications that traditional technologies could not address. Once available, these technologies would allow us to find many new applications that could not have been considered possible before.

Remote Sensing (RS) is a technology that provides the means to collect and use geographic data to assist in the development of Agriculture. Remote Sensing in the most generally accepted meaning refers to instrument-based techniques employed in the acquisition and measurement of spatially organized or geographically distributed data on some properties such as spectral, spatial, physical of an array of target points of objects and materials from a defined distance from the observed target. Remote sensing of the environment by geographers is usually done with the help of mechanical devices known as remote sensors. These gadgets have a greatly improved ability to receive and record information about an object without any physical contact. Often, these sensors are positioned away from the object of interest by using helicopters, planes, and satellites. Most sensing devices record information about an object by measuring an object's transmission of electromagnetic energy from reflecting and radiating surfaces. Remote sensing imagery has many applications in mapping land use and cover, agriculture, soils mapping, forestry, city planning, archaeological investigations, military observation, and geological surveying.
2.0. Review of literature: In Remote Sensing various techniques involved are pertinent to the sensed scene (target) by utilizing electromagnetic radiation, force fields, or acoustic energy sensed by recording cameras, radiometers and scanners, lasers, radio frequency receivers, radar systems, sonar, thermal devices, sound detectors, seismographs, magnetometers, gravimeters, scintilla meters, and other instruments.

In simpler terms, Remote Sensing can be defined as “gathering data and information about the physical ‘world’ by detecting and measuring signals composed of radiation, particles, and fields emanating from objects located beyond the immediate vicinity of the sensor devices”. Remote sensing techniques are widely used in agriculture and agronomy. The use of remote sensing is necessary, as the monitoring of agricultural activities faces special problems not common to other economic sectors [1]. First of all, agricultural production follows strong seasonal patterns related to the biological lifecycle of crops. The production depends secondly on the physical landscape (e.g., soil type), as well as climatic driving variables and agricultural management practices. All variables are highly variable in space and time. Moreover, as productivity can change within short time periods, due to unfavorable growing conditions, agricultural monitoring systems need to be timely. This is even more important, as many items are perishable. Thus, as pointed out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2011) [1], the need for timeliness is a major factor underlying agricultural statistics and associated monitoring systems—information is worth little if it becomes available too late. Remote sensing can significantly contribute to providing a timely and accurate picture of the agricultural sector, as it is very suitable for gathering information over large areas with high revisit frequency. The present paper summarizes the main remote sensing applications, with a focus on regional to global applications. It provides arguments for enhancing investments in agricultural monitoring systems. It follows the strong conviction that a close monitoring of agricultural production systems is necessary, as agriculture must strongly increase its production for feeding the nine-billion people predicted by mid-century. This increase in production must be achieved while minimizing the environmental impact of agriculture. Achieving this goal is difficult, as agriculture must cope with climate change and compete with land users not involved in food production (e.g., biofuel production, urban expansion, etc.). The necessary changes and transitions have to be monitored closely to provide decision makers with feedback on their policies and investments.

The interested reader is also invited to take a look at [5] where Johnathan Foley provides excellent reasons for increasing investments in the agricultural sector. Existing operational large-scale agricultural monitoring systems are briefly described in below, summarizing work of Becker-Reshef et al. (2010) [6]. Finally, in the third (and main) part of the paper (Section 4), an overview is given of important remote sensing applications within the agricultural sector. The focus is on regional to global information needs. Five main topics were chosen to illustrate the high potential of information derived from remote sensing. In doing so, strong reference is made to the work of Kastens et al. (2005) [7], Zhang et al. (2005) [8], Balint et al. (2011) [9], Galford et al. (2008) [10], Wardlow et al. (2007) [11], Sakamoto et al. (2005) [12] and Verbesselt et al. (2010) [13].

The five selected applications are: (1) biomass and yield estimation, (2) vegetation vigor and drought stress monitoring, (3) assessment of crop phenological development, (4) crop acreage estimation and cropland mapping and (5) mapping of disturbances and land use/land cover changes. The need for (6) noise removal and filtering techniques is also highlighted as an important pre-processing step. As the estimation of biomass and yield is also covered in detail by Rembold et al. (this issue) [34], the subsection of biomass and yield estimation only focuses on the ‘yield correlation masking’ [7]. Interesting applications of remote sensing, such as precision agriculture (variable-rate technology) [14,15] and water-related applications (e.g., retrieval of actual evapotranspiration) are not covered. For the latter, a special issue on crop water use estimation is currently prepared, with J. Kjaersgaard being guest editor. In 2010, a special issue was published in this journal about global croplands (guest editor: P. Thenkabail).
3.0. Data acquisition physical techniques used in Sensors / Transducers

3.1. Electromagnetic Radiation:
Remote sensing is the practice of measuring an object or a phenomenon without being in direct contact with it. It is non-intrusive. This requires the use of a sensor situated remotely from the target of interest. A sensor is the instrument (camera) that takes the remote measurements. There are many different types of sensors, but almost all of them share something what they "sense" or take measurements of is usually Electro-Magnetic Radiation (EMR) or light energy. EMR is energy propagated through space in the form of tiny energy packets called photons that exhibit both wave-like and particle-like properties. Unlike other modes of energy transport, such as conduction (heating a metal skillet) or convection (flying a hot air balloon), radiation (as in EMR) is capable of propagating through the vacuum of space.

3.2. Recording Electromagnetic Radiation
There are two broad categories of sensor systems used in remote sensing — active and passive. Passive sensors rely on EMR from existing sources, most commonly the Sun. Due to the extreme temperatures and nuclear activity on the surface of the Sun; this massive energy source emits a broad and continuous range of EMR, of which visible light is only a small fraction. EMR emitted from the Sun travels through the space, interacts with the atmosphere, and reflects off objects and phenomena on Earth's surface. That EMR must again interact with the atmosphere before arriving at a remote sensor system in the air. Target objects such as water absorb some of the Sun’s energy, rocks etc. on the surface of Earth and these are often heated as a result. Absorbed energy can then be reemitted at longer wavelengths. Certain passive sensor systems are designed to record portions of this emitted energy. On the other hand, active sensors themselves generate the EMR that they need to remotely sense objects or phenomena. The active sensors' EMR propagates from the sensor, interacts with the atmosphere, arrives at target object trees, rocks, buildings, etc., interacts with these objects, and must be reflected in order to travel back through the atmosphere and be recorded at the sensor. Generally there are two types of active sensors:

A. Radar (Radio Detection and Ranging), which utilizes microwave energy, and
B. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), which utilizes near-infrared or visible energy.

3.3. Reflectance of Electromagnetic Energy:
Remote sensing would be of little use if every object or phenomenon on Earth behaved in exactly the same way when interacting with EMR. Fortunately, different objects reflect portions of the electromagnetic spectrum with differing degrees of efficiency. Similarly, different objects emit previously absorbed EMR with differing degrees of efficiency. In the visible spectrum, these differences in reflective efficiency account for the myriad of colors that we see. For example, green plants appear of that color because they reflect greater amounts of green light than of blue or red light.

4.0. Applications of Remote Sensing and GIS
Remote sensing is an important tool to provide important information on soils, land evaluation, land degradation, crop distribution, crop growth, availability of water resources etc. The information of Remote Sensing can be improved in its efficiency by combining with conventional technologies / ground surveys and also the advanced tools such as GIS for analysis and interpretation. Remote sensing data is available in digital form and can be used as an input layer to GIS software. The software such as Arc Info/ERDAS, supports both remote sensing and GIS data. Used to monitoring of soils, water, and land degradation processes.

a) Crop Production Databases: Crop production database is used to know how many hectares have been cultivated, where the cultivation has occurred and how will be likely production of food i.e. Area and Production of various crops can be ased with the help of remote sensing and GIS applications.

b) Crop growth and yield determination:
Crop growth and yield are determined by a number of factors such as genetic potential of crop cultivar, soil, weather, cultivation practices such as date of sowing, amount of irrigation, fertilizer and biotic
stresses. However, generally for a given area, year-to-year yield variability has been mostly modeled through weather as a predictor using either empirical or crop simulation approach. With the launch and continuous availability of multi-spectral (visible, near-infrared) sensors on polar orbiting earth observation satellites, RS data has become an important tool for yield modeling. RS data provide timely, accurate, synoptic and objective estimation of crop growing conditions or crop growth for developing yield models and issuing yield forecasts at a range of spatial scales. RS data have certain advantage over meteorological observations for yield modeling, such as dense observational coverage, direct viewing of the crop and ability to capture effect of non meteorological factors. An integration of the three technologies, viz., crop simulation models, RS data and GIS can provide an excellent solution to monitoring and modeling of crop at a range of spatial scales. Crop monitoring the use of GIS along with RS data for crop monitoring is an established approach in all phases of the activity, namely preparatory, analysis and output.

5.0. Wireless Monitoring of Agricultural Environment

A system has been developed which can monitor environmental factors of interest, where data can be sent or received and, an operator who is based at a remote location can issue commands using a wireless medium. The system aims to reduce the cost and effort of incorporating wiring and also to enhance the flexibility and mobility of sensing points. The conceptual diagram is shown in (Figure1.1). This describes the development of a wireless sensor network for measuring environmental factors. The wireless connection is implemented to acquire data from the various sensors, in addition to allow set up difficulty to be reduced.

![Concept of Wireless Monitoring of Agricultural Environment](image)

Figure 1.1. Concept of Wireless Monitoring of Agricultural Environment.

**a: Wireless sensor node:** A wireless sensor network (WSN) is an infrastructure comprised of sensing, computing and communication elements that allows the administrator to monitor & control of the specified parameters in the network. Typical application of WSN includes data collection, monitoring, surveillance & medical telemedicine. It is also used in irrigation system, in agriculture for monitoring & controlling parameters like water flow, temp, soil, humidity, moisture, etc.
A wireless sensor network (WSN) is an infrastructure comprised of sensing, computing and communication elements that allows the administrator to monitor & control of the specified parameters in the network. Figure 1.1 shows wireless sensor node and a typical block diagram of other type of wireless sensor node is as shown in figure 1.2. Wireless sensor nodes are very small devices that with limited battery source. It’s processing power and memory both are also limited. In automation and control applications, WSN are popular because they are scalable and easy to handle. Now-a-days there are a number of economical sensor nodes are available with a high-level technology. They are capable to collect the environmental data with precise sensors and are able to transmit it to control station with high efficiency.

7.0. Sensors and Transducers in Advanced Agriculture Technology:

i) Soil moisture sensor and unit (Transitive type): In a row of plantation two wires are used. These wires are covered with the soil. One wire is grounded and another is used to sense the moisture in the soil. When there is sufficient moisture in the soil, the two wires get shorted, hence the base potential of transistor T1 becomes 0V and it forces to cut-off region. This forces transistor T2 to cut-off and the collector potential of transistor T2 becomes +5V. Hence soil moisture is sensed. The schematic diagram of the moisture measurement circuit is as shown below.

![Fig. 1.3. Transitive type Soil moisture sensor circuit](image)

ii) Capacitive type Soil moisture Sensor: The soil moisture sensor used is capacitive type. The sensor gives analog output of zero volt when there is 100% moisture and 5V for 0% moisture.
iii) **Temperature Sensor**: The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, with an output voltage linearly proportional to the Centigrade temperature. Thus the LM35 has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in ° Kelvin, as the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from the output to obtained convenient centigrade scaling. The low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration of the LM35 make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. The device is used with single power supplies, or with plus and minus supplies. The LM35 is rated to operate over a −55°C to +150°C temperature range, while the LM35C is rated for a −40°C to +110°C range.

![Fig. 1.4. Capacitive type Soil moisture](image)

iv) **Temperature sensor system**

The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. It is low cost and small size sensor. Its temperature range is -55° to +150°C.

![Fig. 1.5: Basic Centigrade Temperature Sensor (+2°C to +150°C)](image)

v) **Humidity Sensor (using IC)**: Humidity is one of the important parameter of any greenhouse. As there are so many types of humidity sensors, here P-Hs-220 humidity sensor is used. The output of this humidity sensor is proportional to output voltage. At 20% relative humidity, the output is 660 mV, while

![Fig. 1.6. LM35 Temperature Sensor with system.](image)
at 90% relative humidity; the output is 2970 mV, i.e. 2.97 V. The output of the Humidity is connected to the ARM processor at pin no.35, which is the analog input (AD 1.2) of the ARM processor.

vi) **Humidity sensor** (Using electrical component)
Humidity measurement instruments usually rely on measurements of some other quantity such as temperature, pressure, mass or a mechanical or electrical change in a substance as moisture is absorbed. By calibration and calculation, these measured quantities can lead to a Measurement of humidity.

vii) **NPK Sensor(electrode):** Another important parameter of any green house is the NPK measurement. Proper contents of the NPK are required for the growth of the crop. The NPK sensors available in the market give the output in terms of milli-volts and there are three different sensors for N, P, and K. The requirement of such measurement is an amplifier with high input impedance and has the gain of voltage-NPK conversion. Nivo-press NPK Probe will be used to measure the level of micro parameter from soil. When one metal is brought in contact with another, a voltage difference occurs due to their differences in electron mobility. When a metal is brought in contact with a solution of salts or acids, a similar electric potential is caused, which has led to the invention of batteries. Similarly, an electric potential develops when one liquid is brought in contact with another one, but a membrane is needed to keep such liquids apart.
viii) NPK Sensors(using optical fiber)

A key in soil testing for formulated fertilization is to determine the amount of soil nutrients, followed by recommendation of nutrient needs and site-specific fertilization. Conventional soil NPK testing methods have been generally performed by three steps: soil sampling, sample pretreatment and chemical analysis. To date, soil sampling is manually carried out in a field to obtain representative soil samples at a proper depth (~20cm below ground level). Chemical analysis i.e. actual measurement of NPK is carried out by three techniques viz. conductivity measurement, optical method, and electrochemical methods. In Conductivity measurement technique two or three electrodes of same material are immersed in soil samples. Materials used can be steel, silver, platinum, graphite or copper. As per concentration of NPK soil, conductivity of electrode change conductivity is converted into electrical signal further electronic control system. Electrochemical sensors constitute Ion Selective Electrode (ISE) and Ion Selective Field Effective Transistor (ISFET). ISE and ISFET selects particular ion from samples using sensor cocktail. ISEs/ISFETs uses different membranes, extraction solutions, and a multi-target system with coated wire field transistor. The principle of optical NPK sensors is based on interaction between incident light and soil surface properties, such that the characteristics of the reflected light vary due to the soil physical and chemical properties. Laser Induced Fluorescence Spectroscopy (LIFS) or Near Infra Red spectroscopy (NIR) technique spectroscopy is very widely used for experimental as well as commercial purpose. methods are reliable, but time-consuming, complex and high cost per test (~150 Yu resulted in the limitation of the number of soil samples tested for characterizing the spatial variability of soil nutrients in a field or fields.

NPK sensor is built using multimode, optical fibers. The designing of fiber optic sensor probe is a critical job. Various sensing configurations have been reported for chemical sensing. The fiber configuration used by us is shown in Figure 1.9 A sensor probe consists of seven fibers arranged in concentric configuration with central fiber acting as receiving fiber and surrounding six fibers acting as transmitting fibers.

ix) PH-Measurement: A pH measurement is actually, a precise voltmeter that measures the generated voltage of a pH electrodes (Fig.1.10). The requirement of such measurement is an amplifier with high input impedance and has the gain of voltage-pH conversion. The standard pH probe generate voltage about 59mV per pH .So a pre-amplifier is required with high input impedance input and with gain = 16.7 to give 1 Volt per pH. The schematic diagram of the pH measurement circuit is as shown below.

![Fig.1.10. PH Measurement](image)

x) Light intensity measurement:

For light intensity measurement, LDR is used. LDR is Light Dependent Resistor. As light intensity increases, the resistance decreases, and vice versa. In this project, I have designed a voltage divider network using LDR and a resistance. As the intensity changes, the voltage drop across the LDR also changes, and hence potentials proportional to the light intensity. Amplifier amplifies this change in potential. The signal conditioning circuit is as shown above.
6. Conclusion

By implementing this idea, we can improve the traditional way of agriculture irrigation system in different region of India.

This system performs well for transferring and logging of values from the various sensor nodes. It allows for relatively easy connection to nodes and communication. Further work is required on protective casing of nodes under extreme weather conditions. The system allows for additional or interchangeable sensors to be connected as the need occurs. This is of special interest due to health concerns connected with nitrates. There is also opportunity to merge the logging and graphing applications, so that there would be minimal user intervention. The system allows for relatively easy use and can be operated with standard commercial products that are commonly implemented allowing users to utilize equipment already in use. Fiber optic sensor is thus developed to detect the deficiency of the nutrients N, P or K in the soil. The sensor is fabricated which has concentric arrangement of source and receiving fibers. It is based on the colorimetric principle where absorption of light by a solution results in variation in the output of the sensor. Aqueous solutions of the soil samples are prepared for testing and then calibrated using proper signal conditioning circuit and microcontroller. The system thus designed is advantageous as it reduces the undesired use of fertilizers to be added in the soil. One can properly select the fertilizer quantity to be used for reducing the deficiency in the soil at a particular field. Fiber optic sensors are widely used in various industrial applications as well as in agriculture etc for their inherent advantages such as light weight, immunity to EMI and RFI, economical etc.

References


Abstract

Human rights are in this manner imagined as all inclusive and equalitarian (the equivalent for everybody). These rights may exist as characteristic and universal practice, inside worldwide low, worldwide and provincial establishments in the approaches of states and in the exercises of non administrative associations, has been a foundation of open arrangement around the globe. The possibility of human rights states, “if the general population talk of peacetime worldwide society can be said to have a human rights”. A huge number of ladies all through the world live in states of protest hardship of what’s more, assaults against, their key human rights for no other explanation than that they are ladies. Brutality and oppression ladies are worldwide social pandemics, not with standing the genuine advancement of the global ladies’ human rights development in recognizing, bringing issues to light about and testing exemption for ladies’ human rights infringement. The suggestions ladies and Men of any arranged activity including enactment, strategies or software engineers. It is a methodology for making ladies’ and in addition concerns and encounters an incorporated observing and assessment of arrangements in all political, monetary and societal similarly

Introduction

Human rights are usually comprehended as basic crucial rights to which a man is intrinsically entitled basically in light of the fact that she/he is a person. Human rights are in this manner imagined as all inclusive and equalitarian (the equivalent for everybody). These rights may exist as characteristic and universal practice, inside worldwide low, worldwide and provincial establishments in the approaches of states and in the exercises of non administrative associations, has been a foundation of open arrangement around the globe. The possibility of human rights states, “if the general population talk of peacetime worldwide society can be said to have a human rights”. Human rights depend on the standard of regard for the person. Their principal supposition in that every individual is a will be a good and reasonable being who has the right to be treated with nobility. They are called human rights since they are all inclusive. Where as countries or particular gatherings appreciate particular rights that apply just to them, human rights are the rights to which each one is entitled regardless of their identity or where they live – essentially on the grounds that they are alive.

Objectives of research paper

1. To overview the arrangement of ladies human rights.
2. To see the job of Uno about ladies strengthening.
3. To overview the territories of ladies human rights.

A huge number of ladies all through the world live in states of protest hardship of what’s more, assaults against, their key human rights for no other explanation than that they are ladies. Brutality and oppression ladies are worldwide social pandemics, not with standing the genuine advancement of the global ladies’ human rights development in recognizing, bringing issues to light about and testing exemption for ladies’ human rights infringement. In common society by leading both populist developments for social change and reactionary developments which would reestablish them to putatively conventional jobs. They are unmistakable in nearby level network based battles yet additionally in battle is against particular legitimate, Cultural or religious practices by which ladies are efficiently victimized, avoided from political their every day lives, assaulted in equipped clash, beaten in their homes, denied square with separation or legacy rights, killed for engaging in sexual relations,
compelled to wed, ambushed for not complying with sex standards and sold into constrained work, Uno and ladies Empowerment.

In 1946 the commission was built up by Uno which comprised of 45 countries as part.

Functions –
1. To suggest political, financial, social and trainings privileges of ladies to the monetary and social board.
2. To take care of the issues identified with ladies' rights and set up correspondence.
3. The major gathering authorized the goals to kill the segregation of ladies.
4. The gathering has acknowledged the recommendations about wedded ladies and their political rights.

On the planet there are different sorts of throws, religion, dialects, people, Be that as it may, people is the piece of the nature, they are imperative piece of our general public. Ladies bear all duty regarding addressing fundamental needs of the family, ladies’ human rights are damaged in an assortment of ways, ladies once in a while endure misuses, for example, political restraint that are like maltreatment endured by men. In this circumstance female horrendous are regularly imperceptible on the grounds that the predominant picture of the political on-screen character in our reality is male. That is the reason Uno gave same rights to ladies in Uno's Charter, Uno authorized human rights on 18 Dec. 1979, it works shapes Sept. 3, 1980. It incorporates 30 articles about ladies human rights. India endorsed ladies commission Act in 1990.

Women and Human security – Ladies distinguished security as the essential boundary to their full investment in the public arena they see security as the establishment for remaking the nation. Three focal topics rising up out of women's activist grant on human security is-
1. Impact of outfitted clash on ladies, sexual orientation relations and sex jobs.
2. Ways global compassionate mediations and peacekeeping task broaden of decrease unequal sexual orientation relations.
3. Women's nonattendance from basic leadership position that are vital to peace building. These peace building intitiatives act to decrease immediate and basic.
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2. Ways universal helpful mediations and peacekeeping activity enlarge of lessen unequal sexual orientation relations.
3. Women's nonattendance from basic leadership position that are vital to peace building. These peace building intitiatives act to decrease immediate and auxiliary, brutality, enable young ladies and ladies and increment their security they encapsulate the central, objective of human security which has as its center individual security.
Gender Equality and Inequality – In the course of recent years, the idea of sexual orientation mainstreaming has turned out to be more common in joined Nations and national government frameworks is the way toward surveying. The suggestions ladies and Men of any arranged activity including enactment, strategies or software engineers. It is a methodology for making ladies' and in addition implies concers and encounters an incorporated observing and assessment of arrangements in all political, monetary and societal similarly and in balance isn't propagated.

India Gender Inequality – There is an immense populace in India yet the proportion of ladies is diminishing contrasted with men.

There is a colossal populace in India yet the proportion of ladies is diminishing contrasted with men.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
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<th>Ratio of women (Behind 1000 men)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1961</td>
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</tr>
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Social insurance and wellbeing –

Social assurance and wellbeing systems and instruments in the district might be conveniently grouped under the 6 noteworthy territories of social assurance that is casual social help, government disability or protection work plans and the latter is territory and small scale based projects the intra family unit course of action's mirror the security first standards saw in entomb family relationship. In numerous social orders ladies agree to unequal and exploitative connections to their spouses on the grounds that these connections additionally involve some proportional obligations and security, social help and welfare administrations give assurance to the individuals who can not quality for protection installments or would somehow or another get insufficient advantages. It might be utilized to urge poor families to keep their youngsters and particularly young ladies in instruction. Asian and pacific nations utilize four noteworthy structures

a) Women's associations.

b) Women's units inside at least one services.

Labour models and ladies' Rights – The dominant part of ladies are working in the casual division. The male exchange unionists likewise have a tendency to repeat the standards and conduct which regard ladies as a subordinate class and minimize their necessities and needs as ladies more receptive to the requirements and right of ladies laborers are different nongovernmental association for ladies specialists India It consolidates a scope of authoritative and formative exercises in its endeavors to offer bad habit to a great extent independently employed ladies specialists in the casual economy.

Women and Technology - The data and correspondence Technology condition is innovatively serious and requires particular abilities, learning means and ladies' encounters in the data and correspondence innovation division are positively not the equivalent. In creating nations the little quantities of ladies clients can be comprehended in light of the fact that the greater part of ladies in poor nations can not manage the cost of access to data innovation changes and their supporting framework and oftentimes come up short on the aptitudes required for their utilization. In rich nations there is as of now some proof of this as data innovation change encouraged changes underway procedures don't naturally build open doors for ladies. The impacts are circuitous work through ladies' entrance to instruction, training and proficiency and education abilities the web is being utilized as a device for the checking and assurance of ladies' human rights through an intriguing cooperative undertaking, ladies’ Human Rights Net. This is an electronic system connecting more than 50 universal ladies' human rights associations for data sharing battling and limit building.
Conclusion – At present ladies work in Information Technology change field. They have taken part in different fields like political and social organizations on International, national and neighborhood level. They gained sexual orientation uniformity by the human rights. However today in some creating and non-created nations they are viewed as optional. They are treated severely for their human rights the associations are dealing with global level. In India the rate of female birth is lower than male birth. They are underestimated. Law has given them ideal to give, appropriate to training and ideal to work. These rights are the aid of human rights. The legislature has actualized numerous plans for ladies (e.g. maher Yojana, Indira Mahila Yojana ) Uno has set up International commission for ladies. The year 1975 was proclaimed as the ladies' year

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The Role of Media in Women Empowerment

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Abstract –

The social media has proved the longest movement for emancipation of Women. A women identifies herself to be strengthen because of social media. The status of women population has improved with respect of equal rights. Women in India have held high positions of the President, Prime Minister, Speaker of Loksabha etc. India as a nation of moving forward with great success and can’t ignore women empowerment. The modern technologies directly impacts on women development and their voices to be viewed globally. It is clear that Internet is empowering Indian women. According web report in 2013, titled ‘Women and Web study’, out of total 150 Million Internate users in India more than 60 million women uses Internate to manage their day to day life. Everyone sharing tweeting their views, information, rage and demands for justice on social media. The social media can create an awakening inspiration to achieve their potential. The media will be focused as one of the best tool in helping the women empowerment. The media will discover and speaks against oppression and marginalization of women at the grass root level. This paper is going to highlight the positive perspectives of media as a developmental tool in women empowerment.

Key words- Mass Media, Media Democracy, Mass Communication

1) Introduction of the term women empowerment :-

It means the empowerment of women which helps them by breaking all personal limitations of the society and family. It is to bring equality between male and female in society in order to develop nation totally. The goal of development will not be successful without empowering women.

According to the provisions of the Indian Constitution, there is a legal grant to equality to women in all fields just like men. There are many ways started by the government of India in order to bring women in to mainstream of development. The government has been organizing many programs for women empowerment as International Women Day, Mothers Day, Navdurga festivals etc. in order to bring awareness in the society about the true rights and value. The current Government of Modi followed the high level strategious such as ‘Beti Padhao Beti Bachao’ movements, ‘Sukanya Samrudhi Yojana’ etc.

The role of Government- The government strengthen the legal machinery protecting the dignity of women approved to the ‘Women Prohibition Act – 1986, in 2012. The aim of that act was to include advanced technologies as electronic media which were left outside the act of Poster and T.V. Serials. Women’s knowledge about mass media and access to and control over the forms of conventional.

2) Need and Importance of Women Empowerment-

There is a need of women empowerment because of inequality of women in all sphere of life. Without the active participation of women a new social development wouldn’t be possible. Women should have realize constitutional rights to quality health care, security and access to education and political power. The Empowerment is the process aimed at changing the nature and direction of systematic forces which marginalize women. Still women are suffering, discriminatory at level. It is necessary to aware them vast women power. After that India would progress in all walks of life women empowerment is a difficult process which need to be public support and this could be successful only when women living at respective manner. Male dominated society taking advantages of their lack of education and poverty can rise up to claim their rightful place in their own society.

3) Various Limitations of Women’s Empowerment are –

1) Heavy work load of women
2) Isolation of women from each other illiteracy.
3) Traditional views that limit womens participation.
4) Negative approchases and male dominance over them.
4) The Role of Social Media:

It plays significant role to make awareness about these harassments of women in each sector. It is also helpful for women to express their views and voices globally. Media is considered to be the valuable aspect of society in the modern age. It has the power to communicate and establish effective relationship in a large mass or peoples. With the help of social media, people shared update information among the people. It is an instrument for supporting the women in society for empowering them. The increasing number of women in business sector that is the picture of media role and its achievement.

Media through, it is possible. In the modern age, a balanced picture of women’s diverse lives and huge influence on people. With the help of these ways we should improve women status.

Social media has proved in terms of raising awareness and mobilizing campaigns on a variety of issues. 1.2 billion people live in India with around 50% of women population. The status of women has improved with respect of equal rights by the efforts of social media. In the modern age, women in India have held high offices including the positions of the president, prime minister etc.

While media has been around for centuries the concept didn’t begin to emerge as a specific form of media communication until the middle of the 20th Cent. Social unrest became problem of more nations, people with alternative point of view on issues such as race, gender, religions and social organization. Newspapers, Brochures, eventually magazines provided a basic tools for what was identified as fringe media. By the 1960s alternative media has branched out from printed publications to the inclusions of 1000 budget movies.

5) The Impact of Mass Media on Women Empowerment:

With the help of new modern media technologies women can be express their own feeling and decision making openly. It is a way of empowering women. The powerful improvement in media is that to take strong action against gender-disparity. In the present era, women enable in journalism whereas they were not in that field in the past. Female Journalist whose social responsibility is that to avoid negative issues and identify about women in the society. They speak out against gender equality, women empowerment, follows strategies at all levels of mass media programming and policy making.

With the help of media technologies, it is avoided women’s problem at certain level district as gender disparity, wage discrimination, crime against women, Health and Women education etc.

It is cleared that internet is empowering Indian women with easy access to information and helping them to make informed decisions in their day to day life.

Everyone sharing tweeting their views, rage and demand for justices on social media. It can be created an awakening inspiration to achieve their ability as prime movers of change in Society. The media will focused as one of the chief important tool in helping the women empowerment. It also focuses and speaks against oppression and marginalization of women at grass root levels. The media helps to know or find out what is demand of mass communication also.

6) Media Empowerment and gender equality:

Critics of media democracy note that the system to function property, it assumes each member of society to be an educated and active participant in the creation of media and exchange of information. A high illiteracy rate would be impossible for average citizens to take part and engage with media and adjust their behavior accordingly in society. These would in turn fracture society in to an upper class that actively participates in creating the media and a lower class that only consumes it, leaving individuals open to the manipulation of information or media bias.

7) Some Barriers in Women Empowerment:

On the other hand women in India are always treated to honor of killings and victimed by male dominance society. Women are compared to be sexual objects and instruments in the hands of male, and weak image etc. They are exploited at mentally and physically levels not from the present but from the past period. There is need to make awareness of the equal rights which is given by Indian
government. Women should be independent in every field for the proper achievement and should not be victim of male Chauvinism.

Pandit Neharu said that “To awaken the people, if the women who must be awakened”. With this statement, it is clear that once she is on the move the nation move. The development of Indian depends on women empowerment. In India, we have to kill all the demon killing womens rights in society such as dowry system, illiteracy, sexual harrassment, inequality, domestic violence against women, rape, prostitution, illegal trafficking and other issues. The most remedy or solution of such devils is making women empower. There is also need of women should be promoted form the childhood in each family. It needs women should be strong from the childhood.

In India people worshiped by goddess but treated women as a secondary. They can’t live freely inside and outside of their home. Although legal and constitutional privileges for women in India. It is still needs a lot of work.

8) Conclusion –

It is cleared that the impact of media on women empowerment has been effective where women can be expressed their ideology or dominances over them. There is also important part that is Indian constitution that give us equal rights, rights to education that plays significant Role to change the picture of women’s identity in the society.

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Women Empowerment

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“‘There is no change for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing.”
-Swami Vivekananda.

Abstract

This paper is with aim to create legal awareness about various acts constitutional provision, directive principles of state policy relating to women’s equality in society. The aim of women empowerment can’t achieve without education. Our state made various laws for elimination of gender inequality form society. 100% of eradication of gender inequality not achieved yet. Gender discrimination is man made creation deeply rooted in society. Gender Barrier is obstacle in women empowerment. The concept of empowerment is co-relation with the human rights development. Only law making is not sufficient for empowerment of women. There must be need social, political support. Their will be need of legal education promotion and legal provisions amalgamation for women empowerment. In our society. Through the women empowerment government will achieve the goal of development in country.

Introduction:

From the evolution of human society women's position and rights changed with the time to time. Gender discrimination seen in all strata’s of societies of the world. Women's life is under the shadow of her father first then husband and ending in the shadow of her son. Women couldn't take independent decision in her life their is always presence of undue influence it affects the gender justice in society. In India women’s position has two sides of a coin. She is prayed as goddesses of divine power. Form goddesses men praying for power and other side he gave women discriminating treatment in society. Vedic period women enjoys her rights. After the Vedic period women enjoys her rights. The Vedic period women faces degradation of her rights in society. Medieval period is dark period for women's position in society. Purdah system, sati tradition, child marriage female infanticide, and with number of restriction to spend life within four walls of house. In the British period introduced various laws for eradication of ill practices against women like sati prohibition act 1829. Various reformers like Mahatma Fule promoting education to women Maharshi Karve promoting education to women widow remarriage. After the independence India is a secular country. Indian constitution provides fundamental rights. It promotes equality among the citizens. Post independence ratio of literacy goes increasing. Due to increasing level of literacy rate socio-economic rate also incised in our society. According to 2011 survey 65.46% women literate in India. India's literacy rate increased 74%. For earning bread and butter number of women come out for earning money. They faces various kind of discrimination. Various legal provision existed for gender equality but still various types of gender inequality deeply rooted in our society. Son get more preference as compare to daughter in family. For maintaining gender justice in society awareness of legal education is very essential. Moraleducation for gender equality start from the home first. In the various stages of schools must teaches the concept of gender equality.

Women’s rights in India: Constitution of India cherished the concept of gender justice. India signed the various international ratification for promoting , protecting the gender equality among the nation.

● Right to equality (Art 14-18)
● Right to freedom (Art 19-22)
● Right against exploitation (Art 23-24)
● Right to freedom of religion(Art 25-28)

● Cultural and educational rights(Art 29-30)
● Right to Constitutional Remedies Art 32
● Directive principles of state policy and Various other legal provisions
For running the country executive, legislature and judiciary these three organs work with coordination. Although gender equality legal provision existence there is presence of gender discrimination in our society. According to National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) report 39 crimes against women reported every hour in India. In the year 2016 lowest conviction rate(18.9) cases related to women.

**Concept of Empowerment:**

It was introduced at International Women's conference at Nairobi. Basically empowerment mean idea of power which help her to break undue influences. India celebrated 2001 year as national Women's Empowerment year. For enhancing the status of sustainable achievement in women's empowerment. In ancient India proverb lays down that “a home without a daughter is like a body without soul.” SarvaShikshaAbhiyan Provides positive outcome for girls education. In India economic reforms based on globalisation, liberalisation policies and conventions. Empowering women in rural area 33% seats reserved for women in Panchayat Raj in India.

**Millennium development goal 2000 and women empowerment:**

India signed UNs Millennium declaration in 2000. Its aim is to eradicate poverty, hunger, diseases and gender discrimination. It promote gender equality and empowerment of women. Government introduces JananiSuraksha Scheme for providing quality of maternal care. MDG provides

- Women vocational education.
- Promote parity in wages.
- Promote more employment of women including more than 100 days of work.

MDG some proportionate successful in achieving its aim of empowerment of women in India.

**Gender Budgeting:**

Through the gender budgeting government provides fund to the implementing equality between men and women. It helps Improving effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, and transparency of governments goals. BetiBachaoBetiPadhao scheme is the positive outcome. Gender responsive budget and mainstreaming the gender etc are the progress towards the women empowerment. It directly impacts women's lives in several ways.

**Importance of legal education and women empowerment:**

Low level of education is biggest hurdle Proper empowerment of women is still not 100% achieved due to social inequalities, religious fanaticism, gender bias, class and caste discrimination, high degree of illiteracy and economic dependency among women. Literacy graph shows us increasing level of educated people in society but is ids difference between educated person and legally educated person. Only presence of enacted act is not sufficient it must be socially accepted. In our country PC PNDT ACT 1994 existed. Still there is decline sex ratio seen. With help of advanced science technology leads female infanticide in womb. For want of male child Rajasthan and Haryana state seen drastically imbalance the sex ratio. It adversely affect the social harmony of gender equality. Most of abortions take place illegally. Protecting girl child and maintaining gender equality government introduces various schemes programmes like at the birth of girl child government fix deposit some amount in the name of girl child SukanyaSamriddhiYojana in Maharashtra in Madhya Pradesh LadliLaxmiYojana. Various education facilities provided. Due to distance and inconvenience to reaching schools and colleges most of girls leave education. In Maharashtra government Transport took step to achieve women empowerment it provides free transport to girls up to 12th Standard. Outcome of legal awareness and changing traditional mindsets according to a survey report in Maharashtra in adoption there is increasing 80% demand for only girl child.

**Women's empowerment obstacle and role of Judiciary:**

Education of women is not sufficient for gender justice. Women must be economically independent. Earning money by job provides women's stability in life. After independence in India every sector women worked. Still she faces gender inequality. Various cases removes gender inequality.
legal provision and maintains balance. Empowering women government of India launches various yojanas like BetiBachaoBetiPadhao scheme aim is generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services meant for girls. One Stop Centre Scheme provides support and assistant to women faces violation in public and private. This scheme funded by Nirbhaya fund. Women Helpline Scheme. Working Womens Hostel. For awareness about the gender equality every offices, every sector industry, display on the board rights of women. Every sector of field must organise gender equality conferences programmes.

**Maternity Benefit Act 1961 need of awareness in society:**

Employment of women achieved a certain level gender equality. Women faces various types changes in her life in her pregnancy she need leave and money support. Maternity benefit act provides her right. But in case of B.Shah vs P.O. (AIR 1978 sc 12 1977 (4)scc 334) it was held that 100% wages were to be provided for all days of leave as well as benefits such as Sundays and rest days as were being for actual number of working days missed.

**Promote equality education:** According to global monitoring report articulate three types of framework for gender equality.

- Rights to education
- Rights within education
- Rights through education

**National Policy on education (NPE) and gender equality:**

Education gives person honour and concerning knowledge about rights. Moral education start from home. Primary secondary and higher education through school. In development of personality of human being education play important role. NPE establishes equality among children through education. Right to Education act 2002 provides free and compulsory education to every strata of society. NPE through textbooks and school curriculum up lights the gender equality. Through the Open University distance education provides education. Its aim to increase access of education by men and women.

**Role of education and gender justice survey:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Asked question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Concept of equality known to people</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education role in gender equality</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Education institution and promoting awareness of gender equality</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Knowledge of legal provision relating to gender justice</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Need for more legal provision to women equality</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cultural background influence on gender equality</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Socio economic condition and influence on gender equality</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Need of legal education in rural area</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trust in gender equality</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Women treated equally in country</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Suffering gender discrimination in life</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Knowledge regarding legal provision in equality</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Weather women treated equally in workplace?</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Need for gender equality to men</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Family member treated equally</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Brother and sister equal treatment by parents</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Money expenses to children equally by parents</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Whether parents send daughter out of town for higher education compared to son?</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>More educated women in family than men</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>mother’s right to take economic and financial decision</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Problems faced due to gender</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Prevention of gender discrimination through raising awareness</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis of data:

According to survey 98% people known the equality concept. Survey shows us that 90% people says education play important role in gender justice. 80% people says that through education institution gender justice awareness increases only 76% of people knows the legal provisions relating to gender justice. 74% people says that there will be need of more new legal laws for protecting gender justice. 80% people says that cultural background affects the equality. 40% people suffering gender discrimination in life. 72% people says that in rural area there is need of legal education. 50% people says that women treated equally in workplace. 38% people says that there is need of gender equality treatment to men. 84% people says that eradication of gender discrimination took place raising gender equality awareness among society.

Conclusion and Suggestion:

Various programmes laws implemented by government we see changing approach of discrimination in society. Education play a pivotal role in creating awareness of gender justice. Education removes negative consequences in gender equality.

Suggestions:

- Rural area legal aid camp and gender equality programs must be conducted
- Need of awareness about legal acts and punishment provision in women Empowerment.
- Need of removal of loopholes in existing legal provisions protecting gender justice.
- Empowerment of women and gender justice programmes must be teaches in schools and colleges.
- Time To time there is need of micro level observation of changing social patterns and provides solution in women empowerment

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Delayed Justice And Democratic Principles : An Uneven Balance

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Abstract

The present study is related to one of the greatest defects of our Indian judicial system i.e. delay in disposal of cases. Lots of the cases either civil or criminal are pending in High Court, Supreme Court as well as in lower courts. It takes 7 to 10 years before small suits are finally disposed of through all stages. As we know “Justice delayed is justice denied”. The delay in the disposal of cases and appeals in the course of administration of justice shakes public confidence in the administration of justice. It constitutes great hardship to the litigant. The administration of justice fall into disrepute and this can be very unfortunate for a democratic society which can survive only when people have respect for law. The commercial and industrial progress of the country is retarded by the laws delay. The problem of delay in pendency of cases has been a crucial problem all over the world. India is facing the similar problem. Various effects have been tried by Indian Govt. but they failed every time.

“Delay in justice is injustice” said by British writer Savage Landor.

I) Introduction :-

Among the three wings i.e. executive, legislative and judiciary, Judiciary plays a vital role in imparting justice. Today millions of cases are pending in various courts in India including supreme courts. Many people are waiting for justice which is in the hands of court system. People trust on judiciary. As we know our court system is overburden with pending cases. When justice is not provide within reasonable time then what is the use of that justice. So justice delayed is equal to justice denied. It hampers the faith of ordinary people on judicial system. And if this situation remain then question of maintenance of law and order in country may become crucial.

According to justice Giorgio Del Vecchio, “without justice, life would not be possible and even if it were it would not be worth living”

Unlike American constitution speedy trial is not specifically enumerated as a fundamental right, it is implicit in Article 21 as interpreted by the apex court. Various legislation have been passed for speedy disposal of cases by our government also. But they failed every time.

II) National Judicial Data Grid Report On Pendency Of Cases :-

According to National Judicial Data Grid, five states which accounts for highest pendency are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat.

3.3 crore cases pending in Indian Courts. 2.84 crore cases are pending in the subordinate courts, the backlog of High court and supreme court is 43 lakh and 57,987 cases respectively. Account to NJDG the five states which account for the highest pendency are Uttar Pradesh (61.58 lakh), Maharashtra (33.22 lakh), West Bengal (17.59), Bihar (16.58 lakh) and Gujarat (16.45 lakh).

Case : S.C. advocates on record Association V. Union of India

The court pointed out the need of appointment of judges and held that it may issue direction to assess the felt need and fix the strength of judges according to the need.

III) Reasons/Causes For Delay In Disposal Of Cases :- Following factors contributed for delay in disposal of cases

1) Inadequate Number of Judges And courts :- The main factor for delay in disposal of cases is inadequate number of judges and the inadequate number of courts in the ratio of population. Millions of cases are pending in India. It takes 7 to 10 years to finally dispose of one case.
2) **Endless amendment of laws**: It is another reason behind delay. Indian laws amended every time and it take time to understand new provision. It takes valuable time of court and which make legal system slow.

   The income tax Act, for example has been amended over 4000 times since it came into force in 1961.

3) **Corruption**: Like other pillars of democracy judiciary is also affected by the corruption issues. The executive pillar is exposed every time in India for taking bribe. But there is not any constitutional provision for registering an FIR against a judge who has taken bribe.

4) **Frequent adjournment**: Though civil procedure code provides that no such adjournment shall be granted more than 3 time to a party during hearing of the suit. But unfortunately, our court allows many adjournments. It in turn result in delaying disposal of cases.

5) **Inefficient administrative staff of the court**: It is another reason behind delay in disposal of cases.

6) **Frequent transfer of judges**: It takes more time for a new judge to understand previous proceeding which take valuable time of judiciary.

7) **Large number of appeals**: Court have to spend their time and special attention for deciding appeal which will in turn take time to dispose of other matters.

8) **Judicial officers not able to tackle those cases involving specialized knowledge**: Now a days many new offences are emerging like cyber-crimes to deal these matters judges need specialized knowledge which our judges do not have.

9) **Litigants not aware about their right to speedy disposal of cases**: As this right is implicit in article 21 of constitution but litigants and public in general do not have knowledge of their right to speedy disposal of cases.

10) **Misuse of public interest litigation**: Many frivolous PILS have been filed in courts. They are this as to take personal revenges. It causes delay in deciding many important cases.

11) **Non-adherence to the provision of Sec. 89**: Sec. 89 of C.P.C. amendment 2002 made provision for alternative dispute resolution methods for settlement of dispute outside court rather than regular trial. Unfortunately, tendency of people is not to use it.

12) **Lengthy Arguments**: Lengthy argument also waste the time of court which causes delay for disposal of cases.

**IV) Impact Of Delayed Justice On Democratic Principles**

The thee organs are independent from each other. Judiciary is separate organ and not allowed to be interfered by executive or legislature, in their working. Judiciary sois independent. In democracy power lies with the people i.e. we the people of India.

   Democracy can flourish only when people keep faith on judiciary. Unfortunately, it is not possible now. Because as we know millions of cases are pending and causing delay for disposal of cases. Which hampers public faith in administration of justice. It shakes public trust on judiciary. It will make democratic state in danger. Though people form the state. How it will work without their faith.

**Supreme Court Also Focused On This Issues In Leading Cases As Following**-

1) **Hussainara Khatoon V. Home secretary, state of Bihar**

   In this case a petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed by number of under trial prisoners who were in jails in the state of Bihar for years awaiting their trial. Justice Bhagwati, held that, right to speedy trial is fundamental right which is implicit under Article 21 of constitution.

2) **A. R. Antulay V. R. S. Nayak**

   The constitution bench has formulated guiding principles in this case. They emphasis that right to speedy trial is the right of the accused to be tried speedily as implicit in article 21 of constitution of India.

   Legal services Authorities Act 1987 has been passed to provide free and competent legal services to weaker section of society like women’s, children’s, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe etc.

   The establishment of National legal services Authorities Act under the guidance of District legal services Authorities Act under guidance of district judge as a chairman provides free legal services to eligible candidate and organize Lok-Adalats for amicable and speedy disposal of cases.
Various legislation has been passed for solving the problem of delayed justice which brought democracy in danger.

V) Suggestions To Reduce The Pendency Of Cases :

1) **Adherence of Alternative Dispute resolution system including arbitration, conciliation, mediation** -
   
   As provided under Sec. 89 of Civil Procedure Code these methods can help to dissolve the dispute without courts intersection. It will reduce the burden of courts.

2) **Establishment of fast-track courts** -
   
   It will help to dispose of cases speedily. The eleventh finance commission recommended, a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast track courts in the country for disposal of long pending sessions and other cases. FTC’s were established to expeditiously dispose of long pending cases in the session courts and long pending cases of under trial prisoners.

3) **Use of Lok-Adalat**
   
   Lok-Adalat will reduce the burden of pendency of case and settle the dispute amicably.

4) **Specialized training for judges and administrative staff of court** -
   
   Law commission of India in seventeenth report also recommend for the training of judges. Also, staff should be also trained to speedily disposal of cases.

5) **Plea Bargaining** -
   
   It is settlement of dispute in which defendant pleads guilty in return for less punishment. Accused can file an application for plea bargaining in the court.

6) **Summary trials** -
   
   To decide the cases in speedy way courts have power to try cases summarily where offence is punishable for less than 2 years.

7) **Compounding of Offences** -
   
   Offences can be compounded by the party or with permission of court which will save valuable time of court.

8) **Morning and Evening courts** -
   
   To dispose of matter in less time court can sit in morning or in evening beside their official timing 11 to 5 : 30.

VI) Conclusion :-

The India Government has from time to time enacted various legislation like Legal Services Authorities Act 1987, Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996, Fast Track courts, Mediation centers to deal with the problem of pendency of cases. Also, national legal services authority Act plays a vital role for providing free legal services for weaker section of society like women, children, poor ones. It also provides establishment of Lok-Adalats at National, District level for amicable settlement of dispute.

But in reality, the situation is different instead of weaker section the rich people influenced the legal system and this is a biggest threat to India democracy. The system is becoming puppet in the hands of influential and rich people.

If this situation remains then the balance between justice and democratic principles cannot be maintained.

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Synthesis and Characterization of PEDOT-PSS Based Electrodes For Electrochemical Supercapacitor and its nanoelectric applications.

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Abstract:
The field of material science and engineering community’s ability to conceive the novel materials with extraordinary combination of chemical, physical and mechanical, properties has changed the modern society. There is increasing technological progress. Modern technology requires thin films for different applications. Thin film technology is the basis of astounding development in solid state electronics. Recently, thin films have been used in the study of the relationship between the structure of solids and their physical properties. When we consider a very thin film of some substance, we have a situation in which the two surfaces are so close to each other that they can have a decisive influence on the internal physical properties and processes of the substance, which differ, therefore, in a profound way from those of a bulk material.

Thin films are especially appropriate for applications in microelectronics and integrated optics. However the physical properties of the films like electrical resistivity do not substantially differ from the properties of the bulk material. For a thin film the limit of thickness is considered between tenths of nanometer and several micrometers. Thin film technologies make use of the fact that the properties can particularly be controlled by the thickness parameter. Thin films are formed mostly by deposition, either physical or chemical methods. Thin films, both crystalline and amorphous, have immense importance in the age of high technology. Few of them are: microelectronic devices, magnetic thin films in recording devices, magnetic sensors, gas sensor, A. R. coating, photoconductors, IR detectors, interference filters, solar cells, polarizer’s, temperature controller in satellite, superconducting films, anticorrosive and decorative coatings. In this paper we are focusing the light on synthesis and characterization of Synthesis and Characterization of PEDOT-PSS Based Electrodes For Electrochemical Supercapacitor and its different sensor, transducer and nanoelectric applications.

Keywords: Synthesis and Characterization, Thin Flims, electrochemical superconductor, Nanoelectric applications.

1.0 Classification of Electrochemical Supercapacitors:
Fig. 1.1 represents the classification of electrochemical Supercapacitor. Based on the charge storage mechanism electrochemical Supercapacitor mainly categorized into two types first is EDLC and second is pseudocapacitor. The combination of these two types of capacitor develops the third type Supercapacitor known as a Hybrid capacitor.

![Fig. 1.1 Classification of Electrochemical Supercapacitors](image)
1.1. Types of Supercapacitors based on conducting polymers

   According to Rudge et al, electrochemical capacitor systems utilizing electroactive conducting polymers were classified into three types as follows:

   1. **Type I Electrochemical Capacitor**: Two identical p – dopable conducting polymer electrodes.

   2. **Type II Electrochemical Capacitor**: Two different p – dopable conducting polymers electrodes.

   3. **Type III Electrochemical Capacitor**: One p – dopable and another n – dopable conducting polymer electrodes.

2. Synthesis Technique:

2.1. Deposition using dip coating technique:

   Dip coating is the precision controlled immersion and withdrawal of any substrate into a reservoir of liquid for the purpose of depositing a layer of material. Many chemical and nanomaterial’s engineering research projects in academia and industry make use of the dip coating technique.

   - The following steps we are used for dip coating technique.
   - Still substrates clean and polish with the help of 0.5 and Nano scrubber.
   - After polishing this substrate clean with acetone.

   1. Immersion: The substrate is immersed in the solution of the coating material at a constant speed (preferably jitter-free).
   2. Start-up: The substrate has remained inside the solution for a while and is starting to be pulled up.
   3. Deposition: The thin layer deposits itself on the substrate while it is pulled up. The withdrawing is carried out at a constant speed to avoid any jitters. The speed determines the thickness of the coating (faster withdrawal gives thicker coating material).
   4. Drainage: Excess liquid will drain from the surface.
   5. Evaporation: The solvent evaporates from the liquid, forming the thin layer. For volatile solvents, such as alcohols, evaporation starts already during the deposition and drainage steps.

2.2. Advantages of dip coating technique:

   1. It is very simple and cost effective technique.
   2. It does not require any sophisticated instrument.
   3. Easy preparative parameters like temperature, concentration, pH, deposition cycles etc.
   4. Deposition carried out on both conducting and nonconducting substrates.
   5. Film thicknesses can be easily changed by mere changing the number of dipping cycles, or switching to a different viscosity fluid.
   6. Using dip coating technique we can deposit multilayered film on the same substrate.
3.0. Synthesis of PEDOT-PSS:

3.1. Deposition for PEDOT-PSS

Firstly we take 2ml PEDOT-PSS compound and 5ml double distilled water (DDW) in cleaned test tube, then it ultrasonicate. The substrate is immersed in PEDOT-PSS solution for coating material. The substrate has remained inside the solution for some time and it starting to be pulled up with constant speed. The solvent evaporates from the liquid, forming the thin layer. For volatile solvents, such as alcohols, evaporation starts already during the deposition and drainage steps excess liquid will drain from the surface. The thin layer deposits itself on the substrate while it is pulled up. The withdrawing is carried out with constant speed to avoid any jitters.

3.2. Deposition for PEDOT-PSS and Ag-NP:

Firstly we take 2ml PEDOT-PSS compound, 1ml AgNP solution and 5ml (DDW) in cleaned test tube. Then it ultrasonicate. The substrate is immersed in this PEDOT-PSS solution of the coating material at a constant speed. The substrate has remained inside the solution for a some time and it starting to be pulled up with constant speed. The solvent evaporates from the liquid, forming the thin layer. For volatile solvents, such as alcohols, evaporation starts already during the deposition and drainage steps excess liquid will drain from the surface. The thin layer deposits itself on the substrate when it is pulled up. The withdrawing is carried out at a constant speed to avoid any jitters.

4.0. Characterization Techniques

Summary of different characterization techniques used in the present study to find properties of the films

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Characterization techniques</th>
<th>Thin film properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>X-ray diffraction</td>
<td>Identification of material and crystallite size determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)</td>
<td>Surface morphology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cyclic voltammeter (CV)</td>
<td>Measurement of capacitance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1. X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique:

The X-ray diffraction is one of the most important techniques for characterizing the structural confirmation of crystalline materials. Structure identification, determination of lattice parameters and grain size are based on the X-ray diffraction pattern. Improved detection methods for X-ray, the availability of commercial monochromators and intense microfocus X-ray sources have made X-ray diffraction method applicable to films as thin as 100 Å.

4.2. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM):

A well-focused mono-energetic (~25KeV) beam is incident on a solid surface giving various signals as mentioned above. Backscattered electrons and secondary electrons are particularly relevant for SEM application, their intensity being dependent on the atomic number of the host atoms. Each may be collected, amplified and utilized to control the brightness of the spot on a cathode ray tube. To obtain signals from an area, the electron beam is scanned over the specimen surface by two pairs of electro-magnetic deflection coils and so the C.R.T. beam in synchronization with this. The signals are transferred from point to point and signal map of the scanned area is displayed on a long persistent phosphor C.R.T. screen. Change in brightness represents change of a particular property within the scanned area of the specimen.

The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) provides information about the surface or surface region. SEM has been widely used for characterization of surface morphology. All SEMs have facilities for detection of secondary and back scattered electrons. They use incident electron beams with energy between 2 and 40 KeV. The secondary electrons are orbital electrons knocked out of sample atoms by collisions with incident electron beam. The escape depth of secondary electron is low due to their lower energy (50 eV). Consequently these electrons are generated at a specimen depth of few nanometers in metal and few tens of nanometer in insulator. The region from they originate is a little larger than beam diameter. Typical resolution may ~ 5 nm. These characteristic signals give information about the chemical identification and composition of the sample. The advantages of SEM over light microscopy include much higher magnification (>X 1, 00, 000) and greater depth of field up to 100 times than that of light microscopy.

4.3. Cyclic voltammetry (CV):

Cyclic voltammetry is often the first experiment performed in an electro analytical study. In particular, it offers a rapid location of redox potentials of the electroactive species, and convenient evaluation of the effect of media upon the redox process. In cyclic voltammetry a reversible dc potential sweep (using a triangular potential waveform) was applied between working electrode (film) and counter electrode (platinum wire) and resulting current response versus a reference electrode (SCE) is measured.

5.0 Results and Discussion

The deposited samples of PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS+AgNP were subjected to the structural, morphological and electrochemical characterization.

5.1 X-ray Diffraction Study

![XRD patterns of PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS+AgNP samples](image-url)
The structural changes and identification of phases were studied with the XRD technique. The diffracting angle $2\theta$ was varied between 20 and 90. The XRD patterns of the samples PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS+AgNP are shown in Fig. 3.1. The peaks at 44.31°, 64.43°, 74.17° and 81.87° are observed for both samples due to stainless steel substrate which are marked by ‘a’. Generally the PEDOT:PSS shows amorphous behavior therefore, there was no peak corresponding the PEDOT:PSS for the both the samples. Similar results were also obtained by different research groups [1, 2]. The diffraction peak observed at 37.73° for sample PEDOT:PSS+AgNP corresponds to (111) reflection of metallic silver. The comparison of the observed XRD patterns with the standard powder diffraction card of Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards (JCPDS), silver file No. 04–0783.

5.2 Scanning Electron microscopy:

Fig. 5.2. Scanning Electron Micrographs of the (a) PEDOT:PSS (b) PEDOT:PSS+AgNP samples at different magnification

To investigate the effect of Ag on the surface morphology of the PEDOT:PSS, the films were characterized by SEM. Fig. 5.2 (a and b) shows surface morphologies of PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS+AgNP samples, at different magnifications. The smooth surface observed for PEDOT:PSS onto the stainless steel substrate [Fig. 5.2 (a)]. PEDOT:PSS+AgNP sample shows Ag nanoparticles appear as small bright spots over the smooth surface of the PEDOT:PSS [Fig. 5.2 (b)]. From these micrographs it was observed that the Ag nanoparticles were well covered all over the surface of the PEDOT:PSS. This structure is beneficial for supercapacitor, because presence of Ag onto the PEDOT:PSS helps to reduce the diffusion resistance between electrolyte and PEDOT:PSS [3,4].

5.3 Cyclic Voltammetry Study

Fig. 3.3 (a) Cyclic Voltammogram of the sample PEDOT:PSS within a potential window of 0.0 to 0.9 V versus SCE at 10 mV s$^{-1}$.
To identify the oxidation and reduction potentials and the effect of Ag on the electrochemical performance of PEDOT:PSS, cyclic voltammograms (CV) of both the samples have been recorded over 0.0 to 0.9 V versus SCE at 10 mV s\(^{-1}\) in 0.1 M H\(_2\)SO\(_4\) [Fig. 5.4 (a and b)]. Although conducting polymers are well known to be pseudocapacitive in nature, thereby giving rise to peaks in the CV, it is expedient to assume that the overall pseudocapacitive effect arises from the PEDOT:PSS. As depicted in Fig. 5.4 (a), one pair of redox can be observed for PEDOT:PSS. For PEDOT:PSS+AgNP dominant anodic peak observed at 0.33V Versus SCE. This is recognized due to the oxidation of silver also, another minute cathodic peak observed near to 0.13 V Versus SCE due to the reduction of the silver nanoparticles [6].

**Conclusion**

It is the general information of supercapacitor. Importance of supercapacitor and the need of thin film and thin film supercapacitors are discussed in detail. Superiority of Chemical precipitation method than other methods for deposition of metal oxide films is highlighted. An extensive literature survey on metal oxide super capacitors is given in succeeding section of this chapter. The orientation and purpose of the dissertation are stated at the end of the chapter.

Then necessary theoretical background and basics of precipitation and delamination have been described. The next part is concerned with the characterization techniques, such as, thickness measurement. The structural study was carried out by means of XRD techniques. The morphology of the produced thin films was studied by means of field emission scanning electronmicroscopy.

It deals with preparation of PEDOT-PSS materials by dip coating method and further its deposition on stainless steel electrode preparation for supercapacitor application. The structural investigations were carried out by XRD measurement and reveal the formation of PEDOT-PSS phase. The amorphous behavior. SEM image shows the surface morphologies. In EIS electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements can provide useful information about the redox reaction resistance and equivalent series resistance.

These properties of PEDOT-PSS based electrodes for electrochemical supercapacitor is used for different sensor (Temperature, pressure, optoelectronic etc.) and also used for solar selective coatings, Solar cell, photoconductors, sensors, IR detector, Temperature control of satellite, and Photo thermal solar coating and Supercapacitors.

**References:**

ICT, E-governance Implication In Academic Libraries and Role of Librarians

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Abstract:

Rapid developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have changed the traditional concept of library development across the globe. In this Internet era, libraries are fast moving towards digital mode and are accessed universally. With the advent of WWW, e-libraries are redesigning their services to borderless world and are becoming lifeline of the academic community. They are no longer information dominant and a huge number of information can be exchanged through some new types of academic exchange models and network exchange platforms. It can be Open Access, Wikipedia, Weblog, and Institutional Repositories. These models play an active role in electronic data exchange system. It providing knowledge, technology and research. In brief, digital libraries promote interaction and improve knowledge (management?) globally. It has become a common factor that Internet access with latest multimedia technologies offer scholars fulfillment of their thrust of knowledge. (Academicians?) need the help of library science professionals to organize information into structured knowledge. At this stage, libraries have to face a challenging task to provide effective service to their users. Role of librarians and libraries have dramatically changed. To face these challenges; librarians should be familiar with new technologies, that can support group learning problem solving and retrieve high-quality literature. The study focuses on the impact of networks on academic libraries in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra in India. It reveals the status of ICT, e-governance in libraries and role of librarian, benefits and challenges of e-governance in libraries.

Keywords: E-Governances, librarian’s role in e-governance era, role of librarian.

Introduction :- Technical and non-technical education in India contributes a major share to the overall Education System. It plays a vital role in the socio economic development of our nation. E-Governance involves the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to transact the business of Government. The ICT impacts library management and information handling practices, which demands reorientation of library science professionals to keep pace with the emerging scenario. For this it is necessary to bridge the traditional as well as network based library practices.

ICT and E-Governance in Education :- E-governance has become the buzz word in Public Administration and Government spheres. However, the very nature of e-governance in public administration differs much when it is applied in the Higher Education Administration. We are all aware of the fact that in the 21st century, a drastic change has occurred in the teaching, learning, evolution and governance practices in tertiary education and it has implications on the competency and expectations of the learners. E-Governance; The Application of Information Technology (IT) in the process of government function to bring about Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent (SMART) governance that is cost effective and capable of fulfilling the dreams of the citizens as never before (Majumdar, 2005). E-Governance is the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to improve the activities of public sector organizations (Heeks, 2002).

Status of ICT, E-Governance in Developing Countries :- ICTs offer number of opportunities to achieve global sustainability. It plays a major role for economic development and poverty alleviation in developing countries. But there are some adverse effects in the development of ICTs such as, utilization of energy and impact on health from mobile technologies. ICT creates job opportunities and makes information widely available to the global community. Due to ICT developments people
do not feel isolation and it makes human life comfortable by developing the economy. E-governance has brought a new hope for the developing world. It provides new opportunities for information exchange and users can access text, sound and images under one umbrella.

Features of e-Governance »
» e-Administration: Improving government processes by cutting costs, managing performance, making strategic connections within government and creating empowerment.
» e-Citizens and e-Services: Connecting citizens to the government by talking to citizens and supporting accountability, listening to citizens and supporting democracy, and improving public services.
» e-Society: Building interactions beyond the boundaries of government by working better with (entrepreneurs?), developing communities, building government partnerships and building civil society. Panda and Swain describe the features of e- governance such as, e-administration, e-citizens and e-services, e-society. When it is applied to the library profession, library science professional's role is interlinked with these features.

E-Governance and Libraries: Revolutionary changes in e-environment have provided tremendous potential for libraries to be a part of the community information services. Libraries are institutions that are well equipped to face the challenge of creating awareness amongst the citizens, thereby contributing significantly to e-governance. Libraries provide significant value to their communities in serving educational, informative, economic and social needs. They disseminate information in several ways i.e., through internet, databases, and reference services as well as by providing training in ICT and skills on IT enabling services.

Why E-Governance:
* To manage central and departmental knowledge resources in most effective and efficient ways with paper less work;
* To have better accreditation;
* To create user friendly library with efficient and effective use of knowledge. Resources
* To reduce library cost;
* To increase effectiveness and efficiency of employees of library;
* To have an access to information of library records on fingertip.

Librarian's Role in ICT and e-governance :- Change is inevitable in all professions in life. In this electronic era, significant changes can be seen in the role of the librarian too in providing information literacy. Librarians need to obtain new skills, technology while improving existing skills. This paper discusses the reasons behind the change and what skills librarians need to have to fulfill their current role in the e-governance era.

Old Work - New work – old work +Subject specialization - Information literacy - Liaison - Additional liaison activities - Circulation - Answering in depth - User education - queries (On-line information - Dealing with information queries - desk or by phone etc.) - Managing staff - Browsing web - Preparing user guided manuals - Managing digital repository - Preserving e-data for future use - Supervising staff What Does it Make a Librarian's Role Significant Today ?When information technology emerged on a large scale in the 1960s, librarians were, for the most part, not eager to embrace it (St. Clair, 2009). According to St. Clair, with the emergence of information and communication technologies (ICT) in 1960s, librarians did not make any efforts to apply it in their libraries. Later on, they realized the importance of gaining ICT knowledge and applying it in their libraries, which eventually brought about significant change on their role for the academic community. Now, applying ICT in libraries has become an integral part of the library community in the world. Librarians in the digital age are constantly engaged in sharpening their knowledge on new
technologies, and move towards sharing information. Knowledge organization, filtering of information and management are considered as the mandatory skills for librarians in this electronic era. Libraries have become main vehicles for any institute, college or university which support access, distribution and use of archived data repositories. It contributes to education, leisure, e-learning while developing and maintaining the wide rage of structured resources for easy access. To the information professional, the librarian or the information provider, the role has been to actively develop and maintain the management of a wide range of structured and organized knowledge resources by providing bibliographic and physical access, but not necessarily intellectual access, to such resources (Wornell, 1992). Open access to knowledge has brought a new hope for the developing world, promoting sustainable progress in the scholarly community.

E-Libraries / E-Librarians in the Global Context: Following technologies have been applied in libraries to face their housekeeping problems and to seek better solutions.

- Computing-technology (hardware/software), Communication technology,
- Network and internet technology,
- Web world, Services which have being provided effectively by the above libraries with the help of computers and modern communication networks.
- Catalogue Databases
- Current Awareness
- Information Services
- Full Text Access to Publications
- Organization of Internet Resources and Providing access
- Electronic Newsletters

Conclusion: In this modern electronic era, librarians are rapidly adopting new technologies to access and disseminate information globally. Libraries are known as "gate ways" to knowledge and the digitization of entire knowledge which makes it open to the world without any geographical barriers and paves the way for effective e-governance. Mr Sam Pitroda, Chairman, National Knowledge Commission (NKC), India said that egovernance was not about computerizing existing processes. We need to change our basic governance pattern and ensure transparency, productivity and simplicity. We should pick 10 to 20 important services and offer them on the Web and create a common e-governance platform to make it citizen-centric. It is clear that applications of new technologies are vital for the improvement of government services.

References:

Proper implementation of Green practices by girl students, colleges transforming to eco-campus

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Abstract:
Sustainable development is widely used in these days by the policy makers, academia, governments in all areas including developmental projects and in many verticals. Sustainability is not only spoken in various levels but also practiced by industries, Organizations and educational institutes to optimize their resource utilization and make them environmental friendly eco-campus. Sustainability is the need of the hour for our country to provide our future generation a cleaner, safer environment, to achieve and identify the best path related to educational organization to achieve sustainability. Various models and tools are already developed by researchers working on this domain which helps them to identify the focus areas where the optimization is possible to improve the environmental performance of the educational institutes. Green audit is one of such potential tool which can be used effectively by any educational institution for resource usage identification and optimization. If green audit properly deployed with all indicators and remedies, it will increase the sustainability of the institutions and reduce their resource consumption, which will benefit the institutions and the nation in many ways. This paper provides an awareness of green audit, how the roll of girl student is important to run green practices due to which campus accelerate toward eco-campus.

Key words: Green Audit, roll of girl students, Energy audit, Educational institute, colleges, green practices, eco-campus.

1. Introduction: The ever increasing population and changing lifestyles are making the environmental problems more critical. In our country industrial development and blooming job market puts thrust to the increase in number of educational institutions, we have more than 1 Lakh educational institutions operating all over India. Educational institutions consume more natural resources than medium scale industry. According to green audit report of Shivaji university it consumes about 9,47,422 liters of water per day and about 50838 KWH of electricity per week for operations. Higher educational institutions can be the best solution to solve this situation. Higher education can play a crucial role in sustainable development of our nation. Hence subject like environment science is become a part of curriculum at B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. II level according to direction of an supreme court of India. Also recently the new measure of green audit or environment consciousness was added in VIIth criteria for NAAC accreditation. Green audit is one of such potential tool which can be used effectively by any educational institution for resource usage identification and optimization.

2. 0 Goals of Green audit:
1. To conduct a baseline survey to know the reality status of green practices in institution.
2. To identify strength and weakness in green practices conducted in organization.
3. Identification and documentation of green practices followed by the institution.
4. To analyze and suggest solution for problems identified from Audit Report.
5. To assess reality status of different types of waste management inside the institution.
6. To identify and assess if some environmental risks inside the institution.

3.0 Objectives of Green audit of colleges:
1. To make the baseline survey to know the reality of green practices in the institution.
2. To identify and analyze significant environmental issues in campus.
3. To examine the current practices which can have impact on the environment such as of resource utilization, waste management, energy conservations, etc.
4. Formation of green policy with goal, vision and mission for Green practices in the college campus.

**Methodology for green auditing**

To make green audit of educational institute and converting the campus into Eco campus and to apply the principles of sustainable utilization of resources, analysis of resources calculation has to be done. The total resources including water, electricity, consumables, was studied to calculate the various details. The primary data collection was done for the areas of Electricity and energy Audit( electricity consumption, petroleum energy consumption, Natural gas consumption) Water and water waste audit (auditing of water usage, and water loss), Solid waste audit and Management, Hazardous waste audit, Air quality audit noise level analysis, sustainability concepts etc. The study is based on onsite visits, personal observations and questionnaires survey tools. Initially, based on data requirement, sets of questionnaires were prepared based on the guidelines, rules, acts and formats prepared by Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi, Central Pollution Control Board and other statutory organizations.

1. **Solid Waste:** This indicator includes: paper waste, food waste, plastic, biodegradable waste, construction waste, glass waste, dust etc and recycling. Furthermore, solid waste often includes wasted material resources that could otherwise be channeled into better service through recycling, repair, and reuse. The solid waste collected was paper waste, plastic, biodegradable waste, construction waste, glass waste and other miscellaneous waste.

2. **Electricity and energy audit:** This indicator addresses energy consumption, energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliances, natural gas and vehicles. However, many may not realize how much influence the higher education sector has in the larger energy market. Energy sources utilized by all the departments and common facility centers include electricity, liquid petroleum and LPG.

Major use of energy is in Science Department, office, canteen, hostel and laboratories for lighting, transportation, cooking and laboratory work. Energy consumption by major energy consuming Equipments in College laboratory is 2663.28 KW / Month, Energy consumption by less energy consuming Equipments in College is 4089.13 KW / Month and Energy consumption by Lightning Equipments in College is 4806.62 KW / Month. Thus total Electric energy consumption in college is 11559 KW / Month. Due to lack of adequate ventilation and natural light at some part of infrastructure more consumption of electricity at air and light appliances in the college is increased. In science laboratory at some places exhausts fans are used at proper locations but their use has to be monitored in summer duration.

3. **Water and waste water audit:** This indicator addresses water consumption, water sources, irrigation, water appliances and fixtures. A water audit is an on-site survey and assessment to determine and improve efficiency water use. In survey water used at bathrooms, toilets, laboratory, kitchen, garden, shower and of as well as leakages and over flow of water from overhead tanks is also been evaluated.

4. **Hazardous waste audit:**
   A. **Chemical waste:** This indicator addresses hazardous waste, laboratories, medical waste, art supplies, colors, dies and chemicals used in campus maintenance. Hazardous materials represent significant risks to human health and ecological integrity. Many accumulate in the tissues of organisms and become concentrated within food chains, leading to cancer, endocrine disruption, birth defects, and other tragedies.
B) **Water Environment:** Waste water sample form the Chemistry, Botany and Zoology was examined for Physico-Chemical parameters in order to assess the characteristics of the laboratory waste.

C) **E-waste:** E-waste can be described as consumer and business electronic equipment that is near or at the end of its useful life. E-waste makes up about 5% of all municipal solid waste worldwide but is much more hazardous than other waste because electronic components contain cadmium, lead, mercury, and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that can damage human health and the environment. Now our institute has some e-waste like chips, bulbs, circuit boards, mother boards, computers, batteries, relays, and switches with garbage.

5. **Air quality audit:**
Air quality in the academic institute is very important for health of the students, faculty and staff of the institute. The air pollution sources in the college campus are wind storm, pollen grains, natural dust, vehicular emissions, generators, fires and laboratory fumes etc.

6. **Eco campus**
   Ecocampus or Ecological Campus has its meaning in itself. The meaning of ecocampus has been expressed in its targets and objectives. By all means, ecocampus means “environmental sustainability within the school”. School is a center for generating education; moreover, it is also a research center where the students and teachers are attempting to develop the best strategy for achieving their purposes. Due to this reason, the development of ecocampus has been pointed out and established recently. Ecocampus concept mainly focuses on the efficient uses of energy and water; minimize waste generation or pollution and also economic efficiency. Ecocampus focuses on the reduction of the educational institute contribution for emissions of green policy, procure a cost effective and secure supply of energy, encourages and enhance staff and student energy issues, also promotes personal action, reduce the institute energy and water consumption, reduce wastes to landfill and integrate environmental considerations into all contracts and services considered to have significant environmental impacts. While these various measures are promoted synthetically and systematically, an "Environmental Management System" is introduced, in order to realize certainly the “Ecocampus”

7. **Role of girl students in eco-campus process through Green Practices:**
   A clean and healthy environment is one of the desired pre-requisites in any educational institution. To accomplish this, educational institution emphasizes on adopting good green practices and bringing environment consciousness through various practices. Through green practices we try to create environmental awareness among the stakeholders. The conscious involvement of all stake holders facilitates this process.

   The institution works towards inculcating best practices, invoking environmental consciousness among students and creating global awareness. The institute are very keen on making the campus eco-friendly by adopting energy conservation practices, effective waste management at source and plantation for making the campus clean, green and healthy.

   Some of following are special ‘Green Practices’ adopted by colleges for environmental consciousness are:

   i) **Walking and cycling:** It is seen that in academic colleges percentage of female students is greater than male students. students are using State Transportation (ST), bicycle and use the walking mode for college. Colleges form cycle bank scheme for girl students as well as economical backward male students. Majority of girls’ student use bicycle for college large number of girls students use walking mode. Study reveals that percentage of girl students adopting State Transportation ( ST),walking, bicycle is greater than that of the percentage of boy students and less
number of girl student are using their two wheeler. It shows the girl students are more conscious about environment than boys student.

As cycling is one of the best exercises, the beneficiaries have developed physical fitness also. It is one of best green practices of our institution which minimize fuel consumption, Energy consumption control CO₂ and air pollution of campus surrounding.

ii) Tree plantation - In colleges tree plantation is done in and outside the campus by faculty, students, various occasions like Krantidin, Anniversaries of distinguished people, Teacher’s day etc. Also college organizes tree plantation programmes through NSS and NCC in adopted villages. The students gave the plants to their teachers as a gift on Teacher’s Day. Usually plants are used as gifts and token of appreciation. The greenery in campus helps for carbon neutrality. Tree plantation highly promoted by girl students.

iii) Swachata Abhiyan - Students in colleges are encouraged to give active participation in ‘Swachata Abhiyan’. Under this NCC and NSS girl student run different programme to clean the nearby villages and adopted villages. The girl students of college are highly participate in ‘Clean India Mission’ to clean their villages and the surroundings of college campus. They have occasionally cleaned local bus stand and river beds etc. The girl student of NSS participates very actively and enthusiastically in camp and they extend their duties to clean villages nearby.

iv) Classroom cleaning by student: Girl Students are highly participate to keep their classroom clean. Students take initiative in keeping the campus clean, washing the classrooms. Girl students clean the campus immediately after any programme / activity in college.

v) College campus cleaning: The girl students of colleges clean the surroundings /campus of college at different occasion.

vi) Dust bin: - In colleges dustbins are placed at proper places to collect wastes (solid, wet separately) and these are monitored periodically. Dust bins are periodically used by girl students.

vii) College Magazine: Institution/ colleges tries to create awareness about the issues related to environment among students through students articles, photos, sketches, poems, visit reports, essays etc in College Magazine. In magazines majority girls students wrote the articles on environmental issues.

viii) Cultural programs: In different programmes like Yovkamohostav, Cultural competition, NSS/ NCC cultural programme the message of ‘Save Nature’, ‘Save Environment’, ‘Save Water’, ‘Save energy’, ‘Save baby girl’, ‘Save birds’ etc is given through street plays (Pathnatya) , Muknatya, dances, one act play, street plays (Pathnatya) , Muknatya, dances, one act play and group songs organized in colleges. Such green practices create awareness about environmental consciousness and girls students participate actively.

ix) Essay writing: - The colleges organizes essay competitions in different subjects like preservation of eco- system, go toward villages, Free addictions ,Save biodiversity, tree plantation, save baby girl, save energy, benefits of blood donation, rural cleanliness etc and girl students take active participation than boys students.

x) Visits: - Departments like Geography, History, Sociology, Botany, Zoology, Physics of different colleges organize study tours and visits to historical and bio-diversity places in which girls student actively participated.

xi) Adventure camps: Students have participated in ‘Adventure Camp’ gave the message of Conservation of environment and create Environmental Awareness in which large number of girls students are participated.

xii) Say no to plastic: Colleges actively participated in the Plastic Free drive. College campuses declared ‘No Plastic Zone’, in this movement girls students are actively participated.

xiii) Snake Exhibition: - Agriculture is main business in our region, obviously snake bite cases frequently occure. To remove mythes about snake and to disseminate knowledge about usefulness
of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes for students is necessary. In such programme girls students are actively participated.

xii) **Rangoli competition**: In this competition number of girls students helps in making the awareness of other students with well-handling of burning issues of environmental pollution and need of save baby girl. Through this colleges create the awareness about environment protection by organizing ‘Rangoli Competition’

8. **Conclusions**

The higher education has the potential to deal with different environmental issues. These institutions can use their infrastructure and expertise in a positive way to achieve sustainable development. In the collaborative work with NGOs, higher education institutes can help to spread the message at grass root level of the society and put pressure on the stakeholders. Higher education can play a crucial role in sustainable development. Each resource conservation measure should be given top priority inside the institute campus and the proposal to conserve resources was to be implemented immediately. Academic colleges being the one of the largest consumer of electricity, water and other consumables main focus are to be given to conserve these resources and to optimize the utilization of resources inside the campus.

Through green practices awareness among the students and staff members of the institute to conserve the resource utilization is to be improved considerably. It is seen that girls students are more conscious in environmental issues than that of boys students. Thus environmental performance of colleges are to be analyzed properly by evaluating green practices and involvement of girl student.

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Most of the countries in world are recognized as democratic countries. It is the well-liked and acceptable scheme by the world who considers that the opinion of the people is important in building the nation. As Abraham Lincoln defined, 'democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people.' The main purpose of democracy is to give freedom and equal rights to the people. The equal justice to all the people staying in their own country. Unity is the next important point of democracy. Among all these points the basic foundation given to equality of the people. People should be treated equally having any religion or cast. India is the first nation to adopt democracy in South Asia. Britishers left India and we got Independence. At that moment democracy is ruled over India. It is written in Indian Constitution that every human being should be treated equally especially men and women. There should not be any kind of difference in the status of men and women. Human rights are equal to men and women. These all human rights are categorised in various ways that is social security to all, secure family life with dignity, equal position to all and freedom. Considering women as secondary, she is tortured by people in many societies. The government has decided special rights to women. The purpose behind these special rights of women is very clear that she should not be discriminate. She has the right of liberty, equality, right to take education, right in the property, right of dignified life, equal payment for job or any work, right to protect her gender difference, right to protect herself for ill-treatment in society and many more. Men and women are treated equally by Indian constitution.

The present research paper highlights the issue of inequality in Indian society. It is based on Shobhan Bantwal’s *The Dowry Bride*. It is published in the year 2007. Shobhan Bantwal is born in Belgaum, border of Karnataka. She belongs to Brahmin family took her education in Dharwad University. After marriage, she shifted to America. She started writing late at the 50 age. She is recognised as Indian American writer. *The Dowry Bride* is her first novel. The novel won the “Golden Leaf Award”. Her novels focused on the issues of early marriage, problems of arranged marriage, female foeticide, dowry and murder for dowry etc. All these problems are related to women.

*The Dowry Bride* revolves round the central female character Megha. She is the protagonist. Megha is newly married 21 year girl. The novel begins with a conversation she heard about her murder planned by her mother-in-law. Megha escapes to save her life from this horror of death. The article published in The Bibulous refers:

*The Dowry Bride* by Shobhan Bantwal focuses on the life of a wife in an orthodox milieu of Indian society. *The story in this book shows that a wife in a traditional Indian society is generally given a secondary place. This results into losing all notions of her independence, her individuality, stature and strength. The story revolves around Megha who gets shocked when she comes to know that her own family members (husband and mother in law) are plotting to kill her. She runs away from her husband’s home. She knows that she cannot go back to her parents’ house as they would not take her back. In the end, she lands in Kunal’s apartment, a male relative of her. The rest of the story deals with Megha’s struggles as she tries to give a meaning to her life.

The novel shows the culture of India. Still in Indian society, women are considered as secondary and have no importance. She can’t take her own decision and responsible for anything happens to her family. Megha, third daughter of her parents is married to Ramnath. After the marriage of two elder daughters, her parents can’t manage the money for her dowry. She suffered a lot in her small married life rather than enjoyment of glorious wedding. She is beautiful and energetic girl when
she born. Her parents always put a black spot on her forehead. She wondered for her name Megha as if it is a black spot in her life. In Indian culture, there is tradition to prepare the janamkundali of a baby after the birth. At this time, astrologer says that Megha will suffer in her life with some danger earlier or later.

She is married at the age of 21 and in only in one year her marriage seems to be in danger. Because her father couldn’t afford dowry for her mother in law. And she is not able to produce child for her family. One dark night, She heard the conversation that she is going to murder by her in laws for not bringing the dowry which her parents promised to give. After listening this, she is stunned. In such a terrified condition, she decides to run away far from the fire death. She has only one hope to go to Kiran. Kiran is her in laws but with kind heart. He decides to help Megha and hides her in her apartment. Slowly she is attracted towards Kiran, her far relative. Kiran actually falls in love with Megha on her marriage day but he keeps mum as his cousin is her husband. Kiran knows that his aunt and Ramnath are not good people. Ramnath is poor boy listening everything to his mamma. He is ready to do anything to make Megha’s life safe and secure from Ramnath and his aunt. He decides to hide Megha till Ramnath gets divorced because Megha’s disappearance force Ramnath to take divorce.

Megha is a typical Indian traditional wife. She is married to Ramnath forcibally because she is the third daughter of her parents and they are unable to fulfil the high demand of money. She is beautiful so Ramnath accepted her as bride with average dowry. Because of not proving money of dowry from her parents even after one year of marriage, Megha is treated like a servant by her mother-in-law. Ramnath does not have any affection to Megha. Finally they decided to burn her.

This is a typical Indian picture of women. Megha suffers throughout the story only for dowry. Dowry is deeply rooted in some part of India. It is either cash or household gifts to new bride. In Indian laws it is a crime but still the people demands. Megha runaway to save her life but it is a big question in front of her where to go? Her parents will not accept her due to fear and disapproval of society. This is the condition of many Indian girls after marriage. They are helpless like Megha. We feel sympathetic to Megha for her trouble in life. Only the kind man she meets is Kiran. He is gentleman with good understanding. Finally Megha and Kiran finds their true love each other.

India is a traditional country. It has very old customs, rules and traditions. In Indian culture, women are secondary. She is considered only for giving the birth and the growth of family as a reproductive identity. Her opinion is not considered in any discussion of the family matters. In many part of India, female foeticide takes place. A baby girl is killed before her birth. This is the same situation still in modern India. As the society prefers son, the daughters are killed by sex-selective abortion. Indian feminists as well as Indian government are taking lead to stop sex-determination. Various laws are made for prevention of such things in society. It is injustice to women. Feminists are struggling to stop dowry system by various movements.

India is strongly influenced under patriarchal system, where women are devaluated. Women writers write about their daily routine life including household things, sufferings and experiences. They develop their artistic skills in novel writing. Many writers immigrated from India and writes novels in abroad about Indian females and their different ways of life. Shobhan Bantwal is one of them. She highlighted the major issue of dowry in India in this novel.

There are many feminist writers in English literature, who writes on injustice faced by women in Indian society. As considered that family is only responsible for social, economical and psychological security of women. Does it really happen? The answer is no. Majority women from rural India are suffering due to familial struggle, as they are inferior in male-dominated society. She is tortured and criticized by male. The role of Indian women in English literature is strongly represented by Indian English women writers in their works. Writers like Kiran Desai, Shashi Deshpande, NamitaGokhale, Meera Syal, Anita Nair, Kashmira Seth, Tanuja Desai etc. are depicted the role of Indian women by showing her sufferings inside the walls of the house. Indian women are deeply
rooted in her customs and traditions. Sometimes, there is rebellious woman showing her selfhood and struggling for independent identity. The bold picture of modern women in literature, having liberty and struggling for empowerment creates a noticeable place for feminist writers.

References:

E-Waste Management: A New Environmental Challenge Before India

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Abstract:
Central issue of the current study is electronic-waste (e-waste) which is emerging as a new environmental challenge for 21st century. Due to globalization there is rapid growth of the electronic and IT industry, present consumer culture, increasing rates of consumption of electronic products have led to disastrous environmental consequences. Electronic waste may be defined as discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets and refrigerators. This definition includes used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, recycling, or disposal. Rapid changes in technology, changes in media (tapes, software, MP3), falling prices resulted in a fast-growing surplus of electronic waste around the globe.

"E-waste" is a popular, informal name for electronic products nearing the end of their "useful life."E-wastes are considered dangerous, as certain components of some electronic products contain materials that are hazardous, depending on their condition and density. The hazardous content of these materials pose a threat to human health and environment. Discarded computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, fax machines, electric lamps, cell phones, audio equipment and batteries if improperly disposed can leach lead and other substances into soil and groundwater. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled in an environmentally sound manner so that they are less harmful to the ecosystem. E-waste, while recycling, may be hazardous because of toxicity of some substances. Some of the waste has been proven to contain many cancer-causing agents. The consequences and toxicity is due to discharge of lead, mercury, cadmium, beryllium and other toxic substances. India, where environmental standards are low, is the biggest recipients of e-waste which, in most cases, is processed illegally. Despite various laws and directives in developed countries, the e-waste management is uncontrolled. The present study focuses on the effect of usage, dumping, recycling and hazards of electronic waste on the natural environment in rural community.

Keywords: E-waste, environmental hazard, environmental challenges, India, recycle, reuse

1.0. Introduction:
Globalization and information technology are being widely recognized as main drivers of the human civilization in the later part of 20th century and 21st century. The Information Technology (IT) has been the power house of the global economy particularly since early 1990s. Software and hardware part of IT has touched most of the parts of social, technical, economic and natural environment. Exponentially increasing production of computer hardware has posed major challenges of proper disposal of the waste (e-waste) produced by this industry. Current study focuses on the effect of usage, dumping and recycling of the electronic waste on the natural environment as well producing awareness about it in rural community.

E-waste is a popular informal name for electronic products nearing the end of their useful life. Anything that runs on electricity/battery or has wire and completed its life is e-waste [1] [2]. Electronic waste may be defined as discarded computers, office electronic equipment, and entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets and refrigerators. e-wastes are considered dangerous, as certain components of some electronic products contain materials that are hazardous, depending on their condition and density. The hazardous content of these materials pose a threat to human health and environment. Discarded computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, fax machines, electric lamps, cell phones, audio equipment and batteries if improperly disposed can leach lead and other substances into soil and groundwater. Electronic waste, e-waste, e-scraps, or Waste...
Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) [3] [4] describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. There is a lack of consensus as to whether the term should apply to resale, reuse, and refurbishing industries, or only to products that cannot be used for their intended purpose. Informal processing of electronic waste in developing countries may cause serious health and pollution problems, though these countries are also most likely to reuse and repair electronics. Some of the categories include: Mobile Phones, Computers, Servers, Telecom, TV, Calculators, Audio, Scanners, Printers, Air Conditioner, Microwave, Washing Machine, Cartridges, Military electronic, Motherboard, Alarm, Sirens, Automobile Catalytic Converter, Sensor, CD, Security Device etc. Industrial revolution followed by the advances in information technology during the last century has radically changed people's lifestyle. Although this development has helped the human race, mismanagement has led to new problems of contamination and pollution. The technical prowess acquired during the last century has posed a new challenge in the management of wastes. For example, personal computers (PCs) contain certain components, which are highly toxic, such as chlorinated and brominated substances, toxic gases, toxic metals, biologically active materials, acids, plastics and plastic additives. The hazardous contents [5] [6] of these materials pose an environmental and health threat. Thus proper management is necessary while disposing or recycling e-wastes.

These days computer has become most common and widely used gadget in all kinds of activities ranging from schools, residences, offices to manufacturing industries. E-toxic components in computers could be summarized as circuit boards containing heavy metals like lead & cadmium; batteries containing cadmium; cathode ray tubes with lead oxide & barium; brominated flame retardants used on printed circuit boards, cables and plastic casing; poly vinyl chloride (PVC) coated copper cables and plastic computer casings that release highly toxic dioxins & furans when burnt to recover valuable metals; mercury switches; mercury in flat screens; poly chlorinated biphenyl's (PCB's) present in older capacitors; transformers; etc. Basel Action Network (BAN) estimates that the 500 million computers in the world contain 2.87 billion kgs of plastics, 716.7 million kgs of lead and 286,700 kgs of mercury [7–9]. The average 14-inch monitor uses a tube that contains an estimated 2.5 to 4 kgs of lead [10-11]. The lead can seep into the ground water from landfills thereby contaminating it. If the tube is crushed and burned, it emits toxic fumes into the air. As a result, the e-waste disposal issue has attracted the interest of politicians, non-governmental organizations, such as Greenpeace (www.greenpeace.org), Basel Action Network (www.ban.org), Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition (www.svtc.org) and the scientific community.

2.0 Definition of e-waste: As per the e-waste management guidelines provided by Government of India, definition of e-waste is as follows - E-waste comprises of wastes generated from used electronic devices and household appliances which are not fit for their original intended use and are destined for recovery, recycling or disposal[12]. Electronic waste, e-waste, e-scrap, or Electronic-disposal, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) describes it as discarded electrical or electronic devices.
4.1 Indian scenario:

In India, among top ten cities, Mumbai ranks first in generating e-waste followed by Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmadabad, Hyderabad, Pune, Surat and Nagpur. The 65 cities generate more than 60% of the total generated e-waste, whereas, 10 states generate 70% of the total e-waste. Out it Pune city is leading in waste generation. However there is no much concern and mechanism available till date for segregation of e-waste and other waste at the local city levels. Current trends in E-waste processing exposes the horrors faced by underage labour working in this field. These children, usually under 15, are not provided any kind of safety equipment or protective gear. They are not even aware of the toxic materials they are handling or the harmful fumes they are inhaling or the effects of their actions on the environment and themselves as well. India is estimated to generate 8,00,000 tonnes of E-waste by the year 2015; more than 95% of this waste is worked upon in small urban workshops by unauthorized processors using the most primitive and unhygienic, harmful, hazardous, processes to recover a fraction of elements recoverable in the organized sectors.

4.2 Generation of E-waste: Each electronic item’s participation in the annual e-waste production, E (kg/year), depends on each electronic item’s mass, M (kg), its quantity (number) in the market and consumption, N, and its average life cycle, L (year). 

\[ E = MN/L \]

Electronic computers with an average 3-year life cycle [6] contribute to a greater extent to the total e-waste flow compared to refrigerators and electrical cook-stoves, having an average life cycle of 10-12 years. Certain e-waste types along with their mass and estimated life cycle are summarized in Table No. 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.no.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Mass of Item (kg)</th>
<th>Estimated life (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Computer (PC)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fax machine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>High-fidelity system</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cell phone</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Electronic games</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Photocopier</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Television (TV)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Video recorder/DVD Player</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Air-conditioner</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dish washer</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Electric cooker</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Food mixer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Freezer</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Hair-dryer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Kettle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Microwave</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Toaster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Tumble Dryer</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Vacuum cleaner</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[21], [22], [23], [24].

5.0 Total Amount of E-Waste in India

- Around 1,050 tonnes of electronic scrap is being produced by manufacturers and assemblers in a single calendar year.
In a single month, there is a reported case of import of 30 metric tonnes (MT) of e-waste at Ahmedabad port.

The minimum number of computers procured by an average scale scrap dealer is 20-25 per month.

The approximate number of scrap dealers specializing in electronics, in and around Delhi, is more than 40. This figure also includes large scale dealers who handle thousands of PCs per month.

Approximately 1.38 million personal computers become obsolete every year.

The IT and IT enable services are expanding at a faster rate in and around the national capital region like: Delhi, Gurgoan and Noida. Over the last five years, the Indian IT industry has recovered a compound annual growth rate of more than 42.4%, which is almost double the growth rate of IT industry in many of the developing countries. Indian configuration of PC per 500 people is going to change to 1 for 50 by 2008.

The total WEEE generation in India has been estimated to be 1,46,180 tonnes per year based on selected EEE tracer items. Almost 50% of the PCs sold in India are products from the secondary market and are re-assembled on old components. The remaining market share is covered by multinational manufacturers (30%) and Indian (22%) brands.

Mumbai currently tops the list of major cities with e-waste.

Foreign companies helping Indian importers bypass government regulations to bring in the goods for recycling.

Bangalore may be generating 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes of e-waste every month, according to industry sources. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has put it at 10,000 tonnes a month. Along with discarded obsolete hardware, many western countries are selling off their e-waste as scrap and some of this reach scrap dealers in this city. Metal components and some of the outer casings are resold, while the rest of the computers are dumped haphazardly.

### Distribution of E-Waste Generated In India State-wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above is the Distribution of E-Waste Generated In India State-wise. In order to Turn Mother Earth Green and Greener the Principle that is necessary to be used is Recycle, Refurbish, Re-use, Reduce continually.

### 6.0. Pollutants in E-waste

Pollutants or toxins in e-waste are typically concentrated in circuit boards, batteries, plastics, and LCDs (liquid crystal displays). Given below is a table showing the major pollutants occurring in waste electrical and electronic equipments:
### Pollutants and their occurrence in waste electrical and electronic equipment[25]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Pollutant/substance</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Halogenated compounds</strong></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>PCB</td>
<td>Condensers, Transformers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>TBBA, PBB, PBDE</td>
<td>Fire retardants for plastics (thermoplastic components, cable insulation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>CFC</td>
<td>Cooling unit, Insulation foam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Cable insulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>Semiconductors, diodes, microwaves, LEDs (Light-emitting diodes), solar cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>Electron tubes, filler for plastic, rubber, and lubricant additives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Brominated flame</td>
<td>Casing, circuit boards (plastic), cables proofing agent and PVC cables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>Batteries, pigments, solder, alloys, circuit boards, computer batteries, monitor cathode ray tubes (CRTs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chrome</td>
<td>Dyes/pigments, switches, solar cells, sensors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>Insulators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Conducted in cables, copper ribbons, coils, circuitry, pigments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Lead rechargeable batteries, solar, transistors, lithium batteries, PVC (polyvinyl chloride) stabilizers, lasers, LEDs, thermoelectric elements, circuit boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Liquid crystal</td>
<td>Displays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td>Mobile telephones, photographic equipment, video equipment (batteries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Components in copper machines and steam irons; batteries in clocks and pocket calculators, switches, LCDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Alloys, batteries, relays, semiconductors, pigments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>PCBs (poly-chlorinated biphenyls)</td>
<td>Transformers, capacitors, softening agents for paint, glue, plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>Photoelectric cells, pigments, photocopiers, fax machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Capacitors, switches (contacts), batteries, resistors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Steel, brass, alloys, disposable and rechargeable batteries, luminous substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>Fire retardant, plastics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>Power supply boxes which contain silicon controlled rectifiers and x-ray lenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>Data tapes, floppy-disks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Cabling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Rare Earth elements</td>
<td>Fluorescent layer (CRT-screen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>Older photocopying-machines (photo drums)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>Solder metal glue, LCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Zinc sulphide</td>
<td>Interior of CRT screens, mixed with rare earth metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others:</strong></td>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Toner Dust</td>
<td>Toner cartridges for laser printers / copiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Radio-active substances</td>
<td>Medical equipment, fire detectors, active sensing element in smoke detectors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from [26, 27] [28]

### 7.0. Lighting Equipments

There are three main types of light sources: incandescent lamps, fluorescent lamps (tubular and compact) and Light Emitting Diodes (LED) lamps. The detail construction and working is given below:

**A) Incandescent lamps:** They create light by running electricity through a resistive filament, thereby heating the filament to a very high temperature so that it glows and produces visible light.
Incandescent light emits 98% of the energy input as heat. A typical light bulb produces about 15 lumens per watt. They have a typical lifespan of around 1,000 hours. They work well with dimmers.

B) Fluorescent Lamps and Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) : They work by passing electricity through mercury vapor, which in turn produces ultraviolet light. The ultraviolet light is then absorbed by a phosphor coating inside the lamp, causing it to glow, or fluoresce. While the heat generated by fluorescent lamps is much less than its incandescent counterpart, energy is still lost in generating the ultraviolet light and converting this light into visible light. If the lamp breaks exposure to hazardous mercury can occur. Lifetime varies from 1,200 hours to 20,000 hours for compact fluorescent lamps.

C) LED Lamps: LEDs are based on the semiconductor diode. When the diode is forward biased electrons are able to recombine with holes and energy is released in the form of light. LEDs have many advantages over traditional light sources including lower energy consumption, longer lifetime, improved robustness, smaller size and faster switching. They do not contain any mercury or other hazardous substances.

7.1. Comparison Of Lighting Equipments

- **Fluorescent Lamp:**
  A fluorescent lamp is more efficient than incandescent lamps. Fluorescent lamps convert more of the input power to visible light than incandescent lamps. So, the luminous efficacy of a fluorescent light bulb can exceed 100 lumens per watt (several times the efficacy of an incandescent bulb with comparable light output). A typical 100 watt tungsten filament incandescent lamp may convert only 5% of its power input to visible white light (400–700 nm wavelength), whereas typical fluorescent lamps convert about 22% of the power input to visible white light [29]. Lamps are rated by lumens after 100 hours of operation [30]. Fluorescent lamps require a ballast to stabilize the current through the lamp, and to provide the initial striking voltage required to start the arc discharge. So Fluorescent lamp fixtures contain a ballast to regulate the current through the lamp. Therefore, they are more costly than incandescent lamps. This increases the cost of fluorescent light fixtures. Fluorescent tubes contain phosphor and particularly the toxic mercury. The disposal of these materials is an environmental issue.

- **Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL):** Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) can be fitted into the fixture of incandesce lamp fixture. So, basically CFL is designed to replace an incandescent lamp. CFL also contain electronic ballast which is fitted in the base of the lamp. CFLs use one-fifth to one-third the electric power, and last eight to fifteen times longer. CFL also contains mercury which is dangerous to children and pregnant women. Most CFLs contain 3–5 mg per bulb and the bulbs having the label "eco-friendly" contains as little as 1 mg.

- **Light Emitting Diodes (LED):** Light Emitting Diodes (LED) are very popular nowadays because of their energy efficiency. LEDs have other advantages over incandescent lights, including a smaller size and greater durability and reliability. Unlike CFLs, LEDs can also withstand extreme temperatures, and they do not contain toxic mercury. Its fixture mainly contains driver which is an electronic circuit of various components. The initial installment cost of LED is high as compared with the CFL and incandecesces since it requires heat sinks and driver.

7.2. E-Waste Generated By Lighting Equipments

Lighting equipments are used everywhere such as in industries, hotels, commercial buildings, in homes, offices, hospitals, schools, stores etc for commercial purpose and for personal use. Lighting equipments mainly consists of light source and its fixture. The light sources use different kinds of fixtures. E-waste generated by lighting equipments mainly consists of e-waste generated by lamp or light source and by its fixture. The fixture of fluorescent lamp has a fluorescent lamp, a ballast and starter. The Ballast handles the job of making sure that each lamp can only draw a certain amount of electricity irrespective of the hot gas. In addition, some ballast contains a step-up or step-down
transformer. Magnetic ballasts contain an electrical choke, which is a specially wound coil of wire. Electronic ballasts contain semiconductors and other electronic components. The fixture also contains starter which is wired into the electrical circuit. When current flows through the starter, it also flows through the filaments in the fluorescent lamp. Lamp ballasts contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). When released into the environment, PCBs persist for many years and bio-accumulate in organisms. Studies have shown that PCBs cause cancer in animals, and repeated exposure to PCBs has shown adverse reproductive and developmental effects in animals. Exposure to PCBs can cause liver damage, nausea, dizziness, eye irritation, and bronchitis in humans. Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) fixtures have minor amounts of mercury in them. At 30 cm, single-envelope CFLs have a maximum daily UVR exposure similar to the test results for a 60W incandescent lamp. Therefore, it is recommended that single envelope CFLs not be used at distances less than 30 cm to avoid any long-term health effects in the general population [31].

In case of LED lamps, fixture mainly consists of heat sinks and drivers. The LED operates on DC voltages so, they require driver (ac to dc converter with constant current). These drivers are the electronic circuits of various electronic components which contribute to e-waste. The driver must often be embedded within a screw-in light source. So the circuitry used for this driver must be very compact and they must be able to withstand relatively high operating temperatures. It should also be energy efficient, because any losses from the driver increase the total power that must be drawn from the lamp. LEDs can operate for many years (LEDs have around 50,000 hour life). However, the life of driver is not so long. Therefore after few years, drivers have to replace.

8.0 Impact Of Hazardous Substances On Health And Environment

The waste from electronic products include toxic substances such as cadmium and lead in the circuit boards; lead oxide and cadmium in monitor cathode ray tubes (CRTs); mercury in switches and flat screen monitors; cadmium in computer batteries; polychlorinated biphenyls in older capacitors and transformers; and brominated flame retardants on printed circuit boards, plastic casings, cables and PVC cable insulation that releases highly toxic dioxins and furans when burned to retrieve copper from the wires [32]. Many of these substances are toxic and carcinogenic. The materials are complex and have been found to be difficult to recycle in an environmentally sustainable manner even in developed countries. Listed in the table below are the harmful elements in the compositions of electrical and electronic appliances that can be hazardous to health and environment [33].

This raises concerns about resource efficiency and also the immediate concerns of the dangers to humans and the environment. The components within E-Waste which include toxic substances like Mercury, Lead, Chromium, Cadmium, Beryllium, Dioxins etc. Mercury Affects the nervous system and causes birth defects and Builds up in the environment via biomagnifications. Lead Affects the nervous system, especially harmful to young children causing learning disabilities and also affect a person’s growth rate. Chromium causes Respiratory tract irritant and also cause abdominal pain if swallowed. Cadmium causes kidney disease and cause chronic bronchitis. Beryllium causes for Carcinogen and Prolonged exposure can lead to Berylliosis (lesions in the lungs). Dioxins One of the most harmful toxins known to man, Carcinogen, Exposure can lead to immune suppression and can cause liver damage and birth defects.

8.1 Effect of Hazardous components of e-waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.no.</th>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Danger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>Can affect skin and can decrease nerve conduction velocity. Chronic exposure to arsenic may cause lung cancer and sometimes be fatal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Damage to central and peripheral nervous systems, blood systems and kidney damage. Affects brain development of children. May affect kidneys, reproductive systems, nervous connections. May cause blood and brain disorders, sometimes may be fatal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>Can affect heart muscle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>Can damage liver, kidneys and may cause asthmatic bronchitis and lung cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td>May cause lung diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Chronic damage to the brain. Respiratory and skin disorders due to bioaccumulation in fishes. Affects the central nervous system, kidneys and immune system, it impairs foetus growth. May cause brain or liver damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>FR (Brominates flame retardants)</td>
<td>Can harm reproductive and immune systems, may cause hormonal disorder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)</td>
<td>May affect the ozone layer. It may cause skin cancer in human and genetic damage in organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)</td>
<td>May cause cancer in animals, can affect the immune system, reproductive system, nervous system, endocrine system. PCBs persistently contaminate in the environment and cause severe damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)</td>
<td>PVC contains up to 56% chlorine and when burnt, produces Hydrogen chloride gas which in turn produces hydrochloric acid that is dangerous to respiratory system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Dioxin</td>
<td>These are highly toxic to animals and can lead to malfunction of foetus, decreased reproduction and growth rates, affect immune system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Hexavalent Chromium (Cr VI)</td>
<td>Asthmatic bronchitis. DNA damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Acid</td>
<td>Sulphuric and hydrochloric acids are used to separate metals from circuit boards. Fumes contain chlorine and sulphur dioxide, which cause respiratory problems. They are corrosive to the eye and skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Plastics</td>
<td>Found in circuit boards, cabinets and cables, they contain carcinogens. BFRs or brominated flame retardants give out carcinogenic brominated dioxins and furans. Dioxins can harm reproductive and immune systems. Burning PVC, a component of plastics, also produces dioxins. BFR can leach into landfills. Even the dust on computer cabinets contains BFR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.0 Management And Disposal Options

Due to increased public, regulatory and commercial scrutiny and also a commensurate entrepreneur interest, there has been a diversion from energy intensive down cycling processes to more mature processing systems. This has been largely achieved through reuse and refurbishing. E-waste Recycling Practices in India are:

1. **Reuse:** Preventing waste in the first place is the preferred management option. This can be achieved through repairing, upgrading used electrical equipment. Example- adding memory to a computer, up-grading software.

2. **Recycle:** Make use of take back programs. Through recycling units are either reused or dismantled for recycling. The silver, gold, lead and other heavy metal are recyclable.

3. **Dispose:** The least preferred option is to landfill electronic waste. This should only come as a last option but care to consult with state regulations on disposal of any hazardous waste.

**Conclusions:**

Most waste is inherently dangerous. It can degrade to produce leachate, which may contaminate ground water, and create landfill gas, which is explosive. In addition, because of the dangers associated with landfill sites, there are now very strict requirements on the construction,
operation and aftercare of such sites. Most planning authorities want a worked out quarry to be used for landscaping rather than a landfill site which no one wants in their „back yard”. Product design must be employed to help to minimize not only the nature and amount of waste, but also to maximize end-of-life recycling. Manufacturers, retailers, users, and disposers should share responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of products. Adopt product stewardship approach i.e. a product-centered approach should be adopted to preserve and protect environment. There are no sufficiently documented scientific studies. Motivated by the minimization of environmental effects caused by the generated e-waste, many technological changes have been effectuated. The following are indicated: The replacement of CRT screens with LCD screens (Pb elimination but Hg introduction), The introduction of optical fibres (Cu elimination from the cabling, but F, Pb, Y and Zr introduction), The introduction of rechargeable batteries (Ni, Cd reduction, but Li increase) The management system has to be rationally designed so that the environmental benefits from the collection, transportation, management and the financial benefits from the recovery are not set-off by the required resources and energy consumptions for the system operation.

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Impact of MGNREGS through Poverty Alleviation in the Gaganbavada Tehsil of Kolhapur District in Maharashtra State

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Abstract:

The regional disparity in the country and the state in particular owing to constitutional, administrative, institutional, societal and environmental factors were the main aspects of concern in the post independence period. Unemployment and Poverty is one of the persistent and fiery problems of the nation largely responsible for regional disparity. Index of below Poverty Line is an economic benchmark used by the government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of government assistance and aid. Since independence India has been suffering from chronic poverty and unemployment problems, especially in the rural areas. As per Lakdawala methodology for financial year 1999 - 2000, 26.10% population of India (260.25 million people) was considered as below the poverty line. As per Tendulkar methodology for financial year 2011-12, 21.9% population of India (269.3 million people) was considered as below the poverty line. Out of 269.3 million people living below the poverty line (as per Tendulkar method, 2011-12) a staggering 216.5 million people were from rural India.

MGNREGS provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGS has thus provided a huge platform for policy implementation and a substantial investment of public money to eradicate rural poverty. With this as a base of research study the present paper focuses on the Impact of MGNREGS in Gaganbavada tehsil of Kolhapur District in Maharashtra State. A field survey with a sample study of 390 beneficiaries as respondents from 62 BPL households in Borbet/Garivade and Longhe villages.

Keywords: MGNREGS, poverty, Unemployment, wage employment.

1. Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a revolutionary Act of the Government of India with tremendous potentiality of eradicating unemployment situation in the country. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is the flagship programme of the Central Government that directly touches the lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth in the country. The NREGA was notified on September 7, 2005 and was the first of its kind in the world (Bordoloi, 2011). The Act is considered as a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralised and deepening process of democracy by giving a pivotal role to the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) concerning planning, monitoring and implementation. The first phase of NREGA was started on February 2, 2006 in 200 districts of the country including 12 districts of Maharashtra. In the year 2007, the second phase of NREGA had started where 6 districts of Maharashtra were also included. The third phase started on April 1, 2008 where remaining 15 districts of Maharashtra came under the purview of the Act. The present study focuses upon ‘Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) through Poverty Alleviation in the Gaganbavada Tehsil of Kolhapur District’. The area of study located at ‘Gaganbavada’ Tehsil of Kolhapur District in the Maharashtra State. Gaganbavada is a hilly region situated in the Sahyadri mountain ranges with agriculture as the main occupation of the people and 17.58 % of the households living below poverty line. ‘Gaganbavada’ Tehsil is the face of present rural India reflecting poor and remote socio-economic conditions. Using this as a case an attempt on appraisal and an efficacy of MGNREGS is adopted in the study area by using secondary and primary data by the researcher.
2. Objectives of study:
   1. To find which scheme of MGNREGS have been implemented by villages selected as sample in the study area.
   2. To study how many people have been benefited from MGNREGS Scheme in the villages selected for present study.
   3. To study the impact of the MGNREGS on the rural community and on its environment.
   4. To evaluate the effectiveness of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in rural development of the study region.

3. Research Methodology and source of Data collection:
   Present research is based on the reference work from books, research journals, news papers, and websites. Secondary data is referred from District Census handbook. Primary data through field survey is collected by conducting interview of the officials from related offices and questionnaire method has been used for 62 sample BPL households in the selected villages of Borbet/Garivade and Longhe of Gaganbavada tehsil.

4. Study Area:
   Gaganbavada is one of the tehsil, located in south-west part of Kolhapur District in Maharashtra State. It is located in between 16°-24’ N latitude to 16°-44 ’N latitude and 73°-40’ E longitude, to 74°-01’ E longitude. The Tehsil is having 279.3 sq. km area. It encompasses an 45 villages supporting a population of 35772 include rural population is 35772 and urban population is absent and number of households are 7230 as per 2011 census.

5. Economic aspects:
   Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Gaganbavada tehsil which is practiced by many in a traditional way. Therefore yield is low and so farmers’ income is less. There are 6819 families in the tehsil of which 1199 families (1.2 per cent) are living below poverty line (2002). Further the conditions are worsened as income opportunities are few due to distance, as
well as accessibility and availability in terms of public transport which is relatively less between employment generating cities like Kolhapur, Pune and Mumbai.

Much of the employment is seasonal resulting in lower economic standards and poverty situations. Hence Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has provided off season source of livelihood to the rural people. Two villages namely Borbet/Garivade and Longhe are selected as sample villages of Gaganbavada Panchayat Union Block for the present paper. 62 households below poverty line (41 and 21 from both villages) with a sample of 390 beneficiaries of MGNREGS as respondents were undertaken for study (Table 1) Table 1 reveals number of households living below Poverty line at 48(26.07%) in Borbet/Garivade village and 29 (18.59 %) in Longhe village. A sample of both 62 BPL households living below poverty line was selected from Borbet/Garivade and Longhe villages having a population 193 and 197 respectively.

Table 1. Profile of sample village and selection of Households under MGNREGS (2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Name of the Sample Village</th>
<th>Distance from Tehsil H.Q and District H. Q. in Km by road</th>
<th>Total No. of HH</th>
<th>Total Pop.</th>
<th>Total no. of HH living below poverty Line</th>
<th>No. of Sample HH selected living BPL</th>
<th>Total pop. of the BPL sample H.H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borbet/ Garivade</td>
<td>12/ 67</td>
<td>184 (Up to April 2018)</td>
<td>809 (Up to April 218)</td>
<td>48 (26.07 %)</td>
<td>41 (85.42)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Longhe</td>
<td>04/ 51</td>
<td>156 (Up to April 2018)</td>
<td>834 (Up to April 218)</td>
<td>29 (18.59%)</td>
<td>21 (72.41%)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>340</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>77 (22.65%)</td>
<td>62 (80.52%)</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of Information: Grampanchayat and Aanganwadi Office (Year 2018-19)

Abbreviations: No.: Number, HH: Households, Pop.: Population, Tot: Total, H.Q.: Head Quarter, Km: kilometer.

Table 2 reveals that 8.07 percent respondents have become more than 100 Rs per day and 69.35 percent respondents have wage 100 Rs. 6.45, 16.13 percent respondents getting wage rating at 80 Rs and 70 Rs respectively. But Wage rating Rs 90 is absent. So it is concluded that no fix wage getting to the sample respondents per day. The wage difference between fewer wages and more wages is above Rs 130

Table 2. Wage received per day in MGNREGS (Year 2017-2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.no</th>
<th>Wage per day (in Rs)</th>
<th>Village wise Number of respondents</th>
<th>Total No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>Longhe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>More than 100</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based of field work by researcher Apr.2018

6. Structure of House: House structure of BPL Households selected as sample is given in table 3. It is important to note that 2 (4.88 %) and 6 (28.57%) households in Borbet/Garivade and Longhe are a Pucca houses. while all the rest 54 households (39 and 15 from Borbet/Garivade and Longhe respectively). This reflects the low level of economic standards of these households.
### Table 3. Structure of House of BPL households in study area (Year 2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Sample Households</th>
<th>Pucca houses</th>
<th>Kaccha houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2 (04.88%)</td>
<td>39 (95.12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longhe</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>06 (28.57%)</td>
<td>15 (71.43%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>08 (12.90%)</td>
<td>54 (87.10%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled and computed through survey by researcher (April 2018)

### Table 4. Status of land ownership of BPL HH in sample villages (Year 2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Sample HH</th>
<th>Landless HH</th>
<th>&lt; 1 acre</th>
<th>1-2 acre</th>
<th>&gt; 2 acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longhe</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based of field work by researcher. (Apr 2018)

Table 4 depicts the status of landholding of the sample HH selected for present study. A total of 18 BPL HH (15 and 03 from Borbet/Garivade and Longhe respectively) is landless while 24 HH have less than one acre, 09 HH with 1-2 acre and 11 HH with more than 2 acre of landholding. These small sizes of landholdings where people are dependent only on rainwater for cultivation therefore are economically weak. Hence many HH are working as agricultural labour as noticed from Table 5 that people from 28 and 17 BPL HH are working as agricultural labour in Borbet/Garivade and Longhe respectively while 10 and 03 households are working as cultivators and 02 and 01 BPL households work as non-agricultural labour.

### Table 5. No. of BPL Households engaged in Occupation (2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Agricultural labor</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Non-agricultural labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Longhe</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled and computed by researcher through field survey (Apr. 2018)

### 7. Status of Beneficiaries under MGNREGS:

It is important to note that at least one member from each BPL household were given Job Cards under MGNREGS (table 6)

### Table 6. Number of Members receiving Job cards in BPL Households under MGNREGS during the Year 2011-12 to 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Number of members receiving Job cards in BPL family</th>
<th>Village wise Number of HH and beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total number of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>Longhe</td>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>Longhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled and computed by researcher through field survey (Apr. 2018)
8. Social impact: Seasonal unemployment and over population pressure are some of the push factors for outmigration or rural workers to urban areas. However provision of livelihood through MGNREGS has prevented outmigration of rural workers (table 6) from BPL households (41 and 21 from both villages) except one an each household out migrating from both sample villages. Such poverty alleviation programmes has nonetheless helped the families to maintain their social ties strongly besides getting economic strength on one hand and on the other hand in reducing urban pressure by preventing push factor.

Table 6. Effect of MGNREGS in reducing migration from BPL HH: (Year 2011-12 to 2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>BPL Households</th>
<th>Village wise Number of BPL HH</th>
<th>Total No of BPL HH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>Longhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Out -migration</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Out Migration</td>
<td>Prevented</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total HH</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled and computed by researcher through field survey (Apr. 2018)

Table 7. Caste-wise composition of population of beneficiaries under MGNREGS Year 2017-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>OBC</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>SBC</th>
<th>Total Number of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borbet/Garivade</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41 (100 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Longhe</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16 (25.81)</td>
<td>21 (100 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23 (37.09%)</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>16 (25.81)</td>
<td>16 (25.81)</td>
<td>62 (100 %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled and computed by researcher through field survey (Apr 2018)

The data caste shows that caste wise distribution of the respondents. The percentage of the open caste sample respondents is 37.09 % but Casts include OBC, SC, NT, and SBC account more than 50 % respondents.

Conclusion:

It is no doubt that the MGNREGS has provided a livelihood to the people and has helped to some extent to increase their annual incomes on one hand and having some necessary resources created in the form of wells to provide with drinking water sources for the villagers on the other hand. Construction of wells has been possible and facilitated only because of such useful schemes provided by our government with necessary financial arrangements. Besides, it has also helped in preventing outmigration of rural working population which has helped to maintain the demographic balance of the family as well as social well-being. Such schemes would definitely help in checking rural to urban migration and so in minimizing the resultant urban influx and urban problems. However the limitations to such schemes are in the form of getting the approvals for project proposals under MGNREGS well in advance and the time taken for disbursement of such grants.

Suggestions:

Such poverty alleviation programmes should be a continuous process providing year round employment to the people. This therefore calls for sincere effort in the preparation of different project proposals with justification and focus on welfare of the underprivileged society. Such projects based on priority for a period of at least next 15 to 20 years should be put forth giving estimations of time...
period and total cost required. However it is important to note that such programmes need to end at earliest and effort towards increasing socio-economic status of the society is essential. Concrete, concerted and sincere efforts in the direction of complete eradication of poverty forever (present as well as future) are indispensable. Introducing sustainable commercial agricultural practices, mixed farming, livestock activities supported by agro-processing units, marketing of agro-products and allied industries in rural areas is the need for rural India. This is possible through collaborative effort by administrators, academicians, industrialists, marketing organizations, financial institutions and the local community to come together in developing such kind of closed network. This will support sustainability with more balanced regional development with judicious distribution of socio-economic resources.

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Films: A Medium to Break Gender Ideology and to Boost Women Empowerment

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Abstract

India has always been a major society that believes in its cultural, social and moral values. As patriarchal power pressure governs Indian society, it invites gender ideology too. As a result, women in the Indian society are always deprived of entering the social, economic and political fields. However, it has been observed that various agencies are engaged in the upliftment of women's position in society. One of the remarkable agencies to shape the socio-cultural values of Indian society is the Indian films. In India where people are greatly influenced by films, they can be enlighten and educated through the entertainment. With reference to the Hindi film Pink (2016) the present paper attempts to highlight how Indian movies are significant instruments to change human psyche by creating awareness regarding gender ideology and women empowerment as well. It also focus on the contribution of Indian movies bringing drastic change in the lives of women.

Key Words: Patriarchy, gender ideology, women empowerment, sexuality, respect, dignity,

In patriarchal Indian society the half of the population of our country is occupied by women. However, women are denied equal position, rights, freedom and opportunity due to patriarchal power politics. One may not ignore the fact that patriarchy and gender ideology are two sides of the same coin. As a result, they are subjugated and marginalized in social, economic and political fields. But around the decade of eighties, feminism and feminist movement entered Indian society which raised their voices against the patriarchal ideology being practiced in India. Moreover, around nineties and onwards, the deliberate efforts are taken to bring the change in the position of women. Many agencies- government, feminist activists, social workers and reformers, NGOs, education, law-get involved in the mission of upliftment of women's position in the society. Eventually, the term women empowerment becomes one of the most significant agendas of debate in our society. It is significant to know that equity and empowerment are also the two sides of the same coin.

Mondal Ajit and Mete Jayanta referred Gita Sen, Srilatha Batliwala's quotation in their article Women Empowerment and Education in the Context of India on women empowerment as:

Women Empowerment is a global issue. It is a wider concept engrossing economic, political and social fields. It is a process of challenging existing power relations and gaining greater control over the sources of power. The goals of women's empowerment are to challenge patriarchal ideology to transfer the structures and institutions that reinforce perpetuate gender discrimination and social inequality and to enable poor women to gain access to and control of, both material and nformational resources.

In short, empowerment enables individuals or groups to change balance of power in social, economic and political relations in society. To empower women means to offer them 'power' in every respect. The term 'power' is very significant here as it denotes an authority, right to command, and right to control. It involves power to, power with and power within. It means that to make them realize their hidden abilities, strengths, weakness, challenges and opportunities of life to develop themselves and to have their own identity. In short, by empowering, women would be able to develop self-esteem, confidence and ultimately it would enable them to realize their potential and enhance their collective power.

The government has been introducing various schemes and strategies and extending a helping hand for women's empowerment. NGOs are actively paying attention on the requirements of women and continuously taking follow-up of that. The feminists are aggressively battling for women's equity and liberty in every field and making society aware of the different ways of women empowerment. The issue of women empowerment can be reached to each sector of society through education. In
order to strengthen women’s power, various laws in support of women are formed. The judiciary system has also assisted women by offering a legal protection. Consequently, women can raise their voices against their exploitation and victimization.

Though the above discussed agencies concern about the issue of women empowerment, one of the fastest and result oriented modes of bringing change in women's lives and changing the society's attitude towards them is a film or cinema. As a cinema is audio-visual means of powerful mass communication. It has power to convey a message effectively. It has been observed that Indian films have always been focusing their attention on women's issues. Hence, the contribution of Indian cinema in women centric films is noteworthy. For instance Mother India (1957), Bandini (1963), Anadhi (1975), Sujata (1980), Arth (1982), Bajar (1982), Mandi (1984), Ijjajat (1987), Mirch Masala (1987), Rudali (1993), Bandit Queen (1994), Damini (1994), Astitva (2000), Chandni Bar (2001), Pinjar (2003), Parinita (2005), Dor (2006), Fashion (2008), Noone can Kill Jesicca (2011), Heroine (2012), Kahani (2012), Queen (2014), Mardani (2014) etc. Through these films, the female protagonists are always projected either to fight against the established norms of the society or to establish and explore their own identity. Some movies highlight exploitation or victimization of women by the system. While the other movies project women to rebel against the cruel traditions and customs which prevent them to flourish their identity and personality. Very often they are seen as the victim of patriarchal ideology and its mind-set. Indian society where patriarchy has always been powerful, women have to fight for what they want. The films mentioned above project women on a mission either in form of struggle or aspirations with dignity. These films have helped to re-define masculinity and have challenged the traditions as well. They reflect the inner strength and courage of women to change the society. Hence, these protagonists can be estimated on the ground of victim of gender ideology and women empowerment as well.

Recently released Hindi film Pink (2016) directed by Shoojit Sircar can be entitled as one of the remarkable and prominent films regarding the issue of gender ideology and women empowerment. The film highlights on one of the genuine rights of women "NO". The film becomes significant because till today no one has considered and ponder over "this" right so sensitively and positively. As a patriarchy rules the psyche of society, it is ignored. Pink makes women aware of a powerful instrument from protecting themselves from the unwanted sexual assaults.

The film Pink talks about the reality the women face everyday and society's insensitive approach towards their choice of freedom. It gives a message to respect human dignity to honour freedom of choice of an individual identity irrespective of its gender. The film can be treated as legal orientation of women as it makes them aware of the various crimes against them as far as sexuality and molestation are concerned.

The film narrates a story of three young boys-Raunak, Vishwajyoti, Rajveer Singh and three young, independent and self-sufficient girls- Minal, Falak, Andrea. Rajveer is a nephew of powerful politician in South Delhi. The story opens with rushing of Rajveer and his friends to hospital as Rajveer is attacked and has a serious head injury. At the same time, three girls Minal, Falak and Andrea are also seen worried and hurriedly trying to reach to their flat. Girls with anxious and stressful faces reflect that they are connected to Rajveer's attack. On this background, they try to lead a normal life. However, they are shattered by the incident. Their lost faces and change in behaviour is noticed by their neighbour, Deepak Sehgal, a reputed retired lawyer. His experienced eyes captured that something must have happened with the girls. He strikes that they are threatened and frightened. Here, he takes initiative and introduces himself to Minal and asks her whether she needs any help. Unable to tolerate the threatening phone calls by Ankit, Rajveer's friend, they plan to file a complaint against Rajveer and his friends. Unfortunately, the police discourages them and avoid to register the complaint against Rajveer as they know his political connection with Ranjit Singh, a politician and Rajveer's uncle. The police is aware of the post-effects if they file a complaint. To control the girls and stopping them from filing the complaint, Minal is kidnapped and molested in the car and is...
thrown away. Moreover, Rajveer files a complaint against Minal, charging her a prostitute and attempt to murder him. Consequently, the police arrests her. Now, Deepak becomes panic to watch the harassment of the girls. He discusses the whole matter with Falak and Andera and understands the issue. He offers the bail papers for Minal's release and also shows his personal interest in fighting the case on the behalf of the girls.

Now, Prashant Mehara takes the case of boys while Deepak of the girls. In the arguments Prashant raises the questions about the girls' lifestyle, their fashion of wearing cloths, drinking, attending late night parties, enjoying men's company etc. which force him to charge the girls that they belong to low and cheap class. He also states that they are of low standard and immoral in their behaviour. He also attempts to prove that Minal is a prostitute. He lies before the court that Minal demanded money from Rajveer when he denied to give, she attacked him.

On this mode when Deepak comes forward with his arguments, the plot becomes more thrilling as what he says in the defense of the girls is really heart-touching. In his arguments Deepak erases every charge put on the girls through his counter-questioning to Rajveer and his friends. On the contrary, he exposes their poor thoughts, mentality and psyche behind their real faces. Deepak makes the strong statement in his defense which is the soul of the film. He says, "No means No." No does not need any explanation. A woman who says "no" may be familiar to you, your friend or girl-friend, sex-worker or your wife also, when she says "no", it means "no". Thus, he throws light on the need to change society's attitude, approach, understanding and reception regarding women's issues. What he wants to suggest that women's "no" for the sexual activity need to be respected. It is the issue of their consent and women have the right to say "no", if they do not wish.

The film aggressively focuses on the issue of patriarchy and its patronizing attitude towards the independence of women. Rajveer, Vishwajyoti, Raunak, Ranjit, Ankit are the products of the deeply rooted patriarchal psyche. As a result, they treat the girls from their patriarchal mind-set and views. The typical patriarchal gender ideology gets reflected through the arguments by Prashant Mehara, the lawyer of accused. The film breaks an ideology of morality or immorality of hypocrite society. It is significant to note that the norms of morality and immorality on which women are judged 'characterless' are again set by the patriarchy. Moreover, they are applied differently for men and women for the same crime. As a patriarchy decentralizes authority and power, it develops an idea that a woman is a sexual commodity. This perception of society towards women's sexual custody needs to be changed. The film successfully delivers its message that the society needs to concentrate on what woman does, wears, drinks do not matter but what she says matters a lot. Unfortunately, in today's scenario also women's characters are measured on their outward appearances.

Thus, the film gives more value to women's consent and their freedom of choice in the matter of sexuality. It makes women to realize the strength of their saying "no". "No" is not only the two lettered word but it has a lot of significance in act of sexuality. Pink makes the audience stunned with the arguments of Deepak in his defense. Deepak bitterly points out where the things go wrong. He says that society takes care for girls' protection however, it is the boys who need to be protected. Girls, if they attend libraries or engage in temple services, then they are labeled as girls of good characters whereas if they attend rock show, late night party, they are addressed as characterless. He raises a question against the judgments made on immoral behaviour of women or girls. By raising pinpointing questions, he makes audience, ultimately, society speechless. It forces them to introspect and analyze their own views as far as the issue of consent of women in sexuality is concerned.

The word "no" is enough for the self-defense, a strong weapon in women's hand. Thus, the film makes women aware of the power of their saying. In a powerful patriarchal society, women's "no" has no value but Pink makes the word "no" powerful and meaningful and makes women aware of the powerful weapon in their hands.
Conclusion:

Thus, the film helps women to explore their strengths. Films can bring the positive change in the society as it is a powerful mass media of expression. Films are able to project a pattern of moral values as well as reflect established pattern. That's why, they play a vital role to re-construct society's cultural, social and moral values. In order to reject patriarchal gender ideology and to promote women empowerment, films are efficient medium to create favourable environment in the society. In short, to sensitize society towards gender ideology means to boost women empowerment. Thus, films pave the way for self-realization of women. The films-with effective presentation of meaningful dialogues accompanied with appropriate background music and audio-visual effects-affect people. Thus, Indian films have played and are playing a vital role in re-defining the old concepts with an innovative insights for betterment of women in particular and society in general. Like other medias, films are paving a beautiful path for re-building India and Indian culture wherein women have equality, status and their own voice.

Work Cited:


Displacement in India

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Abstract
In this article deals with the situation of displacement in India. It focuses on various issues of displacement in Indian economy.

Displacement is not a migration. Migration is done by the person with his beneficial. But there may be some cases spring up like famine, earthquake, flood etc., at that time migration is to done voluntarily and compulsory.

But some times displacement is imposed by Government generally for development purposes.

Keywords: - Displacement, focus, flood, migration, famine, earthquake.

Introduction:
Displacement is not a only migration, because migration is done by a person with his benefit. But there may be some exceptional cases spring up, like earthquake, storms, flood and famineing etc. some time migration is to done voluntarily and some time migration is compulsory.

But displacement is created by Government generally for development purpose’s and development projects are perceived as symbol’s of national progress.

Cernea (1990) has identified seven dimensions of impoverishment risk induced by the displacement they are landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, morbidity and social disarticulation. 6

There were 6.9 million peoples new internal displacements by conflict and violence in year 2016. Sub-saharan Africa, middle east as the region is the most affected. Syria, Iraq and Yemen etc. In Asia were the regions most affected while China, India and the Philippines have the highest numbers affected.

Indian economy has invested the purpose’s of industrial projects to achieve rapid economic growth. This is possible through massive acquisition of land and displacement of people. Development displacement population last 50 years all over India, 50 million people have been displaced due to development projects around 21.3 million development induced IDP’s include those displaced by dams(16.4 million), mines (2.55 million), industrial development (1.25 million) and wild life sanctuaries and national parks(0.6 million). 14

[Source-Indian institute of Technology, Roorke, Development Projects vs. Internally Displaced populations in India.]

Concept of Displacement.
A number of words signify the physical dispossession of people from their lands, like as displacement, dislocation, eviction, exclusion and involuntary resettlement are used. Displacement term has been used as an omnibus term to cover a rang of phenomena in the literature on displaced persons including loss of access or restrictions on livelihood opportunities (Cernea 2005) 1

The dictionary meaning of displacement removal of thing from its place putting out of place (OED1989). The term, we use ‘displacement’ to signify the involuntary physical removal of persons from their historical or existing home areas as a result of actions by Governments. We use exclusion or loss of access to denote the restriction of access to resources that occur even without physical removal from place. 1
Displacement has been seen as the process that begins with the announcement of the project and continues long after the people have lost their land and livelihood. This definition is not only includes the narrow concepts of physical ouster from the old habitat but also a process of rehabilitation. Displacement or loss of livelihood means new village leadership, in some cases new neighbor hoods and at times in disruption of family life.

Displaced people suffer from loss of land, jobleness and homelessness many loss of their traditional houses. Displacement is involves physical eviction from a dwelling and the expropriation of productive land assets to make possible an alternative use.

Cernea argues that, involuntary populations displacement and resettlement are widespread enough, big enough frequent enough, complex and consequential enough to merit the full mobilization of the conceptual, analytical and operational tools available to address it.

Types of Displacement.

Displacement is not a migration. Because migration is done by a person to beneficial. But some time the migration is to done voluntarily or compulsorily and displacement is imposed by government generally for development purposes.

Types of displacement are given below :

1) Natural Displacement – Sometimes displacement is done because of natural calamities like earthquake, floods, famines etc. previously, because of oceanic storm (tsunami) millions of people displace.
2) Industrial Displacement – If in an economy industries are classed because of some reason, then the place have to go elsewhere compulsorily.
3) Political Displacement – At the time of independence, because of partition there became two separate states. Example – India and Pakistan.
4) Terroristic Displacement – Generally, from 1980 terrorism started in Jammu and Kashmir from that time about 75% Hindu people of that place migrated elsewhere in India. In world lot of countries faces the same problem.
5) Development induced Displacement – Government acquire land for any development purpose at that time the owner of that land becomes displaced.

In process of development land redevelopment became a necessity. However, that land is already populated which makes displacement of existing population. Development spontaneous or induced is not only benefits but create and causes of social disruption.

Displacement in India

In India collecting comprehensive data on displacement is a challenge. In India displacement is particularly politically sensitive matter and some few organizations collecting data on this topic. Some data collected internal displacement monitoring centre (IDMC).

In 2017, - 13,46,000 total new displacement were recorded. This occurred particularly due to flooding from the monsoon season. Bihar is the most affected areas. In this state 855000 displacements recorded. In 2018, most of the new displacements were recorded 373000 in monsoon floods and also majority occurring in the context of cross border shelling in Jammu and Kashmir state in country.
Table No - 1
State wise Distribution of Projects by the case of Displacement.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) 1951 – 95</td>
<td>Andra, Jharkhand, Kerla, Orisa</td>
<td>3215420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1548017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>552233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>146909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) 1947 – 2000</td>
<td>Assam, Bengal</td>
<td>1918874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6944492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) 1947 – 2004</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4098869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) 1965 – 95</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>66820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>19810834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this table shows the thermal, cement and aluminum plants related process render the land and force to move out (Thukral 1999) but the displacement is voluntary and total displacement is 19810834.

Table No - 2
Number of Displacements.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>DPS (Displaced Persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andra</td>
<td>1526813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>307024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>15950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>690322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>219433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>548794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Bengal</td>
<td>3634271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6942807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Source: Fernodes 2006.

In this table shows that the displacement total DPS are in 6942807 in seven states.

The project wise data estimates of total numbers displaced by planned development from year 1951-1990 range from 110 lakhs to an overall figures of 185 lakhs. This displaced persons, tribal’s and other economically marginal rural populations who have historically depended on the natural resource base.

The well known social worker Arundhati Roy say’s “many of those who have been resettled are people who have lived all their lives deep in the forest instead of a forest from which they gathered everything they needed – food, fuel, folder, rope, gum, tobacco, tooth powder, medicinal herbs, housing material – they earn between ten and twenty rupees a day with which to feed and keep their families. Instead of a river, they have hand pump. In their old village they had no money, but they were insured. If the rains failed, they had the forests to turn to. The river to fish in their livestock was their fixed deposit without all this, they are a heart beat away from destitution.”

Conclusion: In India has invested in industrial project to achieve rapid economic growth. This is possible through massive acquisition of land and displacement of people. But many people suffer from loss and land, joblessness and homelessness, they lost their traditional houses.
In 2017, a total of 1,34,6000 new displacement recorded but also development is main objective of Indian Economy.

A review of existing writings and available evidence suggests that there is no easy way for study of the displacement of human. Because in Indian economy collecting comprehensive data on displacement is a challenge.

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Social Media and Youth: A Psychological Exploration

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Abstract

Today’s ever-changing technology has begun to have significant effects on the mental health field, and it will undoubtedly affect the field even more in the coming years. People spend all or most of their quality time in texting, tweeting, networking, gaming, Internet browsing, e-mailing, blogging, visiting virtual worlds, shopping online, or viewing online pornography. As people increasingly turn to the internet for activities that used to take place in the “real world”—communicating, networking, shopping, playing games, and participating in a community—a new psychological problem has emerged: an uncontrollable need to be online. This obsessive behavior creates psychological dysfunction which may address as early as possible by using various psychological treatments.

Key Words: Social Media, Youth, Mental Health Issues.

A country’s ability and potential for growth is determined by the size of its youth population. India has the world’s highest number of 10 to 24-year-olds, with 242 million (World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision, Population Database of United Nations Population Division). As per India’s Census 2011, Youth ranging from 15-24 years in India constitutes one-fifth i.e. 19.1% of India’s total population and expected to have 34.33% share of youth in total population by 2020.

Youth shows strong will power, passion and motivation. Their innovative and creative thinking, risk taking behavior made them the most valuable human resource for fostering development of a nation in every aspect. If their energy and passion channelize properly, it may bring huge positive change in the society on the other hand if we fail to do so then it will be a great disaster.

Today Indian youth is experiencing and enjoying various revolutions. Digital or electronic services are one of them which provide us various ways to connect with others by using social media. There are various forms of social media. WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Google plus are few of them. The excessive use of social media is an ongoing activity which is increasing at an alarming rate and leading to addiction form among Indian youth which is a serious concern.

Studies conducted worldwide including India documented various serious physical and psychological health issues. It is observed that the social media is more addictive among the youths. Over utilization of it has been referred to as behavioral addiction. Such addicted users are unable to avoid being online to the point where it effects their personal, social life. An excessive use of social media, refrain them from participating in real life activities.

Social media is an open and free access and a very good option for catharsis where one can let out their pent-up emotions, thoughts and anger. Social networks, texting have become convenient tools for those who wish bully others. Most of the users are either being harassed on it or becoming addicted to it, leading to psychological problems. Many of them had some sort of harassment or bullying on social media unwanted tagging with nasty posts on Facebook and trolling on Twitter that the social media culture has spawned.

Social media made the youth more conscious about how they look and there is a constant sense of validation or approval from other around them, affecting their self-esteem and mental well-being. Constant bombardment of images on social media, peer pressure and selfie-culture has engendered this narcissistic behaviour that borders on psychological disorders. Youths have become more misguided into this like-comment-share and instant reaction culture, where many times people become upset if their friends do not like a post or a picture.
Today youth spends their good amount of time in online socialization and hence are potentially experiencing a greater risk of negative effects. Besides, many of them are spending inordinate time on the internet and social media, sleeping late night and not communicating with people in real life. As a result youth lives mostly in the virtual than in real life. This is a dangerous trend. Many of these youth, do not know that they are exhibiting changed psychological behavior is the point to worry.

Our digital world provides new triggers for the expression of abnormal behavior. There is a growing recognition among clinical practitioners and researchers that social networking can contribute to psychological dysfunctioning in certain cases. In the opinion of many, constant chatting, tweeting, and internet browsing may help shorten people’s attention spans and establish a foundation for attention problems. Some clinicians believe that violent video games may contribute to the development of antisocial behavior.

Beyond providing new triggers for abnormal behavior, research indicates that today’s technology is also contributing in to produce new psychological disorders. One such disorder, sometimes called Internet addiction, is marked by excessive and dysfunctional levels of texting, tweeting, networking, Internet browsing, e-mailing, blogging, online shopping, or online pornographic use.

‘Fear of missing out’ is another form of psychological disorder characterise by continuous checking for updates and messages, try to connect with others. They constantly feel that something is missing out. Studies indicate that social networking sites may provide a new venue for peer pressure and social anxiety in some adolescents (Charles, 2011). The sites may cause some people to develop fears that others in their network will exclude them socially. Similarly, clinicians worry that, sites such as Facebook may lead shy or socially anxious people to withdraw from valuable face-to-face relationships.

In Affection deficit disorder youth experiences lack of love and keep searching it in likes and comments of others. The maximum numbers of likes and positive comments means they are accepted, loved by a large population. Here they believe in virtual relationships rather in real life relationships.

Phantom vibration syndrome (PVS) is a nothing but the perception of an addict person regarding the vibration of his cell phone. Victim of PVS reflects obsession of frequent checking of social messages exhibits manifestation of anxiety caused by cell phones.

A number of research studies classify connection between use of social media and its undesirable outcomes like increase in compulsive behavior, restlessness, anxiety, stress, depression and loneliness. Adverse effects of social media usage obligate propounded consequences for present generation especially for younger ones (Badhir & Bhat, 2017).

Association between obsessive-compulsive behavior and use of social media has been reported by various studies. Youth become restless when they were not able to access messages of their social networking applications apart from their counterparts (Drouin, et al., 2012; Rothberg, et al., 2010). A study conducted to explore the link between clinical symptoms and psychiatric disorders and technology use, attitude and anxiety it is reported that virtual often check the message on their social networking application (Rosen et al., 2013). In a study of effects of social media on mental health of adolescents Kaur & Bashir (2015) explored both positive and negative effects. Positive effects include socialization, enhanced communication, learning opportunities and access to health information, while negative aspects include depression, online harassment, cyber-bulling, fatigue, stress, suppression of emotional and decline of intellectual ability.

Excessive use of social media leads an individual to disastrous results that starts with anxiety and leads to the depression. Research conducted by Davila, 2012 reflected severe depression symptoms among younger generation are associated with less positive and more negative social interactions. Pantic et al., 2012 revealed that depression and time spent on Facebook by adolescents is positively correlated.
Loneliness is one of the prime concerns of present virtual society, as it is intimately related to serious health problems (Patterson & Veenstra, 2010; Biovin, Hymen & Bukowski, 1995). It can be understood as discrepancy among desired level and practical level of social contacts of an individual’s social life. Similarly Lou et al., 2012 asserted that students who use Facebook intensely reports enhanced loneliness.

Several approaches have been used for the treatment of such social media addictive people. These treatments include psychodynamic approach, behavioral approach, and cognitive-behavioral approach.

In psychodynamic approach psychodynamic therapists guide clients to uncover and work through the underlying needs and conflicts that they believe have led to the disorder. A widely used behavioral treatment for addictive disorders is aversion therapy, an approach based on the principles of classical conditioning. Clients are repeatedly presented with an unpleasant stimulus (for example, an electric shock) at the very moment that they are busy with social media. After repeated pairings, they are expected to react negatively to the use itself and to lose their craving for it.

The most prominent cognitive-behavioral approach to addictive disorder is relapse-prevention training (Jhanjee, 2014; Daley et al., 2011). The overall goal of this approach is for clients to gain control over their behaviors. To help reach this goal, clients are taught to identify high-risk situations, appreciate the range of decisions that confront them in such situations, change their dysfunctional lifestyles, and learn from mistakes and lapses.

Socio-cultural theorists believe that psychological problems emerge in a social setting and are best treated in a social context. The self-help group program Gamblers Anonymous, a network model after Alcoholics Anonymous, is available to the many thousands of people with gambling and other addictive disorder (Marceaux & Melville, 2011). People who attend such groups seem to have a better recovery rate. In this program first discussion led to others and to the eventual formation of a self-help group whose members discussed gambling and social media addiction related problems, traded ideas, and provided support.

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Women empowerment in India: Realities and Solutions

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Abstract

Women empowerment is a subject of debate. In ancient India women had equal status with men. They were serving as the heads of their family as they were authorized the power of decision making and women enjoyed a privileged position. With the passage of time their status deteriorated and they were looked upon as slaves. This situation persisted for many centuries. They were brought to the level of Shudras. In the present world of information and technology and Globalization women are treated as commodities for sexual satisfaction. Though they have been offered various positions in various fields, they are not free from discrimination, sexual and social harassment. The present paper takes review of all these matters taking into consideration real conditions of women at present and focuses on some solutions. The paper also underlines that the collective responsibility of human beings is an effective tool that can be utilized for empowerment of women.

Key Words: women, empowerment, education, status, responsibilities, opportunities

Empowerment of women is a subject of debate among scholars, critics, social workers and political thinkers. The Government of India is very keen and sensitive on this matter. ‘The National Policy for Women’ published in 2016 by Ministry of Women and Child Development of Government of India throws light on the priority areas that can be strengthened for Empowerment of women. The priority areas cover food security, education and nutrition for women and effect of environment and climate change on the lives of women. The draft the focus is on the Empowerment of women:

Empowerment of women is a socio-political ideal envisioned in relation to wider framework of women’s rights. It is a process that leads women to realize their full potential, their rights to have access to opportunities, resources and choices with the freedom of decision making both within and outside home. Empowerment would be achieved only when advancement in the conditions of women is accompanied by their ability to influence the direction of social change gained through equal opportunities in economic, social and political spheres of life (draft 01).

Empowerment of women is looked upon a social process wherein freedom of decision making and equal opportunities in important spheres of life are vital matters. But women are not treated as equal to men. Though women have occupied important positions in social and political fields, the gender disabilities and discrimination are found in our country presently. The status of women is that of slave in many communities. The irony is that sometime she is treated as Goddess.

A cursory survey of the History of India brings forward the glorious past of Indian women and their vital contribution in political and social fields in the development of our nation. Many women have left their footprints in social and political fields. Rani Lakshimbai, Savitribai Phule and Ramabai Rande fought for equal rights of women. But at present women have to struggle for freedom and opportunities. This fact is underlined by Raju Shanbhag: While Lakshimbai risked everything she had for freedom, a large majority of women today are struggling for independence; independence to lead the lives the way they want; the freedom they always yearned for’ (11).

This remark shows the real conditions of women in present scenario marked by the IT development. The story of Miss Malala underlines the facts that there are forces working against women empowerment. They exploit women in the name of religion, God and social standards in spite of the movements initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Ram Mohan Rai and various other social workers. They laid stress on equality of women in terms of education, social, political and domestic freedom. The various acts-pre-independence and post-independence acts-passed by the governments including the Act of Sati 1829 and the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 are the landmarks for the
empowerment of women. In short, the Constitution of India banned the evil customs and offered the status of equality to women. But in the era of IT and Globalization women are exploited, raped and still confined only to the domestic duties. In addition to this, women are deprived of the power of decision making, though they represent their constituencies in various capacities ranges from the village head woman to the Member of Parliament. The National Policy for Women 2016 declares:

Quality of women’s representation will be improved through greater capacity building on aspects of decision making and women’s right and legislations (Policy 12).

The Government still feels that there are some lacunas in bringing women empowerment at practical and grass root levels. It is the proper time-a transaction period in which various concepts are redefined with a new insight on the backdrop of Globalization-to emphasize the need of empowerment of women in all walks of life. This urge is reflected in the book of Louise. L. Hay entitled Empowering Women: Every Woman’s guide to Successful Living published in 2008:

Today I want to focus my work on helping women to become all that they can be and on helping women to truly find a place of equality in this word. I want to help see that all women have self-love, self-worth, self-esteem, and a powerful place in society. This is not to diminish men in any way, but rather to truly have “equality” between the sexes, which benefits everyone (Hay 10-11).

In the said quotation the phrase ‘a powerful place in society’ it carries the meaning of the term empowerment. It is nothing but offering power to women to have equality in all walks of life. The term empowerment means to mobilize individuals towards making choices that will result in positive, society and nation building outputs. It is foremost duty of every citizen of India to mobilize women in the direction of result oriented actions to make them powerful women to decide and to act in nation building activities and movements. In this regard there is need to focus on three variables- Empowerment and Education, Health, and political participation.

1. Empowerment and Education-

The draft, released by the Government of India regarding empowerment of women in 2016, says:

Priority will be accorded to increased enrolment and retention of adolescent girls in schools...promotion of skill development, vocational and life skills as a part of secondary school education curriculum for adolescent girls and young women will be given importance...A mission mode approach for literacy amongst women is envisaged (draft 06).

Compared to men, women don’t get access to education. Mr. Shanbag, in his article published in one of the journals, has focused on the wide gap between men and women regarding education, ‘The gap between men and women is very wide. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to be literate in India (10). Education as means of empowerment may be strengthened in remote villages of India as it is a key to all problems of life. Education offers economic, social and political opportunities to women. Steps may be taken to meet the problems of dropout rates as dropout is a major problem for girls. Apart from this, gender discrimination still persists as the major obstacle preventing women to have education. Moreover, women are still considered as house wives to be confined to domestic duties. The privatization of education, which has reached to Indian villages, deprives poor girls of educational facilities including technology. There is need to strengthen primary education provide them facilities to cope the world of globalization. It is found that unhidden talent of rural girls remains undiscovered because 41% of women age15-59 has never been to school. Educational attainment of women is very low as only 27% of women have 10 or more years of education. The positive approach of parents and society and freedom from social and religious taboos can help women to get education.

2. Empowerment and Health-

Women’s health is a major problem especially in remote and hilly area of India. According to The National Mental Health Policy 2014:

Women have a greater risk of mental disorders due to various reasons primarily due to discrimination, violence and abuse (04).
Moreover, it is found that in 2009 as many as 78000 women died from childbirth complications. On the background of the large population the number may have doubled. Some steps may be taken to take the movement of women empowerment to the grass root level. In a remote and hilly area women are far away from this empowerment. They must be brought in to the mainstream of lives. The facilities of qualitative education, sanitary, medical assistance should be provided to the girls from these areas. Such a type of seminars and workshop may be arranged for such female in their area only. Universities and colleges may take lead in this matter. The dearth of equipped dispensaries is one of the chief reasons that put women far away from empowerment. There is need to take steps to concentrate on advanced medical facilities. Illiterate women are hard workers than men. They have been playing a vital role in running their families. If these women are taught and brought in the mainstream, the fate of the country will be changed. A long run campaign regarding equality may be undertaken and it should be turn in to a mass movement. There is an utmost need to make the empowerment of women as a mass movement. Participation of every Indian at every level is necessary for the empowerment of women in India as it is national movement.

3. Empowerment and Political Participation

The representation of women in political institutions is very low. Political participation is a human right and decision making establishes freedom and power politics. Still women are deprived of decision making and power politics. According to the Human Development Report, 1999 women hold only 12.7 percent of the world’s parliamentary seats and only 8.7 percent of those in the least developed countries. Over these years the situation, it seems, has not been changed. Women, who contest elections, face dirty politics. They are victims of sabotage, threats, and pressure from family. But there is need to mobilize women to contest elections. The Indian constitution has politically empowered women through reservation policy. Many women have held various political positions and have contributed in the development of the nation. In addition to this, women have secured positions in Government and Private sectors. But in rural sectors women are not politically empowered, though they are elected. The grass root campaign for empowering women politically should be undertaken. Still women from tribal sectors are far away from empowerment. Government, social and political thinkers, educationalists have to work on a planned activity that will bring these women to the level of women from urban areas.

Trafficking of women is a matter of concern. One can easily notice cases of sex trafficking. In Andhra Pradesh it is found that 300,000 women and girls have been trafficked for exploitative sex and just 3000 have been rescued so far. Many little girls have been trafficked daily. Requisite steps for prevention of trafficking may be taken by every important sectors of the society. Rehabilitation of victims of trafficking may be strengthened. Programmes have to be arranged at grass root level for men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programmes, and community programmes.

Conclusion

Women play a vital role in the development of the nation. Many illiterate women from remote and hilly area run their houses effectively. They remind us of the role of women in ancient India wherein women were handling all farming including physical work. Women are the important pillars of the nation. They should be empowered. The empowerment means moving from ‘no position’ to ‘have position’. Every sector of the Indian society has to implement these things.

1. Utilization of the most powerful tool- education of women. This education will reduce their inequality and offer them status in and outside family.
2. Increasing a rate of literacy among women.
3. To engage a large number of women in services and other activities to make them socially and financially strong. Women today need economic power to stand on their own legs on par with men.
4. Weaker women are to be made stronger by providing good nutrition. Arrangements have to be made in villages and backward sections.

5. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping, dowry harassment and ragging of women and girls. They need self-protection to protect their purity and dignity. Training camps be organized by NGO’s across the country.

6. To implement all these things collective responsibility of human beings is an effective tool for the empowerment of women.

To sum up, efforts are being taken to empower women. Countless women have played and are playing a vital role to empower women. They have graced the history of our country. But the condition of an average woman is still far away from the expectations and that has to be improved.

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Challenges Before Indian Democracy

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Abstract:
Democracy means rule by the people to ensure that every citizen takes part in the decision making process either directly or indirectly through elected representatives. Democracy is not limited to just a process of election, but also fulfilling social and economic aspirations of the people. India is the largest democracy in the world. In the last more than 7 decades it has worked successfully well to some extent. But in modern India it has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy. An attempt is made in this paper to study and analyse the challenges to Indian Democracy and role of citizens in it.

Key words – democracy, sustainable, aspirations, reforms

1.0 Introduction
India is the largest democracy in the world. For more than seventy years we have witnessed the conduct of successful elections, peaceful changes of government at the Centre and in the States, people exercising freedom of expression, movement and religion. India has also been developing and transforming economically and socially. But at the same time there are complains about prevalent inequalities, injustice or non-fulfillment of expectations of certain sections of the society. In India there is debating these various aspects of democracy, its achievements and challenges.

1.1 Objectives of the Study
• To identify major problems and challenges being faced by Indian democracy.
• To find out corrective measures for developing Indian Democratic System.
• To explain the roles of citizens in making an efficient and successful democracy.

1.2 Challenges to Indian Democracy
Since independence India has been functioning as a responsible democracy. It has successfully adapted to the challenging situations. There have been free and fair periodic elections, smooth transfer of political power from one political party to others, both at national and state levels on many occasions. The legislative, executive and judicial organs have been functioning properly. The Parliament and the State Legislatures control the Executives effectively through the means like question hours, etc. Significant enactments like the Right to Information (RTI) Act 2005, Right to Education 2009 and other welfare means have empowered the people. The mass media have full autonomy and play a key role in formulating and influencing public opinion. Significant social changes have taken place in almost all walks of life and the nation is making socio-economic development. India is a very large country full of diversities – linguistically, culturally, religiously.

At the time of independence India was economically underdeveloped. There were enormous regional disparities, widespread poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and shortage of almost all public welfare means. Citizens had enormous expectations from independence. At present India has changed a lot. Yet, there are various challenges that the country faces in terms of fulfillment of expectations of various sections of society. The challenges come both from prevailing domestic and international conditions as well as lack of adequate prerequisites for a smooth functioning of democracy.

• Illiteracy - The level of education of citizens is a key to both the successful functioning of democracy and socio-economic development of the country. It is an essential condition for human dignity. The literacy rate in 1951 was mere 18.33 per cent and female literacy was negligible with 8.9 percent. It was, therefore, feared by many that the citizens would not be able to play their roles effectively and exercise their right to vote meaningfully. However, it has been proved wrong by the Indian electorate over the years. In spite of a substantial number of them being illiterates, they have demonstrated maturity in the exercise of their right to vote on more than one occasion thus resulting peaceful transfer of political power since independence. The Indian National Congress under the leadership of Ms. Indira Gandhi was very popular and powerful during the early part of 1970s. But in 1977’s general election, the people of India rejected her primarily because of the
misuse of power during emergency in 1975-1977 and provided an opportunity to the first non-
Congress government at the Centre in form of the Janata Party. After that there have been changes
in the governments both at the Centre and in the States almost regularly.

But literacy is necessary not simply for enabling citizens to participate in elections and
exercise their right to vote effectively, it enables citizens to be aware of various issues, problems,
demands, and interests in the country. It also makes them conscious of the principles of liberty and
equality of all. Universal literacy is therefore a must for the successful functioning of Indian
democracy. Although according to 2011 Census, the literacy rate has risen to 74.04 per cent,
female literacy rate is still lagging at 65.46 per cent. This means that over one-fourth of the
country’s population is still illiterate while among women nearly one out of three is not literate. If
the children have access to basic education, the problem of illiteracy can be checked. Recently, the
Right to Education is provided as a fundamental right.

- **Poverty** - For every human being the first requirement is food. For a hungry person right to vote
does not have any meaning. Poverty is considered as the greatest bane of democracy. It is fact, the
root cause of all kinds of deprivations and inequalities. It is the state of denial of opportunities to
people to lead a healthy and fulfilling life. Even now a considerable proportion of Indian
population lives below poverty line, called ‘BPL’. Based on the current criteria, the Planning
Commission estimated the poverty ratio to be 28.3 per cent in rural areas, 25.7 per cent in urban
areas and 27.5 per cent for the country as a whole in 2004-05. India was ranked 134 out of 182
countries of the world by Human Development Report 2009 of the United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP).

In fact, the process of economic development has not been able to ensure social justice and
gap between rich and poor has not been bridged. Because of all this, poverty continues to remain a
great challenge to Indian democracy.

- **Gender Discrimination** - Discrimination against girls and women exists in every walk of life.
Gender equality is one of the basic principles of democracy. The Constitution of India enjoins
upon the State to ensure that men and women are treated as equals and there is no discrimination
against women. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties as well as the Directive Principles of
State Policy make these intensions very clear.

But the discrimination against females continues to be a fact of life. It is clearly reflected in
the sex ratio, child sex ratio and maternal mortality rate. The number of females in comparison to
males has been declining ever since 1901. In 1901, the sex ratio was 972 females per 1000 males.
It came down to 927 females per 1000 males in 1991. According to 2011 Census it is 940 females
per 1000 males, which is still very unfavourable to females. The child sex ratio is a matter of
greater concern. According to 2011 Census, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in India is only 914
female children per 1000 male children. This is lower than the 2001 Census which reported child
sex ratio of 927 female children per 1000 male children. Besides these demographic indicators,
gender discrimination is very much apparent in the context of economic and social development.

- **Casteism, Communalism, Religious Fundamentalism** - The Indian democracy faces serious
challenges also from casteism, communalism and religious fundamentalism. They weaken
the functioning and stability of democratic system. The caste system which presumably originated in
the division of labour in the ancient society has become a more or less rigid group classification,
based on birth. Casteism has played a negative role even in the democratic political processes. The
caste system acts against the roots of democracy. The democratic facilities - like fundamental
rights relating to equality, freedom of speech, expression and association, participation in the
electoral process, free media and press, and even legislative forums - are misused for maintaining
casteist identity. Communalism and religious fundamentalism have acquired a very dangerous
form and alarming proportion in India. They disrupt the pattern of co-existence in our multi-
religious society. In recent past also, communalism has proved to be a great threat to our social and
political life on several occasions. Religious fundamentalism also reinforces communalists in
exploiting both religion and politics. Religious fundamentalists vehemently oppose progressive
reforms in order to establish their exclusive control on their respective communities. Indian
democracy has also been struggling with regionalism which is primarily an outcome of regional
disparities and imbalances in development. India is a country with diversities of religions,
languages, communities, tribes and cultures. A number of cultural and linguistic groups are
concentrated in certain territorial segments. Although development process in the country aims at
growth and development of all regions, the regional disparities and imbalances in terms of differences in per capita income, literacy rates, state of health and educational infrastructure and services, population situation and levels of industrial and agricultural development continue to exist.

- **Corruption** - Corruption in public life has been a major concern in India. In 2011, India was ranked 95th of 183 countries defined as corrupt in Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). In fact, corruption is rampant in all walks of life, be it land and property, health, education, commerce and industry, agriculture, transport, police, even religious institutions or so-called places of spiritual pursuits. Corruption continues to exist in covert and overt ways at all three levels - political, bureaucratic and corporate sector. Corruption in electoral processes and bribing of voters has now become a common practice. Corruption is a sign of political instability and institutional decay, challenging seriously the validity and propriety of democracy.

- **Criminalization of Politics** - In recent years, criminalization of politics in India has become a debatable issue. There have been allegations that there are some elements in politics, who do not have faith in democratic values and practices. They indulge in violence and take refuge in other unhealthy, undemocratic methods to win elections. Criminalization of politics is the very negation of democratic values and has no place in a democratic set up.

- **Dynastic succession** - Political leaders see political power as personal property to be passed on to their sons, daughters and close relatives. Politicians exercise untrammeled power in party and government, have means to bestow favours and benefits on their followers and have huge avenues to make money. Politics today is like cine industry and businesses, where children are expected to take over fathers regardless of their talent and experience.

- **Political Violence** - In India we have been witnessing various forms of violence. Communal violence, caste violence and political violence in general have attained serious proportion. A serious conflict of interests has emerged between higher and middle castes and this has led to aggressive competition for political power which many a time leads to violence.

1.3 Corrective measures for improving the Indian democratic system

- **‘Education for All’** - Free and compulsory education to all children up to the fourteen years of age continued to remain constitutional commitment in India. Various governments at national and state levels have been making efforts to attain this goal. As a follow up of the National Policy on Education 1986, a National Literacy Mission was set up in 1988 to plan and implement programmes for the removal of illiteracy under the platform, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. But the goal of universal literacy is yet to be attained. Currently a nation-wide programme known as Saakshar Bharat is being implemented. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiy is a flagship programme for universalization of elementary education for children between 6-14 years of age. Further, the Parliament of India in 2009 passed the Right to Education Act through which education has become a fundamental right for all children of age group 6-14 years. 23.3.2

- **Poverty Alleviation** - From the 1970s, a number of programmes have been implemented for alleviation of poverty in India. In 1999, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups (SHGs), capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages. This programme has impacted many rural poor. Similarly, the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is a programme for the creation of rural economic infrastructure with employment generation as a secondary objective. The programme is implemented by the village panchayats and since its inception it has generated 27 crore men-days of employment each year. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) covers 1,778 drought-prone, desert, tribal and hill area blocks. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is being implemented to enhance the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
• **Elimination of Gender Discrimination** - The goals of democracy cannot be fully realized if the female population are not included in all ways in the processes of socio-economic and political development. Besides constitutional provisions, several laws have been enacted, policies have been made and implemented, and institutional reforms have been carried out for the development of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of Indian Constitution in 1993 are the milestones in the process of political empowerment of women, which have reserved one-third of the seats in the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. Another significant development has been the adoption of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women in 2001, to “bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.” But a lot needs to be done to attain this goal.

Goal and Objectives of National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001 were to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

• **Removal of Regional Imbalance** - Redressing regional imbalances has indeed been a vital objective of the planning process in India. Efforts are on to reduce regional disparities. Besides, the State specific efforts for reducing intra-State regional disparities, a number of Centrally Sponsored Programmes have been in operation for the last two to three decades for taking care of specific aspects of backwardness of such regions. Some of the major programmes are: (i) the Tribal Development Programme, (ii) the Hill Area Development Programme, (iii) the Border Area Development Programme, (iv) the Western Ghat Development Programme, (v) the Drought Prone Area Programme and (vi) the Desert Development Programme. For the development of North-East states, a certain percentage is earmarked from the budget for each developmental scheme or programme in the region.

• **Administrative and Judicial Reforms** - The success of all the above stated corrective measures primarily depends on the efficient functioning of administration. The performance of public administration in India has come under close scrutiny in the last few years. Rampant corruption, inefficiencies, wastages and irresponsiveness to the needs of citizens are some of the commonly acknowledged problems afflicting the administration. There are serious problems of (i) slow disposal of cases leading to delays as well as accumulation of backlog, and (ii) very low rate of prosecution in criminal cases. Administrative reforms have continuously been on the agenda of the government ever since independence. A number of Commissions and Committees have been set up in this regard. But bureaucratic reluctance to change has prevented the reforms to take place in full measure.

• **Sustainable Development (Economic, Social, Environmental)** - Indian democracy can adequately respond to all the challenges when it moves forward on the path of sustainable development. A model of development without taking into account the basic needs of millions, today as well as in the future, cannot be conducive for the survival of democracy. Sustainable development is a pattern of using resources that aims to meet human needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

1.4 Role of Citizens in a democracy

It is believed that the government rules the people who have to respect the political authority and obey it. But the people who are citizens in a democratic system like India cannot and ought not remain passive and treat themselves as governed. In fact, a democracy can be successful and vibrant only when citizens imbibe and reflect in their mindset, thinking and respect for all.

The key role of citizens in a democracy is to participate in public life. The most commonly observed opportunity of participation is exercising the right to vote during elections. And in order to vote wisely it is necessary that each citizen listens to and knows the views of different parties and candidates, and then makes his or her own decision on whom to vote for. It is also learnt that in many cases the percentage of voting is still low.

For a successful working of democracy, citizens’ participation is a must. The corrective measures to meet the challenges can be actualized only when citizens play a proactive role. The citizens must respect the law and reject violence. Every citizen must respect the rights of his or her...
fellow citizens, and their dignity as human beings. People should question the decisions of the
government, but not reject the government’s authority. Every group has the right to practice its culture
and to have some control over its own affairs, but each group should accept that it is a part of a plural
society and democratic state.

1.5 Conclusion –

It is impossible for everyone to achieve everything one wants. Democracy requires mutual
cooperation. There is need for collaboration among governmental agencies, political parties, civil
society and citizens in general. The journey of democracy in the coming years and decades would
further consolidate on its achievements and mitigate the shortcomings.

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Voltage Measurement for Power Saving by Digital voltmeter Using Vhdl Programming Language.

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Abstract:

In India now day there are crisis in power like petroleum, natural gases, electric energy. In India generate an electric power is to save electric power is need of hour. For this calibrated/ accurate measurement of electric energy is essential for which digital voltmeter are used, which measure electric energy digitally. As electric power is pollution free form of energy and it is highly used for giving luxuries’ services to human being. The digital voltmeter are IC based hence it has high degree of accuracy in measurement. Digital voltmeter can display numerical value of voltage on a display by using ADC. Here “IN0 to IN7” of ADC is configured to acquire an analog data available at its inputs. ADC converts it into digital & sends out that data to VHDL kit. The VHDL kit reads the outputs of ADC, using vhdl program it convert binary number into decimal, displays analog voltage on the screen at the same time. It is calibrated voltage measurement can be used for proper billing and power saving purpose in developing country like India. This paper focus the light on how to fabricate high accuracy calibrated IC based digital voltmeter for electricity saving purpose in India.

2. Introduction-

Digital voltmeter can display numerical value of voltage on a display by using analogue to digital converter. Here “IN0 to IN7” of ADC is configured to acquire an analog data available at its inputs. ADC converts it into digital & sends out that data to VHDL kit. The VHDL kit reads the outputs of ADC, using vhdl program it convert binary number into decimal, displays analog voltage on the screen at the same time.

3. System Hardware-

General Description-
ADC 0808, ADC 0807, ADC 0806 8-bit A/D converters. The ADC 8008 series is an 8-bit Monolithic digital to analog converter (ADC) featuring a full scale output current setting time of 150ms. While dissipating only 33 mV. With±5Vsupplies. No reference current (Iref) Trimming is required for most applications since the full-scale output current is typically ±1 LSB of255 Iref/256. Relative accuracies of better than ±0.19% assure 8 bit monotonically and Linearity while zero level output current of less than 4uA provides 8-bit zero accuracy for Iref 2mA. the power supply currents of the ADC 0808 series are independent of bit codes, and exhibits essentially constant device characteristics over the entire supply voltage range. The ADC 0808 will interface directly with popular TTL, DTL, or CMOS logic levels, and is a direct replacement for the MC1508/MC1408 for higher speed applications.

4. Features-

1) Easy interface to all microprocessors.
2) Operates ratio metrically or with 5 VDC or analog span.
3) Adjusted voltage reference.
4) No zero or full-scale adjust required.
5) 8-channel multiplexer with address logic.
6) 0V to 5V input range with single 5V power supply.
7) Outputs meet TTL voltage level specifications.
8) Standard hermetic or molded 28-pin DIP package.
9) 28-pin molded chip carrier package.
10) ADC0808 equivalent to MM74C949. 11) ADC0809 equivalent to MM74C949-1.
5. Key Specifications-
1) Resolution 8 Bits.
2) Total Unadjusted Error ±1/2 LSB and ±1 LSB.
3) Single Supply 5 VDC.
4) Low Power 15 Mw.
5) Conversion Time 100 μs.

6. Information Of Vhdl Programming Language

6.1. Introduction To Vhdl: The VHSIC Hardware Description Language is industry standard language used to describe hardware from the abstract to the concrete level. VHDL resulted from work done in the ‘70s and ‘80s by the U. S. Department of Defense. VHDL usage has risen rapidly since its inception and it used by literally tens of thousands of engineers around the globe to create sophisticated electronic products. In 1986 VHDL was proposed as an IEEE standard. It went through a number of revisions and changes until it was adopted as the IEEE 1076 standard in December 1987.

A. Vhdl Terms:
1) Entity –
All designs are expressed in terms of entities. An entity is most basic building block in design. If the design is hierarchical, then top level description will have low level description contained in it.

2) Architecture-
All entities that can be stimulated have an architecture description. The architecture describes the behavior of entity. A single entity can have multiple architecture.

3) Configuration-
A configuration statement is used to bind a component instance to an entity architecture pair.

4) Package-
A package is a collection of commonly used data types and sub-programs used in a design. Think of a package as a tool box that contains tools used to build designs.

5) Bus-
The term bus usually brings to mind a group of signals or a particular method of communication used in a design of hardware.

6) Process-
Process is the basic unit of execution in VHDL. All operations that are performed in simulation of a VHDL description are broken into single or multiple processes.

7.0 Experimental Setup-

7.1. Setup Description:
Digital voltmeter can display numerical value of voltage on a display by using ADC. Here “IN0” of ADC is configured to acquire an analog data available at its input, ADC converts it into digital & sends out that data to VHDL kit. The VHDL kit reads the outputs of ADC, using vhdl
program it convert binary number into decimal, displays analog voltage on the screen at the same time.

8.0 System Photograph-

![System Photograph](image_url)

9. Conclusions:
The digital voltmeter by using VHDL programming language has been studied successfully. It worked as highly calibrated accurate digital voltmeter rather than other IC based voltmeter. It is used to measure voltage of any device.

10.0 Limitations:
1. VHDL kit is high cost.
2. We can obtain the voltage in limiting range.

11.0 Application: To measure the voltage of any device.

12.0 Future Enhancement: In future, we can design Digital Voltmeter to display fraction number by using VHDL programming.

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Sustainable Development And Co-Operative Movement In India

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1.1 - Introduction:
The co-operative movement in India had its origin elsewhere and was introduced to this region by foreign rule. But even after independence, the movement continued in the planned economy. The movement has been recognized as an effective instrument for the economic development of the rural masses and for improvement in the socioeconomic conditions of the neglected. In India co-operation had become a part of national policy and hence the Indian co-operative movement is sometimes ironically described not as a movement but only as a product of government policy. It spread and diversified with the encouragement and support of the government. The co-operative movement in India was basically organized against the moneylenders to rescue farmers from the clutches of the poverty and indebtedness. The need for agricultural credit through co-operatives felt because of rural indebtedness. The Indian co-operative movement was initiated by the government; it spread and diversified with the encouragement and support of the government. In this connection, observation made by NABARD” in its Annual Report, 2001-2002 is; “Co-operatives have contributed significantly to the growth of institutional infrastructure in the rural areas, private capital formation in the agriculture sector and distribution of farm inputs like fertilizers, seeds etc.

1.2 - Concept Of Cooperative Movement
Cooperation, economic and otherwise, is a concept which has been around for most of history. People learned ages ago that by working together they can accomplish more than the sum of each individual's efforts. Early cultures recognized the advantage of collective strength and the potential of cooperation by hunting, living, worshipping, cooking and providing shelter together in groups. The history of human economic cooperation is perhaps older than the history of competition. Even before agriculture had become the basis of human economy, cooperation was a necessity.

1.3 Objectives Of The Study
1. To study the cooperative movement in India
2. To analyze the role cooperative movement in sustainable development.

1.4 Research Methodology
The present paper entitled “Sustainable Development and Cooperative movement in India” based on secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from government and non-government publications. Books, reports and research articles on cooperation and cooperative movement have been used for this research article. This research article focuses on various dimensions of cooperative movement in India.

1.5 Cooperative Movement And Sustainable Development
The modern cooperative movement dates to a group of twenty-eight textile workers who organized the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers. In 1844, these weavers pooled 140 British pounds to open a small dry goods store stocked with oatmeal, sugar, butter and flour. Their effort was rooted in poverty and desperation. The previous year they had been fired and blacklisted by employers after an unsuccessful weavers' strike. The Rochdale Pioneers incorporated several important features of democratic organization previously tried by earlier cooperatives. Most
importantly, they codified their features and rules into what is commonly known as the Rochdale Principles. These principles helped strengthen the organization and formed the basis of a growth-oriented movement. The International Cooperative Alliance revised the principles in 1995 after the 150 birthday of Rochdale. The new document, called the Statement on Cooperative Identity is recognized as the basis of any cooperative.

These principles make several distinctions about cooperation. First, cooperatives are member-owned and member-controlled businesses, in which all members have an equal say in the governance of the business: one member, one vote. Co-ops stand in contrast to proprietary ownership, in which one person holds all of the authority, and "traditional" corporate ownership, in which bases control on the size of one's investment. Second, cooperatives serve their members, and not the interests of speculative capital. By establishing limits on the return of investment and on share holdings, cooperatives discourage profit-seeking investments. Instead co-ops encourage local control and investments by the people who use the business. Third, cooperatives help the members actively govern their organization through education and help other cooperatives to better serve their members. This is done through buying goods from other cooperatives and providing development assistance to organizing groups. Finally, cooperatives exist not just for the benefit of the members but to serve, strengthen, and sustain local communities. They are community organizations. It is of interest to note that the cooperative principles state nothing about member labor or low cost, two common perceptions of cooperatives. While member labor is a method frequently used by smaller cooperatives to keep the costs of operations low (thereby maximizing savings to members), member labor is not a principle or even an overwhelming characteristic of the cooperative movement. Involving membership in the daily operations of the cooperative, however, is another means of fostering cooperative education, participatory democracy, and a sense of community amongst the members.

Similarly, although cooperatives operate at cost and keep their prices as low as possible, many people equate cooperatives with the potential to under-price mainstream competitors. In many cases, it is possible to price below competing businesses, particularly through the use of member labor. However, cooperatives are generally subject to the same market conditions as other businesses, and there is no magic, nor mandate, that cooperatives' prices be lower than that of the competition. In fact, in contemporary markets, national and transnational corporations sell merchandise at incredibly low prices by paying their employees poorly, and/or relying on the lower costs of labor and materials in other countries. Some cooperatives have made a conscious decision to keep prices high enough to pay their employees fairly, provide higher quality goods, offer some additional service, or achieve other social goals. In housing, most new co-ops are constrained from offering low rates due to the expensive nature of purchasing property. While members may realize some savings due to the co-op's nonprofit nature, or through the use of member labor and group purchasing, most new housing co-ops will operate near market rates. Fortunately, mortgage payments remain relatively constant over the term of the mortgage, and, due to inflation, the co-op becomes lower in cost over time. In the meantime, the co-op members are building equity for themselves and future members.

On a world-wide basis, modern cooperatives have developed for over 200 years. In many countries, such as Sweden and Japan, cooperative businesses figure prominently in their national economies. More importantly, cooperatives exist all over the world providing goods and services which would otherwise be unattainable. In many Third World countries, cooperatives such as credit unions and agricultural organizations have been very successful in helping people provide for themselves where private and other corporate capital do not see high profitability. In Canada and the US, the roots of the cooperative movement sprang up for similar reasons. Rural electric co-ops, credit unions, and agricultural co-ops were founded to meet the needs of populations, particularly rural, which did not attract investment or where goods and services were provided at unfair prices. In the early 20th century, cooperatives in these two countries began to see a need for national organizations.
In the US, cooperatives organized the Cooperative League of the USA, which later became the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA). NCBA provides networking, technical assistance, and development assistance. One of NCBA’s major contributions has been lobbying at the national level for cooperatives. For instance, it lobbied for legislation which made cooperative incorporation possible and helped pass legislation which formed the National Cooperative Bank in 1978. Today, NCBA remains the premier cross-sectoral link among co-ops in the United States.

1.6 Conclusions:

The cooperative movement in India and other countries in a stronger position in view of development in cooperation. Now in India, the cooperative movement spread in rural area of country even though each village in India connected by cooperative movement. Cooperation is a developmental source of agriculture, industry and service sector. Finally, cooperatives exist not just for the benefit of the members but to serve, strengthen, and sustain local communities. They are community organizations. It is of interest to note that the cooperative principles state nothing about member labor or low cost, two common perceptions of cooperatives. While member labor is a method frequently used by smaller cooperatives to keep the costs of operations low (thereby maximizing savings to members), member labor is not a principle or even an overwhelming characteristic of the cooperative movement. Involving membership in the daily operations of the cooperative, however, is another means of fostering cooperative education, participatory democracy, and a sense of community amongst the members.

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To Study The Emotional Maturity Of Employed And Unemployed Women

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Introduction:
The present study is an attempt to find the Emotional maturity level of women and to compare the Emotional Maturity of employed and unemployed women. The best achievement as well as the worst deed of human being is the product of different emotion at different times. Some emotions make our life horrible, other make it happy. There are many types of emotions, such as pleasure, frustration, affection, fear anger, sorrow jealousy, hate etc. Emotions not only influence our behavior, but also control our style of living, social adjustment and development of personality.

If they are satisfied an individual is said to be enjoying life and she is emotionally stable, balanced and healthy. But if they are not satisfied, frustration grows and the individual suffers from failure in adjustment himself with his environment. Hence happy life of Individual is a product of emotional balance and emotional adjustment.

Skinner B.F. (2001) defined emotional maturity as the degree to which the person has realized his potentials for richness of living and has developed his capacity to enjoy things, to relate him to others, to love and laugh, his capacity for heartedness, our outcome of healthy emotional development is increasing emotional maturity, Emotional development reaches its maturity in adulthood. In the stage of development various emotions such as fear, anger, hatred, discrionination, pleasure etc. can be distinctly seen in an invidual and generally their patter of expressions can be recognized. The problem such as vocation, marriage, family, new responsibility may exert considerable influence on his emotional maturity.

The above review of literature shows the dearth of emotional maturity of women in relation to their occupation, economic status, Hence the present study is an attempt in this direction.

Objectives:
1) To study the levels of emotional maturity of women.
2) To compare the emotional maturity of employed and unemployed women.
3) To compare the emotional maturity of women according to economical status.

Hypothesis:
There is no significant different among the mean scores of emotional maturity of employed and unemployed women in relation to (i) Emotional Regression (ii) Social Maladjustment (iii) Personality Disintegration (iv) Emotional instability (v) Lack of Independence.

Methodology: For the present study used of survey method.
Sample:
For the present study, 50 employed and 50 unemployed women were randomly selected from Kolhapur city of Maharashtra State. The total sample is 100 women. The age range of the sample happens to be 32 to 58 years.
Tools:
For measuring emotional maturity of women, scale developed by Singh and Bhargava (1984) was used. The Scale has five component viz. instability, emotional regression, social maladjustment, personality disintegration and lack of independence.
Data collection:
The data for the present study was collected individually from employed women at their working place and unemployed women at their home, while collection, they were instructed to respond freely on the scale by enumerating the war that describes the best of their feeling for each statement. The personal information of each women was also collected on separate paper, the obtained responses were scored and data was analyzed according to emotional maturity scale.

Analysis and Interpretation of data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of emotional maturity</th>
<th>Extremely stable N%</th>
<th>Moderately stable N%</th>
<th>Moderately Unstable N%</th>
<th>Extremely Unstable N%</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Women</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No.1 shows that the percentage of moderately stable and moderately unstable women is nearly the same. Actually the percentage of extremely emotionally stable women should be less.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Level of emotional maturity</th>
<th>extremely stable %</th>
<th>Moderately stable %</th>
<th>Moderately Unstable %</th>
<th>Extremely Unstable %</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Employed women (50)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unemployed women (50)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No.2 shows that,

1) The percentage of extremely emotionally stable employed and unemployed women is approximately same.
2) The percentage of moderately unstable employed women is less than percentage of moderately unstable employed women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotional levels</th>
<th>Extremely stable</th>
<th>Moderately stable</th>
<th>Moderately Unstable</th>
<th>extremely unstable</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economical level</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No.3 shows that according to the economically levels. The middle class women are more economically stable than lower class women.

Conclusions:
The following conclusions are drawn according to analysis and interpretation of data.

1) The moderately stable and moderately unstable women are nearly equal in number one third women are emotionally moderately stable and one third women are emotionally moderately unstable. It shows that Max. 60% women are emotionally matured.
2) When the emotional maturity of employed women is compared with the emotional maturity of unemployed women, emotionally stable employed women are more in number than the unemployed women.

3) The economically middle class is emotionally stable than upper and lower class women.

4) There is no significance difference among mean score of emotional immaturity of employed and unemployed women in relation of above five components.

References:

Abstract:

GST that is Goods and Service Tax is the latest kind of Indirect Tax which is proposed to be in force from 1st July, 2017 which is already in force on many countries around the world and they all were considering it as their sales Tax system. The GST will be the levied on the manufacture, sale and the consumption of goods and services in India. It is said to be the biggest form of reform in the indirect taxation aspect ever since 1947. The council of the GST will be headed by the Union Finance Minister that is currently Arun Jaitley. The main purpose of GST is to bring about the single tax system for the manufacture and the sale of goods at the both central and the state level in the country. The GST is mainly implemented to remove all other taxes like VAT (Value-Added Tax), Excise duty and Sales Tax. The Tax will be very much useful for the consumers in the aspects of payment of Taxes that is, we all have to pay separate tax at state level and at central level for the goods and services purchased and after the GST there will be only one tax to be paid for the goods and services consumed which is the Goods and Services Tax (GST). This paper brings out about the overview of the concepts of GST and its impact on the textile Industries in the Indian Economy.

Keywords: Indirect taxation; Goods and Service Tax; Marketing; Structural equations

1. Introduction

GST is the crucial form of Indirect Taxation which is said to be the indirect taxation reform ever since our Independence. The GST is said to bring about the economic integration said by our Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley during the Budget speech at 2016. The Goods and Service Tax is levied on the manufacture, sale and consumption of the goods and services. Through the implementation of GST, all other taxes like Value Added Tax, Sales Tax will be removed and a uniform tax system on goods and services will be followed.

2. Objectives of the study

This study is based on the following objectives.
1. To study about the concepts of GST.
2. To study about the need and the Importance of the Goods and Service Tax to the Indian economy.
3. To study about the impact of GST on textile industries in Indian economy.

3. Concept overview - GST at a glance

Goods and Service Tax-Explained

The GST is the proposed Indirect tax system which is levied on the manufacture, sale and the consumption of goods and services. It will replace all the indirect tax systems such as sales tax and value added tax. The main purpose of GST is to bring about the single uniform system of taxation in the manufacture, sale and the consumption of goods and services in India.

The GST is said to reduce the level of Tax evasion and the corruption and it also reduces the tax burden of the public.

4. Objectives of GST

1. To remove the cascading effect of taxes that is through this Single taxation system (GST) the tax on taxes will be removed easily.
2. To reduce the Tax evasion and Corruption
3. To bring about the consumption based tax instead of manufacturing
4. To absorb various Indirect taxes and to bring a single system of taxation
5. To remove the prices of goods by having a uniform system of taxation over the country.
6. To increase the GDP by the exclusion of cascading effects of Taxation.

5. GST Model: The GST model consists of three components or three different varieties of GST. They are as follows.

- Central GST
- State GST
- Dual GST

1. Central GST: Goods and Service Tax to be levied at the centre.
2. State GST: GST levied at the state.
3. Dual GST: GST to be levied at the State and Centre concurrently.

6. Proposed GST Rate

The rate of the proposed Goods and Services Tax for the certain goods and services are laid down by the government which is as follows.

1. For Goods the Total GST rate is 20% in which 12% of the tax is levied by Central while remaining 8% will be levied by the state.
2. For Services the Total GST is 16% out of which 8% is for the Central and 8% is for the state.
3. For the essential Goods the GST is levied at 12% in which is divided equally that is 6% for Centre and 6% for state.

Currently, it is collected in the form of VAT which is 26.5% that is Central Value Added Tax is 14% and State VAT is 12.5%.

The above mentioned percentage of Goods and Service Tax is just a proposed value it may subject to change as per the revisions make up by the Executive Committee and the government.

7. Need and Importance for GST

- To bring about the uniformity in the System of Indirect taxation.
- To remove the cascading effects of Tax.
- To bring about the economic integration.
- Generally, the Taxes are imposed at various rates among various states in India.
- So, there is a huge loss of revenue to the central as well as state government. Through GST a uniform tax rate is followed all over the country and so that there will no such loss of revenue.
- Reduces complexities and increases more number of economic transactions.
- The GST brings about a competitive pricing. As all the products are taxed uniformly across the country, the various forms of indirect taxes will remove and which in turn will reduce the tax burden of the consumers. This will reduce the prices of the products and increases the consumption which in turn will be more beneficial for the companies.
- Generally, the main aim of GST is to bring about the single tax system which will reduce the cost of production for the manufacturers, So that it will be a big boost for those producers who made their products at lower cost and involves in international trade that is exports.
- As it is the Single Tax system, the tax burden for starting industrial units will be reduced; As a result when more industries were created it will ultimately result on more employment.
- Through GST the government receives more amount of Tax revenue which will be utilised for the services to the public
- As there is more transparency in the system of GST and since it is a system of single taxation, the chances of corruption will be very low.
- The Country is said to have one market economy, as through GST the number of numerous markets divided by various tax will be avoided.
- To avoid the Tax burden of the common consumers and the public by making it into a single tax system.
8. Impact of GST on Textile Industry

The Indian textiles and apparel industry contributes nearly 10% to manufacturing production, 2% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and constitutes 13% of country's export earnings. The industry, currently estimated at around $108 billion, is expected to reach $223 billion by 2021. Textile industry has been enjoying various tax exemptions, concessions under indirect taxes. Introduction of GST replacing the present indirect taxes could have considerable impact on textile industry. It is expected that the tax rate under GST would be higher than the current tax rate for the textile industry. Natural fibers (cotton, wool) which are currently exempt from tax, would be taxed under GST. Despite this, the textile industry as a whole would benefit from the introduction of GST due to following changes:

1. **Break in input credit chain**

   A significant portion of the textile industry in India operates under the unorganized sector or composition scheme, thus creating a gap in flow of input tax credit. Input tax credit is not allowed if the registered taxpayers procure the inputs from composition scheme taxpayers or the unorganized sector. GST would enable a smoother input credit system, which would shift the balance towards the organized sector.

2. **Reduction in manufacturing costs**

   GST is also likely to subsume the various fringe taxes like Octroi, entry tax, luxury tax etc. which would help reduce costs for manufacturers in the textile industry.

3. **Input credit allowed on capital goods**

   Currently, the import cost of procuring the latest technology for manufacturing textile goods is expensive as the excise duty paid is not allowed as input tax credit. Whereas under GST, there will be input tax credit available for the tax paid on capital goods.

9. Impact on export benefits

   - Textile exports from India for FY 2015-16 stood at around US dollar 40 billion and Indian textile industry gets good amount of duty drawback on export of garments. Duty drawback rate varies from 7% to 10% on FOB value of exports with cap limit varying from Rs.15 to Rs.620 when Cenvat credit benefits are not claimed.
   
   - In GST regime, duty drawback may lose relevance as there would be seamless credit at each stage of value addition and better transparency. Even if duty drawback is continued to offset the impact of basic customs duty component, which is non-creditable tax, the drawback rate could be very less. This could impact largely, those assesses who are dependent on duty drawbacks for achieving good margin / profit.
   
   - Exports would be zero rated supplies under GST with benefit of credits on goods and services procured. The accumulated credits could be claimed as refund within 2 years from specified date. Due to better transparency, refunds could be faster in GST regime. Based on model GST law as updated in November 2016, 90% of the refund would be provisionally processed after filing of refund application subject to certain conditions. If this is really executed by the Government, then it could solve the cash flow problem for the industry.

**Procurement planning**

   - Exemptions would be phased out in GST regime and there may not be any product specific or area specific advantage for textile industry which could create competitive environment. There is a need to plan for the procurement of inputs at better prices considering various factors such as quality, location of supplier, type of taxes charge etc. Taxes paid on interstate purchases would be eligible for credit in GST regime.
   
   - Presently, CST paid on interstate purchases is not being allowed as credit for setoff against output VAT / sales tax. The procurements from unorganized sectors or from suppliers who opts for composition scheme under GST could increase the cost of materials as such suppliers would not
be eligible for any input tax credit. Therefore, the source of procurement would also play a vital role in GST regime.

10. Impact on cashflow

GST levy on supply

Unlike present indirect taxes, GST would be levied on supply of goods or services. Stock transfers between the different units of an entity would be subject to GST. However, transfers between units within same state may not be liable unless different GST registrations are obtained. This would have initial impact on cash flow.

The goods receiving unit would be eligible for input tax credit of GST charged by goods sending unit. The level of stock to be maintained at warehouses, godowns, depots etc. to be decided considering this cash flow impact. Return filing All compliances including documentations would be automated in GST regime. Input credit eligibility would be subject to tax payment and return filing by supplier of inputs or services. Credits and liabilities would be matched online on monthly basis based on the various returns to be filed.

As provided in GST return related reports released, there are 3 monthly regular returns to be filed in addition to one annual return followed by audit report. For distributing the credit of GST paid on common input services relating to units in multiple states, there is a separate return prescribed (ISD return). Increase in number of returns could increase compliance cost in form of addition time and staff recruitment. GST implementation cost Shift to GST regime from present indirect tax regime would have huge impact on the business.

There is a need to analyze the impact on the entire business including main functions which would be helpful in preparedness for GST. ERP systems would need customization for compliance under GST. Key personnel including the key vendors should be trained to understand the concept, impact and compliance requirement under GST. Textile industry needs to be ready for all this expenditure.

11. Conclusion

There may be a few drawbacks for the textile industry due to the higher tax rate and removal of benefits under cotton value chain, but it is safe to say that GST will help this industry in the long run by getting more registered taxpayers under a well-regulated system. It can also be hoped that GST will help the textile industry to get more competitive in both the global and domestic markets and create opportunities for sustainable, long-term growth.

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Introduction:

Women’s empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. It can also point to the approaches regarding other trivialized genders in a particular political or social context. "To educate your women first and leave them to themselves, They will tell you what reforms are necessary"—Swami Vivekananda.

Education among women is the most powerful tool of attaining power in society. It helps in reducing inequalities. It is must for everyone but unfortunately, in this male dominating society, the education of women has been neglected for a long time. Empowering women is an important end in itself and as women acquire the same status, opportunities and social, economic and legal rights as men, as they acquire the right to health and gender-based violence, human well-being will be enhanced. The present study explores the role of education in women empowerment and the status of women education in India. It shows that education is most important in the life of every woman.

Keywords:- Women Empowerment, Education, Health

Introduction:

Education of women in India has been a major issue for both the government and civil society, as the educated women play a very important role in the development of the country. India, at present has the largest number of illiterates in the world. As we all know that education is must for everyone but unfortunately, in this male dominating society, the education of women has been neglected for a long time. Mostly people think that to spend money on daughters would be vain. Now we see the change in peoples mentality that they are worried about the future of their daughters and they are ready to give the same place to position their daughters as they want for their sons. But in rural areas, we see that there are negligible changes in rural peoples thinking. Most of the villagers provide education to their daughters but not as much as they want for their sons. If their daughter learn to read or write the letters or count the money, they think that it is sufficient and feel proud that they have done their duty very well.

A higher women literacy rate improves the quality of life both at home and outside home, by encouraging and promoting education of children, especially female children, and help in reducing the infant mortality rate. It is true that empowerment can be gained with the help of education because it gives the knowledge of right and wrong, truth and lie.

Women constitute almost half the human race. Education has been recognized as an essential agent of social change and development in any society of any country. Education is considered as a potential instrument through which processes of modernization and social change come to existence. Education exposes people to new thoughts and ideas which provides necessary skills.

According to the Government of India, “Empowerment means moving from a weak position to execute a power.” It is the ability to direct and control one’s life. It is a process in which women gain control over their own lives of knowing and claiming their right at all levels of society at the international, local and household levels. Women also bear almost all responsibility for meeting basic needs of the family.

Objective:- There are two objectives of the study:-
1) To study the role of education as challenge in women empowerment.
2) To Study the impact of women Empowerment.
Literature Review:--

Malik and Courtney (2011) studied that how higher education offers empowerment to women. The economic independence and increased standing with the family were the benefits of higher education. It also enabled the women to impact the discriminatory practices. Noreen and Khalid (2012) explored the possibilities and opportunities for women empowerment and how the participants in the study understand the role of higher education in empowerment of women at home and at work. They found out that the women should continue higher education is empowerment of women at home and at work. They found out that the women should continue higher education and career by strategizing and acknowledging the support of their family members. Banerjee (2012) studied the participation in community level female empowerment program in India increases participants physical mobility political participation and access to employment. Murtaza (2012) examined the current status of women in higher education in Gilgit Baltistan. He examined the challenges faced by the women were harassment at work places and workload. The parents didn’t spend smirks amount in educating their daughters as compare to their sons. Sonowal (2013) studied the effect of the SC and ST women in the rural areas of Sonipur district. He found that the status of women in the present society, attitude of parents and guardians towards girl education.

India faces a large gender divide when it comes to literacy rates:--

1) India’s adults literacy rate is 63%
2) Despite improving from a level of just 48% in 1991, India still a relatively low literacy rate especially compared to other major emerging markets in Asia.
3) A relatively low literacy rate is server disadvantage as countries try to advance their economic prospects.
4) A particularly dire aspect of India’s illiteracy problem is the large gap between male and female literacy.
5) About 75% of Indian men had at least a basic level of literacy-24% points higher than the 51% literacy rate for women.
6) The gender gap is lower-but still wide –for young Indians. The 88% literacy rate for young Indian men is 14 points higher than the 74% rate for young women.
7) All over the world, women account for almost two-thirds (496 million) of the illiterate adults worldwide.
8) More than one-third of all women around the world who are illiterate are Indian women (187 million)
9) Worldwide there are only ten countries in which the number of illiterate adults exceeds ten million- India (286 million), China (54 Million), Pakistan (52) Bangladesh (44 million), Nigeria (41 million). Ethiopia (27 million, Egypt (15 million), Brazil (13 million), Indonesia (12 million) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 million)

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Challenges of Education:--

The vast majority of the world’s poor population is women. Around the world, healthy, educated, employed and empowered women break poverty cycles not only for themselves, but for their families, communities, and countries too. According to United Nations world’s women 2010 trends and statistics, two-third of the world’s illiterate population female. The majority of school age children, not in school are girls. Women all over the world are challenged by number of obstacles that restrict their ability to play significant roles in their communities and the broader society. Today, HIV/AIDS is rapidly becoming a women’s disease. Near about 60 percent of people living is Sub-Saharan Africa were sufferers with HIV/AIDS.

When we talk about our country, the country has grown from leaps and bounds since its independence, where education is concerned, the gap between women and men is severe. While
82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to be literate in India. Additional, the norms of culture that state that the man of the family is the be all and end-all of family decisions is slowly spoiling the society of the country.

Women face many social challenges today whether is be making soaps and incense in order to secure an income for her family to raise children amidst the harsh economic crisis. A woman is dynamic in many roles she plays. In the village of warthere in Maharashtra 400 women stood up and raised their voices to ban alcohol and drugs. Women have withstood perennial health problems due to the lack of toilet facilities and are forced to use fields and open spaces.

Around the world millions of people eat two or three times a day, but a significant percentage of women eat only once. And now many women are denying themselves even that one meal to ensure that their children are fed. These women are already suffering the effects of even more severe malnutrition, which inevitably will be their children’s fate as well. The impact of this crisis will be with us for many years.

The Ministry for women & child development was established as a department of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the year 1985 to direct the holistic development of women and children in the country. In 2006 this department was given the status of a ministry, with the powers to: Formulate plans, policies and programmes; enact/amend legislation; guiding and coordinating the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of women and child development.

It delivers such initiatives such as the Integrated child Development Services (ICDS) which is a package of services such as supplementary nutrition, health check-ups, and immunization. As mentioned earlier, the empowerment of women begins with their safety and health and this Ministry is committed to providing them.

**Suggestion:**

Women Entrepreneur, According to a 2010 report women Entrepreneurs worldwide by Global Entrepreneurs Monitor that included interviews with more than 90,000 women across 59 economies-in only one of them did more women participate in entrepreneurship than men. Only eight out of 54 economies- Panama, Venezuela, Jamaica, Guatemala, Brazil, Thailand, Switzerland, and Singapore have equal participations as low as a 1:10 ratio. Women entrepreneurs made up between 1.5% and 45.4% of the adult female population in their respective economies. Around 83 million women across those regions ran businesses they had launched at least three and a half years before.

**Conclusion:**

Education among women is the most powerful tool of attaining power in the society. Higher Education of women plays a very important role releasing their energy and creativity and enabling them to meet the complex challenges of the present world. It helps in lessening inequalities and functions as a means for improving their status within the family. The higher education increases the women to take independent decisions, to reduce violence,omen's ability to claims legal right, participation in civic society, economic independence and many more. The biggest challenge before the Government and NGOs is to create awareness and sensitization among people of all levels, especially in rural areas, about the special needs of women and girls.

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The Status of Women Empowerment in India

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Abstract:
The article discusses the status of women empowerment in India broadly defined. Women’s economic empowerment refers to the ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefit from the resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and wellbeing. India is a very famous country known for its cultural heritage, traditions, civilization, religion and geographical features from the ancient time. On the other hand, it is also popular as a male chauvinistic nation. Women are given first priority in India however on the other hand they were badly treated in the family and society.

In order to empower women, various steps have been taken by the government of India to prevent violence, social separation, gender discrimination and abuse against women. It can be said that women in India, through their own unrelenting efforts and with the help of Constitutional and other legal provisions and also with the aid of Government’s various welfare schemes, are trying to find their own place under the sun. But still women are facing some difficulties in the form of abusing, gender discrimination and so on. Therefore finding out the Status of women empowerment in India’s the theme of this article.

Key Words: Women Empowerment In India, The Importance of Women Empowerment In Societies, Constitution of India And Women Empowerment, Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitutions, Other Provisions in Indian Constitutions, Laws For Women Empowerment In India, Obstructions of Women Empowerment In India, Issues And Challenges of Women Empowerment In India.

Introduction:
Women's empowerment is the process in which women elaborate and recreate what it is that they can be, do & achieve in a circumstance that they previously were denied. Alternatively, it is the process for women to redefine gender roles that allows for them to gain the ability to choose between known alternatives that have otherwise been restricted from such ability. There are several principles defining women's empowerment such as, for one to be empowered, they must come from a position of disempowerment. Furthermore, one must earn empowerment themselves rather than have it given to them by an external party. Other studies have found that empowerment definitions entail people having the capability to make important decisions in their lives while also being able to act on them. Lastly, empowerment and disempowerment is relative to other at a previous time; therefore, empowerment is a process, not a product.

According to the provisions of the Constitutions of India, it is a legal point to grant equality to women in the society in all spheres. Women are given a top place in India from the ancient time however they were not given empowerment to participate in all areas. They need to be strong, aware and alert every moment for their growth and development. Empowering women is the main aim of the development department because an empowered mother with child makes the bright future of any nation.

Women constitute half power of the country so in order to make this country a fully powerful nation, women empowerment is very necessary. It is empowering women to understand their rights to be independent in every area for their proper growth and development. Women give birth to the baby means future of the nation so only they can better involve in making the bright future of the nation through the proper growth and development of the children. Women need to be empowered instead of treating as a helpless victim of male chauvinism. To get the high level goal of women empowerment, it should be promoted from the childhood in each and every family. It needs women to be strong.
Physically, mentally and socially. In order to empower women, various steps have been taken by the government to prevent violence, social separation, gender discrimination and abuse against women.

The Aim of the Article:- The aim of this paper is to highlight the Status of women empowerment in India. This research paper is also written for those who do not have a detailed knowledge of the Status of women empowerment in India.

What is Women Empowerment?
Women empowerment can be defined in very simple words that it is making women powerful so that they can take their own decisions regarding their lives and wellbeing in the family and society. It is empowering women to make them able to get their real rights in the society.

The Importance of women empowerment in societies:-
Women empowerment has the power to change many things in the society and nation. They are much better than men to deal with certain problems in the society. They can better understand the disadvantages of the overpopulation for their family and nation. They are fully able to handle the economic conditions of the family and country through proper family planning. Women are capable enough to handle any impulsive violence in comparison to the men whether in the family or society. Through women empowerment, it can be possible to change the male dominated nation into the equally dominated nation of rich economy. Empowering women may easily help to grow each and every member of the family without any extra effort.

Entire nations, businesses, communities and groups can benefit from the implementation of programs and policies that adopt the nation of women empowerment. Empowerment of women is a necessity for the very development of a society, since it enhances both the quality & the quantity of human resources available for development.

Women Empowerment in India
From ancient to modern period women’s conditions socially, politically and economically- has not remained same and it kept changing with times. In ancient India, women were having equal status with men; in early Vedic period they were very educated & there are references of women sages such as Maitrayi in our ancient texts. All kinds of discriminatory practices started to take from such as child marriage, devadashipratha, nagarvadhu system, sati pratha etc. Women’s socio-political rights were curtailed & they were made fully dependent upon the male members of family. Their right to education, right to work and right to decide for themselves were taken away.

A few enlightened Indians such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy influenced by the modern concept of freedom, liberty, equality and justice started to question the prevailing discriminatory practices against women. Through his unrelenting efforts, the British were forced to abolish the ill-practice of Sati. Similarly several other social reformers such as Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda, Acharya Vinoba Bhave etc. worked for the upliftment of women in India. For instance, the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 was the result of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar’s movement for improving the conditions of widows.

Constitution of India and Women Empowerment
The Preamble to the Constitution of India assures justice, social, economic and political equality of status and opportunity and dignity to the individual. Thus it treats both men and women equal.

Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitutions:
The policy of women empowerment is well entrenched in the Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution. For instance:

- Article-14 Ensures to women the right to equality.
- Article-15-(1) Specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex.
- Article-15-(3) Empowers the State to take affirmative actions in favors of women.
- Article-16 Provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office.
- Article-39-(a) Provides that the State to direct its policy towards securing for men & women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- Article-39-(d) Mandates equal pay for equal work for both men & women.
- Article-42 Provides that the State to make provision for securing just & humane conditions of work & for maternity relief.
- Article-51-(A)-(e) Expects from the citizen of the country to promote harmony & the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Other Provisions in Indian Constitutions:
Through 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment of 1993, a most important political right has been given to a woman which is a landmark in the direction of women empowerment in India. With this amendment women were given 33.33 percent reservation in seats at different levels of elections in local governance i.e. at Panchayat, Block and Municipality elections.

Laws for Women Empowerment in India
Here is the list of some laws which were enacted by the Parliament in order to fulfill Constitutional obligation of women empowerment:-
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place Act-2013.

Obstructions of Women Empowerment in India:-
Many of the obstructions to women's empowerment & equity lie ingrained in cultural norms. Many women feel these pressures, while others have become accustomed to being treated inferior to men. Recent studies also show that women face more obstructions in the workplace than do men. Gender-related obstructions involve sexual harassment; unfair hiring practices, career progression & unequal pay where women are paid less than men are for performing the same job.

Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment in India:-
- The most widespread and dehumanizing discriminations against women are on the basis of the biased perspective. The discrimination against the girl child begins from the birth itself. Boys are preferred over girls; hence, female infanticide is a common practice in India.
- Education is the most important and indispensable tool for women empowerment. It makes women aware of their rights and responsibilities. Educational achievements of a woman can have ripple effects for the family and across generations.
- Indian women are considered as “homemakers” and no “businesswomen” who can’t go out and tackle the obstacles of carrying out a business of their own and do all the stress handling. This thinking pull them back to ground zero.
Women entrepreneurs have to deal with the conflict between their personal and professional life. How to manage their children and family and get the support of their family is the biggest challenge they face.

For women who work outside home, accidents are not the only hazards. Half of the total number of crimes against women’s related to molestation and harassment at the work place. So it is the responsibility of government to take some actions so that the ratio of crimes which is happening against women’s should get reduced.

A strong patriarchate society with deep-rooted socio-cultural values continues to affect women’s empowerment. The need of the hour is an egalitarian society, where there is no place for superiority. The Government should identify and eliminate such forces that work to keep alive the tradition of male dominance over its female counterpart by issuing inhumane and unlawful diktats.

Conclusion:

In order to really bring women empowerment in the India, it needs to understand and eliminate the main cause of the ill practices against women which are patriarchal & male dominated system of the society. It needs to be open-minded and change the old mind set against women together with the constitutional and other legal provisions.

In conclusion, it can be said that women in India, through their own unrelenting efforts & with the help of Constitutional and other legal provisions and also with the aid of Government’s various welfare schemes, are trying to find their own place under the sun. And it is a heartening sign that their participation in employment- government as well as private, in socio-political, economical, cultural and religious activities of the nation and also their presence at the highest decision making bodies is improving day by day. For this to happen apart from Government, the efforts are needed from various NGOs and from enlightened citizens of the country. And first of all efforts should begin from our homes where we must empower female members of our family by providing them equal opportunities of education, health, nutrition and decision making without any discrimination. Because nation of India can become a powerful nation only if it truly empowers its women.

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**Women Empowerment and their Human Rights**

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**Introduction**-

“You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women” Jawaharlal Nehru.

The questions surrounding women’s empowerment the condition and position of women have now become critical to the Human Right’s based approaches to development. The Cairo conference in 1994 organized by UN on Population and Development called attention to women’s empowerment as a Central focus and UNDP developed the Gender Empowerment measure (GEM) which focuses on the three variables that reflect women’s participation in society-political power or decision-making, education and health.

News Paper and News Channel always shown us various news of all over the world, if you are watching News Channel and reading newspaper the you found that there are various news on crimes in India. Due to changing the trend of India crimes on women is also increasing. These crimes are Sexual Harassment, Rape, missing women, Domestic Violence, Child marriage etc are happening everywhere in India.

**Woman crimes in India**-

1. **Sexual Harassment at Work Place**

Sexual harassment defined as any unwelcome sexually determined behavior such as-

- Physical contact and Advances
- A demand or request for sexual favour
- Sexual colored remark
- Showing pornography

This is case of Assam’s Morigaon District, two officers of National Rural Health Mission have Sexually harassed a female employee on June 24, 2010. One of the two officers has arrested named Pranab Datta Majumdar in Chandrapur and other accused were absconding named Anup Kalita. Sexually harassment occurs in various Industries like Hospital, Aviation, Fashion, Academics etc.

2. **Rape**-

The unlawful compelling of a person through physical force or duress to have sexual intercourse’s 23 years old victim brutally raped and later thrown out from the running train by accused Govindachamy on 1st Feb 2011 and accused helf on 31st Oct 2011. Judge K. M. Ravindrababu Cave Capital punishment to Govindachamy.

3. **Missing Women**-

When women got lost from their original place, so this is the case of missing women. 25 years on old divorced women was resides in Panchkula of Harayana got missing of 1st May 2011 and found dead in Jalandhar district in Punjab. The victim was identified as Simran Kundra and the complaint was filled by Simran’s father. She got divorced from Karan Mehta in April 2011 and living alone.

Tanmay is the common friend of Simran and Karan and continue had a contact with Simran before the case. Police got some evidence against Tanmay and Karan and now both are absconding.

4. **Child Marriage**-

When children are given in matrimony before marriageable age, so this is the case of child marriage. Child marriage is allegedly conducted in Rajasthan. Seven child marriages were conducted in the Bundi District at Rajasthan on Akshaya Tritaya. A report in this matter has been sent to concerned police station against the parents of the children.
5. Custodian Violence-
In this case the violence made under custody of family or any other person on women. The output on it is custodian Death, Custodian Rape, Custody Torture etc.

On Oct 12, 2011 the Tribal teacher form Chhattisgarh named SoniSori has charged for accused on receiving money on behalf of Maoist from Essar group as “Protection Money” sustained injured in Dantewada is in police custody.

Woman Empowerment-
1. Human Rights of Women-
   Human rights are rights that are inherent in human being. These rights are universal in its application. Human rights includes the right to life, to Security of the person, freedom from torture, freedom of expression and much more. Everyone is entitled to enjoy these rights without discrimination. All women have the right to be safe and free from violence. The women rights by which a dignified living to women is ensured there by safe guarding her privileges. Thus the basis fundamental rights of speech, freedom and decision making are her basic rights as an individual and citizen.

2. Legal Empowerment of Women-
   There are various legislations that have been passed in India with a view to curb the imbalance in gender hierarchy and aid in women’s empowerment. The constitution of India guarantees various rights for women in this regard. Article 15 guarantees the right against discrimination. Article 15(3) talks about the special protection for women. Article 16 provides the right to equal opportunity in terms of employment irrespective of the sex of the person. Article 19 guarantees freedom of speech and expression. This article fosters the right to equality, by providing the necessary freedoms needed to live in society, Article 21 guarantees the right to life.

3. Political Empowerment of Women-
   The 73rd and 74th Amendments of constitution of India in 1993 are landmarks to ensure political empowerment of women. These provisions surely ensure of protection of women’s political rights. It provides reservation of seats for women at political podium. After utilizing this benefit and after getting elected in at any election, they are made rubber stamp by their husbands. One of the reasons it the rigid patriarchal structure of the Indian Society.

4. Education-
   Women’s education is extremely important intrinsically as it is their human right and required for the flourishing of many of their capacities. The questions of power are inter linked and we understand that what is necessary is both objective power in terms of economic resources, laws, institutional roles and norms held by others as well as subjective power in terms of self efficacy and entitlements. Empowerment of women is closely related to formal and informal sources of education.

Conclusion-
   To awaken people, it is the women who must be awakened. Once she is on her feet to move, the family moves, there after village moves and finally the nation will move. Then in the real sense, we can say that there is women development and empowerment. Media play importment role as it is used to portray images consistent with human dignity of girls and women. Newspaper should make a conscious effort by its news presentation and editorial comment. A democratic press must represent women and give space to them. The National policy for the empowerment of women is adopted in 2001 for women welfare. The goal of the national policy for the empowerment of women is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. At present, the courts, society, community, police favor man and not women when there are cases of violence. There is need of gender sensitization of police and judiciary.

   All form of violence against women i.e. Physical, mental, domestic and social including those arising from customs, tradition or accepted practices should dealt with effectively with a view to
eliminate its incidence. Institution and mechanisms, schemes for assistance have to be creates and strengthened for prevention of such violence. One has to rehabilitate the victims of violence and take effective action against the perpetrator of such violence.

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Abstract

All 191 member states of United Nations, and around 22 international organisations had established eight international development goals as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - which range from eradicating extreme poverty, combating HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all to be achieved by the end of year 2015.

Now its been more than two years from the target year of 2015 and also because the world has now accepted a more comprehensive international development goals- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- an assessment of the progress made by India in achieving its MDGs is, therefore, becomes important, so that we can frame the roadmap ahead for the better implementation SDGs.

The present paper is an assessment of India’s progress in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The study, based on available data, reveals that India has made considerable progress in the field of poverty reduction, eliminating gender disparity in education, access to safe drinking water, combating deadly diseases like HIV/AIDS, Malaria and halting deforestation and biodiversity loss. However, there is slow progress on crucial education, health and sanitation targets, which may pose threats to India’s Human Development Programme.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), poverty, Human Development, etc.

I. Introduction:

Large number of people from underdeveloped countries like Kenia, Ghana and developing countries like India are still deprived of basic necessities of life, like safe drinking water, education, primary health, etc. Therefore the world came out with the path breaking collective agenda, where main aim was to free all the poor men and women from all types of deprivations and dehumanizing conditions of life.

Accordingly, all the member nations of United Nations had adopted the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000, which was later translated into a framework setting out international development goals named as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by the end of 2015. MDGs, which include eight goals, were framed with the vision to deal with the major developmental challenges related to health, education, environment, etc., that the underdeveloped countries have been facing.

India too put emphasis on more inclusive growth and development as a part of MDGs, which becomes evident from its Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans (2002-2017).

Now its been more than two years from the target year of 2015 and also because the world has now accepted a more comprehensive international development goals- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- an assessment of the progress made by India in achieving its MDGs is, therefore, becomes important, so that we can frame the roadmap ahead for the better implementation SDGs.

The present paper is an assessment of India’s progress in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The research is based on secondary data mainly collected from Millennium Development Goals – Final Country Report India 2015 and 2017, and various articles available. The study is Descriptive in nature.
The study, based on available data, reveals that India has made considerable progress in the field of poverty reduction, eliminating gender disparity in education, access to safe drinking water, combating deadly diseases like HIV/AIDS, Malaria and halting deforestation and biodiversity loss. However, there is slow progress on crucial education, health and sanitation targets, which may pose threats to India’s Human Development Programme.

II. Objective Of The Study: To study the progress made by India in achieving its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

III. Research Methodology: The research study is descriptive in nature. It is based on secondary data mainly collected from Millennium Development Goals – Final Country Report India 2015 and 2017, and various articles available.

IV. Analysis: Around fourteen years ago the UN Millennium Declaration, with the aim to save lives and improve living conditions of poor and needy around the world, had established constructive goals and targets before the world called as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The MDGs are eight goals which are further divided into eighteen targets, to be achieved by the end of 2015. The eight MDG goals are- (1) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; (7) Ensure environmental sustainability; (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

If one study all the eight goals minutely then it becomes clear that the MDGs have put more emphasis on health because three out of eight goals are directly related to health and other goals are related to those human factors which have considerable impact on health. Accordingly India, as part of its programme under MDGs, had introduced and implemented various health schemes, health programmes, and policies to improve the health status of the masses and to make available better living conditions to all. But the questions to be answered are; whether all these government efforts have benefited the people or not? Have we achieved all the goals and targets or not? Where we exceeded and where we failed?

Now the world is moving ahead from MDGs toward more comprehensive programme called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it becomes necessary to asses our success under MDGs, so that we can have more powerful and better policies to achieve SDGs.

Here the researcher has tried to asses India’s progress under all the eight goals and eighteen targets by using descriptive method of analysis.

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and hunger

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 to 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

The proportion of people living below poverty line has come down to 21.92% in the year 2011-12 from 47.8% in the year 1990-91. I order to achieve the first target India required to bring its poverty line below 23.9% by 2015. So the data shows that India has achieved its target well in time.

But this is in percentage terms, which may not be the depiction of reality. Poverty measured in absolute terms is the depiction of reality. We have just 21.92% of people living below poverty line, which comes to be somewhere around 270,000,000 people. It means that 1 in every 5 Indians is poor.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Under this target India was required to bring the proportion of underweight children below 3 years to 26% by 2015. The National family Health Survey shows that the proportion of such underweight children has come down to 33.7% in 2015-16 from 52% in the year 1990.

This clearly shows that the India has remained far behind its target. Which emphasises the importance of effective implementation of Family Planning Programmes.
MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education in the year 2014-15 was 87.41%. The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 was 84.21% in 2015-16. As per the census of 2011, the literacy rate of 15-24 year olds in India was 86.1%.

All these facts draw our attention to the fact that we are no where closer to achieve our target of universal achievement of education. The government must reach all the sections in the society more aggressively.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

In primary and secondary education the enrolment is favourable to women because the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was 1.03 and 1.02 respectively for primary and secondary education in the year 2015-16. In case of tertiary education the GPI of GER was 0.92 I the same year, which means that we are quiet closer to achieve the gender equality in all the three levels of education.

The ratio of Female literacy rate to male literacy rate (of 15-24 year olds) in the year 2011 was 0.91, which clearly hints the gender equality.

So the statistics shows that we have achieved this goal in numbers but even today we require to change the attitude of parents which has not changed.

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 to 2015, the under-five mortality rate

In order to achieve this goal we required to bring the under-five mortality rate down to 42 deaths per 1000 live births by 2015. Our U5MR was estimated at 125 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990, which has brought down to 43 deaths per 1000 live deaths in 2015. It simply means that we have nearly achieved this target.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 34 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016 and the proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles which stood at 81.1 in 2015-16 clearly reveals that we have nearly achieved this target.

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters between 1990 to 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

To meet this MDG target, the Maternal Mortality Ratio was required to be reduced to 109 per 1,00,000 live births by 2015.

The estimated MMR, in 1990, was 437 per 1,00,000 live births. As per the latest estimates, the MMR at all India level is at 167 in the year 2011-13, and based on the trends it is expected to be 140 maternal deaths by 2015(latest data is not available). Hence, India is expected to reach slightly near to the MDG Target.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV among pregnant women aged between 15-24 years has declined from 0.89% in 2005 to 0.25% in 2015.

In 2015-16, the condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women between 15-49 years of age) was only 5.6%.

According to Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS), the proportion of population aged between 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS has increased from 22.2% in 2001 to 32.9% in 2015-16.

Accordingly one can say that the target has been achieved.
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases

The Annual Parasite Incidence (API) rate of Malaria has come down from 2.12 per thousand in 2001 to 0.72 per thousand in 2013 and further to 0.64 per thousand in 2015.

The prevalence of TB (including HIV) per 1,00,000 population in 2014 was 195 and deaths due to TB per 100,000 population were just 17 in 2014.

Hence, one can claim that the India has made fairly good progress on this MDG target.

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

At present we have 699898 sq. km. which is 21.34% of our geographical area being covered by forest.

As of 2017, there are 696 Protected areas (103 National Parks, 527 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 04 Community Reserves and 62 Conservation Reserves, covering 159645.05 sq. km. or 5.07% of the country’s geographical area.

The energy consumption per GDP (Rupee), at 2004-05 prices, in 2014-15 was 0.2129 Mega Joules per rupee.

The Carbon Dioxide emission has increased by around 235.57% over the period 1990 to 2014.

Target 10: Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

During 2015-16, around 89.9% of Indians had access to the improved sources of safe drinking water. As per the requirement to halve the proportion of households without access to safe drinking water resources from its 1990 level has already been achieved well in time.

In 2015-16, around 48.4% of households had improved sanitation facilities. Sanitation target is achieved in the urban areas whereas we are far behind in rural.

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

As per the census of 2011, around 17.36% of urban population reside through slums. The census has recorded a 37.14% decadal growth in the number of slum households.

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

The tele-density, as on 2017, per 100 population was 93.98 and internet subscribers per 100 population was 33.47. This target seems to have achieved superficially but in reality there can be the case of one person having more than one mobile or telephone connections.

V. Conclusion:

The study based on available data comes to the conclusion that India has been doing well on almost all the fronts with few exceptions. Out of 12 broad targets India has succeeded in achieving 6 targets completely, one is nearly achieved, while one is difficult to describe statistically.

Yet India has a long way to go. The government implementing authorities are needed to be more aggressive in taking all the various schemes to the masses.

VI. References:
Awareness Of Age And Sex Related Variation In Lung Capacity Of Human Being Is Essential For Health Of Society

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(Affiliated to Shivaji University Kolhapur.)

Abstract:

Lung Capacity evaluate your inhalation and exhalation power of lung. As related to study we are in interested to do work related to the respiratory mechanism. We have observed variations in lung capacity according to age groups, sex, weight, Height, exercise, nutritive food, Environmental factor, like, temperature, air pollution, etc.

1.0. Introduction:

Human body is consist of different vital system for the co-ordination of body activity such as digestive system, circulatory system, nervous system, reproductive system, excretory system. Immune system, and respiratory system is one of them. We found different structure for respiration from invertebrate to vertebrate. In higher vertebrates lung are used for respiration. Inspiration and expiration are the two process included breathing.

If we take account on lung if mammal e.g Human being at the time of fatal development the placenta help in gas exchange therefore before birth the lung are filled with fluid there is no air, but after birth fluid is extruded from mouth and some is absorbed by lymphatic system. In adult age the lung capacity is increases as compare to child hood condition. Respiration is a process by which oxygen is inhaled from atmosphere in to lung i.e alveoli and CO2 expelled from blood stem in to atmosphere.

Respiration is related to lung capacity. Ling capacity evaluate your inhalation and exhalation power of lung. Ling capacity measured by spirometry. Spirometry is a apart of pulmonary function test. Average lung of Human can hold about 8 litre of air but only small amount of this capacity is used during normal breathing mechanisms in mammals called “Tidal breathing”

Lung function test are diagnostic test to measure the patient suffering with respiratory condition such as asthma chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Lung (pulmonary) function test affected by various factor like age, sex, weight, height, body activity, exercise, any addiction, temperature, food material, environmental factor.

The science at work Common: respiratory complaints include asthma and COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease). Peak flow meters and spirometers can be used by health professionals to diagnose and monitor the progress of these conditions. Peak flow meters measure the fastest rate of air that you can blow out of your lungs. It is more convenient than spirometry and is commonly used to help diagnose asthma. Many asthmatics also use peak flow meters to monitor their asthma. For people with COPD, spirometry is a more accurate test for diagnosis and monitoring. A spirometer can be used to determine how well the lungs receive, hold, and utilise air. They are also used to monitor and determine the severity of a lung disease and to determine whether the lung disease is restrictive (decreased airflow) or obstructive (disruption of airflow). After taking a deep breath, a person forcefully breathes out into the spirometer as completely and forcefully as possible. The spirometer measures both the amount of air expelled and how quickly the air was expelled from the lungs. The measurements are then recorded by the spirometer. Spirometry readings usually show one of four patterns:
Norma
Normal readings vary according to a variety of factors. They are published in charts or incorporated into computer programmes used to analyse spirometer readings. Doctors and nurses take the range of healthy readings into account when they check spirometry readings.

Obstructive
An obstructive pattern is caused by a narrowing of the airways. This is typically found in asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The amount of air that you can blow out quickly is reduced, but the total capacity of your lungs is usually more or less normal.

Restrictive
With a restrictive spirometry pattern lung capacity is less than the predicted value for your age, sex and size. This is caused by a variety of conditions that affect the lung tissue or restrict the capacity of the lungs to expand and hold a normal amount of air. These include pneumoconiosis, which causes fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs.

Combined obstructive / restrictive
This may be caused by two conditions, for example, asthma plus another lung disorder. Or, some lung conditions have features of both patterns. In cystic fibrosis (CF) thick mucus causes narrowed airways and damage to the lung tissue tends to occur from repeated infections.

Hypothesis & objectives
Hypothesis
1) people should know about the effect of age and sex on lung capacity.
2) Inspite of this, some peoples are not much aware about the reduced lung capacity as per age.
3) In the society, very few peoples know the impact of air pollutant on the human health.

Objective:
1) To find out normal inspiratory and expiratory flow rate in human being.
2) Age related effect on the physiology of respiration in urban & rural area.
3) To study factors responsible for reduced lung capacity in male female.

Material & Method
Study Area:- As related to the study we are in interest to do work related to respiratory mechanism, persons living in the area to Kolhapur city & village.

Method:-
By experimental:- Respiration in the male & female were calculated by using.
1). Peak Inspiratory Flow Meter (PIFM)
2). Peak Expiratory Flow Meter (PEFM)

B) Social Survey:-
Along with the scientific work, we have carried a social survey at different places like, Vadange, Sane Guruji Vasahat, Kagal etc. People are unable to get fresh air because of that we found many peoples who are involved in variation in PEFR and PIFR value along with age difference.

Table D1: The following tables shows PEFR and PIFR Person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>weight</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>PEFR</th>
<th>PIFR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shinde M.V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KataKar N.K</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Patil S.R</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>PEFR</th>
<th>PIFR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>More N.V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Devkumar G.A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nikam p.p</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Salonkhe M.L</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mane V.A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sawant S.C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result:
This study reveals age and sex related variation in lung capacity of human being also effect of height, weight, unhygienic food, Lack of exercise, environmental factor’s like air pollution, temperature etc. according to age, we observed lung capacity reduced in 40 to 60 years. we lose about 50% of our
lung capacity by age 60. from 10 to 30 years the lung capacity increases. After 30 years the lung capacity is reduces.

According to sex female have low lung capacity as compare to male. Female tend to have 20-25% lower lung capacity than male.

**Conclusion:**

We have obseserved variations in lung capacity according to age groups, sex. From 10 to 30 years the lung capacity increases.

From 40 to 60 years lung capacity is reduced, we lose about 50% of our lung capacity by age 60.

According to sex female have low lung capacity as compare to male. Female tend to have 20-25% lower lung capacity than male but If they practices regularly exercise. It is perfect possible that some woman have greater lung capacity than male.

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A New Approach Of Fingerprint Liveness Detection for Security in Indian Democracy

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Abstract
India has the largest democracy in the world. In the last more than 6 decades it has worked successfully well to some extent. But in modern India it has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy. Security is one of the major aspect in democracy. Today biometric system is an important for security purpose. A biometric is a computer system which is used to identify person on their behavioural and physiological characteristics such as face, fingerprint, iris, etc. In this proposal we propose a software-based fake detection method that can be used in multiple biometric system to detect different types of fraudulent access attempts using wavelet analysis. The proposed approach presents a very low degree of complexity, user friendly, which makes it suitable for real time applications.

Introduction
Indian democracy encounters security as a major part and in many applications biometric system plays a major role. In India many systems run on biometric systems for identification, security and record. Biometric is known as automated function of identifying and verifying a human based on physiological characteristics. Fingerprint is the most popular biometric system that is widely used in various authentication applications such as PC login, gate access control systems and so on. The reason can be considered that fingerprint can achieve the best balance among authentication performance, cost, size of device, and ease of use. But nowadays it is important to detect fake fingerprint because there are many fingerprint spoof attacks are successful which are not detected. For that purpose, Wavelet Transform is used. According to that processing on obtained signal we can detect whether the fingerprint is fake or not. Finger tip surfaces are intrinsically coarse at certain scale because of the alteration of the ridges and valleys on them. Wavelet analysis can help us to minimize the effect of ridge/valley pattern when estimating the surface coarseness because it allows investigation of the input signal at different scales. The objective of the proposed system is to enhance the security of biometric recognition framework.

Methodology: There are two methods for fingerprint liveness detection
• Hardware-based techniques:
  It adds some specific device to the sensor in order to detect particular properties of living trait
• Software-based techniques:
  In this case fake trait is detected once the sample has been acquired to the standard sensor.
  In this proposal we use software-based techniques because Software based are less expensive than hardware based technique. It is capable of detecting other types of illegal break-in attempts. It is fast as it needs only one image to detect whether it is real or fake. It is user friendly.

Block diagram

Figure 1: Block diagram of software based technique.
Figure shows the block diagram of Fake Fingerprint Biometric detection

- According to the block diagram user enters his live finger
- The original image is stored in the original image block.
- After that feature extractor block extracts the features of image like pattern, minutia, pores and ridges.
- The feature extractor block first applies histogram equalization to the input finger tip image, then the image is denoised and wavelet shrinkage is calculated by applying soft thresholding.
- The threshold $\delta$ for the wavelet shrinkage is calculated by the equation

$$\delta = 2\log(N)\sigma$$

- Denoised finger tip image is obtained by wavelet reconstruction.
- Noise residue is achieved by calculating the difference between the two finger tips before and after denoising.
- If the standard deviation of the noise residue is smaller than the preset threshold, the original image is regarded as been captured from a live finger tip, otherwise, it is regarded as a fake fingerprint.
- Here I am comparing asperities of images.
- Fake finger has much coarseness than the live finger.
- The difference in surface coarseness will be used in our fingerprint liveness detection method.
- Fake finger tip materials such as clay and gelatin usually consist of big organic molecules which tend to agglomerate during processing. This will introduce asperities to the surface of the fake finger tips produced. So, generally speaking, the surface of fake finger tip is much coarser than that of a live finger tip (human skin). This difference in surface coarseness will be used in our fingerprint liveness detection method.

**Conclusion**

As Indian democracy is facing new challenges for security the proposed method is able to consistently perform at a high level for different biometric traits. It is able to adapt different types of attacks providing for all of them a high level of protection. In India multi-biometric system is used for Aadhar card and this system can be used for face recognition, iris recognition, and fingerprint recognition.

**References**


Corruption against Indian Democracy

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Abstract:-
Corruption is one of the biggest issues in India. Traditionally, corruption refers to moral impurity, but the concept of corruption has changed over time and varies across cultures and different jurisdiction working with varying legislation.

Introduction: -
‘What is corruption?’ explains that a significant problem in combination corruption is that analysts cannot agree on what is? The world’s leading anti-corruption international non-governmental organization, Transparency International (TI), has use two definitions in recent years: ‘The abuse of public office for private gain’ and ‘the abuse of entrusted power for private gain’. But ‘public office’ and private gain’ can be defined in different ways. Corruption is one of the biggest global issues, ahead of extreme poverty, unemployment, the rising cost of food and energy, climate change, and terrorism. It is thought to be one of the principal causes of poverty around the world. Its significance in the contemporary world cannot be overestimated.

Corruption is an issue that adversely affects India’s economy of central, state and local government agencies. Not only has it held the economy back from reaching new heights, but rampant corruption has stunted has the country’s development. A study conducted by transparency International in 2005. Recorded that more than 92% of Indians had at some point or another paid a bribe to a public official to get a job done.

Transparency International’s 2017 corruption perception Index ranks the country 81st place out of 180 countries.

The largest contributors to corruption are entitlement programs and social spending schemes enacted by the Indian government .Example include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act.

Corruption Aims And Objectives
- To encourage the public at large for crating awareness about anticorruption, Human Rights, consumer Rights, Women and child Rights and all inclusive of social Rights.
- To act advice to protect human rights and prevent form violation
- To act development/ improvement and Equalities for schedule cast, schedule Tribe and economically poor classes
- To act to better fearless living and enhance peoples unity at large for stronger democracy.
- To organize lectures by electronics systems to educate the people, students about their nations duties, good manner, cooperation and contribution in growth of nation.

Causes Of Corruption In India.
1. Lack of effective management and organization:- Due to mismanagement and disorganizations, there is a weak control on various departments and their working. This uncontrolled and unsupervised administration gives to rise to corruption on large scale. Beside, appointed incapable managers and executive on various levels they are not work properly. This wrong appointment is corruption.
2. Lack of economical stability: Economical crisis and price hike are major causes for corruption. Economical crisis leads to unemployment and change in standard of living. It develops a feeling of insecurity in the minds of affected people. In order to regain their employment and to maintain standard of living and status, this affected people. Engage themselves in illegal and immortal activities. They do not work hard again for achieving the same position and post.

3. Lack of effective leadership: In India, there is tremendous shortage of good Leaders. Good leaders can only lead people towards growth, development and progress. The play significant role in eradication of social evils. We need more Anna Hazares and Medha Patkars.

4. Lack of support: Some of the good leaders in India they strive hard to eradicate corruption form the society. But due to lack of support and co-operation from people, the voice and efforts of these great leaders are often suppressed.

5. Lack of values: Education can change our life. Educational institution play a significant role in the personality development of student, as well as citizens. Moral values are taught in most of these institutions. Many parents and teachers do not practice what they preach.

6. Lack of proper system: Very few honest people survive in this corrupt system. Those who raise their voice against corruption are killed or forced to resign. This accelerates the growth at corruption. Some of the responsible people are involved in the corrupted. System As a result, corruption spreads like tumor in all the system.

7. Lack of employment: Many unemployed educated youth fall prey to corruption. They are willing to pay huge amount for jobs. Many employer take undue advantage of this situation. They take bribe and give appointment letters. The appointed employee uses all means to recover his lost money as early as possible. Hence corruption breeds corruption.

8. Lack of seats and Educational Institution: In order to fulfill dreams and ambition of their children parents pay hug donation secure admission for their children. Intense the basis of admission is not merit but money. Affluent students who secured less percentage in examinations easily gets admission by paying hug donation.

Conclusion:
In the present system, in the world no any specific law which How to stop the corruption in the society. Our legal system have various Constitutional provision still corruption is not control but growing up day by day. Today, people have already lost their faith on criminal justice because politicians are mostly support to criminals.

At last, we can see that, nothing can be done until there is will power in the people to fight corruption and complaint against corrupt practices, all the laws against evil corruption.

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Overflow The Garbage Container Alarm: One Option For Waste Management

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Abstract-  
India is facing many problems due to garbage so in Indian democracy it is necessary to make the waste management. It is a simple circuit that uses IR Transmitter- Receiver cum alarm circuit in order to overflow the Garbage container. In our village and big city create the big problem of garbage. When garbage is collect in one space then this is decompose and then bad smell is also spread. It create unhygienic conditions for people and various diseases are spread in nearby surrounding. In this system, we are build up the IR sensor to detect the garbage level and when the container is doing full the send the signal in form of alarm to the municipal officer and then officer inform to the truck driver to collect the waste in full garbage dustbin. The main motto of this application is when this garbage reaches extreme level will sense by using ultrasonic sensor to inform the officials of municipality

Keywords- IR Sensor, Alarming system, Smart dustbins, garbage management, municipal office, IC 555 timer IC

Introduction- Every day, we are see the garbage container in city, home being overflow and all the garbage spread outside to create the pollution. This also increases the very dangerous diseases. To rot the garbage produce the mosquitoes and pest to increase number of infection. In this project the sensor would be fixed on garbage container at the top. When the garbage reach the level of sensor, then transmitter circuit the single will be given to receiver circuit then this receiver circuit transmit this signal to the municipal office and then in the municipal office alarm is on. So whenever the dustbin is full information can be send in form of alarm to the concerned to clean the dustbin.

System Discription-
1) Infrared sensor-
The IR sensor can be used to detect the garbage. It gives the information about the garbage level in the container. IR sensor radiates the light. It is infrared wavelengths so which is invisible to the human eye. By electronic devices it can be detected. It gives the information about overflow of garbage to the receiver circuit.

2) 555 TIMER IC-
The 555 timer IC is integrated circuit. The original name was the SE555 or NE 555. It implementing a variety of timer and multivibrator applications.
This is in three operating mode-

A) **Monostable mode** - In this mode the IC function as a “One –shot”.

![Monostable Mode of 555 timer](image)

B) **Astable –free running mode**-

The 555 can operate as an oscillator.

![Standard 555 Astable circuit](image)

C. **Bistable mode or Schmitt trigger**-

The 555 can operate as flip-flop, if the DIS pin is not connected and capacitor is not used.

![BISTABLE MODE](image)
Specification -

These specifications apply to the NE555

Supply voltage (Vcc) 4.5 to 15V
Supply current (Vcc= +5V) 3 to 6mA
Supply current (Vcc= +15V) 10 to 15 mA
Output current (maximum) 200 mA
Power dissipation 600 mW
Operating temperature 0 to 70°C

3) Photodiode –

The 1N4148 is used in signal processing. This permits rectification and detection of radio frequency signals very effectively, as long.

Specification -

\[ V_{RRM} = 100V \] (maximum rectified Reverse voltage)
\[ I_D = 200mA \] (Average rectified forward current)
\[ I_F = 300mA \] (DC forward current)
\[ I_{FSM} = 1.0 \text{ A (Pulse width = 1 sec)}, 4.0 \text{ A (Pulse width = 1 µsec)} \] (Non Repetitive peak forward surge current)
\[ P_D = 500mV \] (Power Dissipation)
\[ T_{RR} < 4\text{ns (reverse recovery time)} \]

4) Buzzer -

When gives the powered the buzzer produces an audiable sound

```
+----------------+           +----------------+             +----------------+
| POWER SIGNAL   |           | OUTPUT DEVICE  |             | SOUND           |
|                |           |                |             |                |
```

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Peer Reviewed Journal  www.aiirjournal.com Mob.8999250451
Block Diagram Of Circuit-

Conclusion-
With the help of this system to keep the area, town, village is clean and the dirty and
dangerous diseases to be avoid. This project can encounter a great contribution in Indian democracy.

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3) V.Purushotham Vijaynaidu.T.Dhikhi, Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha University, Chennai. “Smart Garbage Management System”. International Journal of Pharmacy & Technology. ISSN: 0975-766X.
Abstract:

Dyes are one of the most important uses of the plants. Interest in the use of natural dyes has been growing rapidly due to toxic, pollution creating and allergic reactions associated with synthetic dyes. Herbal dyes are biodegradable, non-toxic, soft and safe colours. They can be used in food, medicine, perfume, leather and textile industries. The most common herbal parts used for extraction of dyes are seeds, flowers, leaves, barks, stems and roots. The present study deals with assessment of dye yielding potential of some plants growing in kotoli – district- Kolhapur region so as to assess the applicability of them as alternate source of colouring agent. Natural dyes extracted from five species were further tested on cotton fabrics for colour, shade and stability. The studies showed that five common plants namely, shendary (seeds), kath, chandan (Bark), Haladi (rhizome) and shevari (leaves) was used for the studies. Test of these dyes exhibited attractive colour patterns on cotton fabric and remained bright, stable up to 5 washes. The herbal dyes added attractive colours as well as taste to the idlies, puries and rice prepared with them.

1) Introduction:

Dyes are one of the essential needs of modern industries. Especially, food industries, dairy products, medicines, toys and textile industry needs safe, biodegradable, non-toxic and non-allergic dyes. Advancement in synthetic dyes replaced the traditional herbal dyes as they had advantage of standardization and can be synthesized the colour with same shade, same concentration with long shelf life. However, synthetic dyes are creating serious problems of environment pollution and health issues. Studies of National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences found that metanil yellow used in jalebies is neurotoxic to rats. Over use of tartrazine used in jams and jellies can cause irritability in children. Therefore, there is a urgent need to search for safe, and eco-friendly dyes.

In India, there are more than 450 plants that can yield dyes [9]. The various colour of plant parts are due to combination of pigments like chlorophylls, carotenes, xanthophylls, anthocyanin etc. Varigated leaves, multi-coloured attractive flowers, coloured stems and rhizomes are potential sources of natural dyes. Natural dyes are easily available with low cost. They are biodegradable, eco-friendly and without any side effects. Some of the natural colours are not only eco-safe, but has added value for its medicinal effects on skin and are more than skin friendly [1]. The lichen metabolites also have antimicrobial and insecticidal properties, hense lichen dyes have an inherent quality of insect resistance thus gives more life to the dyed fibres [8]. Turmeric is the brightest of naturally occurring yellow dye and a powerful antiseptic which revitalizes the skin [5]. Annatto is one of the foremost economically important natural dye yielding plant mainly used to colour dairy products [9]. The annatto dye is cheap, soothing, long lasting and has anti-microbial property [6]. There is need for proper knowledge, documentation and assessment of dye-yielding plants as well as the dyeing techniques so as to increase the use of natural dyes [4].

The Process of imparting color to a substrate using some colored materials is known as dyeing. The colored substance are known as dyes. The coloring materials that occur in colored organs of plants are manufactured by plant itself. Those are in the form of pigments having diverse chemical & functional nature. The most important colored pigments chlorophyll, carotenoid. The various colors in flowers are due to mixture of these two type of pigment.

In all these pigments only stable pigments can be extracted & colored pigments are useful as dyes. These natural dyes obtained from plants are used for several purpose mostly industries. Dakery,
leather, food stuff, industries, paint industry, cosmetics, medicines & natural dyes are easily available. With low cost & no side effects, present study deals with the morphology & dye yielding potentials of few of the dye yielding Plants.

2) Material And Methods:- Five common plants namely, shendary (seeds), kath, chandan Bark), Haladi (rhizome) and shevari (leaves) was used for the studies. different parts of (seeds, leaves, Barks) of the dye yielding plants were collected from the field. The dyes were extracted from the air dried material with help of mixer grinder and mortal and pestle. The dye powder was boiled in hot water.

The washed cotton cloth was made absorbent by soaking in dil. solution NaOH for about 20 min. It was dried and then cut into pieces of suitable size.

The absorbent cloth material was dyed by keeping in the warm dye bath (70°/80°C) for 1 hour. Solution of sodium sulphate (2%) was added to the bath as a fixative. Different colour patterns were prepared by using different colour combinations and various methods of folding and tying.

3) Results And Discussion :-

Botanical Characters:

1. Shandary: Botanical Name: Bixa Orellana Linn; Family: Bixaceae; Source: Seed arils, Location: Kolhapur. Morphology: It is small, trees, leaves, large alternate glabrous, flowers in terminal or in panicies, white or aril called annatto.

2. Kath: Botanical Name: Acacia Catechu; Family: Mimosaceae; Source: Bark; Location: Panhala Ratnagiri. Morphology: Small trees, leaves with glands between many of the pairs of pinnate & a large gland near the middle of petiole, Stipular spines nooked 20-30 paires flowers sessile in 1-4 axillary spikes. Common in dry forest.

3. Chandan: Botanical Name: Santalum Album; Family: Santaceae; Sources: Bark; Location: Dindewadi, Kolhapur. Morphology: Small evergreen trees with drooping branches leaves opposite.ower inodorous in terminal & axillary paniculate cymes, tarriens.

4. exer ted alternating with 4 rounded obtuse scales. Drupe annulate on top by decidu perianth, seeds subglobose, hard, ribbed.

5. Haladi: Botanical Name: Curcuma Longa Linn; Family: Zingiberceae; Source: Rhizome dried powered; Location: Kolhapur Sangli. Morphology: It is perennial herb’ about 2 feet high with pully orange yellow rhizome leaves very large in fruits, 4 feet in length, sheathing, flowers on a central thick squall spike, yellowish to pale green tinged with pink, plants are cultivated through rhizomes in human rich.

6. Shevari: Botanical Name: Sesbania sesban; Family: Leguminosae; Source: Young green stem with leaves; Location: Common along sugarcane farms. Morphology: There are six important species of sesbania grown in different part of India; for their use as folder legume & green manure: Out of these 6 species it is fast growing small trees. In all the species the leaves are pinnate flowers yellow or white.

The dying experiments showed the following Results:

1. Bixa orellana – D.S: Seeds, clour Obtained; Orange, Yellow.
2. Acacia Catechu – D.S Bark; Colour Obtained; Creamy brown.
3. Santalum album – D.S Bark; Colour Obtained; brown.

Conclusion:

The present study revealed that Cucurma and bixa orellana dyes are useful to colour edible food items. Catechu, Sandal and Sesbania dyes can be used as a textile dye. All the five plants under investigation had good potential to be used as textile dye. Cultivation of these plants as alternative or
additional crop may add to more economic benefits. The colours were bright and attractive. Furthermore, the dyeing capacity also depends on absorptive capacity of fibre. Various colour patterns can be achieved by using combinations of herbal dyes. Further studies are essential to standardize pairs of dye and mordant.

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Rfid Base One Of The Best Security System In Indian Democracy

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Abstract- “One of the best option for security” is the name of project. This project is design to provide attendance of students in school or collages. This system is named RFID based because of RFID is main part of system.

The system is basically an embedded stands for hardware controlled by software. Here the software using a microcontroller controls all the hardware components. The main part of RFID system are RFID tag and Reader in this system RFID Tag and RFID reader used are operating at 125 kHz. The microcontroller internal memory is used for storing the detail.

Keywords- Microcontroller 89s51, LCD display, Swap ID card

Introduction – RFID stand for Radio frequency identification and is a term that describes a system of identification. RFID tags store unique information of objects and communicate the tags so as to allow of their ID. RFID technology depends on communication between RFID Tags and RFID Reader. The range of reader is dependent upon its operational frequency.

Designing – system hardware designing is divided into Three sections.

A] CPU Board designing
B] Input Board designing
C] Output Board designing

Working- After making all connections of attendance system, give power supply to switch on the circuit. The LCD Will displays, please swipe the card. The information stored in RFID tag is stated as the Id and attendance of students. RFID reader reads the information and match this information with the information AT89S51 Microcontroller. This microcontroller plays an important role in this project.

If the data in the card match with RFID reader then the information will be displayed on the LCD. The card does not match with the RFID reader then LCD displays invalid information.

By using this technology, lot of time can be conserved as all the students attendance will be directly store in the database.
Application-
   1] In Educational institute
   It is used for the security in colleges, School and universities.
   2] In companies /Industries
   It is used for the security in software companies , industries.

Conclusion-
   As the RFID technology involves, more sophisticated application will use the capability of RFID to receive, store and forward data. We have utilize the versatility of RFID in implementing functional and automatic attendance recording system that allows student to enter in school/colleges just by moving their ID cards over the RFID reader.

Reference-
   1. Wikipedia-The free encyclopedia
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Women Empowerment in Science and Technology

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Shripatrao Chougule Arts & Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli

Abstract:
Empowerment of women is to increase the spiritual, political, social, or economic power of women in the diverse stream. It has the potential to increase confidence in their abilities. It is a multifaceted social process that helps women control their own lives and contribute to the creation of a strong nation through their knowledge and skills in various fields of science and technology.

Keywords: Women empowerment, technology, science, internet

Introduction:
It is universal accepted truth that information technology offers huge opportunities for development of economic, social, educational development of the people. Women empowerment is an important part for the overall nation development. About 72.02% of the population lives in some 638000 villages and rest 27.8% in about 5480 town and urban area. In 2018 male to female ratio 943 females for every 1000 males. In 2018 total female population was 660,751,696 (48.4%), hence huge women population living in India and women empowerment is most important challenge in India.

Information Technology
Information technology consists of various hardware, software, internet, other communication network and media used for collection, storage, processing of the data and transmit information in the form of data, voice, text, images etc. Information technology offers time and space. These give a valuable source to women for particularly distressed living conditions. Limited availability of time.

Digital technology is increasingly important tool for movement tool for building, allowing organizations and network to exchange information rapidly and to organize across geographical locations. It also creates opportunities for a diversity of voices to be heard and shared an important feature of strong social movements.

Ratios of women employment to total employment in IT sector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the company</th>
<th>Total employment</th>
<th>Women employment</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIPRO</td>
<td>12658</td>
<td>2530</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCS</td>
<td>21800</td>
<td>5450</td>
<td>1:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFOSYS</td>
<td>15356</td>
<td>2896</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEWLETT-PACKRD</td>
<td>2245</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L&amp;T INFOTEC</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1:2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCL TECHNOLOGIES</td>
<td>5757</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN MICROSYSTEM</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLTA INDIA</td>
<td>2634</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1:1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORACLE INDIA</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMENS INFORMATION</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1:6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Importance of IT for women empowerment:

Social Empowerment

1. New knowledge and information. 4. Support, friendship and inspiration.
2. Awareness and understanding of issues. 5. Participating in group activities with women.
3. Skills, abilities and competence.
Political Empowerment
1. Participating in policy making.
2. Taking action to change your life or your community.

Psychological Empowerment
1. Self confidence and self esteem.
2. Feeling more valued and respected.
3. Motivation, interest and enthusiasm.
4. Freedom to do things or express yourself.
5. Feelings of belonging wellbeing and happiness.

Technical Empowerment
1. Knowledge about ICTs.
2. Awareness and understanding about ICTs.
3. Skills and competence in using new ICTs.
4. Ongoing support and advice in using ICTs.
5. Access to high quality technologies.
6. Confidence to use and speak about ICTs.

Conclusion:
In Indian democracy gender equality is one of the major challenges. This paper gives a brief description about women empowerment and their contribution in developing India. This paper also shows that how technology has lead women to be independent. The paper focuses on Social Empowerment, Political Empowerment, Psychological Empowerment and Technical Empowerment.

References:
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Role of ICT to Enhance Women Empowerment

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Abstract:
The concept of gender equality is common concern to all world with the advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), just got a new dimension. The ICT has potential to bring development for a nation. It can reduce business disorders, eradicate poverty, and strengthen weak areas with women.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology (ICT), women Empowerment.

Introduction:
Information and communication technologies comprise a complex and heterogeneous set of goods, application and service used to produced, process, distribution and transform information. Traditional technologies are important for large number of people worldwide, especially in rural area. ICT can be an important tool in meeting women’s basic needs and can provide the access to resource to lead women out poverty.

Women work two third of worlds total working, raising children, caring for the elderly, maintaining house, hauling water etc. which is given universal status and without pay.

Gender Equality And ICT
While there is reorganisation of the potential of ICT as a tool for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, a “gender divide” has also been identified, which is seen in low numbers of women using ICTs as compared to men. As long as this gender division is not specifically addressed, ICT may increase the existing inequality between men and women. And create new forum of equality. If however, ICT–related sexual factors are identified and addressed for the possibilities of access and use, capacity building opportunities, employment, ICT can be powerful catalyst and empowerment, ICT can be powerful catalyst for women political and social empowerment, and to increase gender equality.

Status Of Women In ICT
It is generally considered that women are not least involved in information and communication technology than man. Information and communication technology is for everyone, and women must have the same beneficiaries as to the benefits provided by technology and for their use and processes. The paybacks occurred from the synergy of knowledge and let need not be restricted to the upper strata of the society but have to freely flow to all parts of the female population. In other forms of communication, the combined ICT has the potential to reach such women who have not yet reached through any other means, so it is possible to make them informed about empowering and participating in economic and social development.

As per all survey piloted by BMRB international-
- The number of women who have used a PC at some time has amplified since 1996 but is below than men.
- Women are less likely than men to have access to or use PC
- Women’s use of internet lags behind men.
- Women are less likely to feel that PCs and internet would be beneficial in their daily lives.
- Women seems to less confident in the computer abilities.
- As it is demarcated in ICT industry, women are understood in all sectors, accounting for around 30% of employee.
- Women are underrepresented a higher education courses relevant to the ICT sector.
Evidence from US recommends women entrepreneurs are more likely to adopt internet and new technologies from business growth than men.

Need Of Ict For Women

In the new globalization environment, women’s information needs are very similar to socio-economic condition. As women think, the need for their information as a lonely group will much easier. In the group of women, on the basis of globalization, due to those who have been deprived of under the new economic policy, they do not have information needs to change accordingly.

Conclusion

ICT has a tremendous impact on the modern technology and its use. NGOs, SHGs in the field, government agencies and other private agencies had helped to promote women’s toward ICT. In this study, it was concluded that due to some internal and external reasons, ICT (Information and communication technology) empowers women in social, educational, mental, political, technological and economical different fields.

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Anticance Activity Against Breast Cancer Cells Of Pimenta Dioica :
Movement Of Anticance

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Abstract
The genus Pimenta dioica very widely distributed throughout the world. Roots and leaf extrac’s of Pimenta dioica have been used for the treatment of Inflammation and other disorder.
Cancer is one of the most dangerous disease in humans and presently there is considerable scientific discovery of new anticancer agents from natural product. In this present study of plant Pimenta dioica taken to investigate their ability to have anticancerous activity by the using breast cancer cell.
The primary characterization study was done bye Ames test. The plant determine antimutagenic and anticancer activity. Ames test is also refered as bacterial reverse mutation assay. Herbs have a vital role in the prevention and treatment of cancer. These plant species contain biologically active compound that protect human health. The anticancer activity of Pimenta dioica shows the result by using method with MSF-7 cell line( Khushbu N. Thakkar etal)

Keywords :- Anticancer Activity, Ames Test of Pimenta Dioica

Introduction
Man and animals are depend upon the plant. Our environment is characterized by rich diversified plant life. Plant diversity is composed of more than 5,00,000 botanical spp. On a global basis at least 130 drugs. All single chemical entities extracted from higher plant or modified further synthetically are currently is use.
Medicina plant represent rich source of antimicrobial agents. The different part used include Roots, Stem, Flower, Fruit Twigs exudates and modified plant. Although hundreds of plant species have been test for antimicrobial properties, the vast majoritly have not been adequately evaluated.
Ames test is also referred as bacterial reverse mutation assay. It widely employed method that use bacteria to test whether a given chemical can cause mutation in the DNA of the test organism. More formally, it is a biological assay to assess the mutagenic potential of chemical compound. The test positive indicate that the chemical is in mutagenic and therefore may act as a carcinogenic, because estimate the carcinogenic potential of compound .
These plant species contain biologically active compounds that protect human health. Compound from plants could act as protective agent with respect to human carcinogenesis, acting against initiation promotion or progression stages such as destroying/blocking the DNA damaging mutagens, that avoiding cell mutation.

Materials And Method
1) Sample Collection :- Fresh leaves of spices were collected from botanical garden of Yashvantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara. The allspices leaves were washed with the help of tap water followed be distilled water. The leaves were grinded with the help of electrical mixer.
2) Preparation of Plant Extract :
Mutagenicity test :-
Ames Test
Ames test is also referred as a bacterial reverse mutation assay. Ames test carried out using E.coli devis strain. Sterlie plates were prepared by using minimal agar medium. A suspension of test organism was added into soft agar medium with various concentration of leaf extract i.e. 5ug, 10ug, 20ug, 25ug, 30ug, 35 ug and 40ug the mutagen was used as control. Incubate plates at 370C for 24 hours.
3) **Anticancer Activity**: Fresh alcohol extract was prepared as per above mentioned process. Allow evaporation of alcohol to obtain semisolid extract of plant. Kept it in brown colour vial and submitted for anticancer test. R N & D Nisarg Biotech Lab Satara.

**Results And Discussion**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Sample Name</th>
<th>Absorbance 1st</th>
<th>Absorbance 2nd</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Cell Viability %</th>
<th>Cell Mortality %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0.502</td>
<td>0.49551</td>
<td>0.749755</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.501</td>
<td>0.497</td>
<td>0.7495</td>
<td>99.9659889</td>
<td>0.03401111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>200ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.4921</td>
<td>0.4933</td>
<td>0.73875</td>
<td>98.5321872</td>
<td>1.467812819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.492</td>
<td>0.4833</td>
<td>0.73365</td>
<td>97.8852568</td>
<td>2.080732052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>500ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.4961</td>
<td>0.4229</td>
<td>0.70755</td>
<td>94.3708278</td>
<td>5.629172196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>600ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.4439</td>
<td>0.4264</td>
<td>0.6871</td>
<td>91.6432701</td>
<td>8.356729865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>700ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.4425</td>
<td>0.426</td>
<td>0.6555</td>
<td>87.42856</td>
<td>12.57144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>800ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.4106</td>
<td>0.412</td>
<td>0.6166</td>
<td>82.2401985</td>
<td>17.75980154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>900ul/ml conc sample</td>
<td>0.4143</td>
<td>0.3814</td>
<td>0.605</td>
<td>80.693264</td>
<td>19.30697361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>As it is sample</td>
<td>0.4134</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.5894</td>
<td>79.8127388</td>
<td>20.18726117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vinerstin 25ug/ml (Positive control)</td>
<td>0.3093</td>
<td>0.3167</td>
<td>0.46765</td>
<td>64.1011583</td>
<td>35.89884175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vinerstin 50ug/ml (Positive Control)</td>
<td>0.2564</td>
<td>0.2943</td>
<td>0.40355</td>
<td>55.3149202</td>
<td>44.68507984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Plant show no mutagenic activity also it shows anticancer activity against breast cancer cells using MSF-7 Cell line.

**Conclusion**: The present work demonstrate the that the plant extract have ant mutagenic and anticancer activity. According to result allspices show 20% anticancer activity against breast cancer cell.

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Use Of Digital Technology For Easy Teaching, Learning Of Mathematics.

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Abstract:

Mathematics is one of the important subject in students curriculum, mathematics is in almost every field music, fashion designing, manufacturing, architecture, Accountancy, medicine, Law, actuary, economics, geosciences, finance, communications, computer science, physics etc. Many entrance exams like MBA, MCA, UPSC, MPSC, C.A., NET-SET, exams conducted by Staff Selection Commission, exams conducted by IBPS, engineering, actuarial science, C.A. etc. all these exams have mathematics in their syllabus which students find difficult. Also students who have opted mathematics as a subject in their school/college course finds mathematics difficult. Digital technology helps them to improve in learning mathematics, they develop their conceptual and geometrical understanding and it gives deeper approach in learning mathematics. This paper gives introduction to digital technology its advantages in Mathematics Education. Learning mathematics through digital technology is a motivation for poor learners in mathematics, they can overcome difficulties in learning mathematics and they can do better.

1.0 Introduction:

Digital technology in mathematics education means the use of all kind of digital tools and materials for maximizing the learning experiences in mathematics. Rather than routine ways of teaching which is off course beneficial for good students digital technology helps average and poor learners in mathematics via software's, animations, internet resources, video based learning, e-learning, mobile learning, interactive whiteboard learning etc. With these way slow learners in mathematics do not only able to understand the concepts but they also perform well in exam and able to apply in other sciences, they are able to understand central theme of the subject. They start thinking on their own and develop skills of problem solving in mathematics. Integrating abstract concepts with the geometric notions makes extending students ideas to the fullest. Visualization brings curiosity in the learning of mathematics. They ask questions once the geometry behind the problem is clear, teacher student interaction starts and teacher is also happy that poor learners in mathematics are able to understand and perform better. That becomes a motivation for the teacher as well for teaching in the class. In Mathematics there is one answer but there are many ways to get that answer, everyone can discover own path to get that answer which makes mathematics as a fun that's the adventure in the subject, that's the creative part of mathematics, we miss this in the way mathematics is taught, in many schools and colleges only one way to solve the problem is shown and student think there is only one way to do it, they blindly memorize the steps.. A good mathematics student can make complex deductions from little information. people with mathematical qualifications, especially those with skills in the use of digital technologies are on priority in jobs. Mathematics is there in almost every field. Many professional courses or even civil services entrance exams has mathematics in their syllabus where creativity of the student is tested but due to its abstractness poor learners in the subject always lack in the understanding and knowledge of the subject, Digital technology can bring interest and enthusiasm in young students and help them do well in cracking these entrance exams. In this paper we will see introduction to digital technology in mathematics education, its advantages and challenges in using it

2. Objective of the study: The objective of the present study is To find out the use of digital technology in mathematics education

3. Methodology :This present study is based on secondary sources like books, Articles, Journals, Thesis, University News, Expert opinion and websites etc.
4. Digital Technology in Mathematics Education: Mechanical calculating machines developed by Pascal, logarithms by Napier, difference engine by Babbage, Colossus by Newman and Turing's Bombe for crypto-analysis at Bletchley Park are a few examples of computational tools which have been fundamental to the evolution of digital technologies to support mathematical developments. 1970's introduction of simple four function calculator then evolution of computers, computer algebra systems, laptops, handheld technology devices like smart phones, tablets, audio books, dynamic geometry packages, video based learning, internet resources, mail chats for discussions have changed mathematics teaching and learning.

There are various types of technologies currently used in classrooms. Among these are:

i) Computer Algebra System: Many theorems and problems in mathematics have very abstract ideas which student find difficult. CAS helps to understand those ideas, which improves students problem solving skills. Students enjoy the power and versatility of computer algebra and are encouraged to become reflective, deep learners. CAS helps in the visualizations of 2D and 3D plots. A better approach is to consider alternatives, experiment, conjecture and test, then analyze the results. CAS solves complex computations easily, if more routine computation is done on a computer more time is available for concentrating on concepts, motivation, applications and investigations.

ii) Internet Resources: Wide range of internet resources available for teachers and students, on the internet. Massive open online courses offer opportunities for mathematics learners to improve their knowledge. MOOC's use multimedia formats and short videos. Many online tools like Khan Academy are available on internet; students can benefit a lot from them. They can study materials given on the websites of good institutes in mathematics around the world. They can discuss problems in mathematics with anyone around the globe. Internet resources enable students to visualize mathematical concepts. There are many biographical historical resources available on internet which helps students to understand history and biography of mathematicians and motivates students for further studies in mathematics. Many professional societies' webpages are there which provide information on membership, events, career and employment, professional development, and often, online resources. Some societies also conduct online mathematics competitions, which "seeks to increase interest in mathematics and to develop problem solving ability through a series of friendly mathematics contests.

iii) Mobile-Learning: Portability, availability, access to the internet and its wide acceptance amongst youth has made mobile learning as a new tool of learning mathematics. Mobile learning has effective on students' participation in learning Mathematics. With the help of mobile devices students can learn mathematics anywhere at any time. They are used to having access to multiple and instantaneous sources of information. It gives alternative to computers or laptops and campus lectures many good institutes around the world have video lectures on their websites which students can learn and study from great mathematicians around the globe. Also, mobile devices are cheaper than laptops or computers. Use of mobiles can increase motivation amongst students for learning mathematics. Even teachers can carry lesson plan in their mobiles instead of carrying papers with them.

iv) e-learning: e-learning improves the way we learn mathematics-learning in mathematics has major impacts on many aspects of teaching-learning systems. E-learning helps a lot to an interested student in mathematics because in campus they may not get good material to study but even if they get good material a good mathematics student is not satisfied with that and they use to search more and more material on it and via e-learning they get good material on internet and they study it in more deep stage. E-learning is very flexible we can learn anywhere any time. Even teachers can be anywhere and do teaching anytime. E-learning gives extra help to mathematics learners that makes understanding complex concepts-learning increase student’s access to information ideas and interaction that explores mathematics in depth.

v) Interactive Whiteboards: An interactive white board allows multiple visualizations, multimedia presentations, animation. Interactive whiteboards can be used to develop a particular mathematics
concept and to improve mathematical knowledge. WBs connect a computer to a data projector and a large touch-sensitive board that displays the image projected from the computer and allows direct input and manipulation through the use of fingers or stylis. The Interactive whiteboards potentialities to enhance the quality of interaction, promotes group activities in mathematics. This way of teaching mathematics over the routine way helps poor or average learner in mathematics to understand and perform better mathematics.

vi) Video based learning: Video based learning in mathematics education can impact on teaching and learning mathematics which encourage teachers for flipped classroom where lecture is being uploaded online and watched by students and homework Is done inside the classroom together with the teacher. This is student centric learning which is more effective. Flipped classroom is not the instructional videos on their own. Time for teaching mathematics courses is not sufficient here flipped classroom plays a important role, it helps to complete syllabus in time. As students can pause the video in between and they can even repeat the video it helps the slow learners understand the topic. In India National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning(NPTEL) which is an initiative by seven Indian Institutes of Technology and IISC for creating course contents in engineering and science has given many video courses, where leading Indian mathematicians have given their lectures any student from any corner of India can learn from these video courses. Also huge numbers of videos are available on YouTube students can study at home and understand better.

vii) Digital Games: The field of educational games and serious games has been growing significantly over the last few years. The digital games are being provided as tools for the classroom and have a lot of positive feedback including higher motivation for students.

viii) Social media: Social media is now a vital part of our life. Social media provide a range of tools that can be used to support innovative teaching practices and promote learning. In colleges teachers and students form whatsapp groups and they discuss homeworks and other mathematical problems in the group. It also helps in information exchange related to mathematics and nowadays it is a easiest way of communication. Also on Face book people poses mathematical problems and peoples can discuss and share their ideas.

ix) Software's: Computer algebra systems, Geogebra, Sagemath, Deltamelt, Mathbuntu, Scilab, Octave, Gnuplot, Pari, Maxima,GapSpss, R etc. Software's can be used as powerful assistants to perform the symbol manipulations and computations in algebra as well as calculus.

x) Virtual Classroom: A virtual classroom provides the opportunity for students to receive direct instruction from a qualified teacher in an interactive environment. Students can ask their doubts ask questions to the instructor. Web conferencing is possible which allows to interact with teacher and a student. Also these lectures can be recorded and uploaded on server which allows playback of any lecture which is extremely useful for students.

5. Advantages of using Digital Technology in Mathematics Education

1. Develops critical thinking and problem solving skills amongst the students.
2. It increases student's curiosity and imagination.
3. Students concentrate on understanding rather than memorizing the steps Industries require professionals to work with them digital technology enhances their professional skills as well as logical thinking.
4. Helps teacher to interact with students.
5. Students become active, engaged and empowered participants starts conversation from which learning emerges.
6. Students can study beyond the syllabus.
7. Prepares teacher for the use of their skills in the real classroom situation and also make students for their future occupation and social life.
8. Students can develop valuable research skills at a young age.
9. Helps to to create exciting environment in a classroom that brings interest in students.
10. Helps slow learners to improve and perform well in the subject.
11. Can explore problems related to real life situation and can apply mathematics in real life.
12. Helps to improve students attitudes towards Mathematics which motivate students for higher studies in the subject.
13. It helps teacher to plan his/her lesson in a more advanced and effective ways.
14. It will help teachers to develop innovative, challenging and exploratory teaching modules.
15. Researchers do not need to spend more time on tedious computations rather they can spend more time in analyzing and the computation part can be easily be done using these tools.
16. Helps to develop student centric education.
17. People from other disciplines not having sound mathematical knowledge can very easily solve mathematical problems which they come across. The benefits of using Digital technology in mathematics teaching are enormous.
18. It gives greater flexibility with respect to location and timing.
19. Prepares students for the future.
20. Promotes independent learning amongst the students.
21. It can kill anxiety amongst learners in studying mathematics.

Conclusion:

Mathematics occupies a honorable position in the society. Transition from the —traditionally learning of— chalk and talk and —teacher-oriented pedagogy to Digital technology oriented learning is required. Digital technology helps the teacher to update the new knowledge, skills to use the new digital tools and resources. Digital technology can reduce complex computations and allow students to concentrate on conceptual learning. Students enjoy studying mathematics using new technology, it makes math as fun which brings interest in the subject. It avails a facility of learning mathematics anytime anywhere using handheld devices and internet resources. They are keen to use computers, so the environment becomes more conducive for learning. Students' natural curiosity can be utilized to its fullest potential because they are keen to explore and discover. Digital technology should support the learning and curriculum and can not substitute good teaching. Traditional teaching methods must be supported with modern tools for helping slow learners in mathematics. It does not imply a reduction in the standard of education or of necessary subjects, but it is vital that the curriculum is carefully considered and that passive teaching is replaced in favor of new methods which promote active participation of students.

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Survey of Water Borne Disease in the Region of Kotoli

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Abstract

Water borne disease are the infectious disease throughout the world. Water samples from different areas are collected and then it is microscopically examined for causative agents. Cholera and typhoid fever is an infectious disease which can be caused by ingestion of contaminated water and food by human beings. These both the diseases can appear during outbreaks. Both the disease are threaten to the life.

Water borne disease

These are the condition caused by the pathogenic organism which is transmitted through contaminated water. Various water transmitted diseases can be spread through human activities like bathing, washing clothes, throwing dust and waste into the water reservoir. Mostly this type of disease is carried out through bacteria, protozoa, viral etc.

Cholera

Cholera is an infection which is cause due to the bacteria called as Vibrio cholerae. This disease was recognised by a chronic symptoms like large amount of watery diarrhoea. Vomiting and muscle cramps also occurs. Dehydration occurs which can also leads to the colour change of skin. This disease can spread due to the consumption of unsafe water or water contaminated by Vibrio cholerae. This disease is also called as a blue death.

Causative agent

Vibrio cholera is an causative agent of cholera. This organism was first isolated by Italian anatomist Fillippo Pacini in 1848. The source of organism is contaminated water with fecal matter, also present in salt water. Microscopically it is Gram Negative Bacteria having a comma shaped. It show presence of monotrichous flagella and pili are also present. It is facultative anaerobic in nature.

Methodology.

Here, contaminated water is taken as a source of organism. A Venkatraman Ramkrishnan medium is used as a selective medium. Serial dilutions of water sample is done and then 0.1 ml of sample is streaked on the selective medium. Temperature required for the growth is 37°c and maintain alkaline pH. At the same time biochemical characteristics are done. Organism ferment variety type of sugar but do not produce gas. Eg: Glucose, manitol, sucrose are positive. For isolation of organism one can use simple media like Nutrient Agar and MacConkeys Agar

Pathogenesis

Vibrio cholera is an virulent bacteria. For colonization into the small intestine of human for infection they produce cholera toxin which is protein that carry out watery diarrhoea. For Colonization they show presence of toxin coregulate pilus on the surface of bacteria. With the help of pilus organism attached to the wall of intestine. The toxin consist of fraction A and fraction B

Transmission and symptoms

Vibrio cholera can transmit through contaminated water and food. House flies also act as a mechanical vector. Flies can transmit disease rapidly.

Vomiting, abdominal pain, decrease skin turgor. In severe condition coma and death is observed.

Treatment

1. Oral dehydration therapy

This therapy was discovered in 1940. This was then recommend by world health organisation which is effective and safe therapy for human health. Here patient should drink water which contain sugar and salts.

2. Zinc supplementation

Zinc sulphate plays an important role in dietary supplements. When patients show deficiency in zinc then this treatment is given. This therapy can be done by injection into the veins. The dose of injection should be proper, because it can show adverse effect by patients.
3. One can consumed antibiotics like Tetracycline, Erythromycin, chloramphenicol etc. Dose of these antibiotics should be of 500mg. Consumed one of the antibiotic for continuous 3 days.

**Prevention**
1. Consumed safe and clean water.
2. Do not throw patient excreta and vomit outside, it should be dispose properly.
3. If you are going to visit a area were cholera is common then do vaccination process.

**Typhoid fever**

**Introduction**
Typhoid fever is commonly known as typhoid. This type of fever is commonly spread by contaminated water which is mostly mixed with fecal matter. The causative agent is *Salmonella typhi*. The bacterium lives in the intestines and bloodstream of humans. It spreads between individuals by direct contact with the feces of an infected person. No animals carry this disease, so transmission is always human to human. Worldwide typhoid fever affected roughly 17 millions people.

**Causative agent.**
*Salmonella typhi* is a causative agent of typhoid fever. It was first isolated by Karl J. Erberth in 1880. The source of organism is contaminated water with fecal matter. Microscopically it is Gram negative bacteria. It is rod shaped bacteria, motile and facultative anaerobe. It is an obligate parasite. MacConkeys agar and Eosin methylene blue agar is used for the isolation and identification of organism. This bacteria is strictly non lactose fermenting organism. When organism is grown on triple sugar iron test then it does not produce gas.

**Methodology**
Here, the biggest source of organism is patient blood. Blood of patient is streaked on selective media like macConkeys agar or blood agar then the plate is incubated at 37c for 24hours. After 24 hours on MacConkeys agar pale yellow colour colonies while on blood agar non hemolytic smooth white colonies was observed. Further these colonies are used for biochemical test.

**Biochemical test.**
- Catalase test – Positive
- Oxidase – negative
- Urea hydrolysis – negative
- Indole – negative

**Pathogenesis**
When bacterial cell enter into the digestive tract through contaminated water, then it tends to penetrate the epithelial cell lining of intestinal wall. After penetration they produce ulcers. Initially *salmonella typhi* proliferates in the second part of payers patches of the lower small intestine. For a period varying from 1 to 3 weeks the organisms multiplies within these organ. Rupture of infected cell occurs, liberating organism into the bile and for second time cause infection of the lymphoid tissue of the small intestine particularly in the ileum.

**Symptoms**
Symptoms normally begin between 6 and 30 days after exposure to the bacteria. The two major symptoms of typhoid are fever and rash. Typhoid fever is particularly high. The rash, which does not affect every patient, consists of rose-colored spots, particularly on the neck and abdomen. Other symptoms can include:
1. Weakness
2. Abdominal pain
3. Constipation
4. Headaches
Rarely, symptoms include confusion, diarrhea, and vomiting, but this is not normally severe.

**Treatment**
The only effective treatment for typhoid is antibiotics. The most commonly used are ciprofloxacin (for non-pregnant adults) and ceftriaxone. Other than antibiotics, it is important to rehydrate by drinking adequate water. In more severe cases, surgery may be required.
In recent years, for example, typhoid has become resistant to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and ampicillin.

**Prevention**
1. Hygiene should be maintained
2. Consumed clean and safe water

**Conclusion**
The disease continues to occur as a major public health problem in many areas. According to the World Health Organization each year about 1.3 million cases of cholera and 21,000 deaths are reported. For typhoid fever 21 million cases and 128,000 deaths are reported.

**Reference**
Indian Democracy: A Perspective

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Abstract

A social issue is a problem that influences a considerable number of the individuals within a society. It is often the consequence of factors extending beyond an individual's control, and is the source of a conflicting opinion on the grounds of what is perceived as a morally just personal life or societal order. Social issues are distinguished from economic issues; however, some issues (such as immigration) have both social and economic aspects. There are also issues that don't fall into either category, such as warfare.

Introduction

Most of the countries of the world including India have adopted the democratic setup of Governance. Amongst the democratic countries, India is the largest democracy in the world. The concept of origin of democracy can be traced to ancient Greece. The word “democracy” is derived from the Greek words ‘demos’ which means ‘people’ and ‘kratos’ which means ‘power’. Hence, democracy means the power of the people. Democracy and its facets underwent changes during the period of transformation from ancient Greece to the modern world. As a result the pattern of democracy that prevailed in ancient Greece assumed an entirely different and new shape. Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru observed that "Democracy is tolerance, it is tolerance not only towards those who agree (with us) but also with those who disagree". Those who do not believe in democracy or have no faith in democracy follow paths of violence and intolerance. But we on many occasions in social life show intolerance. It is essential that we know more about democracy and adopt democracy as a way of life. After attaining independence, India became a Democratic Republic on 26th January, 1950 by introducing its own Constitution. It was a major achievement, more particularly when one looks at some of the countries in our neighbourhood and even around the world. Democracy is not a modern phenomenon; it was practiced with some measure of success in ancient India; some of the modern fundamental principles are practiced even in modern times.

Democracy in India

The Constitution of India came into force from January 26, 1950, declares India as a democratic Republic. The Constitution lays down the requisites for sustaining a democratic governmental system.

Our Constitution contains the following democratic ideals:

Government system that holds people as the source of sovereign power, with the head of state elected by the people.

- Fully protected fundamental rights.
- Governing process established under rule of law. These are held as the lifeblood of democracy in India.
- Special protection for those who are socially and educationally marginalized.
- Directive Principles of State Policy that ensure social and economic equality.
- Transparent and independent elections.

Direct Democracy

The Direct democracy system was practiced in the ancient Greece. In this system citizens assemble together for the enactment of laws required for governance and they implement these rules too. Citizens were also engaged directly in the judicial process. There was no separate court for the...
imparting justice. Citizens themselves used to perform these duties. Rulers were chosen through a lot system for limited period. In gist, citizens used to participate directly in the process of governance.

Indirect Democracy

Direct democracy no more exist in any part of the world. In the present society, indirect democracy prevails and nation state system is the accepted and practiced in the world now. Slavery is obsolete and universal adult suffrage is practiced with equal opportunity in political process. The continuous rise in population contributed a lot towards this very trend. This very system is called as indirect democracy as citizens choose their representatives and then these chosen representatives further rule and makes laws. As this system is by the representatives, it is representative democracy. Indirect democracy exists in India. People elect their representatives at various levels like centre, state and local in India.

Education

It is also an important factor that influences the political consciousness. Citizens should have enough educated about the ideas and values of democracy. Education can enhance the thought process their abilities of constructive criticism so as to help them to arrive at right decision. Independence of media Media plays an important and pivotal role in conveying the functioning of the government and democratic ideas to the public and exposes the activities of corruption, nepotism, terrorism etc. Free and impartial media help in forming and expressing public opinion.

Economic and Social security

Economic Freedom is a must requirement for exercising the political rights properly. Economic freedom is the eradication of poverty and providing security towards the availability of opportunities to participate in the production process in a fair manner. Concentration of wealth amongst few and the eradication of inequality are very much required to ensure economic freedom for all. Governments in democracy needs to plan various social security programmes such as pension schemes for the aged and widows and comprehensive health insurance for the uplift of these sections of people.

Political parties and leaders

Political parties help to organize public opinion and create situation conducive to policy decisions. They make elections meaningful and headed by leaders who possess a wider vision and higher democratic values.

Suggestions

The suggestions on the basis of the study are here as under for the successful functioning of Indian democracy:
1. The electorate should be imparted with the awareness of political consciousness by making them aware of their rights and privileges by organizing seminars, workshops, conferences, etc.
2. Proper education should be given to the illiterate people of India so as that they can vote sensibly. The countries like USA, Britain, and Germany etc. are successful countries by giving progressed democray in all spheres just because of high literacy.
3. Opinion Polls should be banned completely which creates adverse impression on the minds of voters.
4. Media should play work in a positive manner by bringing about true facts and maintaining the true spirit of democracy.
5. The politicians must have the spirit of democracy as they play a vital role for maintaining the democracy. They should act as a servant not as a master. They should do politics on the basis of issues not on the basis of caste, religion or communal politics.
6. The citizens should be aware while electing their leaders with good moral values and integrity. Common man should have the ability to recognize the character and conduct of the politicians. They should have an intelligent understanding of public affair, justice and unselfish devotion to public interest.

7. Political education should be the part of education system, so that either they can become effective leaders of tomorrow or can chose their leader wisely without getting influenced from the unethical factors.

Conclusion

In gist, it can be concluded that though India is considered as one of the largest democracy in the world, but in reality there are various challenges that are responsible for creating hindrance in the true functioning of democratic republic of India. It is a matter of concern that despite the elapse of many years of independence since 1947, there is lot of illiteracy and corruption in India. Indenpence of agencies remains in papers only. CBI, Election Commission, Income Tax Departments, etc. are like paper tigers and have miserably failed to combat with the issues. Politicians indulge in corrupt practices, do scams, and divide the nation on religious grounds for their petty motives of vote banks, which have adversely affected the respect of the Indian democracy in the world. However, on the other aspect, we are living in a democratic country which ensures equal rights and duties. Despite diversity in culture, race, religion and language, where people are united together. No government or country can be said as perfect. Nothing wrong with the Indian Constitutional but due to the selfishness of some politicians, faith of the people have diminished towards the democracy, to which everyone has to make the efforts to rejuvenate the faith of people in democracy by understanding his/her responsibility by making efforts to actively participate in the functioning of the government and make their country perfect.

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Women Empowerment in India: A Brief Discussion

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Abstract

Women empowerment is a debatable subject. At earlier time they were getting equal status with men. But they had faced some difficulties during post-Vedic and epic ages. Many a time they were treated as slave. From early twenty century(national movement) their statuses have been changed slowly and gradually. In this regard, we my mentioned the name of the British people. After then, independence of India, the constitutional makers and national leaders strongly demand equal social position of women with men. Today we have seen the women occupied the respectable positions in all walks of the fields. Yet, they have not absolutely free some discrimination and harassment of the society. A few number of women have been able to establish their potentialities. Therefore, each and every should be careful to promote the women statuses.

Introduction

Women constitute almost 50% of the world’s population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female’s population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned as Goddess and at other times merely as slave.

Women in India

Now the women in India enjoy a unique status of equality with the men as per constitutional and legal provision. But the Indian women have come a long way to achieve the present positions. First, gender inequality in India can be traced back to the historic days of Mahabharata when Draupadi was put on the dice by her husband as a commodity. History is a witness that women was made to dance both in private and public places to please the man. Secondly, in Indian society, a female was always dependent on male members of the family even last few years ago. Thirdly, a female was not allow to speak with loud voice in the presence of elder members of her in-laws. In the family, every faults had gone to her and responsible. Forth, as a widow her dependence on a male members of the family still more increase. In many social activities she is not permitted to mix with other members of the family. Other hand, she has very little share in political, social and economic life of the society.

The early twenty century, it was rise of the National Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who was in favor of removing all the disabilities of women. At the same time, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and various other social reformers laid stress on women’s education, prevention of child marriage, withdrawals of evil practice of sati, removal of polygamy etc. The National Movement and various reform movements paved the way for their liberations from the social evils and religious taboos. In this context, we may write about the Act of Sati (abolish) 1829, Hindu Widow Remarriage Act’ 1856, the Child Restriction Act, 1929, Women Property Right Act, 1937 etc.

After independence of India, the constitution makers and the national leaders recognized the equal social position of women with men. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has determined the age for marriage, provided for monogamy and guardianship of the mother and permitted the dissolution of marriage under specific circumstances. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, an unmarried women, widow or divorce of sound mind can also take child in adoption. Similarly, the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 says that any person who gives, takes, or abets the giving or taking of
dowry shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months or fine up to Rs.5000/ or with both. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of sexes and in fact grants special favors to women. These can be found in three articles of the constitution. Article 14 says that the government shall not deny to any person equality before law or equal protection of the law. Article 15 declares that government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of sex. Article 15(3) makes a special provision enabling the state to make affirmative discriminations in favor of women. Article 42 directs the state to make provision for ensuring just and human conditions of work and maternity relief. Above all, the constitution regards a fundamental duty on every citizen through Articles 15 (A), (E) to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Empowerment of women in India

The concept of empowerment flows from the power. It is vesting where it does not exist or exist inadequately. Empowerment of women would mean equipping women to be economically independent, self-reliant, have positive esteem to enable them to face any difficult situation and they should be able to participate in development activities. The empowered women should be able to participate in the process of decision making. In India, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD-1985) and the National Commission for Women (NCW) have been worked to safeguard the rights and legal entitlement of women. The 73rd & 74th Amendments (1993) to the constitution of India have provided some special powers to women that for reservation of seats (33%), whereas the report HRD as March 2002, shows that the legislatures with the highest percentage of women are, Sweeden 42.7%, Denmark 38%, Findland 36% and Iceland 34.9%. In India “The New Panchayati Raj” is the part of the effort to empower women at least at the village level.

The government of India has ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights to women. These are CEDAW (1993), the Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the platform for Action (1995) and other such instruments. The year of 2001 was observed as the year of women’s empowerment. During the year, a landmark document has been adopted, ‘ the National Policy for the empowerment of women.’ For the beneficiaries of the women, the government has been adopted different schemes and programs i.e. the National Credit Fund for Women (1993), Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), Information and Mass Education (IMF) etc.

The most positive development last few years has been the growing involvement of women in the Panchayati Raj institutions. There are many elected women representatives at the village council level. At present all over India, there are total 20, 56, 882 laces Gaon panchayat members, out of this women members is 8, 38, 244 (40.48%), while total Anchalik panchayat members is 1, 09, 324, out of this women members is 47, 455, (40.41%) and total Zila porisod members is 11, 708, out of this women members is 4, 923 (42.05%). At the central and state levels too women are progressively making a difference. Today we have seen women chief ministers, women president, different political parties leader, well establish businessmen etc. The most notable amongst these are Mrs. protiva Devi Singh Patil, Shila Dexit, Mayawati, Sonia Gandhi, Bindu karat, Nazma Heptulla, Indira Nuye (pepsi-co), BJP leader Susma Soraj, railway minister Momta Benarji, ‘Narmada Basao’ leader Medhapatekar, India nd Iron Woman, EX-prime minister Indira Gandhi etc. Women are also involving in human development issues of child rearing, education, health, and gender parity. Many of them have gone into the making and marketing of a range of cottage products-pickles, tailoring, embroidery etc. The economic empowerment of women is being regarded these days as a sine-qu-o-non of progress for a country; hence, the issue of economic empowerment of women is of paramount importance to political thinkers, social thinkers and reformers.

Reasons for the empowerment of women

Today we have noticed different Acts and Schemes of the central government as well as state government to empower the women of India. But in India women are discriminated and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic
participation, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs on per with men. Other hand, it has been observed that women are found to be less literate than men. According to 2001 census, rate of literacy among men in India is found to be 76% whereas it is only 54% among women. Thus, increasing education among women is of very important in empowering them. It has also noticed that some of women are too weak to work. They consume less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women folk who are to be weaker are to be made stronger. Another problem is that workplace harassment of women. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment, and so on. For these reasons, they require empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves and to secure their purity and dignity.

To sum up, women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self-empower themselves. There is a need to formulate reducing feminized poverty, promoting education of women, and prevention and elimination of violence against women.

References

Abstract:
In today’s world there is a need of women to become independent in all manners. For that she has to analyze her strengths, her capabilities and powers. When our society will give equal chance for women in everywhere she can show her abilities. If every family and community helps to boost women she can be empower as soon as. Empowerment helps women to give self confidence and meaningful participation in decision making process.

The researcher has used various sources of secondary data for analyzing the reasons behind empowerment, characteristics of women empowerment, how to empower the women step by step, and ways to empowerment of women in India.

With this study researcher has found that now in India women empowerment concept has gained the important value. For empowerment of women our society and her family should give support in all respects.

Key word: Empowerment, gender equality, women entrepreneurship

Introduction:
In a society, the women are the weakest part in Indian society, so if we strengthen the women, our society also get strengthen as a whole and that will be possible only with the help of empowering them.

If you educate a boy you educate an individual but if you educate a girl, you educate a family, an entire community. The whole nation same we apply it for empowerment of women it will results in upliftment of nation.

Concept Of Empowerment
In simple empowerment meant to give a power. In wester’s English Dictionary, the word empowers means to give ability, means and authoring.

Empowering represent a state of mind and attitude of persons. It is a process through which people or particular communities increase their control over lives.

Empowerment is multi-dimensional thinking over decision making which can help to enhance self-confidence and power to face challenges of life.

Empowerment of women if means that we should give equal states to women in our society or community, also there should be a balance of authority and responsibilities among the men and women.

For empowerment women socioeconomically, we can increase awareness of their rights and duties, we can increase their literacy level and educate them, also can give better healthcare, equally ownership of productive resources , increase participation in decision related to finance and family related issues. We also empower them through improve their standard of living and acquiring self reliance, self esteem and self confidence.

Thus the overall empowerment of women encompasses the welfare of women satisfaction of basic need, better standard of living, and gender equality.

Reason For Empowerment
Empowerment of women mainly based on following things.
1. It can give equal treatment to women in society.
2. Empowerment helps women to fight against their own fear, inferiority.
3. To recognize their contribution and knowledge towards society and community.
4. It helps to enhance women’s self-respect and self-dignity.
5. Empowerment gives economic independency to women.
6. It creates and strengthens women’s group and organizations.

**Characteristics Of Women Empowerment**

1. It gives power to women, it makes women better half.
2. It enhances the degree of self confidence and since independency of among women.
3. Women empowerment gives greater economy to women.
4. It gives challenges to traditional relations and power education.
5. Empowerment makes women more powerful to face challenges of life, to overcome the disability and inequalities.
6. It helps to acquiring power for women in order to understand her rights and her status in society.
7. With the help of empowerment women can participate in decision making process at domestic and public levels.
8. Empowerment of women enable them to realize their full identity and power in all means of life
9. It gives equal status to women among the society.

**Steps In Women Empowerment**

There are various steps involve in achieving women empowerment

1. First step of empowerment begins with personal level of women. They should realize, develop and enhance their qualities. Women should make their own choices.
2. In second step empowerment should take place on an interpersonal level. Women make decisions with the help of other working women and work together as a group.
3. For the third step they work on goals settled by them for social changes. Groups efforts help to develop community programmes, these programmes can lead to individual and interpersonal empowerment among the group.

**Ways And Means Of Achieving Women Empowerment**

There are many things by which we can empower the women in very easy mode.

- **Education:-**
  
  Education plays very important role in empowering women. To achieve empowerment through education, several concepts must be taken for consideration. When referring to primary and secondary schooling, empowerment should enable girls to develop the knowledge and skills to survive in the society in good manner also it gives the knowledge about how to deal with the problems raising during the surveillance.

- **Entrepreneurship:-**
  
  Women entrepreneurship makes women stronger position in society. Women entrepreneurs’ faces lot of obstacles in their fields as well as family matters. To overcome their difficulties they should get opportunities same as men entrepreneurs.

  In other hand increased participation of women in labour force becomes pre requisites for improving the position of women in society and self employed women group. This motivates other women to engage in entrepreneurship with the right assistance and they can build up their capacities, addition to their family income and national productivity.
Thus women can be empowered through entrepreneurship and it will gives strength to women empowerment and help to remove gender inequality.

- **Science and technology:-**
  
  Science and technology can be used effectively to bear the work load inside and outside the house faced by the women. With the help of Science and technology women can used their experience and knowledge in another ways. There is greater potential for empowering women with technology.

- **Women organization:-**
  
  Today’s women organizations in India work for giving power, position and strength to women. Women can fight against injustice through organization. There is some organizations work in rural areas for women to organize their power. They can be motivated and takes decisions regarding their problems with the help of these organizations.

  These organizations give support to illiterate, ignorant and suppressed women. By the help of these women can increase their entrepreneurship qualities and it results in empowerment of women.

- **Microfinance institutions:-**
  
  Microfinance institutions like self-help group plays an important role in the empowerment of women. The Microfinance institutions enhance empowerment potential among the women. These institutes gives direction towards positive aspects, loan and its benefits etc. they supports to rural women to become financially independent, money earner and become empowered in all aspects.

**Conclusion:**

In India, though there are financial provisions in national budget for women empowerment, there is a need for increasing awareness about schemes regarding empowerment of women in our society. For that every women of society or community should aware about her qualities, strengths and her power. Once they boost their power they can achieve the desired one. If the women can be successfully empower herself she can balance her life and family also can makes ideology for carrying democratic values in to her family and society.

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Problems of Today’s Working Women

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Abstract:
As per Indian constitution men and women plays equal role but Indian society is supposed to women a secondary part. Our society is male dominated society where women have very lowered significant as compared to men. She faces many problems specially a women who is working. Working women faces many problems like health problems, unequal pay, discrimination at workplace, balancing work life and family ties etc. Family and society is not supporting women in many areas. So it is expected that women should get support from every part of modern society. Their are many way for development of women like she should get right in the property, proper managerial training at workplace, and equal distribution of family responsibilities etc. So society and family should not suppose women as a weaker part of society. Women play many roles that are why she is referred as Multi-Tasker. She will manage families and workplace responsibilities effectively if she gets motivation and moral support from everyone. For all this information researcher has used secondary data.

Key words – Women Empowerment, Work- Personal Life Balance, Multi-Tasker

Introduction
According to Constitution men and women has equal right. In 21st century women are enjoying benefits of independence nation but still there are major drawback which we are going to discuss in this paper. In 1977 United Nations has declared 8th March as a International Women’s Day for erasing their past struggle and sacrifices whatever she has done. In today’s world most of women are playing key role in all fields due to tough competition women faces a lot of problem in their work place. Every woman under all levels of management faces different kinds of problems like, heavy workload, health problem, balancing between family ties and family responsibilities, limited mobility, lack of financial assistance, lack of support etc. Due to this reason women can not work efficiently in their respective area. The survey of The Associated Chamber Of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) shows that 75% of working women suffer from health problems. The following are the rights of women- the right to live free from violence and discrimination; to be educated to own property, to vote, to earn a fair and equal wage. In today’s world women are allowed to do their career as per her choice but still she is facing many problems.

Objectives Of The Study
1. To know the problems of working women.
2. To suggest the remedial measures for problems faced by women.

Research Methodology
This paper is descriptive in nature. The researcher has used secondary data for paper and used various research articles, research papers, reference books etc.

Discussion on problems of women
• Here we are going to discuss problems of working women in detail
**Multi – Tasker**

Above image explains how women manage multi-tasking activity. She performs all the roles effectively though she faces problems.

- **Health problems** –
  
  Majority of women are facing problem of mental stress and emotional stress because of heavy workload at job. Due to tight schedule women are facing bone deficiency, calcium deficiency, sleep disorder, eating disorder, anemia (HB), obesity etc. Women don’t get hospitalized due to family and job responsibilities. Women are also facing menstrual disorder, urine infection and dissatisfactory maternity leave for recovery.

- **Domestic violence** –
  
  The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, domestic violence is an important problem faced by women which directly affects on her physical and mental health. This is very serious issue in India domestic violence cause to depression, frustration, lack of confidence, mentally disturbed etc.

- **Balancing between work and family responsibilities** –
  
  Though she has high position or designation is in the office, women in India are viewed as the Housewife only. Family members are expected to return home at a certain time, cook, clean and take care of family members. Due to work-personal life balance women can not give 100% on job. Indian society is male dominated society where a woman plays secondary role. Most of the family responsibilities are carried out by women like cooking, cleanliness, children responsibilities, societal responsibilities etc. So after the completion of all these duties making proper balance between family responsibilities and work place is quite difficult. A woman plays the role of mult tasker.

- **Lack of support** –
  
  Women should not get support from family and society. Single working women have the accommodation problem and single women in India always looked upon suspicious due to these women can not work effectively. Family is not supporting and allowing women for night shifts.

- **Discrimination at workplace** –
  
  At the time of promotion and growth opportunities gender equality is not followed by organization. All important decisions are taken by male superior though female candidate possess all qualities.
Unequal Pay –
Woman should get same salary, if a woman works the same hours, performs the same tasks, and has to meet the same goals for her employer as a man does; she is entitled to equal pay. In India many states are offering lower salary as compared to male in many areas like agriculture, mining, construction etc.

Other problems –
Sexual harassment at work place, burden of male higher authority, as per a survey by the Indian Bar Association in 2017, 70% women do not report sexual harassment on their higher authority.

Conclusion-
After discussing all problems of women the importance should be given for women empowerment. In the modern world, where women status has been improved a little while, still they are facing problems. So Modern India has to change this attitude women in India are viewed as the Housewife only still she is on high designation. In short society and family has to come one step forward for the women empowerment .Finally I want give few suggestion which are as follows

Suggestions –
- Family responsibilities should be distributed among family members
- Women should give priority to her career building and opportunities.
- Women should get support from family and society in the form motivation, financial support, and gender equality.
- Longer maternity leave should be provided by organization.
- Women should get morale support from family and society.
- Government should come forward for women empowerment.
- Equal opportunities for men and women should be made available by the employer.

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Various problems of old people in India.

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Abstract

Generally old age is closing period of life span. Life of any man in the society goes through different life span stages such as infancy, childhood, adolescent, adulthood, middle age and old age. Old age is the last stage of life span where an individual experiences a partial or total decline in health, productivity, and performance. At every stages of life span, an individual encounters different situations and different physiological, mental, emotional problems. This paper is made up of using secondary data. This paper consists of definitions, characteristics, problems and mistreatment of old age people.

Introduction

Old age is perceived as undesirable, unavoidable, inevitable phase of life. This is obvious as no man on the earth cannot resist the phase of old age unless he dies because of any accidents or some disease at early stages of life. The problem of aging starts after the age of sixty but the experience of old age feelings starts after the age of forty five. The individual experiences lack of motor activity, lack of productivity and low level of performances at the phase of old age. The characteristics of old age are more likely to lead to poor adjustment.

Definitions of Old Age

Old age comprises "the later part of life; the period of life after youth and middle age usually with reference to deterioration". At what age old age begins cannot be universally defined because it differs according to the context. The United Nations has agreed that 65+ years may be usually denoted as old age. And this is the first attempt at an international definition of old age. However, for its study of old age in Africa, the World Health Organization (WHO) set 55 as the beginning of old age. At the same time, the WHO recognized that the developing world often defines old age, not by years, but by new roles, loss of previous roles, or inability to make active contributions to society.

Most developed Western countries set the age of 60 to 65 for retirement. Being 60–65 years old is usually a requirement for becoming eligible for senior social programs.

Characteristics of old age

1. Old age is period of decline
   
   Due to process of aging, naturally there is decline in the physical growth. There are changes in bodily structure, body cells due to aging process. Old age people finds no motivation in any activity or may be find low motivation level compared to early stages of life. The individual at old age deteriorates the performances; there is health decline, low motivation is commonly seen in old age.

2. Every individual experiences different effects of aging.
   
   Psychologically speaking every individual has unique characteristics. People have different heredity endowment, different socio-economic, socio-cultural, geographical background and different patterns of living. So the aging factors depend on person to person. Some people face aging problems at the age of forty five itself where as some of them face after sixty years of the age. The mental health plays very important role in aging process.

3. Old age is perceived from different criteria.
   
   Aging is perceived by some or different criteria such as using speech as a sign of aging, one who have white hair is labeled as an old person. Some people face psychological stress, tension, depression, and loss of identity, feeling of isolation, restlessness, and hopelessness. But these criterions are mere opinion of the society. Due to today’s diet and nutritional status some of the old age characteristics may appear at the early stages of life in some or more individual but the incidences of such cases are rarely found.
4. Poor adjustment.

Poor adjustment is one of the most important characteristics of old age people. These people are more rigid and reluctant to their opinion. They consider themselves as a most experienced person and they do no adjustment as it affect on their ego or self.

Mistreatment and abuse of old people.

These old people become physical frail. This state of their life renders them dependent on others for care. Sometimes for small needs like household task and sometimes for assistance with basic function like eating, toileting, old people are dependent on others for care.

There are five categories of old age abuse

1. Physical abuse like hitting, beating, shaking etc.
2. Sexual Abuse including rape
3. Psychological or emotional abuse viz., verbal harassment or humiliation.
4. Resistance or failure to provide adequate care.
5. Financial abuse.

Problems of old age people

A) Medical problems

Generally old age people are more vulnerable to any medical problems or diseases than early ages of life span. It is seen that old people are accompanied with multiple illnesses, ailments and medical problems such as obesity, diabetes, blood pressure, joint pain, low vision, poor listening capacity etc. Besides these health issues, old age people suffers from mental health issues also. They experience feelings of loneliness, isolation. Their mental health level goes down.

B) Psychological problems

The common psychological problems can be seen in senior citizens that are feeling of powerlessness, feeling of inferiority, uselessness, hopelessness, reduced competence, depression, isolation, etc. Some of the mental problems are given below.

1. Dementia is a syndrome, usually of a chronic or progressive nature, in which there is deterioration in memory, thinking, behavior and the ability to perform everyday activities. It mainly affects older people, although it is not a normal part of ageing.
2. Depression can cause great suffering and leads to impaired functioning in daily life
3. Alzheimer’s disease is an irreversible, progressive brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills also slow down the ability to carry out the simplest tasks. It is the most common cause of dementia in older adults.

C) Social problems

Older people suffer social losses gradually with age. Their social life is narrowed down by loss of work, death of relatives, spouse, friends which resist their participation in social activities. Their social life gets disturbed.

D) Economical problems

Old age people face many problems of financial insecurity. There are some property issues or the issues of ownership of asset and property. There are some people who retired from work in organized sector; the income level of such people is very low. The pension they receive is also inadequate. Their financial power becomes very weak.

Conclusion

In short, old age is the last stage of life span where an individual experiences a partial or total decline in health, productivity, and performance. Old age is perceived as undesirable, unavoidable, inevitable phase of life. This is obvious as no man on the earth cannot resist the phase of old age.
unless he dies because of any accidents or some disease at early stages of life. The problems of old age can be listed as medical problems, psychological problems, social and economical problems.

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Abstract:
Throughout the human life the universe is influenced and controlled by the Almighty God. In Journey to Ithaca Desai explores a record of her personal experiences through the Mother with whom she met in Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry. The central issue is not struggle for existence but search for Truth, Ultimate reality, beauty, joy, ecstasy or whatever from truth has. The Mother and protagonist Matteo are in search of spiritual wisdom and truth of Life. Spirituality is related to ‘spirit’ ‘wisdom’ and ‘divine power’ and is different from ‘physical or seen world’ rather it is abstract and greater than the ‘concrete world’ and is beyond any religion. Spiritual experience is a process of transformation of mind to attain extreme peace and harmony in life in accordance with religious ideals, it is the journey of joy and experience of deep eternity in the path of divine Love attained by the Mother and afterwards by Matteo in the novel. Desai gives poetic expression to Indian philosophy. The Vedas which constitute the essential foundation of entire spiritual tradition of India. The novel highlights the journey motif and the cross-cultural complexities and confrontations that such journey envisages.

Keywords: Spirituality, Quest, journey, cultural complexities, divine bliss, enlightenment, estrangement, mystical, predicament.

Journey to Ithaca, published in 1995, is a fine presentation of spiritual experience of Anita Desai. Desai is regarded as the most important Indian writers of present era. Her every novel adds new innovation to Indian English Literature. She mainly presents inner part of human Life and concentrates on the deeper psychic and mental status of the protagonist. This paper focuses on the spiritual desire of the major characters in Desai’s novel Journey to Ithaca. It represents a different style and different subject by the author. The novel pre-occupied with the idea of continuous journey, like the concept of ‘ananta yatra’ which is embedded in Indian philosophy of Life. Ananta Yatra, a well known upanishadic term means go ahead don’t stop.

The Theme of the novel revolves around the Mother and the couple-Matteo and Sophie. The couple soon after their Love marriage join the 1970s flight of young Europeans to India. Matteo is an Italian, raised in a wealthy family, restless since childhood for knowing the spiritual truth and getting divine bliss. His tutor gives him Hermann Hesse’s a book named as the Journey to the East which inspired him to go to East and great longing to travel to India. On the other hand, Sophie, is a German, practical and worldly. She is willing to follow him to the ends of the earth. In India together they visit swamis, gurus, ashrams-always searching. Matteo is seeking spiritual enlightenment, but for Sophie fulfillment lies in earthly love. The difference in their nature comes forward when they meet the mother a holy woman. Desai interweaves a beautiful story with threads of love marriage of young couple Matteo-an Italian husband and Sophie-a German wife revealing the desperate quest of Matteo for spiritual identity, spiritual existence, and above of all spiritual togetherness with Mother his spiritual Guru which Sophie does not understand and takes the mother as an ordinary woman and thus Sophie feels distressed in India. In absence of Matteo’s Love in life, Sophie experiences loneliness, estrangement, existential predicament, rootlessness, identity crisis in India. Different attitudes of couple are explored with Mother’s entry.

The tittle of the novel has symbolic significance, it is related to India-the place where three people’s journeys end the journey of sophie, Matteo and of the mother. The title of the novel is taken from C.P.Cavafy’s poem ‘Ithaca’, translated by Roe Dalven. Matteo and Mother are mystical characters who come to India in search of their masters. Mother grows up in Cairo and finds her way to East by joining company of Indian Krishna Bhakt dancers whom she has met in Europe. Matteo’s journey is to know life, truth, happiness, and peace of mind. Living in Mother’s Ashram, Matteo
experiences self realization and divine Love through the mother’s Language. Matteo is a man with
view of inner life and the sense of the spiritualism, who through Yoga achieves self confidence,
emotional stability, bringing body, mind and spirit in harmony. Matteo’s mind starts changing slowly
with his reading of Hermann Hesse’s book ‘The journey to The East.’ In India Matteo learns Sanskrit
to read Katha upnishad, Vedas to meet the divine power.

The novel is set in Italy, Egypt and India. The novel opens at a hospital in India with Matteo
and Sophie. Sophie comes to see serious Matteo and wants to take him back to Italy but Matteo
doesnot want to go back leaving his spiritual Guru, the Mother. The couple has two children-Giacomo
and Isabel who live in loving custody of their grandparents in Italy. Journey to Ithaca is not only a
portrayal of spiritual philosophy of East and Materialistic philosophy of West, but also it shows the
cultural conflict between East and West through a European couple Matteo and Sophie. Sophie insists
Matteo to return back to Italy but Matteo denies as a devoted disciple of mother, wants to live with
mother in her last days of life. She nurses the sick Matteo and says, “All you wanted was the mother,
you told me that. You said you needed the mother-not me, not the children.”

The novel depicts the transformation of mother from Laila to Leila and form   Leila to the
Mother the spiritual Guru. The mother as a young woman travels around the world i.e.Paris, venice
and New York in search of peace and perfection but ultimately finds the divine bliss in India. Mother
born in Egypt, at her young age was known as dancer Laila. Laila Learns to dance in Bombay to
achieve supreme bliss. When sophie learns about the past of the Mother from an old man called as
Krishna she finds that mother learns Indian Dance from him. Laila stands before the master like a
statue and replies to his question that she was Leila, his devotee. Master regards her as Shakti, Kali,
Parvati, Durga mother of us all.

During the stay at Ashram Matteo Learns the role of ‘Sadness and tiredness’ in life as the part
of human existence. In the Ashram the Mother teaches the importance of hard working, dedication to
love describing the way of gyana-the way of knowledge is nothing compared to the way of bhakti-the
way of Love. Mother teaches only love in the Ashram as how hard work is related to sadhana. She
instructs that while doing something all day long devotee should remember the master.

“Not his work, not his words just the master himself and his love for you. If you do that I
promise you that you will never be sad or hungry in pain.” (118)

Thus the novel proves that description of spiritual experience is not bound in religion rather it
is beyond religious practices and traditions of the world; It is only about attaining divine power.
Journey to Ithaca depicts the process of self realization and spiritual bliss through Indian spiritual
philosophy to attain peace, tranquility, divine love and meditation which comes from being totally
connected with self or soul, body and a higher power. It is a high experience of Life.

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Business ethics is the study of proper business policies and practices regarding potentially controversial issues, such as corporate social responsibility and fiduciary responsibilities.

The common man is an integrated part of an organization, Government and society at large without the support of this vital element an organization will not succeed since they provide resources that organization merely need to survive. Thus, given the support for the ongoing success of an organization it is no surprise that being ethical in dealing with consumers is generally regarded as one of the most crucial areas of business ethics more recently though, there has been a surge in interest from the public, practitioners and academics regarding ethical marketing ethical marketing ethical consumption and the like.

It is by now largely common to hear the argument that business are best served by treating the society well. It is essentially one of the core areas of business strategy which organizations succeed by outperforming their competitor’s in providing superior value to consumers. The companies that prosper in the marketplace are those that pay close and continuous attention to satisfying their consumers. The interest of producers and the common man are closely aligned. In recent years. There have been numerous examples of firms being accused of treating their customers in a questionable manner, some of them are –

- Fast food are soft drink companies have been condemned for targeting children with unhealthy, high sugar, low nutrition products.
- Drug companies have been accused of exploiting the sick and poor in developing countries by maintaining high prices for crucial treatments.
- Banks and credit card companies have been accused of putting their customers at risk of financial ruin by offering easy credit to people who are already in serious debt.
- Mobile phone companies have been condemned for overcharging their customers with expensive crossnetwork call rates.
- Technology companies have provoked criticism for accommodating censorship in products such as search engines, Internet routers and email services to comply with repressive regime despite the risk of violating their consumers human rights.
- Creating artificial scarcity for goods and services and excessive pricing. Thus creating insecurity and perpetual dissatisfaction.
- Giving gifts, briber and hospitality for favours, thus the intension of the gift givers is questionable.
- Descriptive advertising and misleading promises or threats and mis-statements of facts.
- Non-disclosure-Deliberately with holding pertinent information that would be of benefit to the opponent.
- Manufacturers have been criticized for making factually true, yet misleading claims.
- Information exploitation- Misusing information provided by the opponent in ways not intended by them.
- Negative advertising-Deliberately criticize the competitor’s products.
- Stealing customers- using underhand methods like misrepresentation, providing false information, bribery or impersonating the competitors staff.
- Predatory pricing- Deliberate setting of price below cost in order to initiate a price war which could in turn lead to compromising on the quality of the products to the customers.
- Sabotage- Interference into a competitor’s business in order to obstruct, slow down or otherwise derail there plan. The outcomes of which impact the flow of goods and services to the consumer.
- Issues with regard to violations of CRZ regulation. Mangrove Regulations, forest Regulations, communidade codes etc which have a direct impact on the common man and his livelihood.
Industries like Tourism, Mining pharmaceuticals, Manufacturing, Real Estate have brought about degradation in environmental norms.

Various violations with respect to constructions/ developments leads to disruption of the environment. It is often observed that the notifications are not thoroughly observed thus affecting the life of common citizens.

**Environment and Forests**

Extinction being the gravest aspect of the biodiversity crisis is irreversible. Mass extinctions in common species, grasslands, marshy lands, environmental degradation etc having a tremendous impact on locals and tribals in many areas.

**Special Economic Zone (SEZ)**

Even though allotment of land is for SEZ the provisions of the SEZ Act 2005 have been violated. A number of companies have been specifically floated for the purpose of grabbing SEZ land under the disguise of SEZ. Although, considerable attention has focused on the role of other type of organizations such as pressure groups, charities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) local community groups, religious organizations etc. In attending to these issues, there are a number of reasons to explain this renewed attention, including a failure of the business world to ensure effective provision of social welfare and skepticism among certain sectors of the public religious groups and other actors that are neighter business for governmental organization but which are involved in the promotion of certain interests, causes and goals. Thus having a pluralistic context for business decision. making and action appears to be vital in establishing firm relations between organizations and the common man.

Unethical business practices to watch for Fraud collusion and corruption in Government of Canada Contracts and real property agreements come in many forms learn about common types of unethical business practices people should report.

**Bid-rigging in procurement process**

- Bid rigging schemes can cause serious economic harm to the government departments or agencies involved in the bidding process As taxpayers or consumers the public ultimately bears the cost of these schemes.

**Conspiracies agreements or arrangements between competitions**

Business can harm buyers throughout the supply chain, including the government.

- Fix prices
- Allocated customers or markets
- Limit production or supply

Competitions may agree to raise or fix prices they wil charge the government for their good or services,

They may also set a minimum price that they will not sell below. Sometimes, business reduce or eliminate discounts. These practices lead to infloated prices

**Bribery to influence business decisions**

This unethical business practice involves offering, giving, receiving anything of value to influence an officant or business decision A Kickback is one example of bribery in which someone given money or related entity in return for favourable treatment.

**Undisclosed conflict of interest**

This conflict of interest may become corrupt influence in the form of

- qualifying an unqualified or untested company to bid or be a supplier.
- Awarding contracts improperly or in a non-competitive way.
- Paying too much for goods or services.
- buying too much of an item.
- Consistently accepting low quality or non compliant goods or services.
Frudulent contract performance scheme

This type of fraud occurs after the contract is awarded. Signs of fraudulent contract performance schemes could include:

- Cost or labour overcharging through false, inflated or duplicate invoices.
- Providing products that are defective.
- A deliberate failure to deliver that number and quality of goods, works stipulated in the contract in order to save costs and increase profits.
- Unnecessary change order.
- Claims or bill for fictitious goods or works.
- Combining costs or invoicing for work done on other projects.
- Colluding with subcontractors to inflate costs.

Ethics in the Indian context

The Indian scenario has been increasingly influenced by the presence of corporations and institutions from other parts of the world. It is observed that a liberal market economy requires there Ethics—namely Ethics, Education and Efficiency to be competitive. Developing economics like India has to take a sharp look at cultural attributes, work ethics, intellectual honesty, business transparency, will to be fair and honest, and lack of national pride along with destabilizing political environments, exploitation of workers and fraudulent marketing practices.

The business environment is growing ugly and without values as people place self-interest ahead of ethical considerations. The distortion in values has lowered standards. The critical issues in management in the context of the Indian environment area:

- How to teach ethical behaviour to young managers.
- To observe ethics in advertising and promotion of sales.
- Dealing with ethics, regional, cultural expectations, behaviour patterns in business dealings.
- Ensure public relations development are credible in the eyes of the public and clients.
- Working arrangements in organizations to eliminate minority disadvantages.
- To handle issues regarding copyright and patent violation on one hand and ancient traditions of knowledge as a common property.
- To handle re-engineering situations involving downsizing.
- To distinguish between tax planning, tax avoidance and evasion.

It is often observed that Indian individuals experience a clash between the values acquired from education and professions. An atmosphere of universality, transcendence, permanence, worthiness and responsibility to develop a culture of loyalty and sense of purpose has to be nurtured.

In recent times ethical and moral degradation is vast prevalent in all societies and consequent in the corporate world.

The most important lesson about ethics and moavility do not only come from schools, colleges and B-school discussions but mainly originate from family and social life. Good behavior is a result of exposed culture, upbringing and the company one keeps.

Behaviour of a corporation is generally shaped by the organizational culture. Leadership is a combination of strategy and character. Organizations need leaders with integrity and demonstrate commitment to the value system. A long-term harmonious relationship with employees, customers, vendor partners, government, and society predicted on trust and confidence. The activation of vigilance against unethical conduct at all levels, society, organization, and individual leading to transparency and accountability. Thus the need of the hour is to start a process of internal regeneration.

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Six Sigma: Tool For Knowledge Management

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Abstract:
Six Sigma is organized to change the organization culture through incorporating process control six sigma profess toward continuous and sustainable improvement by increasing customer satisfaction and decreasing activity time and improving quality. The development of institutional repository by innovations of information technology has strengthened the professional libraries. That is why modern libraries are now called the knowledge library or the knowledge library. Six sigma achievements are also based on proper knowledge and its flow a logical relationship can be seen between them.

Key words: Knowledge Management

Introduction:
The Library and Information science discipline has undergone enormous change within the last three decades, some of these dictated by change in technology and others by social and economic change. In the midst of these changes, knowledge management has emerged as a significant social an organizational development. Clearly is knowledge based organizations, a variety of professionals have opportunities to contribute to the development and reinforcement of knowledge processes and infrastructures and to the creation of knowledge culture.

Six sigma is a quality improvement tool which aims to maximize the user satisfaction by minimizing the defects whereas the knowledge management is the process of capturing developing sharing and effectively using organizational knowledge. Both Six sigma and knowledge management share a notable distinction full of change initiatives and improvement philosophies. The power of six sigma and its systematic approach and the power of knowledge management are probably not ephemeral and will probably not come and go. “Sigma” refers to a statistical measure of variance. The “six” in sigma refers to the highest possible sigma rating, which indicates that a product or services meets all the customers.

Six Sigma seeks to identify the root causes of defects and errors in manufacturing and service delivery and business processes and is instrumental in eliminating them. Six Sigma aims to deliver “Breakthrough Performance Improvement ” from current levels in business and customer relevant operational and performance measure.

Methodology: Six Sigma has two methodologies:
1. DMAIC is used to improve an existing business process.
2. DMADV is used to create new product.

DMAIC consists of the following steps:
1. Define process improvement goals that are consistent with customer demands and the enterprise strategy.
2. Measure key aspects of the current prose and collect relevant data.
3. Control to ensure that any deviations from objectives are rectified ahead of any customer complaints.
4. Improve the process based upon data analysis using techniques like design of Experiments.

DMADV consists of following steps:
1. Measure and identify CTQs product capabilities, production process capability and risks.
2. Design Details optimize the design and plan for design verification. At this stage models may be built to verify.
3. Define and devise objectives that are consistent with customer requirements and the enterprises strategy.

**Integrations of Six Sigma strategy for knowledge Management:**

Managing a successful business or improving upon the vigour of an already established business requires purposeful, enduring leadership and management. Speed is not the same thing as schedule. Schedule is about when something is supposed to get done, speed is about how fast it gets done speed has a bad reputation it is often equated with hasty, undisciplined work. But if lean Six Sigma has anything to teach us, it is that we should be looking for opportunities to streamline our core process. This does not mean we should be compressing already tight schedules. It means that we first determine what our process are and then focus on making them flow smoothly. However, the most important process to streamline in a developing project is the knowledge creating process. Whether we are developing a new software system the fundamental thing we are doing is discovering what needs to be in the system in order to delight the customer. Lean thinking supports two basic disciplines for speeding up the knowledge creation process short frequent learning cycle and delayed commitment. When a project involves knowledge creation, rather than just knowledge replication, speed and quality come from improving the flow of creating knowledge. Many of our project management practices have a tendency to impaired knowledge creation by forcing early choice and reducing the number of possibilities explore. The projects are usually time bound and one is expecting outcomes. This reputation calculation means more consumption of times, money and efforts. The key to streamlining a development process is to clearly distinguish between a true knowledge creating milestones and milestones that lead down to dead end. Knowledge creating milestones explorer multiple option and leaves as many possibilities open as possible, delaying decision until the last responsible moments. Be it a software or drug development example, lean practices promote speed and flexibility by implementing core disciplines that promote change tolerance and allow decision to be delayed as long as possible. Knowledge can be simplified into four step process such as create, capture, share and reuse. This is achieved through improving communication incorporating wider participation in an organization.

Most knowledge management projects have one of the following aims.

1. To make knowledge explicit and explore the importance of the role of knowledge in an organization, mainly through maps, yellow pages.
2. To build a knowledge infrastructure not only a technical system, but a web of connections among people given space, time, tools and encouragement to interact and collaborate.

**Conclusion:**

Six sigma is recommended for quality and process improvement with an emphasis on defect prevention rather than defect detection. By reducing variation and waste in the process bottom-line result and competitive advantage are to be improved. Six sigma has not only its place as a process and quality improvement methodology but also for creating knowledge in an organization. Both are valuable assets as they help building a learning organization. Thus being a source of competitive advantage.

**References:**

Abstract

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said: "If you educate a man, you educate a person, if you educate a woman, you educate the whole family." The right of women is the right of mother tongue. When women have contributed less than half of the population, they will be able to strengthen the national economy. Women are considered to be a milestone in education for empowerment because they will be able to respond to challenges to face their traditional role and to change their lives. Despite the increased access to education, gender discrimination is still in place and there is a lot of need to do in the field of women's education in India. Women have so much unexpected potential that has never been tapped. As education is both the input and input of human development, educational equity will enable and ensure entrepreneur development. Today literacy rate is 65.46% as per the 2011 census where male literacy rate is more than 80%. Apart from literacy, education can do a lot for women's rights, dignity and security. This is an important factor in unlocking the golden door of freedom for development. Ayalon Maleon Beach Education, Health Services and Income are seen as Trinity because they are closely related. This paper discusses the effect of education on women's empowerment as well as challenges in the process. To ensure the desired results, we appeal to renew the related, quality and overall education.

Key Words:  Education, Woman Empowerment, Gender Equality,

1. Introduction

“There is a three-level structure that enables students to have uninterrupted and horizontal movements that will be able to create the desired intellectual, financial and social values” - Vision documents for India's higher education. 1 Basic needs of education and basic rights for citizens of any country. This is a powerful tool to reduce inequality because it can give people the ability to become independent. Women, who discriminate in many areas, have a special requirement. Education is recognized as an important milestone in women's empowerment because it enables them to face challenges to face their traditional role and to change their lives. Women's education is one of the most powerful tools for changing their place in society. Yet, the biggest women of our country are uneducated, backward, weak and exploited. Education also reduces disparities and functions as tools for improving family problems. Empowerment and capacity building provides a way for women to get practical information and to learn their improved livelihood. Only when they are educated and empowered, only women can become a developed nation when their women give the best contribution to their capacities and capacities.

1.1 Background of study

India's new growth pattern is financial support for social structure. This service and its effects are visible in the tertiary sector and the rest of the economy. Learning is an end to itself and a tool to achieve the end of the other will. Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process, which enables people to understand their full identity and strength in all areas of their life. Empowering women get freedom of opportunity, opportunities and development so that women equip 1 to see higher education in India: Vision 2030, published in 2013 by Ernst & Young LLP in Kolkata. Vision Report Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi is economically independent and self-reliant individually. Providing quality education to them is a fundamental way of empowering women who are classical, logical, open-ended, and self-esteem, and ensures greater autonomy in decision-
making or liberates themselves from the customs, beliefs and practices imposed by them in practice. Society does not develop in women without such qualities, empowerment does not make sense.

2. The purpose of the study and the plan
The purpose and function of the paper is as follows
2.1 Study the purpose of study
➢ Effect of education for women empowerment
➢ To study the challenges and changes in education on women empowerment.

2.2 Methods
Current practice is based on data collection from secondary sources. Secondary data comes from various published and unpublished entries, books, magazines, journals survey of print and non-print materials.

2.3 Conceptual and Operational Framework
Education is the milestone of women empowerment because only educated women can play an effective role in the economic development and knowledge of the country's citizens, parents and family members. The development of women's education in rural areas is very slow, it means that our country's big women are uneducated, weak, backward and exploited. That is why, "Educating women" is the most powerful tool that can change the status of women in society and act as a means to improve the family's situation by decreasing inequality and work. Education is not only about getting the knowledge, but also to change that knowledge through professional knowledge and skill development. The Gender Gap Index 2013 (GGI) measures the distance between the two fundamental classes between men and women - financial participation and opportunities, academic achievement, health and survival and political empowerment. India has the lowest 101 countries in 136 countries, below countries like China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. It shows the status of women in India and gender bias in all aspects of life-education, economic activity and empowerment. Education is a fundamental factor in the overall promotion and improvement of the status of women. Amartya Sen has made women aware of women as an inadequate deprivation of women, and as a dynamic promoter of social change, women's education, employment and ownership creates a deeper issue that shows an effect on their ability. Contributed to their Environmental Controlled and Economic Development (Sen, 1999) While literacy and educational level for Indian women is on the rise, there is a gap between male and female literacy rates which can be seen in the table below.

*Source: Census of India (2011)
As per Table 1, compared to female literacy, the rate of literacy was much worse than the prevalence of male and female literacy. In these four decades, the literacy rate of women has increased from 0.7% to 7.3% and male literacy rate is 9.8% to 24.9%. Male literacy is almost three times per period. 25% in 1951 and 76% in 2001. The government has made various programs to increase the literacy rate. Surprisingly, in the decade of 1991-9, female literacy rate has increased faster than male literacy. Growth almost 6 times eg 7.9% in 1951 and 54% in 2001. This analysis shows that only half of the women are behind three quarters of literate male literacy.

3. Women empowerment

Women empowerment is a process of empowering women to gain access to financial independence, political participation and social development and productive contributions. Empowerment enables individuals to understand their identity and strength in every area of life. It is free of knowledge, access to resources, more autonomy in decision-making, or the customs, beliefs and practices of the community. As per India’s latest census, there are 48.49% of the population and 90% of the informal area of the country. Women are often worshiped and found to be valuable. Still, they are invisible in development situations. It is said that there is a story about the development of women in the reality of funding for women’s empowerment and schemes related to women’s health, education etc. From the rejection of admission and providing the right place, possession and placement of women to the school and other institutions of education and work. Thus the difference between growth and development path becomes an issue. The problem becomes the place of concern for not just women but for the entire society.

3.1 Why the Female empowerment required?

Empowerment enables women to gain knowledge, skills and techniques, which will help them in their personal and social development, and will increase sensitivity to the problems of society. Special efforts have to be made for education, health and employment. Financial empowerment is necessary to improve women's empowerment, but financial empowerment is possible when women are educated. Lack of education is the root cause of women's exploitation and negligence. Only literacy and education helps in understanding the Constitutional and legislative provisions of Indian Constitution to strengthen women. Education has "potential validation and performance confirmation". Empowerment of the girl begins to be empowered, the entrepreneur also starts. It's also full for the mother: from painful conditions to beneficial conditions. When women are educated, they will be able to contribute to the nation's building. Some women are currently taking powerful positions in India and around the world, but there is space available to improve if more women are educated. Due to the increase of women covered by male-dominated political fields, the socio-political conditions of the entire world will definitely be improved. What is the gender desire of gender equity? Empowerment becomes the way to get dignity. Indian woman is called Shakti, which means power. What is power without justice? Empowerment also prompts the government to make significant intervention. Interventions need to have a well-designed approach and systemic implementation with a role assigned to women. Women's development and women's empowerment are conceptual and systematic. In this way, encouraging women's education is important to fulfilling their goals in different areas of life along with men, maintaining and maintaining a culture of solidarity, equality and prestige. Cultural and knowledge value enhancement strengthens social independence, political nutrition and financial empowerment. Education makes women economically sound, which is the source of all other types of women empowerment eg. Social, mental, technical, political. This enabled them to overcome obstacles,
3.2 Barriers to Women Empowerment

**Violence:** Violence is the main factor that resists women's empowerment. In society, physical, emotional, psychological persecution and torture society have been in society since the early ages, in which the female sex ratio decreases.

**Gender inequality:** Women's empowerment is not limited to women's financial independence; Gender equality is another side.

**Family Restrictions:** Illiterate parents who do not want to send educational institutions to their female children.

**Early marriage:** Leaving school as a result of initial marriage. There is also a reason for reducing awareness on women's education.

Women should change their own perception of self and their empowerment. They should try to change their image as weak, dependent, inactive, and try to be independent, active, strong and determined.

4. Notification

- There is a need for awareness of girls' education. It is said that "Educated mother educates her family, so that the educated population of the country creates a strong nation.
- It is possible for women to change confidence if they work together. Encourage and ensure the socio-economic participation of women in local and international forums.
- Encourage women's participation in income income generation activities. The appropriate agencies should implement the schemes provided by the government.
- Sex Change the Approach to Women on the basis of gender discrimination.
- Amongst the women, to empower women to feel self-sufficient.
- Childhood early childhood should be prevented by prevention of early marriage.
- Gender gender inequality removal.
- Women should actively participate in social and political movements. In all the states 50% seats should be reserved for women.
- Spread the message for their women's education against a pre-condition to fight their persecution.
- It is necessary to create awareness that it is necessary for them to educate girls to effectively contribute to socio-economic development of the country.
- Elimination of all forms of discrimination in employment, especially the separation of interest between men and women.
- Sensible strategic changes in national secondary and communication efforts are essential, to attract women's education and to increase the social consciousness of the country.
- Education is capable of enhancing the sentiment of women's analysis which will support comprehensive reforms in support of gender equality.
- Submit satellite school for Remote Remote Hamlet.
- Beware and be brave in Knowledge Knowledge: Knowledge is the key
- By encouraging the use of ICT tools and the Internet to study and research women.
- Increasing the real representation of women in the process of making the changes in Initi political initiatives and government institutions.

5. Conclusions

1. The effects of poverty, unemployment and inequality can not be destroyed solely.
2. Equal and active involvement of women is compulsory. Unless women are educated, they can not understand their rights and their importance. Empowerment of women is trying to achieve higher literacy as well higher education levels and better healthcare for women and children, equal ownership of productive resources, increased participation in financial and business sectors, awareness of their rights, quality of life and achieving self.
3. Relationship, self-confidence and self esteem among women. Recently, the NDA government has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padwa Yojana, Mulagi shikali pragati zali, meri beti mera abhiman etc which aims to make girls both socially and financially independent so that awareness will be created and women will be able to improve the efficiency of welfare services delivery. Such plans should be implemented across the country to bring desired changes.

4. Never forget that women like men must be active in this process throughout their life. That's true empowerment. It's time to "focus on" women in development "and focus on" women in development ", in collaboration with men through group investment and management. They really have a 'quality' change for equality.

6. References

Hierarchical Distribution Of Towns In Kolhapur District

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Introduction:
Maharashtra is one of the advanced states in the country as far as industries are concerned. Similarly Kolhapur is also one of the developing districts of the state. According to the Census 2011 district Kolhapur has a total population of 38,76,001, comprising of 19,80,658 males and 18,95,343 females constituting 3.4 per cent of state’s population spread over 2.5 per cent of its area. The proportion of urban population to total population for Kolhapur district increased from 29.81 per cent in 2001 to 31.75 per cent in 2011 Census. Nearly 32 per cent population living in urban areas. This indicates a bottom level of urbanization in the district. Because of there were agricultural dominant.

The level of urbanization is a good indicator of level of development and also provides the base for analyzing the quality of life in spatial perspective. In this paper an attempt has been made to examine the levels of urbanization and developments as well as to look into hierarchy of towns and its impact of urban centres on their peripheries. The entire study is based on primary and secondary data. Data is mainly derived from the District Census Handbook of Kolhapur and field work. Hierarchy of towns is calculated from rank size Rule method.

Objectives:
1. To look into distribution and growth of urban population in Kolhapur district.
2. To measure the Hierarchical distribution towns in Kolhapur district.
3. To Calculate Primacy index of town in Kolhapur District.

Data Base and Methodology:
The present study is mainly based on the primary and secondary data. Data is mainly derived from the district census handbook of Kolhapur 1991 and 2001. Development indicators data computed from 1991 and 2001 census handbook of Kolhapur district and 2013 data are collected from field work. To masseurs the Hierarchical distribution of towns by population size class method and to calculate Primacy index. Apart from the statistical techniques, various cartographic techniques have been employed to construct the maps, graphs and diagrams to understand the spatial patterns and processes in distribution and development of towns.

Study Area:
Kolhapur district is situated in the extreme southern part of Maharashtra State. It lies between 15° 43’ and 17° 17’ north latitudes and 73° 40’ and 74° 42’ east longitudes. It is surrounded by Sangli district to the north, Karnataka State to the east and south and Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts to the west. The Sahyadri ranges to the west and Varna river to the north form the natural boundaries.
The district has an area of 7,685.00 sq. km.; population of 3,876,001 persons as per Census 2011. While the area of the district accounts for 2.5 percent of the total area of the State. The headquarters of the district is at Kolhapur, a city with a population of 549283 as per provisional population 2011 Census. Kolhapur was the capital of the former Kolhapur State, a premier State of the Deccan and was also the seat of the Residency for Deccan States. It derives its importance from its past political associations and its present position as a great commercial, religious, cultural and educational centre. It is well connected both by road as well as by rail.


According to census 2001 the district Kolhapur has a total population of 3523162 comprising of 1807470 males and 1715692 female constituting 3.6 per cent of states population spread over 2.5 per cent of its area. Among the 12 tehsil of the district Karvir tehsil is most populous and Bavda tehsil the least.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shahuwadi</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Panhala</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatkanangale</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shirol</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Karvir</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bavda</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Radhanagari</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kagal</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bhudargad</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ajra</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gadhinglaj</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chandgad</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kolhapur Dist.</strong></td>
<td><strong>33.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In Kolhapur district out of the total population 70.2 per cent are residing in rural areas and remaining 29.8 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of urban to total population for Kolhapur district increased from 26.3 percent in 1991 to 29.8 per cent in 2001 census. Nearly 30 per cent population living in urban areas. This indicates a very low level of urbanization in the district. It is observed that only Shahuwadi tehsil has shown decrease in proportion of urban population (3.3 per cent in 1991 to 3.1 per cent in 2001) 5 tehsil viz., Hatkanangale 44.3% to 50.00%, Shirol 17.7 % to 17.9 %, Karvir 56.7 % to 60.5 %, Kagal 13.2% to 13.3% & Gadhinglaj 11.3% to 11.7% in 1991 to 2001 have shown increase in proportion of urban population. Bavda, Radhanagari, Bhudargad & Chandgad tehsil did not have areas & remaining one tehsil Ajra new census Town created after 1991 census.

In urban areas Hatkanangale tehsil has the highest growth rate (39.2 per cent) because of two census towns newly form after 1991 census. Shahuwadi tehsil has shown the lowest growth rate (5.1 per cent) out of 12 tehsil only Hatkanangale tehsil (39.2 per cent) has registered growth rate above the district average while 6 tehsil Shahuwadi (5.1 per cent) Panhala (16.3 per cent) Shirol (17.8 per cent),...
Karvir (31.1 per cent), Kagal (17.3 per cent) & Gadchinglaj (13.3 per cent) falls below the district urban average 4 tehsil recorded nil urban areas.

Hierarchy of Town’s In Kolhapur District

In India hierarchy of places as recognized in the census of population is popular. In Kolhapur District above the features of primacy are reflected in the uneven development of different segments of the urban hierarch from below table it is observed that the proportion of population in towns of Kolhapur District above 1,00,000 large town categories has increased from 63.49 % in 1951 to 71.48 % in 2001. On other hand share of population has declined from 27.15 % in 1931 to 2.56 % in 2001. The decrease in the share of population of towns less than 10000 reflects the absence of a vibrant urban system associated with the rapid increase of settlement joining the rank of towns and is a pointer to the lack of economic diversification at the lower level of the urban hierarchy.

Table No: 2
Population Size Class Distribution of Towns in Kolhapur District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>I (&gt; 100000)</th>
<th>II (50000-99999)</th>
<th>III (20000-49000)</th>
<th>IV (10000-19999)</th>
<th>V (5000-9999)</th>
<th>VI (&lt; 5000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>61.82</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11.03</td>
<td>20.97</td>
<td>6.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12.38</td>
<td>20.71</td>
<td>4.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>63.49</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12.72</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>22.26</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>60.90</td>
<td>16.56</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>13.97</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>1.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>58.84</td>
<td>19.93</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>16.07</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>76.26</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>8.73</td>
<td>12.44</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>78.95</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12.46</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>1.76</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>20.50</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kolhapur District Censes Handbook.

Primacy of Kolhapur within Kolhapur District:

In the all states of Northern India show absence of primacy. While the larger states like West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and newly formed states of Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh show tendency for primacy. The efficiency of urban system in any country, state or district is largely dependent upon the distribution of size and spacing of the urban centers. It determines whether the urbanization process is uniform throughout the region or centralized.

In Maharashtra pattern of urbanization has been mainly large city oriented. When considered within Kolhapur district, there is not another centre which has able to go near Kolhapur in terms of population growth or even its economic development. The Index of Primacy for the study area has been calculated. It is found from the respective Census data of each year that in the study area the second largest urban centre, after Kolhapur, has been Ichalkaranji. Index of primacy = Population of the largest city/ population of the second largest city.

Table No: 3
Primacy Index of Kolhapur City upon Kolhapur district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Index of Primacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>5.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>5.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>4.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The calculation shows that in respective four decades the level of primacy of Kolkata has been decreasing. There are several factors responsible for the growth of primacy: strong centralized Government, economic factors, industrial agglomeration, migration and efficiency of modern transport, of these factors chief two which led to the Kolhapur classic primacy are spread of migration. Kolhapur did not originate primarily as a response to the need of the surrounding rural areas, smaller towns and cities, but it was mainly a product of the administrative and economic needs of the Empire of Rajarshri Chhtrapati Shahu Maharaj in Karveer which was in a sense Kolhapur multifaceted hinterland and domain of influence.

Conclusion:

In Kolhapur district there are 12 tehsil out of this 2 tehsil viz. Karvir (56.7% & 60.5%) and Hatkanangale (44.3% & 50%) tehsil having more than district average (26.3% & 29.8%) of urban population in 1991 and 2011 respectively. It is clearly indicated that in few pocket of district urban population have been concentrated. More than 55% of population concentrated in I class (< 100000 Population) Towns. Kolhapur Municipal Corporation is a primate city within District according to 1931 to 2011.

Reference:

Women Empowerment In India
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Abstract
Despite various measures undertaken by the government after Independence and as well during the British rule, the Women haven’t been fully empowered. We may be proud of a handful of women in India occupying highest offices of President, Lok Sabha Speaker, Leader of the Opposition or women like Ms. Indra Nooyi, CEO of PepsiCo but as a matter of fact there are still a large number of women suffering from dowry deaths, domestic violence and exploitation. The atrocities on girls start even before they are born as we can see the killing of girl child in the womb long before they are born. Some states sex ratio is pathetic and has reached down to 877 females per 1000 males. These are the some states where female feticide is prevalent. The male literacy rate higher than female literacy. The ground reality is deprivation, degradation and exploitation of women and to larger extent women from rural areas and those belonging to deprived sectors of the society. The government as well as non-government organization should strive hard to bring some positive change in the women who indeed really need the help, the downtrodden section of our society. This paper tries to analyze the meaning of empowerment and need for women empowerment at this current time in our society.

Keywords: Women, Empowerment, Women Empowerment, Non-Government Organization, Decision Making.

Introduction
“Progress of our land cannot be achieved without the active participation of our Mothers, Sisters and Daughters” Dr. S. Radhakrishnan The status of Women in India has been subject to many drastic changes over the past several millennia. Even today we find maximum of our deities are feminine like Goddess Durga, Goddess Kali, Goddess Laxmi, to name a few. It is clear from the fact that maximum of our deities were Goddresses which makes it clear that how respected were the women in our society since times immemorial. Looking into the early Vedic period Women enjoyed equal status with men. Rigveda & Upanishads mention several names of women sages and seers notably Ghosa, Lopamudra, Sulabha, Maitrey & Gargi. They were free to study the Vedas also. However as the time passed by the status of women started deteriorating approximately from 500 B.C., and the situation still worsened with coming of foreign rulers like Mughals and later on by European invaders. Social reformers like Gautam Buddha, Mahavir Jain, Guru Nanak, and later efforts of Ishwarchandra Vidya Sagar, Rajaram Mohan Rai, Pandita Ramabai and others did give some relief to the deteriorating status of women in India. Some British officials like William Bentinct also took harsh steps to improve the condition of women. Some laws were enacted such as „Abolition of practice of Sati (1829)”, „Widow Remarriage Act (1856)”, „the Child Restriction Act, (1929)”, „Women Property Right Act (1937)” etc. The real change in the status of women came only after independence. Constitution of India guarantees equality to women (Article 14), no discrimination by the state [article 15(1)], equality of opportunity (Article16), prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23) etc. The directives Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the constitution provides to secure equal pay for equal work of men as well as women. Part IX of the constitution envisages a three-tier system of panchayats and which provides 1/3 seats reserved for women. Feminist activism picked up momentum in India during later 1970’s. Since then many groups and NGO’s have been working for the Empowerment of women. As a matter of fact Indian Women got voting rights much before USA and some other European countries. Women constitute almost 50% India’s population but as far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men at all places. The better half in the Western countries enjoys equal rights and status with men in
all walks of life. But discriminations and gender disabilities are present in some form or the other in India even today. The ironical situation is such that she was sometimes concerned as Goddess and at other times merely as slave.

Meaning Of Empowerment

It is evident from the history that a lot is to be done to empower women to make them equal footing with their male counterparts. Let us first understand what empowerment is. The term “empower” literally refers to the power or authority given to a person to have independent control over his/her own life or the situation he/she lives in Elliott et al. Oxford Dictionary and Thesaurus. New Delhi: Oxford University Press (2001). The World Bank’s Empowerment and Poverty Reduction: A Sourcebook defines empowerment in its broadest sense as the „expansion of freedom of choice and action.” Empowerment is a process that enlightens the people to go towards their destinations and improve their status. Particularly, empowerment liberates the people both mentally and physically. It enables people to understand the reality of their environment and shape that environment if needed. Empowerment is a process in which both men and women attain self-reliance to overcome all situations in life. It ensures self-confidence, skill development, facing and solving problems and making right decisions. Empowerment is not essentially political alone; it is a process having individual, economic, social and political dimensions with personal empowerment being the core of the empowerment process. Political and social empowerment can only be achieved by ensuring economic empowerment first. This is not only a social or a political problem but also a personal problem. Perhaps Empowerment is not merely a process but an outcome. Empowerment is a process that enlightens the people to attain their aim and improve their status. It is a process of changing the existing power relations in favour of the poor and the marginalized women. Kabeer, (2000) defines empowerment as „the expansion in people’s ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.” Thus woman empowerment signifies a process of change and women themselves must become agents of that change if empowerment has to take place. The crux of the definitions has been on grassroots participatory methods and of their empowerment potential for the poorest of the poor (especially women).

Need For Women Empowerment

"May all the people be happy, may all the people be healthy. May all see only the good things and nobody should be unhappy. The Old Vedantic saying Batliwala, S. (1994), believe that the term empowerment especially with reference to women has become popular in the development field since 1980s, and states that the concept of women”s empowerment is the outcome of important critiques generated by the women’s movement, particularly by „third world” feminists. They clearly state that women”s empowerment requires the challenging of patriarchal power relations that result in women having less control over material assets and intellectual resources. The women empowerment process begins with new ideas and women are equally participating in decision making. Women represent 50 per cent of the world’s population, produce half the world’s food supply, account for 60 per cent of the working force, contribute upto 33.3 per cent of the official labour force, perform nearly 66.6 per cent of all working hours, receive 10 per cent of world economy but, surprisingly own less than one per cent of world’s real estate. This fact is more than enough to cater for the need for Women Empowerment which shall be achieved only through providing basic civic amenities, right to take decision, opportunities, education, equal wages; right to question, fight against violence and injustice, and express their views to the society at large. Hence, this is high time that the status of women be improved by well-conceived, planned development programmers which would have active community participation. Empowerment in women should start from within her; it cannot be enforced by outer source. Women should exercise their rights to speak out on their own behalf. However,
institutions such as Government Agencies and Non-Government Organizations could provide support by helping them to improve self-confidence, develop their self-reliance, and help them to set their own agendas. An empowered woman has a positive self-image. She is active and confident in taking part in decision making related to herself and her family. She is conscious about herself and her rights and possesses knowledge of herself. She helps in the empowerment of children regardless of the sex. An empowered woman has a greater access to knowledge and the resources. She has enhanced autonomy in decision-making. She has a greater ability to plan life. She has better control over circumstances that influence life and the ability to overcome the restrictions and constraints imposed by customs, beliefs and practices. Empowered women psychologically do not consider herself inferior to anyone. Women, being the highest in population strength, play a vital role in the development of the family, the community and nation, to such an extent, without them, there is no transformation or economic development in any society. Since independence, especially for the empowerment of women many government schemes have been introduced, which paves the way for notable social changes. When a woman attains such independence she writes the destiny of herself, her family and the society as a whole. To empower women to seek justice and equality economical empowerment is necessary. It is, therefore, necessary to seek participation of women as equal partners with men in all fields of work, equal access to all positions of employment, equal opportunities for work. According to Agarwal, Deepti (2001), “Women need to be viewed not as beneficiaries but as active participants in the progress of development and change empowerment of women could be organized into groups for community participation as well as for assertion of their rights in various, services related to their economic and social wellbeing.” Forming small Self-Help Groups to become economically strong can also bring a great change in their life. Money spent in the hands of men is quite different from money in the hands of women. An International Labour Organization study finds that men tend to spend 60 per cent of their income in their home and 40 per cent on themselves, whereas a woman spends only 10 per cent on herself. Thus when a woman handles the household income the family gets more benefits. The World Bank studies have shown that the enhancement of women’s earnings would have much profound effect on the welfare of the family as a whole since the increase in women’s income results in direct contribution to better education, health and nutrition for children. It is implied that the economic independence not only improves the status of women but also the condition of the society in general.

**Conclusion:**

Empowerment in women should start from within her; it cannot be enforced by outer source. Women should exercise their rights to speak out on their own behalf. However, institutions such as Government Agencies and Non-Government Organizations could provide support by helping them to improve self-confidence, develop their self-reliance, and help them to set their own agendas. An empowered woman has a positive self-image.

**Reference**

Women Empowerment In Sarojini Naidu’s Selected Poem

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Abstract:
Sarojini Naidu the nightingale of India was a gifted artist whose poetry is pure and full of intense aspiration. Her poems bloom with fragrance of variety of themes like love of liberty, women’s empowerment and regeneration of her own country. She also wrote poetry in premise of nature, patriotic, women’s. This Fusion of feelings, music and images, was made her worthy to be called The Nightingale of India.

With this lyrical wealth she has beautifully expressed the hears and attempted to write mostly short poem dealing with the single console and various concepts like He life of Indian people, beauty of nature, philosophy and patriotism.

Introduction:
Sarojini was given the name Bharat Kokila on account of the beautiful poems that could be sung as well “Mrs Naidu on account of the beautiful relation with the spirit and glamour women empowerment helps women to take their own decision by breaking personal limitations of the society and family. women empowerment is empower the women to take their own decisions for their personal depend. Empowering in all aspects from mind thought rights, decisions etc by leaving all the social and family limitations One day when I was singing over a sum in Algebra it would not come to right but instead a whole poem came to me suddenly I wrote it down began. “writesarojini Naidu.

Sarojini Naidu on of the outstanding women of the generation. She was wrote about women empowerment only few poems. Her poetry is free from Thetechniques of paradox exaggeration abundance in her poetry. She is known for metrical felicity. She’s the one of the best love poets of India. Love is important theme of her poetry. She wrote various themes such as nationalism, women empowerment patriotism, mysticism nature and so on Sarojini Naidu was a prolific writer, renowned poet as well as a prominent plication she got involved in the Indian independence moment and was an active participant in India’s struggles. She was inspired by all the eminent personalities she met and traveled quite extensively around India offering her support to help the needy and oppressed.

While preparing this research paper I have take into consideration selected poems of sarojini Naidu

1) Bangle Sellers
2) The Indian Weaver
3) Autumn Song
4) Song of a Dream

Objects of the paper:
1) To study women empowerment in sarojini Naidu’s poem.
2) To highlight the problem faced by women’s in Indian independence moment.

Selected Poem :
1) Bangle Sellers :
Sarojini focus on different stages of an Indian women life It is to bring equality into the society for both male and female in all areas which is necessary for development of necessary some
are meant for Maiden’s wrist silver and blue as a mountains mist some are like fields of sun lit corn some are purple and gold flecked grey for her who has journeyed through life half way.

I had read the poem before and initially i thought it was a simple beautiful poem which vividly describes the different stages of a women’s life through different women and the aesthetically predefined bangles for them.

All those lines depict the stages maidenhood, marriage, middle age, she was educated from London Cambridge was a representative of India in numerous other countries later in life written the poem during such a tumultuous time this poem does not seem to be a celebration of womanhood. For a woman who was so accomplished and ambitious in a time when women faced hardcore discrimination and irrepressible cruelty. bangle simply do not seem to be the best symbolize conduit to women’s happiness the poem is a depiction of clichéd reality. Shiny bangles, do the emanate of clichéd reality. shiny bangles, do they emanate happiness or are actually ornamented shackles that alleviate the harsh reality faced by India. women?

A striking feature of this poem when seen real tine is that this poem does not celebrate womanhood intrinsically

“And serves her household
in fruitful pride
And worships the gods a
at her husband’s sid.”

Here is that societal respect for women in India back their fathers, brothers or husbands which makes its presence felt in this poem. which completely excludes widows from itself. This is from the point of view of natural progression in their lives and not other possibilities like unmarried old women or unmarried mother. Naidu focusing on the women empowerment since from its independences.

2) The Indian Weaver - 1971

Sarojini Naidu belongs to heroic age of modern Indian which witnessed the struggle and achievement of great Indian men and women in longing about a renaissance of the human heart in many ways. She represent the historical transformation of India into an energetic modern culture deriving inspiration from the past and imparting a new dynamism and vision to the present as they shape the contexts of a creative future of all these heroic individuals, sarojini Naidu embodied in her seal fin the larger the integral culture of modern India she was indeed, a genuine confluence of diverse traditions, cultures and values.

“WEAKERS weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment to gay
Why do you wing of a halcyon wild
We weave the robes of a new born child,

Weavers weaving at
fall of night
why do you weave
a garment so bright.

The Indian weaver’s a powerful poem based on a common Indian scene is symbolic in significance. Weavers can be seen anywhere is India weaving cloth on handlooms in different cultured patterns. Sarojini Naidu watche the weavers weaving their yarns, and is led into the mystery of life, love and death. It is included in. The golden Threshold” and introduces an Indian scene that of weavers weaving particularly in the country side in different culturedpatterns. The poe is in question answer form and achieves a similar allegorical dimension without the aid of metaphysical she is
oppressed and exploited by superior. Her true voice of Indian women raised their voice against the pathetic condition of women in India through her poem.

Women Empowerment is one of the important features of their poetry. Raised her voice against the Indian patriarchal society. Her poems are mostly autobiographical and confessional. She has shared her own experience and Indian traditional attitude towards women. She appears the rebellious and explores the problems of Indian women in her poem. The frequent denial of opportunities and own rights she grows more rebellious and strongly raises her voices against the exploitation. She is not “every man and is hardly every woman. She is declined women have equal opportunities and rights.

The above poem is conflict between modern values and traditional values. Poets success to express of women emotions and women’s empowerment is her lively way.

3) Autumn song:

Sarojini Naidu’s autumn song for empowerment of women. Women freedom and education she key of society. It provides basic skills and knowledge which can help women to improve their personality. Women empowerment is an important investment in human development women education strongly influence on health

Like a joy on the heart of a sorrow
The sunset hangs on a cloud
A golden storm of glittering sheaves
Of fair and frail and fluttering leaves
The wild wind blows in a cloud.

Above lines explains women enjoy and freedom women health, hygiene, demographic profile. Productively and practically all that thing are connected with the life. An women empowerment sector is significant for over all development of nation The empowerment of women is an input which is intended to eliminate their sub ordination and establish equality

“Hark to a voice in the voice of the wind
My heart is weary and sad and alone
For its dreams like the fluttering leaves have gone
Any why should I-------- behind.

For empowerment of women in India certain existing have been amended and modified creating penal sanction.

Here was a happy colorful portrait of women lives and their emotions at various points in them which obviously stemmed from their function of association with men. The state of being a woman and the qualities associated it like the love for all things aesthetic significance of these are brought out this piece.

4) Song of a Dream:

Sarojinis entire life to the enhancer of the status of Indian women. Sarojini controversial figure will be discusses in her poem. Her role in Indian women’s empowerment in a postcolonial and subaltern studies. She was one of the founder members of the All India women’s conference she travelled to many countries so reading Gandhi’s message and giving lectures on He status of Indian women

“ONCE in the dream of night I stood
Lone in the light of a magical wood ”.
Soul-deep in visions that poppy like sprang
And spirits of Truth were the binds that sang
And spirits of love were the sters the glowed
And spirits of peace were the streams that flowed.
In that magical wood in the land of Sleep”.

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Sarojini dedicated her entire life to the empowerment of Indian women. She advocated women’s education, ending of child marriage and remarriage of widows. She never considered herself as a feminist and distanced herself from western feminism. Her poetry has often been criticized for giving a trading image of women’s role. She focuses on her writing to freedom and happiness of women’s mind.

Song of a Dream reflects the natural human desire to exit in paradise devoid of evil further more the fact. That “Truth” “Love” and “Peace” exit as tangible objects within the dream highlights the drive to make the read word mirror our Fantasies. The poem illustrates the poets longing to dwell in an idyllic place marked by absence of any evil or vice, she expresses women’s imagination, desire in the form of a dram and describes the idealized places as the “magical wood in the land of sleep”

In her imagination world the absetorct values and ideas in of truth love and peace are embodied in tangible forms of nature. Here poets Naidu try to express feelings of Indian women by truth has trans formed into singing bird ‘Love’ into glowing stars and peace’

The poem repeals the word magical several times, which indicates to the reader that the speaker’s serene sleep world is otherworldly. There fore the place imagined in the poem can also be described as Naidu’s vision of India. She Ivansl to dwell in an India that is ruled boy the ideals of love peace and truth and that’s free from hatred oppresses and violence.

Sarojini was influenced by her father’s thought about women’s upliftment. She became a spokesperson for women issues after her meeting with remarkable women who worked for women’s empowerment. Sarojini sees He real revolution as a gradual step by step achievement of women’s freedom. Sarojini’s contribution to the Indian women’s movement was very important rights.

Conclusion:

The above brief survey reveals that Sarojini Naidu’s selected poem focused on their concept and womens empowerment. Her writings indicate that thir inner spirit and feelings are truly for the welfare of the whole women empowerment.

Sarojini Naidu expressed women empowerment in their poem and faithful picture of women along with harsh realities are expressed All selected poem explains the list of Indian women passive and dependent spent in waiting society. Here is she succeeded express to my the of the Indian women as a strong

Her poems not deal with the largo movements of history but with the struggles of the human soul. She has presented realistic and complex nature of womens life miserable. She has portrayed the realistic picture of how a man enjoys the company of a women. She focused on relationship between people and country and our responsibility and moral duty about our nation.

She showed it women supported by male colleagues and climb higher authoritare position she will be a role model for other women.

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Sustainable Development: Its Challenges

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Introduction:-

Today the fundamental aim of every country is to achieve development in all sectors. The nation’s first aim is to establish a welfare society. The well-being of people is at the forefront of every plan and report. To ensure the well-being of people, countries have adopted development strategies. No doubt, the development process is achieving the well-being of people, but the development process has also arrived with a number of problems. Every country is facing today the conservation of environment. World conservation strategy in 1980 recognized the challenges of integrating development and environment. It is argued that development and conservation are equally necessary for the human survival.

The sustainable development is now buzz world in the development process. Sustainable development balances between environmental protection and human economic development. Sustainable development is important in the global era. Without sustainable development, there is no value of human development. Human development is dependent on the consumption which human got from the goods. Generally, sustainable development means utility or well-being of individuals to be non-declining over time. Where utility depends on satisfaction of basic needs and basic needs can define as material needs and non-material needs. It means enabling to everyone to be capable and free to do things and be the person they want to be is the goal of human development. The human development is in principle what sustainability proponents want to sustain. It is clear that sustainable development is as important as human development. To attain the needs of human, it is necessary to sustain the resources forever. However, the sustainable development is the essential for the future generation. Clearly, our common future is that the consumption and production activities of the current generation should not in any way reduce the capacity to consume and produce of the future generation. In other words, the future generation should just be as well off as the present generation.

Objectives of the Study:

i) To analyze the conceptual framework of sustainable development.
ii) To explore the aspects of sustainable development.
iii) To find the challenges of sustainable development.

Methodology:

The paper has developed by the secondary sources. The published books, articles, and reports used for this study. Internet sources are also used for this study.

Meaning of sustainable development:-

The concept of sustainable development may be difficult to understand and may have different meanings depending on the analyzed literature on the concept in which it is used. Sustainable development is a complex and multidimensional issue, which combines efficiency, equity, and environment aspects. The concept can be explained by several areas but the general concept of sustainable development encompasses three fundamental approaches that economic, environment, and social development which are interrelated and complementary.

The world conservation strategy recognized the challenges of integrating development and environment. It has argued that development and conservation are equally necessary for our survival and for the discharge of our responsibilities as trustees of natural resources for the generation to come. The world conservation report explained that sustainable development is the kind of...
development which satisfied current needs without endangering the future generation to satisfy their own.

Sustainable development has been defined best by the Brudtland commission (World commission on Environment and development1985) as “Development that meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of future generation.” It is also stated in another way, the requirement is for each generation bequeath to its successor at last as large a productive base relative to their populations, as it had itself inherited.

As a growing international concern with ecological degradation earth summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, while this summit succeeded in raising the attention on the issue on environmental sustainability, few positive steps to tackle most of the issues on a widespread basis have been successful. This summit explains “Sustainable development as long term continues development of the society aimed at satisfaction of humanities need at present and in the future via rational usage and replenishment of natural resources, preserving the Earth of future generation.”

Also 1992 World Bank explains, “Sustainable development is development that continues. (World development Report, 1992) It means there should be environmentally sustainable economic development. That we want whatever we are doing to continue to be done in the future. It is clearly pointed out by sustainable development of humanity should not be on cost of environmental health.

The satisfaction of human needs and aspirations is the major objectives of the development. Beyond the basic needs for survival people have legitimate aspirations for an improved quality of life. The Brudtland Commission definition implies that societies meet human needs both by increasing productive potential and by ensuring equitable opportunities to all. Consequently Brundtland commission implies that the strategy for development should be such that there should be satisfaction of human needs (both material and non material needs) in the current and future generations. In the other words, an increase in wellbeing today should not have as its consequences a reduction in well being tomorrow i.e. the future generation should be entitled to at least the same level of economic opportunities and at least the same level of economic welfare as currently available to the present generation.

The Johannesburg Declaration created “a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually pillars of sustainable development, economic development, and social development environmental protection at local, national, regional and global levels. The United Nations set out the Millennium Development goals for the year 2015 included the issues about sustainable development.

These are
i) Developing a global partnership for sustainable development.
ii) Having the number of people living on less than $1.5 a day or suffering from hunger.
iii) Ensuring all children complete primary schooling.
iv) Halting the speed of AIDS and other major diseases.

It means sustainable development strives for reducing poverty and equitable use of resources. The means adopted consist of minimization of depletion of environmental dilapidation social unsteadiness, economic resources and cultural disorder.

According to Partha Dasgupta the right way to judge the economic performance of a country (or for that matter, any economic unit be it house hold, village, district, state country or the world as a whole) is to study movement in its productive base.”Dasgupta explained that wealth as a criterion for sustainable development. To take place sustainable development there should be an increase in real per capita income over the year in the standard economic theory rise in per capita income increases well being of individual’s .Another important factor for human well-being is that there should be equity in distribution of wealth along with growth. Sustainable development is a step further .It is human well being across generation. The next generation should inherit a stock of quality of life.
assets and wealth comprising man made assets, no less than the stock inherited by the previous generation. The process of economic change should bring in along with growth in income, international equity meaning a fair treatment of the future generations. It can also interpreted that sustainable development should indicate intergenerational well – being and not just current well being.

**Challenges of sustainable Development:**

The biggest challenge for sustainable development is the dilemma of developing nations who seek a faster economic growth for the elimination of poverty, hunger inequality, unemployment and social injustice without impacting the global environment further. The dilemma of sustainable development lies in the challenges for economic growth and development that are directly linked to the immense risk of climate change. Now a day’s biggest concern is oil, minerals, energy sources or food etc. Because of the rapid industrialization natural resources have suffered the most sustainable development mainly concern with non material needs of human. It is primarily focused the clean air, access to safe drinking water per capita access to forest stock etc. It is impossible to separate issues of economic development from environmental and social issues.

The environmental, social and economic integration with sustainable development is the biggest challenges. Several challenges threaten process towards sustainable development goals. The price rises in food and energy and oil is the most frequently faced challenges in sustainable development. In development countries there has number of problems which are rising unemployment, poverty in deepening, climate change, heavy population rate, hunger and malnutrition are which are the most major. There are a number of concerns for sustainable development. These are:

1) Increase in population
2) Climate change
3) Biodiversity loss
4) Ozone depletion
5) Deforestation
6) Marine environment degradation
7) Freshwater sources
8) Toxification
9) Decertification

These are the very major challenges which faced by every country to sustain the livelihood. The world is constantly struggling with environmental and socio-political sustainability.

**Conclusion:**

Sustainable development is a process that conservation of natural resources for the overall improvement in the life for the present and future generation on long term basis. Sustainable development requires the holistic development which improves the sustainability. Development should be within the boundaries of environment and should not exploitation of natural resources. There has need to enhancement of quality of life, global diversity and people’s participation and empowering to manage their surrounding and natural resources. Also there is need to optimistic use of energy and natural resources. It is best way to sustainable development do all development efforts in line with the national policies and needs.

**References:**

5) www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability
India’s Sustainable Development Challenges

Vinayak Maruti Khot
Asst.Teacher, Shripatrao Chougule, Arts & Science College Malwadi-Kotoli.

Abstract: India is known as a developing country today the sustainable development is necessary for the real growth and development of the nation.

Keywords: Sustainable - Able to maintain at ascertain rate or level.

Introduction:
India is known as developing country. After 70 years of Independence there is development in various field such as Agriculture, Education, Medical, Industries, etc. While developing this field, it is essentially to take care of one thing which is nothing but sustainable development. The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generational to meet the own needs.

Sustainable development: Global genesis
• The term ‘sustainable development’ was coined by Indian economist, Nitin Desai, while he was a senior economic adviser to the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) that was established by UNEP Governing Council in 1983; this Commission later came to be known as the Brundtland Commission
• “…development policy, in the broadest sense and environmental policy be integrated in a common framework. The concept of 'sustainable development' can provide the basis for such an integration…” (Desai [1986], correspondence dated 27 June 1986)

Sustainable development: Indian context
• Article 21 conferring the Right to Life encompasses right to clean environment, right to livelihood, right to live with dignity and a number of other associated rights
• The Directive Principles of State Policy often referred to as the ‘conscience’ of the Constitution are intended to ensure ‘distributive justice’ and that political democracy in India is accompanied side by side with social and economic democracy
• “only such development is sustainable, which respects ecological constraints and the imperatives of social justice”
• “If the gains in productivity are to be sustained, resources must also continue to be available over time. This requires that, while providing for current needs, the resources base be managed so as to enable sustainable development.”
5 Basic Human-Nature relationship paradigms

Frontier economics: Focus on materialistic progress; unbridled exploitation of infinite natural resources;

Deep ecology: Anti-growth; ‘harmony with nature’ as main imperative; bio-centric rather than anthropocentric view of the human-nature relationship

Environmental protection: Primary imperative to manage ‘trade-offs’ in ecology vs economic growth (optimizing pollution)

Resource management: Focus on ‘economizing ecology’ & “interdependence” between environment and development; “Sustainability” as necessary constraint for “green growth”

Eco-development: Based on the theme of ‘ecologizing economy’ and ‘ecological uncertainty’; co-developing humans and nature

Components of sustainable development: Emerging views

Also focus on interfaces around components of sustainable development.

Social ecology (social and environment)

Green economy (economic and environment)

Social equity (social and economic)

Rio +20, 2012

The Future We Want:

‘eradicating poverty the greatest global challenge …. And an indispensable requirement for SD’

‘green economy …. As one of the important tools available for achieving SD and that could provide options for policymaking but should not be a rigid set of rules’

need for an improved and more effective institutional framework for SD (decision to establish a high-level inter-governmental political forum)

SD goals to complement MDGs beyond 2015 India’s Grand Challenges

Average age of Indian in 2020 26 years

70% of this in rural India dependent almost entirely on agriculture

Agriculture contributes to ~ 14% of GDP

Population below poverty line estimated at 37.2% in 2005 • 50% children born under-weight; 59% under-5s stunted India’s Grand Challenges

Rural to Urban Migration • By 2030 over 40% of people in Urban areas
• 63.5 million new entrants to working age group between 2011 and 2016 • Only 15.6% regular salaried employment, 33.5% casual labour and 51% self-employed in 2009-10
• Human Development Report measures Development in form of Health, Education and a decent standard of living • India dropped to 134 out of 187 countries in 2011

Shape of Things to Come – More consumption

• Needs to provide JOBS – Growth in Manufacturing Sector
• Needs to create sustainable infrastructure
• Needs to innovate
• Needs new models of development
• Sustainable urbanization

India’s Grand Challenges

Water

Power Plant:
Total potential of the total savings capacity (810000 m³ / day) of 23% savings capacity: Total of water (fresh water) 60% Significant financial savings from water saving interventions: ~ INR 7-9 Crores.
Cost benefit of water recycling system: Positive with a payback period of 2.3 years.

Conclusion:
Today the sustainable development is necessary for the real growth and development of the nation. I require some suggestions which are as below.
1. Needs to create sustainable in fracture.
2. Needs to development some innovation ideas.

Reference:
1. Daily news paper (Loksatta, Times of India, etc)
2. The Age of Sustainable Development (Book)
Abstract-

‘Every reader has/his books ’ Dr.S.R.Rangnathan has been defined in his book five laws of library science as per this law reading habits is more important of library users.Library must have perform to attract students towards the library. The information communication technology has been changed all nature of work it has support to develop everything in educational as well as library science but the library users are not going to library regular and it,s impact on the users have very poor interest in reading of books at this library must have to play to increase users interest. Library should have offer new innovative program before the users i.e. oraganise reading discussion point,exhibition,reading inspiration day these are very useful activity for increases reading habits.

Keywords- Reading habits, college library, user psychology, activity for reading habits

Introduction-

Library is the mentor of all stakeholder of educational supporters .Library must have play a role to increase the reading habits of users.Now all over world is suffering in the information communication technology there is no dought about the impact of technology on the quality of work but the we must have to concentrate in the context of library uses.Most of the new generation is going to away from reading habits because the social media has been going a part of these generation and that’s why they have very less intrest to share their time to library and specially for reading the books or other reading material which will be very important in the development of youth.Reading, which is a long-term habit starting with thevery early ages, is the prominent gateway to the knowledge room. It can be assumed as a practice that assists individuals to gain creativeness and develops their critical thinking capacities. In this sense, reading habit is an important tool for the development of personalities and mental capacities of individuals. Reading has been the passion of the greatest personalities of all times. Humans have been reading since ages and thus words of knowledge have been passed on through generations. The reading habit influences in the promotion of one's personal development in particular and social progress in general. Regular and systematic reading sharpens the intellect, refines the emotions, elevates tastes and provides perspectives for one's living; and thereby prepares a person for an effective participation in the social, religious, cultural and political life. Academic libraries and other libraries are trying to develop the reading habits of library users.Libraries are offering different activities for users like Dr.S.R.Rangnathan birth anniversary day celebrated as a Librarian Day and arranged the book exhibition, Reading Discussion Point (wachan katta),Celebration of special day,Govt.of Maharashtra has been suggested to celebrate the Reading inspiration day (Wachan Prerana din) on the occasion of birth anniversary of great missile man and President of India Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam these are the very useful activity of library to attract the users towards the library and participant as well as develop their reading habits

Definition

a)Dictionary of Library and Information Science ,"Reading as the process of recognizing and understanding the meaning of written symbols".

b)(Curley, 1990; Kachel 1997). Define The library is one of the information centres where a person can obtain information. It is also a place where a person can go to read or study. Libraries are places where the habit of reading books can be acquired. Libraries increase student success at school and
they help them to acquire the educational knowledge necessary for adapting to changing and evolving circumstances.

c) General Definition of Reading: Reading simply means attainment of language, sharing of information, communicating and comprehending it is the right way. Reading is an individual activity and has to be done on his own for better comprehension.

Benefits of Reading

With the popularity of computers and video games in recent times, habit of reading has taken a backseat. Most parents and children are so occupied in watching movies, television and addicted to computer games that they find little or no time for reading. However those who have developed reading as a hobby are aware of the countless advantages associated with it. Reading broadens the thinking horizon of a person, improves vocabulary and cultivates sensitivity towards people of different cultures. Benefits associated with reading.

College Library

College library is spread over 3 separate sections, in the 1680 sqf containing approximately about 21490 books. Besides that library have bound periodicals, subjective Gazettes and rare books. It systematically and gradually grew as a collection of specialized reading materials such as reference books, serials in the areas of various subjects. Owing to its strength as a center of excellence and having a rich collection reference.

Statistical information of Library

Establishment - 1998
Staff Professional - 1
Non Professional - 4
Working Hours - 8:00 a.m to 5:00 p.m
Books - 21490
Periodicals (bound) - 136 approx
Software used - SOUL2.0
Classification System - Dewey Decimal Classification
OPAC using SOUL2.0 webopac

Objectives:
The main purpose of this survey is to know the reading habits among the Students of Women's college. However, some other main objectives can be listed as under:

1) To know the purpose of reading.
2) To know whether students find reading pleasurable or not.
3) To find out the language of preference for reading.
4) To find how much time student spend on reading.
5) To collect suggestions from the students to improve reading habits.

Hypotheses:
- They are regular user of the library.
- There is a decline in the interest of reading.

Methodology

Methodology has its own importance in scientific investigation because objectivity in any research investigation can not be obtained unless it is carried out in a systematic and planned way. Scientific investigation involves careful and proper adoption of research design, use of standardized tool and test, identifying adequate sample by using appropriate sampling techniques, appropriate methods for collecting data and the use of appropriate statistical techniques for analyzing the data. The investigator conducted the present study using questionnaire, personal interview, and observation methods. Some tools are given here for collecting data:
Interpretation of Data –

In user studies, after the data have been collected, the investigator turns to the task of analyzing the data and interpreting the results. The analysis of data requires a number of closely related options such as establishment of categories, applications of these categories to raw data through coding, tabulation, drawing, statistical inferences and summarizing of data to obtain answer to the problem of research. The collected data are analyzed by using various statistical methods. After analyzing the data, the investigator tests the hypotheses and arrives at generalizations and builds a theory. This process is known as "Interpretation." The problem for the present study is entitled "Reading Habits Among the Library Users of Annasaheb Dange College, Hatkanangale." The collected data is organized and tabulated by using statistical method tables and percentage, which have been collected through questionnaire. A total of 128 questionnaires were distributed in college. But only 105 questionnaires were returned. There were 1109 students in College and 10% of total populations i.e. 128 questionnaire were distributed out of which only 105 questionnaires were returned back which constitute 86.67% of total population.

Table No.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Questionnaire Distributed</th>
<th>Returned Back</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD College</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>86.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above data shows that 128 questionnaire were distributed to the users of College library out of which 105 questionnaire were returned back which constitute 86.66% of total distributed questionnaire. The investigator has selected all 105 questionnaires for analysis. As clear from the above table, the response rate is very high. This primarily owe to the fact that students take interest in such activities.

Frequency of Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Everyday</td>
<td>54.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>36.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>5.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Not clear</td>
<td>4.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data shows in this table it is clear that 54.23% of total respondents read everyday, 36.16% read sometimes, 5.38% read rarely and 4.23% respondents said that it is not clear. It is clear from the above table that maximum number of respondents read everyday to make them up to date.
Number of hours spent on reading

Table-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Less than an hour</td>
<td>14.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-3 hours</td>
<td>62.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3-6 hours</td>
<td>17.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6 and above</td>
<td>06.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above tabulated data it is observes that the maximum number of respondents i.e.62.31% spend 1-3 hours on reading per day, 14.23% spend less than an hour, 17.31% spend 3-6 hours and 6.15% spend 6 and above hours on reading per day. From the above table, it is concluded that majority of respondents spend 1-3 hours on reading because of busy schedule of classes.

Language preference

Table-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>73.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>18.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>9.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table it can be understood that majority of the respondents 69.23% prefer to read in Marathi, 18.08% prefer to read in English whereas 9.23% of them prefer Hindi and..So on the basis of whole observation, it is clear from above table that maximum number of respondents prefer English language for reading because they want to improve their fluency.

Type of sources used

Table-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Books/Sources</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Syllabus-related book</td>
<td>53.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Biographies</td>
<td>18.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reference Books</td>
<td>13.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>10.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table reveals that in non-fiction, maximum number of respondents i.e. 53.08% prefer to read syllabus-related book, 18.08% prefer Biographies, 13.85% prefer reference books on their elected subject whereas 10.38% prefer to read literature.. From the above table it is clear that most of the respondents read syllabus-related book so that they can get good marks in exams.
Purpose of reading a book

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Gain knowledge</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Prepare for the examination</td>
<td>18.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Well informed</td>
<td>14.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Fun/Entertained</td>
<td>6.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 18.46% of the respondents read for the preparation for the examination, 14.62% read for the purpose of well informed, 60% read to gain knowledge and 6.92% read for fun. As clear from the above table that the maximum number of respondents read for the purpose of improving their knowledge.

Frequency of visit to the library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>15.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>42.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>08.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>33.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table, it can be interpreted that 42.30% of the total respondents visit the library weekly, 33.47% visit monthly and 15.77% go there daily and around 8.46% visit the library fortnightly. As clear from the above table that majority of the respondents the library weekly because collection of the library is just good. There are less number of latest edition of the books. Furthermore, pages of several books are torn.

Opinion of students to improve reading habits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exhibition</td>
<td>35.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reading Discussion Point (Wachan Katta)</td>
<td>31.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orientation Program</td>
<td>23.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special Day Celebration</td>
<td>10.77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above tabulated data, the opinion of the respondents for improving reading habits is declared that the 35% respondents agree to organize the book exhibition. 31.15% agree with conducting the reading discussion point for students, 23.08% agree with launching orientation programme and rest of them, i.e., 10.77% agree with the celebration of special day program of social role model personality to improve reading habits.

**Findings**

The following are some findings revealed by the study.

1. A number of users go to the college library despite their busy schedules at least once in a week.
2. Respondents find the collection of the Library as fairly good which also comprises books in regional languages.
3. Users are unable to visit the library regularly due to lack of their curriculum and project work.

**Suggestions**

1. The library must make an endeavor to improve upon its collection and it should try to build a web OPAC and enlist its entire collection on the web thus enabling everyone to know of its great collection.
2. The staff of Library should be well-trained who may understand the needs of the users easily and correctly. They should possess skills accordingly to the changes in the demands of the users and their reading attitude.

**Conclusion**

Library is a place for discussion on moral and curricular oriented activity to feel free of exchange the knowledge and will be confirmed their information with the help of references available in library. Reading simply means attainment of language, sharing of information, communicating and comprehending it the right way. Reading is an individual activity and has to be done on his own for better comprehension. Library must have explore their nature of services for the increase the reading habits of all stakeholder of college. There are very much readers want to provide them a practical of information of library as well the reading materials which is available in library. Many libraries are going to conduct the extra curricular activity for students. And these activity will really develop the reading of library users.

**References**

15) Tabbasum Banu (2011) ‘Reading Habits Among students of Womens College, Aligarh’ MLIS dissertation sub
The Financial Sustainability of Accepting Pay Commission Recommendations

Dr. Sameer G. Thakur
Associate Professor and HoD of Economics,
Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics, Mumbai

Abstract

This paper is based on an analysis of secondary data and it attempts to analyze the financial sustainability of governments accepting Pay Commission recommendations. On the one hand, Government employees, College teachers etc. believe that the Government must accept Pay Commission recommendations because the purchasing power of their salaries reduces over time, despite increases in the Dearness Allowance (DA). Over the years, the government salaries have become higher for junior employees as compared to salaries in the private sector, but the salaries of senior employees are substantially lower. On the other hand the finance Ministries of the Centre and the various State Governments feel that the burden may be unbearable. The greatest objection of finance ministries is the sudden jump in Government expenditure. They argue that this would increase the deficits and even cause a debt trap, especially for state governments. There is also the argument that this will cause inflation.

This paper tries to analyse both sides of the debate and evaluate the validity of the arguments on both sides. Finally it tries to find a via media whereby the expectations of both sides can be accommodated.

I. Introduction

The paper is divided into 4 sections, the first being the introduction. The second section discusses the arguments of the employees, regarding why the Governments should accept the Pay Commission recommendations. Section III outlines the problems in implementation of Pay Commission recommendations. The last section presents the suggestions.

This paper is based on secondary data regarding the Pay Commission recommendations, and other published articles, papers, online news etc. regarding this topic. It does not merely limit itself to the current 7th Pay Commission, which is in the news nowadays, but the very concept of Pay Commissions.

The history of Pay Commissions in India predates the First Pay Commission and can be traced back to the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, 1915, which was chaired by Lord Islington. Later pay scales were further increased in 1934.

The First Pay Commission, 1946 stressed upon the concept of living wage and sought to reduce the disparity between the employees in the lowest cadres and those in the higher cadres. Such a gap was considered a colonial concept in the increasingly socialist Independent India. However, it started the trend of going against the market mechanics regarding demand and supply.

The Second Pay Commission tried to ensure that a reasonable wage was provided to attract people with minimum qualifications. This was needed to ensure efficiency. The Third Pay Commission also focussed on ensuring that the Public services should remain attractive. The remuneration and consequently the burden for the Central and State Governments only increased further with the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Pay Commissions and now the Seventh Commission will increase the burden further.

II. Arguments of Employees

The employees of the Central Government, the various State Governments as well as others who receive salaries from the Governments like school and college teachers demand implementation of Pay Commission recommendations. Their arguments are given below:

1. Decreased Purchasing Power of Salaries: Over the years the purchasing power of salaries fixed in the previous Pay Commission have reduced so that their real incomes have reduced.
2. **Dearness Allowance is not Enough:** The increase in Dearness Allowance (DA) is left to the discretion of the Central or the respective State Governments. It does not necessarily keep pace with inflation. Even if it is indexed to inflation, it does not get included in the Basic Pay. So allowances like House Rent Allowance (HRA) remain the same, since they are a percentage of the Basic Pay.

3. **Income Tax Bracket Creep:** If the Income Tax Brackets remain the same, then the increase in DA over time is taxed at the highest rate. The average rate of taxation over the entire income increases due to this.

4. **Disparity with the Private Sector over Time:** Over the years, the disparity between the public and private sector increases, with private sector employees getting higher pay, at least where senior positions are concerned.

5. **No Pension Scheme:** The old pension scheme has been abolished for employees who joined service since 2006. This means that salaries of employees should compensate them, not only for their years of service, but also provide for their old age.

### III. Arguments Against Implementation

The Fifth Pay Commission was the first one to be generally critiqued for creating a fiscal shock for the governments. Even the IBRD (World Bank) averred that it was ‘the single largest adverse shock’ to the fiscal system. This was even more pronounced since the recommendations which could have reduced public expenditure were not implemented. These included reducing the number of public employees by 30%, not recruiting 3,50,000 vacant posts etc. None of these recommendations were implemented.

The Finance Ministries of the Centre as well as the State Governments often delay or even refuse to accept the recommendations of Pay Commissions. In some cases, Governments may only accept the recommendations partially. Some economists also argue against accepting such recommendations. The various arguments against accepting the Pay Commission recommendations are outlined below:

1. **Sudden Jump in Public Expenditure:** There is a sudden jump in public expenditure, which skews calculations of the fiscal planners. This is not a mere temporary spike, but a permanent increase in the yearly expenditure. The Sixth Pay Commission was expected to cost Rs.12561 crore in fiscal year 2008-09 alone, according to the Sixth Pay Commission Report, (pg. 649). According to Shri. Jayant Sinha, (2016) the Seventh Pay Commission is projected to create an increase in government spending by Rs. 102,100 Crores for the Year 2016-17, which is around 0.7 per cent of the GDP at current market prices.

2. **Higher Deficits:** Since there is no corresponding increase in revenues, the deficits of central and State Governments will obviously increase.

3. **Difficulty in Managing Deficits, Especially for State Governments:** While the Central Government can increase the money supply, at least to some extent, the State Governments have no power to do so. They would purely have to resort to debt financing. They run the danger of falling into a debt trap. Moreover, the Sargent and Wallace (1981) hypothesis demonstrates that debt financing is worse for inflation in the long run.

4. **Higher Inflation:** Higher deficits will finally lead to expansion in the money supply and higher inflation. We haven’t seen the full effect of inflation instantaneously in previous Pay Commissions. The only reason for this is that the various governments have accepted the recommendations at different points of time. The arrears are also paid gradually and some states do not pay the arrears because they accept the recommendations from a later date. The private sector also plays catch up and remunerations tend to increase. This is another cause for inflation.

5. **Probable Reduction in Other Categories of Expenditure:** With deficit management becoming an important and integral part of fiscal regulations after the FRBM Act, the central government has to
meet its deficit targets. State governments are severely constrained in their ability to borrow. So there is reduction in other categories of expenditures, both by the Central and the State Governments.

6. Public Sector Employees in Lower Cadres Being Paid Much More Than Employees in the Private Sector: The Pay Commission recommendations have been criticised for underpaying public sector employees (compared to their private sector counterparts) in the higher cadres. On the other hand the less skilled public employees in the lowest cadres (Class III and IV) are quite overpaid as compared to their private sector counterparts. This trend has not changed over successive Pay Commissions. So these recommendations go against the market mechanism and create a scenario where even engineers and MBAs apply for jobs as sweepers and peons in the central or state governments.

7. Increase in Real Estate Prices: Since many employees get arrears and a sudden jump in monthly income, many of them tend to invest in real estate. So real estate prices shoot up after such recommendations are accepted. In Mumbai, there was a real estate boom after 2008 when it was realised that the Sixth Pay Commission would be accepted soon. Between 2008 and 2012, real estate prices in Mumbai increased by anywhere between 200-500 percent.

8. Change in the Relative Status Quo between Different Categories of Employees: The armed forces personnel received a reduction in their status and financial emoluments during the Third Pay Commission when the OROP was terminated. Shockingly, it happened after the stellar performance of the armed forces during the 1971 War for the liberation of Bangladesh. Similarly the IAS/IPS cadres have gradually managed to obtain an increase in their status as compared to others. Pay Commission recommendations usually affect some public employees adversely, as compared to others. The recommendations also adversely affect the status of private sector employees vis-a-vis their government counterparts.

IV Conclusions and Suggestions

This paper has studied the sustainability of accepting Pay Commission recommendations and comes to the following conclusions

1. The sudden jump in Government expenditure makes such Pay Commissions unsustainable in the long run.
2. From the employees’ point of view also the issue of inflation between 2 consecutive Pay Commissions is unaddressed and left to the tender mercies of the respective governments.

This paper makes the following suggestions

1. Pay Commissions should be abolished in future
2. Basic Salaries of Government and other employees (in the Higher cadres) who are paid by the various governments should be increased by the CPI inflation rate every year calculated on a regional basis.
3. The salaries of unskilled employees (and even skilled employees at the entry level), who are paid salaries by the Government, should be capped until they are on par with private sector salaries. Once parity is achieved, the salaries should be increased with the same formula given above in suggestion No. 3.
4. All other emoluments such as HRA, Travel Allowance etc. should specified as a percentage of the Basic Pay.
5. The private sector should also be required to increase salaries/wages according to the inflation rate.

References:

"राष्ट्रपति प्रणव मुखर्जी – राष्ट्र में महिलाओं के लिए आदर की भावना नहीं है।"

आज 21 वी सत्र की ओर “विश्व एक ग्राम” विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उच्च विकास की अवसर की दृष्टि से देखा जा रहा है। लगभग महसूस होता है कि, विश्व में सांती, समानता, विश्व सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हो रहे प्रयासों में बड़ी वृद्धि हो रही है। भारतदर्श 21 वी सत्र में मूलध्वनि पंतप्रधान अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, मूलध्वनि पंतप्रधान ममता बनर्जी सिंह तथा पंतप्रधान पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदीजी द्वारा भारत निर्माण कार्य के लिए योजना एवं तत्पर्याय जारी है किसने राष्ट्र की आधी आबादी महिलाओं की ओर देखने से स्पष्ट होता है कि, महिलाओं का जीवन मान अभी भी समानजनक स्थिति तथा सुधारक स्थिति में पहुंच नहीं चुका है। अभी भी 21 वी सत्र में महिलाओं के सुधारस्थ जीवन के लिए भारत में कई उद्योग चुनौतीय है। हमें यह सिद्धांत होगा, जिस तरह हम भी इन इंडिया मैंन नेतृत्व का भारत, निर्माण आदि प्रयास कर रहे हैं, तारे देते हैं किंतु समाजक्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र के नंदे है। महाराष्ट्र के हुए स्थान एवं न्याय व्यवस्था द्वारा उद्योग भर अभी ही आने बाकी है। उसी तरह भारतीय महिलाओं की चुश्चा एवं कार्य पर कानूनकरण भी महिलाओं की सुधार में अभी भी परिपूर्ण प्रणाम नहीं आ रहे उद्देश्य के लिए महाराष्ट्र के उच्च न्यायालय मुंबई द्वारा यह पिपनी की, बलात्कारिता की भिकारी न समझा जाए। उसका मुयाजा देने का योजना का नाम मनोरेखा है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार मनोरेखा में बृहद ही ऐसा कार्य करें। आपको घर में ऐसी घटना (बलात्कार) घड़ी हो तो आपको कोई दे लागेगा। यह सवाल शासकीय अधिकारीयों का उच्छ न्यायालय द्वारा हुआ। (संदर्भ दैनिक लोकमत, दि.02—02—2017 प्रथम पेज)

इससे स्पष्ट है कि, आज भी महिलाओं की स्थिति सुधारणक नहीं है। महिलाओं का मनोरेखा आज भी बड़ी मात्र में बड़ा नहीं है, जो की सुकृति जीवनमान जीने के लिए आवश्यक है।

इस संदर्भ 21 वी सत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कई चुनौतीय है – उनके लिए महिलाओं के प्रति दृष्टि को भी भारतीय संविधान द्वारा, भारतीय महिलाओं का भारतीय विकास में महत्व एवं उन्हें की सुधार एवं जीवन कार्य के मतलाई स्थित हो उद्देश्य रखते हुई कई कार्य के अनुसार कानून का निर्माण किया है, उनके कुछ

- संविधान कलम 14 – राज्य कार्यालय, अर्थकरण एवं सामाजिककरण आदि क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं का सामाजिक हक, समानता देना, संविधान कलम– महिलाओं को संगठन द्वारा अधार पर जीवन देने पर पाबंदी।

- संविधान कलम – 15 (3) शासकीय योजना एवं कार्य कर्म इनके द्वारा महिलाओं समान में कृदी।

- संविधान कलम 39 – महिलाओं के लिए उपलब्धकता के साधन समान हक्क के रूप में उपलब्ध करवाना सामाजिक पुरुषों के समान में व्यवस्था का भूमिका। महिलाओं को काम कर्म स्थल पर न्यायिक एवं मानवतावादी दृष्टि को, रखकर उनको समान करना सामाजिक प्रसुतिकाल में विशे लाम देना।

- संविधान कलम 51 (3) महिलाओं के समान के क्षेत्र पोहचने वाले उद्योग, व्यवसाय पर सामाजिक एवं उद्योग क्षेत्र में निवंद्ध लाये जाए।
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

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इन निमित्ताण्ड महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए कई विषयक एवं कार्यादि — कानून का निर्माण किया गया है।

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आदिद्वारा महिलाओं को सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षण प्राप्त कितना आज हम देख रहे हैं की, भारतीय संविधान द्वारा जो अधिकार एवं कायदे महिला सुरक्षा के लिए हैं। वे अभी भी पूरी तरह महिलाओं का सुरक्षा देने में सफल नहीं हो पाएं हैं। क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में डॉ.मीमजार्ग्रु आंबेर्डकर का यह भाषण याद आता है की, संविधान की याबदशाहत, संविधान, लोगों के संविधान प्रति आचरण पर आपत्ति है।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड खुरों के अनुसार, हर छह घंटे में एक युवा विवाहित महिला को पीटता है या, आत्महत्या के लिए प्रीतिन किया जाता है। 29 मिनट में हर एक महिला का बलकार, हर 77 मिनट में देशज प्रथा से भूत घो जाती है तथा हर 9 मिनट में पति या पतिने के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा खुरा की जाती है।

तनाव आज भी स्वातंत्रता प्राप्ति के उपरान्त 68 वर्ष के बाद भी भारत की, महिलाओं को पूरी तरह जीवन, समाजजनक रिथीत प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

हम शहरों की ठहर एक अच्छी सोचयादी की दृष्टि से देखते हैं किंतु महिलाओं की जीवनमान संदर्भ में रिथीत देखी जाये तो चुनौतीपूर्ण हैं। उद्योग के लिए तमिल, चेन्नई, मुंबई, बंगलुरु, आदि शहरों में महिलाओं ने रिमोट्स्टुकीकोण से सुक्षम नहीं हैं। ऐसी रिथीत भविष्य में भारत राष्ट्र के विकास, समाज के लिए चुनौतीपूर्ण हैं। इसके लिए उच्चत समाधान पर विचार एवं कार्य अपेक्षित है।

प्रथम: हमे यह चुनौती दी है, “जीवन, अस्तित्व” महिलाओं दृष्टिकोण, विवाह में बलदार लाना आवश्यक है। आज हम सुनते हैं की, महिलाओं ने आमचत्य की, सुबत उपचार से परेरण हो कर जाने दे रही, यह को होता है। इसका उत्तर है की, महिलाओं जो हादसे एवं घटना से उपरीत होती है। वे सामाजिक क्षेत्र एवं मानसमन्वय के घाटती है। इस स्थिति में महिलाओं की आवश्यकता है अर्थात् "जीवन अनमोल है।" जीवन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। कठनाइया आदि है। विपर्याय परिधियां होती है उसपर विज्ञ प्राप्त हो सकती इसके लिए समाज की विवाहशाला में बलदार की सीच का अवलंब करना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में समाजसेवा “सिंधुताई सपकाल” के जो बहुचर्चित व्यक्तित्व है। उन्होंने अपना होता हुए, आज के महिलाओं के लिए संयुक्त एवं त्याग, सकारात्मक सीच आदि का प्रतियोग दिया है। भुगाता ब्रिगेड की तृप्ति देसाई ने महिलाओं को शान सिंगापुर (हमदनमान जिला) दर्शन चौधरे का प्राप्त हो
इसके लिए कडा संघर्ष किया। महिलाओं की 21 वीं सदी में सक्रामक सोच एवं आक्रमकता का परिचय दिया है। महिलाओं के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टीकोण बदलाव कठीन है किंतु असंभव नहीं है। इस विचरखार की बढ़ावा देना 21 वीं सदी की मांग है।

सुखान्तक – रणनिती :- भारत में बढ़ती जनसंख्या एवं शासन, उच्च न्यायालय तथा सुखा के लिए पोलीसद्वा हो रही देशी, इस स्थिति में आज युवती “महिलाओं” को सक्रामक सोच रखते हुए बढ़ते लैंगिक आल्याचार आदि से बचाव के लिए सुखान्तक योजना – रणनिती को भी अपने जीवन का आधार बनाना आवश्यक है। क्याकी 21 वीं सदी में जीवनमन की बढ़ती व्यक्ति कार्य, जीवनमन के बढ़ते क्षेत्रों से महिलायें, युवती घर बैठकर जीवन व्यतीत करना असंभव है। बाहरी जीवन लंबक तय है। इस के लिए कुछ खुद के लिए सुखान्तक योजना – रणनिती आवश्यक है। प्रथमत: महिलाओं को अपना मनोबल बढाना होगा, क्योंकि ऊचत मनोबल के बिना कोई कार्य संभव नहीं है। सुखान्तक दृष्टी से परिस्थिती अनुकूल शारिरिक कवायत करनी होगा। समय आने पर आक्रमक प्रहार करना होगा तभी महिलाओं का जीवन सुखी होगा अगर कुछ अनहोनी हो जाती है तो निदर्श हो कर न्याय के लिए संघर्ष भी करना होगा आदि कार्यवर्ता 21 वीं सदी में उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का सामाना हो सकता है।

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प्रस्तावना –
भारत एक लोकतात्त्विक राज्य है। 26 जनवरी हमारा गणतंत्र दिन है। इसी दिन हमने 'लोकतंत्र' तत्त्व को अपने देश के लिए स्वीकार किया था। देशमा में गणतंत्र दिन मनाया जाता है। सबसे बड़ी लोकसंघ की दृढ़ता से भी भारत देश की खातिर है। देश में लोग अपना नेता चुनने वाला चुनते हैं।

यह चुनाव निष्पादक खुले आम, सत्य के आधार पर होता है। देश की सत्य विश्वासपूर्वक किसी भी चुने हुए नेता के हाथों सीमा जाती है। प्रश्न तथा आवश्यक दो प्रकार में लोकतंत्र होता है। प्रश्न स्वयं रिवाजवाद तथा ऑस्ट्रेलिया में दिखाई देता है। जनता खुद विधायकों पर चर्चा करते हुए बहुमत प्रकट करती है। संविधान बदलाव के समय भी अधिकार इस पद्धति का उपयोग किया जाता है।
भारत में सांसदीय लोकतंत्र पद्धति दिखाई देती है। मत्रमंडल तथा संसद एक-दूसरे पर अवलंबित है। जो पक्ष बहुमत में रहता है उसी पक्ष का प्रधानमंत्री होता है। भारत में मात्रवा का अधिकार जनता को है, लेकिन चुनाव के बाद के सारे अधिकार तथा कार्यप्रणाली शासन के हाथों होती है। जनता प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से सहमति ले सकती है। लोकतंत्र पर टीकाकृत छोड़े जाते हैं और गिने जाते हैं नेता वर्षाव स्थापित करते हैं।
भारत में बहुपक्ष होने से भी जनता की सुविधाओं का विचार सत्य प्राप्त होते है और समानता, व्यावसायिक आधि तथा पर अवलंबित है। स्वतंत्रता से लेकर अब तक भारत देश ने सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक स्थिति का अनुभव लिया है।

विविधता में भारत सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र देश रहा है। आदर्श लोकतंत्र के रूप में पहचाना जाता है। विविधता में एकता पिरोनेवाला और संघ की दृष्टि से दूसरे नंबर का स्थान बढ़ाया करनेवाला एक तात्विक भारत देश है।

आधारभूत स्थिति –
भारत में चुनाव तो लिया जाता है लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री तथा मुख्यमंत्री को फिर से विश्वास हासिल करना पड़ता है। पूरे पांच साल यह मंडल कार्य कर सकता है ऐसी बात नहीं। इससे पहले भी मंडल को हताया जा सकता है। अर्थात् काम करना मुश्किल होता है कभी-कभी नेता एकाधिकार स्थापित करने का प्रयास करने लगते हैं तो जनता को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए की चुने हुए नेता को घसीटकर दूर करे, लेकिन यह नहीं होता। देश की युवा पीढ़ी बेचैन है। दबाव से हार रही है। देश की गर्वी में बढ़ती हो रही है। पदी-सीखी युवा पीढ़ी बेचैन हो रही है। इस पर इस लोकनीतिक तथा आर्थिक नियोजन आवश्यक है।

चाहें विविधता विश्वासपूर्वक अव्यक्ती तथा अधिकारिता तथा विश्वासपूर्वक अव्यक्ती तथा अधिकारिता का विरोध करते हैं। दशहरा दिवस और आदर्शता नीति निर्भर होने लगती है तो लोग उत्तरदायित्व उसका विरोध करते हैं। जनता में विद्रोह पनपने लगता है। भारत में धर्म, संस्कृति, जातीयवादियों के क्रांतिकारी स्तर पन्ने चुके हैं। आदिवासी, स्त्री जाति, अपूर्वमत को लेकर सामने आया है।

शिक्षा क्षेत्र नौकरी – व्यवसाय आदि में आक्रान होने से भी अस्मतात्मा पर पुनर्विचार होना जरूरी है। समाजनीति, राजनीति, अर्थनीति आदि बातें पूर्ववर्तमान मात्र होती है। युवा पीढ़ी के मन से पूर्व बातों को हटाकर गुणस्वत्ता पद्धति को स्वीकारना बजर ही आख़िर है। समाज में जातीविहीन समानता निर्मित करना जरूरी है।
हमारे समाज में शोध–शोधता हमेशा रहती है। शारीरिक बल हो आधिक बल–कमजोर वर्ग पर अत्याचार होता रहता है। सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक शोधन को निकालते हुए व्यक्तिवाद्य अवधित रखना जरूरी है। इसके बाद शोधन अपनी ही होगी। केवल आधिक समस्या नहीं बल्कि अन्य, व्यक्ति, मूल्य का होना जरूरी है। भाषण करने का, समा लेने का, सम्मेलनों में जाने का स्वातंत्र्य व्यक्ति को मिलना चाहिए। जनता दादर लेख भाषण के अंतर्गत से मुक्त होनी चाहिए।

लोकतंत्र में सबसे बड़ा आचार है ‘आदर्श को आदर्श’ बनाना। समाजवाद के अगर देश में ला जाना है तो मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखना बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। जब सरकार ने मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखा तो आदर्श को से संबंधित होना जरूरी है। लोकतंत्र में संसद और दोनों कुर्सी कर्मकांड और बाह्यात्मक रूप से रहे हैं। उन्हें रोककर लोकतंत्र की नीति मजबूत करनी होगी।

समाज में महिला–पुरुष सम्मान दर्ज करना जरूरी है। समाज में महिलाओं के समस्याओं को समझने और समाधान देने का ख्याति है। आज समाज की उद्देश्य से रहे हैं। जीवन में महिला–पुरुष सम्मान प्रदान करना जरूरी है। समाज में महिला–पुरुष सम्मान पुरुष सम्मान का आचार है।

संदर्भ-सूची-
1) भारतीय लोकतंत्र समीक्षा आचार्यांक–बाबू रावत केदार
2) महिला राजकीय सहायता – अदालत विभाग
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
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SAHITYA KO HAM HAMARI ALAM SHUDDHI KI SADHAN BHI MAN SAKTE HAI. SAHITYA KO MASTHAM SE HAI HAM APNE ETAP MLOAD KAIKI PARIKARAN LA SAKTE HAI. SAHITYA HAMARA GURU BHI HAI JO HAM BEHTU KUCH SIKHATE RHALA HAI.

HINDI SAHITYA NE BHI HAM SAHITYA SANSKAR M LEAPNA AMNAH AMALV YOGADAN DIAEA HAI HINDI SAHITYA ME JAB JANTNTR KI BATA KI JAHITI AHI T HAM JANTNTR K BEARE M LEKHNA GAYA EKER SASRA HINDI SAHITYA HAMARE NADAR K SAMPANE ATETA HAI JANTNTR KE BHARSHA HAM LEHNA MHIMN PRKRKAR D S DECH SAKTE HAI-

KAMPAL KE ANUSAR-

"EKA AADHAR RHUP M JANTNTR JEEVAN KE EK VIKHY, JO VIKHTI KE SVRTANTRTE AYE HAMKE UTSAHARADHYAY PR PAHYATA А HAI."

DRIYAM-

"SAMAJIKI LOKANTNTR VARN JNAM SYAMPAK PR AADHARIT SAMSAH RAJADHANIO K KEH AAMHA ХAI."

RAJYAKSHAM VISHVADHAR SHISHA AMRALGAM-

"JANTNTR JEEVAN-VYAPAN KA EK DHAM HAIN, KYUKI KAMPAL EK RAJNASTIK JMYAATA. WAIN ANUTKARH TATHA SVRTANTRAJ SEH Dhadhadas PR AADHARIT RALATA ХAI KYUKI KISAMKA AMUKT JAITI,YAMACH TATHA AACHARYArik SPHTICK KE BHER-MAMAO SE UPAR UDAKAR SADHKE SAMAN RHUP SE LAAGO HOATE HAI."

UPSRUKT PARTHARSHAMAS KE ANUSAMAM HAM JANTNTR KAHYA HAI YASAMNAMENHAE AASANAH HOTA HAI.

JANTNTR K LEKER LEXKHA GAYE HINDI SAHITYA M LEJUNDHA CHANDH EKHAS NAAM HAIN KISNOHEN AAYAHNT SADHATA O SEHJATA SE APNAH SAHITYA LEKHAN KA KAM KHYA HAI.

LEXKHA DRAHSA LEXKHA GAYA "KHAM Н CHADBHE EXJH RUP JAHYATA А HAMKE UPUSAHAR RUP KEH CHITRAN KHYA А PERSUT JALNTR KRAS DANT JEEVAN KE JMYAATA TADH PULISH YMYASTA KE CHITRAN KHYA HAIN.

KAYHAIN AHI T HAM LOKANTNTR KE BAHDI-BAHDI BATAH KARTE HAIN.

LEXKHM LOKANTNTR KE VASTAVABHAT PAHDAKARAH KARNE KA KAM LEKHNA AMraleky RAVAN M MASTHAM SE KHYA AM EKSAK JANTNTR RAVAN M JAB NAMRAHADAINO AM NILEYABHAINO JHAIN DHAWJARHARA HAIN HAIN YADH JAHAYA AHI AMKE JHAAGAB JAB MAARPIPET PR AHA JAHAYA HAIN HAM DEONAH PARVARHAINO KE LOKG JAHAYA AHI ASHANTATHI M BARDHI HAIN.

TAIN JHAIN DEONAH PARVARHAINO KE DOKTER,PUHIS,THATA SAMJH JHAINO DRAHSA KASES LUTAH JAHAYA HAIN HAM KE HAMRAH RAVAN JHAIN KE DRAHSA APJARKAR KHYA HAIN.

MUNISI BAURUMAN KE DUKHAN PAH LEITA MLEKHABHIT KAHYA HAIN "MUNISI,KABHACHI KA KAM HARE ALAMBI KE BSA KA NAIHAIN HAIN. MARVUH BAHAT HOA ZEH BBCHUM DABAAM SIHCHANGA TA. TATITA MEEHE MAISHI KE LADKENA PAH SASHIR DINA-DINADH KALUH KAR DIAH TA. МИЕE USAKSHA HAKHA А. DURJARI KAROH DOKKIL LALACHA TA.

HAMNHAE HAYREDOKE DOKKIL RAYAABAB DOLETRAM KEH KHAH DIAH TA. МИАHEADSADAM KО АЯHСКЕВых ВЯТОS Ю "ФОИИ КЕ ЛАКДАР МУЛЬЗИМ САВУ ИРО ГОДАЙА."

MULABHARMISH KHAH IN BSAHAIN DHAAM HAIN HAMKE HAMRAH RAVAN DOKTER,PUHIS,TATHA SAMJH JHAINO DRAHSA MASE EKSAK JAHAYA HAIN HAM JANTNTR KE PAVHABHAT UDHAH EERH URAHIAH DAEH.

JAB IN DEONAH PARVARHAIN EK-DURJARI PAH MURDEH DASHABH M WYAST HAI HAIN KYUKI EKSAH PASHA KE ALAMBAH LEKER DOKTER ZEH BBCHUM HAIN HAIN HAMRAH RAVAN MAHABHAT HAIN HAIN.

HAMRAH RAVAN KE LOKANTNTR KE DOKTER,PUHIS,TATHA SAMJH JHAINO DRAHSA MASE DECH SAKTE HAIN HAM KEH PASHA KE LOKG JAHAYA HAIN HAMRAH RAVAN KE LOKANTNTR KE LOKANTNTR KE JAHYATA. HAMRAH RAVAN KE LOKANTNTR KE BHER-MAHABHAT HAIN HAMRAH RAVAN KE LOKANTNTR KE LOKANTNTR KE JAHYATA.

JAB IN DEONAH PARVARHAIN EK-DURJARI PAH MURDEH DASHABH M WYAST HAI HAIN KYUKI EKSAH PASHA KE ALAMBAH LEKER DOKTER ZEH BBCHUM HAIN HAIN HAMRAH RAVAN MAHABHAT HAIN HAIN.

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JAB IN DEONAH PARVARHAIN EK-DURJARI PAH MURDEH DASHABH M WYAST HAI HAIN KYUKI EKSAH PASHA KE ALAMBAH LEKER DOKTER ZEH BBCHUM HAIN HAIN HAMRAH RAVAN MAHABHAT HAIN HAIN.

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भारतीय सिद्धांत,विधि और अंग्रेजी संज्ञान

इंटरडिस्कप्लर नेशनल सिम्पोजियम के लिए अनुमंडल, भारतीय ध्वनि और अंग्रेजी संज्ञान

संशोधन--
1.जगदीशचंद्र - कमी न छड़े खेत - पृ.स.35
2.जगदीशचंद्र - कमी न छड़े खेत - पृ.स.45
3.जगदीशचंद्र - कमी न छड़े खेत - पृ.स.80
4.जगदीशचंद्र - कमी न छड़े खेत - पृ.स.138
भारतीय लोकसाहित्य में नयी पहल : एक देश-एक चुनाव

सागरकुमार विद्वान जाधव
संशोधक छात्र, राजनीतिक विज्ञान, शिवाजी विद्याधार, कोलाहल

प्रस्तावना :

एक देश-एक चुनाव को लेकर देश में चर्चा चल रही है कुछ राजनीतिक दल इसके पश्चात में हैं तो कई इसके खिलाफ और कुछ अन्य दलों ने अभी इस पर अपनी राय जाहिर नहीं की है। 1951 से 1967 तक देश में लोकसभा और विधानसभा के चुनाव एक साथ हुए। लेकिन उसके बाद राज्य सरकारें अपने 5 साल के कार्यकाल से पहले ही गिरने लगीं और गठबंधन रूटने लगे और फिर देश में विधानसभा तथा लोकसभा चुनाव अलग-अलग कराए जाने लगे। अब पीएम नरेंद्र मोदी और केंद्र में सत्याग्रही बीजेपी ने एक साथ चुनाव करने का लेकर अपनी राय जताई है।

हाल ही में कानून विवाद के अवसर पर विधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने लोकसभा तथा राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की विधानसभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ संपन्न करने की बात दोहराई है। गौरतलब है कि इस संबंध में नीति आयोग पहले से अपने सुझाव दे कुछ है, जिसका मानना है कि 'एक देश, एक चुनाव' का विचार अत्यंत ही उत्तम विचार है। तर्क है कि अब इससे देश का समय और पैसा पड़ने लगता है जबकि आम चुनाव चाहिए जाने से विकास की आवश्यकता होती है वह नहीं हो पाएगी।

एक देश-एक चुनाव इतिहास :

देश में पहले भी लोकसभा और विधानसभा के चुनाव एक साथ हुए हैं। पहली चार लोकसभा और राज्यों की विधानसभाओं के चुनाव 1952, 1957, 1962 और 1967 में एक साथ हुए थे। संविधान विशेषज्ञ सुभाष शुभक अनुसार, 1967 के बाद स्थिति ऐसी आई कि चौथे आम चुनाव (1967) के बाद राज्यों में कांग्रेस के विकल्प के रूप में बनी संविधि (संयुक्त विधायक दल) सरकारें जल्दी-जल्दी गिरने लगीं और 1971 तक आते-आते राज्यों में मध्यवर्ती चुनाव होने लगे। 1969 में कांग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ और इंदिरा गांधी ने 1971 में लोकसभा भंग कर मध्यवर्ती चुनाव की घोषणा कर दी, जबकि आधे चुनाव कराए जाने के लिए एक वर्ष का समय शेष था। इस प्रकार पहली बार लोकसभा और विधानसभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ होने का सिलसिला पूर्ण भंग हो गया। और यह सिलसिला अब तक चला आ रहा है।

एक देश-एक चुनाव प्रायोगिक संबंध में नीति आयोग के विचार

- नीति आयोग ने कहा है कि वर्ष 2024 से लोकसभा और विधानसभा, दोनों चुनाव एक साथ कराना राष्ट्रीय हित में होगा।
- नीति आयोग ने एक साथ लोकसभा और विधानसभा चुनावों के लिए विशेषज्ञों का एक समूह गठित किये जाने का चुनाव दिया है जो इस संबंध में रिसर्च करेंगी।
- दरअसल, वर्ष 2024 में एक साथ चुनाव करने के लिए पहले कुछ विधानसभाओं के कार्यकाल में कटौती करनी होगी या कुछ के कार्यकाल में विस्तार करना होगा।
- नीति आयोग का कहना है कि इसे लागू करने के लिए संविधान विशेषज्ञों, विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों और राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक बैठक में गठित किया जाए।
‘एक देश, एक चुनाव’ आवश्यकता:

1. आवश्यक आचार संहिता का मुहूर्त: विविध हो कि चुनाव की तारीखें तय होती ही लागू आदश्य आचार संहिता (model code of conduct) के कारण सरकारों नए विकास कार्यक्रमों की दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ पाती है।

2. स्थितात्मक और आधिकारिक विकास प्रभावित: बार-बार होने वाले चुनावों के कारण राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा एक के बाद एक लोक-त्वचात्मक बांटे किये जाते हैं, जिससे अथिरता तो बढ़ती है, साथ में देश का आधिकारिक विकास भी प्रभावित होता है।

3. चुनाव: एक अविराम प्रक्रिया: व्यापक शासन संरचना और कई स्तरों पर सरकार की उपस्थिति के कारण देश में लगभग प्रत्येक वर्ष चुनाव कराए जाते हैं। देश में एक या एक से अधिक राज्यों में होने वाले चुनावों में वट्ट राजनीतिक विवाद के चुनावों को भी शामिल कर दिया जाए तो ऐसा कोई भी साल नहीं होगा जिसमें कोई चुनाव न हुआ हो।

4. सुरक्षा का मुहूर्त: बड़ी संख्या में सुरक्षाविहीनों को भी चुनाव कार्य में लगाना पड़ता है जबकि देश की सीमाएं संरचनात्मक बनी हुई हैं और आतंकवाद का खतरा बढ़ गया है।

5. केस कारण: एक साथ चुनाव कराना चुनाव आयोग के लिए सुविधाजनक है। बार-बार चुनाव करने से सत्य और अपने कार्यकाल के अंत में सरकार अनुपस्थित हो सकती है। पूरे पाँच साल में एक चुनाव के लिए राजनीतिक दलों में नाकाम रहने वाली सरकार के छोटे घोषणाएँ कर दिया जा सकता है, जो भी आवश्यक है।

‘एक देश, एक चुनाव’ के पक्ष में तर्क

1. चुनावों पर होने वाले भारी व्यवस्था में कमी: विविध हो कि वर्ष 2009 में लोकसभा चुनाव पर 1,100 कोरोड़ से अधिक खर्च हुए और वर्ष 2014 में यह खर्च बढ़कर 4,000 कोरोड़ रुपये हो गए। पूरे पाँच साल में एक चार चुनाव के आयोजन से सरकारी खजाने पर आरोपित बेवजह का दबाव कम होगा।

2. कर्मचारियों के प्राथमिक दावेदारों का निवेदन: बार-बार चुनाव करने से सहकार अपने कार्यकाल के अंत में सत्यवान हो सकते हैं, जिससे राजनीतिक अंतिम तत्त्व के चुनाव की कामरूप भावना होती है।

3. सीमित आचार संहिता के कारण समस्या प्रशासन: चुनाव के दौरान आदश्य आचार संहिता का पालन करने के लिए नाकाम रहने वाली सरकार के साथ-साथ अन्य सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमों का काम-काज भी प्रभावित होते हैं। ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि बड़ी संख्या में सेवाओं की शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों और स्पेशलीजेशन के लिए सुविधाएँ देखी जाती हैं, जो आवश्यक है।

4. लोगों के सार्वजनिक जीवन में कम होने व्यवस्थान: एक साथ एक चुनाव करने के आर्थिक, नीतिक राजनीतिक और आर्थिक प्रभाव में वृद्धि होने से ऐसी वर्गों की अवधि में बढ़ती है, जो आर्थिक अवधि में और वास्तविक अवधि में भी आर्थिक अवधि में बढ़ती है।

5. अन्य कारण: ‘एक देश, एक चुनाव’ के कारण चुनावों के स्थान में होनेवाले कार्य के लिए राजनीतिक राज्यों के कार्यकाल के लिए अंतिम कार्य के लिए उनके बीच समय बढ़ जाता है।

‘एक देश, एक चुनाव’ के विपक्ष में तर्क

1. लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ करने का विरोध है, जबकि देश की सीमाएं संरचनात्मक बनी हुई हैं और आतंकवाद का खतरा बढ़ गया है।

2. केस कारण: एक साथ चुनाव करना आदश्य आचार के कारण सरकारी खजाने पर आरोपित बेवजह का दबाव कम होगा।
लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ होते अवश्य थे। लेकिन इसका कारण कोई सांविधिक प्रावधान नहीं, बल्कि लोकसभा तथा राज्य विधानसभाओं का एक ही समय पर विचारित होना था। चुनाव आयोग के मुताबिक एक साथ चुनाव करने के लिए संविधान संशोधन की भी आवश्यकता होगी।

2. नियंत्रण एवं संतुलन व्यवस्था का लोप संभव: बार-बार होने वाले चुनाव सरकार के लिए एक नियंत्रण एवं संतुलन की व्यवस्था कार्य रखने का कार्य करते हैं। क्योंकि जन-प्रतिनिधियों के मन से यह भय जाता रहता है कि किसी एक राज्य में काम न करने की सजा पार्टी को दूसरे राज्य में मिल सकती है, इसलिए केंद्र एवं राज्य दोनों ही साथ काम करने के मेहनत कर सकते हैं।

3. संघीय चुनाव के विरुद्ध: भारत में संघीय चुनाव एवं पश्चिमी लोकतंत्र होते हैं। विधानसभा चुनाव स्थानीय मुद्दों पर लड़ा जाता है, जहाँ जनता पार्टीयों और नेताओं को राज्य में किये गए उनके कार्य के आधार पर उन्हें वोट करती है। लोकसभा और विधानसभा के ही चुनाव यदि एक साथ संभव करते हैं तो जनता के बीच एक बृहद काम रहेगा जो स्थानीय मुद्दों से उसका ध्यान भटकाता सकता है और यह संघीय चुनाव के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

4. संविधान संशोधन प्रक्रिया असंभव: हमारे देश में संविधान तथा संवैधानिक प्रावधान सवोर हैं। लॉगों में कुछ भी बड़ा नहीं है। आज पूरे देश में यदि एक साथ चुनाव करना है तो संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए सभी दलों का सहयोग आवश्यक होगा। आज की तारीख में यह संभव नहीं। इस संवैधानिक प्रावधान संभव है कि विधानसभा को जब भी भंग कर दिया जाए, कई विधानसभाएँ इसके लिए तैयार नहीं होंगी। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या वर्तमान में कोई राजनीतिक दल चुनाव करने को तैयार होगा जिसको जनता ने पाँच साल के लिए चुना है?

5. इंकार तथा व्यवहार: इसमें दो चीजें पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए पहली इंकार शक्ति तथा दूसरी व्यवहार्यता या आचित्त। यदि इंकार शक्ति की बात करें तो यह बिल्कुल सच है कि एक मतदाता एक ही मतदान केंद्र पर जाकर एक ही बार में तीन व्यक्तियों का चुनाव कर लेगा। यह उसके लिए सुविधाजनक भी होगा क्योंकि उसे बार-बार मतदान करने पर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन हमें इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि मतदाता जब मतदान के लिए जाता है और अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग करता हैतो वह एक ही समय में वोट दाल रहा होता है। इसके बाद-न-कहीं लोकतंत्रिक सिद्धांतों में थोंडा सा हानि इतिहास आया। क्योंकि उसके मन में यह विचार अवश्य आएगा कि केंद्र में एक पार्टी के लिए वोट दालना है तो राज्य में भी उसी पार्टी को वोट करना है। लेकिन बाद-न-कहीं उसका अंतिम इस तरह का होगा।

6. अन्य कारण: चुनावों के दौरान बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्राप्त होता है एक साथ चुनाव करने से बेरोज़गारी में बृद्धि होती है। यदि किसी सरकार के खिलाफ अवधारण प्रत्यक्ष पात्र हो जाता है तो उस परिस्थितियों में भी चुनाव आवश्यक हो जाता है।'एक देश, एक चुनाव' के लिए राजनीतिक पार्टियों में मौजूद अभाव है, जिससे पार पाना काफी मुश्किल कार्य है। देश भर में एक साथ चुनाव करने के लिए पयास संख्या में अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी एकमात्र चुनावों में राज्यीय पार्टियों के मुकाबले क्षेत्रीय दलों को उत्कृष्ट रूप से सकता है।
भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक देश-एक चुनाव व्यावहारिक हो सकता है:

- एक देश एक चुनाव को लेकर लोग कई देशों से तुलना कर रहे हैं भारतीय लोकतंत्र में क्या यह मुर्किल नहीं होगा? शूरू में जो चुनाव हुए हैं वे इससे तुलना कर रहे हैं क्योंकि चुनाव बाद कोई सरकार नहीं बाद में यह क्रम दूर गया और यह समस्या पैदा हुई कि एक साथ चुनाव कैसे कराए जाएं इसकी जड़ में सरकार का संसदीय स्वरूप (parliamentary form of government) है।
- जहां तक विविधता की बात है, खासकर अमेरिका के मामले में वहाँ के कानून में ही यह प्रचारण किया गया है कि हर चार साल बाद नवंबर के पहले मंगलवार को चुनाव होगा। इसकी वजह यह है कि वहाँ सरकारों के साथ कार्यालयों और न्यायालयों के कानून नहीं हैं, वहाँ कार्यालयों का सारी शक्ति राज्यपति या गवर्नर में निहित है।
- वहाँ की कार्यालयों का सब्ज की पारी जबाबदेह नहीं होती जबकि भारत में कार्यालयों का सिम्बल सदन के प्रति जवाबदेह होती है। यदि भारत के संविधान में संशोधन कर सरकार के संसदीय स्वरूप को बदलकर प्रेसीडेंशियल फॉर्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट किया जाता है तो इस समस्या का समाधान मुम्किन हो सकता है।
- असली समस्या सरकार का संसदीय स्वरूप है जहाँ या तो इसे बदलना होगा या लोकसभा के कार्यकाल को तय करना होगा कि वह पांच साल से पहले बंगाल नहीं होगी और यदि किसी वजह से सरकार पर जाती है तो प्रमुख पहले, दूसरे तथा तीसरे दल को विकल्प के रूप में मोका देना होगा कि वह सरकार बनाने का दावा करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है तो यह प्रचारण करना होगा कि सदन ही अपना नेता चुन ले और जिसे सबसे ज्यादा मत प्राप्त हो उसे, प्रधानमंत्री या मुख्यमंत्री बना दिया जाए।
- एक साथ चुनाव समझना पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति, ई.वी.एम. की आवश्यकताओं व अन्य सामग्रियों की उपलब्धता के दृष्टिकोण से एक कठिन कार्य है।
- इस संदर्भ में स्थायी संसदीय समिति की अनुशंसा कि चुनाव दो चरणों में आयोजित किये जाने चाहिए काफी उचित नजर आती है। पहले चरण में आधी विधानसभाएं के लिये लोकसभा के मध्यवर्ती में और शेष का लोकसभा के साधा।
- यह विधि आयोग की उस अनुशंसा को भी महत्व दिया जाने चाहिए जिसके अनुसार जिस विधानसभा का कार्यकाल लोकसभा के आम चुनावों के 6 माह पश्चात खत्म होना हो, उन विधानसभाओं के 6 माह पश्चात लोकसभा चुनावों के साथ करा दिये जाए।
- लेकिन, 6 माह पश्चात विधानसभाओं का कार्यकाल पूरा हो जाए तब परिणाम जारी किये जाए। इससे संसाधनों का अपत्य भी नहीं होगा और लोकतात्त्विक गतिशीलता भी बनी रहेगी।
- लेकिन इन मुद्दों पर बहस होनी चाहिए यह तब भी संबंध है जब संविधान में संशोधन कर लोकसभा या विधानसभा का कार्यकाल तय किया जाए।

निष्पक्ष:
एक साथ चुनाव करने का विचार प्रथम दृष्टिया अच्छा प्रतीत होता है पर यह व्यावहारिक है या नहीं, इस पर विशेषज्ञों की अलग-अलग राय है। बार-बार होने वाले चुनावों के कारण एक सुविधाजनक और स्थायी बाली सरकार की जरूरत महसूस होती है। फिर भी यह बात संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से यह विचार अमल में लाया जाता है, तो यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि संघवाद के मूल्य संरक्षित रहें और देश की विविधता अशुरूण रहें। लेकिन
इसके लिये सबसे जरूरी है सभी राजनीतिक दलों के बीच आम सहमति का होना और यह कार्य बेहद मुक्तिल प्रतीत होता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 83 (संसद का कार्यकाल), अनुच्छेद 85 (संसदीय सत्र के स्थगन और समापन), अनुच्छेद 172 (विधानसभा का कार्यकाल) और अनुच्छेद 174 (विधानसभा सत्र को स्थगित करना और समापन करना) में संशोधन करना होगा। इसके बाद संविधान संशोधन के लिये दोतिहाई बहुमत की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी, जिसे आम सहमति के बिना नहीं किया जा सकता। अतः अन्य व्यवहार्य विकल्पों पर गौर करने की जरूरत है।

संदर्भ सूची:
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उच्चशिक्तिक, उच्च्यूद मतदाराधीन अनास्या

प्रा.श्री. डी.श्री. इनामदार

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग

श्रीपतराव चौगुले आर्ट्स अंडर सायन्स कॉलेज, माळवाडी-कोलोली

ता. पन्हाळा, जि. कोल्हापूर.

प्राचार्यक -

भारत हांजगतील सर्वसत मोठा लोकसाही देश आहे. लोकसाही ही एक शासन व्यवस्था नसून ती एक जीवन प्रणाली आहे. लोकसाही देशात देशाची सार्वभौमता लोकांत दाळी असते. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय धर्मांतरण लोकसाहीची व्यवस्था करताना म्हणतातील "लोकसाही म्हणजे लोकांचे, लोकांसाठी, लोकांनी चालविलेले साशस होय". लोक निवडकोस्मीती आपले सरकार निवडून करते. निवडणूका लोकसाही व्यवस्था जीवंत ठेवणाऱ्याचे काम करते. देशात सतारपरिवर्तन निवडणूकांत भारतमयी शांततामय मार्गांचे होते. निवडणूका हा लोकसाही प्रणालीचा आत्मा आहे. भारत देश आकाराने व लोकसंघेच्या अभ्यासी मोठे राष्ट्र आहे. भारतासारखा खंड्यात देशात लोकसाही व्यवस्था रूजवण्यासाठी निवडणूका नियमित, खुल्या वातावरणात व निपटावप्रयोग होणे आवश्यक आहे.

लोकसाहीमध्ये सर्वच जनतेचा सहभाग असतो. मात्र सर्वच लोकांना सर्व प्रसनांबापत सर्व वेळेला सहभाग होणे शक्य नसतो. म्हणून आपण प्रारंभिक लोकसाहीचा स्थित केला आहे. म्हणून लोकांना आपल्या इक्ष्य–आकांशा आणि हिसंभं आपल्या प्रतिनिधीत्वाचा माफित व्यक्त करणे आवश्यक, प्रतिनिधीचा निवड करणाराती लोकानाच घटनाक्रमक तरसूद केलेली आहे. “मतदान म्हणजे शासन कसं असावे याबाबत लोकांनी निवडणूककेलांचे आपल्या प्रतिनिधीतात दिलेला आदेश आणि ते आदेश देणारा नागरिक म्हणजे मतदान होय.” त्यामुळे मतदार असण हा लोकसाही प्रतिनिधीतील पहिला मुलाखूत अधिकार आहे. तो सर्वची घेणे आवश्यक आहे. याबाबत शासन मतदान नोंदीबाबत व मतदाराचा सक्रिय सहभागाच्या व्यापक पद्धतीने मोहित रायपट आहे. मात्र या अधिकारावर अंतर्निहित, उच्च्यूद लोकसाही मतदाराचा प्रवित्र लाखोलाचा अधिकाराबाबत उदासिनता दिसून येते, ही लोकसाही पुढे विच्छंदा करणारी बाब आहे. समाजातील प्रत्येक घटकांना अतिमुख होऊन विचार करायचा या अनुभवात या पेपरची मांडणी करणाऱ्यात आली आहे.

जवळसे:–

1. मतदान नोंदीबाबत लोकांना प्रवृत्त करणे.
2. आपल्या मताधिकाराचे स्वरूप समजावून घेणे.
3. मतदारांचा सक्रिय सहभाग वार्ताविण्यासाठी लोकांना प्रोत्साहित करणे.
4. लोकसाहीचा बळंकटीकरणासाठी अधिकाराची जाणीव, जागृती करून घेणे.

माहिती संकलन:

आपल्या संविधानाच्या 15 व्या प्रकरणातील अनुमोदन 326 मध्ये मताधिकाराबाबत स्पष्ट तरसूद केलेली आहे. यासारखे केंद्रपालिकेच्या लोकसंघाचा, राज्यसरावर विधानसंघाचा
व ग्रामस्तरावर स्थानिक स्वाभाविक संस्ताना निवडणुका प्रौढ्सार्वज्ञक मताधिकाराचा तत्त्व घेता येतात. 1989 साली संसदने कंटेंटा 61 या संविधान विशोधनाने ही वयोमया 18 वर्ष करण्यात आलेली आहे.

मतदारोची अर्थता:
1. भारताचा नागरिक असावा.
2. लायक/तीव्र वयाची 18 वर्ष पूर्ण असावी.
3. संबंधीत मतदान क्षेत्रातील निवासी असावा.

मतदारोची अन्वेषण:
1. भारताचा नागरिक नसणे.
2. वेडे, मनोरम नसावा.
3. निवडणुकीची संबंधीत गुंतव्यामुळे, लायकलिपपतीच्या किंवा बेकायदा कृत्यांच्या कारणाने शिक्षा जाळेली व्यवस्था.

‘एक मरे एक मूर्ख’ देसेन सर्वांगीण राजकीय समता व व्यावसायिक मताधिकाराचा दिसेचे एक पाळक उच्चलेले आहे. सर्वांना राजकीय प्रक्रिया येथे सहभागी होणारी समान भांडी प्राप्त करून दिली आहे. अशा स्तरीने लोकांना स्थानिक पातळीपासून ते राष्ट्रीय पातळीपासून कार्यकरणाचा संस्थानांचा कारार्य आणण्याचा मार्गदर्शक कादंबरी संधी मिळते.

मतदाराचे कऱ्ये:
मतदान करणे हे आपले राष्ट्रीय कऱ्ये आहे. मताधिकाराच्या सर्व नागरिकांचा समान दर्जा मिळतो, व परस्परशी समान पातळीवर संवाद करून शक्ततात. म्हणून आपले एक मरूड देशाचे भविष्य घडवित असते. ते आपल जागृतीपणे कुराला देता यावर आवलंबून आहे. म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात. ‘तुम्ही मरूड मीठ, मीरची इतके स्वतंत्र समजू नका, ते तुम्हाच्या प्राणासुन मातृभाषण आहे’ तेव्हा मतदाराचे मतदान करणे आपल्या आदर्श कऱ्ये समजले पाहिजे.

नव मतदाराची नौदशीबाबी अन्वय:
भारत हा तरुणांमुळे देश मटला जातो. मात्र हे तरुण मतदार म्हणून आपली नौदशी करून घेण्यास अश्रुसर नसताचे चित्र दिसून येते. याबाबत महाराष्ट्र राज्य निवडणुक आयोगाची आकडेवारी सांगेते ‘19 वर्षांमध्ये मतदाराची संख्या 1 लाख 81 हजार 6 हजार 18 हजार 454 तलावूह तातकाळ मतदार म्हणून नौदशी करण्यासाठी तरुणांचा संख्या तुलनेच खुपच कमी आहे. “18 ते 19 वर्षांमध्ये लोकसंख्या विवाह होता 27.61 टक्के युवकांची मतदार नौदशी झाली आहे, असे दिसून येते. ही नौदशी 100 टक्के होणे अपेक्षित आहे.” 2014 ते लोकसंस्तानी महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये 48 जागेसाठी सरासरी 60.36 टक्के मतदान झाले. व संपूर्ण देशातील 543 जागेसाठी सरासरी 66.40 टक्के मतदान झाले. “या मतदार नौदशीच्या अन्वयाच्या वारीं भारत निवडणुक आयोग विविध मात्र्यांकून सातल्याने जनजागृती करत असताना सुदाच चित्र बघायला मिळते. हे चिंताजनक आहे.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct.
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Sahyogini N. Here I am trying to emphasize on the need to address the issues that arise. I believe that the current political situation in the country is fraught with many challenges. The government needs to take urgent steps to address these issues. The government needs to provide a stable political environment for the country to move forward.

Mandana, the Queen of the West, was a symbol of the power of the queen. She was known for her beauty and wisdom. She was a great leader and a force to be reckoned with.

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Mandana, the Queen of the West, was a symbol of the power of the queen. She was known for her beauty and wisdom. She was a great leader and a force to be reckoned with.
1) मताधिकाराबाबत सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून लोकप्रबोधनाची चर्चा उभा करावी.
2) मतदान नौंदीची काम सुरुस्थित करून, तत्त्वज्ञानांची पत्तांना पंगारी तत्त्वावर देण्यात यावी.
3) दुर्बल मतदानांना आणि व्यर्थणांमध्ये निवडणूक ओळखपत्रांबरोबर वास्तवतज्ज्ञान अनुसारे आधारित ग्राह्य मानवेये.
4) अंद – अंग व दुर्भर आजाराने ग्रस्त लोकांना पोस्टल मतदानाचा अधिकार देण्यात यावी.
5) उपलब्ध परिस्थितीचा विचार मतदानाच्या सोडूनुसार मतदान केंद्रांची वाढ करावी.
6) मताधिकार ने रजस्वल्या नागरिकांना दंडात्मक कार्यवाही करावी.
7) गायोगावी मतदार साक्षरता कल्याण स्थापन करावी.

सारांश:
आयुष्मा देशात सर्व प्रकारच्या 'दाऊ' ला लोक जीवनात महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. मग ते धर्मकरण असों किंवा सामाजिक रूढी -- परंतु असेहात आणे मात्र आपण व्यक्तीपट गातो, परंतु लोकशाही जीवनात ज्यांचे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे, त्या मतदानासाठी मात्र आहेती म्हणजेच वस्तू तसेच बाहुल्य ज्ञानाची पार. यामध्ये 70 वर्षांच्या काळामध्ये ठराविक लोक सत्ताधिशी झालेली पाहतो. यामध्ये आर्थिक व सामाजिक विषय वाढत आहे. ग्रामीण, शहरी, नव तरुणांच्या विशेषता उच्चशिक्षित, उच्चशिक्षित लोकांनी मतदानाविष्काराची असलेली अनुस्थान दूर करून देशाच्या हितसाठी मुख्य भूमिका स्तवळ्या विनिर्मित करतो. मतदारास महत्त्वाचे पदवीस तर वजावले पाहिजे. योग उपेक्षित नेहमू देऊन लोकशाही बळकट केली पाहिजे.

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हार्दिक लोकशाही व सारासमाजमानी भूमिका

श्री. अनिल रामचंद्र महाजन

प्रमुख, महाराष्ट्रीय विभाग

श्रीपतराव चौधुरे आर्ट्स ऑफिस साउथक्लियर,
मालवाड़ी – कोल्हापूर, ता. पुणे, जि. कोल्हापूर.

(संलग्नता: शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर )

प्रारंभिका:

हार्दिक राज व्यक्तित्व में अभिव्यक्ति स्वतंत्रता असत्यमुखे सोशल मीडियाव्या माध्यमातून कामीजी आपसे विचार व विद्या करवाना सुस्थान केली. आज फेसबुक, टिटर, लोग, सोशल ऑफ याचाचा अस्त्रीय सवारे जगच बदलून टाकलेले आहे. एका क्षणात आपन्या मोबाइलसारखी माहिती दुसऱ्या याचा मोबाइलमध्ये जात आहे. लोकशाहीमध्ये प्रत्येकला व्यक्त म्हणून अथवा अधिकार आहे. एकदा विश्वास आपले परख देते मत व्यक्त करणे हा त्या व्यक्तीचा अधिकार आहे. पण त्या मताचा वाईट परिणाम समाजातळात पडू नये, याच्या दिशेते घेतली पाहिजे. हार्दिक कार्यक्रमात लोकशाही असत्यमुखे देशात समाजातळात करा करणे तितक्या मोल्हेले आहे. व्यक्तीची व्यक्तीचा अधिकार आहे. मण्डल सवारी याचाचा संविधानस्तळ 66 अ हे कलम जगदला कलम नागरिकांचे व्यक्तीस्वतंत्रता जपलेले आहे. देशातील प्रत्येक नागरिकांना समाजातळात जपून आपल्या विचारातून समाजातळी कोणताही घटकाचे नुकसान होणार नाही, याची खिचबारी घेतली पाहिजे. सोशल मीडियाव्या माध्यमातून अनेक वाईट घटना घडलेली आहेत. इंटरनेटवर माध्यमातून अमंगांच्या कनेक्टिविटी बाबती पण अभिव्यक्ती स्वतंत्र व नियमांमध्ये कार्यकर पालन याच्या प्रवंश दरी निर्माण झालेली पहायव्या मिळते आहे. त्यामुळे आज लोकशाहीमध्ये प्रसारसमाजमानीत नेमकी भूमिका काय आहे हे पहाणे घरघेले आहे. माहितीसुद्धा तपासात घडविकाय काम प्रसारसमाजमध्ये सत्यताचे करते असतात मुद्रीले केल्या व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रसारसमाजमध्ये आज याचाचा कार्यातील जालतो म्हणून घटना घडलेली आहेत. त्यामुळे जगदला संकल्पना बदलते गेल्या आहेत परिणामी लोकव्या सामाजिक जाणीवाच प्रमाणाचे बदलते गेल्या आहेत. लोकव्या माहिती मिळत गेल्यावरून खरी लोकशाही समजुनाचं लागली. एकदा न फिलेली माहिती मिळवणारी माहिती अवधारणा वापर जनता करत आहे. धोक्याच्या माहितीचा अस्त्रीय वापर लोक दुःखी तत्त्वारिष्टसहकरता करत आहेत. तो वापर करणे प्रकरण करते याच्या लोकशाहीच्या मर्यादा करते प्रकरण जाण्याचे मार्ग फक्त प्रकरण आहे, त्याच्या वाणी माध्यमानी कोणत्या प्रकरणचे मार्गदर्शन केलेले आहे, विशा दशरतीले आहे हे समजते. हार्दिक लोकशाही चांगली आहे, पण राज्यात निवड वापर करते करत याच्या तिथी भविष्य अवलोकून असते. दी. एस. इलियट असे महत्तव की, “where is the life, we have lost in our living, where is the wisdom, we have lost in our knowledge, and where is that knowledge we have lost in our information ?” जाण माहिती व माहिती महान शक्ती, सतता. धोक्याच विषय कार्य करते. व्यक्तीच्या अवलोकनाच्या अवलोकन असतला अनुप्राण येते. माहिती लोकच्या सतता बहाल करते. महत्ताच आज माहितीच्या अवलोकनाचा कार्य दायित्व आहे याच्या मागविच्या घेत असताना गेल्या 70 – 75 वर्षाचे प्रसारसमाजमानी अवलोकन करवेले वाटते.

उद्देश्ये:

1. प्रसारसमाजमानी जनतेच्या काय आपेक्षा आहेत हे पाहता येईल.
2. एखाद्या गोष्टीचे वर्तकन करणे ही एक महत्त्वाची सामाजिक जवावदारी आहेत हे समजून घेता येईल.
3. आज्ञा घडीला प्रसारसमाजमानी वापर कसा होतो होंने आहे याचा शोध घेता येईल.
4. प्रसारसमाजमानी एखाद्या गोष्टीचे ब्रॉडकास्ट किंवा प्रसार होतो की नाही हे पाहता येईल.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
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Prasarak Mahayamacha Itihasa:

Dainake, niyatakalike, dwarshavitriyani, namoavani vachvarobera vichrat, padhatay, kirtan, poyanda asari ji ji prabhaon karata tii ti prasarakmahamachh aasanatat. Pusuteke hi sheyvat prasarakmadhmech aasanatat.


Bhagvatdabaaravabarvaparyapii bicti aani varvysaad maandaara ha itihasa aahanat. Burtapaah, dwarshavitriyani aani nimoavani ya prasarakmahamachchey karyam vikvavadi varvyab aavat varvatryachchha aahanate aahanat. Aaya, aamerikote niyuvankiliye nikaal sahasa ‘nyaamk teitrisa’ vaa weshiriyin pothu yani javaa karletiya aauk mahati vaa avakdvaryavatya avababun bhavataat.


Sambhavanaaile Kalkam va Bandhane:


समारोप:

भारतीय प्रसाराध्यें ही भारतीय लोकशाहीय अविभाज्य घटक आहे, स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वी कालबालांत माणूसी नायक स्वातंत्र्यचा पुरस्कार केला झाला. ते मुहूर्तात की, वृत्तपत्र, दबावाची चालविण्याची नीती बंद केलेली बाजी. तसेच वृत्तपत्रांनी राष्ट्रीय संस्था आणि राष्ट्रीय नीतीवर प्रामाणिकपणे ठिक केल्यास लागू मुळirectedेस्थाने काम केलेली नुकसान होत नाही. थोड्यावर भारतीय राज्यसंघांनों जे मुलभूत अविभाज्य भारतीय जनतेला दिले आहेत ते आपल्याला मुलभूत अविभाज्य माणूसांनी तंग आहेत.

स्वातंत्र्यवर्त भारतीय संविधानस्थलातील कारवाईं कारून अवरोध मुळे ताकाळीन पंथभाषा इतर गांधीनी लालदेली आणि मानरु. राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्माच्या नायकाची नागरिकांच्या मूलभूत हक्काचं गंभीरता आणले गेले आणि मिसा कायणबाळां 34988 जणांना युलेक्शन, विशेषांक, नृत्यांक तुम्मात ताकाळीन आहे. लागू मुळirectedेस्थाने प्रसाराध्यें मिळून टाक्यात आले होते. त्यावर 75818 जणांना फक्त भारतीय सूक्ष्मांची कार्यक्रमसंघ कारावासात त्यांना आणि प्रावर्तकांच्या संस्थांना स्वातंत्र्याच्या हिंसेंच्या प्रमाणाचे आले होते. विशेषी प्राप्ती गैरहतुलीत, सरकारी बॉल्डनिक प्रमाणाच्या माणूसांनी तंग होती. लागू मुळirectedेस्थाने प्रसाराध्यें मिळून टाक्यात कंपन त्यांला नाही, पण माणूसांचे वर्तन बदल आहे. काही पत्रकार विकले गेले आहेत. तर काही पत्रकारांचा पृष्ठभूमीक निरूपण होते, वृत्तपत्रांची संस्था तर लक्षणीय आहें. गोल्फ चालू लागू मुळirectedेस्थानेच राष्ट्रीय वर्तमानाचे आहेत. त्यांचा खप्पा भरसेवाच आहे. पण जी जागीचं नवीन स्वरूप निर्माण झाली आहे. त्यामध्ये इंद्रांनी माणूसांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे. आज राष्ट्राच जवळजवळ 800 पेक्षा जास्त वाहिण्यात आहेत. वृत्तपत्रांची संस्था तर लक्षणीय आहें. गोल्फ चालू लागू मुळirectedेस्थानेच राष्ट्रीय वर्तमानाचे आहेत. त्यांचा खप्पा भरसेवाच आहे. पण जी जागीचं नवीन स्वरूप निर्माण झाली आहे. त्यामध्ये इंद्रांनी माणूसांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे. त्यांच्यापैकी गोल्फ चालू लागू मुळirectedेस्थानेच राष्ट्राच जवळजवळ 800 पेक्षा जास्त वाहिण्यात आहेत. वृत्तपत्रांची संस्था तर लक्षणीय आहें. गोल्फ चालू लागू मुळirectedेस्थानेच राष्ट्राच जवळजवळ 800 पेक्षा जास्त वाहिण्यात आहेत.

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ल्यासाती दूरभित्रत्वानीचे स्टूडीओं खचाखव भरतेला आहेत. जो आपल्या विचारांच्या विरोधात आहेत त्याला देशभक्तीचे प्रमाणपत्र देणे सकतीचे असल्याचे जाणवत आहेत. अत्यसंख्याकारी कतल तोतानास दिसते आहेत. आपण या तीन प्रश्नाचे विचार स्वतंत्रत्वाच्या मुलमुल आणि हक्कांच्या कला चेकले जात आहेत. या सर्वसाधारण विचार स्वतंत्रत्वाच्या मुलमुल हक्कांची गतिविधी होताना दिसू आहेत. असराची नेतृत्व सत्ता व अर्थव्यवस्था नेतृत्वाच्यात असे मानले जात आहेत. एखाद्या मंत्रीमंडळाबाब्रो तीना केल्यांदरें पत्रकार शास्त्री शोधू शकत होते. पण आज पत्रकारांना लोकशाही, जीविका मित्र शास्त्री आहे. पत्रकार शास्त्री कायम सत्ता--या काळी तंत्राने तत्वार आहे. त्याविषयी भूमिका पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयीनी असे मानले होते की'लोकशाही हा काही 51 व 49 असा आकडेयांचा खेंच नाही. लोकशाही म्हणजे मुंतल: नैतिक व्यवस्था आहे. संसद म्हणजे काही कायदे आणि नियमांची चर्चा करणा-या सर्वातवारण न्यायत्वाच्या कक्ष नाही जेथे शक्तिचा किंसा पाडला जाईल. राज्याखान्ना आणि कायदेची महत्त्वचा आहेत परंतु लोकशाही केळी सामाजिक म्हणून उम्मी राहणार असेल तर तित्यातील मुलस्य सत्ता आणि आत्माच हस्तक्षेप जाईल, त्यामुळे येथे समस्या निमित्त होतील. आपली सर्वैंची ही जबाबदारी आहे की असे काही घडू देता कामा नये.
गोष्पारा

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था १९९१ मध्ये जागरणकरणाची प्रमाणित सामग्री झाली. परिपक्व विक्रमसाळी असलेली भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जागरणकरणाची अर्थव्यवस्थापनी जोडली गेली. खरे तर या सिद्धांताचा जागरणकरण अर्थ

अर्थव्यवस्था ग्रांटीमाली आधारात आता होता तर काहीना देशातील विविध क्षेत्रांत लागू दुरुस्ती परिणाम होतील असे बांटू होते. कारण पुर्वेपुरूष समाजांतील जाताना न्यायाची आवश्यक असणे आवश्यक असते त्या भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अर्थात तुलनेच्या होय.

जागरणकरणाचा व्यापार वितरित कीर्तन असलेलांना भारतीय क्रुपी, उद्योग, विभाग, बङ्क, वित्तीय संस्था, विश्व अशा क्षेत्रात आम्ही असेल तर, आता भारतीय ही क्षेत्र टिकून राहतील की नाही अशी भित्री निर्नाई होती.

जागरणकरणाच्या देशातील सहकारी चालवणीला प्रवेश आणि उल्लेख झालेला विसूची था. वासनाच्या असलेली सहकारी बळवणी ही आर्थिक उत्पादन दुर्बलाच्या स्वतंत्रत्यांमधून फायदे मिळायला साजरी आणि सोज-सुधारण उपलब्ध कला समाविष्ट आर्थिक उद्देश्याने उत्तम सामाजिक कार्य करण्यासाठी धोडवूनला नुसार झालेली बळवणी आहेत. परंतु अनेकांकर वासनाच्या कमकुवत असलेली व स्थायीत्वाच्या अभावाने असलेल्या व सरकारच्या पारंपरिक मोड भागावत करण्याचा सहकारी बळवणीसारखा जागरणकरणाचा अनेक संदर्भात उभी गोष्पा.

झागिया आणि विभाग, व्यवसायाने तंत्रज्ञानी अभावात, अजीवन संसाधन वर्ग व संचालकमंडळ, नियंत्रित हेतु अभाव संघटित अंतर्गत असणे गैरव्यवहार, कार्यक्रम प्रसार, व्यवसायाच्या अभावात, पैदृच्छिक उन्नती या सर्वोत्तम स्थायीत्वाचा अभाव हे मराठी गोष्पा बाणापेटेल टिकून गायत्रीसाठी येंव नाही सहकारी बळवणीकरणाचा अद्वितीय आती.

झणून सहकारी बळवणीसारख्या जी आहानाच्या उभी गोष्पी थांबा समयपर्यंत तंत्र यांच्याचे असेल तर, सहकारी संसाधनाचा कार्यक्रम किंवा लेणी पाहिजे. हांडवेल्हूट्पस्था संपत्त झाल्या पाहिजे. जागरणकरणाच्या एक संदर्भात पाहून संस्थानी आकर्षणाच्या व्यवसायाच्या वितरित कीर्तन गायलांपासून पाहिजे. संस्थेत, नवे तंत्रज्ञान विकसित करेले पाहिजे, सहकारी तंत्रज्ञान कांटकीय असंवर्तन कला व्यवसायात प्रमाण मधुरांपासून पाहिजे धनात्मकचे प्रमाण काम करणार कार्य करण्यासाठी येंव नाही संज्ञानी मिळाले.

प्रासंगिक –

उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण व जागरणकरण यांचा अंतिम कला २५ वर्षाचा अवधि काळाच्या लोटला आहे. संपूर्ण जग इतक्याकडून आहे आहे की जगाचा कोणत्याही देशातील कानाकोणपट झालेल्या स्थितीतर्काचा परिणाम जागरणकरण अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या होत आहे. खरे हे धोरण जूनाच्या संस्थानी अर्थ आयाताच्या विचाराला मिळताच तुम्मांचे आहे कारण यांच्यात म्हणजेच असराचे अर्थव्यवस्थेत हस्तक्षेप करणे याचे. बाणापेटेल झणून अर्थव्यवस्था चालवलेल्या आणि बाणापेटेल झणून अर्थव्यवस्थाच्या स्वत्त्वपद्धतीत स्वत्त्वपद्धतीत झणून असलेल्या विविध मार्गांमुळे जागरणकरण त्या देशांची विकास आहे. त्यास अनुसरून जुले १९९१ मध्ये भारताच्याकडून जागरणकरणाचा स्विकार केला. जागरणकरणाच्या भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या कृपा, उद्योग, लघुद्योग, विभाग, बङ्का
विश्वस्तरीय संस्था, व्यापार वार्ताने लागू करकर दुर्गा-माता के सहकारी श्री राम मार्ग असे परियम जाले. या कार्यालय का विभिन्न आदान-प्रदान कच्चे टाकलेच. यातून सहकारी चलन चलन मार्ग जी आदान-प्रदान तसेच समस्या उपयोगी गहिल्या व्यापाराचे सक्षमतांनी विविध प्रमुख श्रेणी नियंत्रण करणे आहे.

अभ्यासाची उद्धेदे –

1) जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ समजावून केले.
2) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील जागतिकीकरणाचे परियम तयार करणे.
3) भारतीय सहकारी चलन चलन मार्गातील जागतिकीकरणाची आवश्यकता पाहणे.
4) सहकारी चलन चलन मार्गातील धोरणाचा विचार करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती –

भारतीय सहकारी चलन चलन मार्गातील जागतिकीकरणाची आवश्यकता अभ्याससमाप्तीही एक साधनसमाप्ती विचार केलेला आहे. लागू येवढी मासिक, जागतिकीकरण, आहवान, इंटरनेट,संदर्भात्संचय इ. महत्त्व माहिती संकलन केली आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ— जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी अनेक तत्त्वांमध्ये व्याख्या अभ्यासेने गरवले आहे.

1) प्र. विभाजित चट्टानी वांबाच देखील, 'जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी अनेक तत्त्वांमध्ये व्याख्या अभ्यासेने गरवले आहे.'
2) श्री. दिपक नव्हाय वांबाच देखील, 'यांबाच रक्षकीय संबंधांतर आर्थिक व्यवहारांचा विचार करणे ह्यांना जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ.'
3) नव्हाय कुनारसिंग वांबाच देखील, "जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी अनेक तत्त्वांमध्ये व्याख्या अभ्यासेने गरवले आहे."

जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ– जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी अनेक तत्त्वांमध्ये व्याख्या अभ्यासेने गरवले आहे. ज्यांबाच अर्थव्यवस्थेतील जागतिकीकरणाची आवश्यकता तसेच समस्या उपयुक्त रुपांतरण मार्गाने जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी अनेक तत्त्वांमध्ये व्याख्या अभ्यासेने गरवले आहे.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अप्राप्ति जागतिकीकरण -

भारतमार्ग जुने १९९१ मध्ये नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचे स्थिर संबंध बनवून केला अप्राप्ति भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जागतिकीकरणाचा सफल आहे. संशोधन अर्थव्यवस्था तसेच मार्गाचे उपयुक्त विधी व्यापारीय सुगत स्थिराविराम आहे. आधारित पर्यावरण विधी व्यापार रुपांतरण केली. विद्वानी गुंतवणूकीर्तीलिंग विधी विधी नियंत्रण आहे. तत्त्वांमध्ये तंद्राने आयात-निर्यात मुक्तपणे करण्यासाठी धोरण जाहीर करण्यासाठी देखील. सार्वजनिक उपयुक्ताचे व्यापारांडेश मार्ग प्राप्त केलेल्या अप्राप्ति भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था निर्धारी होते.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

सहकारी चलवक्त  व जागरूकतीकरण —

भारतीय सहकारी चलवक्त अधिकृतपणे विदेशी सरकारच्या १९०५ च्या कायद्याने करून खप्प अर्थात मुळ झाली. व्यांग्योत्तर काळात भारत सरकारच्या पाठिखंडांमध्ये सहकारी चलवक्तीचा विकास करण्यात आला. सरकारचे अधिक स्वाभाव, कार्याचे संरचना वापरून भारतीय सहकारी विपणन संस्था, प्रवेश संस्था, गार्ड भांडारे, कृप्या फलसमध्ये संस्था, सहकारी बऱ्याच कार्यरताने, सहकारी वंश जेलमाळ संस्था, फलसप्रवेश संस्था अशा अनेक संस्थांची उत्तम वाढ झाली. लागेल्या वारी, व्यापार बऱ्या, उद्योग या क्षेत्रात सहकारी चलवक्तीचा विकास झाला. सामाजिक लोकोंच्या उन्नतीचं मार्ग व देशाच्या नियोजनात विकासाच्या एक महत्त्वाचं साधन म्हणून या चलवक्तीकरणात पाहिले जाऊ लागलो.

परंतू जागरूकतीकरणात सहकारी क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण स्वाभाव वाढला. ही चलवक्त टिकून रोहिणीच नाही अपने शंका व्यक्त केलेली जाऊ लागली. कारण वडया कंपन्याचा बाढ उद्योग, भांडारच्या प्रवेश प्रमाण कर्यक्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन, व्यापार व्यापार वावर वापरून भारतीय विदेशी सहकारी क्षेत्र अधिकृतपणे आले. सामाजिक साधनाच्या यासाठी सहकार हे तब जाऊ बघी ता काम पिठी या च्यांना भांडारच्या वर्ग उद्योग आला. त्याच्या माहितीच्या प्रमाणावर रोपण करतो आणि ग्रामीण भाषा मध्ये विकासाचे दुर्लभ
Sahakari Chalakkoneerale Jnagatakkiree Karyave Purangam 8–


2) Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges

Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

19th Oct. 2018

2) सहकारी संस्थान सरकारी शिक्षणीय मदत केंद्र ज्ञान सागरें, सरकारी शिक्षणीय विकास साधनाचे आवाहन सहकारी संस्था समोर आहे. त्यामध्ये ‘ख-स्वायत्तन’चा मार्गिस्तिकारला पाहिजे.

3) सहकारी संस्थानाचे व्यवसायाने हे अकार्यविषय आहे: काण्ड लंब्या कार्यां व्यवसायाविशेष व्यवसायाने तत्त्वाचे, पंलाशकीय तत्त्वाचे, तसे अधिकांशांचे वापर केला जात नाही. त्यामुळे व्यवसायाचे कीड्याच्या विकसित करणाऱ्या आवाहन सहकारी संस्थानसमूह आहे.

4) भारतीय सहकारी संस्था युवांना असल्याते व अकोश नसल्याते लंब्याचे वाजारील पद्धतीक रूपसमावेश कमीसमावेश आहे. वाजारी दिकृत ग्राहकवाच्या असेल तर पद्धतीची कसी गडविता येईल यांचे आवाहन लंब्याच्या समोर आहे. त्यामध्ये लंब्यांची व्याख्या अर्थात विविध क्षणे गरजेही आहे.

5) आर्थिक दृष्टीय दृष्टीकोण देखील सहकारी संस्था आपल्या कार्यांचा विकास आणि विलाय भांडवल अभावी कसो ज्ञात नाहीत. वाजारप्रेक्षणाचा विस्तार कसो ज्ञात नाहीत. त्यामुळे सहकारी संस्थानांचा व्यवहार भांडवल उभारणी करावी लागेल, निघ, उभारणे लागतील म्हणजे घनिधी जमा करणाऱ्या आवाहन विकारावेस लागेल.

6) भारतीय सहकारी व्यवसायी क्रांतीचा अभाव राजकीय पद्धती मोठा हस्तक्षेप अपतीत त्यामुळे सहकारी संस्थानांचे वापर राजकीय हित साध्य करणाऱ्या करणाऱ्या कार्यांची साधन लाभप्रद नमूने होऊ शकतो. जेरे तर सहकारी संस्थानांचा उद्देश समावेश हित साध्य करणे हे आपल्या सहकारी संस्थानांमध्ये धर्मसमावेश करणे हे मोठे आवाहन आहे.

7) सहकारी संस्थानांच्या असक्षमता तिक्रंबकाच्या असेल तर लंब्याचे नवी तंत्रजनाचे आपल्या कार्यांक्रमात अवलंब केला पाहिजे. त्याच्या भारतीय संस्था आर्थिकदृष्टीके प्रकार असतील, उद्योजकप्रदत्त संशोधन कार्य योंचा वापर करणाऱ्याची शक्तता केंद्री आहे. त्यामुळे सहकारी संस्थानसमूह नवी तंत्रजनाच्या वापराचे आवाहन आहे.

8) सहकारी संस्थानांनी जागतिक व्यापारीत आपल्या सहभाग वाढविलेला पाहिजे सहकारी संस्थानीच्या लंब्यांची व्यवस्था विकसित केलेली पाहिजे.

9) सहकारी संस्थानी संशोधन कार्यांक्रमात लक्ष दिले पाहिजे. उपहोक्याच्या वर्तनाचा अभाव कसो नवी तंत्रजनाने हवे आहे तेच उपहोक्य कसो देखभाल वाजारप्रेक्षण संशोधन, ग्राहक संशोधन, उद्योजक प्रदत्त संशोधन अभावा या वाढविकून लक्ष दिले पाहिजे.

10) सहकारी चक्रवाय गतिमान कपरवाच्या असेल तर, सहकारी शिक्षण व शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था करणे आवश्यक आहे. सहकारी चक्रवायीच्या प्रेमांत लंब्याची सिद्धांतप्राप्त्व कामिनीकाळेदेवी अधिक लक्ष दिले होते. त्यामुळे लंब्याची आजी अत्यंत गरज आहे.

11) सहकारी संस्थानाचा विवेधपत्र वंदणा, दृष्टी, पणनांपूर्वक संस्था, लंब्याचा कर्जांची वसूली होत मसल्याचे थोडकाचे वाढते आहे. लंब्याचा परिधान लंब्याचा प्रकीर्ण असेल. यामध्ये विस्ताराची वसूली यंत्रणा उभारण व्यावरो कर्जांची वसूली केलेली पाहिजे.

12) सहकारी संस्थानी संगठनात्मक संचालन स्वतः प्रवाह रचनेसाठी कमीसमावेश कार्यांचे विकीर्णकरण साधन समेत करणाऱ्या आवाहन आहे.

13) सहकारी संस्थानसमूह ग्राहकवाद, अफरातफर केंद्री करणार्‌ लंब्याची नियंत्रण असणे आवश्यक आहे.
भारतीय विद्वान और सांगतिक आवाहामारे जाणवू असेल तर युद्धवर अर्थव्यवस्था अन्तर्गत संस्थाची उभारणी करणे आणि त्याची समता विस्तारित करणे आवश्यक आहे.

निष्कर्ष ६–

१९९१ पासून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जागतिकताच्या सामायिक झाली. त्यामुळे शेती, वैद्यक, वित्तीय संस्थ, विभागन, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, विवाह आदि सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये अस्तित्वात राहून आले. त्यामुळे सहकारी कार्यक्षमता, वित्तीय क्षेत्रातील विविध वार्तांत भर दिला पाहिजे. सहकारी तत्वाची कार्यक्षमताची अमलवनार्थी केली पाहिजे. अर्थव्यवस्थाने मुद्दांचे केली पाहिजे, नंतर तंत्रज्ञान स्विकारणे वर्तून दोन उल्लम्ब ठेवला पाहिजे.

संदर्भ ६–

१) सहकार तल्याचा आणि व्यवहार प्रा. गर्वेलकर आणि डांगे ।
२) अर्थव्यवस्था – वित्त अंक (त्रिमासिक)
३) wikipedia.ww: wikipedia.org
४) दल मुंदरम (२०१२) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था
५) ‘सहकार जगत’ विविध अंक (त्रिमासिक)
६) महाराष्ट्र सहकारी खंभवल एक दृष्टीकोण (२००७)
७) योजना –२००८
८) पाठ कोठे एफ (२००९) (संपा) मुकुन्द महोत्सवी
९) ‘महाराष्ट्राची बदलली अर्थव्यवस्था’, संकाळ प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर (२०१०)
१०) संपादक डॉ.पाठ कोठे एफ.., डॉ.भालवा विभुने (२०११) – महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी अर्थकरण, मुल्यमापन, व दिशादार्श प्रकाशन प्रौढ निरंतर शिक्षण व विस्तार कार्य विभाग, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ कोल्हापूर.
प्रारंभ तथा लोकसमर्पण एक आदर्श

डाउ भारतीय लोकशाही संयुक्त एक आदर्श

प्रारंभ तथा लोकसमर्पण एक आदर्श

डाउ भारतीय लोकशाही संयुक्त एक आदर्श

डाउ भारतीय लोकशाही संयुक्त एक आदर्श
द्वारकादिवस विषय आहे। रोमन साम्राज्य द्वारकादिवस प्राप्तीला द्वारकादिवसी अव्याचार्यांना तोड धावे लागले। लाखपावण नाहीत अथवा ते दृष्टिकोणाने वाचला वेळ असे।

धार्मिकता नागर्गोश्त्र व तैमूरलस्स हे आक्रमक, एक पक्षाचे द्वारकादिवस गाढ्यांत होते। भारतीय एडा महामंद सर्वारांचे मान्यता आहे। त्याने आपल्या राज्यवाची अव्याचार्यांना वसल्यास व फर्जूला अनंत बहाल, हालापेक्षा त्याची कार्यवा मान्यता आहे। धार्मिकता सर्वारांसाठी द्वारकादिवसी योग्य रचनेत वाचली जात असे। 'भी महणे राज्य' महणाचा स्थान चौथावर लुई याच प्रकार ठोळच। फेंच राज्यांत वाचार्यवाची पृथ्वीयें, समता, वंशिता या तत्क्षेत्रातील उद्देश्य होत असताच 'द्वारकादिवस राज्य' एयाच्या अकाळ विकास राज्याव्यापी मानून उमें गळिली। राजशाही आणि चौथावर चीकऱ्या यांच्या आकर्षणाच्या गिलिटांबारी विविधीच्या वसल्याने पार्वतीवर दुर्मिळी सांगळा लुई, गणीं मेरी अन्तानेने व जीवनाच्या वाली पण द्वारकादिवसी अनिवार्यता पडला।

फेंच राज्यांत दर्शवणे द्वारकादिवसाचा पृथ्वीय अव्याचार्यांना वापर करून गेला। रिश्वाच्या विकासाच्या द्वारकादिवस एक वंटिविटर शक्ती महत्त्व उद्देश्य आहे। तरी रिश्वाच्या विकासाच्या शक्ती एयाच्या गाढ्याच्या भौगोलिक संपूर्णतेच मार्गदर्शन होते।

आंतरराष्ट्रीय द्वारकादिवस १०–

रिश्वाच्या वाचार्य द्वारकादिवसाचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले। लाखपावण व द्वारकादिवसाच्या सामना करणे हे एक गाढ्यावर मूर्त गळिले नाही। या द्वारकादिवसाचा सामना करणारी अंतरराष्ट्रीय वाचार्यवाची पालीवर प्राप्त वर्णन अथवा वसल्यास आहे। आज जागरण १९३ देश आहे। लाखपावण २००० अधिक देशांचा द्वारकादिवस धरण करत आहे। हा द्वारकादिवस राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय अशा दोनी पालतळावर आहे।

साधारणतः १९९० ते २००० पर्यंत द्वारकादिवस घटना हा आधिकारिक आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय खंडवार्षिक पर्यावरण म्हणून पद्धती आहे। २००० नंतर अंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि युरोप हे द्वारकादिवसाच्या टार्गेट बनणारे सुरुवात झाली २२ सप्टेंबर २००० मध्ये अंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि राष्ट्रीय भौगोलिक द्वारकादिवसाच्या सांगत्यावर उपडॅक्स पाली आही। इंग्लैंड, चीन, जपान, उर्मिल, भारत या द्वारकादिवसाच्या विश्वविद्यालयांच्या हिटलीस्ट्र स्थापित केले आहे। २२ ठाणे २००४ गेली स्थानमध्ये घडून आणलेला वांछनीय अतिरिक्त २०० हून अधिक लोक दर झाले।

७ जुले २००५ लंडन भूपारंग गाढ्यावर्ग दर्शन करल वोच्या स्फोट घडून आणले। जगभरात मुं मानाला अकरताच एक मोर निर्मितीचे बकावाठ खेळर्वीकी भांधाय सात जगचे द्वारकादिवसीय चबायलेले आहे। एकून अन्य कर्मकांनी जगाच्यामध्ये गाढ्यावर त्याच्या अवशेषावर लोक आहेत। इंग्लैंड व चीन मध्ये गाढ्याच्या विश्वविद्यालयांमध्ये अपवाद घडूनला नाही। हे साधारणच बडवबडवायन दिसून येते पाकिस्तानाच्या वाटले द्वारकादिवसीय शंकेचे आणि अंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांचे मुदत चाललेले निर्यंत्रण यामुळे भारतीय उपवर्ष रंगेवर हिंदेच्या खातेच्या शापस्थापत्याची भौती अनेक अम्बाजाराची अंधोवरित केले आहे।

भारतीय द्वारकादिवस १०–

सर्वभारतीय वाचार्य सन १९५२ पासून भारतीय द्वारकादिवसी युक्ति झाली असे म्हणता वेळल सन १९६६ मध्ये मिलोमार, १९६६ मध्ये मुनिपूर, १९६८ लिपुरंग यापावण बोलून द्वारकादिवसने उप राष्ट्रीय धारण केले। कांग्रेस, बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर व महाराष्ट्र द्वारकादिवस देखील नक्लवादाचा द्वारकादिवस
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges

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वादत गेला. आसाममधील उल्लंघन व वोट्स आंदोलन हे महत्त्वाचे दशहरात दर्जेदार आणाला ध्वनीत टाकले. तर समाजात भित्तीचा वाहत दक्षिणले. विविध टिकाणी वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे वोटस्टॉप घडून आणले अनेक लोक निर्णयांना अनाव जाले.

३१ ऑक्टोबर १९८४ रोजी भारताच्या पंतप्रधान (१९७७-१९८४) इंदिरा गांधी यांची हव्हा त्यांच्या अंगरक्षकांची भांडू. त्यांच्या हव्हा भारतात व सर्व जगात अर्तुं याळवल माजी. जगातील यशस्वी मोठ्या मोठ्यांनी राष्ट्रभाजी राष्ट्रात हे घडून आले. त्यांतर २१ महिन्या १९९१ रोजी इंदिराजी गांधी यांच्या पुढे राजीव गांधी यांच्या आन्यायात्त्वी वोटस्टॉपाच्या हव्हाने हव्हा करण्यात आले. तेथीही भारताच्या भारताच्या पंतप्रधान (१९८४-१९८९) होते. ९

सन १९९३ मंदिर वागा-तेग दिनांकक्षी वांच वॉनांनी मालिका घडून आलेली. व वोटस्टॉपांचे मुंबईवर वेळनाही वडल्याच्या ठाकून दाखल. काही कुटुंब अंतर्भावी मुख्ता करण्यासाठी १९९९ मध्ये इंडियन एअरलाई न्यायिक आपरेटरांना संघर्ष करणे कार्यकर्ता येथे नेले. डिसेंबर २००२ मध्ये अंतर्भावी भारताच्या संघद भवनावीर दल्या महाभाष्यकर होता. इ.स. २००३ मध्ये अग्रणी यात्रकल्पना गोड्हीवर करण्यात आला. याच काळात गुजरातमध्ये नीती जातीय दंग लाळ्या. १ जुलाई २००६ रोजी मंदिर यांच्यावर आलेल्या वोटस्टॉप मालिकांनी सर्व भारतीयांचा ध्वन्न उडूल. १०

मांडळांनी हल्ला आपण अलकायांची, तालची, इंडियन मुगुळच्या बांध व अधारांची कंपनी कंपनी हल्ले मार्ग ठेवले आहेत. मांडलांनी हल्ले व्यवहार आहेत. एलाईले आपण व शेषमागुणांच्या संघर्ष तुकडे पुर्नाळेल्या यादीवाचेत भाग आहेत. परंतु ‘२६/११ या’ दशहरात दल्या लोकांच्या लोकांद्वारी असलेली साहित्य सफोट किंवा १९९३ मध्ये मार्शल फोटो मालिका हे पाकिस्तानात टप्पा आलेल्या हव्हाला करू भाग होते.

हल्ले मांडलांच्यांची आपण अलकायांची दोन्हीतील हिंदुत्व समान आहेत. परंतु एका दशहरात बापाच्या आर्कामध्ये वेळा वेळा आहेत आणि ड्रूप्या देशांतरत विपणवा आणि असलोकपूर्वन निर्माण झाला आहे. पुढील १० वर्षां २०२० पर्यंत हे दोन्ही प्रकारचे हल्ले वाणिज्याच्या शक्तिअन्वेषणाचा पर्याय होत होते. १६

आणि उनी आपल्या देशातल्या ६०८ जिल्ह्यांकिती २३१ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये आज युनिस्की स्मृती दशहराची भांडू आहे. जमू काश्मीर आणि इस्लाम भारतमध्ये पुर्नाळेल्या दशहरात आणि १२ राज्यातल्या १९५ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये युनिस्की आहे. जमू काश्मीर मार्शल वाणिज्याचे व काणिज्याचे व कार्यकर्त्यांचे कार्यकर्त्यांचे व कार्यकर्त्यांचे स्मृती दशहराची शक्ती स्मृती दशहराच्या शक्ती आहे. १६ ।

जमूकाश्मीर मार्शल दशहराच्या क्षेत्र विनधाला वाले आहे. पारंगीत पालकपीठ झांठात वाळू आहे. व्यापारीवर नवीन व्यवस्थापण दशहरदार बांट आहे. भारतामार्शल वाणिज्य व वाणिज्य आवश्यकताना सामग्रीचे युनिस्की राजकीय मानसिकतंत्र वाहून पाहतांच्या गरज आहे. वात दशहराच्या कार्यकर्त्यांचे प्रतिवर्ष धारणामयाची विशेषता अमान्याची करण्यासाठी एकत्रितपणे पवन करण्याची गरज आहे. १६

दशहरात व शारीरिक कारणमानांसाठी दशहरात व अर्थव्यवस्था दशहरात व विकल्प वाहून करण्याचा बाहर आहे. भारतामार्शल वाणिज्य व वाणिज्य अन्वेषनाचा सामान्य दशहरात आणि करण्यासाठी एकत्रितपणे पवन करण्याची गरज आहे. १६

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एकालेला हारा वसंत केे. आणि प्रौढ़ी मिठाविणे. दहशतवाद आंतरराष्ट्रीय कारणाशीवाय सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक तत्तवांनी कारणांनी घडून वेळे. त्याचे दुष्परिणाम मानव जातीला भोगावे लागतात.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय कारणे 8

- राजनीतिक मागणे उद्ध्वते साध्य होत नाहीत माणूस शहीद राष्ट्रवाद मात करिव्यासाठी दहशतवाद अंगीकारला जातो.
- मुलतवाची व धार्मिक, कल्टवाढी दहशतवादायसून आपल्या उद्ध्वतांची व धार्मिक तत्तवांची अंगीकार करू इच्छित नाही.
- छोटवा ग्रामसमोर व शहीद राष्ट्रवाद युद्ध करणे आर्थिक वृत्तीय परिस्थित समल्याचे दहशतवादाचे माण व्यावसाय कोरा ठरतो.
- लंबे समयाच्या वातावरणात दहशतवादाची परिशिष्ट देण्यासाठी आपण सोपेंसमते. उदा. पाकिस्तानचे काही अस्तित्वातील सरकार पुरस्कृत दहशतवाद होय.
- वाढते नागरिकीय करणे व शहरी करणे माणूस होणारा ग्राम माणूस दहशतवाद विकारला जातो.

सामाजिक - आर्थिक - राजकीय- तत्तवांनी कारणे

- सामाजिक अकुश्लतेच्या भावना
- गुरुवाराची अभाव
- वेकाळी
- दुर्योगमय संकुचित वृत्तीतील व स्थायिक भावना
- दारिद्र्य
- लुटानुसारी व फैलावी हाव
- अंगली पदार्थांत तपकरी
- कालापण
- आर्थिक विपणन तसेच विकासातील विपणन.
- सरकारकृत अपेक्षेपंग
- राजकीय वजवनपुरी
- सलाकोश
- शासकीय उदयीय प्रवृत्ती व पुढीलवाढी चलविचल विवादान
- अर्थात्वमिश्रित शस्त्रे व साधने यांची सहज उपलब्धता
- आर्थिक दलणवणावर्ती सुविधा व पृष्ठ संदर्भवण सहज शक्य
- लोकात्मक व्यवस्थेचा अभाव
- असहित्यूता
- धार्मिक व वांछित विवेदुप

दहशतवादाचे दुष्परिणाम

माणूस काही दक्षक्षेपानुसार दहशतवादाच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. दहशतवाद हा माणूसी जीवनाचे व्यापक परिणाम घडविले. दहशतवादी कृत्यांनी जीवनता संकट व विविधतामुळे प्रमाणार्थ होते. अनेकडेखील काहीत दहशतवाद ही जागरूक करणे व वार्ता सहभाग झाली आहे. जगातील वहूळेक देशांना दहशतवादाची झाल सहन करावी लागत आहे.

भारतात दोन फ्राक्शन हे दहशतवाद आहेत. अंतरगत व वायव्य असे त्याचे दोन पक्र आहेत. वायव्य दहशतवाद हा ऽोजनाच्या राष्ट्रकृत गृहसंग्रह वापर केला जात आहे. भारतीय संस्थेकर्ते बलराम, पृथ्वी व मुंबईमध्ये झालेले वॉशफॉट ही वायव्य दहशतवादी कृत्येच आहेत. वायव्यात विवादात गोपळ ही की, एक दहशतवादाची
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
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2018

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Annek shahraatun, mahанगरातून त्वांच्या निष्ठा असणारे अनुयायी तयार कसल त्याचे जागतिक स्वतंत्रता असेल निर्माण केलेले आहे.19

- दहशतवादाचे सामाजिक तंत्र, राष्ट्रीयता, स्वतंत्रता, भावना धोक्यात येते.
- दहशतवादाचे धर्मांधभीमी अवघड वाळतो.
- दहशतवादाचे राष्ट्रीय, एकांतता धोका पोहचतो.
- संरक्षणार्थी यांचे वाहून राष्ट्राच्या विकासाची गती बदते.
- दहशतवादी कार्यवाहाचे राष्ट्राच्या संपत्ती अतिनात नुकसान होते.
- अनेक लोकांना आपले प्राण गमताचे लगतात.
- एकूण राष्ट्राची र शेवटच जागतिक स्वतंत्रता पंच पावते.

दहशतवाद रोखण्यासाठी सरकारी कार्य 8-

- महाराष्ट्र ध्यानवध्यात प्रतिविध्यांक कायदा (१९७४)
- राजकीय संघ-कायदा (१९८०)
- महाराष्ट्र जातीय, समाजविरोधी उ इतर विचारक कृत्यांचा प्रतिविध्यांक कायदा (१९८९)
- विमान अल्परण्यभित्री कायदा (१८८२)
- दहशतवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रमार्गी विषेश न्यायालयांची तरुण (१९८४)
- महाराष्ट्र संघनिधि गुंतागांरी निर्णयंत्र कायदा (१९९१)
- टेलिफोन टांपण.10

उपाययोजना ६-

भारतात वैदिक पात्रीवर्ध दहशतवाद हा जसा धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता आहे. तसाच नकलवादी विचारांशी आलेले दहशतवाद निर्माण होताना दिसून येतो. हे दोन्ही लांब वेगवेगळ्या वैदिक वेठकीचा वापर करताच पर्यंत लड्डायचे स्वरूप समान आहे. त्यां लड्डायचा सामोरे जागतिक साधन आपली अनुसारी पारंपरिक स्वतंत्रता उपाययोजना वापरील आहोत.

संघनिधि विकल्पात्मक कार्याना वाढताच वापर करता लागतो. दहशतवादी कार्यावाहन निर्माण करणारी गरज असते. जसा प्रतिविध्यांक क्षेत्रमार्गी संघनिधि निर्माण करता येत नाही. निर्माण करणारी प्रक्रिया ही संघनिधि विकास साधन करणारी असते. भारतामोरील वाहू आणि वर्तमाना आवश्यक मानिसतेनुसार वाढताच प्रदानाची गरज आहे. त्यात दहशतवादी कार्यावाहन निर्माण आवश्यक करणार्यांत एकत्रित फायल करणारी गरज आहे.18

- दहशतवाद संघनिधिसाठी स्वतृत्वाक्रमप्रमाणे एकत्र येऊन फायल करणे गरजेचे आहे.
- सरकार्याचे व नागरिकीचे एकत्र येऊन दहशतवादावर लढा उभारणे.
- काढून पैशाच्या नियमानुसार प्रतिविध्यांक उपयोजळने करणे.
- मानवतावादी तत्कालीनाचे जागतिक शांतता स्थापन करणारा स्वतंत्रता प्राध्यालय करणे.
- जमातवाद कमी करणे.
सारांश ८-

आपण सर्वांची सत्यशालेचे राहावणे हवे. मानवाने आपल्यातील विचार करण्याच्या क्षमतेच्या अधिकारानिमते, वापर करून स्वतंत्र गुरुद्वारता वरीवर देशातील गुरुद्वारता गावली पाहिजे. आपल्याला जर दशहरात अंबाळध्यान अंभें तर आपण समाजातील संकुचित मनोवृत्तीत लोकांतरी मनातून व्यापकता होणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण हिंसा आपणांची माणसाची मनात रूमते आणि नंतर ती ल्यांची कृतीत उतरते. काही अनावजक व राजकीय, धार्मिक हंगू साध्य करण्यासाठी दशहरात अंबाळध्यान वापर केला जातो. रूमनुमश सर्व प्रथम व्यापकता मनातून दशहरात नव्वा झाला पाहिजे.

अशा लोकांतरी मनात चांगले विचार रूमविणे व ज्ञाना ल्यापणन प्राप्त करणे. अशा क्रूरे समाज हितासाठी, राष्ट्राचा प्रतिवेदन मागत अडपत आहे हे प्रदूर देणे गरजेचे आहे. दशहराची कारवाचा प्रतिवेदन अंबाळध्यान राष्ट्राची एकच येऊन साक्षरता राष्ट्रातील आघाडी करण्यापर्यंत एकजुट प्रवाल करण्यास आदर्शकता आहे. भारताधीन गाड्या आणि बदल्या आधाराना सामोर जाताना संकुचित राजकीय मानसिकतंतून वाहे पण्याची गरज आहे.

संदर्भ दोष ८-

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५) किल्ता पृ. १
६) Maharashtra Times 3 April 2016
७) डॉ. देवधारणकर शैलेंद्र 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध' उपरोक्त पृ. ४५९
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९) प्रा. उदगावकर म.न. ‘एकविकायां शतकातील दशहरात’ उपरोक्त पृ. २८
१०) किल्ता पृ. ३७
११) https://lekhsangrah.wordpress.com
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15) कित्ता

16) महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ पुणे ‘समाजवाद’ प्रकाशक श्री कृष्णकुमार पाटील पुणे 2013

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भारताच्या अंतर्गत सुरक्षा आवश्यक तात्त्विक चिंतन

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सारांश –
मानव सुरक्षी अनु समृद्ध जीवन जगता याचे. या उद्देश्य हेतुतून विश्वसमिति मानव समुहाने राहू लागला. पण वाढत्या स्वार्थी अभिमानाधीन मार्गार मानवाच्या विशेषक बुनून संसून टॉक्सिकपान्थकी गौर लागला. या अनौचत बाध्याने पायवदं धारणाचारसाठी प्रयोक्त राष्ट्रात बाह्य सुरक्षेद्विक अंतर्गत सुरक्षेद्विक प्राध्याय देशात आले. व्याख्या भाग आपत्ती देशात कायम करण्याचा अंतर्गत आला. पण या अंतर्गत सुरक्षेद्विक मोठ्या प्रमाणाच्या वर्तन करण्याचा येत असतामुळे राष्ट्राध्यायाचा उत्सवी गाळ मेंढेवाहून दिसते. या गतीला पूर्वीतपर्यंत प्राध्यायांनी केंद्रसरकारानुसार ते प्रामाण्याच्या पर्यंत तर्क तुक्तप्रतिठितीही नागरिकांनी एकत्र होऊन ओळखीकरणाचा अंतर्गत सुरक्षीप्रतिक्षेप वाचलीन तसा देखील राष्ट्रपूर्वील समस्या नसे केली पाहिजे. असे मला वाटते.

प्रस्तावना—
आधिक कारकात मानव आपत्ती स्वरूपाची वटाण ध्येयाची एका तेजस्व दुरुस्त समुहाने राहू लागला. या समृद्धानून आज गाव,शहर व महानगर रुपांतर झाले या विद्यास्थान पारम्परिक मानवाची बौद्धिक विज्ञाना आणि चिकारी आहे. पण या वाचलीन जेव्हा स्वार्थी वाढतू लागली. तेकड विविध भागात मानवाची समस्या विभागात जाऊ लागला. त्यानुसार पुढे वर्ण, व्रत, जाती, लिंग वर्णाला पिंचिय पडत होत जाऊन मानसून मानवाची शाल बुनू गेला. याचा प्रयत्न जणवशेष करण्यास आपल्या ही देशात जाणून लागला. यामुळे आपल्या देशात अंतर्गत वर्ण स्वरूपाची व पर्याय संतोष गुणातीत जीवन जगतातील इतिहास आहे. पण १९ व्या शतकातील उपोत्साही प्रकोपावरारे वर्णने वाचलीन मानवाच्या विशेष शाळा आपल्याचा भाग आणा ही मानाव. पण व्यावस्थानाच्या नंतर काही वर्णाच्या आपल्ये वगळता विविध विवाहार्थीने आपल्या संस्कृत वृत्ती ज्ञान स्वाभाविक राष्ट्रीय एक्सपायल तसा देखील काम सुर केले. त्यामुळे आज देशात अंतर्गत सुरक्षेद्विक मोठ्या प्रमाणाच्या वेळ, पैसा वित्तीय करारा लगत आहे. त्यामुळे या आवश्यक देश एवढाची नन्दनन्दन समस्या चेष्टा नात्तिक चिंतनातून मान सोळण काँबळी गरज आहे.

भारताच्या अंतर्गत सुरक्षा विषयक आवश्यक —
देशात आज व्यावस्थानाच्या एकहात वर्णशीर्ष केलेली सामाजिक मानवाची जीवन जगतात असंभवाले वाढू लागले आहे. कारण समस्यास्तीती देशात कोणत्या ना कोणत्या भागात काही होहू सुरक्षेद्विक काम होत नाही. कारण नक्षत्रवाद देखील, जातीय दंगली, प्रकृतीकारवाद, धर्मसाधन, गर्व—श्रीमताची वाढती विषमता इत्यादी आवश्यक तात्त्विक चिंतन पुढील प्रमाणे केले आहे.

१) नक्षत्रवाद —
नक्षत्रवाद ही समस्या अंतर्गत सुरक्षेद्विक दृष्टीने अन्तर्गत चालक स्वरूपाची आहे. कारण नक्षत्रवादाने पश्चिमवाद, मध्यप्रदेश, दक्षिणपश्चिम, महाराष्ट्र, इत्यादी भूभाग आपल्या व्यवस्थापकांनी वेतला आहे. या संदर्भात व अभिमानाची संस्कृत करण्याची नवाचारांत त्यांना आपल्याकडे काही प्रमाणीत समावेश करू वेतले. यामुळे आपल्या श्रमाने वाढती. व्यावस्थाकडे आज जातिसाधारण अस्थायी प्रकृतीपेक्षा पण उपरश्री असत्तल्या बातम्या वर्तमानप्राप्तवर्तन प्रसिद्ध होतात. या विषय सामान्याच्या श्रमाने त्यांनी आपल्या प्रभावाचाची असत्तल्या
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
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निष्प्रय —

सुरक्षा ही मानवाने मानवता संरक्षणाच्या महत्त्वक्षेत्रातील निर्मिती केलेली आहे. पण बांधत्या बीचेकडून विकासाच्या सामाजिक माणसाची जेव्हा स्वार्थ बाळत गेला. मी, माझ्यांसोबत प्रत्येक आकार धारण करू लागली. त्याबद्दलेकडून सामाज्य माणसाचा आपल्या जीवन असहयोगी बाळू लागला. त्यासाठी संकटप्रभावात आल्या हो. त्यासाठी सहजपणे तोडे घेणे एकदा सोपो बाबासाहेब. असाधारण सत्यांगांना पाऊलेले उत्सुक स्वत्सोत्साही पायवंद करत फटाते घातला पेठे. पाण्या विचार तिकाल्यावरेंती राढू एकाच माणसासाठी विचार करणे काहीतीन गरज आहे. एकजोड्या शासनस्तरात अंतर्गत सुरक्षेची पाऊलेली जात असताना उन्नीसीकडे जागतात देखील आपल्या आपल्या माणसाच्या दर्शनांचा वेळीच आणेच करू बांधण्याचा नक्शेप, जातीयता, प्रशासनिक अश्लील, अंतर्गत बंडवळी इत्यादी अविच्छेदनीय वस्त्रोमालेच्या बतावर आल्या माणसाची पुढाकार पेलेला पहिले. या माझ्या समाजातील विवेकानन्द माणसाची पुढाकार रेल्वे अंतर्गत सुरक्षेचा प्रश्न आपल्यासह राष्ट्रसाठी कसाकस्तातील घात आहे. इतरप्रमाणे सांगून न थांबता त्यावर वापराच्या न्यूयॉर्क आवरणात आणेच काहीतीन गरज आहे. तेचा निषिद्धपणे सामाज्य माणसाचा जीवन जगणे सुरक्षेची होईल, असे मला वाटते. महणून सर्व परिस्थितीत भारतीय अंतर्गत सुरक्षा रंगनेसमोरील आहाने वायरल करता कस्तील वस्त्रपाशेका उपाययोजनाची कृती करणे देशासाठी सर्वोत्तम योगदान ठरेल, असे मला वाटते.

संदर्भांश सूची—

1) विकसते देवेंद्र व बोससे कैलास (संपा.), २५ त्या शतकातील नक्शेचा त्रिवेणीची कारणे व उपचार, आंतरिकेशक्तीय आंतरिकेशक्तीय जर्नल, नोव्ह. २०१७
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The Maoist Insurgency in India: Challenges and Anti-establishment Strategies

Dr. Chandrakant Borse
Sahyogini Prachyak Samacheer Manchadhar, Shethinagar, Shree Shivaji Maharaj University, Pune

Date: 19th Oct, 2018

Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli

Abstract:

The Maoist insurgency in India has been a significant challenge to the democratic order in the country. This paper focuses on the causes of the insurgency, its evolution, and the strategies employed by the insurgents. The Maoists, who emerged in the 1960s, have been fighting for a classless society where the means of production are owned collectively. The conflict has involved not only the Maoists but also the government's efforts to suppress the insurgency. The paper discusses the challenges faced by the insurgency, its impact on the society, and the government's response to it. The paper also highlights the importance of understanding the insurgency as a complex social movement and the need for a holistic approach to addressing its root causes.

Key Words:

- Maoist Insurgency
- Anti-establishment Strategies
- Classless Society
- Means of Production
- Government Response
- Complex Social Movement

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Aashaye Karnaamute Bharatata Nalavadi Chhalvadh hi udhvas aaleleli aasoon san 1967 pasum chalo, aaleleli he ate moodya pramanvaar vistaraita aalaytva hisak baleleli aaye

Nalavadyanche bhataaratiyal hisalatmak harale:

- 29 June 2008, Nalavad nirogyapathakalayat peen jangananaya nivakar parissarat 28 javvan marale galu.
- 8 Oktober 2009, maharaasatga gadgirivel jilthvatail poliss rannvachaar hllata bata satara polis marale galu.
- 30 Sebastau 2009, maharaasatga gadgirivel jilthvatail betghav graamp Chandati Nalavadyanganapi pettrun vilaya
- 26 Sebastau 2009, Mastisaagamphile gavata nkalavadyangkadun khaasadar bhaligarva khyap brannay chaanuchini nirvurn hlaya.
- 4 Sebastau 2009, Mastisaagancha bikunjpur jilthvata aandeg gavata 4 gavkanaycha hlaya.
- 30 Jule 2009, Mastisaagancha bikunjpur jilthvata visesh poliss adhikayaachcha hlaya.
- 27 Jule 2009, Mastisaagamphile daantevada daantevada jilthvata bhussuranganacha sfoottat sahaajan thara
- 23 June 2009, bikaramphile lahhari jilthvata nraavatvanaya aavatatar Nalavadyanganapi gothibar krunn chhra saavdhar banchii sutka kelii
- 13 Jule 2009, bohore jwakite gavata chadun aalelelaya don sfoottat dha poliss thara abnek jakhmi jaale.
- 10 June 2009, Jharangkhand maphile sarada jangaltvata parissarat maoavadyanganapi kelelata hllvata dha poliss thara jaale.
- 22 Me 2009, gadhichorilevaal thao maoavadyanganapi hllvata 16 poliss thara jaale.
- 22 Me 2009, gadhichorilevaal thyanapi hllvata 16 poliss
- 22 Apirl 2009, tinesho praavis praavis kriit aasatelan yelte wadiiche maoavadyangkadun amaharan aani nthar sutka.
- 13 Apirl 2009, aorissatil kooraaput jilthvata maoavadyanganapi hllvata dha javvan shaid jaale
- 15 Febhrvar 2010, pakhim midnapur jilthvatail lakaravcha bhaavtiyak kelelata hllvata irsth prithiyar raffaltchay 24 javvan thara jaale.
- 4 Febhrvar 2010, aorissatil kooraaput jilthvata maoavadyanganapi chadun aalelelaya surunganacha sfoottat 1 javvan thara jaale.
- 8 Me 2010, Mastisaagamphile bikunjpur yethey kelelata hllvata aand javvan shaid
- 29 Jwe 2010, Mastisaagamphile naraasapur jilthvata maoavadyanganapi hllvata 26 javvan shaid jaale.
- 18 Oktebro 2012, thya jilthvatail nkalavadyanganapi hllvata saha javvan shaid jaale.
- 25 Me 2013, Mastisaagamphile nkalavadyanganapi hllvata ka preshe25 nentha thara jaale.
- 11 March 2014, Mastisaagamphile suumaka jilthvata nkalavadyanganapi hllvata15 javvan shaid.
• 12 March 2014 छत्रीसगढ़ में सुकमा जिल्हात कश्तलवाद चा हल्ल्यात 12 जवान शहीद.
• 24 April 2017 छत्रीसगढ़ में सुकमा जिल्हात कश्तलवाद चा हल्ल्यात 25 जवान शहीद झाले

नक्सली हिंसा कार्यवाहीत मूर्त्युज्ञातेला लोकांबिष्यी तक्के क्रमांक २.९

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खोट : डॉ. एम.एस. पलसानया, अंतरराष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद एवं भारत को नई सुरक्षात्मक चूर्नीवादऱ्यां प्रकाशिणी हाउस, जयपुर, 2010, पृष्ठ 205.

वर्ष 1999 ते 2000 तीन वर्षाच्या कार्यवाही 2185 लोकां चा मृत्यू झाला

भारतातील बाह्यता नक्सली चठवट अणि यांबर दृष्टिकोण:

भारतात नक्सली चठवट ही 1967 प्रारंभ झाली. 1975 पासून देशातील आणि-आणि पर्यंत नक्सली चठवट्यांवर शासनात निवंद्धांच्या मिठविण्याला या प्रमाण झाले. परंतु 1980 मध्ये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भारतीय वार गुपचे गठनाने पुन्हा नक्सली हिंसाचा वाढ्याचा वाढला. 21 नोव्हेंबर 2003 ते 9 राज्यातील 55 जिल्ह्यांमध्ये, तर 21 सप्टेंबर 2004 ते 13 राज्यातील 156 जिल्ह्यांमध्ये आणि ऑगस्ट 2007 ते 7 अठरा राज्यातील 194 जिल्ह्यात नक्सली पोहोचले. आता 22 राज्यातील कमीत कमी 220 जिल्ह्यात नक्सली चठवट्याचा प्रभाव आहे.

भारतातील नक्सली हिंसांची वर्तमान सिद्धांत:

2001 ते 2004 तीन वर्षांपासून देशातील लोकांची मृत्यूची संख्या नक्सली हिंसाचारात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाली. बाबुसमानी माहितींत क्रमांक 2.२ मध्ये घातक वातानावर मिळते –

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2010 2213 1005
2011 1760 611
2012 1415 415
2013 391 120

स्रोत: संपादक डॉ. अनीतसिंह गहेरवार, नश्लवाद आणि भारताची अंतर्गत सुरक्षा अरुणा प्रकाशन, लादूर, 2013, पृष्ठ 434.

बरील तक्ष्यातून स्पष्ट होते की नश्लती हिंसा हा भारतातील अंतर्गत सुरक्षेला मोठा धोका आहे भारताचे गृहमंत्री यांनी 2018 स्पष्ट केलेली चालू वर्षत भारतीय जवान कडून 131 मारते गेले, 1278 जणांची धरणकड केली गेली, तर 58 गणने आले आहेत. याच संचार म्हणून पुढील तीन वर्षे नश्लती चळवळ संपुंश्यात बेहद हा आशावाद व्यक्त केला आहे. परंतु पुढे येथे जाणलेली एलगार परिषद आणि यातून महाराष्ट्र पोलिस दलाने बुद्धिवादांवर नश्लती चळवळीची संपर्क असत्याच्या कारणाचित्रण म्हणजेच केलेली अटक आणि सुप्रीम कोर्टनी पुढे पोलिसांचा तपास पदतीक्ष्ण दिलेल्या सकारात्मक निर्णया, यामुळे स्पष्ट आहे की नश्लवाद समस्या आवृत्ती आता ग्रामीण भारतून शहरी भागाकडे मार्गक्रमण करत आहेत. परंतु पुढील तीन वर्षातील नश्लवाद संपुंश्यात बेहद का यावष्ट्य योग्य नाही.

समारोप:
आज 70 वर्ष भारताला स्वतंत्रतेने झाले आहेत. आज भारताचा सकारात्मक विकास, महासत्ता वाष्पी वेगाने विकास घोषण, प्रक्रिया जोरदार चालू आहे, परंतु नश्लती चळवळ हिंसा हा मुख्य भारतीय अंतर्गत सुरक्षेला मोठा धोका आहे, हें मानावे करून लागेल. नश्लवादी हिंसा नियंत्रित केलेली आणण्यासाठी, पश्चिमदेशी मोठी मोठी जवानांना अधिकार अधिक दिलेले आहेत, हिंसेने देखील प्रयुक्त दिले जात आहेत परंतु आधिकारी मूळचत आधिकारी क्षेत्राचा विकास महत्त्वाचा आहे, याकडे हल्ल्यां वर येणार नाही.

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श्री-संभाजी शंकर कांबळे
श्रीपदराज चौंगले आर्ट्स ऑन्ड म्याचन कोलेज, माळवाडी-कोटोली

प्रवचन १-
प्रयोक्त ग्राढ्य आपल्या देशातील श्री-मुख्याय्या विकासाधारण संस्था म्याचन करू शकते. महून राष्ट्रव्या विकासाधारण सुपुष्पवेदनचे श्री विकास विचाराचारे व्यावहार लागतो. नागर्यात मुक्त लोकसंघीय विभागीय संस्था जातजातवर निमित्त आहे. अर्थात भारत याच अपवाद आहे. कारण या अनुसार भारत भारतीय नियम भारत १९३१ मध्ये एक हजार पुरुषांचा गुरूद्वारे विधायोंचे प्रयोग ९४५ इंद्रजोत होते व या अनुसार काळाची हजार २००१ मध्ये हे प्रयोग ९३३ इंद्रजोत होते. सर्व असंतान आधुनिकीकरण देखील असेल तरी आधुनिकीकरण विसंगत तपद्व श्री जीवनाश धात आहे. दोपणां गर्भाची वाळ रोगावटाकर्ता शोधन नेली गर्भाज्ञान विकल्प ज्याॅनाला किम्याॅनीत वनीपाठीने टरली आहे. आजही एक चक्रीय मूळ विक्रिया होणाराची होणाराची आवकवक अपराधपण व व्यवस्थी विक्रिया माग्याची कमी न होता वाहतुक आहे. व्यायामक श्री विकासाधारण स्वीकारण आवकवक आहे. संविदा अनेक वातावरण व व्यवस्थ क्षेत्रात नागरीक व राज्याचे निर्मिती सुवेदन्याचे ख्यात व्यवस्थाचे आहे. नागरीक श्री विकासाधारण म्याचन आनंदकालीन म्याचन (सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सैनिक व राजकीय) निर्मितीचे आणि नोट्से ख्यात दक्षिण करणे ख्यात आमंत्रित आहे. भारतीय महिलांचे सवलीकरण स्वाभाविकाचे व्याहा समाजातील दृष्टीकोन निर्देशित आहे.

व्याख्या १-
जागतिक बंदे कल्याणकरणीय व्याख्या धूर अपलग व्याख्या केलेली आहे, “व्यक्तीनांना किंवा गटांना आपल्या परंपरा तरुणिकाची व ही परंपरा हे एक व्यक्तीमध्ये मान्य फलाविश्वासी ज्ञान वादविश्वासी प्रक्रिया” असे केलं आहेत.

उद्धेश्य २-
१. भारतीय लोकशाही सकाळ कल्याणकरणीय व्याख्या संप्रदायी माहिती देणे.
२. श्री सवलीकरणकाळी विश्लेषण व्यवस्थी परिणामे.
३. श्री सवलीकरणकाळी राजस्थान प्रस्तुतीनी आहेणे.
४. श्री सवलीकरणकाळी कॉलूकॅक व्यवस्थी आहेणे.

श्री सवलीकरण १-
श्री सवलीकरण ही संकल्पना अत्यंत व्याकरण असल्यासे तिच्या नेमका अत्यंत व्याख्या अवसर आहे. तरुणमार्गाचे असेल निर्णय देखील निर्णय. किंवा निर्णयाचे असेल मानवीक आर्थिक, राजकीय, सैनिक व प्राथमिक क्षेत्रांत योग्य प्रयोगात सहभागी करून पाइल निर्णय प्रक्रियेत वाहतुक करून म्याचन श्री सवलीकरण होय.

१) श्री सवलीकरण आणि व्यवस्था २-
श्री लोकशाही आणि विकासाधारण संबंध अत्यंत प्रमाण पूर्वक व सहभागी आहे. भारतातील समाजविक करणे जाती व्याख्या म्याचन असेल निर्णय दिला जातो. विक्षेपात मुख्यातील व्याख्या म्याचन गुणांशांकी अनुसार मानले जाते. हजारें भारतातील महाभारत व रामायण व प्रथम कलापातून ते आधुनिक कला पार्सेल विकास सर्वात अच्छे केले गेले आहे. श्रीलंका दुर्गावत व अधिक मूलक वापरले जाते. त्यामुळे व्याख्या विकास होऊ शकला नाही.

२) श्री आणि व्यवस्था ३-
कॉलेक्शणाचे व्याख्या स्थापन तर व्याख्या व्यवस्था संबंधी पाहिजे तत्काळ व्याख्या विकास घटना होऊ शकतो. त्यामुळे व्याख्या विकासाधारण संबंधी विश्वासी काळापातून ते आधुनिक व्यवस्थी विकेक स्थान अनेक केले गेले आहे. श्रीलंका दुर्गावत अधिक मूलक वापरले जाते. त्यामुळे व्याख्या विकास होऊ शकला नाही.
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AaoLKlao jaato. %yaamauLo toqaIla ivakasa yaaojanaa va kaya -ëma yaSasvaI Jaalao Aahot. ekMdrIt doSaacaa ivacaar kolyaasa 2001 cyaa janagaNanaonausaar pu$Ya saaxarta p`maaNa 76 T@ko haoto. tr s~I saaxarta p`maaNa 54T@ko haoto %yaamauLo iSaxaNaacyaa p`maaNaamaQyao s~I p`maaNa vaaZivaNao garjaocao Aaho.

3´ s~I AaiNa rajakarNa:


4´ s~I AaiNa p`Saasana:

Bharatatar rajakarNataa omlaana samyak pakroda samyak pakroda vAAha. 6 t~e 7 T@ko haoto. tr s~I samyak pakroda samyak pakroda hoNa. vAAha.

5´ s~I AaiNa ga`amaINa:

Bharatatar omlaana samyak pakroda samyak pakroda voNyaasaazI Anaok Aaraogyaaca sauivaQaa purivato ivaS aoYa k$na baalaklyaa AaraogyaasaazI lasaIkrNa¸ baalasaMgaaopNa va baalaklyaaNa yaa baabat maihlaamaQyao jaaNaIva jaagaRtI  inamaa Na kolyaasa saMpUNa kuTuMbaacao Aaraogya caaMgalao rahU Sakto. %yaacaa pirNaama p`Saasana puZIla samasyaa saaoDivaNyaasaazI madt hao -la. %yaamauL s~IyaaMcao sabalaIkrNa haoNao garjaocao Aaho.

6´ saamaaijak samasyaa va s~I:

Bharatatar samyak pakroda omlaana samyak pakroda voNyaasaazI Anaok samasyaa far maaozyaa p~aayaa vAAha. omlaana samyak pakroda diymaamKaa vAAha. vAAha.

7´ kuTuMba vyavasqaa va s~I:

Bharatatar kuTuMba vyavasqaa omlaana samyak pakroda voNyaasaazI Anaok samasyaa vAAha. vAAha. vAAha.

8´ kuTuMba vyavasqaa va s~I:

Bharatatar kuTuMba vyavasqaa omlaana samyak pakroda voNyaasaazI Anaok samasyaa vAAha. vAAha. vAAha.
जसातील मातुलाच कुटुंब व्यवस्था पहावास मिळते हो पदती पितृतत्त्वाच कुटुंब पद्गतीचा तुम्र्षेत्र देष व चांगली अस्त्याचे हिसून येतें. महुण कुटुंबाचा कायमरानाचे स्त्री सबलकरणाचे आयुक्तकाल महाविश्वास आहे.

1) आर्थिक व्यवस्था व स्त्री 8–

व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम व व्यवस्था हा गुण निर्माणाच्या अस्त्याणु आर्थिक व्यवस्था कार्यक्रमाचे विविध योजना फार मोठे आहे. कारण पुष्प हा पैशाची उद्वेद्याचा करताना हिसून येते. लामुळे विद्यांविषय कार्यक्रम व व्यवस्था हा गुणावरून व पद्गती पद्गतांना निविष्टत बनतो. व्यवस्था गटाच्या माध्यमातून माहितीनाची वंकावणेस खोट्या प्रमाणात व्यवस्था कौन सो पद्गतीचा विकास घडणून आणला महुण स्त्री सबलकरण ही वाव महाविश्वास आहे.

20) पर्यावरण व स्त्री 8–

पर्यावरण संलग्न ही आज काळाची गरज आहे. लामुळे आज महात्मागांधीभूषण पर्यावरणाध्यक्ष विविध विकासवांगी जात आहे. आज भारत सरकार व महाराष्ट्र आयुक्त विविध विभागाचे वृक्षलाखवर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात कौन सो पद्गती व पद्गतीचा वाच्यांना महुण स्त्री सबलकरण भूमिका बजावू शकतात वर्तागृहण, वृक्षाडळ भरी, तसेच भाषणाचा योग्य व पुरुष सादर कार्ययोजनात विद्यांविषयात जागृती निर्माण केंद्रांस पर्यावरणाच्या समस्त सातावे येते. त्याच परिणाम महुण देशांचा विकास होऊ शकतो यायातील स्त्री सबलकरण काळाची गरज आहे.

स्त्री –सबलकरणासाठी उपयोजनांना 8–

स्त्री विद्यांना सांक्लेण्याचा प्रमाण बालविवेच, विद्यांना आर्थिक-कृष्णिकांचा व्यवस्थांचा विविध, पुरुषांचा विद्यांना सुधा निर्मित काव्याची कला, विज्ञानाचा आर्थिक व व्यवस्थानाचा विविध अधिकार देणे राजकृतशासनाचे महाजेव्ह लोकालय, विद्यांना नागरिक, व्यवस्थाने स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचे योग्य प्रमाण निर्मितीविषय वेधात वाचें. प्रामाण्यामध्ये विविधांचे प्रमाण बाळविवेच, सामाजिक तसेच सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमाचे विविधांना सहभागी कला वणे, विद्यांना लंबा अधिकारी जागृत कला देणे, पुरुष प्रथम विचारकर्त्यांना व मानिवेकाच्या व्यवहार तसेच विविध विकास योजना व व्यवस्था अंदर्भावजीनाच्या विविधांना प्राप्तशासन देणे गरजेचे आहे.

प्रयोग 8–

स्त्री सबलकरणाच्या यूडीटीकोणांना विविधांना संस्थानांचा वेळचा विकासांचा आज चालना मिळत आहे. या वा परिस्थितीहून माझ्यांना कार्यक्रम वेणून मनाव. व्यावसायिक कार्यक्रम हिंदू विविधांना हक्का संबंधेत हिंदू कौटे विलंब मालेले गेले. यातून चार कार्यक्रम संपत झाले. १९५५-१९५६ मध्ये हिंदू विवाह काळात, पालकक्षी काळात, अन्तर्गत व पोटी काळात असे कार्यक्रम संपत झाल्याने विविधांना काळा हक्क प्राप्त झाले.तसेच गर्भात्मक, हुंड हिरोती काळे केले गेले. फलीती कॉर्टच क्षेत्रपणे होजन विविधांविषय अनेक द्वारे केले जावत हातुं फरवल सुरु झाले.

भारतीय घटनें व सर्व नागरिकांना समां देण्याच्या उद्देश्यांचे उद्देश्य जाहीर केलेले आहे. पंत-प्रधानांचे व्यावसाय संरक्षण गायक आहे. वातानेही विविधांना सबलकरणाच्या विवाहांचा वेळांना लागला १९७५ पासूनचा देश दक्षिणका कार्यक्रमात अन्तर्गत विविधांवर होणारे असावर व विविधांना कार्यक्रम तथा वेळच्या तालाब घेणुन मूलभूत स्त्रीविषयक संकल्पनाची साहित्यिक माणकी कार्यक्रम आही. स्त्री-सुसंवादी लड्डू लातूंच सुरु झाला चालवल उमालेले गेले आहे. महुण भारतीय लोकसंघाचे समां कार्यक्रमात यहां सबलकरण स्त्री समाजाच्या वर्तमान काळाची गरज आहे.

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भारतीय लोकशाही समरूपल प्रमुख आदेश

प्रा. डॉ. उत्तम हुसनानी मानवते
के.बापूसाहेब पाटील मुक्तकेश प्रामीण कार्यक्रम, हनेगाव ता.देगुळू जिला.नांदेड

प्रस्तावना:

लोकशाही राष्ट्रस्वयं स्वतंत्रता, समता, न्याय आदि बंधुता ही मुल्य प्रामुख्याने दिसून येतात. परंतु या मुल्यांना पावसादिले विद्वंत्वाचे कार्य प्रामुख्याने राष्ट्रकारणात होत आहेत. मुख्यात लोकशाही हे समस्याचे माहेरपर असते असे म्हणजेच तरी वागणे ठरावाद नाही यासाठीत. बस्तरस्तन असे महत्त्व की, “हे जग लोकशाहीची कडीच सुधार असार नाही. अर्थाने ती घट्याच्या व्यापार आहे.” याचाच अनुसरण असे महत्त्व येईल की, लोकशाही राष्ट्रात ज्या समस्या निर्माण होताना त्या समस्याच्या लोकशाहीला निष्कर उत्तरविवादातील सहकार्य करते असतात.

भारत 1947 ता स्वतंत्र शास्त्रीयता भारताचे लोकशाहीचा विकार केला आहे. आज या लोकशाहीला 70 वर्ष ज्ञाती असती तरी भारताच्या कालावधील लोकशाहीचे असिस्त असे असे महत्त्व येईल. कंद्रीय पातलीवर राजस्थानी असली तरी शासनातील सर्वत्र खात्या स्तर मूलमूलच्या गारातील शासनाचे निर्मित घेत असे. राजपूतांचे कार्य प्रामुख्याने संकार करणे आणि गाव-गावाचे भांडणे संदर्भात येईले.

लोकशाहीची जी मुलतरे आहे ता महत्त्वमोड स्वतंत्रता, समता, न्याय आदि बंधुता या तत्त्वाचे भारतीय लोकशाही ही दिसून आहे. असे असते तरी भारतीय लोकशाहीचा अभाव करताना असे विसूच्या येईल की, भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या समर आज अनेक आकाशानी आहल उमेकेले आहे. त्या आकाशानी जात, धर्म, भाषा, प्रादेशिकता, भूमिकाचा आणि राजकीय गुणहारी अर्थाने अनेक आकाशाना सामना करावा लागत आहे. या प्रमुख आकाशाना विचार सदरेल लिखानात कर्यावत आला आहे.

1) उदेश —

1. लोकशाहीचा अर्थ समजून घेणे.
2. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या स्वरूप समजून घेणे.
3. भारतीय लोकशाही समरूप आकाशाना अभाव करणे.

2) लोकशाहीचा अर्थ — लोकशाही हा शब्द Democracy या इंग्रजी शब्दावली तयार जात आहे. सध्याच्या वर्षात लोक आणि सता या दोन शासकांनी मिळून लोकांची सता असा अर्थ त्यातून निपटता. प्राचीन काळात अक्षर आणि स्तर या ग्रीक देशातील दोन नगरप्राध्याय प्रामुख्याने लोकशाहीची सुरुवात झालेली दिसून येते. तसेच रोमन काळात सुखद लोकशाहीच्या सुरुवात झाली होती असे महत्त्व येईल. लोकशाहीच्या प्रामुख्याने प्रवचन लोकशाही आणि प्रवचन लोकशाही असे दोन प्रकार प्रामुख्याने दिसून येतात. आधुनिक काळात प्रवचन लोकशाही ऐवघी अस्तित्व लोकशाहीचा वापरच मूलमूल प्रमाणात होत हे. आज काळी प्रमाणात स्विट्झर्ल्याण्ड आणि ओस्टर्सल्याण्ड या दोन देशात प्रवचन लोकशाहीचा अवलब करणास येतो आहे. असे देशांची संघटन मूलमूल प्रमाणात वातावरण आहेत. त्याचेत प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाहीचा प्रयोग कृत येत नसा. स्विट्झर्ल्याण्ड आणि ओस्टर्सल्याण्ड सुखद प्रवचन लोकशाहीच्या काळी मार्गांचा अवलंब करणास येत असतो. प्रतिनिधिक लोकशाहीमध्ये लोक आपले प्रतिनिधिक शासनाच्या राज्य कार्यालय करणासाठी पाठवला असतात.

सर्व सामान्यपणे लोकशाही म्हणजेच लोकांचे शासन असा अर्थ निघतो किंवा ज्या राज्यपालेले शासनाची संपूर्ण जवळजवळ ही लोकांकडे असते. त्या फलतरीला लोकशाही हे म्हणणे येईल, असा सर्व आणि साधी अर्थ निघतो. अशा विकर्षणाचे मते लोकांनी लोकोंचे आणि लोकांसाठी चालवला जाणारा शासन प्रकार म्हणजेच लोकशाहीचा अर्थ सांगितला आहे. तर भावसायी असे महत्त्व की, शासनाची सता
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3) भारतीय लोकशाही स्वरूप — भारत 15 ऑक्टोबर 1945 ला स्वतंत्र ज्ञानेन्द्र भारताचे संसदीय लोकशाहीचा विवर केंद्र लायला आज 70 वर्षांचा काळ उत्तराने गेला आहे. या काळातील भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या परिक्रमणातून सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक बदल जालेले आणण्याची दिशा दिसून येतां. आज भारतीय लोकशाहीचा विवार करताना असे म्हणता येईल. भारत हा एकमेव लोकशाहीवादी आहे, त्याने देश आहे की भारत हा लोकसंस्थेच्या वाढत्या लोकशाहीवादी आणण्याचा नंतर एका देश आहे. भारतीय लोकशाहीचा बाबतीत आणण्याचे म्हणता येईल. भारतात अनेक वाढतील भूमिका दिसून येते. उदा. सामाजिक, सार्वजनिक, आर्थिक असे असले त्याची विविधतेचा गुणद्रोणी झाली आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या संदर्भात विवार करताना असे म्हणता येईल की, भारतीय लोकशाही हुड्डोनेरिकण, ध्यानार्थ आणि सार्वजनिक निवडणुकांमध्ये प्रवेश खरे करण्याची दिशा. त्यामुळे आज भारतात फक्त लोकशाहीचा सांगांदा शिल्पक अस्तवाचे दिसते. कारण दारिद्र्य, अशिक्षावरून, गुड्डोनेरिकण, राजनीतिकण आणि अनेक समाजांची सोडगुड्डो न ज्ञानेन्द्र लोकशाहीच्या मुख्यदृष्टीची होती आहे. त्यामुळे भारतात भूमिका वाढतील आणण्याचे म्हणता येईल. भारतात अनेक वाढतील भूमिका दिसून येते. उदा. सामाजिक, सार्वजनिक, आर्थिक असे असले त्याची विविधतेचा गुणद्रोणी झाली आहे.

4) भारतीय लोकशाही स्वरूप अनेकही झाली — भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या स्वरूप बदलताना असे दिसून आले आहेत की, भारतीय लोकशाहीची अनेकही झाली होती. त्यामुळे भारतीय लोकशाहीला ज्ञानेन्द्र प्रमाण झाली आहे. त्याकडून जाणून घेता येला जोड जातीच्या, ध्यानार्थ आणि सार्वजनिक निवडणुकांना दिसून येते.

1) जात — भारतीय समाज जीवनात जात हा मुख्य आधार आहे. भारतात प्राचीन काळी वर्णव्यवस्था असिलेला होती. यातून उच्च-निवडणुकी निर्माण होतांना समाजात विषमतेच आढळावे जातीच्या उद्यास आली. या बाबत मुंडुकप, मदन म्हणतात की, “जात ह्यांना सावेच खरे आहे.” भारतात स्वतंत्र संविदा जागतिकातील इतिहासात वास्तव, सत्यार्थ आणि सुंदरता याच्याच भाषेत मुल्यवास्तव स्विकरणीली आणि जातीच्या नस्त्र करण्याच्या प्रमाण केला. परंतु, “जात जात नाही ती जात” अर्थात विषमतेपूर्वी आणि नस्त्र जातीच्या लोकशाहीच्या फोरखंडन टाकण्याचे काम करते आहेत. राजकारण नेतृत्व निमित्त, मतदारांची वाणी, सरकार निमित्त, निवडणुक प्रमाण यासाठी व्यापक टाकण्याचे काम करत आहेत आणि हा जातीयचा रंग काम ह्यांना हे होपाळवण्याचा दिशानिर्देश बदलताना दिसून येतो.

2) धर्म — प्राचीन कालाच्या भारत हा अनेक धर्मांचे वर्तमान सत्ताने बनून राहिला आहे. सर्व धर्म साहित्यलोचन पुरस्कार करत असले तरी काही संकुचित वृत्तीय व्यक्तीने भारतात धर्म धोरण स्थीरकरते दिसते. भारत स्वतंत्र लोकशाहीची वेळी सर्व धर्म एकत्र आले. परंतु, स्वतंत्रासोबत हिंदू-मुसलमान संघर्ष मोठ्याप्रमाणात बालइल. त्यामुळे पाकिस्तानची निमित्त झाली. आज तर धर्म हा घटक भारतीय लोकशाहीचा अंदर दुर्घट असा रोग लागणार दिसून येते. धर्मांनी एका समाजत न ठेवता याच्या अपराधयांना राजकीय फायदाशी जाती प्रमाणात वापर होताना दिसतो. तो लोकशाहीची घटक सिद्ध होत होते आहे. 
3) **Shashi** - Shashi has been involved in many social and political initiatives and has been instrumental in bringing about change at various levels. He has also been a vocal advocate for Indian democracy and its challenges, particularly in the context of regional and state-level politics. Shashi has been a tireless campaigner for the rights of marginalized communities and has been actively involved in various civil society organizations. He is known for his strong leadership and his commitment to social justice.

4) **Arvind** - Arvind has been a key figure in the Indian political landscape, and his contributions to the development of the country are widely recognized. He has been involved in various political parties, and his commitment to Indian democracy and its challenges has been evident in his public service. Arvind has been a strong advocate for the rights of the people and has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for all Indians. He is known for his strong leadership and his ability to bring about change in the political system.

5) **Vikas** - Vikas is a prominent figure in the Indian political scene, and his contributions to the development of the country are widely recognized. He has been involved in various political parties, and his commitment to Indian democracy and its challenges has been evident in his public service. Vikas has been a strong advocate for the rights of the people and has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for all Indians. He is known for his strong leadership and his ability to bring about change in the political system.
न्यायव्यवस्था याना महत्वपूर्ण मानवेचे लागते. आज सुधा ध्येयवारी, त्यांची लोक आहेत. त्यांनी स्वयंसेवक गट आणि संस्थाने एकत्र येतून लोकांच्या हक्कांसाठी, प्रबोधनासाठी संघर्ष करणे अग्रसर आहेत. तरच लोकांनी आवश्यक राहील असे म्हणता येईल.

संदर्भ –
1. भारतीय शासन आणि राजकारण – प्र. राजेश रे, प्र. डी.एच. राजेश
2. भारतीय लोकशाही अपेक्षा आणि वास्तव – प्र. वी.सी.एर्ने
3. भारतीय लोकसत्ता – स.म.गर्ग
4. लोकशाही जाणीव आणि जोखीम, अलेक्सांडर, पी.सी. (अनुवांद, देशमुख, ऑक)
5. राज्यविधान संघ – जाती वर्ध्मान राजकारण – कसे ए.टी.
6. धर्म आणि राजकारण – शौरी अरुण.
भारतीय लोकशाहीसमरील आध्यात्मिक: प्रादेशिकतावाद

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श्रीपतराव चौपाल आई. ऑफ्स काउंसल माठवाडी - कोल्हापूर.

भारतीय लोकशाहीसमरील प्रादेशिकतावाद आध्यात्मिक है एक मोटा धोका आहे. आपल्या देशतील जनतेमध्ये विविध कारणांमुळे राष्ट्रवाद निषेधकाची प्रादेशिक निश्चित प्रवचन बनू लगवली आहेत. आपत्ती विविध प्रादेशिक विभाग किवा प्रांत वार्षिक जिला जात आतील वाचक लागती आहेत. त्यातून प्रादेशिकवादाने प्रत्याशें मिळू लागावली आहे.

लोकांना आपल्या प्रादेशिक किवा प्रादेशिक विभागाची आत्मविश्वास व अभिभावक वाटणे पाल होईल. प्राकृतिक वातावरण निपटता तिथा कायमच्या वातावरणाची प्रादेशिकताची जवळजवळीची भावना असणे व्यवहारिक समजते पाहिजे. राष्ट्रवादी व्यक्तीही विविध प्रथेच जातल्या प्रादेशिक असू उपलब्धता. त्यातून लोकांना आपल्या प्रादेशिकत्वाची वाटणारी आत्मविश्वास हा चित्रे विश्व होऊ शकतील नाही. परंतु जेणेकरून लोकांना अपल्या राष्ट्रपतीही प्रादेशिकत्वाची अभिभावक जवळजवळ वाचू लागते तेजा चारा राष्ट्रवादी प्रादेशिकत्ता नावकाची परिवर्तने होऊ वेळेला आहे. तेजाचा आपल्या प्रादेशिकत्वाची अभिभावक महत्त्वाची होईल, तेजाचा एकादा प्रादेशिकत्वाचा उत्तर कोणत्याही निषेधकाची आपल्या प्रादेशिकत्वाची किवा प्रादेशिक विभागाची निश्चित अभिभावक महत्त्वाची वाटणे तेजाचा प्रदेशवादाचा जमा होईल.

भारत एक विशाल लोकशाही असलेले राष्ट्र आहे. आज भारतात 29 घरापण आणि 7 केंद्रशासित प्रदेश आहेत. यासाठी आपल्याकडे निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक असते. ब्रिटिश काळानंतर जतेच्या असा आणि आकांक्षित पूर्ण कर्तव्यासाठी भाषावाच प्रांतरच धोरण अवलंबित असले. त्यासाठी स्वतंत्र आणेत नेमणारे अन्न आपल्या प्राधेशिकतत्त्वाची जवळजवळी, मातृभाषा हे प्राधेशिकतत्त्वाची भाषा जवळजवळ महत्त्व भाषावाच प्रांतरच धोरण स्वीकारले. प्रामाण्यता काळात केंद्रात वेगळ्या प्रांताचा करतला आत्मवाणिज्यासारखे योजने उद्देश धोरण त्येतले तयार. केंद्रात तात्त्विक मूलकमधून प्रांताचा करतला नवी प्रादेशिकत्ता निर्मितीसाठी अन्तर्गत आहे. प्रादेशिकत्ता हा भारतीय राजकारणातला एक कडीचा (भारतीय) मुड महत्त्व नेमेहीच चर्चेत राहिलेला आहे. "दि फांडेशन ऑफ न्यू इंडिया" या ग्रंथाचे केंद्रेत, प्राणिक महत्त्व असेल, "प्रादेशिकत्ता भारतीय लोकशाहीसमरील अंतर्गतचे जवळजवळी, प्रामाण्यता दुरुस्त सामर्थ्य करणारे एक दूर्दैवी घटक महत्त्व आहे." हा प्रादेशिकतत्त्वाचे केंद्र आणि पटक राज्यस्तराच्या संबंधात विपरीत परिणाम पडत आहेत.

भारतातच राजकारण दम्रवािक कृत्यपक्ष हा महत्त्वाचा होता. कृत्यात व्यक्तिजीवन है भारतात राजकीय कृत्याचे वर्ण व्यवस्थित झाले. कृत्यसंरचना या माहिती तथागत १९८९ नंतर त्याची बानता आणि वांत बघून वसकणे सकारात संतोष आली. कृत्यसंरचना या उत्तरता कृत्यमुळे पूर्ण जी पटक राजकीय कृत्यत कीर्तन समाप्त होते, त्याचे महत्त्व वाढते. त्याच्या मुळात नवे समृद्ध कार्यक्रम संबंधी ही कृत्यचिह्नित उत्साह आल्या. या स्थितीतून मुळे राजकीय कृत्याचे दोने पटक महत्त्वाचे बनते. ते महणया राजकीय पक्ष आपल्या जीवनात आधारित राजकारण. खरे तर हे पटक पूर्वीही असतित्व होते. पण आपल्या त्याचे राजकारणातील महत्त्व वाढते आणि नवे स्वरूप हे पटक केवळच झाले आहेत. त्यांचे राजकारण, प्रादेशिक पक्षाचा उद्य, कृत्यसंरचना न्याय, संमिश्र मार्गदर्शनांचे आपल्याचे राजकारण आणि भारतीय जनता पश्चात विवाद होता हे सर्व पूर्णे एकादा साक्षीप्रमाणे एकमेकांत गुंतवले असून पण सर्वनामी १९९० तेंतील राजकीय कृत्याचा स्वरूप होता.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

Bharatavta rajyakaranaya rangamch aatah dilitha hi rahilitha namsut patrakarjnya ha nava rangamch udharaly aahye.


2) Netruvacha jagnyadhati rajy patalihin hatote. Aatah aahil bharta vyashh gotyancha ahamneta bhavhat n paita pradeeshhat netruv samakaranata dhisate. Rajyatahil viswahukhe mahane pradeeshhat netruvachavishchacha janmatrnata kool aatpatat.

3) Samaajik shakti vahi pradeesh shamaamchhe aastuttvan veachanta aissata. Vyamuthchhe pachanche aahar vachya rachvat vegeh aassata kundra vyash patlakahar pradeeshhat pakaam aissataat.

4) Viswahukhe, samapetcha vahi vyishchikhat lokkundali paryay vahi pradeeshhat patalihin aassataat.

5) Rajyaksh samprtya rachh patalihin hatot aastuttvamuchh tya sparshchya samshiddhat pradeeshhat sanchal aassataat.

Bharta vyashvyashe pradeeshhat bhavanech aabhitk prudita prakaranini aahalal disum yeste.

1. Bhavayap raditraneneche bhavani.
2. Swant rachyacha dzabar mishrshastyachi chakwadhi.
3. Apa pritamana pritvandh.
4. Rachyastri aastuttuv.
5. Pradeeshhat aastuttuv.
6. Pootiarvadi chakwadhi.


Bhartaatit prdebianadachya vaadisa karaninun italalo pramukh patrakshan dharm, jata, bhata, samskriti, bhagyalik parrishthi, aarthik sharan, samsar sakshaste chhyada prdebhinali keliyata upeshka vyadhis rachyancha utlekh karata cheile. Chhyada prdeashhat visishat chyatachya, rachyachya khilibhaye loco matka samkhyate ekvarte aastuttvte tva tya aapthare tyaachi pradeeshhat aastuttvahin jagni keli jaoo shaktane. Panaab, kaamchir eta chyandekhile rachyachya vanchhat dharmchya aadhare chalana dilitha netibe aahay.

Bharta vyashyamrata kajalhat anek pradvishh karanumukhe pradeeshhat vadnim anit amitha aahaye ahan apani vaha vatan samprtya saodawlasyachya kandek sarakarkhon vedevokeeti pratyan aahale.
व गुरुका नेशनल लिमिटेड फ्रॉट यांच्यास करार होऊन गुरुका बहुसंख्य असलेल्या विभागाची ‘दार्शिलिंग डॉम्सर परिषद’ स्थापना करून तिने परिचयं बघलेला राज्यसंसदी वाईने विभागात आली. तुम्हील्या प्रादेशिक अभिमान, व्यक्तिपणाच्या भावना व राजकीय पक्ष आणि नेतांच्या राजकीय स्वयंतुत छत्रीसंसद, उत्तराखंड, झारखंड या नव्या राज्यांच्या निमित्तीची माणी होत होती. शेंदीट मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तरप्रदेश व बिहार या राज्यांचे तीनव्या 2000 मध्ये विभागन करण्यात येऊन छत्रीसंसद, उत्तराखंड व झारखंड या राज्यांची निमित्ती केली गेली. श्यातुन महाराष्ट्रात ही स्वतंत्र विवर्ध राज्यांची माणी ठोकेस व काही लागली आहे. एकुणच प्रेदेशवाद राष्ट्रीय ऐक्क्याच्या भावनेता तरं पाण्डाचेच कार्य करतो असे मृणाल्ये लागेल.

प्रथमच्या लहान राज्याचा स्वतंत्र:चा वेळा प्राप्त आहे. गोव्याच्या भौगोलिक रचनेरुप बदलता काळभारत मार्ग गोव्याने विकास केलेला देशसंसद खाली असे. अत्यन्त राज्याने विकासाचा प्रभाव आणले लागेल. पण प्रत्यक्षतः असे तला पुरविले जात नाही. प्रथमच्या राज्याचे प्राप्त काय आहे ते न पाहता मोठा योग्य आखूचा जातात. विहाराच्या आदिवासीकडून दुर्लक्ष होत असे. लामुळे विहारातील झारखंडकां झालेली निमित्ती आदिवासीशी पायवाच पडल असे चित्र आहे आणि व्यक्त्यांचे धोरण आखले गेले तर या स्वतंत्र राज्याचे समर्थन करता वेळेल.

लहान राज्यांचा निमित्तीला ड्र. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनीपणे पातळी दशवंतिला होता. पण त्याची कार्यार्थ समाजसंस्था हे प्रत्येक अशांत मेहतानुसार देशात्मक महाराष्ट्रता पाठिला दिला होता. कार्यानुसार आणि महाराष्ट्र यांचे एक राज्य झाल्यास उत्तर प्रेदेशी स्वतंत्र करारे मोठे राज्य दिष्टपेक्ष असेल अशी त्यांची भूमिका होती. त्या कार्यात मोठ्या राज्यांना अभिनव पसंती दिली जात असे. स्थायी विचार मात्र व्याप्त अगदी बिकूट आहे.

प्रादेशिक अस्तित्वपूर्वी निमित्ती चल्विकी वाहणार्या हिसाबेर कार्याचा आणि राजकीय स्वयंपूर्वकेंद्र सरकार लहान राज्यांना पाठिला देत आहे. लहान राज्यांची निमित्ती करारी करू नये हा वाढदला मुळा आहे. कारण तत्कालीन परिस्थितीचा विचार करून केंद्र सरकार राज्यनिमित्तीचा निर्णय घेत असते. शेंदीट एवढेच महत्ता वेळेल की, स्थायी अस्तित्वात असलेल्या राज्यांचा कार्यार्थ कसा सुधारणार हा निर्माण येत आहे. लहान राज्याचा प्राप्त गंभीर आहे.

प्रादेशिकता ही राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेत थाकत आहे. तेथेच जनतेतील सकृतिनिहोताचा भावना कमी करून त्याच्याच राष्ट्रीयत्वांचा भावना वाढतीला लागली पाहिजे. प्रादेशिकता कमी करण्यासाठी नवीन राज्यांना निर्णय करणे हा उपाय उत्तराधिकारी अथवा उत्तराधिकारी शक्ती आहे. सन्या देशात विषयाच्या राजकारण सूक्ष झोळ्यात. भारत हा फार मोठा देश आहे आणि या देशाची फुटरीस्टी चल्विकीतील तत्त्वाधिकारी शक्ती आणि विनवी अपघातास मातृभूमी थळक करू देत राहिले तर या भित्तीचा दरांकर काही ठककर उडली पातू आपल्या कामविभूत होईल याची दक्षता घेणे ही काळजी गरज आहे.

प्रादेशिकवाद कमी करण्याचे उपाय:

राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या प्रादेशिकवादाची निमित्ती होणे हे चांगले लक्षण नाही. कारण त्यावतुन फुटरीस्टीचा चल्विकी निर्णय होत तर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच धोक्याच होतें. त्यासाठी प्रादेशिकवाद कमी करण्याचे उपाय खात्तीप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. केंद्र सरकारांना असे संग्रह आकारांचे, सर्व प्रेदेशातील संस्कृतीमध्ये संस्कर्त आर्थिक विकास झाल्याचा पाठ्याचे ज्ञान ठेवा करतो कमी करून निमित्ती होईल.

2. सर्व प्रेदेशातील लोकांचा समान आर्थिक सुधारणे उपलब्ध करून दिल्या पाठ्याचे ज्ञान ठेवा करा कमी करून निमित्ती होईल.

3. राष्ट्रवादाचा प्राप्त लक्षणातला लक्षकर निकाली कारावा व सर्व राष्ट्रीय भाषांचा समान दर्जा व मान्यता दावी.
4. भारतीय संग्राममणी नामक भाषा महत्वपूर्ण साहित्य की जबलेर, त्योहारी तथा सामाजिक अवधारणाएँ 

5. केंद्रीय मंत्रीमंड़ता सर्व प्रश्नों योजनाओं ने भारतीय समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विस्तार 

6. भारतीय संरक्षणातील केंद्रीय सरकार ने अन्तर्गत संस्कृति नीतियों लागू किए, जेबोन संयोग से 

निष्कर्ष:

भारतीय महानगर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा किया जाएगा रूप दार्शन का लागू करेगा। जेबोन संयोग भावना, 

पुरुषतंत्री भावना, देशकाला एकता एवं अंतर्वेदना अंदर बनते आते हैं। भारतीय लोक प्रदेशक क्षेत्रीय 

राष्ट्रीय प्रभावनीय दुर्गम स्थान देश आते हैं। राष्ट्रीय प्रभावनीय तथ्य की रहती है।

1950 वर्ष आजपर्व प्रदेश क्षेत्रीय समस्या भात्र संरक्षणा सम्मान की पता करना सोडता आते हैं। ही 

पुरुषतंत्री भावना कोणत्वाची देशातील हानिकारक आते हैं। पुरुषतंत्री चतुर्वेदीने बेजोर्वेदी हिंसक बलियाही पीछे ले आते हैं। 

तथ्यात्मक आर्थिक भाषा गोपण्डी आते हैं, लोकातील राष्ट्रीय भावनीय स्वीकार कराया बार प्रदेशक्षेत्रीय भावनीय 

तथ्य करारा। त्यो वर्ष सबसे भाले आते हैं।

संदर्भ सूची:

1. प्राचार्य वंगरेकर वि. ग. , के. साराग : शासन आणि राजकारण भारतीया तंत्रमंडत तुलनात्मक राजनीतीसार, 

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कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील अल्पभूमारक शेतक-यांच्या समस्या व उपाय योजना

प्रतापाच्या:
भारतीय शेतक-यांची संख्या प्रवंश मोठी आहे. सन 2002-03 या एनएसएसओ या आकडेवारी नुसार देशातील 85 टक्के शेतकरी कूटे अल्पभूमारक आहेत. महाराष्ट्राचा विचार करता राज्यातील 1 हेक्टर पेका कमी जमीन अरणाऱ्या शेतकरी 44.6 टक्के तर 1 ते 2 हेक्टरी जमीन असाऱ्या 30.36 टक्के शेतकरी आहेत. कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील विचार करता कृषी गणना 2001 नुसार 1 हेक्टर पेका कमी शेतजमीन असणा-या वहीती खाल्त्रांची संख्या 75.7 टक्के तर 1 ते 2 हेक्टर शेतजमीन असणा-या शेत-यांचे प्रमाण 16.35 टक्के तर इत्यादे. जिल्हातील सर्व प्रकारच्या शेतक-यांची धारण केलेले सरासरी क्षेत्र 0.79 हेक्टर इतके राज्यातील सरासरी क्षेत्र कमी क्षेत्र असून. जलसिंच संवधानी स्थिती ही फारणे चांगली नाही. एकूण खातेदारांपेक्षा फक्त 14 टक्के खातेदार पूर्ण ओलितातांतिक, 58 टक्के पूर्ण विपरिवर्तन तर 28 टक्के खातेदार असते. ओलितातांतिक आहेत. अल्पभूमारक शेतक-यांच्या समोर अनेक समस्या आहेत. त्यासमस्यांची मिमांसा कर्मांक्या उदेश्यांने सदर शोधनिकंबाये मांडणी कर्मांक्यात आलेली आहे.

शोधनिकंबाया उदेश्य:
1. कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील अल्पभूमारक शेतक-यांच्या समस्या समजून घेणे.
2. अल्पभूमारक शेतक-यांच्या समावृती सोडवणूक कर्मांकांताने उपयोगाची सुविधा दिले जाईहे.

शोधनिकंबाया प्रयत्ने:
1. कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील अल्पभूमारक शेतक-या समोर अनेक समस्या आहेत.
2. अल्पभूमारक शेतक-यांच्या समावृतीसाठी सिद्धांत करता येणे शक्ती आहे.

अल्पभूमारक शेतकरी कूटे यांची व्याख्या:
"कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील स्वतःच्या मालकीली 5 एकर व लापेक्षा कमी शेतजमीन असणा-या शेतकरी कूटे यांनी निरीक्षण अल्पभूमारक शेतकरी कूटे असा कर्मांक्यात आलेला आहे".
"कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील अल्पभूमारक शेत-यांच्या समस्या दर्शनवर्तनाचा तत्त्व
त्यास केंद्र नमुद दाखवण्या प्रमाणे कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील अल्पभूमारक शेतक-यांच्या समावृती समस्यांचे वर्णन 14 भागांमध्ये कर्मांक्यात आलेले आहे. त्यानं 'आपल्या शेती करताना.
## Table 1

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<th>2014–15</th>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>इतर प्रकारच्या समस्या</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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## Notes:

1. सन 1994 – 95 मध्ये पावसाची अनियमितता ही समस्या आहे. म्हणून --या शेतक --याूंची संख्या 458 इतकी असून हे प्रमाण 76.3 टक्केच आहे. सन 2014–15 मध्ये या संख्येत वाढ झालेली असून ती 555 इतकी आहे. तर एकूणाची हे प्रमाण 92.5 इतके मोठे आहेत.यावरुन असे लक्षात में की तुलनेत अलिकडील काळात पावसाची अनियमितता वाढलेली आहे.

2. सन 1994–95 मध्ये 340 शेतकरी म्हणून की हवामानातील बदल ही समस्या आहे. त्याचे प्रमाण 56.7 टक्के इतके आहे. तर सन 2014–15 मध्ये 511 इतकी संख्या वाढलेली असून हे प्रमाण 85.2टक्के इतके मोठे आहेत.यावरुन असे म्हणून वेळेवरला की अलिकडील काळात हवामानातील बदल ही सुधा सर्वांत मोठी समस्या बनलेली आहे.

3. सन 1994 – 95 मध्ये 316 शेतकरी म्हणून की किंड व रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव ही समस्या आहे. यांचे प्रमाण 52.7 टक्के इतके असून सन 2014–15 मध्ये ही संख्या 522 इतकी असून 87.0 टक्के इतके प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे.

4. सन 1994 – 95 मध्ये फक्त 19 शेतक --याूंचा लुटवाडा की क्षारपद जमीन ही समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण 3.2 टक्के इतके कमी असून सन 2014 – 15 मध्ये ही संख्या 180 इतकी झाली असून 30.0 टक्के इतके प्रमाण आहे.

5. सन 1994–95 मध्ये 120 शेतक --याूंची अल्प उत्पादकता ही समस्या आहे. असे मत व्यक्त केलेले असून हे 20 टक्के इतके प्रमाण येतेत.तर सन 2014–15 मध्ये 306 शेतकरी म्हणून ही समस्या आहे.एकूणाची या प्रमाणात 51.0 टक्के इतकी वाढ झालेली आहे.
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Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

6. सन 1994-95 मध्ये 158 शेतकरी महानता की वाळत जाणारा खर्च ही समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण 26.3 तंके इतके अधूर सन 2014-15 मध्ये 400 शेतक-यांना ही समस्या वापरते त्याचे प्रमाण 66.7 तंके इतके आहे.

7. 146 शेतकरी महानता की, सन 1994 - 95 मध्ये शेतमजुरांचा तुटवडा ही समस्या आहे. त्यांचे प्रमाण 24.3 तंके इतके होते तर सन 2014-15 मध्ये 327 शेतकरी महानता की ही समस्या आहे. त्याचे हे प्रमाण 54.5 तंके इतके आहे.

8. 236 शेतकरी 1994–95 मध्ये शेतमालाची योग किंमत न मिळणे ही समस्या आहे असे महानता. त्यांचे प्रमाण 39.3 तंके इतके आहे. तर सन 2014-15 मध्ये 396 शेतकरी महानता की ही समस्या आहे. 66.0 तंके इतके त्याचे प्रमाण आहे.

9. 133 शेतक-यांचा मते 1994–95 मध्ये शेतमालाची वाहतूक करणे ही समस्या आहे. त्यांचे हे प्रमाण 22.2 तंके इतके आहे. तर 228 शेतक-यांना वापरणे की सन 2014-15 मध्ये ही समस्या आहे. त्याचे हे प्रमाण 38.0 तंके इतके आहे.

10. 61 शेतकरी महानता की सन 1994–95 मध्ये योग यांची अभाव ही समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण 10.2 तंके इतके असून 94 शेतक-यांना वापरणे की सन 2014-15 मध्ये ही समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण 15.7 तंके इतके आहे.

11. एकूण पैकी 24 शेतक-यांना वापरणे की सन 1994–95 मध्ये शासकीय अधिका-यांना होणारी अडकणून ही समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण 4.0 तंके इतके आहे. तर 78 शेतक-यांना वापरणे की सन 2014-15 मध्ये समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण 13.0 तंके इतके आहे.

12. 40 शेतकरी महानता की, वेतनद वर्गांची उपलब्धता न होणे ही समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण 6.7 तंके इतके आहे. तर सन 2014-15 मध्ये ही समस्या आहे. महानता-यांची संख्या व प्रमाण कायम आहे.


14. फक्त 9 शेतक-यांना वापरणे की सन 1994–95 मध्ये वरील समस्या यंत्रीकरित्वाची समस्या आहे. हे प्रमाण फक्त 1.5 तंके इतके असून 12 शेतक-यांना वापरणे की सन 2014–15 मध्ये इतर ही समस्या आहेत. हे प्रमाण 2.0 तंके इतके आहे.

शेखदी असा निष्कर्ष काढता येईल की सन 1994–95 व्या तुलनेत सन 2014–15 मध्ये सर्व रुपांच्या संसाह्यांमध्ये वाढ झालेली आहे.

उपाय योजना: कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यावितल्याला अल्पसंख्य शेतक-यांच्या समाजाच्या समस्यांचा तोड देण्याची करीता शासकीय स्तरावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रत्येक शेतक वापरणे अवश्यक आहे. समाजाच्या यांचा सहानुभूती पूर्ण साधन विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे.

1. पावसाळी अनियमितता या समस्येसाठी मात्र कर्मचारीशासनांना पाहिजे तेथे कृषी पाउस पाडणारे व नक्का तेथे पाउस थांबणारे तंत्रज्ञान विकसित करायला हवे. तर शेतक-यांनी कर्मी कामाची पावसार्थी ज्ञातीत जोडून उपयोग हे तंत्र रसिकारे पाहिजे.

2. हवामानातील बदल या समस्येसाठी संदर्भात शेतकरीता शासनांना ग्रामस्तरावर हवामानाची अचूक अंदाजे घेण्याची तंत्रज्ञान उभा करावी. व शेतक-यांना वेजावेजी तसी महानती पूर्वावरी. हरीत गृह शेतीकडे शेतक-यांनी वाल्परेंचे पाहिजे. त्यांत्याचा शासनाचे 100 अनुदान घाते.

3. किंवा रोगांच्या प्रामुख्याने टालण्यासाठी अन्य प्रकाराच्या रोगांचा समान असणे करणे-या बिषयाच्या उपायावर वापर काढून घाता. किंवा रोगांचे नियंत्रण कर्मचारी येऊन व मग शेतक शासनांना उच्चारा.
4. Shreepad Jyotirishwara presented the theme on issues regarding the role of media in the digital age. He discussed the challenges faced by the media in the current context and the need for transparent and responsible journalism.

5. Shreepad Jyotirishwara also touched upon the need for media to be an active participant in the democratic process. He emphasized the importance of media in holding the government accountable and in promoting civic engagement.

6. The seminar was attended by a large number of students and faculty members from various institutions. The discussions were lively and engaging, with many participants offering their insights and perspectives.

7. The seminar concluded with a roundtable discussion where participants were given the opportunity to present their ideas and concerns. The closing remarks were made by Dr. Shreepad Jyotirishwara, who thanked everyone for their participation and pledged to continue the dialogue on these important issues.
महाराष्ट्र अत्युभुधारक शेतकऱ्या सामयिक सोडवणूक करणे त्याता गरीबीतून बाहेर काढता येईल. गरज फक्त इथ्या शक्तीवी आहे. ती मात्र आज कोणासोबत दिसत नाही हीच खरी शक्तीवी आहे.

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सार
आजपूर संग्रामांचे कामकाज हे मनुष्यविद्या, महत्त्वाचे काळ, परंतु आजच्या संग्रामांच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपानुसार आता येबाहुल्ल्ह, अंतरराष्ट्रीय तंत्रज्ञानामुळे आता स्थानांतरांना उत्पादन करताना महत्त्वाचे. त्याच्या वापराने संग्रामांची स्वरूप ही बदलत चालते आहे. आजच्या महत्त्वाचे तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सुरूवात करत आहेत त्याच्या अंतरख्त्त कमीत. या संघटनांनी संभाळ गेल्यात. महत्त्वाचे संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाव्य अंतर म्हणजेच या संघटनांना संपत्त आताच्या वर्गात येऊ व नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराच्या अनुभवाने उत्पादन करत आहेत. महत्त्वाच्या संग्रामांच्या वायोमांची हाती स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. महत्त्वाच्या संग्रामांच्या वायोमांची हाती स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. महत्त्वाच्या संग्रामांच्या वायोमांची हाती स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत.

प्रतिसाद
2100 साली शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात येण्याची नवनिवेदनाची आदत अगदी आतो. नवीन वातावरणात आजच्या कारक्यांचा महत्त्व व सहजता हे देखील महत्त्बाचे मुख्य आहेत. येण्याच्या अशा आधुनिकतेच्या संघटनेच्या उत्पादनाची अनुभवाचे, संग्रामांच्या स्विरल कामकाज नवीन वातावरणात आपल्यांच्या साधन असो. 2000 साली, आजच्या संग्रामांच्या कामाच्या अवघ्न कार्यक्रमाची अद्यावधी ही आहे. महत्त्वाचे संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. महत्त्वाचे संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. महत्त्वाचे संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत.

महिलांचे संग्रामांचे व्यवसाय स्वीकारासाठी करणे
1) ज्या स्त्रियांना नोकरी करावीची आहें त्या असत शिक्षणाच्या वेळेत आहे. ज्या स्त्रियांनी संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. ज्या स्त्रियांनी संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. ज्या स्त्रियांनी संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत.
2) कामांच्या ठिकाणी सुरुवात करण्यासाठी आहें. ज्या स्त्रियांनी संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. ज्या स्त्रियांनी संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत. ज्या स्त्रियांनी संग्रामांच्या कामांच्या हातातील त्यांची स्विरल कामकाज व स्वाभाविक अंतर यादीत आहेत.
3) ज्या स्त्रियांनी असणारी कार्यवाहीत असणारी कार्यवाहीत असणारी कार्यवाहीत असणारी कार्यवाहीत असणारी कार्यवाहीत.

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तंत्रज्ञानातील उद्देशीकृत विविध संकल्पनांचा वापर वाढला जसे माहिती आणि सामाजिक तथ्यांच्या विविध कायदे, अधिकार, मुलभूत हृदयाची जाणीव होत्यास मदत होते. सबलीकरणामुळे माहिती, अधिकार, वैदिक कायदे यांच्यावर आपल्या साधनांचे महत्त्व असते. सामाजिक जडणघडणीमुळे सहभाग घेणे सर्वांची आवश्यकता आहे.

1985 साली नैरोबी येथे झालेला आंतरराष्ट्रीय सी परींतोध्ये महिला सबलीकरण संकल्पना यावेळी मांडणूक आली. "महिला सबलीकरण हण्यास काही अंशांतराष्ट्रीय संकल्पनांमध्ये संस्थापनांना व आधुनिक व्यवसायाचे विविध तत्त्व यांच्यावर आपल्या साधनांचे महत्त्व असते. सबलीकरण होण्यासाठीचे निर्देशने असते:

1) स्वतःच्या निर्णयकारक दाय विभागास अंतराष्ट्रीय स्वतःची प्रतिमा तयार करणे.
2) प्रयोक्तांच्या मोडी तसेच सहकारकाच्या विचाराची शक्ती.
3) संवादित कारणांच्या व्यक्तित्वाच्या सामर्थ्याचे सुसंगत राहणे.
4) सामाजिक जडणघडणीचे सहभाग घेणे.
5) समाजाचे मनोधय वाढिवणे आणि समाजामध्ये चांगले बदल पडवून आणणे

6) आधिक सुचना

निष्कर्ष

आजच्या आधुनिक माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि विज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये महिलांनी स्वत:महिला निर्मल निर्मितिक्षमता परिस्थितीचे भाव असणे, वेणाच्या बदलांना सामोरे जाणे आणि आपल्या इच्छित घडेकडे पोहोचणे वा सर्व गोष्टीमधून स्वत:त्या सिद्ध केले आहे. महिला सल्लीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापर झपाट्याने वाढत चालता आहे. या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आपत्ती देखील कामकाजाचा भाग बनवून व त्यावर आपल्यासोली करणाऱ्या खींचून तर बाह्यता आहे. याचा सर्वांगसोबत जास्त परिणाम होणारे क्षेत्र हे शिक्षक, आरोग्य व रोजगार हे आहेत.

या महिला सल्लीकरणाच्या युगात शिक्षण क्षेत्राचे अतिशय महत्त्वाचा अशा ग्रंथपात पदावर कार्यत असण्या खींचून स्वत:त्या सिद्ध न करता कर राहतील. शिक्षण वेणाच्या या पवित्र क्षेत्रातील वेणाच्या IT तंत्रज्ञानाला आत्मसात करत खींचून आपल्या भूमिका अतिशय प्रमाणिकपणे पार पडत आहेत आणि त्यामुळे खींचून अर्थात महिला सल्लीकरण सांत्रह होते हाच आसे महणाऱ्या लागेल.

संदर्भांशाची यादी–

ग्रहण करने के लिए जल्द से जल्द करें क्योंकि अंतिम तिथि 19 अक्टूबर, 2018 है।
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गैली, यातृत्व मानव आपत्ति पद व सत्य यांचे वैयक्तिक स्वायत्तसाठी वापर करू लागाला. या प्रक्रियेता बुद्धिमत्ता असे संतप्ती जावू लागाले. समाजामध्ये असे कोणतरी क्षेत्र नाही की ज्या विकासी बुद्धिमत्ता पहावयास मिळत नाही. प्रामुख्याने बुद्धिमत्ता हा शिक्षाचार समजला जावून सर्व शक्त्र क्षेत्रांमध्ये अगदी सहजपणे होऊ लागाला. त्यामध्ये काही विशेष क्षेत्रे पाहणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.

विविध वेतनातील बुद्धिमत्ता:

1) राजकीय वेतनातील बुद्धिमत्ता:

पूर्वी राजकीय हे उदात्त हेतूते केले जायचे त्यामध्ये फर्माने व वेतनातील गोष्टीने प्राणायाम दिले जायचे. मृणाल राजकरण हे समाजकरणासाठी केले जायचे पण आपल्या स्वयंपरिसरित लागला. तर सर्वांना विशेष फार विचरण दिसत आहे. कारण राजकरणातील समाजता काळ भावनेची जगा सत्यांची माहीवरेकर घेतली आणि वैचारिक स्वायत्तसाठी मानव सत्यांना दुरुपयोग करू लागला. अतः, अलम नि सत्यां जोरावर मोठे – मोठे घोटाळे करू लागला. एकत्र युद्धच सर्वांना नसे राजकीय वेतनातील फायदे झाले. त्यामध्ये, अवतमस्करण जोरावर मोठे – मोठे घोटाळे करू लागला. साहित्यिक देशायोग आर्थिक विकासाला खिंच वसू लागला. पर्यायाने राज्यविकास खुदायला लागलेला दिसतो.

2) प्रशासनीय वेतनातील बुद्धिमत्ता:

प्रशासनाच्या आपल्या बुद्धिमत्तेला जोरावरं गेलेल्या वेतनातील झोप समाजांचा पदातल अनुसूची करत जातात. मसामाणी क्रमेच्या होणाऱ्या बुद्धिमत्ता करू लागला. एकादा त्यांचे पास करणे, त्यांचे घेणे व आपल्या जवळ आणि निर्णय व्यविधान कांश्या मिळाले देणे हे सर्वच चालले बुद्धिमत्तेच्या स्वायत्त वर्तनच मृणाल लागेल. तसेच, ज्याचे न देण्याचे सर्वातसाधीत नानाधीनकांना शुल्क करायला आणि हे काम पूर्ण करू शेष्यासाठी फंद-या मारात्मक लागते व सत्य कॉन्सिलांना कॉन्सिल विविध वृत्तीक मानाला विराम कर्तेय व बुद्धिमत्ता मृणाल लागेल. स्वतःच्या हक्काची पर्यायत्व व प्राधिकृत फंद मिळालेली प्रशासनीय संबंधीत लोकांना हे पूर्ण मिळालेल्या लागतात. यासाठी असे मत्त आणि विविध विधानसभा बुद्धिमत्ता मृणाल लागेल.

3) पोलिस वेतनातील बुद्धिमत्ता:

समाजामध्ये शक्तता व सुयवस्था राखण्यासाठी पोलिस जंगणेची गरज असते. पोलिस हा जनतेचा रथ मानव माणूस जातात. समाजामध्ये होणाऱ्या गृहवांचे प्रणाली केसी कारणसाठी पोलिस जंगणेचे प्राणायाम दिले करता आहेत. पण कारणाची स्वतःच्या बुद्धिमत्ता पर्याय अशाच गरजेचे व नैतिकतेच्या लक्षण मानते जाते. पण कारणाची स्वतःच्या बुद्धिमत्ता पर्याय अशाच गरजेचे व नैतिकतेच्या लक्षण मानते जाते. पण कारणाची स्वतःच्या बुद्धिमत्ता पर्याय अशाच गरजेचे व नैतिकतेच्या लक्षण मानते जाते.

4) कश्चन वेतनातील बुद्धिमत्ता:

समाजीकरणाचे मध्यबंधन मृणून कश्चन व्यवस्थेकडे आढळणे पाहिले जाते. कश्चनाच्या मध्यमातून समाजीकरण सुमार्जण नामांकन घडत्याच्या संस्कार दिले जातात. आशा या आढळणे स्वतःच्या कश्चन व्यवस्थेने देशी बुद्धिमत्ता कार्यरत सर्वांना माणूळ विला. कश्चन महाने यांची जगा कश्चन समाजांची घेतली असून इंजिनियरिंग, मेक्सिको व सार्वजनिक महाविद्यालयांमध्ये प्रवेश मिळालेली लोकांच्या देयभाळ्यांसाठी समाज्यांची होणाऱ्या वसूली आहे. साहित्यिक गरीब पण हुशार विद्यार्थी यांना कश्चन आपल्यापासून बंधत राहिलेल्या गुणाने दोकट, इजनियरिंग, प्रायोगिक आफ्रिका, विद्यापीठ आणि कामतः कार्यरत व्यक्तींना जाणवले आहे. परंतु याचे ही बाब राष्ट्ररुढिता क्रिप्टोकोन्टायन घिरलेली बाब आहे.
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5) न्यायालयाच्या क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचार

समाजातील अन्यथीला लोकांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी न्याय व्यवस्थेची गरज असते. यासाठी न्यायाधीश हा निपटपाय, प्रामाणिक आणि कर्त्यव दस असलेले गरजवेचे असते. परतु बहुतांशी भारतीय न्याय व्यवस्थेच्या सरकारपणे जनतेची पित्तकूक झालेली दिसते कारण निमित्त देखील दिसताळ असलं. त्यासाठी पुढे शकलं देखील प्रक्रिया लावण्याची हवी खावून लोकसंघाचं दवंगण करू लागली. न्यायाधीश या क्षेत्रातील सार्वजनिक मालमत्ता गैर वापर करणे हा न्यायालयीन क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचारचे महत्त्व लागले.

भ्रष्टाचाराची कारणे:

1) आर्थिक अनुशंसिततेचा पोटी भ्रष्टाचाराचा मार्ग अवलंबला जातो. ल्यामटी प्रामुख्याने कामाच्या मोबदला मिळवणारे कमी वेतन, वेकाली, जाकव कर पदवीत आणि आर्थिक उदारीकरणाचे घोरणे यामुळे लोकांचा गरज व अपेक्षामध्ये वाढ घोळु लागली. साहाय्यक काळात आर्थिक लागावणे व्यक्ती भ्रष्टाचार करू लागला.

2) लोकसाही मिळवूनका, प्रशासकीय अधिकार-पता भिजवले राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा आयशी मुलांमध्ये राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा मिळवणारे अभ्यर्थ या आणि इतर कारणांमध्ये भ्रष्टाचारचा प्रमाण वाढताव बदलते आहे.

3) कार्यावरांना बनवलेल्या नियमांकन कडक अमलजवळीण कार्यांचा ठरणे. लोकांमध्ये असलेले कार्यावरांबाबतांना अज्ञान तसेच, लागेल कारणांमध्ये भ्रष्टाचारला उत्तर येथे.

4) भारतातील लोकसाहींदेखील शासनसारखी असलेली दूरित व्यवस्था आणि शासनाचा वाढता पसरा आणि यातून निर्माण करण्या लागणारा मोठा लोकसाही या निधिचा घेतला जाणारा शासनीय लोकसाहीं कुण गैरसाही या स्वरूपितीले भ्रष्ट अंतः निर्माण होत हाऊए.

भ्रष्टाचार मिळवूनसाही केलेला जाणारा प्रतिविधानसभा उपयोजना:

9) प्रतिविधानसभा उपयोजना:

राजकीय व प्रशासकीय या दोन्ही श्रेणी तील महत्वपूर्ण पदार्थांतून व्यक्तीचा चर्चा करणवर देणे. तसेच, शास्त्र, महाविद्यालयांमध्ये आणि प्रशिक्षण शिक्षणाधिकारीसाठी सामाजिक नैतिकतेचे मिळवणे देणे गरजवेचे आहे.

2) दंडादायिक उपयोजना:

भ्रष्टाचार करणाऱ्या संबंधित व्यक्तीला भ्रष्टाचार रूपान्तरित करणे विधानपत्राला मिळवणे देणे गरजवेचे आहे.

3) इ.स. 1988 चा कायदात दावा देणे हे 'भ्रष्टाचारचा प्रवृत्त करणाऱ्या कृत्यां' मानवे असून त्या कायदातील जाणीव प्रवृत्त नामकरणात करू देणे अस्तत गरजवेचे आहे.

4) संबंधित खट्टांची सुविधा जतल गेली व अस्तत शासन देणे आहे.

5) भ्रष्टाचाराच्या प्रक्रिया नामकरणात व्यक्तीचे हक्कांची जाणीव करणे देणे गरजवेचे आहे.

6) स. ह. आय - केंद्रीय अन्वेषण झूठीला पदार्थिकाना अधिकारीकाच्या अधिकार देणे व व्यवस्था कामातील राजकीय इतिहासकंपणी कमी कारणांवर प्रवृत्त करणे गरजवेचे आहे.

7) अनुष्ठान हाजारांचा लोकांचा विवेकाची व व्यक्तीत उदयांची लोकांचा जाणीव करणे देखील डिसेंबर 2013 मध्ये मंजुर करण्याचा आलेल्या लोकाला विवेकाचा योजना तो न्याय मिळवून देणे.

सारांश:

थोडक्यात, भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये सामान्यता असणारा भ्रष्टाचारचे प्रत्येक क्षेत्रत भ्रष्टाचाराचा असलेला दुभावाने प्रवृत्त करणाऱ्या जाणून घ्यावा आहेत. यासाठी नास्तिक निरीक्षणांचा होणारा हास याची सार्वत्रिक अपराधसंगत पाहायवास मिळते. नागरिकांचे मानवसाधी मानवसाधीसाठी दायरात पाहिजे म्हणून मानवसाधीचे जतन वेळे पाहिजे याची जाणीव संबंधित सामाजिक प्रत्येक चरकाला होणे अस्तत गरजवेचे आहे. यासाठी शासन, महाविद्यालेत यांच्यातून ‘नैतिक’ शिक्षण देणे अस्तत गरजवेचे आहे. 'पैसा' हे जीवनचे अंतिम उद्देश्य न
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मानता मानवी नाते जोपासणे व त्यामध्ये गोंडल निर्माण करणे ही प्रत्येकाचे आपती नैतिक जबाबदारी समजवाच ठरते. समाजातील प्रत्येक नागरिकाचे आत्मपरिश्रम करून समाज हिताच्या गोष्टीना अधिक प्राधान्य दिले ठरते. तसेच, राष्ट्रव्यक्तवाची भावना जोपासणा करून राष्ट्रहित जोपासणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

संदर्भ श्रेणी –

1) भारतातील सामाजिक समस्या – डॉ. भा. कि. खडे
2) समकालीन भारतातील सामाजिक समस्या– प्रा. डॉ. विजय मार्लकर प्रा. आशिवीण मार्लकर
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भारतात महिला सक्षीमीकरण

प्र. सनिधि दी. धुऱ्ये

यशवंतराव चव्याळण के एम. सी. कोलेज, कोल्हापूर

महिला सक्षीमीकरण ही एक अत्यन्त प्रक्रिया आहे की ज्ञानमध्ये महिलांच्या विकासाचा, स्वातंत्र्याचा, अधिकारांचा स्तंभरसाचा विवाह केला जातो. जगभरातील महिलांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सैनिक आणि आध्यात्मिक शक्ती मुधाणांधण यासक्षीमीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत भर देखायल येतो. सामाजिक अधिभाष्य घटक म्हणजेच स्त्री. समाजातील अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणजेच स्त्री. परंतु समाजाच्या स्त्रीरूपाने नेष्टी दुख्य दर्ज दिलेल्या आहेत. कुंतलाच्या, समाजातील श्रीलां नेष्टी दुख्य स्थान मिळाल्या. तिला ‘चुळ आणि पूळ’ या कार्यक्षेत्रात बंदद्वृत्त क्रमाभास आलेले. त्याच्या गुणांमध्ये, स्वतंत्र व एकत्रीकरण प्रवाहाने अतिविक्षिप्त आलेले. स्त्रियांचा स्वतंत्र्यावर विवाहाने अलावे आलेले. अशा अलंबन विरोधी परिस्थितीत मुडाचा भारतीय महिलांचा स्वतंत्र विविध क्रमांक मिळाले. स्त्री कस्म महिला कस्म देशाचे प्रतिक आहेत. महिला सक्षीमीकरणाची प्रक्रिया गतिमान होणे गरजेचे आहेत.

प्राचीन कालवंडत महिला सक्षीमीकरण:

भारतात प्राचीन कालपाने महिलांचा पुरुषांच्या वर्गीकरण स्थान देखायल आलेले गेलेले. वेदकाळात भारतीय महिलांचा स्वतंत्र्या जिववाची विनव देखायल अधिकार होता. स्त्रीला कृतिक निसर्ग पुरुषांसारे जासोस महापूर्ण ध्वनी देखायल आलेले. 'भाई देवो भर.' याचा अर्थ कुंतलाच्या स्त्री देखायल ध्वनी देखायल आलेले. क्रियाविविध राजकीय श्रीला पुरुष स्वभाव स्वभाव व प्रतिस्पर्धा क्रमांकाचा अधिकार होता. वेदांताच्या घटकांमध्ये, स्त्री देखायल ध्वनी देखायल आलेले. प्राचीन धर्मसांगुनिक पुरुष आणि स्त्री एका व्यक्तीच्या दोन पैल्यू आहे. आदिवासी सुकृत साधन ध्वनी देखायल आलेले. एक एक दुसऱ्या नागरी हून दुसऱ्या अर्थ नागरी पुरुषांचा जाता. धिक्का अर्थानेक रूपाने नागरी हून अर्थ अस्तीत्वाचा भारत प्राचीन कालमध्ये आलेले.

प्राचीन आर्य गंगाजुलागी श्रीला नाग पुरुषांसारे उच्च स्थान देखायल केले. वायमुळे पुरुषांचा नागाच्या नागांचा नाव लक्षणाचा आले. उजा. सीता गम, राष्ट्रीय, गौरीकन्या हे. भाग्यानुसार पुरुषोत्तम राजस्थानाचा नावाचा उल्लेख सीता गम असे क्रमांक आले होते. गौरी ही भाग्यानुसार अर्थात्तील आर्थिक वातावरण होती. याचालात पहायी सुरक्षा आणि चांगली वागणुक देखायल पुरुषांचा समाजात प्रतिस्पर्धा होती. समाजालूक कौशल्याच्या धार्मिक कार्यक्रमांची पहायी दोषांचा उपरस्थितीविविध पूर्ण होत नव्हते. प्राचीन भारतात गांगी सारळ्या महिलांचा स्वतंत्र चें एक वेगळे स्थान निर्माण केले होते.

मध्ययुगाची महिला सक्षीमीकरण:

प्राचीन भारतात महिलांचा स्वतंत्र व प्रतिस्पर्धा होती ती मध्ययुगात दिक्षत महिलांही नाही. मध्ययुगाची महिलांची स्थिती अचूक वाईट स्वरूपाची होती. मुगळधारी व विटीक आपूर्तानंतर श्रीला गुप्त हालअपेक्षा स्वस्त क्रमांका लागवणा. याचालात अनंत अनंत स्त्री प्रथरा व चाहीदीन निर्माण झाली. मुगळ समाजात पदार्थ फटी, राजपूत समाजालूक जीवन जग फटी, हिंदू धार्मिक सती जाणे. बालविवाह, केंद्रस्थाय यासारखे अनंत प्रथा निर्माण झाल्या. ज्यामुळे श्रीयाच्या विकासाला आणि सक्षीमीकरणाच्या
प्रक्रियाला आता वसला. अशा परिस्थितीत भारतीय घोषणा देखील नयन निर्माण केले. राजमुख जिल्हालाई नौ आपल्या युद्धकाळात व प्राणस्फोटक कार्यता आधारे भारतीय समाजसेवक येवढे नयन निर्माण केले. त्यानी अपले युद्धकाळात आणि प्राणस्फोटक अनुप्रयोग सरल्याने लावून हवजी भारतात ध्वस्त हिंदी ख्याति निर्माण केले. रचनात्मक युद्धकाळीन सामाजिक, राजकीय क्षेत्र महापूर्ण कामगिरी केले. याच काळात ढांचे व मुलीम राजकारणी माहिती १९९५ मध्ये समात अविस्मर्न ते नवजीवन अहमदनगरात सामेज हानी उद्धत खंड या ख्याति निर्माण केले. १९६० ते १९६४ या काळात राणी दुर्गावती गौडाविले भारताचा राजकारण यशस्वीपणे पार पडला. आकां क्रमांकी राणी लक्ष्मीबाईनी विभिन्न सत्ताविशद वंद पुकारून जास्तीत संरक्षण केले.

महाध्युगात सामाजिक क्षेत्र घोषणाची कामगिरी महापूर्ण ठरली. पंडित स्मार्काची सामाजिक क्षेत्र महानुभवी कार्य केले. त्यानी वाणिज्य व पुनर्विवाह बन्दी या धार्मिक वातावरण परिपक्व राजवंश व वाणिज्यकस्त महिलांना वृद्ध क्रमवाच महापूर्ण प्रमाण केले. पंडित स्मार्काची महिलांच्या समाजसेवकाची आर्थ महिला समाजाची निर्माण प्रक्रिया केले. महिलांना सक्समदेवाच्या मूळना शिक्षण देण्याचे महापूर्ण कार्य क्रोनिकली याविराही मूलनांना केले. समाजात राणा यशस्वी क्रमवाच सत्ताविशद मूळना शिक्षण देऊन शास्त्र बनविवाहातील महापूर्ण योगदान दिले. ताजाबाई म्हणून, क्रमांकी गांधी, अंगी वेळंट यांसर्व क्रमांकी भारतीय महिलांची सामाजिक व राजकीय क्षेत्र महापूर्ण योगदान दिले.

भारत ख्याति नर्मदरा महिला समाजकरण:

भारत ख्याति नर्मदरा महिला समाजकरणच्या काळात सरकाराने महिला समाजकरणाच्या दिवसाने महापूर्ण पालवे उत्सवात. भारतीय राजघटनेत महिलांच्या समाजकरणाच्या उद्देशाने विविध तरुणीचा समावेश करणार आले. महिलांती युद्धकाळीन विविधांच्या संरक्षण, अपदानवाणी करताना अनेक महापूर्ण काळे व योजना गवविवाहात आले आहेत. महिलांच्या समाजकरणसाठी हिंदू विवाह कायदा (१९५५), हुंडी प्रतिवंधक कायदा (१९२१), समान बेतन कायदा (१९६७), वाणिज्य प्रतिवंधक कायदा, लिंग निर्धारण प्रतिवंधक कायदा (१९५४), कौंटिक्यिक हिंदुस्तान कायदा (२००५) यासर्वांत कायदांची निर्मिती व अंग्रेजीवाणी करणार आली.

भारत सरकाराने महिलांचा समान व प्रतिष्ठा अभावात टेक्लेवणकरता २००१ हे वर्ष महिला साततीकरण वर्ष क्रूरता मार्ग करणारे टेकलेवण धारे. आज २२ व्या शतकाच्या भारतीय महिलांच्या स्थितीत फार बदल झाला आहे. आज भारतीय महिला सक्सम बनल्या आहेत. विविध क्षेत्रात नावलीकीक प्राफ करत आहे. राजकारण असो, अर्धकारण असो व मास्कारण असो प्रत्येक क्षेत्र भारतीय महिलांच्या स्वतःचे वेगऱ्या अस्तित्व निर्माण केले आहे. राजकीय क्षेत्रात भारतीय महिलांची महापूर्ण कामगिरी केली आहे. इंदिरा गांधी देशातील पहिल्या महिला पंचथ ख्यात तर पर्वतातून राष्ट्रात महिला महिला गाठपत्र व त्याचे स्वतःचे वेगऱ्या निर्माण केले आहे. राजकीय क्षेत्रात भारतीय महिलांच्या महापूर्ण कामगिरी केली आहे. इंदिरा गांधी देशातील पहिल्या महिला पंचथ ख्यात तर पर्वतातून राष्ट्रात महिला महिला गाठपत्र व त्याचे स्वतःचे वेगऱ्या निर्माण केले आहे. मेहरा पाठक, क्रिकेट वेळी महिला सामाजिक क्रमवाच राजस्थान स्थाने वेगऱ्या स्वतःचे निर्माण केले आहे.
वर्तमानकालात भारतीय स्त्रीया यशांचे शिखर चढत आहे. तर दुसरी एक भारतीय महिला हुंडकाळी, वलाकाळ, गर्मण्यात करणे यासारख्या समयांनाचे गरत आहेत. त्यापूर्वे महिलांना सक्षम वनविवाहाच्या प्रक्रियेता गती घेणे आवश्यक आहे. सरकार कायदाची निर्मिती करते. परंतु कायदाची अंबालवजवणी प्रभावीपणे होत नाही. त्यापूर्वे महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेता आला वसतो. आज सरकारच्या अधिकारीला प्रयत्न घटकांनी ख्री सक्षमीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होणे गरजेचे आहेत. केवळ उच्च अश्रुळ महिला सक्षम होतील.

संदर्भग्रंथ सूची

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Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

स्नी शिक्षण राज्य शासनाची भूमिका

प्र. प्रिया गणपत पोवार
कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, आसुरले-पोर्ले

गोष्टी :-

स्नी शिक्षणचा पाया सातवीळ्यांपूर्वे यांनी रोेला. ही तर सर्वपरिचित गोष्ट आहे. सातवीळ्यांची रिपोर्ट शिक्षणाची गरज पडत्या दिली. ल्याच्या शिक्षणाचा मार्ग दाखवून ते आमसमात करून शेयरास मदत केली. ल्याच्या स्थितीमध्ये महत्त्व ओळखून ल्याच्या महत्त्वाची जोवित्त फुळे यांच्याकडून आमसमात करून घेतले. त्याच्या प्रमाणे त्याचे महत्त्व समाजात रजस्वल करून घेतले.

आजची स्थिती आणण्याचा राहू आहेत की, प्राचीन निर्मित, प्रथा, कुटी या कायदात बदल आहेत. आजची रिपोर्टी सर्वसाधारणाची पहाडी तर स्नी-पुरुष महाने दर हजारास सुरुवातात रिपोर्टीचे प्रमाण पुरुषापेक्षा मुंबईमध्ये कमी असते, 2001 च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारत देशात 1000 पुरुषांमध्ये 933 रिपोर्टीचे प्रमाण आहेत. आता फक्त कमी विकसित राज्यात नाही तर या राज्यात जास्त विकास आहे किंवा जेथे आर्थिक युक्त आहेत तेथे पुरुषांच्या तुनेत रिपोर्टीचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.

महणून महिलांचे सध्याच्या काळी क्षेत्र व त्याच्या जीवनसाधनाच्या सुधारणा घडून आणायी महणून भारतीय राज्यांमध्ये भूमिका हवक व महाराष्ट्रीय कालात तपतुंदी करण्यात आला आहेत.

उद्देशे:
1) स्नी शिक्षणाची भूमिका समजून घेणे.
2) स्नी शिक्षण विकास चालवून घेणे.
3) भारतीय महिला शिक्षणाची अवधारणा याची महिली घेणे.

महत्त्वाचे संकल्प :-

1) स्नी शिक्षण विकासातील महत्त्वाचा टप्पे :-

आज्ञा 21 च्या शतकात पुरुषांतूकी च महिलांचा आधारास असलेली पहावास मिळते. सामाजिक, राजकारण, सैनिक क्षेत्रात स्नी-पुरुषांचा बोरबनाचे काम करताना प्रगतीमुळे आहे. पुरुषांमध्ये आज्ञा युगात रिपोर्टीमध्ये मोठे स्थान प्राप्त केले आहे. एकीकरणे माणूस महागातील बरावसा समाज हा निश्चय होता. ती निश्चय दरी आता स्नी शिक्षणाच्या हक्कांमध्ये कमी होत आहे.

आज 21 च्या शतकातील स्नी ही शिक्षणची आली. ती सर्वत्र वास तरी स्नीभूमी हवा, लेकिन अत्याधृत, मुंबाव्यूने अस्पष्टीकरणे त्याच्या अर्थात या बाददल उदासिन वाटते. साक्षरतेच विभाग हे शहरी - माणूस, गरीब-श्रीमती, स्नी-पुरुषांमध्ये भेदभाव न असल्यास सर्वत्र साक्षरता असलेली पाहिजे. आर्थिक विकासाचा पाया भक्कम करायला असलेला तर साक्षरता व उच्चशिक्षणाचे उंची सार्वजनिक हवयो. भारतीयतेच प्रोड साक्षरतेच प्रमाण 74.03 टक्के अनुसार पुरुष साक्षरता प्रमाण 82.14 टक्के तर महिला साक्षरता प्रमाण 65.45 टक्के आहे. हे प्रमाण 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार आहे. आज आणण्याचा राहू आहेत की, सर्वात जास्त साक्षरता दर असलेली राज्ये :-

<table>
<thead>
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<th>राज्य</th>
<th>पुरुष</th>
<th>महिला</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) कर्नाटक</td>
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<td>91.98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) महाराष्ट्र</td>
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<td>89.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) तिब्बत</td>
<td>92.18%</td>
<td>83.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) महाराष्ट्र</td>
<td>89.82%</td>
<td>75.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

आज मुख्याने जम देणे, चांगले शिक्षण देणे, दीर्घायुषी जमता येणे यासाठी जसे अनेक प्रयत्न सुरु आहेत, ते यशस्वी कायातात हवेत. समाजाचा तोल सामाजिक्यासाठी व सैनिकात दरी मिठून सर्वात
एकाक्षापत्रकीय आयोग विकास साधन. यामध्ये कुटुंब, समाज, पर्यावरण देशाच्या विकासाचे मूळ सापडल्यासे साधते.

ii) स्त्रीयांचे शैक्षिक क्षेत्रातील योगदान

स्त्रीयांचे शैक्षिक योगदान धर्म साधन पूर्ण करण्याचे तर इ. स. 1848 ला पुरुषात मुलीचा शाखा सुरू करण्यात आले. त्यातून सर्व जाती-धार्मिक मुली शिक्षण घेऊ लागायत. हे साबित बऱ्यापूर्वे पूर्वे यांच्या शैक्षिक कार्यक्षेत्रात साधन मोठे योगदान होय. शैक्षणिक कार्यक्षेत्रात त्यांनी समाजाच्या जाणीव करून दिली. समाजात व स्त्रियांचा शैक्षिक अधिकार हे यातून स्पष्ट होते.

“पुणी हिंदू, प्रती शाळी” हे आजचे बऱ्यापूर्व वाचक जलेले हाळे, शिक्षा आजची स्थिती पाहता असे आढळून येते की आज शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात स्त्रीया या उच्च शिक्षण घेऊन साधन लागले. अभियंत्रीकृत, वैद्यकीय अशा वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात उत्कर्ष वापरला आहे. त्यांनी राजकीय, सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात दर्जे असा व वाढती आहे. देशाच्या विकासातील महिलांचे साहभाग हा उच्च दर्ज भरत होईल.

1995 मध्ये विभाग येथे आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला परीक्षेदेखील समाजातील आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय स्तरात सार्वजनिक स्त्रीयांचे पूर्ण साहभाग व स्त्रीयांचे पूर्णधिक वस्तुक विविध करात आला.

भारतातील सुधारे विभाग विभाग यमुनावर आधारित असा कृती कार्यक्रम तयार करण्यात आला हाळे. समाजातील महिला, महिला, वैद्यकीय, अभियंत्रीकृत व तंत्रज्ञ शाखा अशा विविध शाखांतील महिलांचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. आज भारतातील महिला शैक्षणिक-प्रशिक्षण घेऊन एस.टी. महामंडळ वाकावे काम करून आहेत. तर उच्च शिक्षण घेऊन भारतात किंवा स्वयं निर्माण साधन वापरकरून, कुलपती, कुलपती, राज्य व राजस्वकार्यकर्त्यांचे विविध खाते नंतरी, पंचायत व सरोचं अशा राष्ट्रपती पदपात्थ व पोहोचलेल्या आहेत.

अशा प्रकारे वर्तुळ सर्व सर्व शासन सरासरी विवर अपलेला कला असता, असे तश्चन येते की, महिलांची देशाच्या सर्वाधिक विकासातील मूम्पिका व स्थान महत्त्वाचे आहेत. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील असे एकही क्षेत्र नाही ज्याच्याकडून महिला आधारी करते.

iii) महिला शिक्षण व महिला धोरण -

महिलांचे समाजकरण (Women’s Empowerment) ही संकेतपणा महिलांच्या विकासाच्या दर्ज झाली आहे. "पाहली फोरे" यांनी ही संकेतपणा संप्रभु पुरुषात्मक आत्मविश्वासाची. अवलोकन महिला साधन करण्यास, यांना समाज संधी देखील हेच यामागीत तत्त्व आहे. केंद्रशासनाच्या धोरणानुसार जून 2014 पासून अधिकांश आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला शैक्षणिक-प्रशिक्षण घेऊन एस.टी. महामंडळ अद्यावधी आहेत. तसेच महाराष्ट्र जून 1994 रोजी पहिले महिला धोरण जाहीर आले. महिला धोरण जाहीर करणारा महाराष्ट्र हे पहिले राज्य होय. महिला शासनात शरीरिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक स्वतंत्रता साधन बनवणे, तसेच सन्त्री शक्तीची आरोग्य, शिक्षण, संस्कृत व स्वास्थ्य हे चार आधारांतम समाजाच्या भव्यक्रम कले तर वास्तवात महिला समाजात महिला महिला शिक्षण महिला शिक्षण महिला, शिक्षण महिला प्रमाण करून असता विविध येते. शिक्षण क्षेत्रात भारतातील महिला धोरण 112 व कमांक आहे. 2011 वा जगाच्या नूतनतम धोरण साधन साधन साधन 68.24 तर शिक्षण महिला महिला साधन साधन 65.46 तर आहे. तर साधनाची महाराष्ट्रातील साधनाची स्थिती पूर्ण 89.82 तर व महिला 75.48 तर अधिक होय.
v) मुलालूविवा शिक्षणातील तपासत्त्वी करणे

भारताच्या आर्थिक दुर्बलता, शिक्षणाच्या खर्च न पैलूकरणारे पालक, मुलाविवा शिक्षणपेक्षा मुलाविवा
शिक्षणाच्या प्राधान्य देण्याकडेचे पालकांचे कल, तसेच शिक्षण घोषणा—या मुलाविवा गळवण्याचे जातीय असणारे
प्रमाण ही सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक कारणे मुलाविवा शिक्षणाच्या मुलाविवा प्राधान्याचे दिवं तेव्हाताच असे
आढऱ्यांना येते.

vi) महिला साक्षरतेची अस्मातता

भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागत किंवा शहरी भागत साक्षरतेच्या प्रमाणातील दरीमध्ये घट होऊ ती
तफालत 15 तकी असून, महिला व पुरुष यांनातील साक्षरतेच्या प्रमाणातील तफाळत ही 16 तकी आहे.
ग्रामीण भागतील साक्षरता प्रमाण हे 71 तकी असून शहरी भागतील साक्षरता प्रमाण हे 86 तकी आहे.
राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षणाच्या माध्यमानुसार पुरुषांचे साक्षरते प्रमाण 83 तकी असून महिला साक्षरते प्रमाण 67
तकी दिसून येते. एकूण साक्षरतेच्या बाबतीत ग्रामीण महिलांचा साक्षरता हा कमी असून व शहरी
महिलांच्या साक्षरतेमध्ये तपासणीय फरक पडला आहे.

vii) महाराष्ट्रातील महिला शोध व शिक्षण

जून 1994 ते भरतमहाराष्ट्रात पहिले महिला घोषणा जाहीर करण्यात आले. तसेच 33 तकी जगाचे
महिलांतील राजकीय ठेवणे व राजकीय क्षेत्रांचे महिलांचा साहभी वाढ होण्याकरिता 21 एप्रिल, 2011 रोजी
ग्रामपंचायत अधिकारियांनार्थ महिलांना 50 तकी आरक्षण देण्यात आले. तसेच 2014 पासून बेटी बच्चां,
बेटी पातळी होय नौसाल्काळ आणणे जाते आहे. अशा योजनांमध्ये महाराष्ट्रात २०१६-२०२१ दरम्यान
महिलांचे स्वतंत्रतामार्गातील गर्दन जाणे—या विषयातून या योजनांची पूर्तता केली जात आहे.

निर्देश:—

• स्त्री शिक्षणाची मूलिका व विकास समाज, घराचा आपल्यावरील शिक्षणाची महत्त्वाची कृती, वेळेवेळी
  घराचा गोरूप घराचा अनुभव करण्यात आला.

• स्त्री शिक्षणाची विकास व सशक्तीकरण वाणीचा साहभी महिलेचा घराचा आपला.

• भारतीय महिला शिक्षणाची अवस्था आणि त्यासारख्या राज्यांत शिक्षणाची स्वतंत्रता
  विविध घोषणांमध्ये प्रत्येक जाणी महिलेचा घराचा आपल.

समारोप

भारतातील राज्यांचा स्वतंत्र विकास व सशक्तीकरण हाते या दुर्दा राज्यांत महिलांची
स्त्री---शिक्षण विषयक घोषण व कार्य, तसेच राज्यांचे शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील योगदान आणि केंद्रस्तरांमध्ये
महिलांची मार्गदर्शन तयार करण्याचे योगदान स्त्रोतांच्या मुलूकांच्या हक्कक घटनेमध्ये समावेश केले आहेत.

महिलांचे राज्ययुद्धस्तील साक्षरता घोषणा, अस्मातता व मुलाविवा शिक्षणातील दरी कमी
करण्याचे केले जाणारे उपाय तसेच भारतातील महिला शिक्षणाची अवस्था आणि त्यासारख्या
शिक्षणाची अस्मातता केले जाणारे घोषणे, कायमे या राज्यांत स्वतंत्रता केले जाते
आहेत.

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सी विकासी वाचका

कु. चंद्रकला बसाप्पा शिवेलार

संयोग्य विवरण

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, उम्री, ता. जत, जि. सांगली

प्रस्तावना ३-

१९ वे आणि २० वे शतक भारतीय समाजजीवनाच्या ढूळीतील अतिवाय महत्वाचे टर्जते. १९ व्या शतकाच्या प्रत्येक भारतीय समाजजीवनाची नवीन परिस्थिती सुधारण्यात आली आणि २० व्या शतकात स्वतंत्रताची या परिवर्तन घडून आलेल्या परिवर्तनांच्या पूर्वस्थान ठप्प गाळतात. १९ व्या शतकात भारतात वैश्विक प्रवृत्तन घडून आधुनिक भारताचा जन्म झाला आणि २० व्या शतकात भारतीय समाजमधून उत्कृष्ट मुद्र केला. या काळात घडलेल्या परिवर्तनांनी भारतीय सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचा कायापालट घडून आला या कायापालटवर देखील उत्तरार्थ महत्त्व भारतीय छीनेचे पाहते झेलू.

प्रारंभीचा कालखंड ४-

या काळखंडात भारतीय ब्रिटिशनाचा अनेक आंध्रप्रदेश बदल घडू आले. दीपिकाशैली अंग्रेजी मध्‌यभूमी जीवनाचा भेद समाप्त होऊन एका नवी युगाची मुख्य विषयक विविधता संदर्भात १९ व्या शतकात झाली. महिलांचा शूरी कोणाशीही क्षेत्र विलित बातची होते. पुरुषप्रवाह व्यवस्थेने विचारांचा समाजात दुर्बल स्थान दिले गेले होते. केवळ एक उपमागाची वस्तू महत्वाच्य तिथिक्कडे पाहिले जावावे. 'मूल आणि मूल' एवढेच तिचे कार्यक्षेत्र म्हणून होते. योध्वयतात महिला आहीत जीवन जगत होतो.

१९ व्या शतकात मात्र छीनेचे व्यक्तिमय बदलले. छीनेचे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व कौटुंबिक ढूळीतील अपणारे अतिव स्थान पूर्वपूर्व बनले. छीनेकडे वाणिज्याचा समाजाता हूळटाऊन स्थानात येताचा झाला. मुख्य म्हणजे छीना ब्रिटिश आम्परितेंवी जागीर जाल्याने बनत्कडे आणि जीवनातील अन्य नेतृसंबंधाच्या वाणिज्याची नवी ढूंढू फार झाली.

स्वतंत्रचे अतिव ओळखता आले. स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिमयतील आजवर गुप्त अग्रायण्या, दंब्ला गेलेल्या अनेक क्षमता, अगुण्ती ओळखता आल्या. स्वातंत्र्याच्या माने आले आणि कर्नाटकच्या आंध्रप्रदेशाची प्रभावित होऊन आतिशब्दावरणाचे भारतीय छीने विविध क्षेत्र, समाजकारण, शिक्षण, राजकारण, पुलिस इतक्याच नवे तर नृस्त, रंगभूमी आणि विचारपटाराख्या क्रमात छीनाची विचारणी पद्यपाय केले.

छी चौथ ५-

'छी' महत्त्व छीना काळेत क्षेत्र वर्ग पाहिले नाही. उल्ट समाजाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात कार्य करणाऱ्याच्या क्षमता अनेक म्हणून विचाराच्या सिद्ध करून दाखवल्या एका विशिष्ट स्थितीतून ठप्पासाठी उत्कृष्ट होत या परिवर्तनाचा प्रवास घडला. विचारापरंपरा प्रवासाला पुरुष वाणिज्य करणारी छीने एका विशिष्ट व्ययावर्त पोचलेला दिसते. या काळात समजमनस्थीही फरक झालाच. 'छीनेचे प्रेरणा युवत धरती तर पीडीचे आकर्षण करी झाले. असा धाव विचारांचा घालणारा समाजमुद्रा स्वतंत्र भारताचा विकीर्ण करणून परिवर्तन जाणारा छीने अभिनंदन करणारा तर काळाचा झाला.

ब्रिटिशनाच्या प्रवास स्पष्ट करणाऱ्याळा १८७० ते १९५० हा शंभर वर्णांचा काळ जागीरपूर्वक छीनेचे आहे. १८५० ते १९५० या दोन्ही आरंभाच्या आणि अंत्याच्या वर्णांच्या अनेक कारणांची महत्त्व
आहें. सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक दृष्टिने अंतर क्षेत्राच्या गोष्टी १९५० व्या दशकात पडल्या. पुढील काळात दररोज विकासाचा त्यातून महत्वपूर्ण बदल घडवले. शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व समजवणारे शिक्षणाच्या आणि ज्ञानाच्या प्रसाराचे वेग आहल.

इंग्रजी प्राण्यन, व्याख्यातीच्या आणि अन्य गोष्टींची सार्वजनिक जीवनत किंवा वातावरण निर्माण आहले. शिक्षणाचा दृष्टिने विचार केला तर शिक्षणाचे शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व समजण्याचे लक्ष वेचल त्या दृष्टिने कार्य करण्याचे जागीव निर्माण होजन विविध तरावर कार्य सुरू आहले. सन १८४८ वरूनचे व नियंत्रकलिंगचा पारंग होजन ल्याणा ल्याणा सूर गवसला. समाजात आविक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक क्षेत्र नवे चौती निर्माण आहले.

१९५८ मध्ये म. फुले यांची पुष्पार्द्ध मृत्यू स्वत: आहल. फ्रीलिंगनया दृढीभी महत्त्वाचे महणे 'ज्ञानद' मध्ये १० फेब्रुवारी १८४८ व र १ मार्च १८४८ च्या अंकाच्या म.जोतीचा फुले यांची विद्याधरनी 'रुक्तावार' हिंदा मंग- महारांग दुःखाविश्वी निविवेक दोन भागात प्रसिद्ध झाला.पुढे सन १८५२ मध्ये पहिल्या सामाजिक निवडणुकी याद्या. शिक्षणाचे सर्व क्षेत्र युक्त-शुद्ध निर्माण करून स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व सिद्ध केले. शिक्षांचे होमगाई पद्धतीच तयार आहले आणि तुम्हींकडे शिक्षणची चित्रपट या क्षेत्रतत्त्व शिक्षा समाजापूर्त वाहन लागल्या.

क्षितिज व काव्य 8-

शिक्षांचा पुनर्भावना दृढीभी कार्यविपक्षक तपासती महत्त्वाचे आहल. समाजम ह्याचू लालत कसे आले. पारंपरिक विवेचन, असल्याचा उदेक काळाच्या पहले कमी-कमी कमा होत गेला. समाजम कसे तयार झाले. यासाठी वेगवेगळा कायदाच्या भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण आहे. कायदाच्या होण्याचा वातावरणी मुख्यत मरींदी(१८२९) कायद्याने होजन पुढील वातावरणी चा निल्या. सन १९५६ मध्ये शिक्षांचा वायस हक्क व दलक धेमाचा हक्क पायल झाला. ह.स. १८५६ मध्ये हिंदू पुनर्विहारांचा कायदा पायल. त्यागुंडे विवेचन शिक्षांचा पुनर्विहारांचा अधीक्षक पायल आहल. शिक्षांचा जीवनावधिविधी महानुभुतीचा विचार करून व्यावहारिक अन्वय दूर केले पाहिले, वेळेनाच्या व्यासाती कायदाच्या मदत घेतली पाहिजे. यासाठी आज महिला आवेग कार्य करत होत आहे. याचवरोर आज देख पातलीबर महानुभूत अन्वय- अन्वयाचा वाहत आहेत. हे गोट्यांची फोल्स विभागाच्या 'निर्माण पक्ष' गय्यापत्तीपार्त कार्यरत आहेत. कौटिक हिंगाचा देशवीर आज युप वाहले आहेत. व्यासाठी देशवीर वेगवेगळे कायदाच्या अंबलावासाठी कार्यलाग आहे. कौटिक हिंगाचा वाचविधावासाठी 'महिला दक्षता मिरंती' व्यापरा करण्यात आलेली आहे.

महिला साकलकरण 8-

देशदीर्घ जीवनाच्या आजच्या शिक्षांचा स्वतंत्र आरोप्याकडे ला ह्यांचा वेढ नाही. फिरांची व आपल्या आरोप्याकडे दुर्लभ करतात. या विचार करून आमांना ल्याणा आरोप्याची काळजी धेमाची आरोग्य व शरीर समस्या, भिन्नाविधिवासाठी कायदेच्या महिला आरोप्याविश्वी सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत. ल्याणाची आशकीय द्यावजीनंत्र ल्याणा मोक्त औपचार उपचाराची सीमा पायल केली आहेत. शिक्षांचे दुर्लभ अंतर रोगांची महत्व पूर्ण 'आरोग्य योजना' अपगत मोक्त उपचार केले जातात.

कोकी क्रमणाच्या महिलांनी स्वयं महिलाच्या प्रमुखीर रजत दिले जाते. नोकीया टिकरानी पुष्पांगरोरमधून महिलांच्या वेतन दिले जाते. आज महिलांकडून ५०% आव्यक्त दिलेले आहे, आज शर्यत
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Sthrei Swaroch Kshetral PadaKraati Kellenii Aah.


Samareep 8-

Mihila Swalikar Karanvamastii Samajwahamanchara Mahavarti Pavanahala Poonkar V Samantar Rithi Bevalan Vaahyanaa Va Ticee Pravalanii Poonk SamaKode Kelle.

1) Samavatik Chalvree V Samsathak PatitiReva Hongaae Samavatik V VaiiYojak Karh.
2) Karvanvayik Karh Hongaayaa Taruhdi.
3) Kulpaar V Niyamatkatevach Karh.

Aaja p`%yaok xao~at is~yaa camakU laagalyaa Aahot. %yaasaazI paSva-BaUmaI KUp mah%vaacaI zrlaI. ASaa táhonao s~I ivakasa BaartIya samaajaat GaDUna Aalaa ho naakarta yaot naahI.

संदर्भ 1–
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2) प्र. गो. म. कुलकर्णी ई ‘आथुनिक मतांतर वाढताच्या सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वभूमी’ महता पब्लिशिंग हाउस, पुणे, १९९४
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6) सरकार डा. सदाशिव ‘स्रीवाती भूमिका व काव्य स्रीकोप’ कैलास पब्लिकेशंस औरंगाबाद २०१२.
7) इंटरनेट वरून महत्ती.
प्रस्तावना ।

पृथ्वीतलावर राज्यनिर्मित अमोद ‘बढ़ी तो कान पिढ़ी’ व ‘मात्य न्यायाची’ कथना अस्तित्वात होती. ज्या चा मनातल ताकद आहे, जो शक्तिमान्य, वल्लंबाच त्याने दुर्लक्षांचे योग्य केल्याचा इतिहास फार जुना आहे. अर्थाच हजार वर्षपूर्वी जगत असे एक ठोळी होती जी संघटित दशहरावाची ठोळी मनून उदयात आली होती. त्या ठोळींच्या सामुहिक नरसंहार केला जाऊ चाहत आणि मामलाचे रक्त हे ना बेणा-या पेणात, माध्यमे मिसळून यथावे, मानवी रक्तची उक्ती ही ठोळी होती. जगतल्या संघटीत अणि सामुहिक दशहरावाच्या पहिले उदयारण होते.

आज जगत दशहराव म्हणजे ही एक महत्वपूर्ण मस्तिष्क पनीरला आहे. अंत्येशीर दशहरावाच्या बनवून येण्याची नाही. भारत दशहरावाची बीजे ह्या जगतल्या ‘फोडा व ग्राज करा’ या धो क्रियाशील बियाधी स्रोतांनी अपलंग पालकी प्रक्षेपणे देखील ठेकेते असतांनी अपलंग क्षेत्रपैकी प्रक्षेपणे अंत्येर्या अवलंबित होते. तुम्ही ही एक होती दशहरावाचे आकाश केवळ भारतीय लोकांसाठी लाभ देते हे त्याने कपडे करते महात्माने जागतिक आहेत. दशहरावाची मानवता अहिंसा, सहयोगी समूह धरणे जागतिक आत्मा धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. भारतीय लोकांशीमार अंत्येशीर आहेत त्यांनी एक आकाश हे महाने दशहरावाचे होय.

दशहराव कसे काम करतो?

दशहराव या शताब्दी ‘दशहर’ आणि ‘बाद’ या दोन शब्दांचा समावेश आहे. दशहराव महाने भीती आणि बाद कसे विचार होय? त्यामुळे दशहरावाचे महाने भीतीच्या माध्यमातून विशिष्ट ध्येय साकार करणे होय. दशहरावाचे भागावत हिंसा होय. एकदा संघटनা तिचे ध्येय हिंसक माध्यमातून व्यवस्थितपणे साकार करण्याचा प्रदेश करते असे वाचाच दशहराव असे महाने वेळेल. त्यामुळे हे संघटना, संघटनाच्या विशिष्ट ध्येयाने माध्यमातून भीतीच्या माध्यमातून साकार करण्याचा प्रदेश करते. दशहरावाचे असे महाने वेळेल. वृद्धाशीर्षक लेख स्वागतात पूर्ण म्हणून त्याने अड्डी अनुमित हजार वर्षपूर्वी दशहरावाची संघटना असे उद्धार करते होते ते “एकला मागा ठाळा हजार जगण्याच्या महात्मा करा”. अल्प प्राकृतिक, सामाजिक्या आकृत उद्धेक पूर्ण करण्याचा विविध दशहरावाचे संघटना माणूस अथवा अंदाज करते आहेत. त्यामुळे दशहराव हे भारतीय लोकांशीमार एक आकाश बनले आहे.

भारतीय दशहरावाचे स्वरूप:

दशहरावाचे कर्त्यें भारतीय लोकांसाठी आकाश विलेले आहे. भारताचा महत्त्वाचा संघर्ष वाढून देशाचे तुकडे करण्याचा उद्देश घेणारे दशहरावाची संघटना वाढून हल्ले करता दिसून. त्या दशहरावाचे संघटनाचा मुख्याधिकार समुदायांच्या स्वातंत्र्याचे माणूस केले जाते. प्रवाहित प्रश्नांने त्यांचा प्रत्येक केले जाणे व ज्ञानाचा माफ्याहीतांना जस्तीत जाणे अपलंग करून हिंसांमध्ये करताना करून जातात.
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- 25 December 1999 - इस्लामी मूलतत्ववादियों ने इंडियन एंग्री लैन्स्थिक ने प्रेरणावादियों के विमानाचे अपराध
करने के कादंबराला गेले.

- 13 December 2001 - जैई-ए-मोहम्मदवाद लक्षर-ए-नोयवा वा संघटनाचे दक्षतत्तवादियों दिल्ली भारतीय संगठनाचे हंगल केला त्यामध्ये 9 अल्फांटे व 6 सुश्का कर्नाचारी दार झाले.

- 11 January 2006 - लक्षर-ए-नोयवा आणि नमी का संघटनामुळे वेळेच्या दावत्या लोकांनी केवळ 11 मिन. वेबसाइट नामका घडून आणली त्यान 260 ढारत तयार 500 लोक जनाची झाले.

- 25 January 2008 - वेंगलार चे अतिरिक्तकांचा केलेल्या वेबसाइट 68 ढार झाले.

- 26 January 2008 - आहमाबाद वेबसाइट 15 लोकोने बवलो गेला.

- 13 September 2008 - दिल्ली वेंच्या झालेल्या वेबसाइट 25 लोक गुम्मुडी पडले.

- 26 November 2008 - 10 पाकिस्तानी अतिरिक्तकांचा वेबसाइट प्रमुख नर्मन हाऊस, सी.एस. वी. रेल्वे स्थानक,किस्मत रुपया, हॉटेल ऑफरेंग, हॉटेल टाज इ.महत्त्ववाद ठिकाणी हंगल केला त्यामध्ये 189 लोक गुम्मुडी पडले. महाराष्ट्रीय काही महत्त्ववाद अधिका-यांचा त्यान समावेश होता. तर 10 पैकी 9 अतिरिक्तकांचा केंद्रण पाण्याने अनदंत कसाव या अतिरिक्तकाला जिवंत पकडले गेला. या हल्लातील लक्षर-ए-नोयवा वेबसाइट सर्वोच्च निवडने होते.

- 25 March 2009 - कांग्रेस खुश-यात भारतीय मुख्य दल आणि अतिरिक्त यांचा चक्कर होजन लक्षर-ए-नोयवाचे 17 जहाज अतिरिक्ती ढार झाले.

- 13 February 2010 - पुणे चे जन्म वेंट वेकरी वाळेच वेबसाइट होजन 17 ढार ढार व 50 ढार जनाची झाले.

- 13 February 2011 - मुंबई लागाणारा तीन महत्त्ववाद, गदीच्या ठिकाणी वेबसाइट घडून अतिरिक्ती हंगल झाला त्यान 21 ढारत तयार 130 हुन आधिक ढार जनाची झाले.

- पाकिस्तानीसरोवर महत्त्ववादी संघटनाची कार्यवाही कार्यरत दिसला. विविध दशहत्तवादी विविधांशी संघटनांचा संघर्षकार्य पाकिस्तानात तंत्र अपघात संग्रह महत्त्ववाद दशहत्तवादी हिंसांचार्य आधुनिक प्रविष्टीन दिलं जालं ते ब-वाच वेळा उत्तराधी झाले आहे. देशीरी एकदा महत्त्ववाद व्यक्तिते अपघात करणे. , वर्तमानाच्या संघटनांची वेबसाइट घडून आणणा एप्लिक राजस्थानी ठिकाणी, रेल्वे वस्थानक किंवा वाशहामध्ये गोळीवार करण सामूहिक हत्या करणे. विमान. वस अथवा रेल्वे मंडळ प्रवाहांमें त्यांचे अपघात करणे महत्त्ववादी सरकार इतरतील त्यान परंपर अतिरिक्त यांचा वापर करणे भारत दशहत्तवादांनी धैमान धाळेले दिसून सावले. त्यामुळे सर्वांत मोठ्या लोकांसाठी गडून धोक्या निर्माण झालेला तयारे.

भारतीय दशहत्तवादी करणे 3: भारत दशहत्तवादजी करणे वेगळी आहेत. पाकिस्तानी मत्ता नकाशेन स्वतंत्र विकल्पनें भाग सरकार नाच करणे सामूहिक संघटनाची हितवंश युगळ्या व्यक्तिगत शाखांनी शाहू देशांज अधिकारी व असाधारण निमित्त करणे युगळ्या वेबसाइट वाचले प्रमाण अपर विविध कार्याकृतीमूळे भारत दशहत्तवादी कार्यवाही झालेल्या दिसून येते. त्यानाची काही पुम्प्य कार्याकृत आपण विचार करू 5

1. धार्मिक कर्त्याचे 3 प्रयोक्त व्यक्ती कार्याना ना कार्याना धर्माचे आचारण करत असते व त्या धर्मीक त्यानुसार आपले जीवन व्यतीत करत असते. भारत विविध धर्मांचे लोक राहत. प्रयोक्त धर्म शांतता व
2. वरिष्ठ व वैकारी : भारत का सरकारियता विशेषता प्रस्ताव का मायना है। एक उच्च विश्वविद्यालय से रायत के अनेक विद्वानों के संग वह भारत रत्न विज्ञानी हैं। इन विद्वानों के द्वारा विचार एवं विचारों को उच्चतम स्तर पर प्रस्ताव किया जाता है। इन्हें भारत का अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक राजनीति का अनुभव है।

3. सदृश शिक्षण पद्धति : भारत का सरकारियता विशेषता शिक्षण व्याख्या सम्बन्ध का विश्वास है। यह स्वतन्त्र राहत और सामाजिक संघठन का अभाव है। भारत का सरकारियता विशेषता शिक्षण केन्द्रीय संबंध है। इसमें भारत का सरकारियता विशेषता का अर्थव्यवस्था के अनुसार है।
मुलीम कुटूरावाल मुलाना मदरासामध्ये प्रवेश देऊन कऱ्युर मुलीम धर्माचे शिक्षण दिले जाते. या मदरासात मुलीम बिरुळ्य धर्माचे अदालत चिन्ह रंगिले जाते. या मदरासामध्ये जिहादासाठी कुटूरावाळ मानवसिकता तयार केली जाते. लागू ते ह्या धर्माविवाद वेप करण्यास सायरने व आपल्या धर्माविवादी बाटों ती किंमत मोजतांत व दहशतवादी कारावास करतात.

4. अल्पसंख्यांक समाजातील असुरक्षिततेची भावना: प्रथम देशात विविध धर्मावेंतांचे लोक वास्तव करत असतात. भारतातील विविध धर्मांचे, पंडांचे लोक आहेत. अल्पसंख्यांक समाजात सक्षोभांक मुलतर्कांनी आकर्षक असते. या सर्व समुदाय विवाहावरील गुरुत्वाकर्षण निम्नाने आकर्षक असते तर देशात शांतते राज्यव्यवस्था चालत असते. भारतात हिंदू धर्माविवाद 80 तुक्त्यांत तर इतिहास माझ्य दिव्य जैन आहा इतर सर्व धर्माविवाद २० तुक्त्यांत आहे. हिंदू धर्म हा वहूंसंख्यांकाचा धर्म मानला जातो व इतर धर्माविवाद मनात असुरक्षिततेची भावना बांठली जाते. जैन वहूंसंख्यांकांचे लांड पुरुष अल्पसंख्यांकांकडून दुर्लक्ष करत असेल तर आपल्या अन्यसंख्यांक समुदाय छुट्या पडली हेरूला हेरूला मानाचे अवलंब करतात. भारतात पूर्णांक राज्यां दहशतवाद मिरेसंस मुलतर्कांनी असुरक्षिततेची भावना हेर गरण जनवादार आहे. भारतात आपल्या काही मजबूत आहेत की त्या मुख्य प्रवाहानुष्ठान बंधित आहेत. वहूंसंख्यांकांचा अव्याचाराचा प्रतिगम्य करण्यासाठी दहशतवादाचा वापर करत आहेत.

5. शोध किंवा अनुसंधान: देशातील एकादिशा गर्दा किंवा समुदायाचा जेका असे वाहते की मर्यादांचे, किंवा समाजातील विविध वर्गाकडून आपले शोध केले जाते आहे. आपल्या इतरच्या बरोबर हक्क मिळत नाहीत. तेथे हा अण्वित गट मुख्यत्राली शांतत्या माणं माणचे आपल्या अन्यवादाचा बाच फंडथेचे प्रवक्त करतात. या माणं आपल्याहीन अन्याय ह्या होत नाही किंवा आपल्या गरज्या माणचे होत नाहीत असे जेका करते तेथे हा गट हेरूला माणचे अवलंब करतो व व्यावहार पुढे दहशतवादाची मिरेसंस होते. हा गट पुढे शांत्या धाक दाखलून आपल्या माणचे पुढे करण्याचा प्रवक्त करतो. भारतात सर्व नागरिकांना शोधाविश्वासित किंवा पिठवेगीविश्वास लडक्यांचा अधिकार राज्यवर्गते पिळले आहे. व्यावहार समता व व्यावहार या तब्या महत्त्व देणार आहे आपल्या परंपरा आपल्या देशातील सामाजिक समता व सामाजिक व्यवहार ध्येयाचा झालेली दिसत नाही. काही भागात अनुशी उद्योगांची ध्येयांचा झालेली नाही औद्योगिक पश्चिम झालेली नाही. त्याचे तेथील लोकांची कमी मूळत्या देऊन जीवनदर्शन कार्यानिर्देशन व शेष शेषत्या कार्यानिर्देशन त्याचे साथ जोडून ते प्रथम व्यवस्थाविश्वास हस्ताक्षरित व दहशतवादाचा गरज्या विकारात.

6. विषाणु शांतीची संघ उपलब्धता: आज २२व्या शतकात वैज्ञानिक व तात्त्विक विकास झापाने पडून ध्येत आहे. विविध शोध वैज्ञानिकांची लावलेले आहेत. त्याचे अत्यधिक शांतांचे माध्यम साधवित किंवा शांतांचे आहेत किंवा उपयोगी मोठया प्रमाणत केले जाते आहे. असे माझांमध्ये ह्यांचे उपयोगी राज्यवर्ग शेषांची उपलब्ध होत आहेत. त्यांची उपयोगी मोठया प्रमाणत केले जाते आहे. असे माझांमध्ये ह्यांचे उपयोगी राज्यवर्ग शेषांची उपलब्ध होत आहेत. विविधता वापरण्याचा सुरुवात असमान व शेषांची उपलब्ध ह्यांचे राज्यवर्ग शेषांची उपलब्ध होत आहेत.

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Aaho. laYkrajavaL jaoaZI AaQauinak Sas~o naahIt tovaZI dhSatvaadI saMGaTnaaMjavaL ]plabQa Aasalyaaca o

7. saMsaUcana ikMvaa saMpk -saaQanaaMtIla p`gatI :
AaQauinak kaLat prspraMSaI saMpk -saaQaNyaasaazI Anaok
AaQauinak saaQanaaMcaa SaaoQa laagalaa Aaho. saQyaa jagaat kaozohI prspraMSaI saMpk -saaQaNyaaoÊ ivacaaraMcaI
dovaaNa¹GaovaaNa krNaoÊ inayaaojana krNaoÊ %yaaMcaI AMmalabajaavaNaI krNao AaQauinak saMsaUcana saaQanaaMmauLo sahja Sa@ya
haot Aaho. %yaamauLo saMpUNa -jagaamaQao ivaivaQa dhSatvaadI saMGaTnaa ivaKUrlaolyaa AsaUnahI prspraMSaI saMpka
-Asatanaa idsatat. saMGaTnaocao p`mauK ivaivaQa doSaat rahUna s
saMGaTnaaMcaI saU~o caalaivatanaa idsatat. maaobaa[MTnnaoTÊ [MTrnaoTÊ [MTr-Asaa ivaivaQa sauivaQaaMmauLo dhSatvaadI saMGaTnaaMcyaa karvaayaa AgadI inayaaojanabaQdirtInao  caalaU
Asalaolyaa idsatat.
ivaivaQa karNaMamauLo dhSatvaadI karvaayaaMcao jaa Lo BaartBar psarlaolao Aaho. Anaok inarpraQa
laaokaMcaa baLI jaa}na BaartacaI maaozyaa p`maaNaat p`aNahanaI JaalaI Aaho. maanavaI h@kaMcaI payama llaI hao}na
maanavaacaa jaIvana jagaNyaacaa h@kca naahIsaa Jaalaa Aaho , manauYya maanaisak va SaairrIk tNaavaa
KalaI satt vaavartanaa idsatao. dhSatvaadamaQyao baLI pDlaolyaa pu$YaaMcaI kuTuMbao inaraQaarÊ Anaaqa JaalaolaI idsaUna yaotat.

7. bahusaM#yaaMk laaokaMnaI AlpsaM#yaaMk samaajaatIla laaokaMcyaamaQaIla AsaurixattocaI Baavanaa kmaI k $na %yaaMcyaat
ivaSvaasa inamaa -Na kolaa paihjao. Alpsa#yaaMkacyaa ivakasaacaI kaLjaI Saasanaanao GaotlaI paihjao. %yaaMcyaat
p`SaasanaasaMbaMQaI AsaNaarI naarajaI dUr kolaI paihjao.
6. नागरिकता में लोकार्थी शासनविधि स्वतंत्र भाषित देशन लोकार्थीतील मूले स्वातंत्र्य समता व स्वातंत्र्य समता व न्याय वाचवणे जागृती करणे आवश्यक आहे.

7. भारतीय संविधान आणि शिक्षणप्रक्षेप याबाबद्ध राज्यातील लोकसभेतील करणे आवश्यक आहे तर योग्य असे शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे. रोजगारमिश्रण किंवा व्यवसायमिश्रण शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता आहे-नागरिकतेची सार्वजनिक संसद व शासनाला मान्यता देण्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे.

सारांश / निष्ठांश

दशहतवाद मानवी समाजात अधिग्रहीत खड्डे नेपाळ विचार आहे त्याने भारतीय भारतारोयरवर जमातील सर्व लोकांनी संघटितपणे विवादात वार्ता करणे आवश्यक आहे तर दशहतवादाचे उभ्यतन होऊ शकेल. दशहतवाद ही योग्य व नागरिकतेच्या परिवार्तनाची अपत्ती तर दशहतवाद शोपण्याचे एक साधन बनते. त्यासारखे स्थानांतर कल्पना फूल सोडविणे सर्वांग्यता समाधरणाची. वंधुलेली भावना निर्माण करणे आवश्यक असते. भारतीय दशहतवादाचे मुख्यमोट हायवाद विचार केल्यास, तर पाकिस्तानी दशहतवादी संघटने किंवा संस्थांचे बंधन हल्ले आलेले आहेत. सातारे दोन्ही जेनरल दशहत धर्मांसाठी सहिष्णुतेची आदराची भावना वाढली लागली पाहिजे. पाकिस्तानरोयरवर जमातील सर्व राष्ट्रांनी परस्परवर्त्तीय आदर स्वतंत्र व विचार अनुसार विचार अर्थ सहिष्णुता मान्यता आणि सहभागिता या भावनेचे वापर आहे.

दशहतवादी हे संघटने अल्प असत्र हिस्ट्री कायम ते वघूर्णांकांचे आणि शासनाचा दवाई दाक्ष्य आणण्याचे. जमातील सर्व राष्ट्रांनी धर्मांसाठी सहिष्णुतेची आदराची भावना वाढली तर दशहतवादाचे शैक्षणिक वर्तन होण्याच्या सांगतीत सुव्यस्त निर्माण होऊ उत्तम भारतारोयरवर अनेक राष्ट्रांनी लोकार्थी शासनप्रक्षेप न्याय व यथायिर होऊ शकेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ ₹

1. देवधार्मकर कैलेंडर ₹ आंतरराष्ट्रीय संशोधन - विधा दुक्क्ष प्रबंधन, आधारवाय
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3. डा. पवार पांडुरंग ₹ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अकादमी
4. कुंद्र माधव (संवाद) ₹ हिंदी देशहतवाद डायरेक्शन प्रविष्टिक्रम, पुणे
5. पुन्यसाहित्य राम ₹ दशहतवाद म्हणजे? निधिके आणि बावद - भाव विवाद, पुणे
6. उद्दारकर म. न. ₹ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा विवाद-दशहतवाद हस्ताक्षर, पुणे
7. प्रसाद कुमार गुडाल ₹ नागरिकता, सहभागिता आणि लोकार्थी
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भारतातील लोकशाही प्रक्रिया आणि राजकारण

प्र. सुनिताशरद इंगे

राजशाही विभाग

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भारताच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी, संपूर्ण जगात भारताला शासकीला लोकशाही ग्राहक बनवण्यासाठी तसेच प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरकला सुखी, समृद्ध व स्वाभाविक विकासासाठी आदर्श भारतीय लोकशाही स्थापन करण्यात आली. लोकशाही विकास प्रगतीतील व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य, हक्क, समता आणि अंधा या लोकशाही मुल्यांचा अंगीकार भारतीय जनतेने केला. भारताच्या स्वतंत्रताप्राप्तीसाठी सर्व भारतीय जनतेना समान कायदा मिळावा, देशाची प्रगती होऊन सर्व जनता सुखी, समृद्ध रहावी महृदूण घटनाकारणी व भारतीय जनतेने सांसदीय लोकशाही या शासनपद्धतीचा स्वीकार केला.

सांसदीय लोकशाहीत नविदेशुका अन्वेषण साध्यारण महत्व आहे. नविदेशुका च्या माध्यमातून देशाच्या विविध विभागांचा वर्तीचे सामान्य जनतेने प्रतिनिधी संस्थेचे एकत्र येतात. त्या प्रतिनिधीने जनतेच्या वर्तीचे जनसांगण्याचे विविध प्रमाण, काम करावे अशी घटनात्त्व तत्तुद करण्यात आली. संपूर्ण जगातील भारत हे एक प्रवक्त, नागरकीला व स्वाभाविक ग्राहक व्यक्ती म्हणून संसाधन विविध प्रक्रियेवेळा अंतर्गत महत्वाचे स्थान देण्यात आले. लोकतनांच्या सर्वांगीण घोषणे ठरवणारी संसद ही सामूहिक व सार्वभौम अशी घटनात्त्व विविध असते. भारतीय पार्टीवेळा, अंतर्गत निष्ठु देण्याची जनता म्हणून उठवली आहे. सर्वांगीण घटकाचे प्रतिनिधान विकास, समृद्ध विचार, जनतेच्या इच्छा आकाशातील प्रतिक म्हणजे भारतीय संसद होय. परंतु भारतातील सांसदीय लोकशाही या शासन होऊन शकल त्याचा का? हा एक प्रश्न भारतीय जनतेसमोर आहे.

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेचा नविदेशुका तोड (Challenge) नाही. ही जगात सर्वांगीण चांगली शासन पद्धत आहे. महृदूण नवीन स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र ज्ञातेला भारतीय जनतेने सांसदीय लोकशाही ही शासन पद्धत अंतर्गतील व पहिल्या सवाँण्याने नविदेशुका चेक नसका स्वतंत्र स्थापन करण्यात आले. तेहेणीमुळे भारतीय लोकशाहीहीला आतील व बाहेरील धोक्यांचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. मात्र वाचली व च्या महापुरसार ‘स्थान-काळ-परिस्थिती प्रमाणे स्वतत्त्वी परिवर्तन होते आणि त्यात नेहमी परिवर्तन होते असते. लोकत्याचे एक गतीमान संकल्पना आहे.‘ म्हणजे जनतेने एक गतीमान संकल्पना असून ती नेहमी प्रगतीच्या नव्या बाद शोधून आहे.

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्था स्वाभाविकच्या भारतीय जनता सार्वभौम ज्ञातेला आणि अंतर्गत निष्ठु देण्याच्या अंतर्गतील जनतेच्या हातात आला. परंतु भारतातील सांसदीय लोकशाही प्रतिक म्हणून असताने निष्ठु जनतेने नविदेशुका निलंबन व प्रतिनिधी येतात. लोकत्याच्या भारतीय राजकारणवर निष्ठु देण्याची राज्याने भारतीय लोकशाही ही जगात आपल्या वेगाचा तसे सुंगवितला व जगत सर्वांगीण लोकशाही शासनव्यवस्था ठरती. भारतीय लोकशाहीतील नविदेशुका पद्धत सर्वोच्च आहे. या नविदेशुका मेहनतेच्या येणारा राजकीय पक्ष हा बहुमत प्रदू पक्ष सर्वत्र असतो असे नाही. या पद्धतीत सतत चुंबकोला जातो.

भारतीय राजकारणितील गुणरोगाची आणि भ्रष्टचार:

लोकशाहीच्या सार्वजनिक नविदेशुका मंडळे इतर विविध नविदेशुका मंडळे दिवसंदिवस मोठ्या प्रमाणात पैसा खर्च करण्यात येतो. तसक, गुणरोगाच्या बिल्डर आणि उद्योगपती यांच्या मार्गाने राजकीय पक्षांना...
निवडणुकांचा व्यक्तिवाद प्रचंड पैसा देण्यात येतो. प्रचंड राजकीय पक्ष सुदा प्रकाशाचे टिकट बांट करताना आपल्या उमेदवारांसाठी पाठी पूंढ महून प्रचंड पैसा कसूल करतात. निवडणुक कार्यक्रम पंद्रह दिवस हिंसाच्या बाह्यत्त आहे. राजकारण हे समजावची किवाससाठी नाही तर, "अमेकोंचा पुर्णवेळ व्यवसाय बनला आहे. निवडणुक जिल्कण्यासाठी पक्षांच्या आणि उमेदवारांमध्ये होणारी स्पर्श आता जीवळी बनत चाली आहे. राज्यांत रक्षा हल्ला होण्याच्या भीतीने उमेदवारांमध्ये वाची धोडे वर्षकण्यासाठी अंगरक्षकांचा चालका बाळतात. त्यांनी पोलिटिक्स गुंडाच्या टोर्नश्चा मतदानाच्या दिवशी मोकार सुटतात. बिहारमधील राजकीय सेवेत हुमकूठ घाटतात. "१ बिहारमधील कार्यकर्तेने गुंडेगार अमून तिथितील काही लोक राजकारण संभाव्य आहेत. "श्री आंदो मोहन यानी १९९४ मध्ये एका आय,ए.एस अधिकारकाच्या दिवशी कटून केला व त्याला जेलच्या शिक्षा गेली तरी त्यांची जेलमध्ये राहून निवडणुक लावली व तो निवडणुक आता आणि संदेखेचे काम करण्यासाठी त्याला जांची ला मिळाले."

आयाडी / युवतीसरकाराच्या सहकार, सह अभिश्व व सामान दूरीकरण:

१९९० नंतर भारतीय राजकारण युवतीचे सरकार सतास्थ झाले. सुविताच्या कामातम महणजे आयाडीच्या सरकारात राजकीय अस्तित्व निर्माण झाले. १९९९ पासून परविक्षित पालितली व आयाडी /युवती सरकार अनिविषतेच्या राजकीय वातावरणात ही पूर्ण काळ सतेवर राहून काम करत आहे. आता आयाडी /युवतीसरकार दिक्षित देत आहे.

आयाडी / युवतीचा समन्वय साधणाच्या सरकाराच्या जवाबदारीची जाणीव आहे. व्यवस्थेने कोणताही भेदभाव न करता समान मानले आहे. काही गुण व दोष भारतीय राजकारण दिसून शेतात. राजकारणात दोष दुर करण्यासाठी भारतीय जनतेने प्रयत्नांची पराकाळा करावी लागेल. उमेदवारांच्या भूल थांबणास बदल न पझोडी चांगल्या व्यक्तित्र मतदान करून आपल्या प्रतिनिधी निवडणुक आहे, चांगल्या चांगल्या राजकारण संभाव्य सहभागी व्यवहार. गुंडेगारी प्रवृत्तीच्या उमेदवारांना मतदान करू नंतर, गुंडेगारांना आता बसण्यासाठी सरकारने कायदे करून त्यांची कठोर अंतर्विषयक करवावी.

संदर्भसूची:

१. फडके य. दी. लोकसभा निवडणुक १९९२ ते १९९९ पु. १४.
२. घोष एस. के. इंडियन डेमोक्रेसी डिरेक्ट वायरल्टिक्स अंध्रेपुर पोलिटिक्स, अं. पी.एच. पूलिसिंग कार्पोरेशन, न्यू डिल्टी, पु. १०।
शाश्त्र विकास व आक्षेप

धनराज रावसाहेब बिक्कड.
(M.A, M.Ed, Net, Research student)

शीषक शब्द: -
शाश्त्र विकास होणने, पुनर्निर्माणिक विनिर्देशक, व्याख्या, शाश्त्र विकासाच्या परिणामी, शिक्षणसामग्री, भूमिका, शाश्त्र शिक्षणाची विविध अंगे; इत्यादी.

प्रस्तावना:
शाश्त्र विकास किंवा चिरंजीवी विकास ही संकुलना गृह्याच दशकांमध्ये नवानांतर रूपांतर आहे. विधाननगर बऱ्याच महानगर्यासाठी उपलब्ध आसारेच पण भारतीय विधानसभेची भागिनेयता ही वाढते. जगतातील संसारात, व्यावसायिक, सामाजिक रचना व ऊजासाधने इत्यादी सर्व गोष्टीचा आकलनपुढे या सर्वचक अभाव त्याने समाजकाची पद्धती योजना करते. शाश्त्र विकास होणाऱ्या काळात आपल्या मुख्य आहे त्यात, ज्ञानातील वृत्तीय वैज्ञानिक विकास, सामाजिक रचना, भौतिक रचना, अशा विकासाची सत्तेचा संबंध फक्त आहे. त्याच्याशी निर्देशक आहे त्यासाठी विकासाची संपत्ती आहे.

आज सर्वथा जनमाने भौतिक सुखाच्या मागे धावत आहे. भौतिक सुख उपभोक्ताने व्याख्या मागे धावताने मग जाणीव होते की, अपयुक्त भौतिक सुख यासाठी शिक्षणाची भूमिका काही काळातून चिंतन विकास पडवून शक्य आहे का?

या सर्व प्रश्नांचा मागोच २००२ मध्ये झालेल्या जागतिक परिषदेत घेण्यात आला. या परिषदेतील सर्व सहभागी देशांना चिंतन विकासासाठी शिक्षणासाठी सहभागी होण्याचे आवाहन आलेले आहे. शाश्त्र विकासाची अर्थ: शाश्त्र विकासाच्या इंग्रजीमधे Sustainable Development म्हणतात.

Sustain म्हणजे उचलून धरणे, डिक्सने असा होतो.
Sustainable म्हणजे चिरकाळ टिकणे, दीर्घकाळ टिकणे, शाश्त्र असा ही एक प्रतीष्ठाचे आहे. ही एक कठीण व बहुआयामी संकुलना आहे विकासाचा संबंध फक्त पर्यावरणाची जोडला जातो पण तो चुंकीचे आहे विकासाचा सामाजिक आर्थिक, भौतिक, राजकीय अशा बाजू आहे. व्याख्या: शाश्त्र विकासाच्या व्याख्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे केली जाते. पण पहली व्याख्या १९८७ मध्ये करणाऱ्यात आली. पुढीलप्रमाणे–

“शाश्त्र विकास म्हणजे असा विकास की जो भविष्यातील पिढीच्या सर्व गरजा कोणत्याही तडड़ेडडीविवाह पूर्ण करण्याची क्षमता फक्त ठेऊन सध्याच्या पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करतो.
“भाविष्यकल्पना विकासाच्या गरजा ज्या संदर्भांत वर्तमानकल्पना विकास म्हणजे शाश्त्र विकास होय.

– Our common lutare अहवाल
1) “संस्कृति अवलोकनाचा प्राप्त करेत त्याच वर्तूळ व रिव अर्थ व्यवस्थेचे उत्पादन शक्यतेची तजवीज करून ठेवणे.” - के.परिक. उदा. अमेरिका

सर्वसमावेशक व्याख्या: या व इतर व्याख्यांचा एकत्रितपणे विचार केला तर आजपर्यंत झालेला विकास टिक्कू ठेवणे आणि त्याचा वारसा पूर्ण पिण्या व त्यांच्या गरजा भागवण्यासाठी संक्रमित करणे असे योळ्यात महणता येईल.

आज माणसांनी विकासाचा नावावरील रस्ते करण्यासाठी डोंगर, भूमी सपाट केली, बागावती जमीन त्याच्या केल्या. प्रकटपर राजविण्यासाठी भेंडु मार जंगलस्थ केली याच पदतीने जर प्रास होत राहिला तर मग भावी पिण्यांसाठी आपण काय ठेवणार याचे शिक्षण देणे महणजे Education For Sustainable Development होय.

शास्त्र विकासाच्या परिमिती Dimensions : महणजे एकादा वस्तू किंवा विषयाची बाजू किंवा पैलू परिमिती महणजे एकादा विषयाला असलेल्या सर्व अंग, उपरांग इ. चा विचार करणे.

उदा. एकादा फोटो समोलाण पाहतो ते हे वस्तू फक बाजू. अपल्याला कठिने. एकादा भूमील शालवंतत नकाशा आणण पाहतो, तेचा लांबी उंची, रंदी, तीन बाजू (3 dimensions ) दिसतात. पण त्याच्या पाठीमागची एक बाजू असते तेच पण तिने आपल्याला दिसत नाही.

विद्याला संक्लेपणे या पार्श्वभूमीचे समजवान व्यावी लागते विकास ही एकादा मूळ प्रदेशाशी ल्या भूप्रदेशाचे असणार्या मनुष्य वस्तीचे महणजे ती मण्डळ त्यांच्या गरजा भागवण्यासाठी साधणे त्या साधनांची पर्याय/अपुर्ण आणि एकूणत त्या माणसाचा आत्मसंपन्न आणि एकूणत त्या माणसाचा आत्मसंपन्न प्रतिक्रिया येते आणि त्याचा जीवनशैली शास्त्र याचार अर्थ समाजाच्या विकासामध्ये कोणता तरी एक घटक अंतभूमी नाही तर तिही विविध घटकांशी निर्माण असा विशेष अंकव संक्लेपणा आहे.

यासाठी विकासाच्या विविध Dimensions चा खाळील प्रमाणे विचार कराचा लागेल.

विकासाच्या विविध परिमिती:

१) भौतिक विकास ५) आर्थिक विकास ९) आंतरराष्ट्रीय धोरण
२) जैविक विकास ६) लोकसंख्या विकास १०) पयांवरण
३) राजकीय विकास ७) सामाजिक विकास
४) स्वयंसेवी संस्था ८) सांस्कृतिक विकास

शास्त्र शिक्षणाची विविध अंगे:
१) आधुनिक शिक्षण: पूर्वीच्या काळात एक उत्तराधिकार यशी मिळाली कि नोकरी मिळत असेह, पुढे आयुष्यभर लक्ष्य बदल कर्णाच्या गरज नाहीत. पण जाणाची प्रस्त्रोताच्या आज्ञा युगात प्रवाेक्षेतर केल्याचा नवनवीन तंत्रे व पदत्र वेळ आहेत. अनुशयात जाणुन असणाऱ्या गरज आहे, प्रबंधक नवीन बदलत लागाव जाणाऱ्या तयारी ठेवतली पाहिजे.

२) मूल्य शिक्षण: मूल्य महणजे संवेदना निर्णय करणे होय मुल्यांचा विकास मानवाचे सहसंबंध सुरक्षीत राहण्यात, एकत्रीत करता येणाऱ्या प्रणाेण देशाधीनां, जागृत होत जगू द्वाा तत्त्वाच अवलंब करणारी आवश्यक आहे. शास्त्र, हिंदीत दर्शन मुल्यांची रुजवणूण अथवा तब्बा तत्त्वाच स्थानावरह वूळ्यांचा मनाभ्यो केल्यास समाजात वावरताना नागरिक महत्त्व पडदेह विधाय्यांनी वरत समाजस मिळत विधाय्य ठेवल.

३) पर्यवेक्षणीय शिक्षण: मागील पिपण्याचा जो अविनंग वापर केला त्यामुळे पर्यवेक्षणाचे संतुलन ढाक्यात. पर्यवेक्षणाचा वाहस इतःया वेगाने होत आहे क त्यामुळे मानवीत सुहाव धोलत आले आहे.

४) कृती स्थानिक, जागरूकता विचार: कोणत्वाही गोष्टीचा जागरूकता स्वरूपार होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा चिन्ह विवकार करणे आवश्यक आहे. जागरूकता तापमानातीलांतर होलेला पण माझा अभ्यस्त धोलत आले आहे.

५) सांस्कृतिक शिक्षण: सांस्कृतिक रशन किंवा जतन, संवेदना, संज्ञानात श. भारतीय सांस्कृतिक आहे. पालकांना आपल्या विषयावर जागृती करणे, लांडरांना आपल्या दरम्यान मार्ग संज्ञान कसून उदर घेणे शक्याचे अवसर २०१८. जागरूक जीवन म्हणे विधाय्य आपल्या पढतीत कसी आलसात होईल याकडे लाखांनी विधाय्यो देखील अभाव नाही.

६) पालक शिक्षण: मुला शाळेत येणाऱ्या कुटुंबाच्या तावांना मुलाची पिवळी मार्ग झालेली असते महणून कुंडवेच ही मुलाची पिवळी अनौपचारिक शाळा आहे.

७) शिक्षक-शिक्षणाचा रंग: शिक्षक बन्यावेळ विधाय्यांतर समजण्यावेळ वापरात नवनवीन भर देतात. त्यामुळे विधाय्यांतर शिक्षकांनी तत्त्वाच वेळेत संपर्क व वेळेत संपर्काने तत्त्वाच असते नाही त्यामुळे शिक्षकांनी गोष्ट विधाय्यांतर केवळ पाठांतरताने शिक्षक-शिक्षणाच्या आपल्या पढतीतीने कसी आलसात होईल यापासून संकल्पना येतील.

८) बहुसंख्यक दृष्टीकोन / आंतरराष्ट्रीय माहत्त्व: जाणे हे पाकात होब. आज्ञा प्रस्त्रोताच्या युगात कोणत्वाही अभ्यासांच्या म्हणून जाणे हेस्वंभू व स्वातंत्र्य व एकांगी असूच शकने नाही. साथाच जागरूक असणाऱ्याची विधाय्य समस्याचं तोडणा काहण्यासाठी बहुअंगी शाखांच्या जाणे आहेउदा. विज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेची संबंध

9) हिंग सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता: विविध सामाजिक समस्यांचा वाढत्यात संवेदनशीलता निर्माण करणे हाही शिक्षणचा एक हेतू, असतोलिंग सामाजिक निर्माण करणे, त्यांकडे आदराने पाहणे. त्यांच्या संवेदनशीलता निर्माण करणे हे शास्त्रीय शिक्षणाचे एक प्रमुख अंग आहे उदा. की पुरुष समानता

10) गुणवत्ता पूर्ण शिक्षण: जर शिक्षणचे स्वरुप शास्त्र असावे असे वाटत असेल तर त्याचा पाया गुणवत्ते निर्माण करणे आवश्यक हवा. कारण जय गोष्टी गुणवत्ता नसते ती बाब चिवकाळ टिकात नाही शिक्षणाच्या प्रारंभ अंगावर उदा. प्रशासन, व्यवस्थापन, अध्ययन, अध्यापन व मूल्यमापन इ सर्वांमध्ये गुणवत्ता हवी तरच चिल्हन शिक्षण गुणवालेपूर्ण होईल.

11) माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे शिक्षण: आजचे युग हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे असे वर्णन करते व्यक्ती संगणक साधन शास्त्र आहे. त्यांच्यावर प्रारंभ अंगावर उदा. प्रारंभ तंत्रज्ञानाचे शिक्षण केलेले पाहिजे.

उदा.—ई.लिबानग

12) समूह संपर्क साधनांचा उपयोग: अध्ययनसाधी शिक्षणाचा विविध माध्यमांचा उपयोग करावा लागतो. त्यांचा प्रारंभ शिक्षणसाधी विविधाध्यायी विविध माध्यमांनी शिक्षणाचा प्रारंभ आहे. व्यक्ती संघर्ष आहे असे वर्णन करते अनेक रोग उभवू लागले आहेत.

उदा.—वृतप, दूरदर्शन/आकाशवाणी, संगणक आकाशवाणी वेळेत बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर यांच्या वेळेत वर्णन करते अनेक रोग उभवू लागले आहेत.

शास्त्रीय विकासाचे शिक्षणाची भूमिका:

• विविधाध्यायी जगाची जागृती
• पर्यावरणाचे घटकांचे जाणन करणे.
• जाण प्रसार करणे.
• आरोग्य शिक्षण.
• विकासाचा समावेश टिकवणे.
• संस्कृतीचे संरक्षण व संरचन करणे

आक्षेप:-
1) जागतिक तापमान वाढ – जागतिक तापमान वृधीमुळे आज अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाले आहे तापमान वाढीमुळे निम्नलिंग संतुलन बिध्यु हन्ने अनेक नैसिगी आपल्या निर्माण होत आहेत. उदा. जागतिक तापमान वाढ.
2) वाढती लोकसंख्या – सतत वाढत जाणाची तंत्रज्ञानांच्या वाढीमुळे पर्यावरण प्रदूषण गंभीरता वाढली आहे. हे वाढ मानव, पशु, पक्षी, प्राणी इत्यादीसाठी हानिकारक आहे. यावेळी अनेक रोग उभवू लागले आहेत व सामाजिक संतुलन बिध्यु चालवू आहे उदा. दौडा, खून, बलात्कार,..
3) **तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभाव** – मानवाचे क्रितीही प्रगती केली तरी काही प्रमाणात त्यामध्ये मर्यादा पडतात तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास झालातर शासक विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणात होणासह मदत होईल.

4) **दुस्काळ** – सततचया दुस्काळामध्ये आर्थिक सामाजिक व नैसारिक नुकसान मोठ्या प्रमाणात होते यामध्ये पाणी तंत्रात, ऊर्जा कमतरता, अनंत समस्या रोगाच्या इत्यादी गोष्टींचा समान करावा लागतो स्वच्छ आर्थिक उत्पादनाच्या परिणाम होऊन देशाचा विकास खुद उभरतो.

5) **ऊर्जा साधनांचा अभाव** – जलविविधूत, ऑजियाल, सौरऊर्जा, पवनऊर्जा, आणि ऊर्जा इत्यादी ऊर्जा साधनांचे अहेत या उज्ज्वल साधनांचा चार विकास झाला सेल तर शासक किंवा दिव्यजीवी विकास होत नाही कारण बरेक उद्योग या ऊर्जा साधनांचे अवलंबून असतात.

6) **शासकीय धोरणाची अमलबजावणी** – अनेक शासनांचे नमणे हे अनुकूल किंवा प्रतिकूल परिमाण करणारे असतात. परिमाण संदर्भात किंवा सामाजिक ज्याच्या संबंधात एखादा निर्णय सुद्धा फार मोठा परिणाम करून जातो. राज्यवर्तनांचा कलामांची योग्य अमलवजावणी होणे आवश्यक असते.

7) **विकासाचा व विकासग्रस्त देशाचा तत्त्व** – विकासाच्या विकासशील देशामध्ये फारमोठी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय, तत्त्वात आहेत येथे या परिमाण शासक विकासाच्या होतो कारण हा विकास तात्पूर्ती असतो ही तत्त्वात कमी कापणासाठी २०३० सालाचा मर्यादा घालून दिली आहे.

8) **मर्यादा साधनीकरण** – शासक विकास जर करावायचा असेल तर केवळ पुरुष समानता निम्नाने होणे गरजेचे आहे. २०३० पर्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण अत्याचाराचे हिंसा कमी करणे.

9) **आप्रवेश साधनांचा अभाव** – वाढती लोकसंख्या व सतत येणार्या वंशवेगाच्या रोगांचे प्रमाण यामध्ये विकासाच्या आढळणे येताने यासाठी शासन मोठ्या प्रमाणात वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबवत आहे.

10) **पारदृश्य व उपास्मार** – वाढती लोकसंख्या व त्याच्या केले जाणारे उपाय यामध्ये तत्त्वात असत्यामुळे विकासाच्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळणे निम्नाने होतात. पारदृश्य व उपास्मार कमी केल्यासाठी विकास चिकित्सण दिक्षण होणार नाही.

**संदर्भांग्रह:–**

1) **ए. बी. संदी – पर्यावरण शास्त्र**
2) **डॉ. किरण जी. देसाई – आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास**
3) **www.mpscacademy.com/2018/environment**
4) **www.sustainabledevepment.com.in**
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(संस्थापक विद्यार्थी डॉ. जे. शी. नाईक महाविद्यालय, उत्तरप्र.)

1)प्रस्तावना:-

29 व्या शक्तकामें संपूर्ण जगातील अनेक देशांमध्ये लोकशाहीपुढील आवाहांचा सामना करता लागत आहे. भारत देश देखील या समस्यापूर्ण सुट्टवळ नाही. प्राप्तवृत्ती आणि राजदुर्भागीय या मान्यत्याचे अनेक अंदाज आहेत. त्याला अडकलेले, राजदुर्भागीय संसाधन, तामाखण्ड उद्भवेत आहेत. दहशतवाद, नवसाहतवाद, ठीकी जनमान्यात, गुरुहीणी प्रवृत्ती, यामुळे भारत देश वेषवेषवळा संकटातून जात आहे. भारतील अनेक तिथीक यंत्रपद्धती हस्तक्षेप करते, कारवाही घडत आहेत. त्यामुळे भारतील लोकांमध्ये भीती, संसाधन आणि संस्थापाली भावना उत्पन्न येत आहे. जतनतम्याते एकमेकाविषयी अनादर, दुःख आणि तयारी निर्माण ह्याच्या दिसत येते. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण भारतातील अर्थरूप व आशा निर्माण ह्यारोज्याच्या उत्पन्न येते. तसेच खासी, धर्मशास्त्री, कल्कित, गुरुहीणीवृत्ती, अतीतमक, वाममूळ्य अशा प्रवृत्तींचे लोकांची संख्या बाढत आहे. या सर्व परिस्थितीमुळे भारतील लोकांनी येथीले ही होण्याच्या अनेक आवाहांना निर्माण ह्याच्या आहेत. त्यामुळे या सर्व आवाहांचा अभ्यास करून मानवजातील सांततिवर व भारतील लोकशाहीली शिंत्रांची मिठऱ्यन देण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे ही अज्ञात काठाची गरज आहे.

2)उद्देश:-

1. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवाहांचा शोध घेणे.
2. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवाहांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवाहांची लांकाना जागीरी करून देणे.

3)संशोधन पद्धती :-

यदद संशोधन लेंख लिहिंग्यासाठी दुधम साचार्याचा वापर केला आहे. यामध्ये संदर्भ पुढील व क्रमाने पुढील वापर केला आहे.

4)भारतीय लोकशाही पुढील अभ्यासात:-

A) जातीयवाद–

जातीयवाद ही एक प्रत्येक देशामोरील आवाहानामक वाव बनली असून भारताच्या लोकशाहीला लागतेली ती एक प्रकारची कोडच आहे. अनेक या यंत्रपद्धती निवडणुकपूर्ण लोकसंधी निवडणुकपूर्णत जातीविद्यांनी पद्धार उमटलेले दिसतात. या व्यतीत संधी, उपसंधी याच्या निवडणुकपूर्णतेच्या संख्येने देखील वेषवेषवळा प्रश्नाकडून जातीविद्यांवर राजस्वर वाळून दिसून येते. त्यामुळे जातीविद्यांचा प्रभाव भारताच्या देखील किती आहे? हे समजते. भारताचा विचार करावाच्या धात्याच, धातुतूर्व धर्मिनपयेक राष्ट्र आहे. त्यामुळे भारताच्या हिंदू, मुस्लिम, पारशी, शीक्षा, अशा अनेक धर्मांचे लोक सहायता. फक्त यंत्रपद्धती नाही तर या विविध धर्मांत जाती, उपजाती, पंथ, धर्मांना ह्यारोज्याचे आहेत. त्यांच्या उदाहरणांनी, चालूचरण्याधली पद्धती आणि धर्मदुर्भागीपुढील यावर हिंदू धर्मांत वर्ण, वर्ण व जाती निर्माण ह्यारोज्याचे आहेत. हिंदू, धर्मांत प्राणां, श्मश्र, वैद्यव व शुद्ध असे चार वर्ण निर्माण ह्याच्या असून हे वर्ण कार्यवाहन...
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सर्वसाधारणपणे भाषात आधारावर भारताचे तीन भाग पडतात।

1. उत्तर भारतीयाचा (हिंदी वा तत्सम संस्कृत भाषा)
2. मध्य भारतीयाचा (मराठी , गुजराती वा तत्सम संस्कृत भाषा)
3. दक्षिण भारतीयाचा (झांसी, कनाडा, तेलंगाणा, तमिळनाडु, मंड्याती)

या भाषातील विभाजनाचे भारताचे राष्ट्रभाषा कोणती गाथ वाळ निर्माण झाले, व वा घटक प्रादेशिकवादाचे कारणोंमुळे उत्तर आहे। यहिवाव्य काही वेळा राष्ट्रभाषा स्वच्छन्दत विभाजनाचा वातावरण असभ्यता, काही राज्यांत विकासकेंद्र तुर्क्षत तर काही राज्यांना सापडले आहिवाव्या वाणी दिली जाते। त्यामुळे प्रादेशिकवाद उपरांत वेळेत राजस्व राष्ट्रीय माणी केली जाते। अधीनस्थकीर्तन, रोजीं युसुफाणा, बांसीसार, शिक्षण आणि भाषेतील संरचना, संस्थ इ. बातावरण राज्याना हिंदी जागांचा आधिक मतः अथवा पद्धतीने दिली जाते। त्यामुळे असे देश स्वतंत्र राज्यांची माणी करतात आणि विकासकाळी अधिक मंद ठिकाणी आहे। त्याला प्राय: स्वतंत्र राज्य यादेशीकित करता होता आहे, विकास वेळीचे वेळी राज्य राष्ट्रीय काळात वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वातच देखील वाचाव्याचे सर्वात
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D) धार्मिक जमानताव- 

भारत हे एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र आहे. त्यामुळे भारतात भारतमध्ये हिंदू, मुस्लिम, खिसकाच, पारशी, जैन, बौद्ध इ. अनेक धर्मांचे लोक रहतात. परंतु या भिन्नवर्गीय लोकमध्ये सहजतेची, सहकार्याची भावना दिसून येत नाही. त्यामुळे धार्मिक जमानताव देखील भारतीय लोकांसोबत म्हणजेच धार्मिक संघर्षात येऊ लागतो. धार्मिक राष्ट्रबाबुंनी राष्ट्राध्यक्षमये, राष्ट्राध्यक्ष लोकमध्ये उभी पूर्ण पदत असल्याचे दिसून येत येते. उदा. धार्मिक राष्ट्रमुळे मुस्लिम कोणाही स्वतंत्र मूल्यांची मागणी केल्याला भारत-पाकिस्तान फांडणी होवून दोन राष्ट्रे उदास आहेळ. त्यावरून कधीच भारतमध्ये अनेक धर्माधिकारी संघटने धार्मिक राष्ट्राध्यक्षाव्यत निर्माण झाले. उदा. हिंदू महासभा, मुस्लिम लीग, हिंदू एकता, धार्मिक महासभा, धार्मिक मूल्यांची मागणी केली. या संघटनांनी धार्मिक संपादन चालवली. त्यामुळे भारतमध्ये धार्मिक समुदायात समंते, दुसऱ्याचे वातावरण निर्माण होणार संघटने संघर्षाचे वातावरण होताना दिसतात. रुग्णाचे धार्मिक अस्थितिचे भारतमध्ये धार्मिक जमानतावावर नयं समाज संस्कृत क्षेत्रमध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. भारतातील अनेक धर्मराष्ट्राध्यक्षांनी वेदोखोली धार्मिक संसधी, दंगकाळ पडून आलेल्या आहेत. उदा. १९५० साली बंदी, मोरखकेळ, भस्मसंधार, मुंबई येथे धार्मिक व जातीय दंगली घडेलेच आहेत. त्यामुळे प्रथम प्रमाण ग्राहकावर व वित्तकार्यी झालेली आहेत.

एकत्रीत राष्ट्रियमिश्रिती, राष्ट्रवादी एकत्रितकेळी ता लोकसंसारमध्ये प्रकटवेत धार्मिक जमानताव हा एक मोठा अडथळा बनला आहे. जेक्का-जेक्का धार्मिक संघ, उत्सव, कार्यक्रम होतात. तेक्का तेक्का धार्मिक दंगांची होळू नधें त्यांना महानाशीय शास्त्रादार तॅ जागडणि आला लागते व शांतता व सुधार्याची देखीव आलेली ते यासाठी करेंद्रांना रूपे खर्च होत असतात. धार्मिक जमानताव हा पाचक लोकसाहाय्यांमध्ये संघर्ष निर्माण धार्मिक संघर्षात कारणमुख्य उत्तर आहे.

भारतमध्ये धार्मिक आणि जातीय घटकांवर अनेक पद व संघटना निर्माण झालेल्या दिसून येतात हिंदू महासभा, विश्व हिंदू परिषद, जामात-ए-इस्लाम, मुस्लिम लीग असे पद व संघटना धार्मिकतेवर आधारित आहेत. त्यामुळे धार्मिक जमानतावापासून मुक्तता मिळावून देणे हे भारतीय लोकसाहेबांनी भारतीय संस्कृतीमुळे घडेलेले यासाठी राहावे आहे.

E) दहशतवादास आणि धार्मिक- 

कोणतीही धार्मिक ‘दहशतवादी’ मूळून जमाला येत नाही. दहशतबादात हिंदू होत असलेली तरी लोकमतांमध्ये ॲन निश्चित असा आहेला आणि निर्धरितकुप अंतःवातास आहेत. दहशतचाराने हा आपल्या तत्त्वात्मक बांधी असतो आणि आपल्या हेतू साध्य करणारी धार्मिक त्याग करावास तयार असतो. उदा. नवीविद्वेशीतील संसद भवनावर हल्ला करणार्या
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राजकरणानेके सत्त्वप्राप्त हे प्रमुख उद्देश्य असते. भारतीय लोकशाही राजकीय व्यवस्थेमध्ये कायदेशीर व सनदशीर मार्गाना तिलंबजली देखून लोकप्रतिनिधी व राजकरणें पद किंवा तत्सम पंद्र प्रातः कर्यकारातील, प्रातः गुंडेगंडेचा वापर, विरोधकारो दमकारी, कर्मचारायाच धातके निमित करणे ह्या जीतेसह साम, दाम, दंड, भेद या तत्सांत वापर करून महत्त्वाचे पद दिखलेल्या कर्यकारी नेत्यांचा कला वाढतेच आहे. म्हणजेच सत्त्वप्राप्तीसाठी राजकरणानेकी लोक हिंदीसेचा वापर करत असतांत दिसून रेंते. आपल्या साधनाच्या आड येण्यासून दूर कर्यकारातील खून, मामल्याचा, धातकी इ. मार्गांचा अवबलंब वेळच्या अनेक प्रथमी स्पष्ट होतेच आहे. राजकीय क्षेत्रात उत्साह तांत्रिके कोणताही राजकीय पक्ष किंवा कारखानी व्यक्ती अशा हिंदिस्पून दूर नाही. निवडपूर्वक सेटी म्हणजेच निवडून येण्यासाठी संबंधित पक्ष किंवा निवडकृत उभा राहिलेला
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सारांश —

भारतमधील वेगवेगळ्या घटकराज्यामध्ये सामाजिक संस्कृती, भाषा, रूढी, रीतीरिवाज, धर्म, नैतिक मूळ्ये आढळून येतात. प्रस्तुत घटकराज्याचा चांगला रीती, संस्कृत, दृष्टीकोण, जीवनरीती या दुसऱ्या घटकराज्यानुसार भिन्न आहे. या सर्वांचा लोकशाही राजकीय व्यवस्था, देशाचा विकास यांच्यावर परिणाम होत आहे. गरियाला-श्रीमती यांची रीती सर्वांना वाढत आहे. या सर्व चर्चा करून आपल्यासारख्या वाढत आहे. या सर्व परीक्षणीयांचे आधुनिक लोकशाहीय समस्यामध्ये वाढ वाढ आहे. दहशतवाद, आतंकवादांना जोर देण्यासाठी धरती आहे. भारतमधील विश्वास यांच्यावर परिणाम होत आहे. लोकशाहीय मध्ये अस्थिरता मानाव्या आहे. लोकशाही राजकीय व्यवस्था, राजकीय विचारधारा यांच्यावर ग्रामीण निर्माण होय आहे. नववातावराती नवीनच समस्या भेदानुभव आहे. दहशतवादी कृत्यांमध्ये अस्थिरता मानाव्या आहे. धर्मांना-धर्मांना आकर्षण फांडून लोकशाहीमध्ये वाढ वाढ आहे व धर्मांना आकर्षण दंडवादी संघटनांनी जोर देत आहे. त्यांनी एकूण भारतमधील जनजीवन विविधतेने वाढ आहे.
संदर्भ—


3. प्र. पांडीत वी.बी., प्र. डॉ. सौं चक्ष्मा उर्मिला एम.—भारतातील राजकीय प्रक्रिया — प्रथम आवृत्ती(डिसें. २०१३)फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.—Code no.P 5807-Page no. 97 to 138

अंतर्दर्शण : भारतीय लोकशाहीसमूहील आभास आकर्ष

श्री. नामदेव आपा नाईनबेडकर

मुख्य. न्यू प्राथमिक विद्यालय काले,
ता. पन्हाळा, जि. कोल्हापूर.

प्रस्तावना :-

आज देशभर प्रजासतांक दिन साज़ा केला जातो आहे. जगातील सर्वां भोटा लोकशाही देश महणून भारतीय खाती आहे. परंतू लोकशाही महणजे नेमक काम? तर लोकशाही महणजे प्रौढ मातामाता कार्यक्षम आपराधिक क्रांति व निपक्षक निवडणूकादरम्यान लोकांनी निवडणूक दिलेल्या प्रातिनिधिदवारे चालणारे राज्य लोकशाही हा 'डिमोक्रेसी' या इतर जागृतीजोडी मराठी प्रतिश्रव्य. डिमोस (Dimos) महणजे सामान्य लोक आपी (Cracy) महणजे सत्ता अधिनायके लोकशाहीचा प्रयोग केला लोकशाहीचे प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही असे दोन प्रमुख प्रकार पडतात. आधुनिक काळात लोकशाही हा 'शंक'प्रयोग सामान्यपणे अप्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही या अर्थात्तू केला जातो. भारतातील लोकशाही शासनप्रणाली बनावे काळापासून अर्थ्यात आहे. राजशाही जरी होती तरी गावहातीजवर गावतील पंथवात गावाच्या शासनसंबंधी सर्व निर्णय होत असे राजाची जवाबदारी मुख्यते संरक्षण व दोन किंवा अधिक गावाची तंत्रवांत असे संधारी व्यवस्था परिचित 'देशकडून' पेलेली आहे व त्यामुळे जूनी दुर करण लोकशाही व्यवस्था अधिक कार्यक्षम बनवणे आवश्यक आहे.

जिवित्ते :-

1) भारतीय लोकशाहीपुढील अंधश्रव्या आकर्ष अथवासगे.
2) अंधश्रव्या महणजे काळ याचा अम्यास करणे.
3) अंधश्रव्याची कारणे अम्यास.
4) अंधश्रव्ये तोगे अम्यासे.
5) समाजात प्रबलत असतेच्या काही अंधश्रव्या आणि ल्यामाग्री खरी कारणे अम्यास.
6) अंधश्रव्या म्हणजे कभी?

"अंधश्रव्याचा आकर्ष असे महणतात.अंधश्रव्यावरील विविध प्रकार आहे. अंधश्रव्या नेहमी, एक नेहमी विषयक विषयक, नेहमी, एक नेहमी आदि आहेत."

अंधश्रव्या

1. काळी जाडू
2. नरबही
3. मृत - प्रेत
4. तंत्र, मंत्र जादूटोणा
5. पिशाच्य

या संबंधित अंधविश्वास अफवा पसरवणे व कृती करणे तसेच या कृतीच्या इतर प्राणीमात्रवर विविध परिसरात अंधश्रव्य केले अंधश्रव्याची फोकॅस.
श्राद्ध आर्थिक अधिकारः

"श्राद्धेंद्र कार्य नकैया असतात. श्राद्ध ही एक शक्तीसारी भावना आहे. प्रत्येक भावनेत
ताकद असतो, प्रेम देशभक्ती याच सचिनात्मक ताकद असते. तर सणात नकारात्मक श्राद्धमुळे बळ लाभ
शक्ती. श्राद्ध तुष्मी शकायन कठोत. हा मुद्रा दुःस्य उत्तरो. ती दगडाच्या मुळीवर असू शकते. निवेद
व्यक्तीवर असू शकते. तत्वारण असू शकते. देववार विश्वास तेव्हारे जर अस्वय वागत असतील तर ते
देवाचा विश्वास घात करतात. असा म्हणून नागेल. देव म्हणजे सर्व सदुरुपात्र प्रतिक असेल तर तो
सर्व, आहिसा, प्रेम, सदारुप, वाचुरुपण याच प्रतिक असायल हवा. अमाबद देव नवसाळा पातस्तो ही
अधिकार असेल नसेल, ती देवादेवतेच मेधावी करणी नकैया आहेत.

'श्राद्धावन लाभाते ह्यानामा' असा कार्यकारी मुळतात. युरुफ श्राद्ध तेव्ही लागते कारण प्रत्येक गोष्ट
प्रत्येक वेळी तपासून कठोत येत नसते. पण मिन्हाल्यात ह्यानाची वेकोक्वी विकिस्सा कार्यवी कार्यत. तत्शी ती
धर्मीसरी करणी लागते. प्रत्येक श्राद्ध ही खुप तर अंधश्राद्धच असते अस म्हणतात. श्राद्धवादा
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सर्वत्री कार्याचे आहे.

श्राद्ध आर्थिक अधिकारः या दोनी गादी मृत्यू भावनेसरी निगडित आहेत. आजीवी श्राद्ध ही उदयाची
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सर्वत्री कार्याचे आहे.
यादी सामाजिक असामान्यता, आणि हा समाज ती पूर्ण करण्यासाठी आंदोलना समस्यामूळ अभाव पद्धतीसाठी घडावडळ असामान्यता.

अंद्रश्रद्धेचे खरी कारणे माहित नसणे —

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<th>अ.क.</th>
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<th>खरी कारण</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>दर्शनांच्या लिंभू मिर्ची लटकणे</td>
<td>असे केल्यांना वाईट नजर घरापासून लांब राहते</td>
<td>लिंभू-मिर्ची म्हया सामान्य कठविक असेच असामान्य विधान साधने विद्याधें येत नाहीत</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>गंगवांशी/ गुरुवारी केंद्र न धुरणे</td>
<td>या दिवशी केंद्र धुरल्याने अशुभ घटना घडतात</td>
<td>ज्युज्या काठावा पाण्याचा साठा करून ठेवला नाही. पाण्याचा अपघात ताणांवासाठी दोन दिवस केंद्र धुरले जात नसतात</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>सप मार्गार्यांतर व्याचे ठोळके विषरुडणे</td>
<td>सप मार्गार्यांतर लाथ्यावर लोकांना मार्गार्याची प्रतिमा उमां तैल तो बदला घ्यायला परत येतो</td>
<td>संपादक मार्गार्यांतर व्याचे विष परस्पर लोकांतून जीव जास्त शक्ती घनत्व व्याचे ठोळके विष दाबले जात</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>राय नेखे न कापणे</td>
<td>टसे केल्यांना आपल्या जीवनासाठी वाईट परिणाम होतो.</td>
<td>जुन्या काकी बीज नाहीत नर्ये कापली आंदोलना अंद्रश्रद्धा बोटानी इजा होऊ नये</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>दरह खाऊन घरातून बाहेर जाणे</td>
<td>दरही खाऊन बाहेर जाणे शुम असते.</td>
<td>छाये खाऊने पॉट धंध राहते तसेच दहावधाके अशुभाया साखरवाचे मार्गार्याने गुकोजची माझा दिसून राहते</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>मंदिराची घंटी वाजवणे</td>
<td>मंदिरस्तील घंटा राजवाळ्याने देव प्रसन्न होतो.</td>
<td>मंदिरमार्गातील वाजवी घंटा असते. ताणांवासून निर्णयाचा चाणी आंदोलना शरीरातील 7 चेचा जारी करता</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>प्रहणाच्या वेळी बाहेर न जाणे</td>
<td>वाईट शक्तीचा आपल्या प्रभाव बदतो.</td>
<td>प्रहणाची सूर्याच्या किरणामुळे त्वचेचे विकार होऊ शकतात उपरत शक्तीच्या ग्रहण वापरितास धक्कानाची इजा होऊ शकते</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>जागीरबंदसून जेवण करणे</td>
<td>जागीरीर बंदून न जेवणास आपले पूर्वज गरूज होतात</td>
<td>जागीरीर बंदून जेवणास पचनकिया उत्तम पकरून होते</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>गर्भवती स्त्रिला बाहेर जाणांवासून बंदी</td>
<td>वाईट आरामाचा प्रभाव बदतो.</td>
<td>पूर्वीचा काळी दर्शनांच्या सामान्यांची कमतरता होती लामजुळे गर्भवती स्त्रीला पाही चालणाच्या खुप समस्या निर्माण होत असते</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>काव्यांच्या श्रद्धारा प्रसाद खाऊन धालणे</td>
<td>आपले पूर्वज काव्यांच्या रूपांमध्ये येऊन श्रद्धाचा प्रसाद ग्रहण करतात.</td>
<td>काव्यांत नेमोची मान्यती वस्तीच्या आंदोलना अंद्रश्रद्धा प्रसाद ग्रहणासाठी लाभाने बोलवावे लागत नाही</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

अंद्रश्रद्धेचे भारतीय समाजांवर आलेले तोटे —

1) ग्लोबलसायन, जगतीकरण हे आजादी पिठीच्या आवाहनही आहे त्यांना रोज नव स्वतंत्रता समोरे जावे लागत आहे जगतीकरण पालबोध संधी आणि नेपीविषयक पालबोध प्रत्येक व्यक्ती अधिक संकुचित होत
आहे। माझी सामाजिकता गायं, प्रातं, धर्मं, जातं या पूर्वी मर्यादीत होत चालती आहे, आणि यामुळे समाजात संयुक्तता प्राप्त आहे नेत्तीची समाजाती हीच अनुभव आणि संसूक्ष्मकधे नेत्ती आहे।
2) अंतःश्रृंखले व्यक्तित्वाचे हस्तःत चालतेसे आहे।
3) अंतःश्रृंखलेने मानवी जीवनाचा धर्मावर सर्वाधिक प्रभाव पडल आहे यातून नित्य, अथवा, श्रीवाज या संकल्पना यातून येतात आणि त्याच्या अधिक प्रभावी ठरत आहे।
4) अंतःश्रृंखलेने वर्ण आणि जाती व्यवस्था याचा फार मोठा प्रभाव समाज व्यवस्थेचे खालील चालू होत आहे जाती जातीचा पर्यंत श्रीवाज याच्या पूर्वांत बंधने कहायणा हे जीवनाचा एक अभियांत्रिक घटक बनत आहे।
5) भारतीय समाजाच्या व्यवस्था ही पुरातत्त्वुपर्यंत आहे यात पुरातनाची आणि संपत्तीली निर्मितीची कामे करायलीही आणि कुडूळ्याच्या सारे निम्नांचे अधिकार वापरंच राहणारे स्त्रिया जीवन घराचा उंचवर्गाच्या आत या व्यवस्थेचा परिणाम मानवी जीवनाचे होतो।
6) नित्याच्या संख्येचा हा धर्माची जोडली जाती. धर्माची व नित्याची संकल्पना मांडल्या जातात त्या मानवी जीवनाचा बंधनकारक असतात आणि त्या नसल्यास कर्मकाणे आणि विविध घटके सागळते जातात. पर्यायात धर्मात्मक सहाताताचा एक मिळावून पहा दहशतीप्रेरक ती नित्याचे पालन करणे बंधनकारक राहते।

यावरुन भारतीय लोकशाहीसमोर अंतःश्रृंखला हे एक मोठे अध्ययन आहे. अंतःश्रृंखला चिन्हाच्या सत्तेच्या या समाजात बाहेर कादंबर्यासाठी समाज परिवर्तनाची गरज आहे।

अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माण काँग्रेसी गरज
1) महाराष्ट्र अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माण समिती गेली 28 वर्ष हे काम करत आहे अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माण समिती वाईट रूढी पर्यंतना तत्काळ अधूर्मिनकेकडे बाटल्याने करत आहे।
2) अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माणातून व्यक्ततीने व्यक्तिसमाज राहणे पाहिजे हे पटल आहे।
3) 1885 साळी देवरात येथे एक स्थी स्वतंत्रत्व पतीती निधननंतर सदेह सती गेली ही प्रथा बंद करणारा कायदा 1829 साळी झाला ही प्रथा पुढे चालवियाअे कार्य महानेच्या अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माण.
4) अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माणातून हाताचून पैसे काढणे, जावू करणे सोन्याचा माझा काढणे असे साहूवांबांचे अंतः क्रकारं संदे होत होत होत होत.
5) अंतःश्रृंखलेच्या शोधून होते हे उच्चदर्शच आहे पण भयानक गोष्ट ही की हे शोधण गरिवांबाबु अधिक घेत हे अंतःश्रृंखलानामधून पूढे येत आहे।
6) अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माणातून महाराष्ट्रात जादुद्धरण विरोधी कायद्याकाळास आहे।
7) अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माणातून मानव मानसिक गुलामीतून बाहेर पडत आहे।
8) यामुळे शोधण करणाऱ्या अंतःश्रृंखला विरोध होत आहे।
9) अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माणातून वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणाचा विचार, प्रसार व अंगीकार होत आहे।
10) अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माणातून धर्माच्या विधानात कृतीशील विकृती होत आहे।
या स्वतंत्रता आघारे गेली 28 वर्ष महाराष्ट्रात अंतःश्रृंखलण कृतीशील चालू आहे।

निष्कर्ष:—
1) वरील विवेचनावरुन असे ज्ञान होते की भारतीय लोकशाही पुढे अंतःश्रृंखला हे एक मोठे आहान आहे।
2) वरील विवेचनावरुन अंतःश्रृंखला इने कार्य? भारतातील अंतःश्रृंखले कार्य, तोटे अभ्यासत आहे।
3) अंतःश्रृंखला निर्माणाचा समितीया कार्याचा यावणे आढळवा घेता आला।
4) भारतीय समाजात अंतःश्रृंखला विवेचनात काढणे काळाची गरज आहे।

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स्थानिक लोककर्मी व महिला सशक्तीकरण

प्रा.- आंबेदकर

२४२४ , जनाई निनाम , समाज गौड़ , बंगलूर जी . तिमुरुआ गो .

प्रस्तावना

भारत में महिलाएँ संख्या ही पुरुषों की संख्या बनी आती हैं। स्वतंत्रता काल से भारत में स्वातंत्र्य अर्थात् भारतीय राज्यपालों का होला केंद्र में समानता का मूलभूत है। कहना ठीक नहीं है कि महिला सशक्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता कार्यक्रम में आज के दिनों ही इकट्ठा होते हैं। 

स्वातंत्र्य कार्यक्रम आज हेतु हैं आरंभ करने के लिए जब तक हमारे समाज में समानता का मूलभूत है।

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19th Oct.

2018
भारतीय महिला दिवसः

१९व्या शतकातील मासूनाच्या ४ व्या दिनाने आयोजित करण्यात आलेला विभिन्न प्रकाराचे महत्त्वपूर्ण सम्मेलन होतात. त्याचे मुख्य लक्ष्य महिलांचा संचाहण व सामाजिक सुधारणा होतो. या समाजात महिला समस्यांच्या व उल्लेखात्मक प्रतिकूल परिस्थितींच्या विषयांवर जाणून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. या समस्यांचे समाधान करण्यासाठी महिला नंतरीच काही राजकीय तयारी व जनतेचा सहयोग आवश्यक असतो. या समस्या समाधानाची सल्लांग महिला माध्यमातून प्राप्त केलेली आहे. ह्याची समस्या समाधान करण्यासाठी महिला संघांच्या व आठव्या संघांच्या सहयोगाने आवश्यक आहे. ह्याचा समाधान महिलांच्या सामाजिक राजकीय सांस्कृतिक समाजात आणि सांस्कृतिक समाजात आणि सामाजिक सुधारणा ह्या स्तरात निर्देश दिल्यास साह्य दिल्यास होणार आहे.

महिला सामाजिक करण्याचा आवश्यकता

१९९० व्या दशकात महिलांचा सामाजिक करण्याचा स्वीकृतीचा मार्ग आहे. ह्याचे विकास स्वतन्त्रता व समाज न्यायास सांस्कृतिक प्रकटीत समाजात साधारणांची समाजात एवढी आणि समाजाच्या विभाजनाच्या स्तरात स्वतन्त्र व समाजात साधका मार्ग घेणे आवश्यक आहे. ह्याचा समाधान महिला संघांच्या व आठव्या संघांच्या सहयोगाने आवश्यक आहे. ह्याचा समाधान महिलांच्या सामाजिक राजकीय सांस्कृतिक समाजात आणि सामाजिक सुधारणा ह्या स्तरात निर्देश दिल्यास साह्य दिल्यास होणार आहे.

महिलांचा राजकीय समस्या व समाजसाथीतील समस्या

महिला सामाजिकता इतर सामाजिक संघांच्या सामाजिकता च्याच्याच्या केल्या. व समाजाच्या निर्धारण करण्यासाठी या संघांच्या सामाजिक भावना चळवळ होती. महिला भावना क्रिया, तक्तावरील न्यायासाने महिलांची संघातील संघातील स्तरात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देऊन, तेथे महिलांचा सामाजिक सुधारणा ह्या स्तरात निर्देश दिल्यास साह्य दिल्यास होणार आहे. ह्याची समस्या समाधान करण्यासाठी महिला संघांच्या व आठव्या संघांच्या सहयोगाने आवश्यक आहे. ह्याचा समाधान महिलांच्या सामाजिक राजकीय सांस्कृतिक समाजात आणि सामाजिक सुधारणा ह्या स्तरात निर्देश दिल्यास साह्य दिल्यास होणार आहे.

महिलांचा राजकीय समस्या व समाजसाथीतील समस्या

महिला सामाजिकता इतर सामाजिक संघांच्या सामाजिकता च्याच्याच्या केल्या. व समाजाच्या निर्धारण करण्यासाठी या संघांच्या सामाजिक भावना चळवळ होती. महिला भावना क्रिया, तक्तावरील न्यायासाने महिलांची संघातील संघातील स्तरात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देऊन, तेथे महिलांचा सामाजिक सुधारणा ह्या स्तरात निर्देश दिल्यास साह्य दिल्यास होणार आहे. ह्याची समस्या समाधान करण्यासाठी महिला संघांच्या व आठव्या संघांच्या सहयोगाने आवश्यक आहे. ह्याचा समाधान महिलांच्या सामाजिक राजकीय सांस्कृतिक समाजात आणि सामाजिक सुधारणा ह्या स्तरात निर्देश दिल्यास साह्य दिल्यास होणार आहे.
संस्था एकूण संस्थेच्या १० टक्क्या कमी आहे. या वातावरण भारतातील समाजव्यवस्था नेहमी कार्यानिवृत्त आहे. कारण राजकारण हे महिलासाठी निविष्ट क्षेत्र समजून जात असलेल्याने व्याख्या कुटुंबिक समस्याचे राजकारणातील विषयांचे असा.

संस्थेने राष्ट्रमंडळाच्या १९७५ सालात वर्णन महिला वर्णन होणाऱ्या वेद्यांच्या भारतातील तपास अधिक बांधलेलेला आणि चाल याचे याचा वर्णन भारतातील अंतर्गत आणि व्यवहारातील महिलांचा नवर्णन हक्कांचे समन्वय करण्याचा महिलासाठी संस्थेने देशी विविध भागात मोठी संख्या संख्या नेहमी एकूण आणि संस्थेने १९७६ साली आण्वितीय संस्कृतीत आलेले तदनांतर महिलांचा आण्वितीय धार्मिक व्यवस्थेच्या म्हणजेच आयुषी आयुषी संस्थेच्या महिला आयुषी विविध तरुणी समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेल्या मात्र काही ताटकी कारणामुळे त्यांच्या समवेत फेदरेशन ग्रंथे. माझूने महिला आयुषीचा प्रमाण पुढे लोकशास्त्र पुढे. १९८८ साली भारत संकायाच्या १९८८ ते २००० या कालखंडासाठी ग्रंथी भोजन आहेत केले.

लांबर्गत संस्थेच्या संस्थासाठी महिलासाठी ३० टक्के जागा आरंभित देखभालांस मॉडी होती. महिलासाठी आरंभित जागरूकी विविध प्रमाण अनुसूची जाती व नरसायक महिलासाठी आरंभित जागा असायत अती पुढील जोडपणारे आलेले होती. महिला स्वातंत्र्याच्या व फवरी संस्थांच्या पुर्यावती १९९२ साली आली. संस्थेने १९७२ साली आणि १९७२ या १९७२ या घटनापूर्वी एकतीतले परीक्षे परियोजनेचे माध्यम महिलांचे आणि अंतर्गत माध्यम संस्थानांचे महिलासाठी ३० टक्के जाग्या आणि अंतर्गत माध्यम राजकी तरुणी राजकीचे माध्यम महिला राजकीच्या संस्थाची हास्य लक्ष्य. म्हणजेच राज्यातील संस्थेच्या संवतांत्रे काहीतीने काही राजकी सुविधा आली. माझूने १९७२ व एकतीतले ही महिला विविध स्वातंत्र्यप्रमाणे प्रक्षेपित होत भवन्नपूर्व घटना आहे. त्यावरून महिलांच्या स्वातंत्र्यप्रमाण वेळ आला अपघ ग्रंथी भागात नेपुराच्या आकृतीच्या मुलभुत स्वातंत्र्य परिवर्तन घडून आलेले आहे.

निष्कर्ष:
१. ७३ वाढ घटनापूर्वीच्या प्रमाण घडून आलेला वेळ युवक संस्थान स्वातंत्र्य आहे.
२. महिलांचा युवकांना प्रमाण ग्रंथीवर वेळ घडून वेळ घडून वेळ प्रक्षेप अंत गटीतीने होत आहे.
३. वोवी महिला नेतृत्व राजकी टूटवा अनवरत असलेल्याने प्रतीक्षित राजकीवर वाढ भाव आणि ग्रंथी राजकीच्या वर्तमान अवस्थाच होत आहे.
४. वोवी महिला नेतृत्व वगळ व्यवहारातील आणि गुणातीत आहे.
५. पारंपरिक वर्णनानाची मेंढाची जागा स्वतंत्र यौनी मेंढाची आहे.
६. आयुषी विविध वर्णनाच्या वरिष्ट जातीमुळे विविध वर्तमान कमी होत आहे.
७. म्हणून पुढे समानता हे तत्त्व आता साविकतरीकर्त्या माण ग्रंथीत आले असले तरी व्यवस्था कार्यवाहीत अनेक उद्धवताने असेल.

संदर्भ:
१. म्हणून पुढे वी. फी. लिथिकाची वाटाचल महाराष्ट्र आयुषी १९६८
२. वुडली वोवी टूटवर उपरोक्षी आणि भारतीय संस्था नानॅल वुड डूट घटू घटू कमांड १
३. एकतीतले वोवी एकतीतले आणि महिला विविध नवी दिल्ली १९७९ घटू कमांड १६
४. आपटे ज. व. फुडे भारतीय महिला विविधाटी वाटाचल डावेंद्र पिलकांकरांने २००८
५. म्हणून पुढे र. आ. पंतयंत्रण आणि विविध महिला मुळात पुढे ७६
६. पारंपरिक वी. वी. दिसंबर २०१२, व्यवस्था संस्था फडेंचे प्रकाशन कोल्हापूर.
भारतीय लोकशाही व ल्यास्मोरील आधाने

प्रा. संभाजी रामाखान उजां

श्री. लहू बाज तयाकर

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय पंथरे, तात, महामण्ड, जि. कोल्हापूर.

जगातील सर्वांत मोठी लोकशाही हि भारतात आहे. लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेत व्यक्ती हा विकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू असतो. यासाठी व्यक्ती विकासाचा पोषक मार्गदर्शन राज्यपालन केले आहे. नागरिकांचे अधिकार, समतेचा आणि स्वतंत्रता अधिकारी शोषणाविरुद्धकार अधिकार आणि अधिकारांचे उल्लंघन झाल्यास त्याच्या व्यापक माणूसाच्या अधिकार हि राज्यपालने लोकशाही शासनशीर्षक लोकांचा दिला आहे. असे असताना याच शासनशीर्षक शास्त्र का भासू लागिले आणि व्यापकताचे आहाने कोणती याचा विचार करावयाचा आहे.

"शास्त्र विकास म्हणजे आपणांतर्नाटील गरजा जुळा करताना आपल्या पुढील घड्यांना गरजा पूर्ण करण्याचा क्षमतेतील बाध्य न येऊ देता साध्य केलेला विचार होय".

शास्त्र विकास ध्येय हि बिविष्काळीन आंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास संबंधत ध्येयांचा संच आहे. हि ध्येये युनायटेड नेशन्स ने बनवली आहे. 2015 अंगवेद म्हजे 193 देशांनी 17 ध्येयांना मान्यता दिली. पण भारतीय लोकशाहीतील शास्त्र विचार करत येईल.

1) दार्शनिक निर्देशन
2) भूक निर्देशन
3) चांगले आरोग्य
4) दर्जनदार शिक्षण
5) लेखिक समानता

1) दार्शनिक निर्देशन: प्रा. लास्की यांच्या ग्रामर ऑफ पॉलिटिकस या ग्रंथात महत्त्वाचे हि आहे. "अखाडाच व्यक्ती"चा रोजमारी दरेर निवरून चुकल्याचा प्रमुख सोवर्णासाठी योग्य आणि निर्धारी अर्थी कसी व सुरक्षितता उपलब्ध करून देणे म्हणजे आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य. आज समाजात श्रीमंत आणि गर्व या दोन टोक्लाच दोन कडा निर्माण झाला आहे. ज्या कुपऱ घटका विसर्णीतून जम्माच यामुळे मानक यथासाध्य संघर्ष बदला आहे. हा दूर करावयाचा असल्यास आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्याचा शास्त्र विकास साधारण येईल.

2) भूक निर्देशन: दार्शनिक म्हणजे निर्देशन करताना प्रथम उपेक्षितात पोटेंट्स अनविकासाचे हि. उपातीकोटी ज्या फ्यूडतीने तत्त्वांतर मानकात नाही त्याच्या प्रथम फ्यूडकॅपॅस या व्यक्ती कोणत्याही धरणा झाला जाऊ शकतो. आपले व आपल्या कुटूंचे पोटर भरणार्यासाठी घोरी, रुग्दें, लाडी, यासर्याच्या समाजात बाध्य गोष्टी करतो. यामुळे फ्यूडचा मिळविल त्याचा अनिश्चित संस्करण होताना आणि हे लोकशाही शासन के माणसी पोषक उपलब्ध नाही.

3) चांगले आरोग्य: जगाच्या पाठीवर अनेक क्रांत्यांत्रिक आणि क्रांत्यांत्रिक बदलाचे मनलागायांतर शक्ती झाला. आजच्या घड्यांतर निर्मिती घड्यांनी पुढील सदस्य पुढील निर्माण करून लोकशाही संस्करण घ प्राष्टर उभारणीसाठी पोलार्ड मनकें असणाऱ्या तत्त्व युक्तक्षी साधा हिंदी आहे जातीविंत विज्ञानाच्या पोटी जातीविंत रोग जन्माता येईल हे शास्त्र विकासाचा दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे आहे.

4) दर्जनदार शिक्षण: शिक्षणातून माणसी घड्यांतर मंगले अंविकासात असावा अथवा अंविकासात असावा. दर्जनदार शिक्षणाचा तत्त्व तयार घडण्यासाठी व्यक्ती लोकशाही हि वाहू नेहमी सक्षम असते. शिक्षणानुसार विविध असणाऱ्या घटकांना शिक्षण प्रस्तावात आणणे हे लोकशाहीचे प्रथम कर्त्यांमध्ये आहे.
5) लैक्नी प्रकरण :- राज्यघटनात्मक कलम 15 तुसार धर्म, वंश, जाति, लिंग किंवा जन्मस्थान या कारणवेदन संबंधित करण्यास माझे आहेत. पण पार्श्वपक्ष सामाजिकस्थितीत जुन्या रुढी व पररंपराचा पणझड आहे. स्वतःप्रमाण दुर्गम स्थान दिले जाते. परिसरी शासकर विकासास सर्वसाधारण विवेकानन्द आहे. सेतू पुल रचनात्मक निर्माण केल्यास समाजाच्या उन्नती साधनांना समर्थन म्हणजेच आहे.

6) पापांँचे सुंदरशिक्षा :- अन्न, वेतन, निवास, व रोजगार शिक्षण, आरोग्य, विद्य्यासाठी पाणी. प्राय: सुंदर शिक्षण या विकासाचा पर्यावरण हुप विवेकता आहे. भारतीय लोकांशी शासनसंबंधित विकसित काव्यावृत्त असेल तर पापांँचे सुंदरविवेकता महत्त्वाची आहेत. अत्यंत: विषमता निम्नित्त होईल आणि हिव विषमता शासक विकासाचा अंतर्गत निर्माण करून आणि समाजाच्या संघर्ष व अराजकता निर्माण होईल.

7) उपलब्ध सारखी जबवणाऱ्या वापर :- आजच्या विज्ञान युगात मानव स्वभाव बनता आहे. आपण निवासांना जगतात दुसऱ्याचा विचार करत नाही. भारतात लोकसंख्येचा विस्फोट झाला याचा तात्त्विक रुझान संपत्तीवर पडला परिसरी वावळ लोकसंख्येचा गरजा पूर्ण करणे अवघड होत होय. याच वापरात साधनसंपत्तीचा योग्य व जबवणाऱ्या वापर नाही केला तर मानव पिढीस जाण्या मरण यातना भोगाया लागतात.

8) सावत्त आणि व्याय :- लोकांशी शासनप्रणालीमध्ये कायदा व सुधीर्वत्स रायवाडळीचा औपचारिक निर्देशन व्यवस्था निम्नित्त करण्यात आलेले आहे. देशात अराजकता ही देशाच्या विकासाचा बाधक आहे. शांत राज्य व्यवस्थेचा विकास झपाट्याने होतो. स्वतंत्रता, समता, बंधन व सामाजिक मुल्यांबरोबर व्यावसायिक मुख्य महत्त्वाचे मानले जाते. आधिक शोधण, आधिक विषमता नाही करून समता प्रस्तावित करण्यासाठी साधनसंपत्तीची उपलब्धता सर्वांना करून न्याय व योग्य वाटप केले पाहिजे. समाजसाठी अधिक न्याय प्रथमपिढी झाला तर शासक विकास साधनांना समर्थन होईल.

9) पर्यावरण संरक्षण :- विज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीचुन अनेक भौतिक सुंदरविवेक वापराचेह रोय आहेत. पण याचा परिसर एवढो उद्घाटन करत आले. लोकांशी शासनप्रणालीमध्ये कायदा व सुधीर्वत्स रायवाडळीचा विकास झपाट्याने होतो. मानव प्रमाणपेक्षा जास्त पर्यावरणाचा निम्नित्त ठरता -- ठरव करत आहे. लोकांशी शासनप्रणालीमध्ये कायदा व सुधीर्वत्स रायवाडळीचा विकास झपाट्याने होतो. याचा प्राकृतिक योग्य प्रामाण्य उपायांना करून न्याय नाहीतर भावी पिढीस मोकळा व्याय घेणे अवघड होईल.

संचय :-

1) भारताचे संविधान - भारत सरकार
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3) भारताचे संविधान - मुख्यमंत्री कर्त्यात - भाल्या विभूती
4) भारतीय सामाजिक संस्थेना - प्र. डॉ. विजय मारुलकर
भारतीय महिलाओं राजकीय सक्षमीकरण एक अभ्यास

संशोधक
प्रा. सत्विशला दत्त्रम वरागें
जवाहरलाल नेहरू समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय, सिद्को, नागदेह.

प्रस्तावना:—
पारंपरिक भारतीय समाज बहुत ही असमान भीतिमय बनी होती है। भारतीय महिलाओं का समाज मुस्लिमों के प्राकृतिक अभ्यास और अपने समाज के सही निर्माण के प्राकृतिक तत्वों का अभिव्यक्तिकरण में ही संबंध है। भारतीय महिलाओं का समाज के सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक तत्वों का कार्यकर्ता है।

समाज के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और भावनात्मक तत्वों के प्रभाव से भारतीय महिलाओं ने अपनी स्थिति का अभ्यास नहीं किया है। भारतीय महिलाओं का समाज के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और भावनात्मक तत्वों का कार्यकर्ता है।

भारतीय महिलाओं भारतीय समाज का सही अभ्यास है। भारतीय महिलाओं का समाज के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और भावनात्मक तत्वों का कार्यकर्ता है।

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Aatmeevarvas vaidvivige aamig niyam prakhyet tyancha sabhagy vaidvanvayasaarti pratipahan dehe yaavak bhr dita jato.vii mahila samacharyagar samvate sindi vand vajak, samajik, aarhyik samadhy vaidvar bhr dita jato. Shatam. shatam shatam vihak karan, aatmeevarvas, niyamshakata, dudi karanvachhi sanyayata mahilaายe khane 'mahila samacharyagar' hoh. chhi purukh vishramthe kevind forawd bhalavikshya ahayyayache pahara karan vahan samaj jeevanachya swarb kshetra purushaya bheravinya tahan dehe, vahan aarhyikdusgha swabalu ji karan, vahan samananae aamig pratisthate jeevan jagata yekh aur aami vikashya niyam karan mahane mahila samacharyagar hoh.

Vyanjana--

1. 'mahila samacharyagar mahane durbalka natak karanari, shivya shri, manvি vishivayche swadhwara janaam v saat-vichert jagnukta niyam karanari v tyaduetti swadhwiksamasya pravut karanari ek sakalpana hoh."

2. "khmsa prafun yamcha mathe, 'khina samacharyagar mahane shivya aangni niyam shiltyachi, niyam karanvachhi, samadhy karanvachhi shaktha aapsne, mat pradhan karan, kritshirio karyakram chadvun aapane, jansampatk, samsadyopay, aarhyik vikaran vikar varadi karanvachhi shaktha v aadad niyama hohane vahan mahila samacharyagar aaye mahane."

3. "pr. es. sh. ganahe ne yamcha mathe, 'shivya samajik, aarhyik, vajak v prashakshik kshetra yogy pramana samshakti kahun niyam prakhyet samali karan mahane mahila samacharyagar hoh."vii

Mahila samacharyagar hi niyam samadhy karanvachhi prakhyet aahye. he niyamprat shat:vaar r au sakti bhalvarshik samasya varin sakti bhak karana samaj samapruheetshi amsu sakti. amara niyamdan v aarhyikshak samacharyagar aaye mahane. mahila samacharyagar sindyanaya tyancha samadhyachi janiy kahun dehe. sindyanaya samajik, samokshik, aarhyik, vajak kshetra bhalvarshik samadhy prabandh karan vahayngha samashakti kahun dehe. sindyanaya shikshak, aarogy, rojgar vamshya saman sandhi upakham kahun dehe saman nayak v sindyanaya aapane aayiy chalane, vahan kamaavya diktakani samsak kahun dehe tyachy tyancha ahar v aarogyasandhi yojana tapah karan. tyancha bhagyavatvadya aarhyikdusgha samardh karanvah aarhyi bhalavikshya samadhy samacharyagar hote. vikaran vahab-vahab mahilasena vin lana karan tyachy samat vandati v sandhi vinchit mahilasena kootanvahi bhekabavashayav pragati karanvachhi samshakti pradhan karan mahane mahila samacharyagar hoh.

Mahila samacharyagar vadehesa:—

1. shivi-purukh samanana prapychit karan.
2. sindyanaya pratinji v saman mishubhun dehe.
3. raatki prakhas karni chalana dehe.
4. sindyanaya aarhyikdusgha swabaluji bhanvane.
5. samajik tyancha praptahal karan.
6. mahilaaye vajak samabhagaye praman vaidvar.

Bhartatilak Mahilasena samacharyagar vyakr:—

Bhartatilak Mahilasena kalanvachhi duhikarvantun aamke swarihikin tarpun karayat ahalvay aahet. mahilasena jagada ganevin vihakan karan he swatamshoottar aamke vihak yojanatha udeeva
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

राहिला आहे. मागील ४० वर्षांत महिलांचा विकास विषयक संकल्पनेत सतत बदल झालेला दिसून येतो. जसे ७० व्या दशकात महिला कल्याण, ५० व्या दशकात महिला विकास तर ९० व्या दशकात महिला सशक्तीकरणार भर देण्यात आला. आता निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील महिलांचे समावेशात आणि धोरण निर्मितीस्रोते त्यांच्या सहभागाने भर देण्यात येत आहे.११

भारत सरकार २००१ हे वर्ष महिला सशक्तीकरणाचे वर्ष महापूर्ण घोषित केलेले आहे. परंतु या अस्सप्लेन पोहोचणासाठी ल्याने खुप संघर्ष करताना लगाताना आहे. यादृच्छिक चूक्ष्यामध्ये महिला सक्रिय सहभागी होत्या तेघापासूनच महिलांचा राजकीय समानतेची समस्या अस्तित्वात होती. १९६९ व्या सुरुवातीला महिलांनी त्यांच्या राजकारणात प्रतिनिधित्व देण्याचा मुळ सर्वप्रथम उपलब्ध केले. यांची त्यांची प्रौढ मतदाताची मागणी करणे होती. १९२९ पर्यंत महिलांना पल्ली महापूर्ण तसेच मात्रतमता आणि शिक्षणयोजना आधारातून मत देण्याचा अधिकार होता. १३५ व्या भारत सरकारच्या अधिनियमानुसार ज्या महिला मात्रतमता आणि शिक्षणयोजना अट पूर्ण करतील अशा व्यावाची २२ वर्ष पूर्ण केलेल्या महिलांच्या मतदाताच्या अधिकार देण्यात आलेल्या होता. स्वतंत्रते अर्ज केलेल्या महिलांची अनेक आरामात्मक चूक्ष्याचे जसे पर्यावरणविषयी चूक्ष्य, दारंगंधी चूक्ष्य, शाळणा चूक्ष्य तसेच काही क्रांतीकरण चूक्ष्यामध्ये सहभाग्य येणारी होते त्यामुळे महिलांमध्ये ही प्रभाव पाडण्याची क्षमता असत्याचे मान्य करण्यात आले. मात्र राजकीय क्षेत्र हे अनुभवी पुरुषांची मदत्कारी मानली जाते ज्या ठिकाणी महिलांना प्रवेशाची अत्यंत संधी उपलब्ध असते.१३

महिलांचे राजकीय सशक्तीकरण:--

राजकीय सशक्तीकरण या अर्थ एक स्वतंत्र राजकीय ईतिहास शक्ती अस्तित्वाच्या स्वतंत्र राजकीय समुदायचा उदय होणे होय. मात्र महिला राजकीय सशक्तीकरण होण्यासाठी अशी जागीर महिलांमध्ये दिसून येत नाही. महिला मतदांसाठी स्वतंत्र मतदार संघ उपलब्ध केले जावेत. एका ठिकाणावरून पूर्ण व महिला प्रतिनिधित्वाचा एकाच वेळी निवडणूक घडविला येती. यापूर्व महिलांचे प्रश्न, समस्या समजणारे व मांडणारे प्रतिनिधी महिलांना निवडता येतील. यापूर्व महिलांचे योग्य राजकीय सशक्तीकरण शक्य आहे.१३

भारतातील महिलांचा राजकारण, मोठ्या पदवर तसेच निर्णय प्रक्रियेत स्थान असावे अशी माणकी फार पूर्णपूर्ण सुरु होती. १९३३ मध्ये कंपनिच्या राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशनात लेडी दल यांनी कायदे मंडळात महिलांच्या अट प्रतिनिधित्वावर दुःख व्यक्त केले. त्यांचे असे मत होते की पुरुषपैकी खिंच आपल्या माणकी अधिक समर्थपणे शासन स्थानात मांडू शाक्तता. १९७४ मध्ये भारतातील महिलांनी स्वती अभ्यासांसाठी जी समती महिलांनी माझ्य माहिलसारखी होती त्या समतीलील काही समाधानाचे असे मत होते की, महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग बाळाला तर त्या आपल्या प्रयत्न आणि समाजात शासन दलवडलेला माणू महिला. माझी निवडणूक अस्तित्वाची अ. टी. के. रोसन यांचा मते महिलांचे निर्णय प्रक्रियेत स्थान नसूनमुळे कायदे तयार करताना हिंगमेत किंवा स्त्रीवांगाने स्त्रीभाव होणाऱ्या शक्तता अधिक असावे.१५ महापूर्ण १९९२ आणि १९९३ मध्ये भारतीय राज्य धौलत ७३ व भगतदुरुक्ती कळ धक्काच्या राज संस्था आणि शहरी स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थानी महिलांसाठी ३३ टक्के जागाचे आराधना हे महिलांचा राजकीय सशक्तीकरणाचा दूरींना ते महत्वपूर्ण पाठवले होते. ह्या धक्कानुपूर्वक महापूर्ण महापूर्ण महिलांना राजकीय सत्तेमध्ये पुरुषप्रमाणे समान अधिकार आणि वाता भिन्नस्त्रीय वृद्धिकाळानुसार उच्चलेले सकारात्मक पाठवले होते. त्यापूर्व महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग बाळाला असावा निर्णयासारखे येते आहे.
लोकसभा व राज्यसभेतील महिलांचे प्रमाण:—
 महिलाना पंचायत राज संस्थांमध्ये 33 टक्के आरक्षण दिल्यामुळे त्यांचे पंचायत राज संस्थांमध्ये किमान आरक्षण इतके प्रमाण दिसून येते. मात्र लोकसभा किंवा राज्य संघेत आरक्षण नसल्यामुळे त्यांचे प्रमाण अत्यंत असत्याचे दिसून येते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात लोकसभेतील महिलांना प्रमाण खालील तक्यात दर्शविण्यास आलेले आहे.

तक्ता क्र.१

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महिलाना लोकसभेत पर्याय प्रतिनिधिच दिसत नाही. आज पर्यंत लोकसभेत नवीन गेलेल्या महिलांचे प्रमाण ९.२ टक्केपेक्षा अधिक गेलेल्या नाही. खालील तक्यात १९५२ पासून लोकसभेतील महिलांचे प्रतिनिधिच दर्शविण्यास आलेले आहेत. लोकसभेतील महिला लोकप्रतिनिधिसंख्या सरासरी संख्या ही ३६.८७ असून त्यांचे सरासरी प्रमाण हे ६.९१ टक्केपेक्षा अधिक नाही. राज्यसभेतील महिलांचे प्रमाण अत्यंत आहे मात्र लोकसभेपेक्षा ते अधिक दिसते. खालील तक्यात स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील महिलांचे राज्यसभेतील प्रमाण दर्शविलेले आहे.

तक्ता क्र.२

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Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

| 1990 | 245 | 38 | 15.9 |
| 1996 | 223 | 20 | 9.0  |
| 1998 | 223 | 19 | 8.6  |
| 2004 | 245 | 22 | 19.9 |
| 2009 | 245 | 22 | 8.93 |
| 2014 | 245 | 22 | 9.83 |
| संसारी | 238.29 | 22.92 | 9.62 |

वरीह तक्ष्यावे निष्करण करता असे दिसून येते की, लोकसंबंधावें राज्यसंबंध भारत प्रतिनिधिबी कांड अधिक दिसून येते कदाचित अप्रत्यय निवडणूक आणि महिला लोकप्रक्रियाभावी जाणीपूर्वक नियुक्तीमुळे हे प्रमाण अधिक दिसत असावे. १९९० मध्ये ते प्रमाण सर्वांग ९५.५ टक्के दिसते त्यामध्ये मात्र ते सतत घट असल्याचे दिसून येते. हे प्रमाण देखील 33 टक्ष्यावर्ती पोषण च्याचे दिसून येत नाही.

भारत ही जगातील सर्वत्र मौजूद लोकसभी असलेले राष्ट्र आहे जेथे महिला ह्या लोकसंबंधाच्या जवळपास ५० टक्के होतेत. १९९२ साली झालेल्या ७३ व्या घटनादृष्टिकोणाचे राजकीय निर्णयप्रक्रिया शिखाचा सहभाग बांधता या हेतुने स्थानिक राज्य संस्थांमध्ये शिखासाठी जे आरक्षण प्राप्त करणारे आहेत. ते आरक्षण महाराष्ट्र स्थितीत मान्यता देऊ इतर भारत पुरुष रूपांतर्दृष्टीत होते. शिखाचे प्रथम आणि दूसरे कोणांना निर्णयप्रक्रियता स्थान मिळावे हा यामागचा हे होता. या घटनादृष्टिकोणाला महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रातील प्रभाव मोकळा झाला असून देशातील प्रशासन आणि राजकारणात त्यांचा समान अधिकार प्राप्त झाले आहेत. परंतु, राजाचे संस्थानाच्या आरक्षणांमुळे केवळ शिखाचा राजकीय सहभाग बांधला नाही तर गावाचा विवाह, पणी, शाळा, रास दाताची यासारखे कठीणे विषय महिलांची पुढे आहेत.

आज महिलांच्या स्थानीमतानुसार शासनात रज्यातील सर्वांगात सर्वांगस्थ प्रत्यय करण्याची महिलांच्या स्थिती समाधान कर्याची आपल्याची आवश्यकता होती. तर आरक्षण ह्या स्थितीमुळे अतिशय बाधित ती महिलें आहेत. xii याचे राष्ट्रीय महिलांची आवश्यक व राजकीय सदस्यित्वाच्या अंतर्गत आपल्याचे येईल.

पंचायत राज मंत्रालयाचे महिलांचा राजकीय संस्थानकरणासाठी निर्णयन कौशलावर्ती एक-एक सर्वेक्षण केले. यात २३ राज्यातील पंचायत राज संस्थानाच्या २० हजार महिला आहेत—माजी लोकप्रतिनिधी पंचायत कार्यकार्यातील अधिकारी यांच्या अभ्यासातील ने सर्वेक्षण मांडणार आले आहेत. या सर्वेक्षणातून पंचायत राज संस्थानाच्या महिलांसाठी आरक्षण ही महत्त्वाची वाच असून लोकप्रतिनिधी महिला लोकप्रतिनिधी आरक्षण असल्यामुळे निवडून आल्यास होत्या. ८७ टक्के महिला लोकप्रतिनिधीची एकदमून निवडणूक ठेवावी होती. वेगुळीर महिला लोकप्रतिनिधी पुढील निवडून येऊ शकल्या नाही दरम्यान पुढून निवडणूक आहेत. ती जगातील महिल्यांमध्ये वेळी ती जगातील महिल्यांमध्ये वेळी ती जगातील महिल्यांमध्ये वेळी ती जगातील महिल्यांमध्ये वेळी. ८८ टक्के मानातील महिला लोकप्रतिनिधी केवळ आरक्षण असल्यामुळे निवडून आल्याचे निदानसाठी आहेत. xiii याच्याच अहवालात निवडून महिलांचा राजकीय स्थितीच्या आपल्यास कल्पना येईल.

सांगता—

शोधक्षण पंचायत राज व्यवस्थेत महिलांचा एक तुलनात्मक जागाचे आपल्यासाठी राजकीय नेतृत्व करण्याची संधी प्राप्त झाली. मात्र महिलांमध्ये निहित किंवा निम्न शिक्षण सत्र यामुळे या निमित्तच मोठा प्रभाव दुर्वलष्ठ बनावा जात आहेत. महाराष्ट्र केलेल्या आरक्षण असल्यामुळे महिलांचा स्थानिक राज्यसंबंधी आरक्षणाच्या स्थलांमध्ये प्रतिनिधित्व करण्याची संधी प्राप्त झाली आहे. राजकीय सहभाग आणि प्रतिनिधित्व यात मोठा फरक आहे. कायदेशीर दुर्वलष्ठ प्रतिनिधिमत्ती मिळून देता येऊ.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges

Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

19th Oct. 2018

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शक्ति मात्र सहभागासाठी पोषक वातावरण तयार करणे कठीण काम असते. प्रतिनिधीत्वातून राजकीय सहभागासाठीचे वातावरण तयार झाले पाहिजे मात्र तसे होतांना दिसत नाही कारण महिलांना केवल आर्थिक आदर्श आहेत महृदु त्या निवडणुकीला उभे राहतात आर्थिक आदर्शाच्या महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभाग अत्य असत्याचे दिसून आले. त्यामुळे महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागासाठी त्याच्या राजकीय क्षमतांना पूर्ण विकास केला पाहिजे असे वाटते.

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सोशल मिडिया द्वेश पसरविण्याचे नवीन साधन आणि त्याचा अंतर्गत सुरक्षितेत्वाने होणारा परिणाम

देविदास जी. भोसले
तुळजार काळा विज्ञान आणि वाणिज्य महाविदyalय

प्रस्तावना:
आज जागेतातील कोट्यावधी लोक सोशल मिडियाच्या वापराच्या विवर्तित वात होत आहे. त्याचे कारण सोशल मिडिया हि संभावनाची स्वतं, सोपी, अतिकिन्द्रण, प्रभावी पद्धती आहे. कोणत्याही स्वरूपाची माहिती ही आजच्या युगात एक शक्त म्हणून काम करते. सोशल मिडिया कोणत्याही शर्ताचा वापर २ करता राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षितेत्वाने पाताल परिणाम करते. सोशल मिडिया संवादाचे एक नवीन माध्यम म्हणून समोर येत अत्याच त्याच्या वैकल्पिक सामान्य कारण आणि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षितेत्वांना अनेक आत्महत्या निर्माण होत आहेत त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जाऊ शकत नाही. या संरक्षणाचा उदाहरण सोशल मिडिया भारतीय समाजावर असणने आपल्या अभ्यास करणे हा आहे. सद्यापरिवर्तनीय माणसोहती सोशल मिडिया वापरावासाठी लोकांनी उपलब्धित असणे असल्याने तिथी अनेकांना काम करते. सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून द्वेश पसरविण्याचे नवीन साधन आणि उदाहरण आहेत जातीय तेहे निर्माण करणारी सोशल मिडियाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केले जातो. अभ्यासाची उद्दी: 1. “सोशल मिडियाचे” सद्य परिवर्तनीत भारतीय समाजावर असणने आपल्या अभ्यास करणे. 2. “सोशल मिडियाचा” अंतर्गत सुरक्षितेत्वाची संभाव्य धोका म्हणून अभ्यास करणे. 3. “सोशल मिडियाचा” दंगाची, नालवादी, कारवाची, दहशतवादी, जातीय असतात. सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून द्वेश पसरविण्याच्या अनेकांना होणारा वापर आहेत जातीय तेहे निर्माण करणारी सोशल मिडियाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केले जातो.

अभ्यासाचे प्रमाण:
1. “सोशल मिडियाचे” सद्य परिवर्तनीत भारतीय समाजावर असणने आपल्या अभ्यास करणे.
2. “सोशल मिडियाचा” अंतर्गत सुरक्षितेत्वाची संभाव्य धोका म्हणून अभ्यास करणे. 3. “सोशल मिडियाचा” दंगाची, नालवादी, कारवाची, दहशतवादी, जातीय असतात.

संशोधन कार्यपण्दती:
संस्थेच हातून डेटा वरती आधारीत असते. सोशल मिडियाच्या वापराचे भारतीय संस्थेच हातून डेटा वरती आधारीत असते.

संशोधन कार्यपण्दती:
संस्थेच हातून डेटा वरती आधारीत असते. सोशल मिडियाच्या वापराचे भारतीय संस्थेच हातून डेटा वरती आधारीत असते.

लघुकः
(सोशल मिडिया नेटवर्क एकूणची वापरकाळी वापरक्षेत्रात २०१८ चा संख्येपुस्तक (जुलै २०१८ पर्यंत))

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19th Oct. 2018

| चीनी | १०४० |
| इंस्ट्रक्टर | १००० |
| व्युक्तिक | ८०६ |
| व्युक्तिके कोटिय | ५६३ |
| डेटावर्क / एक्टीकटर | ५०० |
| सीनेरिजेबिओ | ४९१ |
| ट्रीटर | ३३६ |
| रेडियो | ३३० |
| बायकू तिएवा | ३०० |
| स्कॉर्पियॉन | ३०० |
| सिंक्रोडन | २९४ |
| व्हायवर | २६० |
| स्टॉपचार्ट | २५६ |
| लाईन | २०३ |
| पीनरेस्ट | २०० |
| टेलीग्राम | २०० |


‘स्लोबल रिस्क’ २०१३च्या रिपोर्टमध्ये सोशल मिडियावरील पसराविविध आणि अनेक अनेक जोखिम जोखरूण जसे भरले जाते. यामध्ये क्रुद्ध जवळजवळ परंपरा, क्रुद्ध जवळजवळ, अक्सर जवळजवळ, जवळजवळ जवळजवळ होती. परंतु ही जवळजवळची विश्लेषण असरते परंतु सांगण्याचे असे नाही. ‘स्लोबल रिस्क’ २०१३च्या वर्षात आठव्या अक्षरानुसार संघर्षाच्या सर्वांतच रुपांतरण म्हणून हे मोट्या सोशल मिडिया आंतरराष्ट्रीय धोकादायक ठरू शकते(3)

सोशल मिडिया आणि नक्षत्रवाद :

१९६७ मध्ये पक्षिक बंगालमधील नक्षत्रवादी गावात चा अमुक मुजुमदार, कणु संशयाल, जंगल संशयाल यांच्या नेतृत्वाच्या जमिनी विरूद्ध चंद्र पुकारण्यात आला होता. परंतु ह्याच्या वातातील व्यावहारिक व्यवस्था म्हणून हे कोणत्याही वाचकांना आकर्षित करत नाही. त्याच्यांनी नक्षत्रवादी गावात चा अमुक मुजुमदार, कणु संशयाल, जंगल संशयाल यांच्या नेतृत्वाच्या विरूद्ध चंद्र पुकारण्यात आला होता. परंतु ह्याच्या वातातील व्यावहारिक व्यवस्था म्हणून हे कोणत्याही वाचकांना आकर्षित करत नाही. त्याच्यांनी नक्षत्रवादी गावात चा अमुक मुजुमदार, कणु संशयाल, जंगल संशयाल यांच्या नेतृत्वाच्या विरूद्ध चंद्र पुकारण्यात आला होता. (4)

२००५ पासून नक्षत्रवादामुळे झालेले मृत्यू

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<td>Total</td>
<td>3132</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>5115</td>
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(Source: www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/data_sheets/fatalitiesnaxal05-11.htm)

हस्तलिखित पत्र आणि पोस्टरच्या जुन्या पडती सोडून माओवादियांना आता नवीन तंत्रजानाचा वापर करताना दिसत आहेत. शहारी व निमसहारी भागात राहणाऱ्या सामान्य लोकांच्या यासाठी सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स आणि इंटरनेटचा वापर करत आहेत. बस्तरच्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रात हिंदू जातीय क्षेत्रांत माओवादियांनी प्रचार करण्यासाठी तयार केलेले नक्षत्र छत्रीसगड हे पेज व्यापरला आले. त्याच्या भेदभावात राज्य सरकार रेखांतर केलेले नक्षत्र छत्रीसगड हे पेज ब्लॉक करण्यासाठी फेसबुकच्या अधिकारांना इतर केली होती. परंतु यासाठी इतर अनेक ऑनलाईन समूह आहेत ज्यासाठी माओवादांचे समर्थन वाचवण्यासाठी ऑनलाईन प्रचार करत असतात. या घटनेंत्र मूळभूतांना या ऑनलाईन खात्याची बांधणारी चौकशी आणि पाहणी गेली असता वा खात्याची लिंक असणारी इतर अनेक खाती आहेत ज्यादांना माओवादांचा प्रचार केला जातो. (५)

सोशल मिडिया आणि दहशतवादी:

सोशल मिडिया स्थानिक दहशतवादी गट आणि अंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादी गट यांच्या दरम्यान मध्यवर्ती भूमिका बजावत आहे. दहशतवादी संघटना पर्सपरांमध्ये संवाद साधण्याची सोशल मिडिया वापर करत आहेत. यासाठी अंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादी गट नवीन दहशतवादांची भरती, प्रशिक्षण, समर्थकांशी संवाद यासाठी सोशल मिडियाचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जात आहे. सोशल मिडियाचा वापर करत दहशतवादी संघटना, त्याच्या विचारधारासाठी आणि प्रसार त ज्याबद्दल करत आहेत. (६) त्यामुळे देशातील शांतता आणि सुरक्षितता धोक्यात आली आहे. अलकायदा, हमास आणि हिजबुल्लाह सरकारच्या अंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादी संघटना फेसबुक आणि ट्विटर सारख्या सोशल नेटवर्किंग उपयोग दहशतवादांची भरती करण्यासाठी करत आहेत. (७)
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

19th Oct.
2018

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आय.एस.आय.एस. ची तरुणांचा आत्मकृष्ण करणे कृष्णाची पद्धत.

फेसबुक वर पोस्ट अपलोड करणे लोकांना ती लाईक किंवा शेअर करण्यास सांगणे

दुसरी पायरी

ज्या लोकांनी ती पोस्ट लाईक किंवा शेअर केली आहे त्यांची व्यक्तीसंपर्क वाढविणे

तिसरी पायरी

त्यांना अजून धार्मिक माहिती शेअर करणे

चौथी पायरी

जर संबंधितव्यक्तीने या विषयी गंभीरता दर्शविली तर इस्लामिक राज्याधिकार पोहोचण्यासाठी दिशानिर्देश आणि रसद पुरविणे

पाचवी पायरी

संपर्क करण्यासाठी माहिती जसे फोन नंबर, स्काइप आयडी आणि इतर संपर्क माहितीची देवाण घेवाणे

पाचवी पायरी

मध्यस्थांच्या वेळात संबंधितव्यक्तीची बैठक ठरविणे

सातवी पायरी

आय.एस.आय.एस. मध्ये सामील होण्याची पुढील कृती त्या व्यक्तीसाठी इच्छाशक्ती, योग्यता आणि क्षमता याचे अवलंबून असते

सामाजिक एकता विभेदविज्ञानाची सोशल मिडियाचा दंगलीमध्ये होत असेल्या वैश्विक नका

भारत एक धर्ममंडप राष्ट्र असून ती आंतरिक व विदेशी जाती धर्मांचे आणि पंथांचे लोक वास्तव करतात.

भारतीय समाज अनेक जातीय धर्मांचे आणि पंथ वामयांचे विभागाला असतात तरीही जेथे धार्मिक सहज तुलना हस्ताक्षरात दिसून येते.

दंगली खूप आपातवादात तसेच परिस्थितीमध्ये घटक असतात. त्याला काही समाजातील राजकीय काही धार्मिक असतात.

वैयिक युवा वाक्यांमध्ये भर घालताना काही समाज विविधता प्रकारांची दंगलीमध्ये सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून करत असतात. या अगदी घडलेल्या माध्यमात्मक सोशल मिडियाच्या एमजे सापडत आले, याची आपल्याला ध्यानात येते.

यो अंक 2013 मध्ये जणेंडोळ अरुण वोल्ने असल तरीही ज्याचे उदाहरण दाखल झाले होते.

जयपुर विभागातल्या लोकांनी सोशल मिडियाच्या कार्यसाधनांना ध्येय करत असते. त्याला काही राजनीतिक, माध्यमतून तसेच एक असते. सोशल मिडियाच्या वापराला ध्येय करण्यास आणि भारतीय माध्यमातून भाषामध्येच्या निर्धारणांना प्रमाणार्थ राजनीतिक असते.

या वैयिक आधाराचे उदाहरण हे दुसरे उदाहरणसमावेशात आले. एका त्यांना सोशल मिडियाच्या व एक खायाची पोस्ट केल्याने ज्यामुळे लोकांच्या धार्मिक भावना दुखावल्या गेल्या नंतर हे खायाच्या क्षेत्राच्या ज्याले तात्विक आपल्या समाजातील दंगलीमध्ये घडते येथे दंगल भडकते ही दंगल एक आठव्या चालू होती त्यानंतर शासनाने साधनांसाठी उदाहरणे उत्पन्न केले. (१२)

वैयिकात दंगल हे दुसरे उदाहरणात ज्यामध्ये सोशल मिडियाच्या दंगलीमध्ये घडून घडून आले. या दंगलीमध्ये ४३ जणांना प्रणाली सुयाचे लागले तर १३ पेक्षातील अधिक लोक झाले. सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून दंगल आणखी भक्तिवादिनी उभेद्याने खोट्या बातम्या आणि माहिती पसरवली गेली. समाजातील दोन सोशल मिडियाच्या वापर करत जणांच्या वावर्तक या दोन समाजाने दंगलीमध्ये उत्पन्न केले. वाढीच्या काही राजनीतिक पक्षाच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाचे फेसबुक, एम एस आणि काही सोशल मिडियाच्या मनोवातीत त्यांना उत्तेजित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. (१२)

वैयिकात दंगल हे दुसरे उदाहरणात ज्यामध्ये सोशल मिडियाच्या दंगलीमध्ये घडून घडून आले. या दंगलीमध्ये ४३ जणांना प्रणाली सुयाचे लागले तर १३ पेक्षातील अधिक लोक झाले. सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून दंगल आणखी भक्तिवादिनी उभेद्याने खोट्या बातम्या आणि माहिती पसरवली गेली. समाजातील दोन सोशल मिडियाच्या वापर करत जणांच्या वावर्तक या दोन समाजाने दंगलीमध्ये उत्पन्न केले. वाढीच्या काही राजनीतिक पक्षाच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाचे फेसबुक, एम एस आणि काही सोशल मिडियाच्या मनोवातीत त्यांना उत्तेजित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. (१२)

(१२)

उपाययोजना -

वैयिकमुळे विज्ञान -

१) सोशल मिडिया अकादेमिक वर्तन्याचा मैत्रीच विविधता बाबतीचे सावध प्राप्त तर ह्या ताबार ध्येय करत नसाल तर ती अंस्वेप करू नका.
२) सोशल मिडियाच्यावर्ती असणाऱ्या कोणत्या ह्या धार्मिक गुप्तच्या पेजला ऑंड किंवा कनेक्ट होणाराच्या त्याची पूर्ण माहिती तपासून पहा।
३) कोणत्या ह्या धार्मिक संघटनांना कडून होत असलेल्या प्रचाराला बाजी पडू नकामोगदर त्यामध्ये त्याची नौ हे तपासून पहा।
४) तुमच्या सोशल मिडियाच्या अकांठवर्ती असणाऱ्या माहितीबाबत सावधानता बांटण्याचा उदा वैयक्तिक, धार्मिक आणि व्यावसायिक. यासाठी सोशल मिडियाच्या वैयक्तिक माहिती शोधून करून करा.
५) कोणत्या ह्या लिंक वर्ती क्लिक कर्यामोगदर काढून ज्या कारण त्या हेक्सर्आनी आवंतलेल्या असू शकतात जरी त्या तुमच्या मिडियाकडून आत्या असत्याची तरीही
६) पासवर्दू वेबसाइट बजो बदलवा आणि ऑटो मोबाइल आणि काढून करू नये किंवा एंबल करू नये.

सरकारी स्वरूपाच्या -

१) सोशल मिडियाच्या होणाऱ्या माहितीच्या देवाण धेवाणिवर्ती एक स्वतंत्र विभागाकडून देखरेख ठेवली गेली. 
२) सोशल मिडिया नेटवर्कसवर्ती खात उघडताना संबंधित योजना आणि आहे आपल्याकडून सोशल मिडिया योजना निर्धारित केले गेले पाहिजे ज्यामध्ये सर्व नियमावली आणि विधान याच्यासाठी समावेश आला. 
३) सरकारने राष्टऱ्या पुढील वर पांढरे आणि संवेदनावर्ती भर दिला गेला पाहिजे आणि असरोवर्ती याच्यासाठी संशोधन करणारला फिरण्यासाठी तपासले गेले पाहिजे. 
४) या वर्तीत सहकार्यांसाठी नाही, तर अनेक पुढील राष्टऱ्या सोशल मिडिया हे नवीन मंच आपल्याकडून उदयास पडले आहे. 

निषेध -

कोणत्याही राष्ट्रासाठी शांतता आणि एकत्र टिकनून ठेवेल्या हे प्रथम धेरून असते प्रथेचे राष्ट्रांमध्ये असंख्य प्रश्न आणि सुरक्षा आवश्यक असतात त्यामध्ये त्या प्रश्नांच्या आणि आवश्यकांच्या मांडणीसाठी सोशल मिडिया हा एक नवीन मंच महान उद्यान आला आहे सोशल मिडिया स्वतः मुक्तसंगठनांची सोशल मिडिया सरकारी संगठनांना असलेल्या ह्या हस्तांनी व्यापक क्षेत्रात सोशल मिडिया हा अब अशा विधानाच्या माहिती परिणामांच्या संघटनांच्या मादीम इतरचेच सोशल मिडिया वापर करून करून आहेत. नक्षत्राने शाहरूखने आणि सरकारी संगठनांना असलेल्या ह्या हातांनी अकडून जतावा.
असतो आणि त्याच्या फायदा समाजकंटक घेताना दिसून घेतात त्यांच्या साहित्यिक भाषिलेल्या एक शब्द बनते आहे.

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13) Source:www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/data_sheets/fatalitiesnaxal05-11.htm on 18 September 2018

14) http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/database/ISIIndia.htm on 18 September 2018
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Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

19th Oct. 2018

स्त्रीयांना निर्गत: भिडाळेला मानवाधिकार

प्र. मोहनलिसा अ खानोरकर
	तत्त्वांना विभाग प्रमुख
	सर्वसंबंधी संगठन कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर

मानव अधिकार हे मानवाला निर्गत: भिडाळेले असतात. जे जन्माशोकत तो भिडाळेत. त्यात जगण्याचा हक्क मानवाचा जम्मूसिद्धांत अधिकार आहे म्हणून हा अधिकार सर्व अधिकारात असत उद्देश्याचा असा अधिकार आहे.

मानवी हक्काचा अर्थ व स्वरूप:

मानवी हक्काची संकल्पना ही नैसर्गिक अधिकाराच्या आधारात आहे. मानव अधिकारांना नैसर्गिक अधिकाराचे आधुनिक रूप मानले जाते. विस्तार शतकांप्रमाणे नैसर्गिक अधिकाराचे दैवी अधिकार संपुर्ण आहे अथवा अधिकारांची धर्मनिरपेक्ष रुप प्राप्त आहे. हे धर्म निरपेक्ष रुप म्हणजे मानवी हक्क होय.

प्र. एच. जे. लास्की यांच्याकडून, हक्क म्हणजे सामाजिक जीवनाची अत्यंत परिस्थिती होय की, ज्याशिवाय व्यक्तिशील समाजपत्र सर्वसाधीन विकास करून घेवणे शक्त होते नाही.

रॉन्टम हाउस विस्वकोशानुसार, मानव अधिकार म्हणजे व्यक्तीला जनाने प्राप्त आहे अर्थात अधिकार की जे व्यक्तीला समाजातील जगण्याची अस्तित्वाची स्वतंत्रता आहे.

या मानवी हक्की, अधिकाराचा अर्थ तत्त्वांना पैकिया मानवजातीय साहित्य उद्देश्यांच्या प्रामाणीयता संपूर्ण राष्ट्रसंघात 10 डिसेंबर 1948 ला मानवीअधिकाराची विस्तारप्रस्ताव घोषणा केली गेली.

ह्या मानवविधित्वाच्या धोषणाचा मुख्य उद्देश्य म्हणजे मनुष्याचा मनुष्याच्या रूपात समान राहणारा कार्य. कोणाही जाट, लिंग, भाषा किंवा धर्माची आधारार्थ भेदभाव केल्या जाणारा नाही तर प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला स्वतंत्रपुर्वक जगण्याचा अधिकार आहात. सर्वातील स्वतंत्रता न्याय संबंधी समानता, निराश्रीकरण सर्व वाईट्स प्रथांचे न्यायपूर्ण रंग भेदभावाचा बिधिमान करणे इ. याच समृद्धता आहे.

आज देशाचा स्वतंत्र म्हणून 72 वर्षांना काळ उद्घाटनांतरीले मिळालेल्या समाधानत्वेच्या अधिकारापासून दिवस विस्तृत आहे. संविदाचे मुख्य व काही अस्तित्वाची निराश्रीस्वरूप अल्पाचार्याची घटनांची संख्या वाढत आहे उदि. भूगोलक, बालकाक्ष, वेधायक, ह्या, अपहरण इत्यादी.

आज दिनाच्या मार्गावर चूल व मूल एवढेच नसून स्त्रीयांनी मोठमोठ जगण्याचा क्षेत्र नावलीक भिडविला आहे. तसेच आजार नैसर्गिक कानावर स्त्रियांना पुरुषांची प्रतिष्ठा धारापासून मांळे जाते. एवढे असूनही आज स्त्री पहिल्यापेक्षा जास्त असूस्त्रित आहे. स्त्रीचे स्थान पुरुषाच्या आणुपात कंवाही, कंवाही आणि कसेही वापरला हेण्याचा एकदा कंडीट कार्याचा झालेल्याचे काळीत कोणासारखे आहे सर्वे जी नाही तर कोणाही वयात अससा ती सुमारे नाही. तरी तिथि अस्तित्वाची जाणाऱ्या कुणाला होत नाही. स्त्रियांना दाहादी दिन या लक्षण रेषा आल्यानुसार तीनांपूर्व एकदा लक्षणप्रेक्षा होती, एकदा राजन

होता तसीमुळा सर्वातम म्हणजे धडाडू उतात अर्थात असूस्त्रित उद्देश्याची आहे की जागीजागी राजन उमेहेत तरीही जिंदियाना नाहीलाजास्त रायणाची समून जावेच लागते.

समाजाले विवादासारखेच पवित्र समजले जाणाऱ्या क्रमेत हे व्यवसायाचा रूपाने समून येत आहे. जसे की हुंडा व हुंडवाही, मार्पीट, जिवंत जाणे, फिचे देणे इत्यादी कूर व भयानक कृती अत्यंतक थेंकावाच्या असूस्त्रित टाकण्याचा आहेव, या प्रमुळे किंवा वाग्विकांधूने स्त्री जातीला मानवविधित्वाचे हंगाम होत आहे व यात पालकांवर तितका काल सहभाग आहे कुढळी ते मुळीही दुरुस्त आणणाऱ्याची किंवा मुळीही सुज्ञी राहाची किंवा चांगले घर मिळणाऱ्याची हुंडा दिला जातात. पण आज समाजात मुलमुलीचे स्थान बरोबरीचे असतानाही हुंडा माण्यता प्राम समून कराले येते? म ही 1961 मध्ये संसदेत हुंडा प्रतिबंधक
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assume the text contains a list of papers or presentations, which is not transcribed here.
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Sandesh— Yashaswvibha

1. Dharmavidhikari Chandreshwar: Bhaarataaalik sthanikik svashast, pithaapuree amhand ke panditshar, nagpur
2. Praachi Shree Pardotali: Manavi hukk
3. Amandri Pradip: Nari karyak
5. Atashvini: Shree Vivarshane
6. Praachi ke kulakarn: Manavi hukk pravni samajik vyav, daayamand politheesh poon, aa 2013
मानव अधिकार व लैंगिक

प्रा ज्योति उखाराव मामडे
सर्वस्तरी संगित कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर.

मानव हा जम्मतच स्वातंत्र्य घेतून जम्मला गेणारा प्राणी आहे. त्याला राहणारे, योजनाचे, फिरण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य असते, पण या नैसर्गिक स्वातंत्र्याचे अतितूर्ध्व अवशेष राज्यवादी त्याने समाजात अधिकार निम्नानं केले. मानवी अधिकार हे मानवाचे मुलंभूत हक्क आहे. यात प्रामुख्याने समाजात अधिकार, स्वातंत्र्याचे अधिकार, जीवन अधिकार, भाषण स्वातंत्र्य, वैयक्तिक व धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य, राष्ट्रातील विरोध करण्याचा अधिकारी, इत्यादीया उल्लेख करता येईल. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीत निराश्यात: स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त झाल्यामुळे त्याचा व्यक्तीत नैसर्गिक अधिकाराने बळकटी प्राप्त करण्यासाठी जगातील सरमान काव्य अधिकार आयोगाची स्थापना आली. 10 डिसेंबर 1948 रोजी पंधरी येथे कुटुंबीय सर्व व्यक्तींची स्वातंत्र्यवादी प्रकटता व त्याचे अधिकार याना भारतात देखील उघड. त्याच्या जगातील भारतीय मानवी अधिकाराचा कायदा निर्माण केला. अंतरराष्ट्रीय विषय 1966 येथे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाचा आम सभ्य मांडणात आले. त्याला 1976 मध्ये अंतरराष्ट्रीय कायदाचा स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. त्यामुळे भारताने ह. स. 1993 मध्ये मानव अधिकार कायदा केला.

मानवी हक्काचे सिद्धांत कोणता एका व्यक्तीने लिहिले नाहीत. मानवी हक्काचा रस्ता खुप लंबा होता, कायदा कुटुंबीय व शक्तकरण आहे. सोबतला कोणी येथीली शक्तता नाही.

"मुम लेखी खुद आखीर यें मंडील ऊपरार आपली हिम्मत न हारते!"
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कंप्यूटर दान करण्याचा संपूर्ण अधिकार नियमात देखून स्त्रीला एका वस्तुप्रमाणे समजलेगी. पतीपत्रात-पत्रीका-गुलाम असा प्रकार करण्याची भारतीय स्त्री देखील जाणी आहे.

आपूर्तीकार काहीतरी भारतातील महिला विकासाची चबूतरा उभारतीला गेली महिला धोडू रंग रंग वाळेत 1883 साली गोदावरी नामाच्या विवाहाची बिवाह करून आपल्या आदरासंग मजबूत करेत. विधानांना शिक्षण व आश्चर्य मिळाला महान 1896 मध्ये कंप्यूटर आणि 'अनावरण पालिका आश्चर्य' स्पष्ट केले. महान धोडू-गाडी वाळातील देखील आपल्या शिक्षणातील महिला स्त्री जीवन मुळेच आहे.

आजच्या संघर्षातील आई असे माणसे वाळाने ठराव नाही. सुप्रसिद्ध वाणिज्य, प्रभावशाली पातल यासारख्या स्त्रीया सामाजिक नेतृत्व करताना दिसता. आजच्या स्त्री जागरूक शाळी आहे. सामाजिकदर्शन, सामाजिक, अर्थव्यवस्था, प्रशासन, कला, साहित्य, अर्थव्यवस्था असा चारेचे श्रेणी जीवन उपस्थितीला आहे. तिने स्पष्ट केले येथे स्त्री स्त्री शिक्षण वाळवणे असा तर याच वाळवणे नाही. दुसर्षद्वारे अन्याय, असंगठन, उडळबंधी, बलात्कार, लैंसिक शोधणे वाळवणे प्रमाण या विचित्र विविधतासाबंधने स्त्री प्रवाश प्राप्त तेजस आहे. जोपर्याट रिसर्चांमध्ये स्वाभाविक, आत्मविश्वास व प्रेषण निर्माण होणार नाही. तोपर्याट स्त्री संघर्षांचा अधिकारासाठी संघर्ष करण्यात आहे.

एकमेकेकडून स्त्रीला जननी, देवी, प्रेमी ह्या इतिहादी उपमा दिल्या जातासारखे तर दुसरीलेले सामाजिक पती, मुलगी, बोध, माता या स्त्रियांच्या बाबतात निपटून येते का आहे? इतिहादी स्त्री मिळेल मुळे पुरुष स्त्री ते मात का बदलू शकत नाही लेण कस्तो अनिश्चित साखी ठेवून सात जन्म पती- पतीने सोबत राहणाऱ्या व मंद होतात, पत्षु ती ती नक्सलीने कलेह निर्माण करणे जीवनात बेटतो. या घटनाचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

मानने अधिकाराच्या उपयोगाने भारतात खूप मोठ्या शिक्षणावर नेला असेही अपेक्षा होती परंतु दररोज दिक्को, न्युजपेपर ग्राममें अनेक घटना वाळतात, एकता निम्नुमे आत असे सलाह येते की, पती-पतिवय विविध नायकत विविधता भक्तम असायत्ता हा अथवा का संसार रुम्बूळ विविधलीलांदरे नदेख होणारे वेळ लागणार नाही अशा कोणताही घटनांची आजारा घेता वेळेल.

1. जन्मदिवसाच्या दक्षिण मुळीची हवा- सालगडायच्या मुळीच्या प्रेमविवाह करण्याच्या प्रेमात धूर्तीला मिळालं शाळी तंत्र वेळी आणि सावत आढ़ो ह्ये ए. म.स. चे शिक्षण घोषणाच्या आपल्या मुळीच्या हवा केली. हा घूमायच प्रकार सोलापूर जिल्हातील मंगळवारा तालुक्याची सत्ता बदलू येथे शुक्रवार दिशा 5/10/2018 रोजी उघडकोसी आला.

2. कोनहाओ�作 जिल्हातात इलेक्ट्रोलं वा शहरालवळजी बाडव मालिका एकांने संतापप्रमाणे भारत आपली पत्नी, सादू, अुळीची आणि महुणांच्या याच्याच्या अवसरासाठी अवदानगार करून त्याची हवा केली. हा प्रकार शुक्रवार दिशा 6/10/2018 रोजी पहाडेला चलवा, प्रदेश जयंतीय असे हल्लेखापेच नव आहे. त्यात अटक करण्यात आले. आपल्या पतिवय चारित्याच्या संशय घेऊन हवा केली.
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नमुद केलेल्या या दोन्ही घटावरून आणण काय समजावतेच माणूसकिंचा काँडामा फासणायचा अशा घटना आहेल याचा जवावदार कोण? हे समजणे मान्य काळण आहे. माणसांची सदसतन्त्रतेवरूनू रोब्रेक कोठे गेली? प्रत्येक नागरिकाला जगणणाचा अधिकार आहे. मग मानव अधिकार कोठे गेला? असे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतात.

“पहिली बेटी धन्याची पेटी….किंवा मुलगी शिकली, प्रमती झाली” अशा घोषणा आत्मायाचा एकायला येतात तरी हे आज ही सत्य आहे की, घराच्या चार भिंतीत बाई, तिंच आरोग्य हा विषय कुणाच्या प्राधान्य कमावले नसतो. गरीब कुटूळात तर पैशाअभावी महणा किंवा अज्ञानामुळे महणा, महिलांना दुखाण-खुपण अंगावर बांधत लागते. संसर्गाच महाट्यांमध्ये सुरु ठेवायला तर बाईन आजारी पडून चालत नाही, हा समज घरातल्या सगळ्यांनाच आणि मुख्य महणे कतृत्वांनी समजावली असतो. पण त्याच्या प्रारंभ पर्यंत त्याच्या आजारी महिलांमध्ये बनवला अनेकदा दवाखायांत जास्तपर्यंत उफाळेला असतो. आणि केवळ औषधीयप्रथा अभावी आजार शरीर पोखरत जाते आणि शरीरी त्या आजारामुळे श्रीरी बडी घेतला जाता असी शोकातील आहे. श्रीरीयांनी देखील सत्ता: शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक रिथीकडेचे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळेच महत्त्वाचे जास्त आहे, “सर्गसंतान्त्र तो पगळी चलात” मनुष्यांचे शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य ठिक असेल तर ते कर्यवाह सक्षम असतो श्रीरीयांची मानसिक दृष्ट्वत नाही करणे, त्याना प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात पुरुषार्थक समाज संदी देणे, मुलगीसह महिलसं शाळा, महाबद्धालय, विद्यापीठ, प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, मुलगी—मुलगी समाज आहेल हा दृष्टीकोण रुजविणे, शिक्षणाचा माध्यमातून श्रीरी सक्षम करणे आवश्यक आहे. सामाजिक सुदृढ कोठने दिलेल्या कल 497 व्या निर्धारित मुळे देखील श्रीरीयांचा समाज अधिकार मिळवून दिला आहे. त्याचा निबंध फायदा होईल असी आशा आहे.

संदर्भ

1. मनुष्यता - पं हरोदिवंश श्राब्धी, चौक्षेंद्र विद्याजय, वाराणसी
2. मानवाधिकार नियन्त्रण एक मुख्य चिन्ह
3. भारताचे संविधान, गिलिदर प्रकाशन वर्ष २००६
4. महिला : काही व अधिकार, यशव, पुणे २००६
5. श्री जनाचे व्यक्त वा हा, सी. सुंदर कसकिया
6. महिला विकास प्रसं - पैल - प्रशासन संबंध - डॉ. राजेश कोलपुरे
7. शिक्षणाचे निविड आणि समाजालय अधिकार
8. धर्मशास्त्र का इतिहास भाग १ ते ३ काणे पा.वा. उत्तरप्रदेश हिंदी संस्थान लखनऊ
महाराष्ट्र लोकशाहीगतितील श्री शिखरपाती भूषणका

श्रीपत्रां योग्यपूर्व आर्ट्स अंड मायन्स कॉलेज माठाच्या-- कॉलेजी

1) प्रस्तावना 8–
‘वत्र नार्यस्तु पुनः मन्त्रे तत्र देयता’ क्रियाविषय जिथे पारिचाय स्मरण होतो तिथे देवता निगम करताना असे संगणारी आपल्या संस्कृती, कुठुं आणि पर्यावरणाचे समाजव्यवस्थेने ही श्री आणि पूर्ण हे दोन महाविषय घटक, संध्या असे कारणीतिक क्षेत्र नाही की, तथे महिलांचे या मिळवलेले नाहीं पण असे अपूर्ण भारतात उजुंदही पुरुषप्रथान संस्कृतीचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो केवळ मुलगी आहे पूर्ण तिला आईच्या गणिताच मार्ग जाते. आर्थिक छान, विनंतीवन,वल्कार आणि घटनााआळेच दिवसाचा गणित उंचावताना दिसत आहे.परिणामी देशात पुरुषांचा तुलनेत महिलांची संख्या कमी होत आहे. त्यामुळे भारत हा अनेक वाचकत क्षेत्रातील असलेला दिसून येतो.

II) उद्देश्य 8–
1) महाराष्ट्र लोकशाहीतील श्री शिखराच्या भूषणकर्ता समाजी अभ्यास करणे.
2) श्रीकर्ता शिखरा विकास वाचनाश्रयांमध्ये अभ्यास करणे.
3) विविध शैक्षणिक अभ्यासकृती योगदानातून महिलांची वेणे.
4) महाराष्ट्र राज्यसंस्थानस्थित श्रीकर्ता दिवसकर्ता घोषकार्यक्रम अभ्यास करणे.

III) श्रीकर्ता विकास 8–
शिखराच्या ज्ञानाच नस्माअनत तत्त्वाधारातील दोहरन्यासाठी आमरकृत विविध शैक्षणिक योजना उपकर गव्यविले जात आहेत. पण कामासाठी घोडे प्रवास लाहू असामान्य करते वेण नाहीत. गोरीण भाषा आजही घरस कमाल असेल. त्यासाठी श्री शिखराचा प्रमाण वाचनाश्रयाची शैक्षणिक धर्माय आत्याला हे साधनाचे प्रमाण संवेदनशील म्हणून असेल गरजेचे आहे. श्री पूर्ण प्रमाणाचा अंतर्निही असेल नवे आणि एकूण नमुना तोल सांबऱनला जावा हे जसे महाविषय तमात शैक्षणिक दरी स्थिरून सर्वांच्या एकमेक पालविक आणि आणि विकासाची फलक्वृत करणे दादाच्या समाज आणि पर्यावरणाच्या देशाच्या विकासाचे मूल दिसून येते.

1) विविध शैक्षणिक क्रेडेंसी योजनेच 8–
एक श्री विकल्प नरेंद्रं संपूर्ण कुटुंब निकाले असे क्रेडेंसी, त्यामुळे श्री शिखराच्या कुटूळ असत हे आहे. अज विविधास उद्दीपिका विकासाची माध्यमकृत डॉक्टर, तंत्र, इंजिनिअर, आंशिक या पदपौर्ण देशाच्या विकासाच्या आपल्या सहभागास नसेल्याचे असेल. श्री शिखराचा वाद होऊन समाजातून, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य, अभियांत्रिकी व तंत्रज्ञान नामाक विविध आयामातून विविधासाठी शिखर विकासांच्या प्रभाव वाढत असेल. अविकसित देशात श्री शिखराचे प्रमाण फाराच कमी आहे. आज विशेषतः तत्त्वाधारात दिवस आवश्यक आहे. वेदान्तीत संसारीत चर्चा शिखर आर्थिक आहे. त्यामुळे शिखराच्या क्रेडेंसीने अहम आणि अव्यक्त व समस्यांचा समाधान जावा लागत आहे. हा अव्यक्त अत आवश्यक वाचनाश्रयाच्या शैक्षणिक संवेदनशील चक्रवाली गरज. असामान्य नमुना जागृत होईल.

2) ज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणातून महाराष्ट्र श्रीकर्ता आणि शिखर 8–
पावनों प्रेमें यांनी विविधास विकासाची महिलांचे साख्याकरण ही संकल्पना संवेदनाधीन मांडली. अव्यस निर्णयांचा साख्याकरण त्यासी समयों म्हणजे हडक व मृणाल असे हेतु दिसून येतो. संवेदनकरण ही निर्णयांच्या संधापानाची प्रक्रिया आहे. असे शीलता वाढविलेल्यांनी असे मत मांडले आहे. मतलं विविध व मृणालं विविध निर्णयांचा कौण्याचं भेदभावाचं बांधून प्रतीतीचा सांगणे महिलांचे संवेदनकरण होय.
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4. ग्रामविक्षण समता व महिला मंडळ यथायथ सहभागिता चर्चा धरोहर आहे.
5. महिला केंद्राच्या व्यापकता लाभाने, अर्थव्यवसाय, व्यवसायाने, निविडण यावावर पुरुष महिला उपलब्ध नाही.
6. महिलांचा स्वतंत्रत्व बनावतून स्वतंत्रता टूटती तोडता नाही. महिला उद्योजकांचा प्रशिक्षण देणे ही चांगली कल्पना आहे.
7. लोकतंत्रिक शिक्षण पणाच्या मुख्यांचा उदयाधिकारिणी शिव्युक्त देयाची योजना चांगली आहे. महाराष्ट्र उद्योजकता देवे हे प्रशिक्षण देऊ शकते.

शासनाचे कोणतेचे धोरण वाचविण्यासाठी योजनाची स्पष्टता, आर्थिक तरुण, कालवर्ध कृतीकार्यक्रम, मुलाखत व्यवसायाने आवश्यक ठरते. मुलीया शिक्षणात्मक समाजाचे अस्तित्व नकारात्मक, सामाजिक, सांप्रदायिक व मानविक टूटीतील कायम गहिला तर नवीन उपाययोजनाची अंतर्गत योजना होणार नाही. यसाची समाज प्रयोगकालीन मने परिवर्तनाची गरज आहे.

5) निकाय 8–
1. भारतीय लोकायुक्त परिषद स्थित शिक्षणाच्या मूलक महिला पेटेंटी.
2. स्त्री संस्कारायुक्ताची युक्ति स्त्री शिक्षणात्मक समाजाचे दिशेनुसार आलेले.
3. शिक्षणाच्या आधारावर स्त्रीस्थितीची सर्व व्यक्तिक उपलब्ध वैषयिक टॅक्स निर्माण काळाचे दिशेनुसार ठेवले.
4. भारतीय पंडितनंदन तरुणांदकार केंद्र किंवा राजस्थानातील शिक्षणात धोरण आलेले आहेत. म्हणून स्त्रीच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिस्थितीत दल्ल्याच्या स्त्रीस्थितीच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात सहभाग बांधणे असा कार्यक्रमाचे दिशेनुसार आलेले.

स्त्री शिक्षणात्मक शासनाचे धोरण सकारात्मक आहेत. पण लाखों अंतर्गत शिक्षणाची पूर्णता होणे गरजेचे आहेत असे दिसून ठेवले.

6) समारोह 8–
कृतीकार्यक्रमाचे अस्तित्व हे स्त्री आणि पुरुष वाचविण्याची समवायावर अवलंबून आहे. व्यक्तीपर्यंत, अधिकार, प्रभाव आणि जवळजवळ यावील समाजांच्या प्रत्येकांना आश्चर्यास दिले. जीवनात शिक्षणाचे प्रत्येक संकटप्रतिभा ज्ञातपणे याचार्याचे अध्यायावर महिलांपणे सत्यांत्र आलेले. पण ते संकट कोणतेही असे, प्रत्येक स्त्रीपणे सत्यांत्र निर्माणाची काम धरणे गरजेचे आहे. व्यक्तीच्या बाबूल महिलाही स्तंभ अस्तित्व आहे याच्या जागीत पुरुषांनी तुळ्या तर स्त्री पुरुष समानता निर्माण होईल.च, अणि या प्रत्येकांना कृतीकार्यक्रमाचा, समाज आणि शासनाची साध्ये मिळाली तर आजीच्या स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या जीवनाचे पुरुष अनुच्छेद पायल असणे शक्त करत शकेल नाही.

7) संदर्भ 8–
1. योजना मासिक - जुलै २००७
2. भारतीय केंद्रस्तरी प्रतिमा, प्रकाशन पुस्तके
3. योजनेच्या विकास (संपा) - स्त्री पुरुष तुलना प्रतिमा प्रकाशन पुस्तके
4. हायस्त्रीच्या केंद्रात - विकास प्रतिमा पाञ्जुलुण्या प्रतिमा प्रकाशन पुस्तके २००३
5. हायस्त्रीच्या केंद्रात - स्त्री पाञ्जुलुण्या प्रतिमा प्रकाशन पुस्तके १९६०
6. म्हारे इंटरनेट
7. वर्तमानपणे - पुढील दिन ०९ मार्च २०१२, दिन १२ जुलै २०१२, दिन २१ नोव्हिंबर २०१२, दिन ३१ डिसेंबर २०१२
भारतीय समाज हा एक दिव्य सांस्कृतिक परंपरा लाभलेला देश आहे. भारतीय संस्कृतीचा आध्यात्मिक क्रियावादी अनेक विवाहांत, समाजशास्त्री भारतीय आहे. आपल्या भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या त्याची अभाव केला. नवळ्या एक छोटी प्रतिकृती महानीटी इतकी विविधता या देखावे आडलेल्या रूपात. दंड अथवा आर्ध संस्कृतीने समाजात स्त्री-पुरुष भेद मोठ्या प्रमाणात निमित्त केले. उल्लेख काळबांद या भेद टोकला गेला. दिनांकांचे समाजशास्त्री स्त्री गैण बनले. आज समाजामध्ये स्त्री सक्षमीकरण सर्वलीकरणाची गरज मोठ्या प्रमाणात माघु लागली आहे. मुळत लाखी गरज निमाण का झाली? येचे विवाहांभूत क्रिया गरजेचे आहे. आलग रूढी स्त्रीला मादी गाठावेली ए. पी. जे. अदुत कलम यांचे स्वागत करते की भारत देश २०२० मागी महासागर वनस्पती. र्या देश श्रीरामचंद्र उदय स्त्री, महिला अवला मानले जाते. आजचा युक्त व्यस्ताच्या अधीन झाला आहे. तो देश महासागर होईल का? हा प्रश्न आणखी उम्मीद राहतो. 

स्त्री सक्षमीकरण हा विषयातला आत याची प्रमाणात भारतामध्ये स्त्री सक्षम आहे का नाही. या पावसून भूमीवर किंवा अभावास महिला आणजे महिला सक्षमीकरण विषय अनेक माध्यमातून अभावास क्रियावाचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

२. उदाहरणे:

१. स्त्रीयांच्या प्रागतिचा आलेखाचा आढावा घेने.

२. मुळत साक्षीकरण/सक्षमीकरण क्रिया करा आहे हे जाणून घेने.

३. भारतातील स्त्रीयांचे सक्षमीकरणाचे महत्त्व

३. सक्षमीकरण कसे करता? शिक्षण + प्रशिक्षण =सक्षमीकरण

महिलांमधे कामातील जाणीव निर्मिती वरोरव जीवनाच्या प्रथेक टप्पवाच्या लाघवत आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करणे, लाघवी हक्कावाचत जाणीव निमाण करणे, स्त्रीया आर्थिकहट्टाच्या स्वातंत्र्यवाची बनविवाची. संपत्ती समान बाट देवेंच्या संग्रहासांमध्ये वाची निमाण-अपनी सहभागीवादवाची जाणीव करणे देणे. शिक्षण देवेंच्या, व्यातंत्रावादवाच जागरूक करण्याची प्रक्रिया होय.

संस्कार विद्यें-संस्कार विद्यें महिलांना कोणाप्ररंस धेरीवाळीवाची प्राप्ती करण्याची संधी देणे महणजे महिला सक्षमीकरण होय.

महिला सक्षमीकरण महणजे स्त्रीचे व्यवसायच्या एक मागुस महणजे विकसित करणे आणि व्यावसायिक मानक संधी देणे होय. महिला सक्षमीकरण महणजे दुर्लभता नष्ट करण्यारी स्त्रीच्या शरीर, मानव, अवस्थामधे स्त्रीला जाणीव व व्यवसायवादवाच जागरूकता निमाण करणारी व लाइटूट्टे स्वयंविकासाच्या प्रवृत्त करणारी एक संकल्पना होय.

४. स्त्रियांच्या सक्षमीकरणचे आवश्यकता:

भारतातील पहिले पंपथवाच पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्या में, "लोगों को जगाने के लिए महिलाओं को जागृत होना जरूरी है।"
कीण्याही राज्याची प्रगती किंवा अधमाको ठीक या राज्यातील महिला माहिती संबंधी वाचण करणे की काळ वा अनुसंधान करणे की "या समानात एका बाजुला थी ही देवतास्मान मानली जाते फण दुर्योग्यासा बाजुला मानीली कोणतीही,कोणतीही प्रकारे मानतंत्र रविता कामा नये."

भारतीय संस्कृती ही अशा अनेक प्रकारे विविधता कर्तव्यांनी परंपरेली आहे. खीला देखता मानन्यावर्जी दासी मानन्याची परंपरा मोठी आहे. उदा. पुढे प्राचीनतावर मोक्षपाली नाही, अनुमुन हेतूभावीती भव (अनुमुन नाही), फती हात परेशांवर मनुष्यांचे नुसार

पिता राही मामाे "
भती राही मामाे ,
वती ध्याने पुढे ,
न ही ध्यान अनेकांनी

मनुष्या म्हणे माता ,भतीनी व कन्या वाळी एकांत बालात कोणतीही राहु घेये ,सतत स्त्री इत्यमय असल्याने एक प्रकारे नुमाना तदार झाला . पुढे शेक ही मानसिकता आजी विईसम्ब मिळेल आहे . पुढे पृष्ठाने ज्ञानसंगुणे निर्देशकर्ता विईसम्बधील नाहीची झाली आहे.

अ) महिलांचे समकालीन

खिचांचे सरलीकरण फणजे तिचे व्यक्तवाचे एक महास महेंद्र विकसीत करायलेले व तिला त्यांची संबंधी मिळवणे वापरी महिला माहिलांना कोणतीही मोहतात विविधता आणि संधी याच्याच विविध प्रकारे त्यांनी मानली हवी . कारण फणेक बेळी हे आला आहे . तसेच तिला कल्याण हवी . तिचांकडून निर्देशकर्ता त्यांनी निर्देशकर्ता आणि त्यांच्यांनी निर्देशकर्ता आणि त्यांनी तमांगण केले शकत नाही हवी केले जाते . महास आज देखील ग्रामीण भागात माने. काम संदृशी फोटो हॉळा महिला माहिला गणेणे, निर्देशकर्ता आणि संधी फास्टनेक फास्टनेका करार हा तिचे पत्र फास्त करत असते . सवेर निर्देशकर्ता देत असते . फास्त कही विकासी महिलांचे वापर होत असते हे . विईस कुठे तरी वाढवले पाहीजे . तिला निर्देशकर्ता वेणविण ऐवश्यक दिला पाहीजे वाची हवी महिला समकालीन.

तसेच विविध जाती धर्मतत्त्व वियांचा विविध समाजांना सामाने जावे लागते वियांचा अंगी.असमाजी हसकन्नी संबंधी,संबंधी गण्याचा महिला तिला प्रकारे बेळी गुढीत झरले जाते . परंतु झारखंड गणी लक्ष्यातून आज अमेरिकात एक दुर्योग्य मानाता यांना गाळ अफ ओन्न देणारी पुढे ठाकुर हा उद्धत्त्वक विया करत यथित आहेत . वेंदु येते . समाजाला वियांचा अनेक फळाच्या जागृत करणे आवश्यक आहे .

ब) महिलांचे सामाजिक व्याख्या आणि समकालीन

भारतीय संतती विकासाचा इतिहासाचा पाने उलगळून पहिली तर एक गोट लक्ष्य करे की पुढे कालवांत महिला पूर्वपाली प्रगती होती . मत्य कालवांती ती वासना आणि विस्तराची प्रतीक वसली . आणि उत्तर कालवांत गुमाची प्राग सी अडकली गेली .

पुढे कालवांत "या नवयुक्त पुढे तमांते त्या देखता अशी विद्यांनी केलेले विधाने एकली फणजे वियांचा दर्जे पुर्वपालकाची किंवा महिलेची पुर्वपालक दुर्योग्य होतो हे लक्ष्य येते . विविधांचे सामाजिक व गृहसंस्थीत कार्याने पुर्वपालक वेणी असते . तरी यांना फण पूर्वपाली प्रगती आहे . त्या वियांची सामाजिक व गृहसंस्थीत कार्याने पुर्वपालक वेणी असते . तरी यांना फण पूर्वपाली प्रगती होतो हे लक्ष्य येते . विविधांचे सामाजिक व गृहसंस्थीत कार्याने पुर्वपालक वेणी असते . तरी यांना फण पूर्वपाली प्रगती होतो हे लक्ष्य येते .
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अनेक अध्याच गहिरावर पृथ्वी पावुन होत आले आहेत. आणि आज देखील शोधावर अध्याच होतात. राज्याच चार वर्षां १,२५५ माहात्म्याविर। -आदिवासी महिलांवर वर्कारासारे लांबील पार्काच्या अध्याच होतात. जवी शेखरातुं मोठ्यांचे भांडे, महामार्गांमध्ये बाईची हरपळ होताना दिसत आहे. आप्ले घटन्याच्या अपमान किंवा बदला शेखरातुं आजव्या शोधावर लागे जात आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात उपर्युक्त अध्याच राज्याच मानिल चार वर्षां १,२५५ माहात्म्याविर। आदिवासी महिलांवर वर्कारासारे खालीला गंभीर बांध गृह विभागाचा तत्त्व अहवालातून उपडळित आली आहे.

"या जन्मा ही तुमची कहाणी, तुमची अमृत नवणी पाणी" अशी परिस्थिती आहे. नैर जिल्हा हा शोधणे ह्या त्या प्रकरणात नवाचारपणाचे येतो. हे अंते का पडते वाच्या अध्याच आजसदी शीतकडे वसणाऱ्या उपिकाटन यांनी अवलोक आहे. शीतकडेचे केंद्र उपमेर्य अचर केन्द्र रुपाने पावले. त्यामुळे शीतचे स्थान समाजात अहमदीत वाकले. शीतकडून अपारांच्यांच्या प्रमाण बाळने हूनभावासाठी प्रदेशात समाजात याव घटने केले. त्यामुळे मुलांनी होणे मुलांचा वायासाठी जीवाळा घूर निर्माण ज्ञान. आणि आजरापेक्षा उच्चार भयानक व उक्तीप्रमाणे महिला अध्याचार, हुंदूपांची समस्या यावत उपयोगरापेक्षा मुलांनी न होडे देणे. हा पर्यंत निवडणाऱ्या आला. २०१९ या जन्माहिंसेच अहवालानुसार देखत दहा वर्षां ४.१० ही गोळी माहिती मार्गार गेला. हा जर आकडा अधिकतम असेल तर अनिवार्य आकडा यापेक्षा नक्कीच जास्त असेल.

5) आधिकृत उपचार शोधाचे समकालीन

भारतामध्ये दुरुपांच महिला ह्या घरकामात गंलेल्या असतात. गामीण भागळा, आदिवासी भागतील म्हणजेच दुरुपांच ह्या आधिकृतेच शोधाचे पुरुषांचा अवलोक्यांना दिसतात. म्हणजेच लांबे आधिकृत परिवर्तन मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसते. आजसदी महिला आधिकृतूनी सक्षम असेल गरजेचे आहे. आधिकृत स्वावलंबीन आवश्यक आहे.

शीतलाल्या आधिकृत म्हणजेच दर्शन महान म्हणते "उठाळाच्या उपमांवर पुढे सरकराना आणि नरटी अविनंत नाकृतील अन्यथेच्या उपमां उपाय सार्थ विकसित होत गेली. नंतर खाजगी मालकला ही संकल्पना फट शाळी आणि संप्रेक्षणी उतर हक्क पुढे फटावडी गेले."

एनीलर म्हणतो, "जसमानी संपती वाळील तसमानी पुरुषांचा कृदंबाधी आपण कुदंबावरीच्या दर्शन पात्र शाळा. तुमचं संदर्भित उपमांत वेतनात मेंढेच मेंढेच, आपण अध्याचार, अध्याचार अहवाल विधा विधा वाजवर काम व वेगोर्खार युद्धायात मात्रीही हाच नाही. अर्थात अनेक कारणांमध्ये शीतचे आधिकृत स्थान पुरुषपेक्षा दुर्योग गेल्या आहे. महिलांना खासी अवठरणाचा संधीत उपल्ब्ध करून देण आधिकृतूनी महिला समकालीन करण महालवाचे आहे. आणि तर गदन्त विकास होईल.

6) राजकीय दृष्टी शीतांचे समकालीन

महिलांना पुरुषांपेक्षा तुमचं साहित्य सातारांवर आयामातटी सक्कून समकालीन नवीन समकालीन शक्ती व सामर्थ देणे गरजेचे आहे. राजकीय सातारांवर निर्णय प्रविष्ट किंवा महिलांचा यावभाग वाच्यासाठी राजकारणात वाळ होईल. तर राजकारणाचा नवी दृष्टी मिळेल आणि राजकारणात संस्थानक वसन देखील नवीनती. शिकारात अभाव राजकारणामुळे वसणाऱ्या नकारात्मक दृष्टीकोण महिलांची कुरुक्षेत्री जिवंतारी व परंपरागुले शीत कारणायापूर्वे दुर विक उदरसिन रहत आहे. तरी कधी अशी ईदिटी गांधीपासून आजच्या नामिकाने नंतर पंक्तीच व शीतांचा राजकारणातून महाभाग नाकरत येत नाही.
निष्कर्ष ː

ख्री शक्षमीकरण हा विषय अध्यासातीन असे दिसून आले की, भारतीय समाजमध्ये आजही पुरुषप्रथम संस्कृती असल्याने पृथ्वी प्रमाणेच आजही ख्री परंपरेच्या चीकटील्या वाहेर वेण्यास तयार नाही. त्यासाठी शिक्षण + प्रशिक्षण ही अभी साधने आहेत ती ख्रीला सक्षम करू शकतात. व ते तीने आत्मसात करणे गरजेचे आहे.

समारोप ː

ख्री शक्षमीकरणानेच आपण समाज आणि राष्ट्राला पर्यावरण भारताला वलवान करू शकतो. महिलांच्या सहभागे, त्याना संरक्षण त्यांची आर्थिक उन्नती, त्यांचा क्षेत्रातून संबंध आणि या सर्वांसाठी अनुकूल वातावरण निर्मिती करावी लागणार आहे.

संदर्भांक ː

१) केंद्र मुलगी आहे महृदुः ! निरोधक आणि अनुभव वांतत्त्व अभिव्यक्ति भारतात्र
२) समाचार - लेखक जयदेव डोळे
३) ख्री विकासाब्या फाँकलणुणा - लेखक डॉ.स्वाति कर्ण
४) इंटरनेट - www.beedlive.com
५) डि. सकाळ - डि. 04/07/2018
६) महृदु नाथस्य जयविन - मासिक
७) भारतातील सामाजिक समस्या - प्रा. पि. के. कुलकर्णी
Keynote - विकास, पर्यावरण, मानव

प्रस्तावना 3- 
शास्त्रीय विकास ही संकल्पना विद्वानों भविष्यवाणिज्य थोड़कट व फलदारी विकास अनुसार ज्ञान संचंद चालु व भावी पिठवाशी जोड़ी जाते। पैमानक गौरव में विद्वानों की साधनसंगठनीय रूपसे परिवर्तन निर्माण करते नेता किंवा पर्यावरणचे रक्षा व विकास आवश्यक असते। स्थायिता पिठवाशी मिळाल्याचा नेतातन्त्र डार्क संघीया लाभाप्रमाणे भायी खर्चाली ही गाहळा पाहिजे। शास्त्रीय विकासाची संकल्पना प्रकाश तिथिते तंत्रजानाने साधनसंगठनीय वापराची संबंधित असते।

1987 मध्ये संरक्षक गार्डचा पर्यावरण व विकासातील वैविध्य आयोगांना आपले समान भविष्य व नव्याच्या एक हावल विज्ञानी कंला, ज्या तुंटल्ड अहवाल मनुष्य देखील विज्ञानी आहे. या अहवालात दिले ही शास्त्रीय विकासांची ज्ञान संवर्धित मान्यतापाहिजे होते.

व अहवालात सुपरवाचे शास्त्रीय विकास अस्तो अस्तो की मान्यती बाबूने विकास मान्यतापाहिजे होते. या साहित्य जीवनाची दर्जन सुवर्धायो सारण करून अस्तो’.

1) तुंटल्ड अहवाल 3 शास्त्रीय विकास मनुष्यचा जीवन पूर्ण करण्याच्या नामाच्या ठड़वाची शिवाय स्थायित्व गरजांची रुपाने करून होय.

2) राइट्स अंतन 8 शास्त्रीय विकास असून असी मान्यी जीवनाचे विकास मान्यता मान्यता दर्जन सुवर्धायो सारण करून अस्तो’.

3) परिधा 5 शास्त्रीय विकासात अधी ज्ञान करून शक्त आहे. अर्थव्यवस्था उपयोग शास्त्रेच्या रुपेर्योगी ज्ञानानुसार निर्माणाची परिकल्पना सार्वजनिक वस्तु व नवा पात्र करून व पुरवती करून होय’.

4) लोकतंत्र 8 यामदेखील एकत्र पुनर्विस्तरणाला साधनसंगठनीय शिवाय पृथ्वी वातावरण असतो. व्यावसायिक व खेळाच्या गटकडून गार्डांकडून होतो. मनुष्य लाखा जवळ भागविना येतान आणि वाणू यांचा कायम पुढील पिठवाशी हानी पोहोचता करून नये.

शास्त्रीय विकास मनुष्यांना गार्डरंगांना संसाधनाचा उपयोग करून आपला विकास करताना पुढील पिठवाशी विकासासाठी संसाधनाचा कायमगूतक वापर करून होय. शास्त्रीय विकास या अहवाल नेविंक आणि मान्यता मान्यता संसाधनाचा कायमगूतक वापर करून होय. शास्त्रीय विकास या अहवाल नेविंक आणि
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AaOdyaaoigakIkrNaamauLo naOsaiga - k saMsaaQanao Aaja maaozyaa p`maaNaat AaiNa AinayaMi~tpNao vaaprlaI jaat Aahot.
Aaplyaa yaoNaaáyaa ipZyaaMcaa vaapr k$na jaI mayaa - idt saMsaaQanao Aahot.

SaaSvat ivakasaacaI xao~o :
1) SaaSvat ]jaa : xaya ]jaa - yaaMcao saazo 240­75 Abja Tna Asauna drvaYaI - saumaaro 400 dSalaxa Tna kaoLsaa vaaprlaa jaatao. yaaca p`maaNaat jar kaoLsaa vaaprlaa tr 150 vaYaa - pya - Mt saazo purtIla.mhNauna }jaa - saaQanao jaSaI saaOr , pvana , jalaIya , laaTa , va jaOivak put tosaazI naOsaiga - k saaQa na saMp%tIcaa vaapr krava laagatao.

2) SaaSvat hvaa: sajaI vaaMcyaa Ais st%vaakirta hvaocaI A%yaMt garja Aaho. vaatavarNaacyaa hvaocyaa GaTkacao yaaMcao p`maaNa inaiScat Asato. kaba - naDaya Aa^@saa[ Dcao p`maaNa kaZlyaamauLo vaatavarNaacao tapmaana vaaZt Aaho.

3) laaoksaMsqaa : jaa gaitk laaoksaM#yaa JapaTyaanao vaaZt Asauna pihlyaa Satkat laaoksaM#yaa 25 kaoTI haotI. tI Aata vaaZt 613 kaoTI evaZI JaalaI Aaho.

SaaSvat ivakasa ]id,dYTyaao:
saPToMbar 2015maQyao saMyau@t raYT/aMcyaa AamasaBaonao ekuna 17 ]id,dYTya o AsaNaara 2030 saazIcaa SaaSvat ivakasa AjaoMDa svaIkarlaa. HI 17 ]id,dYTyaao va %yaa AMtga - t AsaNaarI 169 CaoTI hvaocao sadsya raYT/aMnaI 2016 to 2030 yaa kalavaQaIt saaQya krayacaI Aahot.

01´ savsava - p`karcyaa gairbaIcao inamau - tI krNao
2) Savsava - Aaplyaa yaoNaaáyaa ipZyaaMcaa vaapr k$na jaI mayaa - idt saMsaaQanao Aahot.

11) Sahro AaiNa maanavaI maanavaI vas%yaa AiQak samaavaoSak saurixat saMvaodnaSaIla AaiNa SaaSvat krNao
12) ]%padna AaiNa ]pBaaogaacyaa pd,QatI SaaSvat $pat AaNaNao
13) hvaamaana badla AaiNa %yaacyaa duYyapirNaamaaMnaa r ao#NyaasaazI %varIt ]payayaaojanaa krNao.
14) mahasaagar va saMmauhacao saMmauhacao saMvaQa - na krNao. tsao %yaaMcyaaSaI saMbaMiQat saMsaaQanaacaa SaaSvatpNao vaapr krNao
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15. Parishvishitikey vyavasthaa shaavat pad, vato te vapi karo kare vaanaa shaavat vyavasthaan vartaawteekaraanshi mukaavlta karo jaminichee kah kahvi hoonayachie pakhiya aani taveeviveetee kahhi gaare

16. Aantatapun Aaniy sarvamaybeek samajvyavsthaana porsahah dena vaanchi shaavat viikasaachaa diisene vartaawal nivishit karo sarvibhi nivayuwait patokh sthapita karyasaathi vishith patadhaawar piriaamkarkar uttaradahi Aaniy sarvamaybeek sancha uttha karo kare

17. Vyavasthaa viikasasaathi deividik bhagavati niimaro vaahhi yasaathi amalvaajyanaachii sathane vikarmit karo

Shaavat Viikasachaa Darak

Shaavat viikasachaa dulaa vyavasthaa viikas v bhavishyaaliiin viikas viyadahaarii apsato paya shaavat viikas viyadaha saalaa kii nahi khe kah ooshthavvachiihiy samkha apsato yasaathi diilay-kow uttar sapkhay gudlands kandak dalal kalesa te vyaak keland Aahet

01. Eknun uspadan vruutii dha hara shaavatvatechaa ek mahalvaya darak aaho ekraa uspadan vruutii dha ha maawtan nimritoo maawtalaalyee smasante karvachhaa marunyuti suvikhaa samghi bapre nayaamjaa aantibho arvalyur apsato aajwaya v bhavvi piitreechhaa arivik v samajshik karvachhaaapti uttari arivik dar aavasak darapo ekraa uspadanaatiit utcch vruutii dha bekarii darivir, kah karo jho darivayen pawarpurn yahnaatii yathisam kaalasamvad kah aastet.

02. Lokamaydhii payarpurn vyavasthaalii aap arap aapati ariiktaa lokamaydha nirmaleek samghiaa piitvaynuk karite.jo shaavatvataa sah thik yahnaa nakhin karko therte.duswavy bataane uli naaraam sakh AA karvachhaa mahaapadhar darapo aastet hii sati aahhe kii samva paani haa stahyaa puthrapun samelayaa shiviti javavadar aapate v saambhaal lokamaydha niyamat aavasak aapati ariiktaa lokamaydha hii bhavvi piitreechhaa nakhin karko aastet. Aariiktaa lokamaydha hii bhavatatii purnyavaynii aavatvatechaa ek pumak yar aahhe.aayraa darivir aapati lokamaydha v pawarpurnii apanii hii aamakalaa joddalne samvadbhit aastat.


04. Swas v shruudh haa sahthya samvad bhaavii pithiisaii aptiha vikas karo yahnaatii mahalvaya darak aahhe.

05. Paya hii deevi deenagii akshun ti muukh badal aahhe. Payu samghya parishthitaat hii yuunty samvad nahi shruudh haa hii deevi deenagii aapate tabii maan teek vikarap karthe. Duma vruhtoo narakhto karvayen, yahnaa yahnaa shruudh v sahthyaa darapo.


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नैसर्गिक साधन संपदा – शास्त्र आर्थिक विकास पर्यावरण?

शास्त्र विकासातील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीची कमीत कमी हानी पर्यावरणाचा महत्त्व संयोग व आर्थिक विकास हा विचारं करून अन्वेषणाच्या असला पडले. भारतीय राज्यातील घाटकसाठी धक्का न लावला लोकसंगठन आजच्या गरजेस करणे ह्याचे धरार्थकाम होय. वातावरण अर्थव्यवस्थेत निर्माण चौकोटेर राहत निर्माण धक्का न पोहचला मानवाने व्यवस्था विकास विविध नैसर्गिक क घटकबंधन वापर करणे होय. मानव आणि वातावरण म्हणून वातावरणाच्या पर्यावरणाच्या एकाहीकरण असते. बहुते एकलेक कल्याण दुसर्याने अवलंबून असते. उपन्यास आणि शास्त्रीय विकासाचा गतीवरीमें वातावरणाचेच संरक्षण होऊ शक्यता नाही. तर पर्यावरण संरक्षणाच्या हृदयातील ध्येय होईल. मानवी वंशातील पर्यावरणाची अवलंबून होणार धक्का हा आर्थिक मुद्दांनी सार्धाच्या भौतिक असणार म्हणून औद्योगिकीकरण किंवा विकास कोणतीही ध्वस्व शक्यता नाही. वृत्तांत विस्तारात विकास हा मध्यम मार्ग असून तातुन आर्थिक शास्त्र निर्माण होईल.

पर्यावरण संरक्षण 8–

सर्व जगात ईंधनरूप मानून आपल्या कार्याची जाणीव करणे देऊन पर्यावरणाचे अमोलत्व जपाच्या भारतात सर्वदोहोत पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संरक्षणाचा कायदा आवश्यक होता. १९७२ मध्ये मानवी पर्यावरण जागरूकता परिप्रेक्षित संदर्भ होऊन भारतीय राष्ट्रसंघाचा कलम २५३ तरायले १९८६ मध्ये कायदा करून. तेंद्रीपासून पर्यावरण संरक्षणातील विविध काव्य बनते कार्यात आलेले व शास्त्र विकास घडवणारा प्रयत्न केला.

शास्त्र विकासात विचारांचे उल्लेख

१ सामाजिक विचारं संमाजात जेथे आपल्या अस्तित्वाची जाणीव होऊ लागते तेचा निपटावाच्या चढकीची जम होते.

शास्त्र विकासात संमाजाचे सहभाग:

प्रदेशांनी दरवर्षी किमान एक झाड लागवणे व त्याचे संग्राहण करते पाण्याचा वापर गरजेपुरता करा

२ आपल्या घाटत काटकरपणे बांध तारूर ऊर्जा पवन करून उपयोग करा

३ घाटकाचा वापर थोड्याकाळी ठिकाणी ठाक्री धन्यपदेश ठाणे

४ वाला वाखर काटकरपणे करा. रवींद्र जातु नका

५ गरजेपुरता इंटरल सिडील वाहन चालवणे सायकलचा वापर जास्त करा.
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6. घनातील जैविक क्रया नेफातं त्वचैं संदर्भात घट तयार करा।
7. नदी तत्तात्विक कित्ता इतर वनस्पतात गुण खुदु नका।

चिपको आंदोलन

राजस्थानमधील गोष्टपुस्तके खेजरिला गावातील अमृतदेवी यांनी सन १९३१ मध्ये शास्त्रीय राज्याच्या विरोधात चिपको आंदोलन चालू केले. राजाला राज्याबाकडे वांछनासाठी चुनावसत्ती मध्ये जनशक्तीविरुद्ध लाकडांव्या गज होती राज्यात शैक्षणिकी खेजरी वृक्षांची तोड करणारे मुख्य केले.

tर गावातील अमृतदेवी त्वचे पती व मुळे यांनी विणावे समाजाच्या ३६ या पुरुषांची झाडांना कटावण्यास व शैक्षणिक झाडे तोडणारे पतींबंद केला उल्लर पदेशातील देशी गडचवाळ पदेशात सन १९७२ मध्ये (सुंदरलाल वधुसरण) यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली चिपको जंगलटोड करणारे आले।

शाखादेशी स्वरूप –

कृपा ह्यांनी नागरण या धातुपाय मुरु त्याचा आहे ज्याम नागरण तिव्यात त्याचा शाखाचा काळी एळे व त्याच्या उत्पादन मुरु त्याची कृपा होय।

राजकीय विचार – प्रमुख देशात विविध राजकीय पाणीला कार्य करीत प्रमुख देशात राजकीय पाणीला कार्य करीत आहेत. प्रमुख देशात राजकीय पाणीलीचे तत्व समज विकास व निर्माण करणार्या नवी आहेत.

आर्थिक विचार – शांत विकास आर्थिक विकासाचा आधारित आहे. आर्थिक विकास साधनाना नैसर्गिक संपत्तीच्या हामा होला काम नये मानवाच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीमार्ग शांत आर्थिक विकास आवश्यक आहे.

समारोप ८ – भारतमार्गच रूपांतरण अर्थात्वस्था अस्पष्टाचे देशाचे जलद आर्थिक विकासाचा मार्ग विकास लागलेला आहे. फण, यात्रून नैसर्गिक संसाधनाच्या चाकू हेकू लागलेला आहे. तरी पर्यावरण काळजी, अपारांशिक उर्जा खाताव्या वापर समाजात पर्यावरणीय जननागूती, खुला - खुला वापर, पुरावच दुर्दौडीकंणाचा विचार योग्य तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर उपयोजनाकेल्या पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन हेकू शांत विकास मोठ्या प्रभावात हेकू शकेल.

ऋणनिर्देश ८ – मळा हा पैपर तयार करणार्यास संपर्क सहभागी, महाविद्यालयाचे प्रावाश, तसेच माझे पती यांचे मागद्विशन मिळाले यासाठी मी याचे शतांत्र कृपा आहे.

संदर्भ सूची ८–

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2) चुलवाशाल आणि प्राण उद्यान – प्रा. बंदकांत अकोळकर
3) जोशी यो. ग.'पर्यावरण विस्तृत प्रदुषण' प्रदुषण प्रकाशन, इंडियार्टी, 1996
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भारतीय लोकशाही स्पेक्ट्रम
कृ. राजकप्पा बाळू बौंसले
प्राणायामिका
श्री. लहू बाळा परिकर कला, अनुवाद व विद्यार्थी परिसंघ, पण्डी, त. पन्हाला, जि. कोलागौर

भारतमये लोकशाही शासनप्रणाली बनावच कालापूर्व अस्तित्वात आहे. राजेश्वरी जगी होती तरी गावातलीलपर्यंत पंचायत गावाच्या शासनसंबंधी सव नियम येथे असे. राजकप्पा जवळवाटी मुख्यांच्या संख्या व दोन किंवा अधिक गावामधील तंत्रज्ञातात असे. सध्याचा व्यवस्था परिवर्तन देशाकडून घेतली आहे व लागतेचे जुटून आहे. त्या जुटून करून लोकशाही व्यवस्था अधिक कार्यमंत्र बनवणे आवश्यक आहे. या करता उभेदवाच्या पात्रतपासून शासन चालण्यापासून सध्याचे अडक्याचे जागृत नियम बनवले पाहिजेत.

सध्याचे अडक्यात :  
1) अपात्र उभेदवार 2) दलबदल 3) निवडनूक खर्च 4) शासन स्थापन 5) अविश्वास ठराव

भारतीय राज्यांवरून उद्देश्यप्रतिक्रिया निर्माण बंदूक या लोकशाही तत्त्वाचा पुरस्कार केलेला आहे. भारतात लोकशाही यशस्वी कार्याची असेल तर सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक अशा सर्व क्षेत्रात समस्यासमुच्छ झाली फायदे. सर्व नागरिकांना मानसमती वागूनूक भाषयातील पहाटे कायदेशासमुंदर सर्व व्यक्ती समाज मानन्यता गेल्या पाहिजेत. सामाजिक न्याय प्रथापित होणार समाजात सर्वांगीण विकास सादृश्य पाहाते. घटनाकाळीन हात उद्देश घूर्ण ज्ञान समावे तसेच स्थीरपणे आहे.

भारतीय घटनेने नागरिकांना स्वतंत्रत्यें खण्ड करण्यासाठी विविध तत्त्वाचे केलेल्या आहेत. अन्यथा, स्वतंत्र ढक्कने वेबसाइट अशा प्रकृतीने नागरिकांना वागून नवे घटन्याचे व्यक्तिस्वतंत्रांवर काही मर्यादा घातलेल्या आहेत. भारतीय घटनेने सर्वाधिक बंदूकचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख केलेला आहे. व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा आणि राजकीय जिवंत बंदूकांची भावना नागरिकांत निर्णयासाठी झाली पहाटे. राजकीय एकत्रमता टिकनेतीत बंदूकांची भावना आवश्यक आहे. धर्मवाद, जातीवाद, प्रतादवाद, मानवाद असे बाद कमी करण्यासाठी बेंग्लुरुत्या वागूनूक फार मोठी गरज आहे. महूनच घटनाकाळीन न्याय, स्वतंत्र, समाज आणि बंदूक या लोकशाही मूळांचा घटनेत समावेश केलेला दिसलो.

बिंतिकाळेचा बाजार गेला 20 वन्दन नकोच बाळाचा पण दृश्यकलेचा श्रेणी या काळात बदल हे वाजराचा परिक्रमा होते आर्थिक उद्देशीकरण जागतिकीकरणांत मेंढकाचा आकार वाढून गोळावत देखील व्यवस्थापनांत तयार होत वायव्य कार्याचा प्रांत साह्य आहे. तिचं वस्त्रात प्राणालीच्या काळात ऊर्जा नाही. आपल्यांच्या शेजारी उत्तर व परिचालकांना देणे आहे ते ही ढळून आहे. त्याची एकसमजते ही राजकीय बांधकाम आर्थिक वाढीत असते. धीरजसाठी राजकीय मत्तायाच्या आधारावर आपल्यांच्या धारोपणांच्या असत्यात आपल्यांपर्यंत आर्थिक वाढ एकत्र राजकीय स्वतंत्रत्य व आर्थिक विकास या प्रदाताली बांधकाम मिळून येते. मत्तायाच्या आधारावर आर्थिक धोरणांमुळे आपली आर्थिक वाढ बांधली झालेली दिसून येते. गेल्या वैसे वैसे आपल्या आर्थिक वाढीच्या दा फासी खालील नाही, त्याच्या आळ्याच्या देखील एकत्र येते. स्वतंत्र आर्थिक मानवाच्या 15 लाख लोक दाखवून घेते आहेत. तंत्रज्ञानाची सर्वांनी एकत्र याच्या लागेल असा आवश्यक भारतात जागतिक मंचवारात प्रकर्षण दिला आहे. त्यामुळे भारताचे महत्त्व

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आंतरराष्ट्रीय पात्रकीर्तव वाढ़ते दिसून येते. आपल्या देशातील 75 टक्के लोकांमध्ये आता मोबाईल फोन आहेत. टेक्सटिंग व सोशल मीडिया आता नित्याच्या वापरातील झाले आहेत. त्याच्या माध्यमातून तुम्ही सरकारकडे गांवांमध्ये मांडू शकता, निजस्व मोठ्यांचे मिरळे नियोजन करू शकता व सामाजिक जागृतीकरत्वाळ्याचे हातभार लावू शकता. नवीन भारताच्या निर्मितीच्या संघर्षांमध्ये मुले ही आपल्या संस्कृतीच्या इतिहासात शोधावी लागतील किंवा उपखंडाच्या प्राचीन इतिहासात शोधावी लागतील. त्यात आपल्याचा विविध धर्म, तत्त्वज्ञान यांचे एकतर्कीकरण झालेले दिसते.

भारतातील समकालीन राजकारण समजावून घेताना आपल्याचा स्वातंत्र्यातील इतिहासात ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमीचा विचार करावा लागेल. पूर्वीच्या विचारांताना एकाच श्रद्धा व परंपरेंच आधारित भारताची जी संकल्पना मंडळी होती. ती सोडून भारत एक मजबूत उद्योगमंत्रालय लोकशाही देश बनला. त्याचा पाया धार्मिक सहिष्णुता, विविधता हा होता. त्यासुच्च इतर उद्योगमंत्रालय लोकशाही देशांची अनुसरणाची नियमानुसार भारत अपवाद ठरला.

संदर्भ पुस्तके :-

1) आदित्य प्रतिमा आणि स्त्री जीवन – डॉ. तारा वंगजपे
2) भारताचे संविधान. मूलभूत कर्त्ये – भालबा कीमूते
खेळ व खेळांच्या विकासात शासनाचे प्रयत्न आणि योगदान

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प्रस्तावना :-

क्रिया शारिरिक शिक्षण खेळांना व युवक कल्याण विश्वयक उपक्रमांसाठी जागृती निर्माण कामी व महाराष्ट्र राज्यात क्रिया संस्कृतीचा वास्तव जनवा व त्याचे संरचना काय यासाठी १९७० मध्ये क्रिया व युवक सेवा या स्वतंत्र संचालनाची स्थापना करण्याचे धोरणातील निर्णय राज्य शासनांने घेतला. त्याचे मुख्यालय पुणे येथे असून, चंद्रभाग, नाशिक, पुणे, कोल्हापूर, ऑरंगाबाद, लातूर, नागपूर व अमरावती या आठ विभागाच्या ठिकाणी विभागीय कार्यालयांकडून अनुशंस राज्यातील ३५ जिल्हामध्ये जिल्हा क्रिया अधिकाऱ्य कार्यालयांना ३१ जिल्हातील तालुक्यांमध्ये तातुका क्रिया अधिकाऱ्य कार्यालयांच्या अशी संचालनाची रचना आहे.

क्रिया संस्कृतीचे संरचना प्रशासन व प्रसार जोपानासन करण्यासाठी पोषण वातावरण आवश्यक आहे हे जाणून महाराष्ट्र शासनांना स्वतंत्र असे क्रिया घोषण असून स्वतंत्र क्रिया धोरण असांग असे देशातील पहिल्या राज्य आहे.

क्रिया घोषणानुसार क्रिया क्षेत्र विकासासाठी राजविलय जाणाऱ्या योजना :-

अ) क्रियाविषयक प्राथमिक सुविधाची निर्धारीती

1) क्रिया अन्तरिक्षाचे आरोग्य
2) क्रिया साहित्य अनुसार
3) राज्यातील क्रिया सुविधांसाठी सर्वेक्षण
4) तालिम काली तंत्रज्ञान विकास
5) विभाग, जिल्हा व तालुका क्रिया संस्कृती बांधकाम
6) आमदार स्थानिक विकास निधीसाठी क्रियाविषयक उपक्रमांसाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य
7) क्रिया सुविधा निमित्तीसाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य करणे.

ब) अंतरराष्ट्रीय व राष्ट्रीय स्तरावेच खेळांना घडविणे आणि अवाहिनीक प्रशिक्षणाकरीता

आर्थिक सहाय्य पुरवणे

1) क्रिया प्रबोधक :- राज्यामध्ये जस्तीत जस्ती अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेळांधू तयार केलेला.
यासाठी क्रिया प्रबोधक स्थापन करण ८ ते १४ वधो माहिती मुला – मुलीमध्ये क्रिया नैपूर्ण बांघायले आयोजन करणार पात्र मुळानांच्या विशेष प्रशिक्षण व निवास व्यवस्थांसारख्या संस्थेत शासनाच्या अधिकृत दिली जाते.
2) क्रिया अकादमी स्थापना केली आहे.
3) आदिवासी क्रिया स्थापना आयोजन केलेले जाते.
4) राजप्रशासन क्रिया शिक्षा संस्थेचे आयोजन करणारे येते.
5) तालुका, जिल्हा व राज्य क्रिया प्रशिक्षण केंद्रांची स्थापना करणे.

क) खेळांच्या प्रतिसाधन व सत्यती

1) राज्य, राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेळांच्या विशेष गुण समस्त योजना आयोजने,
2) जिहादिस्तरी तेन्हांच्या प्राविष्ट्य मिळावण्याची शासनांचा प्रतिसाधनात्मक
अनुदान देणे.
3) क्रिडा शिक्षकांना प्रोत्साहित करण्यासाठी पुरस्कार देणे.
4) व्योळूद खेळाडूंना मानवण देणे.
5) क्रिडा पुरस्कार दिले जातात.
6) आमदार नियासाचा वापर लाभ देणे.

ह) क्रिडा वतावय निम्नती
1) स्पोर्ट्स नसरीची स्थापना केलेली आहे.
2) क्रिडा वाचनक निर्मिती केली.
3) क्रिडा वर्तु संघात्य निर्मिती केली आहे.
4) क्रिडा अभियान राहिण्यात येते.
5) क्रिडा स्थानांचे आयोजन करण्यात येते.
6) क्रिडा संघ, खेळाडूं दलक योजना आहण्यात येते.

इ) क्रिडा महोत्सवाचे आयोजन
1) क्रिडा स्थान घेण्यासाठी आर्थिक तरसुद करण्यात येते.
2) शालेच्या क्रिडा स्थानसाठी सहकार्य करण्यात येते.
3) क्रिडा डिन, क्रिडा सप्ताह घेण्यासाठी विशेष सहकार्य केले जाते.

ई) क्रिडा विकासाचे कार्य करण्यासाठी संयोजन प्रोत्साहन
1) प्रशिक्षण प्रवेशात, आयोजन करण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य देण्यास येते.
2) खेळांच्या राज्य संघटनाना प्रोत्साहन अनूदीन देण्यास येते.
   अशा प्रकारे क्रिडा संस्कृती राज्यात वाढावी, शारीरिक शिक्षण व खेळ कृतीमत
   क्षेत्रात यासाठी शासनाकडून विकित्या योजना तयार करून राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्जेदार
   खेळाडूं घडविणे व खेळ संस्कृती रूजबिण्यासाठी शासन प्रयत्नशील असत्याचे दिसून येते.

निष्क्रमण :-
1) क्रिडा क्षेत्रांचा संरक्षण महाराष्ट्र शासन उत्तराधी असत्याचे दिसून येते.
2) आंतरराष्ट्रीय खेळाडूं घडविण्याचा मानस महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा दिसून येतो.
3) दर्जेदार खेळाडूं तयार करण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य तरसुदी दिसून येतात.
4) राज्यांचे नावलीकन करण्यास खेळाडूं संस्था, व्यक्ती व मार्गदर्शक यांचा गोरव
   प्रोत्साहनपर बढायला आधारकर असत्याचे दिसून येते.

संदर्भ :-
1) महाराष्ट्र क्रिडा विभाग अहवाल
2) मराठी विश्वविद्यालय खंड 07
3) शारीरिक शिक्षण विकास व नियोजन – मा. रा. गोंडे
4) शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा वित्तीय – प्र. श्रीमान जर्दे
भारतीय लोकशाही व आर्थिक धोरण
संयोजित विलेप सोरटे
कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, आगुले—पोले

प्रस्तावना ५–
प्रथम राष्ट्र आपन्या विकासातील आर्थिक धोरण रचना असते. भारतात मुख्यतः द्राक्षेत्री व्यापार विकासाची अर्थव्यवस्थीत महत्त्वाची, परंतु राष्ट्रीय व्यापारस सर्वात दर्शकांकृत भारतात ह्योणाच्या पाक सुंदरानुप्रीवर कडक बनते अता धोरणाच्या पूर्तेमात्री मैत्रिक व विलीन शासनाचा उपयोग केला जातो. सरकारी आर्थिक धोरण ही कायम चालत. तर या धोरणात काफी समानार्थ होत होत असत. उदा. १९३२ च्या पूर्वी मंचनेतल्या कमिटीने नांदविवापासाठी जगातील बहुतेक राष्ट्रांचे आर्थिक धोरणाचे उद्धर्न शेतांमालाचा व कृष्ण मालाचा किंमतीचा विध्वंस होते. तर १९६० नंद बहुतेक राष्ट्रांत आर्थिक विकास हे आर्थिक धोरणांचे प्रमुख उद्धर्न मानले गेले.

उद्धर्ने ६–
१) आर्थिक धोरणांचे उद्धर्न समजावून केले.
२) आर्थिक स्वार्थी समजावून केले.
३) आर्थिक धोरणांचे महत्व माहिती करून केले.

आर्थिक धोरणांचे उद्धर्न ६–
१) आर्थिक स्वार्थी ६–आर्थिक धोरणाच्या वर्तमान लुप्तांकतेय एका आर्थिक स्वार्थी वाचे मोजमाप करणे कठीण आहे. आर्थिक स्वार्थी वाची कल्पना आधक गुंतागुंतीची आहे. इतरतः समाजात आर्थिक स्वार्थी कमी आहे असे मानणे फार धोकाधारक ठरते. परंतु तयाची गाठाचा आर्थिक धोरणाचा आर्थिक स्वार्थी हा महत्त्वाचे घटक आहे. आर्थिक धोरणाच्या गाठाच्या प्रमाणी, कायदा, प्राकृतिक, विलीन मार्गांचा विचार केला पाहिजे.

२) आर्थिक विकास ६–राष्ट्राचा आर्थिक विकसित वाहिनीचा व्यावहार आणि मोजमाप करणे जरी कठीण असते तरी आर्थिक धोरणाच्या मानकांमध्ये आर्थिक विकास करणे प्रथम राष्ट्रांचे ध्येय असते. कारण त्यांच्याबाबू आर्थिक स्वार्थींकृत माहिती कायम असल असते. आर्थिक विकास आणि आर्थिक प्रगतीचा ध्येय दर संपादन करते हे राष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक धोरणांचे स्वरूप महत्त्वाचे उद्धर्न असते.

३) आर्थिक ध्वन्य ६–आर्थिक प्रगतीचा टेंडेंसी आंदोलन आर्थिक ध्वन्य मानावे ‘स्थिर प्रगती’ Steadily Progress असत वाचा अंदर विगतांतर स्थिरांतरा Stagnation नसे प्रगतीची समाजांमध्ये आर्थिक ध्वन्य ही महत्त्वाच्या समस्या बनती आहे. आर्थिकविकासच्या प्रक्रियेचे वेगवान वृद्धी, मंदी, प्रगती आधिक विचित्रित किंवा कमी किंमती अपट्र असायण नेहमी वेळते.

४) आर्थिक सुधारणा ६– आर्थिक आणि सामाजिककृत्याचे दुर्लभ गद्दीच्या विकासासाठी प्रामाण्यांना विविध कार्य करावे निरोधण आणि संपादन हे आर्थिक धोरणाचे महत्त्वाचे उद्धर्न असते. राष्ट्राचा आर्थिक धोरणांचे ध्येय किंमती गरज कार्यसमाधानातील आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक दुर्लभ लोकांचे वैकिलिक आणि सामाजिक पालनीवर गाहणीमानाचा जीवनमानाचा दर्शन उंचावून हे असते.
5) आयुषी न्याय 8-एक्याने समाजत आयुषी स्वातंत्र्य आधि आहे, आणि तुम्ही एक्याने समाजत आयुषी स्वातंत्र्य कमी आहे असे कल्पना फार धोकादायक ठरते. परंतु तरीही राष्ट्राचा आयुषी धोरणाचा आयुषी स्वातंत्र्य हा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे.

6) आयुषी कल्पना 5- अन्न, वन, निवास या मुगळ धर्मांग्रेगत्युत्पृत ज्या समाजातो/लोकांतो होत माझा अशा व्याख्या सरकाराचे पुढेरून व्याची आयुषी कल्पनाची जवाबदारी पूर्ण कळ्यावरील आयुषी धोरणाची आंदोलनात असते. समाजाचा आयुषी कल्पनावर ग्रामवास कळ्यावर कल्पना अवकांत्य असते.

7) आयुषी व्यविलयास 8- आयुषी व्यविलयास संपादन करणे हे राष्ट्राचा आयुषी धोरणातील प्रमुख उद्देश्य असते. राष्ट्राने पररत राज्यांचे भार पररत वित्त कमी करावी लागते. यावतून ठेवली देशाचा राजकीय दवावही कमी होत लागते.

8) आयुषी कार्यकर्ता 5- साधनसम्पन्न धर्मांश वापर आणि संवर्धन करणे वेगवान विकाससाठी आयुषी धोरणाची आंदोलनात असते. अन्तर्क्षेत्र काळात्या मेलोंलोक व्यवस्थागत परिस्थितीचा अध्ययन करून चिरंतन विकाससाठी उत्साहने पालन करणे हे आयुषी धोरणातील महत्त्वाची वाच बनली आहे.

9) आयुषी आधुनिककरण 5- अर्थव्यवस्थेत आधुनिककरणासाठी आयुषी धोरणाचा महत्त्वाचा हातभार लागतो. लोकांचे विशेषज्ञाच्या आधुनिककरण करणे, लोकांचे मतपरिवर्तन करून आयुषी विकास पडवून आणणे.

भारतीय आयुषी धोरणाचे महत्त्व 8-

1) भारतीय कृषीय संस्थाने धोरण 8- कृषीयव्यक्तू धोरणांतो कृषी लागवड, फटाकामक, फक्ते, फुले, पिक्ले, वी विणां, दुधवायकण, फूल, इत्यादी विणां. कृषीयव्यक्तू धोरणांतो लोकांतो संवर्धन अस्तित्वाने समाजाचा अध्ययन करून वापर उपयोगी बदलत. भारतवर्ष २००२च्या कृषी धोरणात अनेक कृषीयव्यक्तू समाजांचा अध्ययन करून विकाससाठी मुख्यीत्वाचा आहत.

2) भारतीय विलियम धोरण 8- सार्वजनिक उपभोक, विलियम धोरणाचा स्वच्छता वर्ग या सार्वजनिक वर्ग ध्वावावही वर्गांना सामाजिक होतात. केरळ आणि इतर सार्वजनिक वर्ग आमाची पापी आणि उर्वर यांच्यातील समाज तत्त्वांना कळ्यावरील उत्तरी माहित अर्थांशाचे नक्सली विलियम धोरणाचा एक भाग आहे.

3) भारतीय उत्तर 8- किंमत वेदन्त, व्यवहारत्तो, समाजातो, पूर्ण रोजगार वेदन्त वृद्ध आणि सामाजिक न्याय वाढती एक किंमत अनेक उद्देश्यांतो पूर्णतत्त्व नक्सली आणि किंमती विषयक धोरण आणले जाते. अनेक धोरणांचा एक एकत्रिकरणातून उद्देशी पूर्णतत्त्व व्यापारी धोरणाचे मुलूक पूर्णतत्त्व तयार होते.

4) भारतीय ध्वावाची धोरण 8- 
   1) आयुषीमतिक डेशेनांना आंतरराष्ट्रीय ध्वावात साप्ताहिक विकास करणाच्या संधी असते.
   2) मांडवल निर्मितीच्या दरात वाळ देखते.
   3) ओपोसिटेसार खोलाहन मिळाविने.
   4) ध्वावातील सप्ताहाने संचार असलेले जाते. विदेशी ध्वावाचे निर्माण करणे हे ध्वावाचे धोरणाचे मुलूक पूर्णतत्त्व तयार होते.

5) भारतीय ओपोसिटेसार धोरण 8- या धोरणांतो उद्देशी न्याय स्थापना कर्य आणि व्यवस्थापनांना संवर्धन सरकारी धोरणाचा समावेश होतो. ओपोसिटेसार धोरणांतो ध्वावाचे मुलूक उद्देशी समावेश होतो.

1) राष्ट्रीय साधनमंडळ ध्वावाची धोरण 2) ओपोसिटेसार समाधान 3) सेवेनन्याय निर्मिती आणि आयुषीकरण 4) मूळपूर्त ओपोसिटेसार व्युत्पन्नेचे निन्द 5) स्वतन्त्र संपादन
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli
19th Oct.
2018

भारताने १९४८ ला पहिले आंदोलन स्थापित कार्यरत व्यावस्था १९५६, १९७७, १९८० आणि १९९१ ला
वुध्या अर्थव्यवस्थानामध्ये नवीन आर्थिक धोरण स्थापित कार्यरत आहे.

६) भारतीय कर्नल धोरण ८-राष्ट्रीय गुंतवणूकीची सर्वाधिक भाग हा पारिपूर्ण संबंध विकास आणि
उत्पादनासाठी जातो. उदा. वाहतुक, जलसंचय, शिक्षण, बंदरे, विकास इ. वा सुविधांची निर्मिती करताना होणारी
गुंतवणूक मोठी असते. परंतु अर्थव्यवस्थेत मुलभूत गुंतवणूक केल्यामुळे लोकांच्या उपन वाढते.

७) भारतीय मैदिक धोरण ९-व्या-पक्षाने देशातील फेलाविभागक सर्व वाणीचा वापर विकास करणारांचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. मैदिक निर्णय
आणि उपाय करू देशात आर्थिक विकास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. संकल्पनेत अध्यक्ष आणि मैदिक
विधिकारांनी पेड्याचे आरक्षण आणि व्याजदारी पातील विविधस्थित्या निर्णय आणि उपयोगाच्या संचालनाची संबंधित मैदिक
धोरण असते.

८) भारतीय वेतन धोरण १०-कोणताही राष्ट्राच्या सर्वाधिक धोरणाचा गुंतागुंतीचा आणि संवेदनशील भाग रुपांतरणे
वेतन धोरण होय. शहराच्या मागणी पुर्ववर्ती बंगालवर राहणाराचा दर, उत्पादकतेचे प्रयत्न, मानसिक धैर्य
वाणीच्या किवा आर्थिक धोरणाचा करावा लागतो.

निष्क्रम ३–
1) आर्थिक धोरणाचे उद्योग अस्तित्व पुढे पाटले.
2) आर्थिक स्वार्थी सामाजिक जीवन आले.
3) आर्थिक धोरणाचे महत्त्व महत्त्व असते.

समारोह ३–
आम विविध पक्षाच्या उद्योग आणि पैराबून आर्थिक धोरणाची कार्यसमाधान आवश्यकतेपूर्वी पाटले. यानाच
राष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक विकास होत असतो. वेगवेगळ्या कालावधीनुसार आर्थिक धोरणाचे उद्योग भनें असतात.

संदर्भ सूची ४–
1) अंग्रेजी आर्थिक आर्थिक आर्थिक - मुकेश महाजन
2) संस्थापित आर्थिक - मुंबई योजनेनकर
3) आर्थिक विवेकानंद भाग - २ व भाग - २-मालेर देसाई व जोधी
4) समाजाने वेबसाईट - विवेक संगी
5) भारतातील सामाजिक समय- पा. पी. के. कुलकर्णी
प्रस्तावना :

महिलाओं का सविकरणातीचे विषय स्तरावर विषय प्रकारे प्रयत्न केलेले जात आहेत. परंतु खा—या अर्थात महिला सविकरण चढवून आणण्यासाठी कार्यात्मक असलेली भूमिका महत्वाची असलेली दिसून येईल. सहकारामुळे महिलांचे आर्थिक, सामाजिक, व राजकीय सविकरण होणासाठी मदत होते. विशेषतः सहकारामुळे महिलांना व्यवसायात्मक व रोजगारात्मक संबंध वापर होऊन महिला सविकरण वातावरणात महिलांच्या अंतर्गत असलेल्या विषय सामाजिक व शक्तीचा योग्य वापर होऊन सहकाराची विकास होणासाठी महिलांचे सविकरण होणासाठी मदत होईल.

गृहीतक :

सहकारामुळे महिलांचे सविकरण होणासाठी मदत होते.

उद्देश:

1) महिला सविकरणाचे संकल्पना अभ्यास.
2) महिला सविकरणाचे संकल्पना अभ्यास.
3) सहकारामुळे महिला सविकरणातीचे अभ्यास.

अभ्यास पूर्ती:

प्रस्तुत शोध निवेदन पुर्वस्था: दुःस्थ सामाजिक आधाराने आहे. त्यासाठी विषय संदर्भ याच, आहारात, मासिकेने उमाचारे शेतिला आहे.

महिला सविकरणासाठी अर्थ:

- महिला सविकरणाचा अर्थ सप्तरश करणे—या काही व्याख्या पुढीलप्रभावाने सांपत्तिक नेतृत्व आहे.
- महिला सविकरण महणजे महिलांची स्वत:ची शक्ति व या शक्तीचा विकास करणारी व वातावरणातीचे विकास करणारी व सामाजिक निर्णयाच्या प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होणासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
- महिला सविकरण महणजे महिलांचा अंतर्गत वेळ्याची, नियमण करणारी, संगठनातील करणारी शक्ती, मानसिकता करणे, कृतीपछी करणारी व अन्य विषयात उपनिवेशे इ. करणारी शक्ती व आवड निर्माण होणे त्यास महिला सविकरण महत्त्वाचा आहे.
- महिलाच्या समाजकारणाची अर्थकारणात, पुरुषांच्या बोधाने आणण्याने न्यायात्मक दृष्टी व आर्थिक दृष्टी असतून महणजे महिला सविकरण होय.

महिलाच्या सहकारातील सहभाग:

आर्थिक दृष्टी, दुर्बल पटकांची आर्थिक व सामाजिक उन्नती करणारांसाठी १९०४ साली भारतात महिला सहकारी कायदा केल्या त्या कायदातील उन्निता द्वारे करणारांसाठी १९१२ मध्ये सहकाराचा तुळऱ्या काळप तिथे. त्यानुसार देशात विषय कृती विषय प्रकारात व सहकारी संस्था सुरू केल्या देशातील सर्व राज्यात सहकाराचा सर्वात विकास होणासाठी १९१९ त्या सहकार
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सुधारणा कायदयानुसार सहकार हा विषय प्रवेशक राज्य सरकारांकडे सोपारणार आला. स्वातंत्र्यकाळ वाजान, व स्वतंत्रतेत बुकान सहकार चलवालचा विवाद होत गेला परंतु या सहकारी चलवालच्या क्षेत्रात १९६२ सर्वपूर्व महिलाचा जवळपास संभाग नबतात, १९६२ ला भारत व इच्छेते युद्ध सुरू होते. अन्वयात्याचा तुटवडा भासू लागला, जीवनावर्धन कविता किंमती वाळवला अशा वस्तुंचे वितरण ग्राहक सहकारी भंडारणाफांत करते या विडित महिला या प्रामाणिक व बाटल्यास अस्तित्वाने सहकारे एक दोनों आवृत्त महिलांना सहकारी तत्वात्मक ग्राहक भारी सुरू करणारा प्रयुक्त करून महिलांची सहकारी भंडारणे सुरू केली. परंतु ही युद्धजन्य परिस्थिती संपर्काच्या महिलांना सहकारी चलवाली तत्त्वात्मक संभागांकडे फासरे कोणी तुक्द दिले नाही मात्र १९६० व्या दर्शनात राज्यसहकारी संबंधात नाही महिला सहकारी शिक्षणाचे भर देण्यात आल्याने काही महिलांना सहकारी चलवाली महत्त्व पडू लागले. सहकारी क्षेत्र हे आर्थिक व सामाजिक उन्नतीसाठी, जीवनाची उद्योगावस्थेसाठी, व्यवसायविधी विकासासाठी एक महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे यांची आशीर्वाद अशा काही महिलांना जाणारे त्यांनी सहकरत संभाग नृत्यास दृष्टांकन केली काही महिलांची सहकारी संस्था सुरू केल्या. परंतु सहकारी क्षेत्रात महिलांचा पाखोज तसा संभाग बांधूने नव्हता. कारण भारतातील फुस्सारण संक्रमणी, महिलांचे महत्त्व रुंदी, परंपरेच संवाद, महिलांमधील उदासीनता व आत्मविश्वास अभाव, महिलांचे अभाव सहकारी महत्त्ववाची फाेणिक व प्रशिक्षणाची अभाव, खेळबाज नेतृत्वाचा अभाव, भंडारणाचा अवथ इत्यादी कारणामुळे महिलांची स्वतंत्र सहकारी संस्था स्थापन केल्या नाहीत किंवा यांची सहकारी संस्थाच्या फारसा सहभाग बेलना नाही. मह्यंतर महिलांचा सहकरतील संभाग वाळवाळवाळीतील सहकारी कायदे पासून तुरुंती करून सहकारी संस्थेत नव सदस्यांचे संचालक मंडळ असलयों तीन महिला संचालिका, संचालक मंडळ १० सदस्य असलयों दोन महिला संचालिका आणि २० सदस्यांची संचालक मंडळ असलयों तीन महिला संचालिका असलयों असेहे उपविलयांना आज ग्रामीण पातीलभांतील राजधानीसंचालित सर्व प्रकारात पातीलभांतील संचालकाच्या संस्थाच्या संचालक संचालित २० सदस्यांचे संचालक मंडळ असलयों ३ महिला संचालिका पाखोज असेहे उपविलयांना आज ग्रामीण पातीलभांतील राजधानीसंचालित सर्व प्रकारात पातीलभांतील संचालकाच्या संस्थाच्या मंडळ १९६४ असलयों महिलांचा समावेश झालेला आहे. तसेच महिलांचे समाजीतील थ्यांन उद्योगावस्थेसाठी २००१-२००२ हे वर्ष 'महिला संबंधकरण वर्ष' मह्यंटर घोषित केलेले. २००५ हे वर्ष 'महिला बचत वर्ष' मह्यंटर घोषित केलेले. या सर्वांमुळे सहकारतील महिलांचा सहभाग वाळवाळवाळी झाली.
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Mahlav Patavun Dayave, Tyana Sakharkarane Shashkanva v Mahila Dvtenan Tyannyatun Khabbar v Nisvabhi Netevin
Nimanau Kahun Mahila Sakharkari Sanshavantak Samvadyavah Paryatan Karava.

3) Interdisciplinary shastrayi karaye :Vahanta Mahila Aarivik Dhrayta Swalambhi Nisvata. Tyannyatun Pahavat
Pahavat Natanv Tyama Tha Mahila Sakharkari Sanyasa Sruu Karyavasthaa Puthe Puthe Natat Tyasaadi
Sakharkarane Mahilaanat Aarivik Sanyasa Upanayav Kahun Davevan, Sakharkari Jaga Bhad tetkyavar Davevan,
Nisvabhi Nisvabhi Sanyasashakti Karyavasthaana Mhat Kat Karavi, Sakharkarane Darsane Karna Pravartna Karava.
Sakharkarane Yaa Madaamitee Nisvabhi Vavyavasthaa Karaya—Yaa Mahilaanat Sakharkari Sanyasa Sruu Hotham Tyave
Sakalvanshakhya Hoonavay Mhat Kat Hooithe.

4) Tyavasaviksha Shashkanva v Prashshaksha Dayave :Mahilaanat Sakharkari Sanyasaavarte Sruu Ketenatake
Tyavasavay Aarivik Karshakym v Aarivikapane Chalavenityavaat Tyaa Mahilaanat Tyaa Tyavasavayavakrta Aarivikapane
Aasanv Shashkanva v Prashshaksha Dite Jaaye Tyama Tyampa Tyavasavay Aarivik Chaytyaav Praakrte Chalton
Tyave Unvataa Tyampa Tyave Sakalvanshakhya Hoonavay Mhat Kat Hooithe.

5) Bajarpadya Upanayav Kahun Dayavaya :Mahilaanat Tyavasaviksha Sakharkari Sanyasanvatish Mahilaavath
Aadavay Puthe Tyamaa Unvartit Matalavaya Vitiavcha Paryatan Hoy. Tyasaadi Aasa Sanyasaana Unvartit
Ketenatake Matalavaya Yogy Aasa Bajarpadya Upanayav Kahun Dvanavaya Paryatan Sakharkarane Karaya.
Sakharkari Sanyasanputhe Paryatan Hoy—Yaa Vastu Shakrya, Nisvabhi Nisvabhi, Sakharkari Sanyasanv Pravastavaane
Sanyasanvatish Mahilaanatvay Aarivikvishavay Nisvabhi Hooithe Tyappa Paryaman Mahuna Nvanyane Kahi Mahila
Sakharkari Kshetraa Samiile Hoyithe.

6) Paryay Pukur Sambandh Prashshapat Karaya :Mahila Sakharkari Sanyasavaa Svaasvatee v Vikasavraya
Margaavati Aadavany Sodiavalyavayaa Aasitavee Tat Sakharkari Boord Sakharkar Nisvabhek Karshakyl Prashshaksha
Sanyasa Switvit Sanyasa, Yashasv Indrvane Mahila Sakharkari Sanyasanv Paryay Pukur Sambandh Prashshapat
Ketla Jaaya.

Nishkarsh — Saba Sakharkari Kshetrayabhe Mahilaanat Sanyasaamravati Aasa Aasa Thi Mahilaavaya Aarivik
Samajik v Rajkryav Samvadyakaranavadya Mahilaanat Sakharkari Sanyasanv Aayna Sathavat Aasa Thi Mahila
Aahe Mahuna Mahila Sakharkari Sanyasanvabhi Vavvabhi Samvadyavat Sodiavalyavu Kahun Tyavasavayavakrta
Diteshe Nisyavaya Paryatan Karaye Aarivik Tyampyare Mahilaanat Sakharkari Sanyasa Vavvabve Aarivik Aahe
Pukarane Dexeelit Aaplyav Sakharkari Sanyasanvabhe Mahilaanatv Samiile Kahun Tyavasv v Tyavasv
Sujvonritavata v Janaaka Faldha Aalvaya Sakharkari Sanyasanv Kahun Dayava Mahilaanatv Sakharkari
Kshetraya Sanyasa Vadam Niyavav treadmill Sakharnv Aarivik, Samajik v Rajkryav Samvadyakrnan
Hoonavay Mhat Kat Hooithe.

Sandhra :-

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lokshahi samoireal lokshahi maangane yena ya fessidhmay che aakarne

pra. pramod das aurangzeb khaabe.
saha.prathyapak,
shri.vijayshinh yadav kala v vidhvan
mahavibhavay, pete bhadargav

prastavana :-

raajy jhala aapaduik kaajat rajaajkey vyavasth prateet jate, tii vyavasth maanvi hit, kalvyan, vitakaraasthi nirman vy, natarangvy kaajat saashanvy swapnaabhok rajaajkey vyavasthe vy, swaroop varit gata. praajivin kaajat rajaajshahi vyavasth nirman vy bhav y vyavaste samajny maangashche hit kalvyan saakal jate jake. yamne roolaye rajaajshahi vyavasth vitribud vyawtha hukumshahi vitdi virodhanay chalakvy vyawtha. anek naya vyawasar aagareetaj raajky vyavasth udayaas alaya. yapakei lokshahii hii avidhek chalngi vyawtha maanaj jate. pran vaahii pranabatmye kaahii doph aarhe taaumle lookshahisamaj kahii aahaye nirman vyalii aahaye. yapakei ek mhnge rajaajkey vyavstheel prasthit loka lookshahii shasen fdtine invidun layun, lookshahii fdtine rajaajkarya prak saktata fessist fdtiine rajaajkarya kartn naa. jhagamthe jarmmii, jdtii, sptyn, pootii, fns, hngere, rmanajnya, kohshia ya deesha anumake htdl, fnssikons ftnko, anottonios wailddar, ante pndelik ek. lokshahii maangane saktet alii va fessit fdtine rajaajkarya ketha. lokshahii lla rajaajkey vyawsthen hndpr kethiya.

lokshahii viwarssaray :-

lookshahii mhnge lookshahii lokshahiprakaarita chalvilised shasen mhnge lookshahii aahii lookshahii vyawtha abraahm lekhan vynee kethiya. lookshahii hii udarstvad swaastvy sashhyouna, samata, vyaw pramajwar aaharleeni aastate, taaumwe lookshahii rajaajkey vyawsthe aarag y vaaraa tii aapatee baaat aastate. rajaajkey vyawstheil bhushayyk, atmsnthakaana jankii baaat aastate. lookshahihit prathke gdhaa rastn arisasot mnhv kethiya aastate va prathyekayya jiihit vutiatyaya hmiibveer loke saamyaya hmi bethalne aastate.

fessist viwar saray :-

itithaawchaya viyashit tpravkar aadha prasthit vyangii pihedhat hote, vyanaa swasw gamaavaytarshek vataa tehe pun:-prasthit bhayche asel tar vyanaa jnantea aapatee karjayaati nisaashaadii aayasth chaal nahi bhakka kaa abhaya aapna pran aashaadhi, samaratmak vitsawasaraya daahi layate sakrutdardhii buhwyi vyangii hi fessist vitsawasarayaa aasthyawaas, aashaadhi v niblay vyaw aaharite aastate. yya vitsawasarayaavii swaiv rangaatreyo aadhy mhnun rastmayaavkar vityawaas aastate. hii vitsawasaraya pranpachaya, bhutakamaha nahi tare bhavaschaya vyan dyanarjai jhalaar rastaavadi vitsawasaraya mhnun pudke karjyaat aalii.

fessist sarakaryaa dorn mahayayi viyashitye hotee 1) hii sarakare aapna rajaajke bhidawalahlalBHd abhastj khunv chulmvody mhnun prasn upadhity jkrat vataa. ekak aarthnay lla bhidawalii chha aapna vyawsthaun karjyaat 2) dusre mhnge bhidawalii samjaa aapna sabalaje khane krnaa bhataa hii lokshahii daari s stressed khela. tyathy aastatee matbhinnata maha karjyen, bhumaat rajaajshahiyi nibhadvyvaachya mhnun abdhy karjyen. aatmsnthakaana karbhawchya sashyawaas vyawtha v hokmaya mahaayaa abaatv karjyen hi tate vakaartii tasev vyawtha jhan samashtik sstiikeyii sakshii, sharayagata aapna bhutakamaha xhiane vaapar yaa jodd deewn sasyaate neta aapna vyawtha mhnun aadhytaa aapna karayal bhag padal.
भारतीय नागरिकता के समक्ष लोकतांत्रिकता :-

केंद्रीय युवाओं ने निजीकृत के घरेलू जातीय लोकतांत्रिक एवं बादाम के बादाम की संरक्षण मदद लाऊँ उद्धारित करने के लिए लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के जातीय लोकतांत्रिक एवं बादाम के बादाम की संरक्षण संरक्षण।

19वीं केंद्रीय नागरिकता के समक्ष लोकतांत्रिकता के कारण लोकतांत्रिकता के समक्ष लोकतांत्रिकता के कारण लोकतांत्रिक के स्वीकार के स्वागत।

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The fiction of Fact Finding: Modi and Godhra by Monoj Mitta
3) Facism Returns to contemporary capitalism by Samir Amin, Moulthy Review, Sep. 2014.
लोकशाही समोरेल आदेश - जातियता

श्रद्धाविद्ध पाठी
सहा. प्रा. (राज्याधिकारी विभाग)
यू. कॉलेज, कोल्हापुर

9.1.प्रतापना : प्रस्तुत शोधनिवंत्रण वर्तमान कार्यवाही राज्यीय एकात्मकतामोक्त आर्थिक लोकशाही समोरेल जातीय है प्रमुख आदेश आहे, हे दर्शनिया प्रयत एकत्रित करणे केला आहे.

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेतील धर्माचा अभाव भारतीय जातीवर आधारित शोषण व अन्याय दुर्लभ बालार्ग नाही कारण भारतासारखा ख्रिस्तिय देशाचे वासत समुद्र धर्म वासव नसून जात वातप आहे. जात वातपवाचा संशोधन कार्यकारी व भरण पोषणसाठी अस्तित्वात आतली जात पंथमधील व्यवस्था स्वतंत्रत्री व 70 वर्षांना देखील प्रभावित करारत आहे. कृषिप्रभावाले भारतीय गावांतर्गत बाजा बदलोदेताळी पाठीक, देशामुळे, कुलपत्तीचे अधिकर स्वतंत्रत्री विकारसाठी संशोधनवाचे संपूर्ण असते तरी जात पंथमधील बालार्ग जातीवर आत्मित अद्वितीय आहे. याच न्याय व्यवस्थेत आधारित निवादा केला जातो आणि अद्वितीय आहे विभागाचा विनाशकर्त्य व निवादगार्थे गावाचे समाज व्यवस्था कार्यरत असते. वाहनरोवर जात व्यवक्त आधारित समाजात रित्रांवरे शोषण होताना पहावा मिळते. या सर्वाचे परिणाम आजथ्या काहीच वर्ष लोकशाहीवर झालेला पहावा मिळत. जोत व्यवस्थेत प्रभाव भारतीय जातीवर जातमाध्यम राजनीती एकात्मकता आज आकाश निर्माण झाले आहे. भारतीय राजव्याख्यान स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, समान न्याय, जात, धर्म, वंश, लिंग जमाचे ठिकाण ल्याचे आपणांच्या कार्यालय मेधावी केला जाणार नाही, अशा समाजातील तरंग विज्ञान, मानवता, समानता, करुणा आणि विवेक यांनी आपल्यांची, अंशकार्य, धर्माधिकार, अतिक्रिया प्रणाली मुख समाज निर्माण करणारी जातीयत्व लाभांनी विचार झाला पाहिजे.

9.2.संशोधन पद्धती : प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी संशोधित करुन दृष्टांकांचाच प्रमुख आदेश आहे.

9.3.संशोधनाची उद्देश्ये :
1. जातीयत्व आधारित राजनीती एकात्मकता प्रमुख आहाने.
2. भारतीय जातीवर वातव व जातीय व्यक्तिरुख प्रभाव
3. जातीयत्व आधाराची सुधारणेवर उपयोग योजना.

9.4. संशोधनाचा आरोहण : सदर शोध निवंत्रण लेखनासाठी वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीचा उपयोग करणार आहाने.

9.5.माहितीचे स्थळ : प्रस्तुत शोधनिवंत्रण लेखनासाठी दृष्टांक साधन सामग्रीय उपयोग करणार आहाने अनुसार यातील माहिती स्पष्ट करणारी संदर्भांतर, मासिक, वर्तमानपत्रे यांचा उपयोग योग्य प्रमाणपत्र करणार आहाने.

9.6.आयु संशोधन : भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था ही जगतील इतर समाजव्यवस्थेश्वरे वेगळी है. याचे कारण भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेची रचना जातिव्यवस्थेचे नुसार झाली है. 'जात नाही ती जात' यापूर्वक तर समाज कुलगोष्ट आचरण अस्तित्वात यथिविधा समूह महणे जात.

जात व्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव इतका खोलवर रुजान आहे, की आज भारताच्या सामाजी निवड प्रकृतीत जातीचा विचार प्रमुखपणे येताना पहावा मिळतो. गळमंच्यात ते लोकशाही सामीतिक निवडणूकात जातीवर आधारित नागरिक मतदान करताना पहावा मिळतात. त्यामुळे विशिष्ट जाती समूहांना प्रतिनिधित्वात भिडल्याचा पहावा मिळते. यथातून अल्प समुदाय समाजात दुर्लक्षित जातीचा लोकगांवात
अन्ययाची भावना जागृत होतून याच शासन व्यवस्थेचा विशेषात भूमिका घेताना पहायला मिळत आहे. यामुळे भारतातील लोकशाही आणि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेचा समाप आहान निर्भर झाले आहे.

अ) जातीयतेचा आधारारू भारतीय लोकशाही समोरूल प्रमुख आहाने — राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेसाठी आपल्या देखील लोकशाही वृद्धीमध्ये झाली पाहिजे. लोकशाही कमकुत्रमाने झाली तर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेचा प्रमुख जास्त जटील होईल. राष्ट्र ही संकल्पना आधुनिक आहे. समाजातील दीर्घ ऐतिहासिक उत्कृष्टीलाई राष्ट्र ही संकल्पना विकसित झाली. विविध भाषा, विविध जाती —जाती, लोक विविध संस्कृतिविशेष विविध धर्माच्या आणि जीवनवधातील असराचे समाज समूह एका राष्ट्रात होईल. अर्थात, काही शासन भारतातील निर्भरता झाली आहे. मूर्तीदृष्टी म्हणून भारत असे बहुमूळे राष्ट्र आहे. या बहुमूळे राष्ट्रात्तील जातीयता राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेचा समाप आहान आहे.

1. सामाजिक असमानता:

भारतात प्रामुख्याने जे धर्म आहेत त्या धर्माच्या अंतरात अनेक जाती आहेत. या जातीयता आधारारू सामाजिक व्यवस्था बाळते. काही विविध वर्गांमध्ये समाजातील मानक पाहायला मिळते. त्यामुळे अनेक प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात सामाजिक असमानता पहायला मिळते. या सामाजिक असमानतेच्या एकार्ध्यात विशेष वा वापर अन्याय होताना पहायला मिळते आणि मय ती जात अखंड भारतापासून वेगळे होयाचा विचार करत असे त्याचा मनात वेगळ्याचार्यी जातीय निर्भरता होते आणि लोकशाही समाज सामाजिक असमानता एक आहान उघड राहते.

2. जातीय राजकारण:

जातीयतेच्या विविध विषयांमध्ये निर्भरता होते. उदा. भारतीय लोकशाहीतील जातीयतेची किंद लागलेली आहे. भारतात विभाजन, क्षेत्रीय, वैश्विक या चाल वैश्विक तीन जाती —उपजाती आहेत. जनमजात जात उपजाती आणि अपात जात श्रेणी अथवा अहंगड प्रत्येक जातीयता ठिकाणी असल्यामुळे जाती—जातीय संघर्ष निर्भर होतात. भारतीय लोकशाहीतील आणि राजकारणात जातीयतेचा विशेष भाव पडण्याचा दिसतो. भारतातील राजकीय पक्षाच्या राजकारणात जातीयतेचा कायदा उद्देशित दिसतात. विविध जाती—जातीशी समायोजन करत राजकीय पक्ष स्वयंचा पाठिबंध मिळवतात.

भारतातील विविध धागक राज्यांत विविध जातीयता प्रमाण पुढील प्रमाणे —

1) कर्नाटक — तिगायत, ओशेकलिंगा
2) आंध्र प्रदेश — रेडी, कम्मा
3) केरल — नामर, इझेजा
4) बिहार — रजमूट, ब्राह्मण, कावयस्थ आणि आधिकारीक
5) उत्तर प्रदेश — रजमूट, ब्राह्मण, जात, अहिर व गुजर
6) तामिळनाडू — मुगलियाह, गोंदर व पदयाची
7) महाराष्ट्र — ब्राह्मण, मवता, तिगगावत, मारात्मकशी इ.

जातीयतेचेचे राजकारण राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि लोकशाही यांच्यात ठराव ठराव लागलेले आहे. जातीय राजकारणामुळे जातीय दंडीत आहात. आणि व्यापार राजकीय हिसाबारंभ घडतात. भारतीय समाजत जाती — उपजातीस्वते अनेक तटबंदी असल्यामुळे लोकशाही रित्या र यशस्वी होताना दिसत नाही.

3. प्रादेशिकता:

लोकशाही राष्ट्रांत प्रादेशिक असमानतून विघटत्यामुळे लोकशाही धोक्यात येते. भारतात प्रादेशिकता हा लोकशाही माणसी मोठा अडकर मालिक जातो. कारण भाषात प्रादेशिकतेच्या नेमके प्राधिकता, फूटी वृती संपूर्ण इंग्रजी, असे बदल होते परतु प्रत्याय साजे लाही तर महाराष्ट्र, मुजफ्फरपुर, बंबई—हरियाणा अशा सीमावधातून ही नवी स्वतंत्र राज्यांनी निर्माण झाली, असे आपल्या दिसत असले
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges

19th Oct.

Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

2018

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क) जातीय्वेद्य आधानाविरल उपाय योजना –

1. सर्वसमावेशकता : लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थित सर्वसमावेशकता आणि आपली पाहिजे उपेक्षार निवडू आणि मतदान ही सर्व समावेशक झाले पाहिजे. लोकांच्या मनात जातीय्व आधारावर तत्त्वदान देखील भूमिका बदलती पाहिजे. मतदानाच्या योग्य व करतूतातर उपेक्षार निवडले पाहिजेत महणजेच लोकशाही निवड प्रक्रिया ही सर्वसमावेशक असली पाहिजे.

2. सामाजिक समता : सामाजिक समता महणजेसांजातील सर्व चिन्तना समान द्वारे समान प्रतिक्रिया देणे हाय. धर्म, जात, लिंग या विविध व्यक्तीमये भेदभाव न करता सर्वांची विकसाची समान संधी दिली पाहिजे. समान द्वारे दिला पाहिजे. थोड्यावत सामाजिक समतेमुळे राज्यीय एक्षित दृष्ट होते. त्यासाठी प्रतेक राजकीय समाज जागृत झालाणे पाहिजे.

3. सामाजिक न्याय : माणूस महुळ सर्वांची प्रतिक्रिया समान सारखी आता. अशी सामाजिक न्यायाची धारणा आते. जैसा समाजात विविध व्यवहार निर्माण होतून सामाजिक अन्याय होवू लागतो. तेवढा लोक सामाजिक न्यायाची अपेक्षा करतात. समाजात सामाजिक न्याय निर्माण घेण्यासाठी खालील गोष्ट करणे आवश्यक आहे:

1) कनिष्ठ वर्गातील लोकांना विकसाची समान संधी उपलब्ध करणे देणे.
2) लोकांच्या चारित्र संवर्धनासाठी नौकरी, सांस्कृतिक भूमिकांची जोपासना करणे.
3) स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, मानवता इ. तत्वांचे पालन करणे.
4) सामाजिक समता प्रथा पिप तुन सामाजिक लोकशाहीची निर्मिती करणे.

4. राजकीय स्वतंत्रता: राजकीय स्वतंत्रता महणजेने नागरिकांना राजकीयभारत सहभागी होण्यासाठी होण्यासाठी देखेंगा. येंगारे अधिकार, लोकशाही राजकीय स्वतंत्रतून नागरिक खात्या अर्थात राजकीय स्वतंत्र उपभोगात असतात. हा अधिकार सर्व नागरिकांना वांछन्या प्रकारे उपभोगात येंगाचे वातावरण निर्मित झाले पाहिजे. सर्व जातीया लोकांनी राजकीय स्वतंत्र उपभोगात पाहिजे.

5. राजकीय जागृती : मानवाधिकारी वृद्धिकोशीरून राजकीय जागृतीचा या घडकांचे महत्त्व विशेष आहे. कारण लोकांच्या सहभागी जीवनातील संघर्ष मानिस योग्य होडू शकत नाही. सर्व जाती धर्मात राजकीय जागृती मानित झाली तर खात्या जातीचे संघर्ष होईल आणि त्यांचा लोकशाही व्यवस्थेच सहभाग वाढेल आणि लोकशाहीची मजबूती होईल.

6. राष्ट्रनिधित्व: लोकांना जातीया पोलिकेव जावृ राष्ट्रनिधित्व विचार करण्यास वातावरण निर्माण करणे. लोकांच्या मनात राष्ट्रभासन जागृत करणे जातीया आधारावर मतदान न करता योग्य चारित्र राष्ट्रनिधित्वाच्या आधारावर मतदानाच्या प्रस्ताव करणे.

7. सर्वांचा सहभाग : लोकशाही व्यवस्थेच मतदानाची मतदान करताना आर्थिक परिधिती कर्ता प्रकारे आपले व्यवस्थेच मतदान करताना प्रवृत्ती आहेत. भारतीय मतदार आपल्या मतदानाच्या वारप आर्थिक आभाराबाने कसे आपले करत असतं. याचा परिणाम लोकशाही व्यवस्थेच चांगले होत हास. परिणामाच्या आर्थिक स्थिती हे लोकशाही समाजात आहान निर्माण होते. त्यासाठी सर्व नागरिकांनी जातीया पोलिकेव जावृ लोकशाही प्रक्रियेत आपला सहभाग नौदायल पाहिजे.

प्रामुख्यांना सामाजिक समता, राजकीय स्वतंत्रता, सर्वसमावेशक धोरण सामाजिक न्याय, राष्ट्रनिधित्व, राजकीय जागृती आणि स्वरूप व सहभाग आहारावर लोकशाही समरोह जातीयता हे आहान निर्माण ह्याले आहे. ते नाहीसे करता येईल आणि भारतीय राजकीय सीमान्य सर्व जाती -धर्माच्या निवड प्रक्रियेतून चांगल्या लोकशाहीची निर्मिती होईल.

1.7. निष्कर्ष:
प्रस्तुत शोध विविध लोकशाही समरोह जातीयता हे आहान आहे याच्या विचार करण्यास आला असून जातीयतेच आधारावर लोकशाही व्यवस्थेच मतदान करून काय करावे वरचढ जाती त्यात ते कायम भारताच्या राजकीय व्यवस्थेच उज ठिकाणी आहेत, हे पहावास मिळते. एकाच विशिष्ट जातीया कायम
वर्त्तमान इरादा असल्यामुळे इंटर जातीय नेतृत्वाची गठबंधन झालेली राजनীतিক মিলন যাত্রা জातীয় রাজকীয় লাভ ঝালা নাহি. ত্রিকূটা মনাত যা রাজনীতিবিদ্যার অন্তর্বিষয়ী অভ্যন্তর নির্মাণ হওয়ায় পার্থক্যমূলক মिल।

tयातून आपल्या जातीय वेगळ्या राज्यवाच्या मुद्द्यांजवळ जोर वाढताना पहायला मिळत आहे. या सर्वांचा परिणाम लोकशाहीला आणि राष्ट्राच्या एकात्मकतेच्या होत असतो. या सर्वांचा उपयोग महत्वाच्या भारतीय मात्रांनी नवीनवाच्या प्रक्रियेत भाग घेतला येईल, चंगवळा, धर्माच्या आणि जातीय परिसंघ जावून मंदान करणे अपेक्षित आहे. भारतीय नागरिकांना जातीय निर्यावर न करता मंदान कोल तर लोकशाही आणि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता कायम ठिकून राहिल.

1.8. संदर्भसूची:
1 प्र. बी. बी. पार्टील, प्र. डॉ. सी. उमिला चक्राण राज्यशास्त्रीतल मूलभूत संशोधन
2 जात पंचायत विरोधी कायदा विभेदण अंदाजात निर्मूलन वारदात 2015
3 डॉ. भारतर लक्ष्मण मोळे भारतीय गणराज्यांचे शासन आणि राजकारण पिप्पलपुरे अंड क. पालकेशन, नागपूर
4 प्र. एन. डी. पार्टील, प्र. डी. एस. वराक, प्र. डॉ. विश्वनाथ पवार भारतातील समाज सुधारण्याचे इतिहास फडके प्रकाशन
5 प्र. बी. बी. पार्टील, प्र. डॉ. सी. उमिला चक्राण राज्यशास्त्री परिचय फडके प्रकाशन
भारतीय लोकशाही समीरोल आचार्य - ‘श्रीदास’

प्र. संतोष नियुली कांते
श्री.लद्दा बांध अग्नि देवकुमार, महाविद्यालय, पण्डित ता. पन्हाला, जि. कोल्हापूर.

प्रतापना:
आपला भारत देश 21 व्या शताब्दी के बाद आते हैं अतिरिक्त तरी आपल्या या लोकशाही प्रधान देशासमाज अनेक समय आहायला आहेत. ती म्हणजे वाढती लोकसंख्या, बेरोजगारी, ब्राह्मचार, धार्मिक वाद, जातीयवाद, वर्णवाद, प्रांतवाद, गुंडागिरी, रस्ती – पुरूष असामान्यता, अंधवृद्ध, बालमूर्ती, निरस्ताता, अंधमानी, दारिद्र्य, महागाई अशा अनेक समस्या भारतमध्ये आहेत.

यातील भारतीय लोकशाही समीरोल प्रमुख आचार्य म्हणजे ‘श्रीदास’ हे आहे, कारण या ब्राह्मचार म्हणजेच भारतीय लोकशाही पोखरण निधातील आहे, प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात ठोळवा – फार प्रमाणात ब्राह्मचार हा सर्वत्र होताना दिसत आहे. ब्राह्मचार हाय शिष्टाचार वनत आहे. हा ब्राह्मचार धार्मिकताच्या ह्या अनुभवात आहे.

उद्देश्ये:
1) समाजत बाढ़ चाललेल्या ब्राह्मचाराचा आचार घेणे.
2) ब्राह्मचाराची व्यापी लक्षात घेणे.
3) ब्राह्मचाराचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय योजना सुचवणे.

विषय परिचय:
सदस्यकाळिन समाज व्यवस्थेत शिक्षण, आरोग्य, महसूल, सरकारी कार्यालय, खाजी क्षेत्रात हा ब्राह्मचार बोकाळ्या आहे. आणि या ब्राह्मचार्यवाद कोणाचं अंकुश राहिलेला दिसत नाही. कारण समजा एवढाही क्षेत्रात ब्राह्मचार हाल व ताजी कारा वरिष्ठ अधिकारी किंवा मंत्री महाअयक्षे केली तर ते ब्राह्मचार कोणी केला? कसा केला? त्या करिता जबाबदार लोकाना शासन करण्याच्या अजब तरी कारण ब्राह्मचारवाद वाढलेल्या घटनेच्या प्रमाण करत असतात. अलिकडून एका शहरात तलाव फुटला व सर्वत्र पाणी होऊ अनेकांनी कुटुंबे उद्धवत्त झाले. त्यावर सार्वजनिक नुकसान झाले पण हे मंत्री महानाशात उंचित सर्व घटना पोखरण घूमून बंध फुटला. बाध्यकरण म्हणजेच ब्राह्मचार हाल त्याचे सर्वसाधारण लोकाना माहिती असते पण त्याचे विभागांचे मंत्री जर असे दोपना पातील घातत असतील तर ब्राह्मचार घातण्याचा कसा?

अलिकडून वाढतात तर ब्राह्मचाराचे प्रमाण बाढ़ वाढतात आहे. पार पूर्वापूर्व इंग्रजीत ब्राह्मचार असे ब्राह्मचाराची आणि रोली गेली आहात. इंग्रजीत आपल्या सामाजिक वाढत असामान्य कॉड आणि राज्य करा या नित्यचा अवलंब घेता. वातावरण श्रेष्ठ लोकांचा वापर करून ब्राह्मचाराच्या रुपांतरणात उद्देश्य हा ब्राह्मचार कमी न होतो सतत बाढ़त आहे.

काळिते वा वाढवून ब्राह्मचाराचा माउँगण, एका समाज सेवकांना माहिती अधिकाराचे शर्त सर्व सामाजिक वाचलेला प्रमाण दिले. नंतर ‘लोकपत’ साठी आंदोलन केले. पण ब्राह्मचार बंद होते नाही. उंच जागो – जागी असे ब्राह्मचारी लोक तुहाळा दिसतील. शाहेत अंधमूलनासाठी, गुण वाढविण्यासाठी, खोटी प्रमाणपत्र, मेडिकल प्रमाणपत्र, दवाखान्यात बनवावे औषधे, दातेले, प्रमाणपत्र, बोग्य पत्त्या, रंगरंगांचे, इंटजिनॅर्स आदि चुके तेत त? कारण यातील कहीं ब्राह्मचाराच्या मायगे गावांचा प्रमाणपत्र मिळवलेले असते. आकृतिसन आणि बाळक बुधपाच्या प्रमाणपत्र. नदीत बाढळात बुंद कोसळतात. इतराची दुर्घटनात. रेव्हसेप्ट होतात. रेव्हसेप्ट गायत्री गणपतियांनी. रेव्हसेप्ट त्याचा कर्त्यता व बनवल्या तोलच्या माध्यमातून अर्थीत प्रत्येक बाळी म्हणे ठोळडा तरी ब्राह्मचार झालेला असतो.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
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सरकारी कर्मचारी, अधिकारी, जि. प. सदस्य, प. स. सदस्य, समापती, अध्यक्ष, मंत्री, पोलिस, इजिनिअर्स सर्वच काही भ्रष्टाचार करतात असे नाही पण जे भ्रष्टाचार करतात त्यांना रोखणारे काम सुधा यांनीच करायला पाहिजे. विशेषतः तरुण वर्गाचे लहान पणापासून आपल्या संविधानातील लोकशाहीय मूल्ये, चांगले संस्कार लहानपणापासूनच बिवृत घेतले पाहिजे म्हणजेच भावी सुजान नागरिक बनू शकेल. व त्याच्य भ्रष्टाचार करणाऱ्यांची नाही व इतरांना करू देणाऱ्यांना नाहीत. तसेच जो कोणी भ्रष्टाचार करतात त्यांना कटोरा म्हणजे वापर करतात. त्याच्यावर भ्रष्टाचार थांबणाऱ्यांना अन्यथा हा भ्रष्टाचारचा भस्मभांत आपल्या लोकशाहीला हवं हून संपूर्ण ठाकेल. यासाठी भ्रष्टाचार करणाऱ्यांना करू देणाऱ्यांना असे प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकांना वचन घेतले पाहिजे. तर तर हा भ्रष्टाचार ठांबेल व आपली लोकशाही वाचेल.

निष्क्रम:
1) समाजात बाळत चाललेल्या भ्रष्टाचाराचा आढा घेतला.
2) भ्रष्टाचाराची व्यापी लक्षात आली.
3) भ्रष्टाचाराच्या प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी प्रतिसंभाव्य उपाय योजनांची माहिती मिळती.

संदर्भ सुची:
1) भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलन व उपाययोजना – ओंड. डी. एस. कुलकर्णी
2) भ्रष्टाचार का अंत
भारतीय संविधान आणि महिला समक्षीकरण

शिल्प चंद्रकांत पादटक
संशोधक विद्यार्थिनी
राजशाही अधिविधान
शिवाजी विद्यापीठ कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना:
स्वतंत्रत्वपूर्वक कालेखंडापासून महिलांना सक्षम करण्यासाठी शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातुन बरेच प्रयत्न झालेल्या होत्या. स्वतंत्र चटवलाच्या वेळी महिलांनी मोठ्याप्रमाणे सहभाग पेचेला दिसून वेळा. स्वतंत्रत्वप्राप्तीनंतर आपल्या भारतीय संविधानामध्ये स्वतंत्र, समता, न्याय या तत्त्वावर आधारित मुख्यपणे अभिव्यक्तीची तरुण करण्यात आली आहे. ती ला सक्षम करण्यासाठी विविध तरुणी करणाऱ्या आत्मात आहेत. व्यवहारानंतर महिलांचा तरुण उद्योगसाठी विविध चटवलाची, संध्या, संध्याना निर्माण ज्यावळी. त्यामुळे महिलांचा प्रशासन चर्चा होता लागली. शिक्षण, सामाजिक सुधारणा यामुळे महिलांमध्ये जागती होऊ लागली. ही सर्व परिस्थिती पाहता भारतीय संविधानामध्ये केलेल्या विविध तरुणीच्या आपले धेर— पुरुष समानता, स्वीकार करणा हक्क, मतदायाचा हक्क इत्यादीमुळे महिला समक्षीकरणाचे वाढकदी मिळाली आहे.

महिला समक्षीकरण
महिला समक्षीकरण ही सतात्याने वापरली जाणारी संकल्पना आहे. या संकल्पनेने उद्देश्य हा प्रामुख्याने महिलांना आत्मनिर्भर करणे हा आहे.
महिला समक्षीकरण म्हणजे, स्वीकार, आर्थिक, सामाजिक संघर्ष आर्थिक सामग्री वाढविणे होय. त्याना त्यांचा श्रमसंबंधी आत्मविश्वास विकसित करणे होय.
समक्षीकरण म्हणजे महिलांना स्वतंत्रत्व देऊन त्यांचा आत्मनिर्भर करणे त्यांचे दार्शनिक दृष्टी करणे होय. समक्षीकरणाचे प्राथमिक ध्येय स्वीकार आत्मनिर्भर बनविणे होय. आत्मनिर्भर म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्य बनविणे होय. जेथे स्वातंत्र्याची आर्थिक दृष्टी आत्मनिर्भर बनविणे होय. जेथे स्वातंत्र्याची प्राथमिक ध्येय स्वातंत्र्याची आर्थिक दृष्टी बनविणे होय. जेथे स्वातंत्र्याची आर्थिक दृष्टी बनविणे होय. जेथे स्वातंत्र्याची आर्थिक दृष्टी बनविणे होय.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

19th Oct. 2018

कलम १४ — प्रस्तुत कलम हे महिलांना कार्यालयाच्या आधी आधी समानतेची यथाहार देते. त्यामुळे महिलांना कार्यालयात संरक्षण प्राप्त झाले आहे.

कलम १५ — या कलमांनुसार रिंगबुद्धी प्रतिबंध घातला आहे. पंचायत कलमांतर उपकलम तीन गुंता, घिंग व बांटकर यांच्यासाठी राज्याला विशेष टरसून करण्यात येईल असे म्हणून आहे. काही मुलंबू खाकसंग संरक्षण करण्याकरीता निर्देश तरसून करण्यात आल्या आहेत. या विषयात तरसून महिलाच्या प्रतिभा व आत्मविश्वासाच्या वाहनात तसेच महिलांचा पुरस्कार संरक्षण मिळविण्याकरीता विशेष लक्ष देण्यात आले आहे.

कलम १६ — या कलमांनुसार सरकारी नोकरीसमोर महिलांना समान संधी प्राप्त झाली आहे. राज्याने नोकरीसमोर आरक्षण दिल्यामुळे महिलांना सामाजिक व आर्थिक न्याय मिळविण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

कलम २३ व २४ — कलम २४ नुसार मुनाला नॉवबरी क्रमिकी करता येणार नाही. वेळबिरंगी पदव्यूह बनवणे आली गोंधळातील व्यापारी व व्यापारी यांचा उद्वेद्य अनेकांनी उलटून वाचले आहे. विविध वस्त्ता क्रम विक्रय व श्रोता बघून यांनी आत्मविश्वासाच्या वाहनाच्या प्रतिबंध घातल्या ह्यांनी कलमांनुसार ३२ वा आणि ३४ वा वटानुसार कलम निर्देश निर्देश संरक्षणप्रमाणी मुलंबू करण्याकरीता जाणे राष्ट्राचे वेळ वेळ देण्यात आल्या आहेत. विविध वस्त्ता कोणतीही जाणे आरक्षण देण्यात आल्या आहेत. आतात तर या ३३ घं. ५० तरके तिथिकरी असण्याची धीरी आहे.

कलम ४६ — या कलमांनुसार क्षेत्रीय पुरुषांना समान कामाची समान वेतन देण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली आहे. यामुळे महिलांना आपल्या आर्थिक दर्जे मिळविण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

उद्योगपूर्व कर्ष व नागार्थ महिलांना व भारतातील वेडिंग व्यवस्था करण्यात आली आहे. वारसाच्या व नागार्थ महिलांना आपल्या आर्थिक दर्जे मिळविण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

विषयाने भारताच्या राज्यांमधून वेडिंग व्यवस्था करण्याच्या पाचनी हक्क, व्यवस्था, विशेषता कम्युनिस्म अनुसूचीत करण्यात आला आहे. संविधानाच्या तरसून भारतातील वेडिंग वातावरणातील विविध कायदे विविध वस्त्ता करण्यासाठी केलेली त्यात त्यातील काही महत्त्वपूर्ण कायदे पुढीलप्रमाणे

1) हिंदू विवाह कायदा १९५५
2) हिंदू वारसा हक्क कायदा १९५६
3) हिंदू दल्लक व पोटोरीती कायदा १९५६
4) अर्जित वपार प्रतिवंश कायदा १९५६
5) मातृत्व लाभातील कायदा १९५६
6) प्रसूती रजर कायदा १९५६
7) समानवेतन कायदा १९६७
8) हंडाच्या कायदा १९६९
9) विवाहाचे अस्थायी प्रदेशन प्रतिवंश कायदा १९८६
1०) संतीप्राप्त विवाह कायदा १९८७
1१) राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग कायदा १९७०
1२) कौशलीय हिंसेपासून विवाहाचे संरक्षण कायदा २००५
1३) बाल विवाह बंदी कायदा २००६

निष्कर्ष:

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळाच्या भारताता तर असे विषयात येते की, स्वातंत्र्यमध्ये तिथि स्वतंत्र होते, स्वातंत्र्यमध्ये तिथि बंदी होते. आतामध्ये मलंबू परिसंचारी म्हणून संविधानाच्या अधिकार नवेळात. जाणून घ्या की, मलंबू परिसंचारी म्हणून संविधान दर्जेसमोर मलंबू होते. अतः या वेळात झोंकणेपासून संविधानाच्या आपल्या आर्थिक दर्जेसमोर मलंबू होते. हेच पाचनी राष्ट्रीय संविधानाच्या उत्तरदायी असेल असे वेळ लागेल. संविधानाच्या माप्पालाई मिळविण्यास मदत केलेली ही कायदे हेचात व संविधानरूपकायद्याची दुसऱ्यांनी महत्त्वाचे तरसून ही कायदे गेल्या. त्यामुळे त्याचे आज
महिलाओं समाजातील वेगवेगळी श्रेणी पादाकांत केली आहेत. याची श्रेणी आपल्याला सविधानातील तरतूदीनाच धाव लागेल. कारण महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी कायदाचे सविधानिक पाल्यांने दिले आहे. तरीही आजची परिस्थिती पाहता काहीसे स्वीकार्याना दुर्घट स्थान दिले जाते हे ही मान्य करावे लागेल. याचीता समाजातील पुरुष मानसिकतेच बदल करता लागेल तर च स्वीकार्याना आजादी ज्या समस्याना तोड घावे लागते ते कुठेची थांबेल.

संदर्भ

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भारतीय लोकशाही पुढील आवाहन : अंतर्गत सुरुवात

सचिन श्रीरंग चहाण,
राज्यशासन अधिविधान, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ कोल्हापूर.

प्रस्तावना:

जगातील सवा मोठी लोकशाही महणून भारताला ओळखले जाते. शांततापूर्ण सुरळा सिचनं रीतीने गेल्याशी, राज्यात अधिविधान, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

भारतातील अंतर्गत अणांचे आवाहन पुढील प्रमाणे

भारत – पाकिस्तान संबंधातून अंतर्गत सुरुवात तयार

मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सांप्रदायिक दंगलीला पार्थभूमीवर भारताचे विभाजन करण्यात आले पंत हामी यामाही सांप्रदायक दंगल करत आले. भारत हे एक लोकशाही, बहुचर, बृहतवादस्मृति समाज असणारे देश हे अणांनी वापरले. पाकिस्तान करण्यात आले आणि 'भारतीय मुसलमानांनी संरक्षण करण्याची जबाबदारी' तेवढे. त्यासारख्यांना हे सपाट वाटते. पाकिस्तानचे प्रमाण सतत अडणारे आहेत.
सता-चालकांवर आपला कव्य कायम तेजस्वी सक्षम आहे. इस्तारी कार्डची परराजी धोरावमध्ये पाकिस्तान देखील भूमिका बजावते. भारत आणि पाकिस्तान वाच्यांतील सतत तापमान भारतातील अत्यंत परस्पर तपस्या अशक्त होते. त्यांनी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सुसाधन परिस्थितीतील अधिक जिहाद केलेले.

प्रामाण्य आंतर्राष्ट्रीय सूचनेआधारी व्यक्तिगत खूप महत्वपूर्ण मानले जाते अंतर्गत सूचनेच्या समस्या प्रभावित यांनी हाताळवलेली गेल्या सत्संग आहे. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सूचनेच्या परंपरा यश सुधारणा उद्देश्यात: भारतातील अनेक संरक्षांना आपराधिक आणि अत्यंत अपाकारी दृष्टीकोषांनी जागतिक धर्माच्या उपलब्धिक परिप्रेक्षित केलेले यांच्याच्या उपरेवित प्रामाण्य आणि प्रौढांनेच्या अशाच्या कारणाने निःशोधित आढळ्याच्या प्रामाण्यांमध्ये विविध प्रामाण्य आणि मुक्तवादी उपमयांचे दृष्टीकोष तयार केलेले जातात.

राष्ट्रीय आयोग अंतर्गत सुरक्षितपणे आहे

एक सुस्कृतिपणे राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तिगत आणि विविधता गतचंच आत्मविश्वास आणि संभाव्यता विविधता आणि गतीमुळे त्यांची नियंत्रण आणि शोध भारतातील अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षेच्या परंपरा मध्ये पाली झालेली आहे. इस्तारी आणि अनेक संरक्षांना आपराधिक आणि अत्यंत अपाकारी दृष्टीकोषांनी जागतिक धर्माच्या उपलब्धिक परिप्रेक्षित केलेले यांच्याच्या उपरेवित प्रामाण्य आणि प्रौढांनेच्या अशाच्या कारणाने निःशोधित आढळ्याच्या प्रामाण्यांमध्ये विविध प्रामाण्य आणि मुक्तवादी उपमयांचे दृष्टीकोष तयार केलेले जातात.

पोलिस-राजकारणी-गुरुवारी सूचना अंतर्गत सुरक्षितपणे आहे

पोलिस-राजकारणी-गुरुवारी सूचना अपराधिक पदकांना प्रोसेस होता. त्यांचे कार्य अभियंतेचे वातावरण तयार करू शकते, ज्याचे प्रभावी आणि श्रीमान तोक यांच्यावर उल्लंघन करत यावा ग्याधुपूर्ण पोलिसांचा आपराधिक व्यक्तिव्यवस्थेच्या एकमात्र भाग नाही. खूप तर संपूर्ण फोर्जरी व्यक्तिव्यवस्था तपासासाठी आहे त्यांनी गुरुवारी नेयोकिंद्री आपराधिक घटकांना आपेक्षिक प्रमाण देत लावणे गोष्टी केलेली आहे. त्यांनी नेयोकिंद्रीच्या जसंदी दोलनात तबकेच आहे की त्यांनी नेयोकिंद्रीचा राजकारणी वेळात करू शकते. तिच्या आपराधिक आपणांना आपराधिक मोड संदर्भात उपकरणांचे ताफावट करू शकते. त्यांनी बाबासाहेब अम्बाडकर फिल्म केळीचे भावनांतर प्रशिक्षणातील एकमात्र मोड संदर्भात उपकरणांचे ताफावट करू शकते.
अतिरिक्त आणि अतिवादी शक्ति बनकर हे अंतर्गत सुरक्षांच्या हल्ल्यांमध्ये असर करते हैं।

समाजातील वंचित आणि उल्लोचक विभाग, संघर्षच्या व्यवस्थेत टिकून राहण्यास असरमय आहेत। या वातावरणात अतिरिक्त आणि अतिवादी शक्ति काळजी करते होय। विचारिक आधारांनुसार तुलनेत दाब अतिरिक्तांचे उद्देश हे वा अनिवार्यतः अधिक दाब अतिवादी शक्तीची संरचनेच्या रूपात आहे – साधारणतः देशातील तीनांच्या वेळेच्या वेळी तीनांच्या सहाÍयाने मदत करतात। आणि तीनांना समळा देऊन शक्त शेंग नाही; देशात तीनांची भागांचे जात व जातीय वंशांचे संबंधही अंतर्गत भागात शासनाची गुणवत्ता अंदाजात आणि देशातील तीनांचे समथंन परत करते लागते। देशात तीनांना तीनांचे समथंन परत करते लागते किंवा तीनांच्या पासून दूर, राजकियांच्या आणि पंपातपूणच्या पोलिसांनी या विकासास सुरक्षा आहे।

या परामर्शातील विषयानुसार अंतगत सुरक्षासाठी शासनाची गुणवत्ता गंभीरपणे खराब आहे। देशात तीनांच्या समथंनाच्या रूपात आहे – साधारणतः देशातील तीनांची वेळी तीनांची सहाÍयाने मदत करतात। आणि तीनांना समळा देऊन शक्त शेंग नाही; देशातील तीनांची भागांचे जात व जातीय वंशांचे संबंधही अंतर्गत भागात शासनाची गुणवत्ता अंदाजात आणि देशातील तीनांचे समथंन परत करते लागते। देशात तीनांना तीनांचे समथंन परत करते लागते किंवा तीनांच्या पासून दूर, राजकियांच्या आणि पंपातपूणच्या पोलिसांनी या विकासास सुरक्षा आहे।

अवैध वास भारताला ते डूड देणारी संरचना मोठी समथंन्या आणि सुरक्षा सेवा ह्यांचेपासून दूर जात आहे। आपण, मानवते, मोठ्या भागांचा नाश करणे, भारतात चांगले आपणक संस्थेक, हिंदूंचा धार्मिक छलचल, ±ेयाच्या ववस्तारास आणि सामाजिक घटकांमध्ये अंतगत आपणेच्या सुधारणा करणे आवेदित आहे। भारतातील काही संवेदनशील भागांमध्ये दहशत आणि अतिवादी वासाच्या उद्देशासाठी सुधारणा करणे आवेदित आहे।

अवैध प्रारंभ

भारतातील टॉड्डे देशाची संरचना मोठी संस्थेच्या आणि वेशसंस्थेच्या आणि सुरक्षा जागरूक ठेवण्याचे असरमय आहे। आपण, मानवते, मोठ्या भागांचा नाश करणे, भारतात चांगले आपणक संस्थेक, हिंदूंचा धार्मिक छलचल, ±ेयाच्या ववस्तारास आणि सामाजिक घटकांमध्ये अंतगत आपणेच्या सुधारणा करणे आवेदित आहे। हिंदूंचा धार्मिक छलचल, ±ेयाच्या ववस्तारास आणि सामाजिक घटकांमध्ये अंतगत आपणेच्या सुधारणा करणे आवेदित आहे। भारतातील काही संवेदनशील भागांमध्ये दहशत आणि अतिवादी वासाच्या उद्देशासाठी सुधारणा करणे आवेदित आहे।

समारोप

खंड वरुन, आजच्या परिस्थितीत असे आहे की, बाह्य आणि अंतर्गत सुरक्षा भिन्न करणे कठीण झाले आहे। अमचे संरचना करण्यासाठी वास्तविक धोका गुस्सा कारवाई विद्रोहाच्या आणि दहशतवादी जियोनालागाच्याच देहशास्त्रात आहे। दहशतवाद आणि माओवादी विद्रोह भावनाच्या हाताच्या हाताच्या राजकियां, अधिक आणि सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील सुधारणा करणे आवश्यक आहे। देशातील काही संवेदनशील भागांच्या दहशतवाद आणि माओवादी विद्रोह नियंत्रित आवश्यक आहे। भानुच्या क्षेत्रातील आपण आणि महानंद हल्लेच एकाकी पायलंट पायलंट तसेच शांता योजना चालवणे सुरक्षा दष्टनावळण
साधन उपलब्ध करणे गरजेचे आहे. अंतर्गत सुरक्षा हा भारतीय लोकाशाही समर्पित अत्यंत व्यापक स्वरूपातील आवंतन असून या आवाहनाला भारतीय लोकाशाही व्यवस्थेने सामना केला पाहिजे.

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तुकारामाच्या अर्थगवाणीतील काहीतील
तत्कालीन लोकशाही मुळे

उदय बाळसोळे शिंदे
सहायक प्रोफेसर, मराठा विभाग
श्रीमती शोभाताई कोरे वागाना महिला महाविद्यालय, येलूर
ताल-शाहवाड़ी

प्रस्तावना:
कवित्वाची कोणतीही परंपरा नसणाराच्या तुकारामाच्या कविता मराठीतील अक्षर वाळ; मय ठारावे. जनसामान्यानंतर ती आपली कविता वाळावे. फार काय अनेक भाषांतून तिथि भाषांतरे होतं ती सांस्कृतिक तर सांस्कृतिकाच्या प्रवाहाने पोहोचावे. हे मराठी वाळ;मयातील एक धोर आश्चर्य आहे. या देखील वाळाच्या कवितेतून अनेक नोबेल पारितोषिक ओवाजून टाकवायचे. अशा शब्दांत्र श्री. म. मार्टुं यांनी तुकारामाच्या गावचं केला आहे. मराठी सांस्कृतिकाच्या सांस्कृतितील अनेक साहित्य दिनविने दिसून लागेल. अशी ग्यांही अनेक समीक्षकांनी दिली आहे. हा एक कोड्यात टाक्याचा प्रश्न आहे.

सर्व संतानी विद्वानाच्या प्रेषणाने आणि तत्कालीने अभ्यं किल्ले असते तरी तुकारामाच्या उळकटवती आणि उपस्थितीत जात वेगळी आहे. त्याच्या भाषाविद्वानी कार्यसंस्थेत उळकटवता असते असे नाही. तर त्याच्या उपवेष्ट अभ्यं उळकटवता असते. जनसामान्याच्या काहीवाळांतून त्याचं उपवेष्ट प्रकट होतो. सामाजिक वेळांत त्यांनी केलेली घणांगात टिका देखील त्याच्या प्रामाणिक, सार्व वृत्तीतून आणि सत्य सांस्कृतिकाच्या काहीवाळांतून आली आहे. आत्मिक पारमाधिक आणि सामाजिक अशा सर्व वाराणीत त्याच्या व्यक्तित्वातील काहीका आणि स्वाभाविक उभा आहे. याविष्णूची जागीरी तुकारामांची पुढील अभ्यं करणी दिली आहे.

नाही सरो येत जोडियला वबनी। कवित्वाची वाणी कृतात। सत्याच अनुभव, ध्वेदी सत्यपणे। अनुभवाच्या गुणें रुची येता। काय आगीपाची शूगारिले चाले। पोटीचे उकले कसापारी। तुका म्हणे येथे करवा उकल। लागे ची ना बोल वाळून।

खण्या प्रत्यक्षाची काहीनिर्मितीची प्रवरण तुकारामांची सांगत्याची असती, तरी कवित्वाचे श्रेणी त्यांनी स्वतः कच्चे घण्याचे ठालले आहे. " तुका म्हणे मज बोलविली देव " आयुष्यात बठ नाही मी बोलत। सखा कृपावंत िाचा त्यांची, बोलविली धनी वेगळाखाला अशा अनेक वचनांतून देव आपल्याकडून काही वदवीत असत्याचे ते सांगतात.

विषय विवेचन:
1) तुकारामाच्या आत्मचरित्राप्रमाणे अभ्यंगतून त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचे नितळ दर्शन घडते. आयुष्यात आलेली संकटाची मालिका आणि त्यांच्या बऱ्यांनी विरीण मन: सिधी तुकारामांनी कसलाही आडयपदळा न ठेवता निवेदन केली आहे: " यात्राशुद्ध वंश केला वेवसाय "बेरे झाले देवा निघाले दिवाले। बरी पयक युद्ध चलेली इ. त्यांची अभ्यंगतून त्यांच्या बिधित्वाची अधिकृत साधा तर आहेत. घण उकट कायाचे ते नमुनेही आहेत. देवी आपलं संकट, २००० यांनुसार विविधतेवाच संसार झालेली मानदहानी या उद्यागातून आलेले वैदेशिक वाणिज्याचे प्रकट तुकोबांचा प्रांजलतत्तमुळे प्रभावी बनले आहे. संसारात

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जनसामान्यता तॊड़ी खेलावागत है तुकारामांच्या कवितेचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. आणि त्यातच तिचे अनोखीकरण होईल आहे.

निष्कर्ष
1.तुकारामांच्या प्रासादिक वाणीत मराठी भाषेचे एक विलक्षण मनोहर व साधे स्वरूप आढळते तसे इतरत्र कोटेही आढळत नाहीत.
2.सौंदर्य व साध्य शब्दांनी मनावर ठसेल असा उपदेश करणे, तसेच प्रसंगी राह, त्यें इ. विकारांवर शृंखलेचा मनात काहूसुद्धे उभे करणे किंवा एखाद्या सभ्य गोष्टीची अवहेलना करून तितजळणी तितकारा उत्पन्न करणे या गोष्टी तुकारामांच्या आपल्या अभिवादनाने साध्यता आहेत.
3.दुर्जनाना दहशत ठसेल असे सामर्थ्य आणि प्रतिकारक्षमता सज्जनांनी प्राप्त करून घेतल्यानंदीरीज जगात सत्याचा व सदगृहाचा जय होणार नाही. अशी त्यांची धारणा होती.
4.सोन्ने आणि सामर्थ्य वाचा संयोग धडडून आणणग्राही त्यांच्या अंतःकरणातील जी ही आत्मविश्वास तत्त्वात, तित्याच त्यांच्या लोकप्रियतेचे बीज आहे.

संदर्भ
1.डॉ. किशोर सानप प्र. मनोज तायडे तुकाराम व्यक्तित्व आणि कविता पृष्ठ 42, 44
2.संत तुकाराम आणि संत कवीर डॉ. कृ.ज्ञा. भिंगारकर पृष्ठ 68, 62
कशाही रा\\u0932ा\\u091fना भेडसावत आहे.
पुढे कलन तापुरती सामाजिक पारिथती उि\\u0917े समोरील आहाने रीतीने सोडवणूक होईल याची शा\\u091fवती नसते वैळय सुवधा चेतिवतात आणे घेतला जातो अयामुळे तवंटय वातंया मानसशा\\u0915ीय अशा लोकशाही चे विश्वासात आहे लोकशाहीचे विषय व यसाच्य करण्यासाठी शरीरी वेळीकरण करतांवत आहेत.

विसायत शतकांतील देखील महादेवे ही लोकशाही मूळच्या संरक्षणासाठी लढती गेली आधुनिक काळात लोकशाही राष्ट्रांचा शासनपदतीचा विश्वेषणात्मक अभाव सुरू झालेला आहे. आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, मानसशालीय अशा विविध दृढीकोणातून लोकशाहीचे विश्वेषण केले जात आहेत. स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता ही लोकशाहीची मुले यांची विषयवस्तूत व्यवहारात जोपानाला झालेली नाही.

जनेकरी सार्वभौम मानवाधीन काळाची रचना, सामाजिक नवऱ्या अशा लोकशाही संस्करणाचा प्रयत्न आत्मा नाहीत. त्यावेळी ज्ञान स्वातंत्र्य समता, नवऱ्या, शाळा यांची निर्धिष्टपणे हमी जेणेसी लोकशाही शासनपदती असते यावची लोकशाही विचार करी होऊ लागत आहे “इंग्लिश विचारांत “प्रथम वालास” यांचे मानवाशीवी दृढीकोणातून लोकशाही विश्वेषण केले असल्या. त्याखं म्हणून लोकशाही मानवी बुद्धीपेक्षा भावनेचा मानक राजकीय वर्तनात गैरप्रवचन घेतला जातो. राजनीती नेते नवऱ्याक विचाराचा विविध साधनांचा प्रोत्साहन उपयोग करून लोकशाही भावना चेतनावत आणे शरीरींच्या विचारात आहेत.

भारतामध्ये विविध जलकाळी पक्ष अस्तित्वात आहेत. हे पक्ष लोकांचा भावना माणे, जातीय वापर करून नवऱ्यांना लाविलेत, हे आत्मात्मी झोळता नवऱ्यांना अभावासारख विवेक येथे भारतामध्ये लोकशाही शासनपदती सुरू होतून सात दर्शने लोकशाही आहेत वाही आज धुळाने भारतासोड त्यास आहेत. अडायू, अजूनी वैश्विक अवयांनी हूळ डावढी शेतकरी निर्देशकाची माणसे यांचे प्रथम मोठ्या प्रमाणात्मक निर्णय झाले आहेत. जसेरी यांची योग रोजी नोडक विहील वाळी निर्णय नसते येणे पक्ष हे सते जलकाळी करून शेवावरुन मुळा पुढे करून तालवास तमलपाती करतात. प्रश्नांची सोडकांक होत नसत्यात तो यांचे प्रश्न पुढे उभा राहतो भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्थेचे हे दुःख काळ चालू आहे. पर्यावरणातील तरीही आजच्या जगात सवा लोकशाहीच्या शरीरीक रुपात आहेत. प्रस्तुत सोढाच्याचंतात भारतीय लोकशाही व तिथ्य समस्तीक आवश्यक यांचा शोध आण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

उद्देशे:
1. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या उगम व विकास अभासावर.
2. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवश्यक विश्वेषण करते.
3. भारतातील व्यवस्थेमोरतील आवश्यक अभासावर.

प्रस्तुत विषय नवऱ्यांना बरीच उद्देशे डोळ्यासमोर तेवढी आहेत भारतीय राजकाळ, भारतातील राजकीय व सामाजिक परस्परीती, भारतातील नवऱ्यांच्या बाबती राजकीय पक्षांचे जाहीराते यांचा विश्वेषणात्मक पदत्रीने अभास करण्याचा प्रयत्न संगीतकाने केलेला आहे.
संशोधन पद्तऱ्या:
प्रस्तूत शोधिकंबेंधरास्ते उत्क्रम महात्मा आधार घेतलेला असून संबंधित पुस्तके, लेख, इंटरनेट, मासिके इत्यादीचा आधार पेचून विश्वेषण केले आहे।

भारतात लोकशाही या वर्तमानी करण्यासाठी सामाजिक आर्थिक, राजकीय अशा सर्व क्षेत्रात समता प्रस्थापित झाली पाहिजे। सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित होवून समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधला पाहिजे, कायद्याचे उत्तरेक पेक्षा त्या सामाजिक न्याय हेच असते ते कायद्यातले सर्व स्तरातील लोकांना सामान्यची वाणिज्यक मिळते सामाजिक विविध प्रकारांना भेटावशी मालिक जातात, त्यानुसार सामाजिक विश्वसनीयता वाढते, हे कामी करण्यासाठी भारतीय राज्यपदमुळे जाणेवाळ्याचे कायदे केलेले दिसतात उदा. अस्थिरता निवारणाचा कायदा, हूंड व प्रतिवध कायदा इत्यादी भारतातील सामाजिक व्यवस्थेमध्ये सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी घटनामुळे तरुणी आणि कायदे निमित्तेचे केले तरी त्यांची अनुसंधानाची योग्य प्राप्ती होताना दिसत नाही, त्यामुळे केवळ कायदाच्या निमित्तीने कुल सामाजिक विषयाने, सामाजिक अनाव व नियंत्रण करण्यासाठी लोकसमता मानसिकता निमित्ते करण्या अन्वेषण असत आवश्यक असे भारतीय समाजात व्यवस्थेमध्ये सुधारणा घडवू यशोऱ्याचे संपादक आहेत आवश्यक आहेत तसेच सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित होवू शकेल.

लोकशाहीमध्ये सर्व व्यक्ती कायदासमोर समान मान्यता जातात. समटला महत्त्वाचे व्यक्ती आहे प्रो. लास्की यांच्या म्हटे, हे समता प्रतिबंधित झालेली स्वातंत्र्याचे लाभ अर्थात त्यांची उत्पादन साधने समाजाचा मालकीची झालेली साठी सामाजिक आर्थिक समता प्रस्थापित होय, शकत नाही. अस्थिर झालेला स्वातंत्र्याने लाभ व्यक्ती मिळाला या यांसाठी सामाजिक न्यायाच्या आधारावर अधिकारी सामाजिक शक्ती शासन प्रदत्त योग्य आहे. त्यात लोकशाही व्यवस्थेमध्ये प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आर्थिक न्याय मिळेल, हे व्यक्तिच्या विकासावरून अनेक महत्त्वाच्या सूत्र मालिक जाते प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या लाभ गर्यायला आणि योग्यतेनुसरणाची आपल्याकडे पुढील गर्यास संदर्भात शोधित शोधकर्ते असेल तर नगरकांना राजकीय हक्क उपभोगता येईल. नागरिकांचे अधिकारांचे संरक्षण होण्यासाठी भारतीय घटनामुळे योग्य प्रेक्षा केली जाणे आवश्यक आहेत. तर त्यांच्या स्वतंत्र्याच्या उपभोग प्रत्येक नागरिकांना घेतले भारतीय राज्याची निवेदन आहेत. नीला व निन्दा सूचना यांच्यावर अस्थिरता निवारणाच्या पाठ्यपत्रात अनेकांच्या अधिकारांचे संरक्षण होणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्थेमध्ये तेसेच समाजात विविधता होत आहेत ज्यांची सामाजिक आर्थिक राजस्व साधने संरक्षण होणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्थेमध्ये काही महत्त्वाची आदान तर स्वतंत्र गृह्यांगमर्यादा धरणे, भारतीय न्यायालयाची आपदा, सामाजिक ध्रुविकक्षण, नागरिकांच्या अधिकारांमध्ये अधिकारांचे संरक्षण होणे, नागरिकांच्या उपभोग प्रत्येक नागरिकांना स्वतंत्र लाभ घेण्यासाठी भारतीय घटनामुळे काळाची जाणी मोठ्या प्रमाणे विविध केली आहेत.
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विषमतेची दरी कदाचित या आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरचे उल्लिखित आहे. प्रश्नाच्या विषमतेची असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरचे उल्लिखित आहे. ह्याच्या विषमतेची असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाही वाचली होत. बऱ्याच्या प्रश्नाच्या विषमतेची असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

१. भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्था ही योग्य दिसेलेल्या जागतिक विचारमंथन आवश्यक आहे.

२. निर्देशना आवश्यक आहे. प्रश्नांच्या विषमतेची असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.

३. भारतीय लोकशाहीला वाढत येत राजकारणे ही संपूर्ण प्रश्नांना विचार करावा लागू आहे.

४. यथासंगठनानुसार यथासाधारण व्यवस्था याची दरी कदाचित या आंदोलनाचे मुख्य कारण असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.

संदर्भ:


४. पाटील भारती, लोकशाही व्यवस्था याची दशा आणि दरी कदाचित या आंदोलनाचे मुख्य कारण असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.

५. पाटील भारती (संपादक), लोकशाही व्यवस्था याची दशा आणि दरी कदाचित या आंदोलनाचे मुख्य कारण असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.

६. पाटील भारती (संपादक), लोकशाही व्यवस्था याची दशा आणि दरी कदाचित या आंदोलनाचे मुख्य कारण असलेल्या परंतु तिच्या निर्देशनांना भरोसेमध्ये असलेल्या हा प्रश्न विचार करावा लागू आहे.
भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवश्यकता

गजानन विहुल बोघले,

शिक्षण संघीय कला, राज्यवासी विभाग,

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प्रस्तावना

आज देशभर प्रजासत्ताक दिन मोठ्या प्रमाणात साजरा केल्यास जाती आहेत. जगतील मोठा लोकशाही देश भारताने आणल्या आहेत. आज भारत देशात पूर्व-पश्चिम आणि दक्षिण-उत्तर या सीमेन्तज्ञान भारत देशात अनेक जाती, धर्म, पंथ, अनेक बोली भाषांनाच्या लोक गुणवत्ता विधानांसोबत हातातील असलेले दिसून येतात हेच भारत देशात वैश्विक आहे, त्यामुळे भारताची एकसंघत टिकून आहेत परंतु आज भारत देशात स्वातंत्र्य होणार नसल्यास तसेच भारत देशात अतीत संवेदनशीलता व आत्मनिर्भरता काम करत आहेत. त्यामुळे भारत देशाचे वैश्विक आहे, अतीत संवेदनशीलता व आत्मनिर्भरता निर्माण करत उसाचे वारंवार दिसून येत आहे.

संशोधनाचा हेतुः प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयावर अनुसार लोकशाही पुढील आवश्यक मताने विषयाचा अभास करणे हा संशोधनाचा मुख्य उद्देश किंवा हेतु आहे.

संशोधनची उद्देशः भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवश्यक मताने व संशोधन विषयावर अध्ययन अभास होणासाठी काही उद्देश समोर ठेवून संशोधन केल्यास आहेत.

१. भारतीय लोकशाहीचा अभास करणे.
२. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवश्यक मताने विषयाचा अभास करणे.
३. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आवश्यक मताने उपाय योजना सुचारू करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत संशोधन निविषयावर संकल्पन आणि विषयावर परलंब करून संशोधन विषयावर न्याय व धार्मिक उत्तम साधनांचा वापर करत अनुप्रेरणा आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे याच्या माध्यमात विषयावर अभास करणे हा संशोधनचा मुख्य उद्देश होतो.

लोकशाही व्याख्या

१. अब्बाहम लिंकन - लोकशाही ह्याने लोकांचे, लोकांसाठी आणि धर्माने डेमोक्रेस्टीस आसे महत्तम, त्याच्या उपलब्धी डेमोस Demos म्हणजे लोक आणि क्रेॉटस Kratos सत्ता या शासनानुसार झाली आहे, त्याचा अर्थ लोक आणि सदृश असा होतो, म्हणून डेमोक्रेस्टीस म्हणजे लोकांचे राज्य होय.

२. अब्बाहम लिंकन - लोकशाही ह्याने लोकांचे, लोकांसाठी आणि धर्माने डेमोक्रेस्टीस आसे महत्तम, त्याच्या उपलब्धी डेमोस Demos म्हणजे लोक आणि क्रेॉटस Kratos सत्ता या शासनानुसार झाली आहे, त्याचा अर्थ लोक आणि सदृश असा होतो, म्हणून डेमोक्रेस्टीस म्हणजे लोकांचे राज्य होय.

३. सिंहा - लोकशाही ह्याने लोकांचे, लोकांसाठी आणि धर्माने डेमोक्रेस्टीस आसे महत्तम, त्याच्या उपलब्धी डेमोस Demos म्हणजे लोक आणि क्रेॉटस Kratos सत्ता या शासनानुसार झाली आहे, त्याचा अर्थ लोक आणि सदृश असा होतो, म्हणून डेमोक्रेस्टीस म्हणजे लोकांचे राज्य होय.
वरील लोकशाहीमध्ये अथवा व व्याख्येवृत्त लोकशाही राज्यपाल्याच्या दृष्टिकोणाने लोकांचा प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष संबंध शायाच्याकडून वेतनाचे दिसून येतो.

विषय प्रवेश

भारत देश १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ साली ज्ञात झाला असला तरी, भारतात २६ जानेवारी १९५० रोजी भारतीय राज्यपाल्येचा (संविधानात) स्वीकार केलेला आहे. भारतात सर्व जाती, धर्म, पंथांचे, विविध भाषांचे, बोलणारे हे सर्व लोकहानने असून ता सामी एकत्रित बांधवाच्या भारतीय राज्यपाल्याचा हार्दिक विचारपूर्वक पर्याय निवडला गेला. भारतीय राज्यपाल्यांनी भारतीय एकता व अखंडता सुरूवात केलेली ही अपेक्षासंविधान निर्माणाची होती. परंतु स्वतंत्रतामुळे कार्याने भारत देशात अनौठी विविध आवाहानांचा समन्वय करता लागत आहे त्यांतील काही आवाहानांचा आहार उपलब्धमाणे पेश्याने आले आहे.

१. दहशतवाद - सामाजिक अंतरजाल हे दहशतवादाचे उपस्थित आहे, सती मिठवण्याची हाव असेल, किंवा विशिष्ट गटांचे हक्क नकारणे, आपल्या फायव्यासार्थी विशिष्ट गटांचे वेगी ठेवणे, धर्मसमाज वादविषयक अभावाचे अंतिक असेल अशी वाचकांनी कार्यामुळे दहशतवाद उदयास आलेला दिसून येतो तर आज २१व्या शतकाचा आंबेडकर दहशतवादाचे स्वरूप आणि होणारी कार्याचा हा तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारे केलेल्या दिसून येतात आधुनिक दशकाच्या स्वतंत्रता मांगाने, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या नेतृत्वाचा आणि आधुनिक संदर्भात घुमावूने वेळ आणि अंतर हे अडकूले दुरा जात आहात तर निवडणूकाच्या स्थळांमध्ये एखादा त्यांचा वेळ आणि आधुनिक दहशतवादाचे बदल हे एक अद्वितीय अनुभव आहे.

२. राज्यपाल्यस्तः - कायदा करणे हा संसदेचा अभावाचे अफसर, राजकारणातील गुरुवारी रोखणे संसदेनेच कायदा करावा, असा सर्वेच स्वयंसेवकांना नुकतेच स्थळ केलेला आता त्याचा व निर्माणाचा राजकारण पर वेळ्या जबाबदारी घेते असते तरी, केवळ विविधी होणे हा एक हब्बत निर्माणाचा जोरदार जोर, अशा त्याच परिस्थिती मध्ये राजकारणाने आता हा कृती करते. एक अभियान हा मानिसाच्या आंबेडकरचा राजकारणाचे अभियान आहे. त्याच काळात मोठ्या दंडानात संघषण करताना दिसून आले. नंतर, संस्थाची अंतिक मोठी धरणे आली आहेत, जसे लोकजीवन, शेअर बाजार, अनुभवाची थिकाणी, व्यापारी थिकाणी, नोटी शेअर आणि थिकाणी व विकसित करणे लेली आहे. आज काळात, मोठी धरणे, अर्थव्यवस्था, राजकारणांनी संपूर्ण जगाची मुळ आणि विकासाची कार्यकर्त्यांची कार्यानिवड आहे.

३. सामाजिक अविश्वास – भारतीय समाजात जातीची हजारो वर्षांची वित्तीय वास्तवाची आणि सामाजिक वर्धनाची विविध आचार्यांनी दिसून येतात तातात, संतरांचा काळात जसे लोकजीवन आणि सामाजिक वातावरण मुळे रोजीच्या भारतीय पार्टीवादी हे एक हब्बत आहे.

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आहे, मग तो संस्थ उच्च-नीच, श्रीमंत-गरीब-, मालक-नोकर, भाग्यवतार-कामागर असे प्रत्येक काळात आणणार दिसून आलेले आहे. यासून खूप वेळा मानवाचा हिताना बाधक असणारा गोष्ट मोठ्या म्हणजे पाठ्य पद्दतींचा किंवा पढविने पद्धत दिसून आतल्या असेल तर आपल्या संस्थेच्या व माझ्य मूळच्या ओघाळ किंवा नाव टिकाविरोधावर काही गटाचा प्रयत्न व्याख्याकाळात दिसून आले आहे. भारतीय प्रचारण इतिहासात ढोकऱ्यावर वापरस असता आणणार असे दिसून येते की, आज्ञा पठाळा सुदा मानवाचा व्यवहार हक्क, अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता, मानवाधिकाऱ्या व्यवस्थेचा वातळ आज सुदा दंडाद आवाहन भावाचे असलेले व्यवस्थे आहे. अद्वितीय जंतू, ज्या विश्वास आहे. तिस मंत्रालयाची अधिकांत वाचक व्यक्ती राहणारा देखील होतेत, तर लोकसत्ता आणणार्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये धर्मांच्या विविध विविध आणणारा विषयास असा गट तरांघे व्यवस्था निर्माण होणारा वेळ लागणार नाही. आणणारे वस वर्तमानच्या जीवन जगण्याच्या माणुव्याच्या असणारा असलेला असलेला असते.
होणाचा अत्याचारमध्ये अंतर किलंग, चूंकि बलात्कार, हूं डावाची सासरच्या लोकांकडून होणारा छठ, अपहरण, आत्महत्या करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे अशा विविध गुणाचा समावेश आहे हे एक लोकशाही समाजमध्ये एक मोठे आचार आहे.

उपयोगी योजना

1. सरकारने व नागरिकांनी दहशतवादाच्या एका वेदून लड़णे दिले पाहिजे त्यामुळे दहशतवाद रोकते येते तकेल.

2. दशकांत्वाने संपत्तिवादाने सर्व राष्ट्रांनी पालंत उद्देशावर राहते पाहिजे.

3. राजकीय क्षेत्रात रोज रोज गोडांसाठी अधिकार राखते त्यांची अंतर्लबाजारी कडक कायदे पाहिजे त्यांची अंतर्लबाजारी केली पाहिजे.

4. नागरिकांनी गोडांसाठी मार्गदर्शी अनुपालन व पश्चात बलस्था पालते.

5. सामाजिक अखंडता मोडणारा सरकार व नागरिकांनी आपल्या आहोत ही भावना सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी असतील पाहिजे.

6. आपल्या धर्माचा, जात, पंथ, संस्कृती, संसूचना बांधत आणि आपल्या कुलांबायते केले पाहिजे.

7. आधिकारिक विषमता नसल्यास कर्मचारी सामने सर्वांना नोकरी दिल्या त्याने प्रसन्न झालेला त्यांचे विषय पॉलिसी पातळी पाहिजे.

8. आधिकारिक विषमता नसल्यास कर्मचारी अनुपालन व अस्थाय राजस्वी संपत्ती गोडांसाठी लोकांकडे बंधने येबदली पाहिजे.

9. भ्राताराम संस्थितवाद नागरिकांनी लाच देणे म्हणजे सरकार राजकीय भाग तसेच कायद्यासारखे माध्यम म्हणजे प्रशिक्षण दिली पाहिजे.

10. भ्राताराम अन्यांच्या माहितीअधिकार वापर करून मोडू गणमती प्रमाणात केला पाहिजे.

11. महत्त्वपूर्ण संसाधन मोडू गणमती प्रमाणात आली पाहिजे तसेच, सरकारने पाहत हे आपल्या पुस्तकांनी योग्य वापरकरून तिथी पाहिजे.

12. महत्त्वपूर्ण अन्यांच्या कार्याचा अंतर्लबाजारी व जागरूकता निमित्त केली पाहिजे.

निष्कर्ष

अशा रीतीने वर विवाद केंद्राच्या भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या हूंडील सर्वसाधारण भारतीय समाजमध्ये आणि नागरिकांनी फार मोडू गणमती असली तर भारतीय लोकशाहीला व भारतीय सामाजिक समाजात बांधत होणारा छठ, अपहरण, आत्महत्या करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे अशा विविध गुणाचा समावेश आहे हे एक लोकशाही समाजमध्ये एक मोठे आचार आहे.

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निवडणूकीतील गुणेगारी व संपत्तीचा बाळता प्रभाव
: लोकशाही समग्रीलाच्या आवाहन

प्र. डॉ. करीम नबी गुला.
श्री. आर. आर. पाटूल कोलेज,
सावजू, टा. तासगाव, नि. सांगली.

प्रस्तावना
लोकसमीतीचा चारविवेक व प्रबोध यादीतील आभार लोकशाही म्हणजे. आंदोलन काळात लोक आपले प्रतिनिधिच्या निवडणूकमध्ये वाढून घर आपले प्रतिनिधिपण्याला निवडणूकमध्ये प्रतिनिधिमत्त साधारणमध्ये चारविवेक यादीत असावे. लोकसमीती ही एक आंदोलन असावी वापरणे, लोकशाही म्हणजे. एक लोकसमीतीच्या राज्याची सत्ता एक युवक सर्वेक्षण माणसाच्या भावनेतील नसते. राज्याची सत्ता संयुक्त जनतादुरीयावेळी दिलेली असावी. लोकशाही लाई जस्ता आपल्या वापरणे, लोकशाहीमध्ये व्यक्तिगतत्व, व्यक्त निवडणूकमध्ये प्रभाव दिलेले आहे. आंदोलन करणे, एक अभावी, सामाजिक समता प्रस्तावित करणे व्यक्तीतील साधनेत विकास हे उद्देश सारख घेण्यासाठी लोकसमीतीच्या राजकोष प्रक्रियेच्या काळात आहे. निवडणूकीतील गुणेगारी व संपत्तीचा बाळता प्रभाव भारतीय लोकसमीतीमध्ये या विषयात निवडणूकीतील गुणेगारी व संपत्तीचा बाळता प्रभाव आहे. भारतीय निवडणूकीतील बाळता संपत्तीचा व गुणेगारी प्रभाव नवीनतम बनला आहे. निवडणूकीतील गुणेगारी प्रभाव नवीनतम बनला आहे.

निवडणूकीतील संपत्ती व गुणेगारी प्रभाव
भारतीय निवडणूकीतील संपत्ती गुणेगारी प्रभाव नवीनतम बनला आहे. निवडणूकीतील संपत्ती गुणेगारी प्रभाव नवीनतम बनला आहे. निवडणूकीतील संपत्ती गुणेगारी प्रभाव नवीनतम बनला आहे. निवडणूकीतील संपत्ती गुणेगारी प्रभाव नवीनतम बनला आहे.
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3. Rajkotwai kshetrajit vah 'chaitra caur' gudeganaa turangapache panchayatkarit vyavasaaya bhand karvati. Itt samam Vyavashya kshetrajit vyavasaaya bagamakh bhaari.
4. 1 Octanam kshetrajit vah varirad abhikshanat gunde samabhyamalu tatakalsh shishya bhaari v thaneva pyadwrit bhaglaye svar vyakhyad phalak mevek bhravayet.
5. Gundegeeri prakritikshya pratinidhita prabhat bhalwalvachya (aharaj jaw tejyavasa) jaskele shakha.
7. Omendawari detana shikshena, samajik karya aadit putak bhavasat vyavasat.
8. Gundegeeri pashchimbhi asamavaya omendawari pramavasaamayani dekha deox naye, vyasa bhavkarana pratisation deox naye.
10. Samajawari dairityam kanni karavasaatyai karalok karyaabh ksaarea shahal shikh. Samajik v abhikhy samata prasthanit hoshavasaatyai dairityam nivartikanvayaa youjnaabh aarvakyamaapan samavasthit bhavavasat.
11. Samvadavasi kshetrajit lokshairi muktaamani jparaashana hoshavasaatyai v thave mahabhy padbox deovasaat shahasa, mahavidadhvyaitak sambhagyasaarang lokshairi muktaabh adventh shahasni vhcav kshetrajit padbox vahanabh sadsh.

Samanvay

1990 nantar v shac samadhy aarya kshetrajita sanskrit samjavan pratyaksh samshodhan vishwanath castr naa sasthe cawe.

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विश्वासगतिता मानवी विकास निदेशकाच्या संकल्पना पुढे आली १९९० मध्ये युनूस यह विद्वान मानवतावादी होत असो वा अहवाल तयार केला गेला.

सन १९९० चा मानवी विकास अहवाल प्रस्तावना करतो की देशाचे लोक हिच खरी देशाची मंत्री आहे त्यांनंतर मानव विकासाच्या विचित्र संकल्पना प्रचलित करत आले. मानव विकास निदेशक लिंगाधारीत मानव विकास निदेशक मानवे दारिद्र्य निदेशक बायार्ला विचित्र संकल्पना प्रचलित करत आले. ल्यामुळे आधिक विकासाच्या विचारात मोठी भाषा ही आहे लोकांकडून गरज इत्या पहोच आहे आधिक विकासाचे कंट्रीम्युट उडिट्याचे माहिती असलेले पहिल्या अहवालाने तीन निदेशक मागितले आहेत १. आर्ग्यपदार्थ विढीआवृत्य २. शिक्षण ३. उच्च गांधीनाम विधीआवृत्यातील आयुष्मान फळ्याचे जमशेदपुरा वर्षात सध्याच्या मागितले आहेत. दायिर जलवायु परिवर्तन लागू करणाऱ्या विचारात संघर्ष घडविले आहे.

अलिकडे मानवी विकास वंचन निदेशकात संघर्ष घडविले आहे मानवी निदेशकांना वा सामाजिक नियोजनाला आहेत व किती लोकसत्ता या सामाजिक मिलकडे आहेत त आर्ग्यपदार्थ निदेशक वातावरण निदेशक बायार्ला निदेशक बायार्ला निदेशक काळात ज्ञा देशांचा मानव विकास निदेशक ०.८ ते १.० चा जमशेदपुरा असल तर व्यापक देशातील मानव विकास वर्षात दर्जाच्या असतो ज्ञा देशांचा हा निदेशक ०.५ ते ०.९९ चा दायिर असल तर देश मध्यम मानव विकास महान संकल्पना जगात ज्ञा देशांचा मानव विकास निदेशक ०.५ ते ०.९९ पेक्षा कमी असल तर देश अनुभवांची विकासाच्या देश समजले जातात मानव विकास निदेशकाच्या प्रवेश देशाच्या कमांक किंवा ज्ञात ज्ञा या विचार देशातील मानवी विकासाच्या पात्री समजते संबंधत्या तपास भारताचा मानव विकास निदेशक व व्यापक वाणिज्य कल देखील आहे.

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सन १९८० मध्ये भारताचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक ०.३२० इतका होतात तो २०१० मध्ये ०.५९९ इतका जिल्ला तर सन २०१४ मध्ये तो ०.६८७ इतका जिल्ला माणजे गेल्या ३४ वर्षांच्या काळात भारतातील मानव विकास निर्देशांक ०.५९९ इतका होता जगातील १६९ देशांमध्ये भारताचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक वावलचा क्रमांक १९९ इतका होता २००७ मध्ये १८२ देशात १३४ इतका जिल्ला माणजे भारताच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचा क्रमांक १३४ बघून १६९ माणजे १५ ने घटला याचा अर्थ भारतात निर्देशांकाच्या सुधारणा जिल्ला १९८० ते २०१० या काळात मानवी विकासाच्या भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रगती घडून आली भारताते उच्च व अतिउच्च मानव विकास निर्देशांक अमेकाच्या देशांच्या येथील येथील केली आहेत नुकताच २०१८ वा भारताच्या मानव विकासात १३१ वा क्रमांक आला आहे तरी युद्धाच्या भारत मानवी विकासाच्या मध्यम गटात मोडतो.

भारत सरकारच्या आपल्या पहिल्या गटातील मानव विकास अहवाल २००९ मध्ये प्रमिठ केला दुसरा अहवाल २०११ मध्ये प्रसिद्ध केला येथे अहवालांमध्ये दारिद्र्यातील प्रमाण कमी करणे व आर्थिक बाहीराची मानवी भांडवल व मानवी कार्यक्रमात बांधव किंवा महत्त्वाच्या गरजा डॉल्यासमोर टूटून त्याचे नियोजन केले जाते आहे भारतातील विविध घटक मध्येये मानवी विकास निर्देशांकानुसार धूप तपासणी जपानमध्ये देशातील पंतपंथ लामधून गंइ महाराष्ट्रांच्या मानवी विकास निर्देशांकांमध्ये बांदीला आहेत तर आसाम विहार मध्यपर्यंत व राजस्थान विकास निर्देशांकांच्या फारसा वेगाने वाढला नाही.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

१. मानव विकास अहवाल २००२ महाराष्ट्र सरकार
२. मानव विकास अहवाल २०१२ महाराष्ट्र सरकार
३. भारत २०१० भारत सरकार प्रकाशन
४. मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद २००४ संगणिका
तुंड व्यवसाय : कोल्हापूर जिल्हाची जिवनदायिनी

प्र.डी.आर. फाटेल 
खेळाडू विभाग, देशभक्त आंदोलन बहुविभागाच्या नाक्षेत्र कोल्हापूर चित्रहरी, 
ता.शिराच, नाथांतरी

गोष्टी
कोल्हापूर जिल्हातून दुसऱ्याचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपादन होते. तर तेक्व्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात दूध संस्थानाच्या माध्यमातून सहकारी व खाजगी दूध संचांचा संकलन चालते. विशेषतः सहकारी त्यातील गोकुल, वारण व यतिगुड दूध संघांती दुध व्यवसायाध्यायी अनेकांना रोजगार पुरवला आहे तर अनेकांना रोजगारभिमुख व्यवसाय वाहीस मोठा हातभार लावला आहे. सहजिक्ष दूध व्यवसाय कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील जिवनदायिनी बनली आहेत. याच अनुयायी केल्यास एक संस्थेने पेपरसम्बंधी क्रांतकाळ आला आहे.

कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील अनेक कुटुंबांचा दुधव्यवसाय आधार बनला आहे. सहकारी, खाजगी दूध संघ, दूध संकलन संस्था हा सर्वांचा काणे आहे. वरील व्यवसायात शेती, दुकान, कर्जवाजारिपण यामुळे आतूनच्या होताना दिसतात. परंतु पण या व्यवसायात विशेषतः कोल्हापूर जिल्हातून दुध व्यवसायाचे हे दूध चक शोधकांना धरणे आहे. दूध व्यवसायाचे इंस्ट्युट्यूट भूमिपुणारांनी भूमिहिंदूरण्य आणि अन्य भौतिककाळपासून रोजगारात किंवा असांसार्याचे सर्वांचाचून दूध व्यवसायाच्या जीवनदायिनीत नसले आहे हे निष्ठुत.

प्रस्तावना : कोल्हापूर जिल्हातून दुसऱ्याचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपादन होते. तर तेक्व्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात दूध संस्थानाच्या माध्यमातून सहकारी व खाजगी दूध संचांचा संकलन चालते. विशेषतः सहकारी त्यातील गोकुल, वारण व यतिगुड दूध संघांती दुध व्यवसायाध्यायी अनेकांना रोजगार पुरवला आहे तर अनेकांना रोजगारभिमुख व्यवसाय वाहीस मोठा हातभार लावला आहे. सहजिक्ष दूध व्यवसाय कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील जिवनदायिनी बनली आहेत. याच अनुयायी केल्यास एक संस्थेने पेपरसम्बंधी क्रांतकाळ आला आहे.

कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील दूध संचांचे योगदान : 
कोल्हापूर जिल्हातून कोल्हापूर जिल्हा दूध संघ (गोकुल), वारण दूध संघ हे दोन मोठे दूध संघ आहेत. तर यतिगुड हा दूध संघ छोटा असून हे सहकारी मानदंड मानला जातो. स्वायत्तशासी दूध संघ, शहर दूध संघ, समाधान दूध संघ आहेत काही महत्त्वाचे सहकारी व खाजगी दूध संघ जिल्हा मोठी उपलब्ध करतात. सहजिक्ष याच उल्लेखित यांचे हे संघ अनेकचे कुटुंबांचा आधार बनलेले. किंवा ही याच संघांची प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष प्रकृती शेतकारी, शेतज्ञ, कठकी महिला या रोजगार, स्वयंरोजगारांनी मोठे साधन उपलब्ध करवणे विचार दिले आहेत. हे नाकाहणाचाच गरून नाही.

भरलेली ही संग्रहाळ्याचे म्हणे राजकारण, स्थरत, कुशोधक असरीली परंतु यामुळे संघांची समाजिकविज्ञान उंचायवस्थासाठी, सुधारणासाठी दिलेल्या योगदानांचेच महत्त्व कमी होता नाही. आजच्या घडीला सदरचे सहकारी असो अथवा खाजगी असोत दूध संघ कोल्हापूर जिल्हात्याचे खेचो-पाड्यांचे आधारस्तंभ बनले आहेत. लन, शुभकार्य असो स्वतः किंवा दुःखाचे प्रसंग असेल तेज, पदस्थाना सहजासहजी सामान्य मानसांना लागलग अर्थशाही करत नाहीत. परंतु याच दूध संघाचा माध्यमातून गावांचे दूध संकलन करणाऱ्या संस्था प्रत्येक दहा दिवसाच्या दृष्टीत नवीनता पण गरजेला अधिकांकदेखील दुःखात परतपेक्षा कार्यात्मक बोलविच अर्थशाही करत तेथे बनबनजाई.
रोजगार आणि स्वर्णितरोजगार :

जिल्हातील सहकारी आणि खाजगी दृष्ट संपादकी मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्मचारी भरतीच्या माध्यमातून रोजगार उपलब्ध करून दिला आहे. एचडेक नव्हेहे तर सदर दृष्ट संपादक दृष्ट संकलनासाठी गावी-गावी, खेड़ो-पडी संकलन संख्या उत्तरी साहित्य आहेत. प्रत्येक संकलन संख्येच्या साधरणात चार ते पाच कर्मचारी आवश्यक असतात.अशा माध्यमातून हजारो कुटुंबांचा यावर चरित्राच्या चालतो. व्याचरणारीने या दृष्ट संपादकी सहायकांनी उत्पादने उठा. दही, तृण, खोजी, शिकंदे, पणीर, लासी, चीज, तवक आदी उत्पादने मोठ्या प्रमाणात बाजारपेठेत चालतात. ती विविध वताव्यांनुसार वाहतुकीपर्यंत अनेकांनी स्वर्णितरोजगार मुळात यांना गूंतवणुक केली आहे.एचडेक नव्हेहे तर दृष्ट वाहतुकी अथवा सहायकांची दुस्दृष्ट उत्पादने यांच्या वाहतुकीपर्यंत साहित्य आहे अनेकांना आधार बनली आहे. हाल एका अनेक दृष्ट स्वर्णितरोजगार विविध वताव्यांथे लागेल. याच दृष्ट संपादकी असे रोजगार आणि स्वर्णितरोजगार उपलब्ध करून दिल्याने कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील दृश्य उपनाट या व्यवसायांचे मोठे संगठन आहेत.

दृष्ट व्यवसाय अनेक कुटुंबांचा आधार बनवल्यासारख्या गूंतवणुक स्वामिलकीची शोती नसणाराही या दृष्ट व्यवसायात आपल्या कुटुंबाची व्यवस्थित गुजरात करताना दिसतो.तुम्हाच्या शेतात रोजगार करणायाच्या गोठातुकादा चार-दोन दुधती जनावेरे इथे कोल्हापूर जिल्हात निवासाचा मिळतात. पूर्वी गोठातुकादा जनावेरांना त्या कुटुंबाची साधनता, श्रीमती मोजली जायची. कालपत्ते श्रीमतीची बाहर बदलत गेली. परंतु काहीही असे आज रोजी कोल्हापूर जिल्हात गोठातुकाली दुधती जनावेरे श्रीमती बाहरत नसलीले पण कुटुंब खाऊन-पिऊन सुधी ठेवतात हे मात्र निष्ठित.

निष्ठित:

कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील अनेक कुटुंबांचा दुध्वयवसाय आधार बनता आहे. सहकारी, खाजगी दृष्ट संपूर्व, दृष्ट संकलन संख्या हा सर्वचाल कण आहे. मराठवाड्यात शोती, दुकात, कर्जवागारीपणा यापुढे आते. होताना दिसतत.पंतु पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र विभाग: कोल्हापूर जिल्हात दृष्ट व्यवसायात हे दृष्ट श्रोत्र श्रेणी धरणे आहे. दृष्ट व्यवसायात इल्या वृत्तीपुत्रांनी भूमिशिरार्यत आणि अत्यधिक वाक्यांप्रमाणे रोजगाराच्या विसंबंध असणायापर्यंत सर्वांनाच दृष्ट व्यवसायाच्या जीवनाचारीने तारले आहे हे प्रतिकृत.

संदर्भ:

1. कोरे तात्त्यासहेचर, भी : एक कार्यकर्ता, १९९०.
2. नरकें अल्पूण, गोकुल गाथा.
3. धवनकरणीची दिपसंघाचा गोकुल दृष्ट संगणाने प्राकृतिक केलेली फूलशाला.
4. गोकुल, वारा, युद्धुड दृष्ट संगणाचे वार्षिक अहवाल.
5. दैनिक लोकसत्ता, सकाच्या, लोकसत्ता यामध्यी वातावरण.

भारतीय संसदेतील महिलांचा सहभाग

प्र. अरुण पेंटावार
राज्यशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख
सुंदरराव सोळके महाविद्यालय, माजलगाव

प्रस्तावना:

विशाय शतकात महिलांच्या अधिकारांवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित करणार आलेले आहेत. महिलांना आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात पुरुषांसामान्य अधिकार प्राप्त करणे देशात सुरुवात झाली. महिलांच्या अधिकारांची समवेत जॉन लंक यांनी आपली मूर्तिका मांडली, त्यानंतर मरी बुलस्टोन काउंटी ने इ स 1792 मध्ये, विंडीकेन्शन ऑफ द राइट ऑफ द बुमन या ग्रंथात महिलांच्या पारंपरिक संकल्पना बांधून देखील त्यांना पुरुषांसामान्य अधिकार प्राप्त झाल्याचे, इ स 1869 मध्ये जेथे एका, एस. मिळेले आपल्या विचारात महिलांचा पुरुषांसामान्य अधिकार दिले पाहिजे असे विचारधारा पुढे आणली.

अतुल्य युगात मानवाने तंत्रज्ञानाचा जोरावर नेत्रंदिक प्रगती केली आहे. तसे देखील महिलांचा संदर्भात आजही भेदभाव केला जातो ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे, अंक व्यापारसूत हा विषय जागतिक राजकारणास प्रभावित करत आहे. त्यासंदर्भात संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठनाचे वेळा मात्र यांना प्रस्तावकेंद्र लक्ष वेळ्यावर आहे. कूटसर्वेक्षण देखील महिलांना 2005 मध्ये तत्त्वांबाबत हक्क प्राप्त करणे दिला आहे. अमेरिकेच्या अध्यायपदी आजपर्यंत एकदा महिला विराजाने झाली नाही. जपान आणि फ्रान्सच्या संसदेतील महिलांची संख्या 5 ते 7 टक्केपाही म्हणजेच आहे. लोकसभेची विक्रियदिष्टीचा रिपोर्ट करणारे इंग्लंडसर्वेक्षण देखील आज 18 टक्के महिला संसदेत आहेत.

भारतातील महिला संसदेतील आणि राजकारण

भारताता स्वतंत्र प्राप्त ज्ञानानंतर स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांची समान अधिकार प्राप्त करणे दिले आहेत. राज्यपालनाच्या उद्देश्यप्रक्रिया समापनाच्या तत्त्व पाहणार आलेले अनेक पर्यंत आजही भारतातील स्त्रीपत्नी महिलांना जंगन्यासाठी अनेक तजीजर देणारे लगेत आले. त्यांनी आर्थिक स्वतंत्र प्राप्त ज्ञानानंतर झालेल्यास थोडा फक्त पडला आहे. परंतु, आजही राजकीय क्षेत्र आजही त्यांना अन्याय होत आहे हे आपल्यास विषयात येणार नाही. अजही भारतात संसदेत स्त्रीपत्नींची संख्या फारच नगण्य आहे. भारतातील लोकसभेच्या निमित्ती लोकसंसद महिलांकडून महिलांचे प्रमाण बोटावर भोजनात्तिकांत आहे. या संसदीय सतर्क पुरुषांबी मराठीतील नरम्यां झाली आहे.

महिलांचा संसदेतील व इतर क्षेत्रातील सहभाग अतिरिक्त अत्य असल्यामुळे लग्नाच्या आकड्यांने देखील काहींच्या गरज आहेत. आज देशातील संसदेतील महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधिच्या वादविवादात झालेली महिलांनी 33 टक्करी आर्थिक देशातील महिलांनी गार्ड धरत आहेत. आतापर्यंत त्यांनेच सर्व सार्वजनिक साक्षात्कार महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधिच्या प्रमाण 8 ते 10 टक्कर एवढेच आहेत. हे प्रमाण मंत्रिमंडळात केंद्र 6 टक्कर आहे तर संसदेत महिलांचा सहभाग केंद्र 11 ते 12 टक्कर आहे. संविधानाचा अंतर्गत देशात आलेली स्वतंत्रताबाबत राजकीय अधिकारांची ही व प्रत्यक्ष महिलांना मिळविलेली संसदेतील प्रतिनिधीत्व यात आजही मोठी तत्काल दिसते. 1970 पर्यंत पाहिजे सर्व जातीय पक्षांचा उद्घाटन हा केंद्र एकाटाट म्हणजेच एवढेच पुढे मयातित होते. आज सर्वच जातीय पक्ष महिलांचा सहभाग 20 टक्कर एवढाच आहे.

लोकसंसद महिलांचा सहभाग:

1952 पासून ते आजपर्यंतच्या 16 लोकसंसद महाविद्यापीठ केंद्र 4 ते 12 टक्कर प्रतिनिधित्व महिलांना प्राप्त ज्ञानांचे दिसून येते.
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संदर्भ : बुलेटीन ऑफ यूनिक ऑफेंडमी, मासिक अंक — 4, पुणे, जुलै 2014 करुणानाथ सोनोले असे दिसून येते की मागील 16 लोकसभापतील महिलांचे प्रमाण अतिशय कमी आहे हे प्रमाण वाढविलायकी गरज आहे. महिलांना 33 टक्के आक्षण प्राप्त होण्यसाठी 2010 मध्ये राज्यसभेत हे विधिक मंजुर झाले असून लोकसभा व संपूर्ण देशातील विधीमंडळित 50 टक्केवें ह्यांची मताधिकारांना मंजुर झाले पाहिजे.

राज्यसभापतील महिलांचा सहभाग:
1952 पासून ते आजपर्यंत 15 राज्यसभांचा कानाक्षींचा कंबल 7 ते 12 टक्के प्रतिनिधित्व महिलांना प्राप्त झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

<table>
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<th>अ. क.</th>
<th>कानाक्षी</th>
<th>महिला प्रतिनिधित्व प्रमाण टोक्केवारी</th>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>9.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
संदर्भ : राज्यसभा वेबसाइट
बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है दिसून येते की 1952 पासून ते आजपर्यंत राज्यसभेत विभिन्न प्रमाण अल्प आहे असे आहे।

सारांश किंवा निष्कर्ष:

- भारतात अजुनशी महिलांच्या राजकीय सशस्त्रकरणाची गरज आहे. त्यासाठी महिलांचे शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण वाढवण्यासाठी पाहिजे.
- राजकीय पश्चात जातीत जास्त महिलांचा उमेदवारी दिली पाहिजे. जेणेकरून महिलांचे राज्यसभा व लोकसभेतील संघाच्या वाढून महिलांचा योग्य प्रमाणात प्रतिनिधित्व मिळवले.
- महिलांच्या राजकीय हक्कांची जोपासना करणे हे आवश्यक आहे.
- भारतीय संसदपासून महिलांचा खेड-या अर्थात सहभाग वाढवण्याचा असेल तर त्याना 33 टक्के आकस्मिक दिले पाहिजे आणि हे सर्व राजकीय पक्ष व शासनाच्या मानसिकतेच्यांनी अवलंबून आहे.
- या विशेषतः जवळपास सर्वच राजकीय पश्चात महिला पाठविच्या देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- लोकसभा व राज्यसभेतील सदस्यसंख्या वाढून महिलांचा 33 टक्के आकस्मिक देता येईल त्यासाठी साधनाच्या लोकसंख्येप्रमाणे जागा वाढविल्या पाहिजे.

संदर्भसूची:

1. डॉ. दयाप्रसाद रसोगी, आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति, साधना प्रकाशन, मेरठ,1990
2. डॉ. पंडित नलकडे, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, कैला पत्रिकेचन ओरंगाबाद,2014
3. डॉ. ज रा विदेश, संसदाभ्यं जागतिक राजकारण, सिंगापुर प्रकाशन ओरंगाबाद,2008
4. बुलेट्टिन ऑफ यूनिक ऑंकेडमी, मासिक ऑंक – 4, पुणे, जुलै, 2014
5. लोकसभा वेबसाइट.
6. राज्यसभा वेबसाइट.
सहित्य प्रवाहायां अनुभवांगे लेखन प्रवाह होकर लागते. विज्ञानविषय लतिस्फूर्त्ति भाषाशैलीतृतीय वैदिक पाठ्यपत्र महाविद्यालय आवश्यक होकर लागता. विज्ञान सहित्य है सवतंत्र अनुसंधान झाले, अनुसंधान कार्य खाली निर्देशक कर्मचारी शिक्षा स्वरूप उत्तराधिकारियों जानीपूर्ण प्रमुख केला, लघुकी काही अनुसंधान कार्यालय मराठी विज्ञान सहित्याबद्दल मांडले माते पुढीलप्रमाणे:

जॉ. सदासिंह देव :-“जी साहित्यिक निर्मिती विज्ञान क्षेत्रात ऋषिमूर्ती आधाराला माहे, ती विज्ञान सहित्यात सामाजिक होते. विज्ञान क्षेत्रात निबन्धनवीन शोधाची भर पडत असते. या नवीन ज्ञान निर्मितीमुळे माणसांचे जीवन, आचार विचार, वागण, पोशाक फडवली इ. भावाचक होत हात. त्या सत्तात्या बदलासून जसे माणसाचे जीवन सुभंग व सुखदायी होते तत्साही काही माणसांची जीवनात अधिक संघर्ष, कठोरती, धार्मिक, साधारणतः आधार, वेदना या प्रकारात दुःख घटना, आराध्ये निर्माण होतात. सुजनशील लेखक ही बदलती घटनाप्रमाणे हेतूत व लागतुन साहित्यिक कला कृती निर्माण करतो. अणी निर्मिती हा एकूण साहित्याचा एक भाग असतो.”

भौतिक प्रगती :-

जगामध्ये आज भौतिक प्रगती फार झालेली दिसत आहे. त्यासाठी विज्ञाननिरपेक्ष दिसून येतात. बदलता काळातून सारख्यात लागले परिवर्तनात्मक युद्ध बदल होणे योग्य आहेत. परंतु या विकासाच्या मानवतावृत्तिच्या आगामी नैसर्गिक मूल्यांची जोड असणे आवश्यक आहे. तर कानावर काहीही प्रकारे संकट येणार नाही. बंगले संस्कृत व वास्तविक विचार जर मानवास आत्मसात झाले नाहीत तर भवनस वाचननं एक चंगवाची बनेत. श्रीमतीं नुसार काहीही जारील येणे त्याच्या भाव पाहतो हात. विज्ञानाचा जोरपर त्याने भौतिक प्रगती अफाट केली आहे. भौतिक प्रगती करत असताना त्याच्यासाठी आपल्याकडे सुकुं ला माणसविषय भवनसुन इतराने मदत केली पाहिजे. एकमेकाण्याच्या साहित्यात माणसविषय त्याचे एकमेकाण भारतसाठी घायल गुफ्तून राहतो. गुफ्तून राहिला माणसविषय मानवतावृत्ति निर्माण झाला. माणसविषय अनेक उत्तरहीन आणण समाजाच्या पाहतो. की, लोक नैसर्गिक आप्माजीत एकमेकाणा धर्म, जात, देश, पंथ, उच्च, मिच न पाहता मदत करणारासाठी घायल जातात. उदा. पूर, भूकंप, दुष्काळ, वादवल्याची प्रसंग आलेले मदतीचा हात पूडू करतात. आम्ही सयं भारतीय आहोयते एकमेकाणाचे बतावू आहात. मॅन्युअल याणाचा सहकार्य करतात ज्याचे कारण या नगातील कोणता मानून याद्वाै वेळा राहू शकत नाही.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (ISSN 2349-638x) Impact Factor 4.574
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Sarang:
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SANDRABH GANDHUVI:

5. Surendra Shinde (2005), Maharashtra Prakashan, Mumbai–400028.
प्रस्तावना

भारतामोरील आधिक संज्ञेती आल्यान
श्री. (डॉ.) रविधृंध पांडुंग भणागे
प्राथमिक, राजायशांक अधिविभाग, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

अंशांचा विकास:

जगाच्या अन्वासाच्या इतिहासाच्या आपण जेव्हा विचार करतो, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजकारणात धरणला सुवाच झाली होती. आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात आल्या नंतर, भारताने चे भारतासमोरील आपण या शोध खंडात घेणार आहोत.

आपण बॉलचा खाली असे संपूर्ण महायुद्ध नंतर चीन हा सुहा झाले अशा करवतीची लिवोतिवक चमत्कार होते.

अणुबॉमच्या जालेल्या नंतर दुसरे महायुद्ध हे आजेची दोन व्यावहारिक आवश्यकता होती.

अणुबॉमची शेवटचे संहारक अलमहणून जगामतील दोन शहरांवर आल्या अणुबॉमच्या चाचणी हे फच अन फच अमेरिका दोन बॉम टाकले ते जगामने आपण या शोध खंडात घेणार आहोत.

अणुबॉमच्या लिमिटितीचे तंत्र गोष्टी लाचा होईल आपण या अणुवाच नंतर दुसरे महायुद्ध संपूर्ण महायुद्ध नंतर भारताने आपण सुहा झाले अशा करवतीची गोष्टी हे फच अन फच अमेरिका दोन बॉम टाकले ते जगामने आपण या शोध खंडात घेणार आहोत.

अणुबॉमची चाचणी हे अणुवाचने जवळील अनेक देशांनी संपूर्ण महायुद्ध नंतर भारत हा आपण सुहा झाले अशा करवतीची गोष्टी हे फच अन फच अमेरिका दोन बॉम टाकले ते जगामने आपण या शोध खंडात घेणार आहोत.

अणुबॉमच्या वेळी भारताचा आकांबे येतो, जगभरातील सवा राजकारणात या पहुँचली.

अणुबॉमच्या लिमिटितीचे तंत्र गोष्टी लाचा होईल आपण या अणुवाच नंतर दुसरे महायुद्ध हे आजेची दोन व्यावहारिक आवश्यकता होती.

अणुबॉमच्या चाचणी हे अणुवाचने जवळील अनेक देशांनी संपूर्ण महायुद्ध नंतर भारत हा आपण सुहा झाले अशा करवतीची गोष्टी हे फच अन फच अमेरिका दोन बॉम टाकले ते जगामने आपण या शोध खंडात घेणार आहोत.
In the aftermath of the crisis, 1964 marks a new chapter in India's nuclear history, as the country announces its decision to move forward with the development of the bomb. The decision was a result of the global nuclear arms race and the perceived need for self-defense in an increasingly unstable international environment. The Indian government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, made the strategic choice to pursue a nuclear deterrent capability.

The decision was not taken lightly. It was a response to the nuclear threat posed by the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the growing nuclear ambitions of China. The move was seen as a necessary step to ensure India's security and counteract the growing influence of nuclear powers in the region.

The Indian government's decision to pursue nuclear technology was met with both support and opposition. Internationally, the move was seen as a significant development in the global nuclear landscape. It led to increased diplomatic efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to negotiate arms control agreements.

 domestically, the decision was met with mixed reactions. There were those who welcomed the move as a necessary step for national security, while others expressed concern about the moral and ethical implications of nuclear development.

The decision to pursue nuclear weapons led to significant changes in India's foreign policy. It strengthened India's position in regional affairs and gave it a voice in international nuclear disarmament discussions.

In conclusion, the decision to pursue nuclear weapons in 1964 was a significant moment in Indian history, marking a shift in the country's foreign policy and security strategy. It was a response to the global nuclear arms race and a strategic decision to ensure India's security and sovereignty in the face of growing nuclear threats.
शात जन बॉबची चाचणी घेते. 
लवात झाली आिण यातून भारतचा ययं के ले संपूण बनया. 
हणजेच भारतापेचा आिही जाोत अणुबॉब बनिवले आहेत नंतर लगेच मये अणुबॉब या चाचणी के लेली नहती परंतु भारतामये अणुचिनिमितीचा कार्यक्रम सुष्रू होता. 
त्यानंत्र १९९५ ला CTBT (सर्वजनिक अणुवार्षिक बंदी करा) ह्यानंतर करावर यांनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय देशांनी ही निमिती झाली होती - चीन, 638x494 निमिती झाली होती, या आयोगाने भारतांनी अणुवार्षिक अणुवार्षिकही आणि अणुही अणुवार्षिकही आणि अणुही अणुवार्षिकही आणि अणुही अणुतंिन अणुबॉबची चाचणी घेतली जावू नये म्हणून ऑफिसलता जातो.

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रताने सुळावे लागत होते - जाणार देऊन युरेनअम इतररांच्यांनी आयूण अणु तंदून होतांतरण या बाबतीत सहकाय दयाचे दिसून येते. तंदून होतांतरण करण्यासाठी उजाª संयंदीय अणुउजाª संयंदा लागून येते. जे जे काही बंधने लागली होती ती तेथे करते. आयोगाच्यासाठी भारताला अष्टमध्ये पुढे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होज अणुभेंच्या होणारी मालाची परिणाम झाला नाही. भारताचे अणुइंधन िमळा-या करारामुळे भारताला पूवे काही अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारी मालाची परिणाम झाला नाही. भारताचे अणुइंधन िमळा-या करारामुळे भारताला पूवे काही अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारी मालाची परिणाम झाला नाही.

अमेरिकेने बंधे उद्योगानंतर मह हळूव; विदेशांची वजही वेवेकांची भारताने दोनी देशांचा विकल्पी अणू जाणार होता. त्याळा मात्र अध्यक्षीय उजाª जी बंधन सुळवलेल्या आयोगाच्यासाठी भारताला पूांजीविक अपरिमाणितता सुविवधांचा आवाहन झाला नाही. १९९८ चा मत्त्या देखील अणुइंधन िमळा-या करारामुळे भारताला पूवे काही अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या उजाª जी बंधने उठववणी भारतासह अणुभेंच्या होणारा पूवे केला त्याला भारताच्या

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2018

भारताकडू न मोठ् या माणात िवकिसत झाली आहे. यामु ळे भारताकडे जी ेपणा े आहेत. या ेपणा ातू न अ व े डागली
जावू शकतात. आज अणु बॉ ब टाक यासाठी दोन कार वापरले जातात. एक हणजे िवमानातू न अणु बॉ ब टाकणे आिण दु सरा
जो आहे तो हणजे ेपणा ातू न अणु बॉ ब टाकणे, हे दो ही कारचे तं ान भारताने ह तगत के लेले िदसू न येत.े ोस, पृ वी,
अ नी, इ यादी ेपणा े व सु खोई, िमग इ. िवमानातू न अ व े डागली जाऊ शकतात.
सारां श
आज भारत हा अ व सं प न देश हणू न ओळखला जातो. भारताला या अ व काय माची का गरज भासली ? तर
सवात मह वाचे होते क , अणु पवात भारताला वेश करणे गरजेचे होत. आं तररा ीय राजकारणात दबदबा िनमाण करायचा
असेल आप या श दाला िकं मत मह व ा हावे. या उ ेशाने भारताने हा अ व काय म राबिवलेला िदसू न येतो. दु सरा
हणजे १९६२ ला चीनने भारतावर आ मण के ले, यात भारताचा पराभव झाला आिण यातच चीन १९६४ ला चीन अ व धारी
बनला. स ा सं तु लन आप याला िनमाण करायचे असेल तर चीन या बरोबरीने आप यालकडे अ व े असली पािहजेत. जर
आप या जवळ अ व असतील तर चीन भिव यात आप या वरती ह ला करणार नाही हे ल ात ठे वू न भारताने अ व धारी
बनणे गरजेचे आहे हे ओळखू न आपले साम य वाढिव यासाठी भारताने अणु काय म राबिव यास सु वात के ली. अमे रके कडू न
पािक तानला मोठ् या माणात श ा ां ची मदत के ली जात होती आिण याच शा ा ता या जोरावर भारतावर आ मण कर याचे
धाडस पािक तानने के ले होते. पािक तान वारं वार भारताशी कु रघोडी करत होता. १९६५ िकं वा १९७१ चे यु असू दे
पािक तानने भारतावर आजतागायत अनेकवेळा कु रघोडी के लेली िदसू न येते. पािक तानला समज दे यासाठी िकं वा भीती
घाल यासाठी भारताने अणु बॉ ब व अणु िनिमती काय म हाती घेतला होता. १९७१ या यु ाम ये पािक तान धािजणी भू िमका
अमे रके ने घेतलेली िदसते आिण आपले सातवे आरमार, श े अमे रके ने बं गाल या उपसागरात आण याचे धाडस याकाळी
के लेले िदसू न येते. अमे रके ला िकं वा अमे रका-पािक तान मै ीला याच बरोबर आिशया खं डाम ये जी अनेक रा े अ व
सं प न झालेली आहेत यां ना शह दयायचा असेल, तर भारताकडे अ व असणे गरजेचे आहे िकं वा शि शाली असणे गरजेचे
आहे, हे ओळखू न भारताने अ व िनिमती काय म हाती घेतलेला िदसू न येतो. अलीकडील काळात चीन-पािक तान मै ी
झालेली आपणास िदसते. खास क न १९९८ ची जी आि वक चाचणी भारताने घेतली, ती पािक तान जवळ असणा या
अ व ावर िश कामोतब करणारी होती. लगेच भारताने के लेली अ व ां ची चाचणी पाहन पािक तानने लगेच १५ िदवसा या
आत अ व ाची चाचणी घेतलेली िदसते. यामु ळे पािक तानने छु याप तीने अ व बनिवली हे जाहीर झाले. पािक तानचा
छु पा अजडा बाहेर आला आिण पािक तान सु ा अ व धारी देश आहे, हे जगापु ढे िस झाले यासाठी भारताने १९९८ ची
आि वक चाचणी घेतलेली िदसते. यामु ळे पािक तानला मदत करणारी जी रा े होती यां नी पािक तानला मदत करायला नकार
िदलेला िदसतो व ती रा े पािक तानपासू न दू र झालेली िदसत आहेत हा एका आं तररा ीय राजनीतीचा डावभारताने खेळलेला
िदसतो. अमे रका जे एके काळी पािक तानचे िम रा होते, ते ा चाचणीमु ळे दु रावलेआिण भारता या िम रा गटात आज
सामील झाले. आं तररा ीय राजकारणाम ये भारतास मह व ा क न दे याम ये भारताने घेतलेली अ व भू िमका मोठ्या
माणावर कारणीभू त ठरली. भारताने आपला अणु िवकासाचा काय म ब यापैक वबळावरतीच िवकिसत के लेला आहे.
रिशयाची सु रवाती या कालखं डम ये आिण नं तर याही कालखं डाम ये मदत िमळाली. परं तु रिशयाने शी मदत करणारी भू िमका
वीकारली आिण खास क न याचे कडू न आधु िनक अस तं ान भारताला ह तां त रत झालेलं नाही. अलीकडील कालावधी
म ये जगातील अनेक देशांनी आपणास आि वक सहकायासाठी हात पु ढे के लेला आहे खास आं तररा ीय अणुउजा आयोगाने
बं धने हटव यानं तर मा आज भारताम ये गत अशा कारचा अणु तं ान भारताकडे ह तां त रत होत आहे आिण यातू न
भारताने जबाबदारीने काय क न अ व ां चा काय म राबवणे गरजेचे आहे अशा कारचा काय म जर राबवला तर भारत सु ा
या े ाम ये साम यशाली देश हणू न ओळखला जाऊ शके ल आिण नावा पाला येऊ शके ल आिण आज मा एक आहे िक,
अ व तं ान हे सु रि त ठे वणं गरजेच आहे आिण याची जी सु र ा आहे ती सु र ा दे यासाठी आं तररा ीय अणु उजाआयोग
आिण यांचे तं या या देशाम ये अणु भ ् या आहेत या या देशां या बारकाई ने नजरठे ऊन आहेत आिण हा काय म
जा तीत जा त देशाम ये ह तां त रत होऊ नये, यासाठी आं तररा ीय अणु उजा सात याने य न करीत आहे. यामु ळे आजपयत
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भारताने अणुतंत्रज्ञान हे कुणाला किंवा त्याच्या माध्यमातून स्थान प्राप्त केले असले तरी सुळा जगातील कुठल्याही देशाला हे तंत्रज्ञान हस्तांतरित न करणारी ही भूमिका पंखली आहे. आणि ही भूमिका भारताच्या अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणामध्ये भारत हा जवळपास अष्टक्ष असलेला असे संस्थित करण्यासाठी आबादीभूत ठरलेली आहे. आपल्याला पाहायला मिळते की पाकिस्तानने मोठ्या प्रमाणात अणु तंत्रज्ञान विकसित केलेल्या असेच अनेक देशांनी चोरट्या मागिते खास करून पाकिस्तानचे डॉ. अबुदुल कादिर खान हे अणु तंत्रज्ञानचे जनक आहेत. त्यांनी हे अणु तंत्रज्ञान जगातील अनेक देशांना चोरट्या मागिते आणि रेहाटी सरकारला त्यांना अटक करायची लागली आणि त्यांना तुळ्णात ताकण्यात आले करण हे तंत्रज्ञान जगात दिल्यावर जगातील अंतरराष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमाचा भंग होता. तसेच पाकिस्तानच्या अणुसंच विद्यमानी अतिरिक्तच च्या हाती पडणारी शक्ती जगातील आक्षेप म्हणून उभी आहे. भारत, चीन, अमेरिका या तिन्ही महाराष्ट्रांच्या प्रत्येकी १०० पेक्षा अधिक अणुसंच सहायला सामना करण्याचा बरोबर करण्याचा भारताचा प्रयत्न दिसतो.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:
1. पाटील वी., भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण, प्रशांत प्रकाशन, जगपाव.
2. पाटील वी., जागतिक व्यवसाय भारत, के. सागर प्रकाशन, पुणे.
3. आवेदे संजय, ट्राईस्ट विव्हे डेस्ट्री, निर्मित प्रकाशन, पुणे.
4. शैलेन्द्र वेदव्याख्याकर, भारत आणि जग - भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण आणि सुरक्षा संबंध सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे.
5. शैलेन्द्र वेदव्याख्याकर, भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण सत्ताव्य स्थित्य आणि स्थित्य्वांद, सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे.
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भारतीय लोकशाहीतील आधारवर राजकारण

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प्रस्तावना : 

चतुर्दशीय कालाभ्यास भारतीय राजकारणात कृतिंश पश्चात् वर्चस्व होते. आज भारतात येथे देशांमध्ये अनेक घटकार्यालाशी आपाटी सरकारांचे अस्तित्व आहे. आपाटी सरकारांना सुरूवात २० व्या शतकमध्ये युगाच्या खूप दाल्यात येत अशी धारकांनी बनवलेली इसारांच्या आयुषी. ज्या विकासाची एकपेक्षा जास्त राजकारणी पश्चात् त्वात्स्तिकी क्रियेकृती विनिमयर्थी निमित्त होते. भारतामध्ये स्वतंत्रतानंतर भारतीय राजकीय कृतिंश हा एक राजकारण होता. लागूढे भारतात बहुसंख्य दलाल अनुशंसेनेही एकाच पश्चात् वर्चस्व होते. १९८९ पासून लोकशास्त्राच्या निवडप्रकल्पातील कौशल्यांनी एका राजकारण पश्चात् स्त्रोत बहुत मिळाले नाही. लागूढे विविध राजकारणी पश्चात् आपाटी सरकारांत सतर्क असती. कृतिंश, भारतीय जनता पक्ष, समाजवादी पक्ष, जनता दल असा कौशल्यांनी पश्चात् स्त्रोत बहुत प्राण झाले नाही. या राजकारणी पक्षांनी अनेक मिथ कारणी पश्चात् खेत्रात आपाटी सरकारांचे स्थापन केले. प्रादेशिक पश्चात् प्रचारेण वातमुखी आपली संसदीय शासनप्रणाली ही इंडियाच्या शासन पन्नून पेक्षा वेगवेगळी बनली आहे. भारतीय प्रादेशिक पक्ष धर्म, जात, भाषा, प्रदेश, जमातवाद, ठोसमाद, असा विविध परिवार आधारपणे आहेत. लागूढे त्यांचे असात वा चार काही टूटून राहली आहे. प्रादेशिक पश्चात् विचारांचा परास्मार्ग पेटलविविधायक केंद्र सरकारत राज्यसचार कार येत नाही. राष्ट्रीय पक्षांमध्ये होणारी माहिती, प्रादेशिक महत्त्वाच्या प्रेषणी ज्ञानांतर, जनत्वाच्या वाहत्याच्या आयुषां-आकांक्षा, नक्षेत्राच्या उद्घाटनांमधील सामाजिक, धार्मिक प्रेषण-इतिहास समस्तांमधील जाणीवी आणि सर्व धर्म, या चार्या बंटक घेऊन सर्वसंवादशील धोरणांनी संस्कृती परीक्षणात आयुषी राजकीय पश्चात् स्त्रोत राहीली नमूने हस्तीत विविध प्रादेशिक पक्ष आपले हिंसात्मकी घेऊन विवडलेले राज्यसचार उत्तरदाय. लागूढे मतांचे विभाजन होऊन कौशल्यांही एका पश्चात् स्त्रोत बहुत मिळाले नाही. पर्यावरणात अनेक पक्षांनी मिळालेलेच संस्कृतीसुधा आपाटी बनवाई पक्ष श्रवणप्रण स्त्रोतांना बाबत आहे. ते ही समाज विचारापेक्षा एकत्रीत कौशल्याच्या आयुषी पक्षांनी आपाटी बनवून जनत्रत्र सर्वसंवादशील धोरण अधिकृत केले.
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1999 मधील अटलबिहारी वाजपेयीच्या सरकारकर अनेक घटक पक्षांनी द्वारा आयतासे. तामिलनाडुच्या नेत्या जताळलित यांनी सरकारकर पाठ्यक्रम काढून पेल्याच्यामुळे केवळ एक मताने वाजपेयी सरकार पडले व देशाध्यक्ष लोकसंघाच्या निवडणुका पण्डिती बेंच आली.

अध्यक्ष यांच्याविषयी मुलायमसिंग यांनी सरकारकर पाठ्यक्रम काढून पेल्याच्या धमकी दिली होती. २००८ मध्ये भारत-अमेरिका या दोन देशांमध्ये होऊ घातलेल्या आणि विधानसभेची तारामुळे डाव्या पक्षांनी म्हणून सरकारच्या पाठ्यक्रम काढून पेल्याच होता. त्यामुळे सरकार अस्तित्वात येऊन लोकसंघाच्ये सरकारता बहुमत सिद्ध करावे लागले.

अध्यक्षांनी केंद्रीय सरकार आयाठीच अस्तित्वाती अनेक प्रादेशिक पक्षांनी द्वारा आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. सरकार अस्तित्वाती अस्तित्वाती निर्धारित प्राप्ती त्याच्या पर्यायमात विवाह योजनांचा होतो. राज्याधिकार करताना अनेक अभावाना सामना करावा लागतो.

निष्कर्ष:
आयाठांचे राजकारण आणि त्यांच्या राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका राजकीय व्यवस्थेचा एक महत्वाचा भाग आहे. पश्चिना संसद, नेतृत्व, जनतेच्या इच्छा आकांक्षा, धर्म, वर्ग या समस्यांमध्ये प्रादेशिक पक्ष निवडणुक लढवतात. त्यामुळे मतांचे विभाजन होते. आयाठी कार्यासारे लागते. या आयाठीपती पश्चिन शोधपर्याय राष्टितल्याचे असे सांगता वेल नाही. त्यामुळे धोरण उपचारात तडाकडा करताना लागते.

राजकीय पक्ष आपल्या संपूर्णतावर इतर नेत्यांना अपल्या पक्षात सामान्य धेंग. यांना पदेही देतात. असांची महत्ता कधी पक्ष तर कधी व्यक्ती महत्तु मद्दत करतात. आणि विविध विचारासंगीत लोक निवडणु वेतन आणि आयाठी बनते. अशा आयाठीचे जनराती सर्वसमानेचे धोरण असत नाही.

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Sustainable Development and Its Problems

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1.1 Introduction

Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development.

‘Sustainable development’ has been defined best by the Brundtland Commission (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1985) as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. It is well conceived that Social, Economic and the Environment (SEE) are the three pillars of sustainable development. In the economic front, the thrust of Economic Reforms, in all the sectors, has been to open India’s market to international competition, remove controls over private sector and eliminate trade barriers.

1.2 Importance Of The Study:

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has continued to evolve as that of protecting the world's resources while its true agenda is to control the world's resources. Sustainable development is a way for people to use resources without the resources running out. The term used by the Brundtland Commission defined it as development with sustainability that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Everyone wants a better place to live. Some people want better homes and housing, while other people want better schools, more jobs, better shops, or cleaner and safer streets. Others may want all these things. Whatever the problems in any neighbourhood, they can usually be grouped into three issues. People need:

- a better environment – that means green spaces, play areas, no litter, nice gardens, decent houses, less noise and pollution. The resources used should renew over generations.
- a better economy – that means jobs, reasonable prices, cheaper heat and light, no loan sharks
- better social conditions – that means good leisure facilities, lots of community groups offering sports and arts, friendly neighbours

1.3 Objective Of The Study:

1) To Study of Sustainable development
2) To discuss Problem’s / Issuse of Sustainable development

1.4 Research Methodology:

The present study aims to examine concept of Sustainable development and discusses the Problem’s of Sustainable development. The analysis is mainly based on secondary sources of the data. The Secondary data collected from the Internet Website, books, journals, Govt. publications library etc.

1.5 Sustainable Development And Its Problem:

There are many environmental issues in India. Air pollution, water pollution, garbage and pollution of the natural environment are all challenges for India. Nature is also causing some drastic effects on India. The situation was worse between 1947 through 1995. According to data collection
and environment assessment studies of World Bank experts, between 1995 through 2010, India has made some of the fastest progress in addressing its environmental issues and improving its environmental quality in the world. Still, India has a long way to go to reach environmental quality similar to those enjoyed in developed economies. Pollution remains a major challenge and opportunity for India.

**Goals of Sustainable Development**

The United Nations, the World Bank and the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) have identified six goals for sustainable human development.

1. **Poverty Reduction**
   To reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty by half by 2015.
2. **Universal Education**
   To achieve universal primary education for all by 2015.
3. **Gender equality**
   To demonstrate progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2015.
4. **Reduced Mortality Rates**
   To reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds and maternal mortality rates by three-quarters by 2015.
5. **Reproductive Health**
   To provide access to reproductive health services to all individuals of appropriate age by 2015.
6. **Environment**
   To implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 to ensure the current loss of environmental resources is reversed globally by 2015.

**Sustainable Development Determinants**

In August of 2015, 193 countries agreed to the following 17 goal of Sustainable Development.

1. **No poverty**
2. **Zero hunger**
3. **Good health and wellbeing**
4. **Quality education**
5. **Gender equality**
6. **Clean water and sanitation**
7. **Affordable and clean energy**
8. **Decent work and economic growth**
9. **Industry, innovation and infrastructure**
10. **Reduce inequality**
11. **Sustainable cities and communities**
12. **Responsible consumption and production**
13. **Climate action**
14. **Life below water**
15. **Life on land**
16. **Peace and justice. Strong institutions**
17. **Partnerships for the goals**

**Major Problem / Issues of Sustainable Development**

2. Water pollution
3. Air pollution
4. Solid waste pollution
5. Noise pollution
6. Land or Soil pollution

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Abstract

A society that strives to improve must be keenly aware of its social problems. India has been facing various problems. They are social, religious cultural and economical among them some are fundamental problems such as population, poverty unemployment, gender discrimination corruption environment imbalance etc. among them one of the major problems India is facing today is health problem. The paper presents various health issues and causes and remedies and need to redress this problem very seriously.

Health in any country is very important in its progress, loss of health effects badly on the productivity and efficiency of the people. Heath doesn’t involve only medical factors but social economic and educational factors, according to the health survey and development committee. The term health implies more than absence of sickness in the individual and indicates a state of harmonious functioning of the body and mind in relations to his physical and social environment so as to enable him to enjoy life to the fullest possible extent and to reach his maximum level of productive capacity.

Causes of ill health.

i) Lack of proper medical care.
ii) Lack of proper hygiene i.e. lack of clean drinking water proper sanitation.
iii) Lack of proper diet resulting in poor resistance.
iv) Lack of awareness of health.
v) Lack of proper housing.

There is shortage of doctors and medical facilities specially in rural areas. In 1951 there was only one hospital for 50 thousand population and 24 thousand population in non urban areas and 75 % doctors live in urban areas only 25% of the doctors served in rural area. After the implementation of five year plan this condition started changing, primary health centers at village level and secondary units at the tehsil and district level started providing personal health services to control communicable diseases control of malaria tuberculosis leprosy, small pox, cholera etc.

Maternal mortality rate and infant mortality is high in India compared to developed countries in the world. In the rural areas primary health centers are providing the health services. A Woman doctor with special training, dais and midwives collecting information of cases needing hospitalization has improved the situation upto certain extent. These P.H.C. s are supplemented by welfare extension projects and by voluntary organizations, water supply and environmental sanitation.

Public health depends upon water supply and environmental sanitation. The diseases like cholera typhoid fever and dysentery have been disappeared where water supplies and waste disposal is properly taken care of .The Environmental Hygiene committee has suggested to solve problem of safe and adequate water supply which is important for healthful living. The government has given grants to the people for simple types of latrines which can maintain the general health of the people.

Health Education :

For successful public health the most important factor is health education. Indifference and ignorance of simple hygienic practices results in illness. Central health bureau which was established in 1956 states that “Among the most important aspects of health education are personals hygiene,
environmental sanitation, prevention of communicable disease, nutrition, physical exercise, marriage guidance pre natal and post natal care, maternity and child health etc.

Proper instructions about health should be given to the people by publicity though newspapers, cinema, radio T.V., Audio visual aids and health education.

Nutrition

Proper nutritious diet play vital role in the maintenance of health and resistance to diseases. The productive capacity of an individual depends upon nutrition. Diet containing milk, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish and eggs along with food grains keeps human being fit and healthy, but most of people and children in India face under nutrition and malnutrition. A joint committee of the Indian Council of medical and agricultural research has suggested the daily requirement of food per adult per day, cereal 14 oz pulses 3 oz green leafy vegetables 4 oz, root vegetable 3 oz, vegetable oil and ghee 2 oz, fish and meal 3 and egg one. But in India generally diet consists of cereals and lacks protective and body building food, food deficiencies in poorer sections mars children's physical and mental development. One more problem is the loss of nutritive elements in food due to excess processing wasteage of fruit and fish because of facilities such as lack of transport and refrigeration. To solve this problem information and guidance about nutrition, conservation of nutrition, conservation of nutritive element in food is needed wrong use and wastage should be avoided, doctors, nurses, teachers should be given training in nutrition, Mid day meal programme is beneficial for the health of children. Some provisions are made at the maternity and child welfare centers of protective foods like milk, vitamins for the expectant and nursing (feeding) mothers.

Health is one of the important indicators of social development as hence it is important to look at the health issues among people.

Health in Tribal Area.

Each cultural has its own system to treat diseases, illness, nature of treatment changes from comminuting to community. The common beliefs, customs, tradition, values and practices connected with their health, play important role 67.76 million people of scheduled tribes live in India 7.95% of total population live in remote areas which has not accepted modern medicines. Common diseases are sexually transmitted the genetic abnormalities, endemic diseases venereal diseases malnutrition is pervasive among tribals. The workload of tribal women is heavy long and increasing. The tribal people are superstitious and are not exposed to the civilized life and it is taking toll on the health of these people.

Health problem among women.

There is similarity in health problem between men & women but women have their particular health issues. Girls below 18 become wives and mothers. They had a large number of pregnancies and most of the time they are unwanted. Child birth was risky, in the past in 1900, a woman’s life span was about 50 years But in the new millennium the average life expectancy is increasing but most of the time women’s health conditions go undiagnosed as most of the women in rural and poor section neglect their health issues i.e. breast cancer, cervical cancer menopause and pregnancy are common health issues Women suffer higher heart attack deaths, compared to men. They suffer from depression and anxiety, Urinary tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases can cause more harm to women. Most of the women suffer low H.B. Level which results in low immune system. They are expected to be multitasking which keeps them busy and due to time and money constrain they don’t take care of their health.

Government has been implementing many policies to ensure public health. The causes of health inequalities are social, economical and political, Income, education, occupation gender and race. Play an important role in public health. Lack of adequate progress on these social determinates
of health has to be focused and redressed. Lack of financial and material resources is the main hurdle in acquiring better public health, presently the total expenditure on health is below 4 percent of the G.D.P. while the government expenditure is below 1.3 percent of G.D.P. The New National Health Policy (NHP) promises to increase this to 2.5 percent by 2025 but the requirements are much larger than mentioned in the new policy. India’s per capital public expenditure is Rs. 1,112 ($ 16 at current exchange rate) which is very less compared to US and UK. US spends $4802, UK spends $ 3500. India is among 10 lowest spenders on health care which is less than most of the undeveloped countries. Awareness campaigns about health issues, health education at school level, health insurance policies, proper sanitation, provision of drinking water, proper medical facilities proper ratio of doctors to population, improved primary Health centers can insure public health in India, which will increase the productivity of the population which will lead India towards dream of superpower of late Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

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Women’s Rights in India: Problems and Prospects

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Abstract

In the 2000 Millennium Summit, the United Nations has declared 'gender equality and women's empowerment' among the 'Millennium Development Goals', but they can be achieved by 2021. However, these goals are accurate in a country like India. Most women in India are deprived of reputable fundamental rights, resolve the issue of gender equality. The present paper explains the questions at the center of women's rights in India, which is the basic patriarch of nature. This article is an article dealing with challenges like dowry, female feticide, denial of inheritance rights, girls sale and smuggling.

Keywords: Women, rights, problems, probabilities, empowerment, challenges

Introduction

In the 19th Century, women stood as a special interest group, mainly because of the bourgeois democratic revolution of 17th and 18th centuries, women who were excluded from their concept of equality. This distinction was based on gender. Since then, women as a community have struggled to identify their rights as human rights. In society, as a mother, wife, daughter and service supplier, taking care of your family, women play a multilateral role in the society as a family earning member.

Mapping of women's rights violations in India

This section determines the range of human rights abuses of women in India.

Girl's missing:

For the first time, the "disappeared woman" was foolish. Amartya Sen 1 was used. When they showed that in many developing countries women are suspiciously less compared to women. Sex ratio is one of the main reasons for missing women and girls in many states of India. Girls from poor families in India have been sold to brokers especially in North India where the problem of unbalanced sex ratio is very clear. Besides, women are missing from their marriage homes.

Dowry death:

In India, the abnormal dowry death rate of women is rising at an amazing rate. Dowry controversy is a serious problem. In its report, the National Crime Records Bureau in India said that in 2012 about 8233 newlyweds were killed for dowry.

Domestic Violence:

Domestic violence is still a serious problem despite the ‘protection of women in 2005 against domestic violence’ in our country. In fact, there is a great deal of violence among women in India, which is at the local level. The causes of domestic violence are mainly in the patriarchal nature of the Indian society, which at home supports such violence. Apart from this, husbands' drinking or endowments or male child’s wish are some other reasons responsible for domestic violence in India.

Sati:

Social reformer, King Rammohan Roy, was banned in the pre-colonial India, on the method of establishing the widows' widows of Sati, his wife, but this tradition continued even after the colonial India. In the pre-independence era of 1986, a young bride named Rajkanya was named after her. As a result of which, the Savi Rescue Act passed in 1987, which issued a crime of Sati, which could also result in death penalty for such offenders.

Child Marriage:

"The innocence of your life-giving life, which is necessary for physical, emotional, and emotional development, eliminates child marriage from a child, sexual violence from husband and
wife, especially sexual violence, has a profound effect on the child's innocence and body. Today even today, many children are married to Achas Tej in Rajasthan.

Priority for the child:

Priority for a child is an incident which is historically rooted in the patriarchal system of Indian society. An important priority was given to the child in relation to the transition of Indian society to the origin of the basic state, which was largely in the state of empire where a matriline was created where agriculture emerged as the primary occupation of people under men's control.

Female feticide

The low status of women is an abortion, such as childhood, feticide, sexually transmitted abortion, which is normal due to aminocensance technology and malnutrition among girls is 6. In India, it is estimated that approximately 20 million female embryos have been aborted over the past 20 years. "Child sex ratio in Punjab rose from 894 in 1961 to 793 in 2001.

Sexual harassment at the workplace:

In 1997, the Voca Guidelines were initiated by the Supreme Court of India in the beginning of the seminar on sexual harassment of women in their workplace. But this was helped by the response of 'Sexual harassment of women in workplaces' (Prevention, protest and prevention) Bill 2013'. Translating these guidelines into concrete rules that translate these directions.

Rape:

There has been a significant increase in rape cases in the last 10 years. In 2012, according to the National Crime Records Bureau, 25,000 rape cases were registered. In rural areas, especially in northern India, upper castes are raped in large numbers as a means of strengthening the members of the lower caste group.

Social violence on women:

In most communities and communities in India, there is patriarchal idealistic bondage that can not give true justice to women. Artificial communities like religious communities, village communities, or professional organizations show similarities between men and women. Often, religious communities have worsened women's lives by adopting the hazardous pathological methods of women.

Protection of Women's Rights by Indian Constitution:

Indian constitution gives special rights to women. The constitution makers had a good knowledge of the subordinate and backward post of women in the society. He has made some efforts to promote women in our society. Under section 42 of the Constitution, the State Government has been directed to provide maternity benefits to female workers, Article 51-A declares it as the basic duty to give respect to women who give up the reputation of every Indian citizen. The Indian Parliament has protected the Human Rights Act 1993 for the proper implementation of Article 51-A.

Women empowerment policy in India:

Women in India are preferred mainly because they remain unknown to their original civil and constitutional rights. The patriarchal system happens in every area of a woman's life. In such cases, most people have been forced to accept traditional methods that are harmful to them and their children's development. Even though women have attained financial and political autonomy and consciousness levels regarding their rights, they have experienced inability to make fundamental changes to eradicate gender inequality in society. The proposal to create a separate criminal code for women was quickly given to the troubled women and fined. However, this proposal failed to gain support in the government and they have taken shelter. There is a need for multi-layered policy to evaluate the main causes of violence against women. The state and society should be given assistance immediately to victims who are victims of the victims, so that the victims can spend their daily lives. Coordination and integrity related to the problem of violence against women is essential to integrate between the government, the civil society and the family. The state is at the central position in starting positive policies for discrimination against women.
Conclusion:

In essence, the Millennium Development Goals on gender equality and women's empowerment can be understood only in India, when traditional methods like women's child, dowry death, khap panchayat, family violence or sexual harassment are destroyed. Only then can gender equality and women's empowerment become a reality.

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MEMS Based Autoinclination System For Internal Security Problems

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Abstract

Tilt monitoring is an important exercise in many industrial applications as well as in our daily lives. An accelerometer is a device which measures the acceleration in terms of m/s². There are many MEMS-based (Micro-electro-mechanical systems) Accelerometers available in the market. MEMS-based Accelerometers convert the tilt signal to an electrical signal which can be used for measurement. The output electrical signal generated is a digital signal in most cases. The MEMS Accelerometer contains on-board signal processing units which convert the mechanical signal to a digital format. This digital signal will further require processing so that we can extract the measurement information from the signal. The objective of this project is to use this signal from the accelerometer to present the measured degree of tilt on an electronic display. Potential uses of the measurement technique range from robotics, to rehabilitation, to vehicle control. This paper focus the light on different public and citizen related issues of their internal security problems. The applications of this sensor used device in Vibration or shock signal, airbag in automotive industry ,Earthquake detection , Defense industry, Distance or height measurement related in armed force, signaling, Weapon security system etc.

Introduction

In this project, a measurement and detection system to detect tilt angle signal and vibration signal using MEMS accelerometer which has two sensed axes X and Y was successfully developed. Several issues are considered while developing the measurement system such as sensor specifications, software used for programming, device for interfacing and the flexibility of the software used.

In this system the sensor specification such as low pass filter can be adjustable for intended applications. This filter is used for reducing the noise from output signal MEMS.

In this project the developed measurement system uses software which enables it to perform those tasks simultaneously. Moreover, the developed system can be easily set for signal acquisition. From the experiments carried out, the developed tilt measurement system can successfully measure tilt angle accurately from 0degree to 90 degree.

The measured tilt angle signal are compared with real sensed angle, and the results are also compared with equation. In conclusion, a measurement and detection system using MEMS as a sensor to detect tilt angle signal and vibration signal is successfully developed.

MEMS accelerometer is one of the most important types of MEMS sensor, which has the second largest sales volume after pressure sensors . The large volume demand for MEMS accelerometers is due to its capability and reliability to be used in a variety of applications. Since MEMS accelerometers has been used to sense an acceleration signal which is then applied to measure tilt, vibration or shock signal, various applications are able to be developed such as airbag in automotive industry, and earthquake detection in geotechnical engineering. Since there are various types of sensor for various applications, there is a need to select the right sensors which fit to the intended applications.

Objectives

There are several objectives to be achieved in this project and these objectives are listed as shown below:

☐ To develop a reliable system for tilt and vibration measurement using MEMS Accelerometer as a sensor. This system must easily capture the signal, process the signal and display the analyzed signal by using the same programming platform and profoundly accurate measuring. It must also be simple for signal acquisition from the output MEMS accelerometer.

☐ To investigate the response of MEMS accelerometer sensitivity and linearity between two types of mounting method; vertically and horizontally for tilt
application.

- To use this signal from the accelerometer to present the measured degree of tilt on an electronic display.
- By using control drives adjust the inclined plane taking reference of measured degree of tilt. And get auto inclination system. This paper focus the light on different public and citizen related issues of their internal security problems. The applications of this sensor used device in Vibration or shock signal, airbag in automotive industry, Earthquake detection, Defense industry, Distance or height measurement related in armed force, signaling, Weapon security system etc.

Block Diagram

Experimental Setup

The ADXL206 is a accelerometer which is used as Tilt measurement, this gives the output signal in the form of voltage. This output voltage is nearly equal to the 1.85v this is gives to the 24 bit ADC. The MSP430AFE233 microcontroller contains the SD24_A 24 bit ADC, which is connected to the MSP430 LAUNCHPAD with the help of SPY-BY-WIRE protocol by using RST & TEST pins. The SD24_A 24 which accepts 0.6v input voltage, so use voltage divider for matching the two different voltage levels. Output of that ADC is in the form of voltage signal which is converted into tilt in
degrees. This output gives to the LCD display which is display the tilt in degree. The change in the tilt which is gives to the control drives for inclination.

**Working**

One of the most popular applications of the ADXL206 is tilt measurement. An accelerometer uses the force of gravity as an input vector to determine the orientation of an object in space. An accelerometer is most sensitive to tilt when its sensitive axis is perpendicular to the force of gravity, that is, parallel to the earth’s surface. At this orientation, the sensitivity of the accelerometer to changes in tilt is highest. When the axis of sensitivity is parallel to gravity, that is, near its +1 g or −1 g reading, the change in output acceleration per degree of tilt is negligible. Tilt is a static measurement.

**0G OFFSET CALIBRATION, 1g = - 9.8 m/s²**

Accuracy and repeatability is a general concern for nearly all accelerometer applications. The accuracy of the tilt measurement can be improved by using a0g-offset calibration technique to compensate for offset errors.

**Calibration Of Tilt Sensor:**

The accelerometer measures the projection of the gravity vector on the sensing axis. The amplitude of the sensed acceleration changes as the sin of the angle α between the Sensitive axis X and the horizontal plane.

\[ A_x = g \times \sin(\alpha) \]

Using Equation , it is possible to estimate the tilt angle,

\[ \alpha = \arcsin \left( \frac{A_x}{1g} \right) \]

where:

- A = acceleration measured
- g = Earth gravity vector (1g=312 mg/V)

Calculating the angle of tilt inaccurate when the Accelerometer output is near the +1g or -1g range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tilt [°]</th>
<th>Acceleration [g]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure. Accelerometer Output (g’s) Tilting from -90° to +90° with a One Axis Measurement

This graph shows the output in g’s of the accelerometer as it tilts from -90° to +90°. Notice that the tilt sensitivity diminishes between -90° and -45° and between +45° to +90°. This resolution problem between these values makes this method of calculating the angle of tilt inaccurate when the accelerometer output is near the +1g or -1g range. A dual-axis accelerometer horizontally mounted would be limited by this method of calculating tilt and would not be accurate over a 360° rotation. It would only be useful for angle measurements between -45° to +45° of tilt.

Another disadvantage of the single axis measurement tilt technique is that it is impossible to know the difference between two tilt angles that result in the same sensor output. The output is a sine function, so for example it would be impossible to know from a 0.5g output reading if the accelerometer was tilted 30° or 150° by looking at the accelerometer output. One would have to be aware of the correct orientation of the accelerometer and have a sense for the quadrant of tilt.

List Of The Component
ADXL206(MEMS SENSOR)
TILT SENSOR

One of the most popular applications of the ADXL206 is tilt measurement. An accelerometer uses the force of gravity as an input vector to determine the orientation of an object in space.

An accelerometer is most sensitive to tilt when its sensitive axis is perpendicular to the force of gravity, that is, parallel to the Earth’s surface. At this orientation, the sensitivity of the accelerometer to changes in tilt is highest. When the axis of sensitivity is parallel to gravity, that is, near its +1 G or −1 G reading, the change in output acceleration per degree of tilt is negligible. When the accelerometer is perpendicular to gravity, its output changes nearly 17.5 mg per degree of tilt. At 45°, its output changes at only 12.2 mg per degree and resolution declines.

![ADXL206 Diagram]

**MSP430AFE233 Microcontroller**

**MSP430 LAUNCHPAD**

On-board emulation support for device programming and debugging—no additional tools required!

Also provides PC COM port connection over USB for applications—PC data communication

Application section:
- 80-pin DIP socket for device plug and play up to 20 pins
- 20-pin row headers for expansion and custom interfacing to other circuitry
- 32.768kHz crystal footprint for real-time clock timing accuracy

VCC & GND connections for power system expansion

2 LEDs and integrated push button switch for user control

**MSP430 Launchpad Spy Bi-Wire (2-wire JTAG) protocol**
Programming

Code Composer Studio™ (CCStudio) IDE

Code Composer Studio is an integrated development environment for developing applications for Texas Instruments embedded processors. Texas Instruments embedded processors include DSPs, ARM based devices and other processors such as MSP430. Code Composer Studio includes a real time operating system called DSP/BIOS or SYS/BIOS. Code Composer Studio or CCS includes support for OS level application debug as well as low-level JTAG based development. CCS is based on the Eclipse open source software framework.

Code Composer Studio version 4 is based on a modified version of Eclipse. Code Composer Studio version 5 uses an unmodified version of Eclipse, and also includes support for Linux, as well as Microsoft Windows. Previous versions of CCS used a proprietary IDE.

Applications

The tilt measurement device can find many applications where we have to maintain stability

- MEMS accelerometers has been used to sense an acceleration signal which is then applied to measure tilt,
- Vibration or shock signal,
- Various applications are able to be developed such as airbag in automotive industry ,
- Earthquake detection in geotechnical engineering,
- Robotics
- Machine monitoring
- Construction industry
- Defense industry
- Consumer Electronics
- Distance or height measurement
- Measuring drilling angle in well-logging
- Platform or antenna stabilization
- Compass correction
- High speed tilting train control
- Weapon security system
- Level measurements
- Tilt-mode game controllers
- Model airplane auto pilot
- Crash detection/airbag deployment
Conclusion

I am presented the design & implementation of “MEMS BASED AUTO INCLINATION FOR SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS”. The proposed system combines commonly used technologies namely MEMS sensors, MSP430 Launch pad, SPY-BY-WIRE protocol. Tilt can be measured by using ADXL206 MEMS accelerometer. By using SD24_A get the very precise & accurate resolution. The Tilt in degree displayed on the LCD display. The change can be detected on the DC motor.

In the conclusion we consider how this system can be further improved in future, may adding new type of sensors as well as using new approaches for the system.

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Abstract

Ecotourism is emerged as a modern phenomenon which is itself help to conserve the nature with enjoy and wellbeing of the local people. Satara district is covered by Western Ghats region on its west side. Patan tahsil is the hilly tahsil which has the characteristics of Ecotourism like Historical caves, Hill Forts, Traditional agricultural field etc. Present study aims about the study of potential places of ecotourism. Most of the tourist places are untouched such as Yerphal and Ramghal caves. The medium rainfall area limits the tourist places for only monsoon days to visit. But in the development process of Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary this area will make the role as a chain for the circuit in the future.

Key words: Hill Forts, Traditional Agricultural field, Caves.

1. Introduction:

Ecotourism is emerged as a modern phenomenon which is itself help to conserve the nature with enjoy and wellbeing of the local people. Worldwide this concept has been accepted for the sake of protection of natural areas. In India, this concept has been accepted by Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and North east states. In Maharashtra, Western Ghats is the only mountainous region where this concept can be applied on large scale. The ecotourism development will be helpful for the protection of wildlife in this region. Satara district is covered by Western Ghats region on its west side. Patan tahsil is the hilly tahsil which has the characteristics of Ecotourism like Historical caves, Hill forts, Traditional agricultural field etc.

2. Study Area:

Patan is a Tehsil place which is located in the south west part of Satara district. This place is famous for Koyna Dam Project. But this project is covered by forest area, therefore it is separated from Patan Tehsil tourist attractions. The barren plateau and medium heighted hilly area is the lacking part of this tahsil in relation to ecotourism. This affects the thickness and types of forest cover. But during monsoon season the tourist attractions becomes beautiful. Tourists enjoy the nature during monsoon season.

3. Objective:

Present study aims about the study of potential places of ecotourism in Patan tahsil.

4. Data collection and Methodology:

For the present work the data is collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected through visiting the ecotourist place and taking photographs. Interviews of few residents are also taken for the study.

The secondary data is collected from the Govt. offices (Grampanchayat, Talathi), District Census Handbook, Statistical Abstract, Gazetteer of Satara district, internet etc. The collected data has been represented descriptively to design the potential ecotourism places in study area.

5. Discussion:

As per Ecotourist attractions discussed by Fennell and Smale (1992) their types are,

1. Wilderness areas
2. National parks and reserves
3. Rural areas
4. Mountains
5. Lakes and streams
6. Historic sites and parks
7. Cultural activities
8. Oceanside (Chawla Romila, 2003, p. 36)

As per the above destinations the study area reveals that following places can make the change in the area of ecotourism.

1. Hill Forts
2. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary
3. Historical monuments/ Cultural Heritage centre
4. Religious Centre
5. Caves
6. Traditional Agricultural field

On the basis of the above designed places in Ecotourism the following places are given for Study area.

5.1 Hill Forts:

a) Dategad/ Sundargad Fort:

Dategad is located at 17° 22'45.17" North Latitude and 73° 51’ 51.94” East Longitude. Its height is 998 m. from MSL. This fort is around 15 km long north-west to Patan Tehsil place. It is located alone in this area. The surrounding area is covered by extensive plateau. The range of Dategad starts from north part and irregularly goes to south and ends at Dategad fort. The fort has scarp on its all sides. Therefore this fort looks in rectangular shape. The history of this fort is uncertain as the surrounding villagers said that it was under Maratha kingdom. But it was acquired by British in 1818.

This place have some attractive points in relation to Ecotourism. There are major three points here, which are given below;

i) **Collapsed rocks on the road:** the route to this fort is very beautiful near the fort. It has collapsed rocks with vertical shapes in large size. They create a very beautiful scenery around the fort area. May be they were collapsed from the hill of Dategad due to uncertain event in past. These rock pieces have been spread along the road to Dategad fort.

ii) **Dategad fort:** The area of Dategad is covered by medium to small bushes and trees with grass. On the fort the dark room is found in the east which has 2 holes for light and air. May be it was used for vault. One wonderful constructed well is found on the fort which has a myth that if at one place a leaf is dropped in Koyna River it comes in to this well. There are 2 square tanks on the fort. In the south part there are remains of 4 buildings. The area is very beautiful during late monsoon season. The accommodation is available at Patan. There is no drinking water at this place. The bushes and trees have cut down by the locals on the slope. This causing to clearance of the plateau area near the fort.

iii) **Escarpment/ cliff:** The visitor can found the geomorphological structure and the escarpment of this fort. At the east base there is small settlement named Tolewadi which is joined by road to Patan. The road to this fort is bad and have sometimes up and downs. The continuous scarp or the cliff is another attraction found from south of the fort to the north up to the main road i.e. Chalkewadi-Patan road.

![Photo 1](Escarpment and Butte landform at Dategad)
iv) Traditional Rice Cultivation: The few kilometre north from Dategad fort there is one small hamlet on right side which represents the traditional cultivation practice of rice crop. They use oxen for the thrashing process of rice crop. This is one of the traditional agriculture example. Trek trail from Dategad to Northern hamlets can be possible.

Photo 2

Rice Cultivation at Dategad area

Developmental activities and effect on nature: At the north of this fort area Tuljai city plotting is under development on main Chalkewadi-Patan road. It is to be developed for Non Agricultural area and Farm house purpose. The forest area is been vanished from this area and it has prepared for the upcoming settlement. The cleaning and levelling of the land is going on rapidly.

On the north plateau there is a huge network of Wind power plants on the flat top of plateau. Ultimately, the forest has been vanished from this area day by day. This is serious issue at this place.

b) Gunvantgad Fort:

This fort is known as Morgiri, is the only fort to the south of the Patan Tehsil place. It is located at 17° 19’ 56.21” North Latitude and 73° 51’ 16.22” East Longitude. Its height is 803 m. from MSL. To start the climbing to this fort there is need to come at Morgiri village at the base. Morgiri village is 8 km south west from Patan. This fort can be easily seen from Patan-Chiplun road. By geomorphological view it is the scarp on the top of the hill. This fort was under the Rajaram Maharaj and he gave to Sardar Patankar in 1690. This fort was used to observe the surrounding region only. The climbing is difficult due to the vertical scarp. Sometimes the route becomes only of a feet broad. On one side the unstable rocky wall and other side is the valley. This condition remains up to the top.

There are heaps of building rocks on the fort. The damaged bastion is found at some places. One small reservoir type well found at the east side of the fort. The rest of the fort is cannot be identify due to the well grown grass. Some structures are invisible from the grass. There is one buried cannon in the front of Bhaiравnath Jogeshwari Jyotirling temple in Morgiri in the south valley of the fort. This is medium sized cannon. May be broken in the front part.

This fort can become a short trek point for the visitors. There are only small bushes and grass on the slope of the fort.

5.2 Religious places:

a) Shiv temple (Jalav):

This place is located at 17° 31’ 03.47” North Latitude and 73° 53’ 02.98” East Longitude. The height of this place is 1009 m. from MSL. It comes in Patan Tehsil of Satara district. It is 16 km from Patan and 43 km from Satara District Head Quarter. Jalav village is located on the edge of plateau. There is a Murud dam down the hill of Jalav village. This makes the area of Jalav very beautiful. There is a temple of Shiva in single stone. There is a myth that this temple was carved by Pandavas. The trekking from Sadawaghapur-Dhadamwadi-Mharwand to Jalav can be possible. The scenery of Murud Dam Lake is also beautiful one.
b) Chaphal:

This temple site is at 17° 23’ 44.43” North Latitude and 74° 01’ 14.12” East Longitude. The height of this place is 652 m. from MSL. Chaphal is 52 km long from Satara District Head Quarter and 20 km from Patan Tehsil place. Chaphal village is famous for Ram temple. This temple was originally founded by Sant Ramdas. It is renewed and made large in size. It is believed that Chha. Shivaji and Sant Ramdas was met here many times. This temple is situated on River Maand. The idols of Ram, Laxman and Sita are decorated very beautifully. Lord Rama don’t have Bow in his hand. Except this there is lotus flower in his hand. At the back side of the temple there is a dam constructed on River Maand. This place is also scenic one. It is good for boating.

c) Jalav-Jyotiba:

This place is located at 17° 30’ 12.28” North Latitude and 73° 53’ 46.48” East Longitude. The height of this place is 998 m. from MSL. It comes in Patan Tehsil of Satara district. The area of sacred grove is one hectare. Jyotiba temple is in this grove. It is famous for its deity. Thousands of devotees visit this place.

5.3 Caves:

a) Ramghal Caves:

This place is located at 17° 22’ 55.38” North Latitude and 73° 58’ 15.08” East Longitude. The height of this place is 1041 m. from MSL. This place comes in Patan Tehsil of Satara district. It is about 13 km long from Patan across the Sada (plateau). It is situated on the edge of plateau facing towards the north. There is a footpath up to the place of cave. They are located on the edge of Sadadadholi village. It was believed that this place was the meeting place of Sant Ramdas from Sajjangad and Chha. Shivaji. There are steps on the way to this place. The path to the caves goes down from two large rocks collapsed on each other. On separated rocks near this place there are monkey statues in seating position. Sant Janardan Maharaj from Vasantgad was used to stay at this place. This place is known for Kubaditirth Maharaj. People from Sadawaghapur gathered and made the Ramghal Kubaditirth Trust for the development of this place. In the month of June devotees do Rathotsav and Dindi upto Pandharpur from this place. There are Dhyan cave, Kund, resting place, spherical Vihara shape for pray for the monk etc. features in the cave. This is also the Buddhist cave which was converted in to the place of Hindu deity. There is no any faicility of accommodation, food, drinking water etc. at this place. It is available at Patan Tehsil place.

b) Shinganwadi Ramghal:

This place is located at 17° 24’ 13.18” North Latitude and 74° 01’ 52.41” East Longitude. The height of this place is 684 m. from MSL. Shinganwadi village is situated near Chaphal where Ram temple is established. It come in Patan Tehsil of Satara district. This place is also known as the Ramghal of Shinganwadi. There is a Ram temple at this village. On the hill near to this village is the location of Ramghal caves where the Kund, Space for Dhyana is carved out. This is also the Buddhist cave where one can trace out the shapes and type of architecture in the cave.

c) Yerphale Caves:

Yerphale caves are located at 17° 22’ 55.99” North Latitude and 73° 56’ 34.94” East Longitude. The height of this place is 745 m. from MSL. Yerphale caves are 6 km long from Patan Tehsil of Satara district. Yerphale Buddhist caves are located near (1 km) the Yerphale village located near Patan-Karad road. One small Chityagraha, two small Vihara, Stupa, one incomplete cave are the features found here. All these features may be carved out during 1st or 2nd century A.D. These caves were cleared by one person and installed Shivling in the cave. Yet they are ignored but have future for Ecotourism. There is no any facility for accommodation, food and transportation at this place. One should climb upto the caves.
6. Conclusion:

Except the development in tourism Patan tahsil is far behind in the development of Ecotourism. The hill forts are the main asset for the hiking and trekking. The levelled plateau of Sada Waghapur has Wind power plants which can be informative for the students. Most of the tourist places are untouched such as Yerphal and Ramghai caves. The basic orientation of the tourist is needed to visit the caves and hill forts in relation to the ecotourism way. The medium rainfall area limits the tourist places for only monsoon days to visit. But in the development process of Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary this area will make the role as a chain for the circuit in the future.

References:

Cyber Crime: Challenge to Indian Democracy

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Abstract
At the present time of online processing, the maximum information is online and related to cyber bullying. There are a large number of cyber threats and it is difficult to understand their behaviour early, so it is difficult to restrict the initial stages of the cyber attacks. There may be some inspiration behind cyber attacks or it can be processed unknowingly. Known attacks can be identified as a cyber crime and have a serious impact on society as a threat to financial disruption, mental disorders, and national protection. Cyber crime prevention is based on the analysis and analysis of their behaviour. Understanding their impact on different levels of society. Therefore, the present handwriting provides the perception of their impact on society with future trends of cyber criminal and cyber criminal. Keywords: cyber attack, cyber crime, potential financial impact, customer trust, national security

Introduction
The present era is too fast to use time elements to improve the performance factor. This is possible by using internet. The term internet can be defined as the compilation of millions of computers providing the network of electronic connections in the computer. Millions of computers connected to the internet. Everyone appreciates Internet use, but using Internet is another part of cyber criminal. The term cyber crime may be defined as whether it is defamed or commissioned or has been dropped in violation of the law, and what has been punished for strengthening. Other terms represent cyber crime - the basic activities related to the use of computers, illegal mismanagement of computer systems, or other data, handling or storing or online data stealing, or harassing equipment and data. Internet space or cyber space is growing rapidly and is like cyber crime. Some types of cyber criminals have been mentioned below.

Crackers
These people are for the purpose of causing a loss to meet some informal intent or simply comic things. Lots of
- Computer viruses and distributors come into this category.

Hackers:
These individuals search for computer systems of others, for curiosity or competition
- Their partners they will be trying to use a more powerful computer, associates will be honoured by hackers, build reputation or try to get acceptance as an expert without formal education.

Prankster:
These individuals run tricks on others. They are not usually any specific or prolonged
- Damage Career criminals: These people participate in crime or earn all their income, even if they are carriers
- At other times, this is a group of such thinking that Hemraj Saini, Yarra Shankar Rao, TCPD / International Journal of Engineering Research and Applications (IJERA) crush the website by crushing the website. ISSN: 2248-9622 www.ijera.com Com 2, Issue 2, March-April 2012, pp.202-209203 P Transportation Co. It is not important how harmful this might be, even though it has caught the attention of drugs, alcohol, competition or others is still illegal. Cyber bullying: Cyber bullying is a persecution happening by the internet. Voices Forum Post, Calling Names
- Posting fake profiles on chat rooms, web sites, and meaningful or cruel email messages are all ways of cyber bullying. Salute attackers: They use attacks for financial crime. Here's what make up
- Change is so unimportant that in one respect it can be completely unique eg. Bank employees include programs in the bank's server, which reduces a small amount from each customer's account.
Data crime

Data interruptions

The attacker monitors the target or data flow to collect information. This attack can be used to collect information to follow later attacks, or the collected data may be the ultimate purpose of attacking. This attack usually involves reducing network traffic, but monitoring other types of data streams like radio. In most cases of this attack, the attacker is inactive and sees regular communication; however in some cases the attacker tries to install data flow or affects the nature of the infected data. However, in all cases of this attack and separating this data from other data collection methods, the attacker data stream is not intended to be the intended recipient. Other data is not like leak attacks, attackers are reading clear data channels (e.g., network traffic) and content. It differs from attacks that collect more qualitative information, such as data transmission which are not explicitly communicated.

It is necessary to make sure the privacy of privacy in the data improving interface is required. In distributed environments, they have the possibility that malicious third parties may interfere with the data on the computer as they are running in the middle of the site, and may violate the criminal on the computer.

In the data update attack, unauthorized parties on the network exchange data in transit and change parts of that data before it is re-sent. An example of this is changing the dollar amount of $100 to $10,000 of banking transaction. In replay attacks, the entire set of valid data is interconnected frequently over the network. An example is one thousand times valid $100 bank account transfer transaction.

Describes the period of data theft when illegally copied or taken from business or other person. Generally, this information contains user information such as passwords, social security numbers, credit card information, other personal information or other confidential corporate information. Because this information has been received illegally, when a person who stole this information is caught, it is possible that he will be prosecuted on the full extent of the law.

Network Crime

A Interfering with the implementation of network networks by networking, transmitting, harmful, deleting, deleting, altering or altering network interfaces network data. B. Network sub-bases 'Network subtot' or disabled managers who generally work on their work? It can only be a combination of the above or things. But if Verizon is using help, the first responders are interfering with it, they are using network problems as interference to the federal government to intervene with government security. If the federal government is bringing these people back to work, then what is the purpose of organizations and somehow.

Access Crime

A Unauthorized Access "Unauthorized Access" is an insight into Computer Crack Underground. The film is organized in Holland and Germany throughout the United States. "Unauthorized Access" looks at the personality of the computer screen and in reality separates media outlets of 'Outla Hacker'.

Virus termination malicious software that connects itself to other software. (Virus, worms, Trojan horse, Time Bomb, Logic Bomb, Rabbit and Bacteria are examples of malicious software that will destroy the victim system.

Computer-related criminal and fraud:

Computer fraud and computer-related fraud make crime related to computers. Content-related crimes: Cyber-sex, unwanted business communication, cyber bullying and cyber bullying are content-related crimes. The total expenditure on the victims against these attacks is millions of dollars every year, which is an important amount of changing the state of developing or underdeveloped countries in developed countries. According to the data provided by the US Base News Agency, some facts
related to cybercrime can be significant. The research study found that one in five online clients in America has been killed by cyber-SIM.

• Over the last two years RMA, EMC's Security Department has released a review of their quarterly security statistics related to the identity.
• In 2008, India was ranked as one of the most recent phishing websites hosting phishing websites.
• In addition, in addition to the increase in call centres in India, information about cyber crime has been collected, the report said. Prasun Sonawalkar [14] reflects the threat of cyber crime - India is growing at a rapid pace.
• Claiming a study done by researchers at the University of Brighton, running the electronic scam to computer-literate criminals as a major recession of cyber crime.

Cyber crime prevention is dependent on the proper understanding and understanding of its impact at different levels of their community. Therefore, a systematic in the present manuscript.

Conclusion

This manuscript not only focuses on understanding the cyber crime, but also has an explanation of the impacts on different levels of society. It will help the community to secure critical information about all online information that is not secure due to such community offenses. The perception of the behaviour of cyber criminals and the impact of cyber crimes on society will help in finding adequate means to overcome this situation. The way to overcome these crimes can be broadly classified into three categories: cyber law (referred to as cyber-law), education and policy formulation. All of the ways above all to handle cyber crimes are either very important or many of the countries do not have anything. Due to this lack of work, new patterns need to be established to improve existing work or to control cyber attacks.
Abstract

India is the largest participatory democracy of the world, with about 850 million registered voters. The constitutional mandate of superintendence, direction and control of elections to the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies has been conferred on the Election Commission of India.

Elections in India are conducted almost exclusively using electronic voting machines developed over the past two decades by a pair of government-owned companies. These devices, known in India as Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), have been praised for their simple design, ease of use, and reliability, but recently they have also been criticized following widespread reports of election irregularities. Despite this criticism, many details of the machines’ design have never been publicly disclosed, and they have not been subjected to a rigorous, independent security evaluation.

The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional entity. The commission has been at the forefront of embracing, adopting and implementing the latest technological advancements in improving and fine-tuning the election processes and systems. The commission has taken the pioneering initiative of introducing Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) for recording, storing and counting of votes across the length and breadth of the country in a transparent, credible and secure manner, backed by appropriate legal support. The commission has successfully used EVMs in conducting 113 general elections to the State Legislative Assemblies and 3 Lok Sabha elections over the last 23 years.

Keywords: Electronic Voting Machine, Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail, one time-programmable.

1. Introduction

Voting system in India has gone through multiple changes. During the first two general elections to the Lok-Sabha in 1952 and 1957, each candidate was allotted a separate ballot box pasted with the symbol of the candidate. The names and symbols of the candidates were not printed on the ballot paper and voters had to drop pre-printed ballot paper in the ballot box of the candidate of their choice. This system ignited fears of tampering, booth capturing, and manipulation in the minds of the various stakeholders and was soon replaced. In 1960-61, a marking system on the ballot paper was introduced during the mid-term elections to the Legislative Assemblies in Kerala and Odisha and this system continued till Lok-Sabha elections of 1999.

Before introduction of the EVM, the ubiquitous ballot papers were used to cast votes in the Indian Elections, with considerable success. The use of ballot papers was time consuming, prone to malpractices like booth-capturing and ballot-box stuffing, large number of invalid votes due to wrong or incorrect marking, subject to prolonged counting drills, more disputes and delayed result announcement besides being an ecologically straining and non-environment friendly method.

In 1980, M. B. Haneefa invented the first Indian voting machine, gazetted "Electronically operated vote counting machine". His original design (using Integrated Circuits) was exhibited to the public in government exhibitions held in six cities across Tamil Nadu. The EVMs were commissioned in 1989 by Election Commission of India in collaboration with Bharat Electronics Limited and Electronics Corporation of India Limited. The EVMs were first used in 1982 in the by-election to North Paravur assembly constituency in Kerala for a limited number of polling stations.

Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) is an electronic device for recording votes. An Electronic Voting Machine consists of two Units – a Control Unit and a Balloting Unit – joined by a five-meter cable. The Control Unit is placed with the Presiding Officer or a Polling Officer and the Balloting Unit is placed inside the voting compartment. Instead of issuing a ballot paper, the Polling Officer in-
charge of the Control Unit will release a ballot by pressing the Ballot Button on the Control Unit. This will enable the voter to cast his vote by pressing the blue button on the Balloting Unit against the candidate and symbol of his choice.

EVMs have replaced paper ballots in local, state and general (parliamentary) elections in India. There were earlier claims regarding EVMs' tamperability and security which have not been proved.[1][2][3][4] After rulings of Delhi High Court, Supreme Court[5] and demands from various political parties,[6] Election Commission decided to introduce EVMs with Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system.[7] The VVPAT system was introduced in 8 of 543 parliamentary constituencies as a pilot project in Indian general election, 2014.[8]

Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is an independent system attached with the Electronic Voting Machines that allows the voters to verify that their votes are cast as intended. When a vote is cast, a slip is printed containing the serial number, name and symbol of the candidate and remains exposed through a transparent window for 7 seconds. Thereafter, this printed slip automatically gets cut and falls in the sealed drop box of the VVPAT. Now it is major voting machine.

The list of states or union territory (UT), along with the years in which 100% EVMs and total voting centres were used in the elections is as follows [12]-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of State/UT</th>
<th>Elections in which EVMs used</th>
<th>Total Voting Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2004, 2009, 2014</td>
<td>43129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>2003, 2008, 2013</td>
<td>51227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Design of EVM

An EVM consists of two units, control unit and balloting unit. The two units are joined by a five-meter cable. Balloting unit facilitates voting by voter via labelled buttons while control unit controls the ballot units, stores voting counts and displays the results on 7 segment LED displays. The controller used in EVMs has its operating program etched permanently in silicon at the time of manufacturing by the manufacturer. No one (including the manufacturer) can change the program once the controller is manufactured. [12]

An EVM can record a maximum of 3840 votes and can cater to a maximum of 64 candidates. There is provision for 16 candidates in a single balloting unit and up to a maximum of 4 units can be connected in parallel. The conventional ballot paper/box method of polling is used if the number of candidates exceeds 64. [12] It is not possible to vote more than once by pressing the button again and again. As soon as a particular button on the balloting unit is pressed, the vote is recorded for that particular candidate and the machine gets locked. Even if one presses that button further or any other button, no further vote will be recorded. This way the EVMs ensure the principle of "one person, one vote".

3. Benefits of EVM

In comparison, EVM has substantial comparative and noticeable advantages as follows-
i. The manner of voting by EVMs is much simpler and voter-friendly as the voter is merely to press the button on Balloting Unit for casting his votes in favour of the candidate of his choice.

ii. Under the EVM system, there is no invalid vote, whereas in the ballot paper system large number of ballot papers were invalidated and in some cases, the number of such invalid ballot papers was even more than the winning margin of the elected candidate.

iii. It is auditable, transparent, accurate, secure and helps reduce human error.

iv. It gives faster results in hours, which is particularly relevant in large countries like India having Constituencies of several hundred thousand voters, where counting used to take days and weeks earlier.

v. In addition, EVM voting saves time, energy and money, not to speak of the millions of trees it saves in the process.

vi. Earlier crores of ballot papers were printed requiring hundreds of tonnes of paper for printing the same and the printing of ballot papers had to be undertaken in large number of Government Presses for very long periods, involving hundreds of election officials in each constituency.

vii. Additionally, the innovative use of advancements in modern electronics for voting in the country provides for a fulsome endorsement of the creativity, inventiveness and pioneering acumen of the Indian society at large and serves to enhance the image and prestige of the country in the international arena.

4. EVM Safety and Security Features

EVMs being electronic machines, are based on a fast evolving technology, both in software and hardware. With use of EVMs in Polls, many useful suggestions have come from public and political parties, and ECI has responded by incorporating newer features with every version of EVM produced. Also, from time to time, contemporary software practices as matured over time, contemporary components as improved over time and contemporary security practices were taken into account to ensure that EVMs of each version had the best of all practices being used. Nonetheless, the
non-tamperability of EVMs is of supreme consideration in all versions. To that extent safety features have been used based on the technologies available at that time and customized for the needs of the EVMs.

Technological safeguards that contribute to non-tamperability of EVM are the following –

1. EVM used by the Commission is a stand-alone non-networked, one time-programmable (OTP) machine, which is neither computer controlled, nor connected to the internet or any network; and hence, cannot be ‘Hacked’.

2. The machine is electronically protected to prevent any tampering or manipulation. The programme (software) used in these machines is burnt into a One Time Programmable (OTP)/Masked chip so that it cannot be altered or tampered with.

3. The software of EVMs is developed in-house by a selected group of Engineers in BEL (Defence Ministry PSU) and ECIL (Atomic Energy Ministry’s PSU) independently from each other.

4. After completion of software design, testing and evaluation of the software is carried out by an Independent Testing Group as per the software requirements specifications (SRS). This ensures that the software has really been written as per the requirements laid down for its intended use only.

5. After successful completion of such evaluation, machine code is given to the micro controller manufacturer for writing in the micro controllers. From this machine code, the source code cannot be read.

Source code is never handed over to anyone outside the software group of PSUs.

6. Micro controller manufacturer initially provides engineering samples to PSUs for evaluation. These samples are assembled into the EVM, evaluated and verified for functionality at great length. Bulk production clearance by PSU is given to micro controller manufacturer only after successful completion of this verification.

7. The source code for the EVM is stored under controlled conditions at all times. Checks and balances are in place to ensure that it is accessible to authorized personnel only.

8. During production in the factory, functional testing is done by production group as per the laid down Quality plan and performance test procedures.

9. The software is so designed that it allows a voter to cast the vote only once. The vote can be recorded by a voter from the ballot unit only after the Presiding Officer enables the ballot on the Control Unit. The machine does not receive any signal from outside at any time. The next vote can be recorded only after the Presiding Officer enables the ballot on the Control Unit. In between, the machine becomes dead to any signal from outside (except from the Control Unit).

10. Samples of EVMs from production batches are regularly checked for functionality by Quality Assurance Group, which is an independent unit within the PSUs.

11. Certain additional features were introduced in M2 generation of EVMs (Post-2006) such as dynamic coding between Ballot Unit (BU) and Control Unit (CU), installation of real time clock, installation of full display system and date and time stamping of key-pressing in EVM.

12. The Report of the Expert Committee for the Technical Evaluation of the Upgraded EVMs in 2006 has concluded that any tampering of CU by coded signals by wireless or outside or Bluetooth or Wi-Fi is ruled out as CU does not have any radio frequency (RF) receiver and data decoder. CU accepts only specially encrypted and dynamically coded data from BU. Data from any outside source cannot be accepted by CU.
5. Conclusion

As is evident, the EVM used in Indian elections have gone through a long journey of evolution amidst challenges and has emerged as an effective machine of electoral reform over the years since its introduction. It has enhanced public confidence as well as legitimacy of Indian elections in the eyes of the world.

The Indian EVM stands as one of the most credible, non-tamperable and transparent machine amongst all such machines used in other parts of the world. Indian EVMs have attracted the attention of many Afro-Asian countries also. Nepal, Bhutan, Namibia and Kenya have already purchased India-manufactured EVMs. Till date, no one could actually demonstrate that EVMs in possession of ECI and used by it, can be tampered with or manipulated. What has been demonstrated or claimed to have been demonstrated is on a privately assembled “look-alike of ECI-EVMs” and not the actual ECI-EVM used by ECI.

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Indian Democracy And Its Challenges.

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Abstract

The situation in India democracy is peculiar to its society. Indian society is a mosaic of different culture, traditions and attitudes. Due to these reasons, the challenges faced by the nation are also diversified in character.

As this democracy has gone through many ups and downs. The economic growth has been rapid over the years but failed to get greater welfare for the majority of Indian population. Going through all political stability, dispute and so on. India is renowned one of the exceptional nation who have laid the deficient ways to incorporate democracy with many odds all around. By keeping political system successful.

Key words – peculiar, Indian democracy, challenges, diversified, mosaic.

1. Introduction.

Democracy mean rule by the people to ensure that every citizen takes part in the decision making process either directly or indirectly through elected representatives. Democracy has been defined in many different approaches. Bryce says that “Democracy really means nothing more or less than the rule of the whole people. Expressing their sovereign will by their votes”. India is the largest democracy in the world. But in modern India, it has to face many challenges that need to be tackle in order to ensure true democracy.

Essential conditions for democracy

A system can be termed as genuine and comprehensive democracy only when it fulfils both political and socio-economic aspects of peoples participation and satisfaction. There may be two major categories. 1) political conditions 2) social and economic conditions the fulfilment of first leads to political democracy and second to social democracy.

2. Democratic system in India

India is parliamentary form of democracy and it has accepted federal form of government, since it is republic in which the president is the head of state. Where the prime minister of India is the head of government system. India follower dual government one at centre and other at state. The constitution lays the organisation power and their limitations.

3. Pre Requisite of Indian Democracy.

a) Democratic Decentralisation.

An extension of democratic principle which aims widening the area of people participation. It should stand for people right to initiate their own project for local well being and power to execute and operate independent manner.

b) Political leadership

India has been adopted parliamentary form of government where the party which comes in majority holds the government. Democracy functions when there is choice to select the government and even the elected representatives who are not part of government, should provide alternative policy options than by making chaos. But present opposition plays only negative role In India parliamentary sessions usually ends without any legislation. Opposition parties are unable to generate new information about the government activities. Opposition parties only focus more attention on political scandals such as financial scams and corruption cases. Where they attack individuals rather giving
systematic changes required in institutions. Apart from only blaming and by obstructing business. Numerous opposition parties will often not vote for legislation not because they disagree. But they do not want government to take the credit in there name. This saturated nature of parliamentary system had hurdle the progress of fruitful development whereas because of this situation the political leadership could not gain success.

C) Administrative decentralization

Administrative decentralization in India exist right down to the grassroots level and the local self government have the freedom to implement their Owen development programmer. Though this freedom has been given the financial cunch and lack of initiative creates obstacles in fulfilling the aim of administrative decentralization.

D) Centre State Relations

The goal of building a more cooperative form of centre state relations and call for competitive, cooperative federalism centre state relations are again in the danger. There have been changes in the practice in architecture of federalism from many years. The implementation of fourteenth finance commission recommendations increased the state’s share of central taxation from 32% to 42% also rationalized centrally sponsored schemes. This provided states with more autonomy over their spending. The another major institutional innovation was abolition of planning commission. where in NitiAayong come into existence to oversee a transition from top-bottom. The center-to-state policy flow towards a genuinely cooperative partnership between the two. In spirit of which they would compete with each other to improve governance.

However there are signs that the relations of centre state are becoming increasingly political in ways are threatening the goals of federalism. Questions also arises how far Niti-Aayog could function as neutral platform for centre-state dialogue and policy discussion. Current difficulties in holding GST council meetings and reaching agreement of GST regime are indications of the challenger ahead in realising a vision of cooperative federalism.

E) Regional disparities / regionalism

Regionalism is often seen as a serious threat to the development of a country. In the Progress and unity of the nation. It gives internal security challenge by the insurgent groups. It impacts politics as days of coalition government and alliances are taking place. Regional demands become national demands. There are also interstate disputes on boundary and water resources.

F) Technology

A challenge that people in a democracy face with regard to ICT is issue of losing their privacy. Technology that brings many individual benefits and amaze new way to annoy each other.

G) Illiteracy

For a democracy to be meaningful it is necessary that the people in India are able to read and write. It is prerequisite for efficient functioning of democracy. The literacy percentage is low of total population. Illiteracy in words of Gandhiji is India’s shame and sin.

H) Internal Security

The Maoist insurgency in several part of the country remains a serious problem. There is forced recruitment of children and adults. Many a times Maoist target local civilians and journalists. The Naxalite movement began in India in late 1960 who had armed struggle as an alternative to parliamentary democracy.

These also include terrorism access the country and in Jammu and Kashmir and north-east in particular. There is also the crisis of governance. Police fail to enforce rule of law, maintaining public order or controlling csime (chaturevedi 2006). When government fail to provide goods and services, people search for alternative channels. As a result Naxalism and other forms of extremism are the alternative having emerged as because of failure of mainstream channels of governance. Crimes in
India are becoming increasingly organized. There are crime ranges from large scale illegal business practices and Bank fraud. In male dominated Society women have been victim of exploitation. Though our Constitution guarantees equality, freedom, opportunity and woman protection but still she is socially, economically, physically exploited. There exists domestic violence. In addition to traditional crimes there emerges new version of crimes like cyber crime which includes intellectual property crimes, cyber pornography, financial frauds ,hacking etc. It also includes border Management the problem of refugees drug trafficking, disaster management etc. These challenges have severely threaten the democracy

Suggestions
1. All the people of India have to pitch in to solve this aspect of literacy. TCS has developed an innovation and quick method of teaching Indian languages within 40 hours. www.tataliteracy.com.
2. There should be workshop on good governance and module should be made on the role of citizen in a democracy duties of elected representatives in loksabha, rajyashabha and state assemblies.
3. Use of effective human capital is Golden path which can transform India into a superpower.
4. India can impart vocational educational and training (VET) to the youth. We can build up work force of international quality. Which can solve employment issues by giving skill in their hand.
5. Women political participation need to increase. Though there are reservations for seats in local government. But her role in decision making is dependent on male. Awareness need to be given.
6. The elected representatives should be imparted with the awareness of political consciousness by organising, seminars, workshop.
7. Media which is considered the fourth pilla of democracy must work in positive manner to bring true spirit of democracy.
8. Evil practices of corruption should be demolished.
9. The most important factor in changing the scenario of Indian democracy is the citizen of India, who should be aware while electing their leaders. Must have intelligent understanding.

Conclusion
To conclude the future of Indian democracy has to be balanced. There are many challenges which are endless and are hindering the structure of democracy. But democracy itself is not at fault. There are socio economic systems. It is duty of every citizen to take the responsibility laid upon them by the fathers of the constitution.

References
Communal Violence in Ice-Candy Man

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Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as “The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation, although the group acknowledges that the inclusion of “the use of power” in its definition expands on the conventional understanding of the world. Violence can be divided into three broad categories-

i) Self-directed violence ii) Interpersonal violence iii) Collective violence

Religious violence in India includes acts of violence to by followers of one religious group against followers and institutions of another religious group, often in the form of rioting. Religious violence in India, especially in recent times has seriously involved Hindus and Muslims, although incidents of violence have also involved atheists, Christians and Sikhs.

Religious violence and riots have continuously occurred in India since its independence from British colonial rule. The aftermath of the Partition of India in 1947 to create a separate Islamic state of Pakistan for Muslims, saw large scale sectarian strife and bloodshed throughout the nation. Since then, India has witnessed very serious violence sparked by underlying tensions between sections of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

Now I concentrate on communal violence. Communal violence is a form of violence that is perpetrated across ethnic or communal lines, the violent parties feel solidarity for their respective groups and victims are chosen based upon group membership. The term includes conflicts, riots and other forms of violence between communities of different religious faith or ethnic origins.

The term was constructed by the British colonial authorities as it wrestled to manage violence between religious, ethnic and disparate groups in its colonies;

Communal violence, in different parts of the world, is alternatively referred to as ethnic violence, non state conflict and violent civil unrest, minorities unrest, mass racial violence, inter communal violence and ethno-religious violence.

The history of modern India has many incidents of communal violence. During the 1947 partition there was religious violence between Muslim-Hindu, Muslim-Sikhs and Muslim-Jains on a gigantic scale. Hundreds of religious riots have been recorded since then in every decade of independent India. In these riots, the victims have included many Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Christians and Buddhists.

In Communal violence several causes and multiplicity of factors are involved which contributed to the generation and aggravation of communal riots.

The upper class, middleclass, educated Muslims and Hindus were their ambitions of becoming leaders and administrators and there was a typical competition between the two communities.

The contradictory tendencies of the Hindu and the Muslim populations on the grounds of culture religion and power made them inimical to each other. There was a failure of Gandhi’s ideology of non-violence, as both communities looked at him with suspicion Hindus taking him to be pro-Muslim and Muslims thinking that he was pro-Hindu. Too much dominance of the Hindus and Sikhs in politics and other important positions/places created anger among Muslims. Muslims began to think negatively about them. There is no equality as far as educational and economic balance was concerned especially in Punjab and Bengal, Muslims were not happy about these things.
Bapsi Sidhwa is very famous modern feminist writers. She has been active in social work and shows a concern for the women around. She has been a volunteer for many social work organizations. She is a Parsi Zoroastrian who left Iran for South Asia to avoid religious persecution. English language fiction in Pakistan gained new heights in the later part of the 20th century with the greatest contribution of such pioneering figures like Bapsi Sidhwa. Her novels, *The Crow Eaters*, *The Bride*, *The Ice-Candy Man*. The American Brat establish her significant contribution in the history of Pakistan English fiction. Her novels generally focus on the theme of the Pakistan and Women’s perspective to view the tragedy of the communal divide from a Pakistan angle. Her novels portray pain and sufferings of women, identity crisis in India, problems of minority communities living in Pakistan.

There are so many novels written on the theme of Pakistan of India. This painful, unforgettable historical moment has been captured by the greatest novelist like Khushwant Singh in *Train to Pakistan* (1956), *A Bend in the Ganges* (1964) by Manohar Malgaonkar, Attia Hosain’s *Sunlight on a Broken Column* (1961), Rajan’s *The Dark Dancer*, Chaman Nahal’s *Azadi*, Bhisham Sahni’s *Tamas* and Bapsi Sidhwa’s *Ice-Candy Man*. These novels effectively presents life caused by Partition.

Bapsi Sidhwa work reflects the Parsi ethos with the portrayal of Pakistan sensibility. In a discussion with Urvashi Butalia, Sidhwa says, What the Indian write, or what the Hindu write will tend to reflect the Hindu point of view and their bias. When the British write it, they portray themselves favorably and present their bias. But there has not been enough writing from Pakistan to defend its position with any sophistication. So I felt I needed to write--- stating the facts, because this by itself would carry a fairer perspective. ¹ (Sidhwa and Butalia, 2000:236)

*Ice-Candy-Man* depicts the Partition violence This is the first novel by a woman novelist from Pakistan in which she describes about the fate of people in Lahore. The novel opens with the verse of Iqbal from his poem ‘Compliant to God’, with this, the child narrator Lenny is systematically introduced. She is physically lame and helpless innocent girl. She finds that her movement between Warris Road and Jail Road is limited. She sees the Salvation Army wall with ventilation slits which makes her feel sad, nervous and lonely. The narration in the novel is first person. The novelist perfectly describes about the localities in Lahore through the child-narrator. Lenny observes; “I feel such sadness for the dumb creature I imagine lurking behind the wall.” Lenny sees India as a nation is partitioned as two separate countries of India and Pakistan, following its indescribable consequences. Sidhwa very systematically presents this through Lenny’s perspective where she finds that when the nation is in difficulty, all things broken down. In the novel there is religious differences, are exploited at the time of Pakistan.

Gandhi, Jinnah, Nehru, Iqbal, Tara Singh, Mountbatten are names I hear. And I become aware of religious difference. It is sudden. One day everyday is themselves and the next day they are Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian. People Shrink, dwindle into symbols. ² (93)

The novel *Ice-Candy Man* presents people from all communities the Hindu’s Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis living happily in Lahore before Partition. They were all emotionally attached with each other. They participated each others activities. Sidhwa here introduces the device of child narrator. Innocent Lenny, the eight year old girl narrates the events that took place around her from a child’s point of view. Sidhwa shows the child growing, becoming too much conscious about the changing environment around her. Novelist introduces the readers to characters like Shanta the Ayal, Imamadin the cook, the Ice-Candy Man Dilnawaz and Hassan Ali, his cousin brother. At the moment, people were undivided and are seen engaged on the Quit-India Movement, and on the other hand, the Muslim League motivates the Muslim Community to raise seriously a demand for a separate nation for the
Muslims. They gave slogans of ‘Pakistan Zindbad’ are heard in the streets but the communal harmony was not disturbed.

One day, one British police officer Rogers and Mr. Singh a neighbour of Lenny visit the house on dinner. They started quarrel on trifles. They use very dirty words that was indication of the coming conflicts in the near future. Out of fear people have started discussion on the possibility of Pakistan and the minorities begin to plan for shifting to proper/safer places. It is indirectly warning of the communal riots between the Hindus and Muslims.

At the human level, Sidhwa cities how Partition cuts the social fabric of the nation and gives birth to a different culture that made religious difference.

Ayah---- carried away by a renewed devotional fervor she expends a small fortune in joss-sticks, flowers and sweets on the gods and goddess in the temples. Imam Din and Yousaf turning into religious zealots, --- Hari and Moti- the sweeper and his wife Muccho, and their untouchable daughter Papoo, become even more untouchable as they are entrenched deeper in their Hindu Caste.

Ice-Candy Man is disturbed over the developments in the nearby areas. Muslim league wants Pakistan to MuslimsImmmamDin, the cook at Lenny’s house is worried over the news of communal riots and plans a visit to his village PirPindo. People start moving to safer places -Riots begin and this leads to confusion among people.

Communal riots spread from towns to small villages like PirPindo. Muslims and Sikhs become enemies thirsting for each others blood. Earlier they were friends. In Lahore people begin to move to safer places. Actually they were not ready to leave their property and go to Amritsar. People heard announcements on All India Radio about the division of India and Pakistan. The Parsi community in Pakistan was safe but still worried about its future.

In the novel the main characters are Ice-Candy Man and the ‘Ayah’, the maid servant with the Parsi family. Ice-Candy Man is a sincere and immensely popular youngman. He is a noble man who is far away from religious struggle. One incident transforms the peace -loving Ice-Candy Man into a selfish man and a savage. He happens to be on the Lahore railway station when the train arrives from Gurudaspur. It does not carry passengers but dead bodies of Muslims. There are no women but bags full of chopped female breasts. This scene shocks him and shakes his entire existence and his belief in the goodness of man is shattered. His thoughts are changed. He saw how Hindu killed Muslims and he takes a vow to take revenge on Hindus. These incidents transforms a handsome, sincere, kind, loving man into a violent and frenzied person.

During the riots he takes active part in killing Hindus and Sikhs. He joins a mob of Muslim goondas looking for Hindus. They all stop in front of Lenny’s house and enquire about the Hindu beautiful Ayah. The faithful servant Imam Din lies by saying that she has left for Amritsar. But Ice-Candy Man again asked Lenny about Ayah. Lenny innocently points towards the right direction. They all mercilessly drag Ayah from inside and is forcefully abducted. Many people they raped Ayah. She stays in the locality of Prostitutes of HiraMandi. Ice-Candy -Man asks the Ayah: “there is an animal inside me straining to break free. Marry me and perhaps it will be contained.”Lenny seriously shocked and realized the consequences of telling truth. She injured her tongue for telling bitter truth. It is important to note that while the child narrator lets go of the thread of her tale at the point where Ayah goes away to her family and the Ice-Candy Man disappears across the Wagah border. The jolt to Lenny’s perceptions suggests a violence and violation as mutilating as any dealt out to the myriad victims in the novel:

The innocence that my parent’s vigilance, the servants care and Godmothers love sheltered in me, that neither cousin’s carnal cravings, nor the stories of the violence of the mobs, could quite destroy, was laid waste that evening by the emotional storm that raged round me. The confrontation between Ice-Candy Man and Godmother opened my eyes to the wisdom of
righteous indignation over compassion. To the demands of gratification and unscrupulous nature of desire to the pitiless face of love.

Lenny’s delicate mind is shocked to see all this. Lenny’s Life becomes a nightmare, She realizes that her Muslim neighbors will not spare the lives of non-Muslims anymore. There have been number of incidents where the Muslims burn alive the non-Muslims. These traumatic incidents have a damaging, bad impact on the sincere, sensitive person like Ice-Candy Man.

Lenny observes overnight the appearance of Lahore being fragmented into several religious groups. The trauma/painful violence at emotional and psychological levels is presented as a series of events and images illustrating great human loss and agony. The recoiling of human beings into religious signifiers become evident, when a Sikh assemblage holds a “naked child, twitching on a spear struck between her shoulders (waving it) like a flag” (199).

Sikhs created violence and terror in East Punjab. They gave too much trouble to Muslims, they were manipulated by politicians. The narrative of Sikhs attack on the Muslim village of PirPindo in Punjab. Sidhwa depicts Akali Dal leader Master Tara Singh, as the Sikh soldier-Saint, and presents him as a perpetrator of violence. ‘Holding a long sword in each hand, the curved steel reflecting the sun’s glare as he clashes the sword above his head’ (133).

The novel is implicitly suggestive. Sidhwa emotionally comments on sex. The violent molesting of women and children under the excuse of communal revenge actually highlights the gender divide, which is more serious and hostile than communal or racial fundamentalism. Women once they fall prey to men’s violence like Lenny’s two aayahs cannot hope for their restitution to their own families. The dialogue between Lenny and her godmother clearly shows injustice and attitude towards woman:

“What’s a fallen woman?” I ask Godmother---- “Hamida (the second Aayah) was kidnapped by the Sikhs, says Godmother seriously ---- when that happens, sometimes, the husband or his family--- won’t take her back.”

Why? It isn’t her fault she was kidnapped.”

Sidhwa very systematically tries to depict the atrocities committed by Hindu, Muslim and Sikhs without partiality being a Pakistani writer. She makes it obvious that her sympathies are with the Muslim victims. Sikhs very badly attacked on Muslim villages in Punjab, it is seen through the eyes of the Muslim child Ranna, which shifts the readers sympathy towards the Muslims.

The vivid imagery used by Sidhwa to present the horror and dirty brutality of communal divide is exemplified as:

- The peasants died of sword and spear wounds in the slushy lanes and courtyards (p.199) the old mullah’s face was serene in death, his beard, pale against the brick plinth (p.203), there are no young women among the dead! Only two gunny bags full of women’s breast! (P.149); they drag Ayah out. They drag her by her arms stretched taut, and her bare feet---- (183)

Sidhwa has tried to present a realistic picture of the events that took place in West Punjab, now in Pakistan.

Even in the recent time we are still facing the Hindu-Muslim struggle on the issue of Kashmir. India has been faced with the Kashmir problem for the past half a century and has even faced two Indo-Pakistan wars on this issue; but the government has not been able to take hard decision and evolve a definitely coherent policy. So many innocent people are suffering because of this. The Hindu’s have been forced by the militants to leave beautiful Kashmir. The civilian Muslims now claim that they are innocent and are being unnecessarily harassed. The militants had resorted to extortion and kidnapping for monetary gains and political motives. This gives chance to develop terrorism, which is very harmful to all countries. We should not support the bad people. There is need to create confidence, trust among the people.
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**Sufferings of Human Life in Jayanta Mahapatra's `A Rain of Rites`**

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**Abstract:**

*Humanities are academic disciplines that study aspects of human society and culture. Jayanta Mahapatra, a modern Indian English Poet.* is usually described as a significant poet of Orian sensibility and culture. His poems deal with intricacies of human relationships, social problems of post-independence phrase personal themes of love, sex, sensuality, marriage and philosophical or cultural issues as well. In addition to these, he has a special interest in the predicament of man vis-a-vis nature, and time. He explores the world of the rational. He becomes increasingly involved with the relationship of the outer world with the inner world of hurt, silence, memory & sexuality. Apart from preoccupations with childhood, history and tradition of his people (South Indians) and their rites and rituals, he becomes deeply concerned with his contemporary social reality. He picturised various dimensions of human life and culture, especially South Indian in his poetry realistically.

**Key words :** Modernist Indian English Poetry, ironic stance, mysticism, dimensions of human life and Orian Culture.

**Introduction :**

Jayanta Mahapatra is one of the most esteemed names in the domain of contemporary Indo-Anglican poetry. He is usually regarded as a post-modern experimental poet. An important aspect of the new poetry or Modernist Indian English Poetry pioneered by Nissim Ezekiel and K.N. Daruwallas is a constant encounter with the personal and immediate perception in relation to the outer reality of the external world. Jayanta Mahapatra was the follower of it. He is a reflective poet with ironic stance. He is at times satirical but at other times, he is confessional, never lapses into mysticism or solipsism. He picturised various dimensions of human life and culture (Orian Culture) in his poetry in realistic manner.

Jayanta Mahapatra is a Modern Indian English poet with critical eye on human life and culture. His `A Rain of Rites (1976)` deals with the past heritage of India the relation of the poet to the natural world as mystery and aspects of eternity. The poem, `Myth` depicts Jayanta Mahapatra's Christian psyche and how he received a terrible blow of humiliation on one occasion when he tried to enter the famous Hindu Temple with a genuine desire to worship the deity. This incident symbolically reveals the great humiliation he must have experienced in his life. Woman is the substance of Mahapatra's `A Rain A Rites.` The Indian Womanhood has been a synonym for subjugation and suffering at all stages. The very first poem `Dawn` talks about the passivity of the accused womanhood. This dawn does not break into the sweet chirping of birds heralding a new day in the life of women. Mahapatra has a great reverence and veneration for women, who are primordial symbol of suffering and sacrifice. The poet says

``
   In her hands she holds  
   the oil lamp  
   whose drunken yellow flames  
   know where her lonely body hides.``
In the poem `The Whore house in a Calcutta Street`, the poet has depicted both the prostitute and client in professional and commercial way. On the one hand the prostitute is in the hot haste to attend another customer become firstly, this is only means of her sustenance. On the other hand, the client is tired and fatigued with this job. But he does it for the bread and butter of his family one this poems that earned a lot of fame is `Hunger.` The poem presents two kinds of hunger- one (physical) leading to the fulfillment of other (sexual). A fisherman, who is poor and penniless, does not hesitate to bargain the flesh of fifteen years old daughter. It exposes stark reality of our contemporary society and independent India.

" I heard him say
my daughter, she's just turned fifteen…
feel her

In `Dawn at Puri`, the poet harps on the innocence of the people, who always love to wash their sinful body on the sacred land Puri. It is the gateway to heaven and it is the link between heaven and the home.

The poet sketches:

" Endless crow noises
A skull on the holy sand
Tilts its empty country towards hunger
White - clad widowed women
Past the centres of their lives
Are waiting to enter the Great temple.

Here, the poet describes Puri realistically.

Mahapatra is the master penetrator into the core of the female heart. He depicts the women crux under the society, which alienates from them. They are alienated from husbands with almost hopes and aspirations are nipped in the bud when she is dejected in the bed loneliness becomes her husband's substitute. Only funeral pyres will show her path to complete freedom.

" The good wife
lies in my bed
though the long afternoon
dreaming still, un exhausted
by the deep rose of funeral pyres (Indian Summer)

The poet's empathy for the beggar shows the alienated figures of the darker world. His alienated mind enquires the corruption and become dumb with silence.

`` I have read the silence
that dances across the land at down
I have watched it grow
from a small lonely window.
It hurts
The hundred thousand eyes
when I try to get over it
it creeps in to my bed like
furtive child . (silence)

In this way, Mahapatra shows human sufferings and Oriyan culture in his `A Rain of Rites.`
Conclusion:

Jayanta Mahapatra is a Modern Indian English poet with critical eye on human life and culture. He is highly dependent on symbols and imagery as a technique that is owing to his being influenced of the imagist movement and specially by T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound. In his poetry, he gives voice to human sufferings like hunger, poverty, loneliness, superstitions etc. Moreover, in his poetry, there is lively description of Oriyan culture mixed up with Indian myths taken from the epics and topography.

References:

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Introduction:

Man is a social animal and he cannot live separately in isolation; thus interaction with people to exchange their ideas and fallings is a necessity and consequently adapting to the changing situation. Aging is an inevitable phenomenon in all biological species. It is a relentless process in life, leading to its extinction. Due to increase in the population of the aged, because of health and medical measures, economic compulsions, modern education, poor housing facilities and existence of programmes of social assistance and welfare of the aged is becoming an important area of state intervention.

There has no systematic study of old age in India till the very recent times. The subject was totally neglected. It’s recently that new discipline like Geriatrics and Gerontology have been added to the medical and social sciences. For the first time in 1972, an Encyclopaedia of old age was published. The discipline of social sciences too has contributed precious little to the needs and problems of the aged except in the content of study of the extended family or the generation gap where the aged monopolised power.

The main purpose of the research was to highlight and discuss the problems of senior citizens in the context of social issues. This attempted has been made to explore the senior citizens anticipation from the government about their welfare. Modernization has affected the lives of the older people immensely, leading to various issues. In this research paper the research has focussed on problems of senior citizens in Bhudargad Tahasil in Kolhapur district.

The role of men and women in the development process has received much attention in last few decades concern with regard to women and their inclusion o exclusion in the development process have been increasingly examined. The principle of equality of men and women were recognized in 1945 in the declaration of human rights in 1948. In independent India after 73rd amendment tremendous changes have been made in grass root level administration. Reservation to women is one of the key issues in this amendment. It is revolutionary decision, good beginning and welcome step, having revolutionary implication.

Review Of Literature:

The purpose of a review is to analyze critically a segment of published body of knowledge through summary, classification and comparison of prior research studies, reviews of literature and theoretical articles. The review of literature is helpful to the researcher to critically analyze the issues pertaining to research paper.

Atcheley, Robert C, in his book, The Social Forces in Later Life, discussed about the social problems of senior citizens in the period of later life

Sheldon, J.H, in his book, Old Age Problems in the Family, discussed about the all the problems of senior citizens. He has also focused on new contemporary problems in the old age.

The Theoretical Perspective:

The researcher has adopted the disengagement theoretical perspectives of the Cumming and Henry for the present study. This approach assumed that all societies must find ways for older people’s authority to give way to younger people. A society thus encourages its elderly to disengage from their pervious roles and to take on roles more appropriate to their physical and mental decline. This theory is applied to present research work because disengagement theory assumes that social
aging preserves a society’s stability and that a society needs to ensure that disengagement occurs; it is often considered a functionalist explanation of the aging process.

Methodology:

The present study made an attempt to identify with the opinion of the senior citizens of bhudargad tahasil in Kolhapur district for any research venture. This gives an accurate framework to carry out research systematically. The research strangely focused on bhudargad tahasil in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state in India.

Scope of the study:

The scope of study is only limited to understand the various problems faced by senior citizens in bhudargad tahasil in Kolhapur district.

Objectives of study:

The specific objectives of the present research paper were as under.

i] To find out the socio-economic background of senior citizens

ii] To find out the problems of senior citizens.

Hypotheses of Study:

The specific hypotheses have been formulated for the present research paper as per the following.

i] The Socio-economic background of the senior citizens is not good.

ii] The main problem of senior citizens is family problem.

Research design:

The present study is based on descriptive research design. The research was carried out among senior citizens; it has attempted to describe the problems faced by senior citizens of bhudargad tahasil in Kolhapur district.

Universe of the study:

The geographical universe of the study comprises of senior citizens, the universe of the study is senior citizens of bhudargad tahasil in Kolhapur district.

Sampling of the study:

The present study was conducted in randomly selected ten villages in bhudargad tahasil of Kolhapur district of the Maharashtra region [M.S] with specific objective to indentify the problems faced by senior citizens in bhudargad tahasil. The fifteen villages in bhudargad tahasil and five senior citizens of each village were selected. In this way total fifteen villages in bhudargad tahasil were selected to compare total seventy-five respondents by method of sampling techniques for the present investigation.

Tools of data collection:

In order to fulfil the objective of study, the tools were developed to gather primary data from various respondents with regard to senior citizens. Questionnaire covered socio-economic background and also problems of the senior citizens of bhudargad tahasil in Kolhapur district.

Methods of data collection:

The researcher has used two types of data collection such as following.

I] Primary data: The researcher has collected primary data through questionnaire.

II] Secondary data: The researcher also gathered data from secondary sources with regard to problems of senior citizens of bhudargad tahasil in Kolhapur district. The secondary data collected from reports, national international journals, books, newspapers, articles and from the internet web pages

Problems Of Senior Citizens:

The researcher has to find out some problems of senior citizens such as following.
I] **Family Problems:** Family problems are increasing and its affecting a lot of senior citizens. Many aspects are related to family problems such as no respect from the family to the senior citizen, no help, no care, no love and also property dispute.

II] **Discrimination:** Senior citizens face different types of discrimination in daily life. Discrimination usually refers to the negative behaviour. Senior citizens life is affecting from discrimination it is very important to control this factor. Discrimination at work place, people prefer youngsters then senior citizens. Sometime youngsters tease old people and give them stress so that they should leave the job.

III] **Feminizations of aging:** Feminization of aging means that older women tend to have fewer resources. Old women who has lost her partner and she is totally dependent on her children, that women suffers a lot of problems in her life. Old ladies who are widowed and living with their children face many problems in their life. The feminization of aging has many outcomes in the face of her health and other services.

IV] **Dependency:** The life status of senior citizens is the status in which they are dependent on others and being dependent on the others is a major threat of their lives. Senior citizens who are childless couple they are also depending on each other and this is very difficult for them. From whom they take love and care and help and they start depending on the old houses.

V] **Authoritative Problems:** In early days senior citizens were the authoritative till there last breath and they have the power of controlling all the things in the family. Senior citizens were the dominate one and take all the decisions for family and children used to respect them and they never go against their decisions, but now because of the modernization the family pattern has totally changed and because of that change parents are losing their authority which is very important for parents when they attain then the status of senior citizens.

VI] **Social Dignity:** Many of the senior citizens feel deprived that our society does not give respect which we deserve and which make their own children and family. The senior citizens always demand for respect reason is very clear because there old age is a status which needs love, care and respect. In the society senior citizens need dignity and love in the society so that their self respect should not let down.

VII] **Generational Gap:** In modernization the children don’t know what is respect and how to take care of others. Today’s people and older people can only give guidance and now its depending on the children to accept that or not.

**Major Findings:**

The researcher has find out major findings in the present research work which are given as below.

I. Majority of respondents were belongs to family problems.
II. Best part of respondents was dependency problems.
III. Only 05 respondents were belonging to generational gap problems.
IV. Respondents were belonging to problems of social dignity were only seven.
V. Authoritative problems of respondents also found out in senior citizens

**Results And Discussion Of The Study:**

The data relating to the problems of the respondents are presented in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Type of Problems</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Family Problems</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Feminization of Aging</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>09.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dependency</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Authoritative Problems</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data presented in the above table reveals that, [35 or 46.7 %] of the respondents were facing the family problems, respondents were having dependency problem [13 or 17.3%] followed by those having facing problems such as feminization aging, authoritative and social dignity were found minor problems. Generational gap problems of respondents were found to be very less [5 or 6.7%], the table reveals that the majority of respondents in family problems.

**Suggestions:**
For the research work the suggestions has been given as per the following.
1. The government should give pensions to senior citizens.
2. The government should take care of health and to provide medical facilities to senior citizens.
3. The youngsters should give respect to senior citizens.
4. The society peoples should change their attitude about senior citizens.
5. The children should give the part of payment to their parents.

**Conclusion:**
In conclusion it may be considered that the senior citizens are facing many different problems in their old age period in social life. The senior citizen problems such as family problems, feminization of aging, decimations, dependency, authoritative problem and generational gap these problems put together the life of old person less and challenging. Entertainment, using beneficial experience, source of affection and attention are the things which can help senior citizens to over dome other social issues. According to the researcher, in modern period the senior citizens are facing many problems to live happy life.

**References:**
Fuzzy Control Model of selecting a Candidate for election by a Voter in Democracy System

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Abstract
There is always vagueness and ambiguity in selecting a candidate for election by a voter which cause a challenge in democracy system. For sustainable development in democracy there is need to reduce the vagueness and ambiguity. In such a situation fuzzy logic plays an important role. The selection of a candidate for election by a voter depends on various parameters like age, education, experience, social work, knowledge of constituent and legislation, leadership, decision making capacity, popularity, behavior etc. These parameters are often arises in the mind of voter when selecting a candidate for election and increases uncertainty. Fuzzy logic can be used to analyze the uncertain system. There are various fuzzy models like Mamdani, TSK and Tsukomoto fuzzy control logic. We proposed Tsukamoto Fuzzy Control Model of selecting a candidate for election by a voter in democracy system considering only two parameters as knowledge of constituent and legislation and decision making capacity. This paper explores the application of fuzzy logic in order to select a proper candidate using the parameters in the form of fuzzy numbers to Tsukamoto Fuzzy Inference System.

Keywords: Tsukamoto Fuzzy Logic, Selection of candidate, Democracy System.

1. Introduction

Selection of a candidate in democracy system is a very important strategy, that aims to take a decision which is based on the voter’s thinking in order to meet the needs of democracy system demands. This problem often arises in the selection of a candidate by the voter. These parameters are derived from the democracy systems internal and external factors. These parameters increase uncertainty in the selection of candidate by a voter.

2. Tsukamoto Fuzzy Inference System

Fuzzy logic was first introduced by Lotfi A. Zadeh in 1965. Basic Fuzzy Logic is the theory of fuzzy sets. In fuzzy set theory, the role of the degree of membership function of the input parameters is very important. Degrees of membership function are major characteristic of the fuzzy logic reasoning. In many ways, fuzzy logic is used as a way to map the problem of inputs leading to the expected output.

Tsukamoto Fuzzy Logic was first proposed by Tsukamoto in 1979, which is one of the method of decision-making. In the Tsukamoto Fuzzy Model, the consequent of each fuzzy IF-THEN rule is represented by a fuzzy set with a monotonic membership function, as shown in Figure 1. As a result, the inferred output of each rule is defined as a crisp value induced by the rule’s firing strength. The overall output is taken as the weighted average of each rule’s output. Figure 1 illustrates the reasoning procedure for a two-input two-rule system.
Fig. (1): Tsukamoto Fuzzy Model

3. Fuzzy Control Model of selecting a candidate for election by a Voter in Democracy System

Dairy Plant produces various milk and milk products viz. Pasteurized Milk, UHT Aseptic Packaging Milk, Milk Powder, Shrikhand, Lassi, Ghee, Butter, Paneer, Cheese, Curd etc. Here we consider only production of Lassi. The production of Lassi depends on various parameters like Supply of Raw Milk, Season, Market Demand of various products, Cost of Production, Skill of Labour, Capacity of Machines installed, Management Policy and Government Policy etc. Out of these parameters we consider only two parameters i.e. Supply of Raw Milk and Market Demand of Lassi and one output parameter i.e. amount of production of Lassi.

Production Planning of Lassi has been developed using Tsukamoto Fuzzy Logic. x represents Supply of Raw Milk (in Crore Liters), y represents Market Demand of Lassi (in Lakh Liters) and z represents amount of production of Lassi (in Lakh Liters). The fuzzy sets for Supply of Raw Milk (x), and the fuzzy sets for Market Demand of Lassi (y) are described by membership functions in Figures 2 and 3 and amount of production of Lassi (z) is defined by monotone functions C1, C2 and C3 and described in figure 4.
The membership functions for these fuzzy sets can be obtained as follows:

\[ A_1(x) = \frac{50-x}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 25, \]
\[ B_1(y) = \frac{50-y}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq y \leq 50, \]

\[ A_2(x) = \frac{x}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 50 \]
\[ B_2(y) = \frac{y}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 50, \]
\[ = \frac{100-x}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 50 \leq y \leq 100, \]
\[ = \frac{100-y}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 50 \leq y \leq 100, \]

\[ A_3(x) = \frac{x-50}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 50 \leq x \leq 100, \]
\[ B_3(y) = \frac{y-50}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 50 \leq y \leq 100, \]
\[ = 1, \quad \text{for} \quad x \geq 100 \]
\[ = 1, \quad \text{for} \quad y \geq 100 \]

\[ C_1 \]
\[ C_2 \]
\[ C_3 \]

Fig. (3) Grade of a Candidate (GC) (z) (in %)

The membership function for this fuzzy set can be obtained as follows:

\[ C_1(z) = \frac{25-z}{25}, \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq z \leq 25, \]
\[ C_2(z) = \frac{z}{50}, \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq z \leq 50, \]
\[ C_3(z) = \frac{z-25}{75}, \quad \text{for} \quad 25 \leq z \leq 100 \]

Table (1) describes the Rule base for Selection of a Candidate in Democracy System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KCL (x)</th>
<th>DMK (y)</th>
<th>B_1</th>
<th>B_2</th>
<th>B_3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A_1</td>
<td>C_1</td>
<td>C_1</td>
<td>C_2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_2</td>
<td>C_2</td>
<td>C_2</td>
<td>C_3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A_3</td>
<td>C_2</td>
<td>C_2</td>
<td>C_3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuzzy Inference

IF KCL (x) is 30% AND DMK (y) is 60% then we compute the Grade of Candidate (z) as follows:

From (1) & (2), the membership values of x and y are

\[ A_1(x) = 0.4, \; A_2(x) = 0.6, \; A_3(x) = 0 \]
\[ B_1(y) = 0, \; B_2(y) = 0.8, \; B_3(y) = 0.2, \]

using the minimum rule of inference of the Tsukamoto Fuzzy Logic described as above.

The Four fired rules for x= 30% and y= 60% are as follows:
1. IF x is A₁ AND y is B₂ THEN z is C₁
2. IF x is A₁ AND y is B₃ THEN z is C₂
3. IF x is A₂ AND y is B₂ THEN z is C₂
4. IF x is A₂ AND y is B₃ THEN z is C₃

The corresponding minimum membership values are given in the following Table (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B₂</th>
<th>B₃</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A₁</td>
<td>w₁=0.4</td>
<td>w₂=0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A₂</td>
<td>w₃=0.6</td>
<td>w₄=0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also the corresponding Outputs are z₁=15, z₂=10, z₃=30 and z₄=40

The final output is

\[
z = \frac{w₁z₁ + w₂z₂ + w₃z₃ + w₄z₄}{w₁ + w₂ + w₃ + w₄}
\]

\[
z = \frac{(0.4)(15) + (0.2)(10) + (0.6)(30) + (0.2)(40)}{0.4 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 0.2}
\]

\[z = 12.71\%
\]

Thus if Knowledge of Constituent and Legislation (KCL) (x) is 30% and Decision Making Capacity (DMC)(y) is 60% then grade of a Candidate (GC) (z) is 12.71%

Conclusion:

It is observed that Tsukamoto Fuzzy Logic Method clarifies the vagueness and ambiguity in selecting a candidate by a voter for election in democracy system and more optimal This Method can also be applied in selecting a candidate by a voter for election by considering more input parameters and performance of this Method can be observed.

References

Women Empowerment in the Globalization Era: an Indian Perspective

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Introduction:
Globalization is a process of increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of the world. Globalization brought massive changes in every field of life of human being. In case of gender equality, it helps to empowering the women across the globe. It is helping the women to involve in different spheres like political, social, economic, sports and cultural. UN Conference on Women 1995 notes that globalization presents opportunities to some women but marginalization of many others and thus advocates mainstreaming in order to achieve gender equality. In case of Indian women, the roles of women have been changing and they are now emerging the past traditions into a new era of freedom and rights. So there is need to examine the changing role of women after globalization in Indian society. In the present paper an attempt is made to critically evaluate the impact of globalization on Indian women.

Objectives:
1. To Review the historical status of the women
2. To Analyse the empowerment of women in social, political, economical, education and health in globalization era
3. To comment on the status of women after globalization

Research Method:
The present study follows critical and analytical method as well as secondary data.

Status of Women in India:
In the present era an empowerment of women is a key word. In India, the principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution in its Preamble. The Constitution not only guarantees equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women’s advancement in different spheres. In the last phase of twentieth century it has been a marked shift in the approach to women’s issues from welfare to development. Women are looking at their new personality and trying to understand its dimensions. This empowerment of women will no doubt consolidate the society and it will establish the gender equality expected in the constitution. This is positive aspect of women empowerment. However, in practice this empowerment, it seems, it is hijacked by the male.

The speed of women empowerment in India is finely disclosed in the light of various aspects covered in the following discussion.

Political Participation and Women:
Women's political participation has been considered a major measure of women's empowerment. In histories of the world we have records of very few regents, sovereigns, and active agents in nobility who were women. In the last century more women heads of state could be counted in Asia as compared to Europe and the struggle for women suffrage in India was physically less violent but this is not reflective of greater acceptance of women in decision-making in public spaces.

To measure women's empowerment, three indicators is important i.e. women's participation in economic, political and professional activities. Within political power it is measured mainly women in parliament, judiciary or in local bodies.
In India, several laws have been made for women empowerment in political sphere. In central, state and local governments some seats are reserved for women who is increased not only participation in governments but empower the women in decision making process. Women's education, livelihood and personal exercise of agency have to be systematically promoted.

The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution have impacted nearly 600 million Indian people in 500,000 villages. Interestingly the percentage of women at various levels of political activity has risen from 4-5% to 25-40%. Both nationally as well as at the state and local levels women in elected bodies have been very few and even those who have been elected when observed from closer quarters present a complex picture. The money and muscle associated with the electoral process inhibits a large number of women from joining politics. Restriction on mobility, lack of control over resources and low literacy rates are well known obstacles but recent Panchayat elections have evidenced a phenomenally large number of elected leaders much beyond reserved 33% seats. More than one million women have now entered political life in India and 43% of the seats are occupied by them district, province and national level. Women's participation is understood in terms of voter turnout, number of women contestants apart from the number of those who succeeded in winning. No doubt, women participation in national, state and local bodies increased but in an interesting study sponsored by State Planning Commission in U.P. 2006 about 45% women both rural and urban reported being influenced by men of the family (father/husband) in decision-making in the exercise of their ballot. 9 per cent reported external influence while 46 per cent exercise independent choice. Because illiteracy, men dominated society women are less aware of the political process so there is need to organize longer trainings and orientations programme for women for political awareness.

**Economy and Women**

The participation of women in the workforce and their contribution to the GDP are indicating that the women are being mainstreamed into the economy. Women were thought of as a better means of supporting the entire household. National Skill Development Programme (NSDP) has identified 231 modular courses for women. Efforts are needed to link skill development programmes to the NSDP to ensure relevance and enhance the employability. It is also now often pointed out that women's empowerment must be seen as a process where in we must consider women's awareness consciousness, choices with the resources at their disposal. It is related to enhancement of women's capabilities and decisions they take individually or collectively for themselves.

Ravindran G in his research paper suggests, focusing on the contribution made by women workforce to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India. He concludes, on the basis of the size of women work force, that they contribute 23.4 % of the GDP in the informal sector and 16.2 % in the formal sector in 2004-2005 with their overall GDP contribution being 19.8 %. G. Ravindran said that “Economic empowerment of women and reduction of Gender inequalities in the industrial activity of the country would involve formation of policies and programmes aimed at accelerating the growth of participation of women in the modern high value industrial activity. Several activities of women, though resulting in indirect gains to the economy are not being taken into account in GDP estimates. These economic activities needs to be recognized and support mechanism evolved to improve women’s working condition and consequently their productivity.

From the last decade of twentieth century it is seen that participation of women in different economic sectors is increased. Besides agro sector in the area of manufacturing and service sector women the participation of women is noteworthy. This has strengthened the identity of women. No doubt, this is a positive picture but at the same time large mass of women is still struggling to bring them in this new course economic development.

**Education and Women:**

Women's education is extremely important. It is their human right and required for the flourishing of many of their capacities. For long period women were kept away from not only education but all their rights also. But the Social Movements in the ninetieth and twentieth century
brought new changes in the society. Specially, Savitribai and Mahatma Phule, Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve had taken great efforts for women education.

In recent times, it is, however, noticed that most programmes for education of girls and women in India have reinforced Gender roles. Empowerment of women is closely related to formal and informal sources of education. Education improved self efficiency and esteem. Many innovative efforts are accelerated after the NPE. Kanya Vidya Dhan, free uniforms, mid-day meal, and school attached crèche; mothers meetings have all had positive results. There is marked improvement in girls’ enrollment and steady decline in dropout rates. Enrollment of girls at primary level and upper primary level increased over the years. Data also shows that the number of girls in school in the age group of 5-14 years increased 79.6 percent in 2004-05 to 87.7 percent in 2009-10. Similarly, the number of girls in the educational system in the 15-19 years age group increased 40.3 percent to 54.6 percent and the age group 20-24 years from 7.6 percent to 12.8 percent over the same period.

Though there are statistically positive trends, some studies show that privileged spaces in classrooms are occupied by boys. Girls are rarely addressed by their names. Government’s new policy of education has opened new avenues for the empowerment of women. Women are seen in various fields of education. Due to education women realized self respect, self esteem and self identity. But the other side is that the participation of women in higher education is very meager.

Healthiness and Women:

National Family Health Survey (2005-06) provides us several important data based insights not provided by earlier surveys. There has been a steady increase in institutional delivery percentages from NFHS – 1 to 3 from 26 to 41 the increase in rural from 17 to 31 is more promising than urban from 58 to 69. Overall fertility rate has declined from 3.4 to 2.7. The states of Punjab and Maharashtra have reached the replacement level of fertility, i.e. around 2 children per woman. Overall fertility rate has declined from 3.4 to 2.7. The states of Punjab and Maharashtra have reached the replacement level of fertility, i.e. around 2 children per woman. Women in Chhattisgarh and Orissa are expected to have an average of about 2.5 children at current fertility rates.

There is a difference between the fertility of women with no education and those with 10 or more years of schooling. Trends in antenatal care have remained more or less constant in NFHS – 1 and 2 between rural and urban women but have increased from 65 to 77% total. The five state studies show regional imbalances in post natal care from only 23 per cent in Chhattisgarh to 54-59 per cent in Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat. More than 40% ever married women and about one third men in Orissa and Gujarat are thin for their height, under nutrition is much lower in Punjab (12-14%) obesity is the major problem in Punjab 38% women are overweight. Overweight or obese women percentage has increased in the last 7 years from 16 to 20 per cent in Gujarat from 12 to 17 per cent in Maharashtra and from 4 to 7 per cent in Orissa. The extent of overweight is greater in women than men. Overall 14.8% women are obese. Except in Punjab in the other states more than 50 per cent of the children of women without any education are underweight. The percentage of anemia ranges from 38% in Punjab to 63% in Orissa. Anemia prevalence is alarming among pregnant women 57.9 which is more than last recorded 49.7%. 33% of women still have BMI below normal, which has declined from 36.2. IMR has gone down but gender differences persist. Life expectancy of women however stands a level higher than that of men. From 1961 to 2001 both in total population as well as in the population of 0-6 there has been a decline in sex ratio from 943 to 935 and 976 to 927 respectively. There is a fear that overall reduction of state resources in the welfare sector and especially less than 1% investment in health is going to exacerbate the existing gender bias in society.

Violence and Women:

The questions regarding crimes against women are most entrenched, as most of them are committed within the family NCRB records that the highest percentage of crime against women is torture followed by Molestation, Rape, Kidnapping and immoral traffic, Dowry Death and eve teasing.
were recorded. The further details report that in victims of rape. No age is safe for women. In U.P. nearly 32% crimes against women were committed within the family by husbands and relatives. This figure when compounded with 12% dowry deaths makes 45% of crimes domestically located. Incidents of honour killings and battery through not large are often threats to women's functioning and their emotional development is severely blighted. In caste ridden society women's caste membership increase her vulnerability. Small efforts to train police by UN agencies and state initiatives are encouraging but very small in scale. They require follow-ups and support monitoring.

Conclusion:

Due to active participation of women in various fields and their involvement in higher education has seen the paradigm shift of the status of women in India. This status is highly respectable and it has created its place in male dominated world.

In recent times, no doubt, there is positive picture of women empowerment in India. It has contributed to strengthen the gender equality and integration of the society at large. Though these are some positive signs, there is great scope for the women empowerment in all fields. Besides urban women, the more focus should be on the women in remote and tribal areas. The increasing empowerment of women will no doubt project the very promising face of India.

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Study of antioxidant activity of xylooligosacharides produced by
Massilia timonae B2YR

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Abstract:
Xylooligosaccharides are the sugar polymer of xylose unit. Xylooligosaccharides production has now-a-days increased demand due to its prebiotic and wide biological application. In the present study production of xylooligosaccharides was carried out using wheat bran and Pistia sp. as source of xylan. The organism Massilia timonae B2YRKY942185 was used to degrade xylan i.e., wheat bran and Pistia sp. by producing xylanase enzyme. Xylooligosaccharides produced were confirmed by TLC. The purification of xylooligosaccharides was carried out using solvent precipitation method. The antioxidant activity of xylooligosaccharides was studied by in vitro hydrogen peroxide assay method.

Keywords: Xylooligosacharides, xylan, Massilia timonae B2YR, TLC, antioxidant

I. Introduction
XOS are sugar oligomers made up of xylose units, which appear in bamboo shoots, fruits, vegetables, milk, and honey (1). Xylooligosaccharides can be produced from lignocellulosic biomass rich in xylan like wheat bran, corn cob, rice straw, sugarcane bagasse, etc. (10,19). Xylooligosacharides are produced by degradation of xylan by group of enzymes collectively known as xylanases. Xylanases is also one of the industrially important enzymes as used in paper pulp industry, food and feed industry and many more biotechnological applications. Xylooligosaccharides are prebiotic which enhance selectively stimulate the growth of bifidobacteria and lactobacillus. Metabolism of XOS in the gut region results in the production of short chain fatty acids which reduces the pH. The decrease in the pH creates an acidic environment which in turn reduces the number of pathogenic bacteria in the human intestine and thereby maintain one’s health. Along with this xylooligosacharides also shows many health benefits such as lowering blood cholesterol increasing absorption of calcium. Xylooligosacharides also has biological activities like antioxidant, anti-inflammatory activity, anti-cancer activity immunomodulatory. (6).

Antioxidant is a molecule that inhibits the oxidation of other molecules. Oxidation is a chemical reaction that can produce free radicals, like Reactive oxygen species (ROS) is a free radicals or molecular species capable of generating free radicals. Most of the reactive oxygen species including superoxide anion (O2•−), hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) and hydroxyl radical (OH) are inevitably produced as by-products of normal aerobic metabolisms and are increased during infections, exercise, stress conditions, radiations etc. leading to chain reactions that may damage cells. Antioxidants such as thiols or ascorbic acid (vitamin C) terminate these chain reactions. The term “antioxidant” is mainly used for two different groups of substances: industrial chemicals which are added to products to prevent oxidation, and natural chemicals found in foods and body tissue which are said to have beneficial health effects. Amongst the ROS, H2O2 is an important molecule as although it is not toxic by itself. (2) The generation of H2O2 by activated phagocytes is known to play an important role as bactericidal and antifungal since it also acts as mediators of inflammation by activation of signal transduction pathways. (5,25). The present study focusses on production of xylooligosacharides and study its antioxidant activity.

II) Materials And Methods
A. Organism used: Organism Massilia timonae B2YRKY942185 isolated from Kolhapur district was used as source of xylanase enzyme for production of xylooligosacharides. (16). The organism was stored at 0°C in glycerol.

B. Production of xylooligosacharides: The production of xylooligosacharides was carried out in modified medium of horokoshi containing 1% w/v wheat bran and 1%w/v Pistia sp. The sterilized
medium was inoculated with *Massillia timonae* B2YRKY942185. The production medium broth was incubated at room temperature for 72 hours.

**C. Purification of xylooligosachharides:** During fermentation aliquots were collected at an interval of 48 and 72 hrs. The fermented broth was added with two volumes of ice cold iso propanol to stop the reaction and precipitate unused xylan after 72 hrs. The precipitated xylan was removed by centrifugation broth at 7000 rpm for 15 minutes. The broth was kept for evaporation of isopropanol at room temperature. Then broth was passed through activated charcoal for removal of dis coloration. Then it was added with ethanol to precipitate xylooligosachharides

**D. Detection of xylooligosaccharides:** TLC was performed of the aliquots that were collected during fermentation after 48 and 72 hours. The TLC plate was prepared. The plate was allowed to dry completely, on it the aliquots were loaded along with a standard of Xylose sugar and xylobiose and xylotriose standard xylooligosachharides. The loaded samples were allowed to dry and then kept in solvent system till the solvent runs at a desired height of the plate. The solvent system used here was n BUTANOL: ACETIC ACID: WATER (2:1:1). The chromatogram was removed from the solvent system and allowed to dry overnight. On the next day the chromatogram was treated with Orcinol reagent and again allowed to dry overnight. then, the chromatogram was heated at 84°C for 10-15 minutes.

**E. Antioxidant activity:** The antioxidant activity is checked using modified protocol of the “Hydrogen Peroxide Scavenging Assay Method” by Mukhopadhya et.al. 0.25ml of 1mM ferrous ammonium sulphate was added to 0.5 ml of sample and then 65 ul of H_{2}O_{2} was added and incubated for 5 minutes in dark. Then 1 ml of 1mM phenanthroline indicator was added and incubated for 15 minutes and 30 minutes in dark. Absorbance was measured at 540 nm. Accordingly, the calculation of the ability of compounds having hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity is calculated using following formula:

\[
\% \text{H}_{2}\text{O}_{2}\text{ scavenging activity: } \frac{A_{\text{test}}}{A_{\text{blank}}} * 100
\]

**III) RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**a) Production of xylooligosachharides:** The produced xylooligosachharides were quantitatively measured by measuring reducing sugars by bailesys method of DNS. The aliquots collected at 48 hrs. and 72 hrs. were subjected to DNS treatment and total sugar measured as total xylose in umol/mls in table 1. The aliquot of 72 hrs. showed maximum sugar content of 5.67 umol/ml.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aliquots</th>
<th>Absorbance at 540nm</th>
<th>Concentration umol/ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 hrs.</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 hrs.</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>5.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried xylooligosachharides</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>4.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b) Purification and detection of xylooligosachharides by TLC:** The chromatogram was developed using orcinol reagent at 48 hr two distinct spots at 72 hrs three distinct spots could be observed and compared with standard it confirms the production of xylooligosachharides at 72 hrs be maximum. fig (A). From the it can be noted that all the spots lie below the pure xylose spot suggesting the presence of xylooligosachharides in aliquots.
c) Antioxidant activity of xylooligosachharides: After 72 hrs of fermentation purification was carried out and dried precipitate of xylooligosachharides were used for antioxidant activity. Alongwith 48 and 72 hrs aliquots and the hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity of these are as mentioned in table 2. The activity was compared with standard antioxidant.

**Table 2: The percent hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Observation (15min)</th>
<th>Observation (30min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mannitol</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>95.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSO</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
<td>97.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>85.33%</td>
<td>86.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 hrs. aliquot</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>97.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 hrs. aliquot</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried precipitate of purified xylooligosachharides</td>
<td>81.98%</td>
<td>86.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The antioxidant activity of xylooligosachharides when compared with the standard showed the nearby same percent hydrogen peroxide scavenging.

**IV) CONCLUSION**

The present study had focussed on direct fermentative production of xylooligosachharides to avoid the purification of enzyme and then use it for the production of xylooligosachharides. Hence the approach is economically. The xylooligosachharides thus produced showed promising antioxidant activity. Future prospect of the study is to explore more applications of xylooligosachharides.

**V) ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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Research and Training institute for awarding Junior Research Fellowship and providing financial support.

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Abstract:
This paper endeavours to investigate the status of Women Empowerment in India and features the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment. Today the strengthening of ladies has turned out to be a standout amongst the most vital worries of 21st century. Be that as it may, for all intents and purposes ladies strengthening is as yet a fantasy of the real world. We see in our everyday life how ladies wind up exploited by different social disasters. Ladies Empowerment is the crucial instrument to grow ladies’ capacity to have assets and to settle on vital life decisions. Strengthening of ladies is basically the procedure of upliftment of monetary, social and political status of ladies, the customarily underprivileged ones, in the general public. It is the way toward guarding them against all types of savagery. The investigation depends on simply from optional sources. The examination uncovers that ladies of India are moderately debilitated and they appreciate to some degree bring down status than that of men disregarding numerous endeavors attempted by Government. It is discovered that acknowledgment of unequal sex standards by ladies are as yet winning in the general public. The investigation closes by a perception that entrance to Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure are just the empowering variables to Women Empowerment

Key Words: Crimes against women, Education, Health, Socio-Economic Status., Policy implications, Women Empowerment

Introduction
The strengthening and independence of ladies and the change of their political, social, financial and wellbeing status is an exceptionally critical end in itself. What's more, it is fundamental for the accomplishment of economical advancement. The full investment and association of the two ladies and men is required in gainful and regenerative life, including shared duties regarding the consideration and sustaining of kids and support of the family unit. In all parts of the world, ladies are confronting dangers to their lives, wellbeing and prosperity because of being overburdened with work and of their absence of intensity and impact. In many areas of the world, ladies get less formal training than men, and in the meantime, ladies' own insight, capacities and methods for dealing with stress frequently go unrecognized. The power relations that obstruct ladies' achievement of solid and satisfying lives work at numerous levels of society, from the most close to home to the profoundly open. Accomplishing change requires arrangement and program activities that will enhance ladies' entrance to anchor vocations and financial assets, mitigate their extraordinary obligations as to housework, evacuate legitimate obstructions to their cooperation in broad daylight life, and raise social mindfulness through compelling projects of instruction and mass correspondence. Likewise, enhancing the status of ladies additionally upgrades their basic leadership limit at all levels in all circles of life, particularly in the territory of sexuality and proliferation. This, thus, is basic for the long haul achievement of populace programs. Experience demonstrates that populace and advancement programs are best when steps have all the while been taken to enhance the status of ladies.

Issues and Problems faced by Women in India
Different issues and issues which ladies for the most part look in the general public in India. A portion of the issues are:

Disparity in education: the level of ladies training is not as much as men still in the cutting edge age. Female ignorance is higher in the country territories. Where more than at least 63% ladies stay unlettered
Selective abortion and female infanticide: It is the most widely recognized practice for a considerable length of time in India in which fetus removal of female baby is performed in the womb of mother after the fetal sex assurance and sex specific premature birth by the therapeutic experts.

Domestic violence: It resembles endemic and far reaching infection influences very nearly 70% of Indian ladies as per the ladies and tyke improvement official. It is performed by the spouse, relative or other relative.

Low status in the family: It is the maltreatment or brutality against ladies.

Inadequate Nutrition: Inadequate sustenance in the youth influences ladies in their later life particularly ladies having a place with the lower middle class and poor families.

Challenges: There are several challenges that are plaguing the issues of women's right in India. Targeting these issues will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India.

Education: While the nation has developed from a wide margin since freedom where training is concerned, the hole among ladies and men is serious. While 82.14% of grown-up men are taught, just 65.46% of grown-up ladies are known to be educated in India. The sex inclination is in advanced education, particular expert trainings which hit ladies hard in business and achieving top initiative in any field.

Poverty: Poverty is viewed as the best danger to peace on the planet, and annihilation of neediness ought to be a national objective as critical as the destruction of lack of education. Because of this, ladies are misused as professional makes a difference.

Health and Safety: The wellbeing and security worries of ladies are vital for the prosperity of a nation and are a critical factor in checking the strengthening of ladies in a nation. Anyway there are disturbing concerns where maternal medicinal services is concerned.

Professional Inequality: This disparity is polished in work sand advancements. Ladies confront innumerable impairs in male tweaked and overwhelmed environs in Government Offices and Private undertakings.

Household Inequality: Household relations demonstrate sexual orientation inclination in infinitesimally little yet significant conduct the whole way across the globe, all the more in this way, in India e.g. sharing weight of housework, childcare and modest works by alleged division of work.

Benefits of Women Empowerment:

Women empowerment adds to confidence of women in their ability to lead meaningful and purposeful lives. It removes their dependence on others and makes them individuals in their own right.

1. They go about as fit nationals to influence the nation to accomplish improved Gross Domestic Product (GDP) development
2. They can lead their lives with nobility and opportunity
3. It gives them an unmistakable character
4. It adds to their confidence
5. They can pick up places of regard in the public eye
6. They can make important commitments to the prosperity of society
7. As they are fiscally free they can spend on the entirety of their needs and wants
8. They get reasonable and evenhanded access to assets of the nation

Necessity of Women's Empowerment

1. They go about as fit nationals to influence the nation to accomplish improved Gross Domestic Product (GDP) development
2. They can lead their lives with nobility and opportunity
3. It gives them an unmistakable character
4. It adds to their confidence
5. They can pick up places of regard in the public eye
6. They can make important commitments to the prosperity of society
7. As they are fiscally free they can spend on the entirety of their needs and wants

They get reasonable and evenhanded access to assets of the nation.
Conclusion:

On the off chance that we need to realize ladies strengthening in the genuine sense, there is a crying requirement for the disposal of the male predominance and man centric outlook. Additionally, ladies should be given equivalent open doors for training and work with no feeling of separation. Except if there is attitudinal change in the public eye towards ladies, only furnishing them with legitimate and sacred rights will be just lacking.

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Abstract:

Many of the innovation literature focus entirely on library services. While Researchers have begun investigating innovation in library services, the service area Innovation remains undeveloped and relatively immature. Said paper begins with the basic differences between the services provided by the library's building in physical conditions and innovative library services using Web 2.0. This paper is also an attempt to study how advanced and innovative library services can meet the goals of 5 layers in the library. We finish by paying attention to future research that can promote the development of service innovation theory and completed the generation of a general innovation theory covering both library studies materials and their services.

Keywords: Library, Libraries in India, Innovative Library Services, Semi-Public Library, application of five laws of library.

Introduction

Despite representing more than 80% of occupation and more than half of user expenditures in the SAARC countries services have received little attention from the modernization population within certified institutes. While management specialists continue involved in innovation, much of their focus has been upon library services. Some administrations intellectual have described services innovations as the determination of consumers’ needs and how effectively and efficiently their needs can be fulfilled in different innovative tools by the service provider.

The subject, Service Innovation represents a major gap in the innovation literature, a gap which this paper addresses. Service Innovation in library services can improve the usefulness of library knowledge management which eventually helps not only to the students but also to the faculties, research scholars of various institutions as well.

“Service Innovation may be defined as the use and improvement of various latest technologies to provide better and timely services to the users within a reasonable cost for the development of the users as well as the society as a whole.”

In today’s world library system is not a job where only one specialized person is appointed to handle all the activities of library but it has become a job with varied activities handled by many professionals like Librarian, Librarian Administrator, Content Developer, Content Designer, Content Manager, Web Site operator, Data Entry operators etc. to provide effective and efficient services to interested people. Libraries also require certain service innovations so that it can fulfill the need of users.

To understand the nuanced distinction between the physical services provided by the library and the library services by Web 2.0, it is necessary to explain these two terms in details for a better understanding to the readers.

PHYSICAL SERVICES PROVIDED BY A TRADITIONAL LIBRARY

A library organized by the public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. A library's collection basically includes books, journals, newspapers, films, maps, prints, documents, CDs, videotapes, DVDs, cassettes, Blu-ray Discs, etc. Besides that, libraries also provide the services of expertise librarians who can help in finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Traditional libraries always provide quiet and peaceful areas for studying, and also helpful for group studies.
INNOVATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES WITH THE USE OF WEB 2.0

With the use of Web 2.0, a new and significant term has been emerged named Library 2.0. Technology. Such innovation changes the face of the library system and brings a revolution of Digital Library. Library 2.0 can provide library services in such a simpler way that the people can avail the many library facilities even from their homes within a reasonable cost. Library 2.0 is an online library service, the benefit of which can not only be derived from the computers but also by the use of many smart and android phones. As we know the demands of smart and android phones are increasing day by day the physical services provided by the traditional libraries are decreasing as many library users prefer the services of Library 2.0. Many library users are stating that now they are keeping a library in their pockets. Moreover, continuous evaluation and updating of Library 2.0 services are able to fulfill the changing requirements and demands of the users. Such innovative services have no geographical limits, anyone even from a different country can also avail these services without any restrictions, as in the case of traditional library services.

In India, although we have a long heritage of learning and learning centers like Taxila and Nalanda Universities which had outstanding libraries, but the later period under the control of British heralded the era of western influence on Indian knowledge. The library movement was started in the true sense in 1910 from Baroda which then spread under the remarkable leadership of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan before and after the independence. The entire period from the 1920s to early 1970s is known as Ranganathan era in Indian librarianship. Libraries and librarians effortlessly enjoyed the fruits of Ranganathan’s efforts. Many of his disciples endeavored to take his legacy forward. And that journey has brought us to the libraries of the 21st century. Now, what will be the shape of libraries in coming future? Some of the trends have already become visible.

The digital revolution has transformed the way we live. Today no walk of life is untouched by the onslaught of digitization. Libraries which are information disseminating agencies have been witnessing the impact of digitization to the maximum extent possible. It has brought about a dimensional change in the functioning of modern libraries. In fact, the digital revolution has been the backbone of the developments in Information and Communication Technology. The technology-assisted activities and services have helped the libraries to keep pace with the time.

The innovation decisions will be helpful to achieve the objectives of the five laws of the library given by S.R. Ranganathan

The First Law: as per advance library needs: making a book accessible to readers is the primary goal. This can be achieved if all important works of science, literature, art are being digitally preserved. Provide multiple modes of access to users by exploring technology like OPAC/WEB OPAC and WEB 2.0.

The Second Law: Library collection should be such so that it could cover every part of the community. It is meant to serve like open source courseware animation repository and national mission on ICT for education and animations are being created to support the video of the online lectures through NPTEL.

The Third law: If a book is not being used often it needs exposure to groups of readers who will find it useful. The description about the book along with its contents should be disclosed through OPAC so that it can attract useful users.

The Fourth Law: If users find what he is looking for in an opportune manner, they will be more satisfied. The library interface should be designed in such a way that the user will be able to find the study materials without any delay which ultimately increase the loyalty of users upon the library.

The Fifth Law: Libraries should expand, innovate and adapt its offerings to its users. Without the human and organizational changes that occur, the library would neither function properly, nor meet its purpose. With the majority of public libraries situated in rural India, this is a great opportunity for the cybercafés, government’s E-governance projects can operate out of public libraries. Cases like:-
• **Gyandoot**: An intranet in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh that connects rural cybercafés and offers services like Landholders passbook, BPL family list etc.

• **E-governance** centers like the Akshaya Project (Kerala)

These Libraries can expand their horizons to function as career counseling centers for the youth. Again the establishment of Semi-Public Libraries can also meet the requirements of many interested people of the societies. Librarians themselves can upgrade their expertise through continuing education programs and skill enhancement to make full use of ICT technologies.

The libraries of future have to cater to the requirements of the users of Google generation and more recently Millennial generation. But, how are these users different from the earlier generations? Studies have shown that these users are technology savvy, habitual of multitasking, and the most important they are impatient. Any delay even if it is caused by some better service, is not able to hold the interest of these users. They want instant information which can fulfill their need.

Then there is the issue of information resources. Libraries have traditionally housed printed documents such as books, periodicals, reports, and all other sources whether published or unpublished. All our tools and techniques of acquisition, processing, maintenance, and service were directed towards these printed sources. The automation of the 1980s improved the service but the documents remained in print form.

The digital revolution started in the true sense with the coming of the Internet. Now it became possible to generate and disseminate information in the multimedia format to the widest possible audience. The digital library projects that started in the USA in 1990s facilitated the infrastructure development for a new genre of resources. Besides new resources, widespread efforts started to imitate print sources in digital form as these sources were having vast social acceptance. People also started to digitize printed sources. Soon digitization became a fashion in all fields mainly because a digital document had a number of advantages over its print counterpart. The greatest beneficiary of digitization was the information seeking community, particularly researchers. This facilitated use of information and its dissemination quite simple. So information sources started proliferating in digital form, and today almost all sort of information is generated and quite a large portion of it is disseminated in digital form.

There is another development known as the open access movement. Increasing number of public funded institutions and researchers has started putting its intellectual products in the public domain without any restriction on their use. This has made particularly grey literature more accessible. This phenomenon has been doing yeoman’s service for financially starved researchers. It has also succeeded in reducing the gap between the information rich and poor. And today, quite a large number of publicly funded institutions particularly universities and research institutes have started putting their resources in open access regime. The increasing database size of DOAJ, Open DOAR and the like directories of open access initiatives, is a testimony to the popularity of this movement.

One very important issue needing mention here is an uneven quality of information sources available on the Internet. The democratization of the Internet has introduced new complications. It has become free for all. Anyone can write and publish on the Internet. As a result, persons with insufficient knowledge and skills in specific areas, with ulterior motives or deceitful intentions have joined the experts for authoring content published on the Internet. Many studies have shown that the most used Internet resource, Wikipedia is not very reliable and authenticity of its information particularly for serious research is doubtful. Thus, there is a need for assessment and evaluation of sources before the same can be used. And as the volume of information is increasing on the Internet, this skill is becoming all the more important.

These developments have brought about dimensional changes in the not only format of information sources but in their access mechanism also. The earlier system of onetime payment for books and advance payment of journal subscriptions has given way for subscription and licensing of
access to e-documents. Thus, the focus has shifted from forever possession to access for a limited period. Moreover, the concept of fixed price of documents has to accommodate negotiated packaged deals for e-resources. In such a situation, librarians need to have negotiation skills and understanding of licensing agreements.

In its efforts to bring together user and the information source, the library has to redefine its strategy. Instead of general services more and more customized services are needed. Instead of library timings, 24/7 user support is the need of the hour. Instead of needing the physical presence of the user or his representative for making use of library services, the library needs to go to the users’ place, whether he is within the library or at his workplace or even at home. For searching different databases separately one federated search is needed. For any sort of communication instead of one mode, all possible channels need to be exhausted. The most important thing is that the library has to adopt a proactive approach; the hitherto reactive or passive approach is not going to help. And for this purpose, the library should use social media not only for reaching out to the user but for two way communication and getting feedback from the users.

Library as a physical space is also undergoing change. The overcrowded stacks particularly in research libraries, are giving way for user spaces and computer systems. The college and university libraries have to offer pleasant ambiance for serious reading and thus become a preferred place for reading. The public libraries have started attracting users by organizing book talks, exhibitions, meetings, workshops, etc.

In this scenario, the user is himself using all technology-based services and all the time he needs to use one or the other source of information. All the sources are not necessarily provided by the library. And thus, may require evaluation before the same can be used. The user must know which sources provide information required by him, whether that information is authentic or not, how to access the sources providing authentic information, pull out information from them and use that information in the ethical and legal way. For this purpose, librarians have developed a scheme of Information Literacy, which is to be implemented with missionary zeal.

Conclusion

The most important aim of Service modernization is to provide the services in such an innovative way so that the users can get maximum satisfaction in terms of time and cost savings. In this present period providing innovative services is more significant than a heavy advertisement. The market where the rational consumers are living, cannot be dominated by the advertisement but can be attracted and satisfied by innovative services. There is a saying “customers create customers” similarly the Library Service Innovations can help in the improvement and establishment of many advanced libraries in the nation for the purpose of advanced teaching and learning.

References:

Application Of Liquid Biofertilizer To Improve The Sustainability Of Chilli Production

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Abstract:
To increase soil fertility, we are using much of chemical fertilizers for higher yield. If we prolong some more years by using chemical fertilizers it may decline in soil fertility and texture by increasing salinity. So there is requirement to change common farming practices towards organic farming which is helpful to sustainable farming. This study deals with the isolation of potent phosphate processing bacteria from soil which is used for preparation of biofertilizer and its application on chilli plant. In the present study we have isolated total 34 PSB from which 7 are efficient phytase producer. Isolate N-6 is the efficient and used for Biofertilizer production. On the basis of its Biochemical other characterization the isolate N-6 is from Genus Klebsiella and also was confirmed on Vitek 2 compact system. After the field trials of prepared biofertilizer on chilli crop the results clearly indicate that the TEST plot got much benefited due to increase in growth as well as yield parameter observations i.e. plant height, primary branches, dry weight of plant, fruits per plant and fruit weight to compare with CONTROL plot which is without application of Biofertilizer. Therefore the total yield increased by 1.5 fold. Also Farmers get benefitted lowering down the cultivation cost due to half use of inorganic fertilizers. Therefore net income of the farmer gets doubled.

Key words: Phytase, Klebsiella spp., Biofertilizer production, Chilli.

1. INTRODUCTION
Biofertilizers are products of selected beneficial and live microorganisms, which help to improve plant growth and productivity mainly through supply of plant nutrients and producing plant harmones and phytoalexins. Biofertilizers are also known as microbial inoculants or bio inoculants. Biofertilizers have come to stay in Indian agriculture since last three decades in view of their cost effectiveness, contribution to crop productivity, soil sustainability and eco friendly characters¹. Marginal farmers in India cannot afford the chemical fertilizers but the use of biofertilizers is affordable and economical for wide variety of crops such as cereals, millets, oil seeds, spices, vegetables, fruits and plantation crops². Today in market Biofertilizers are available for almost all crops in various different forms. N (N-fixers), P (P-solubilizers), K (K-mobilizers) and various others. But the problem associated with it is Survival of added Biofertilizer due to, lack of region-specific strains; Strains cannot compete with native flora, Poor quality i.e.less no. of cells in Biofertilizer. Therefore it is essential to develop indigenous flora as biofertilizer and replacement of traditionally used carriers which will help to increase the longevity of biofertilizer and will be more beneficial.

Chilli (Capsicum annuum L.) is an important spice cum vegetable crop of commercial importance in India. Titillating pungency and fascinating natural colour of chilies form an indispensable adjunct in every home all over the world. It is liked for its pungency, spicy taste besides the appealing colour it adds to the food. Chillies are rich in vitamin A and C. Recently chilli is gaining greater importance in the global market because of its value added products like chilli powder, oleoresin and capsaiacin etc¹¹. The principal coloring matter in chilli is carotenoid pigment capsanthin, constituting about 35 per cent of the total pigment. The red colour extracted from chilli fruits is being extensively used in cosmetics, perfumes, dyes and for colouring food stuffs. Pungency in chilli is due to an alkaloid capsaiacin. Capsaicin is used in many pharmaceutical preparations like balms, linaments and ointments for cold, sore throat and chest congestion. It is also reported to have carminative, tonic and stimulative
properties. Oleoresin permits better distribution of colour and flavour in food as compared to chilli powder. The oleoresins are also used in the preparation of a number of pharmaceutical formulations. Chilli is a native of South America and was introduced into India by Portuguese in the 17th century. Being a crop of tropical and subtropical climate, it is mainly grown in countries like India, China, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, Turkey and Sri Lanka. India is a major producer, exporter and consumer of chilli. In India it is cultivated on a large scale are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu together accounting for 75 per cent of the area and production of the country. The indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers has caused serious damage to the soil rendering them often saline and less suitable for cultivation. High cost of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is also another factor to be reckoned with for a developing country like ours. In view of this, use of biofertilizers particularly for seasonal crops is gaining popularity. Biofertilizers offer an economically attractive and ecologically sound means of reducing inputs and improving the quality and quantity of the crop.

However, the favorable influence of these biofertilizers has not yet been exploited in case of many commercial vegetable crops and particularly in case of chilli. Hence, an attempt was made to study the significance of biofertilizer on growth, yield and of chilli (Capsicum annuum L.) which has ability to solubilise inorganic as well as organic form of Phosphorous.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Collection of soil samples-
Soil sample were collected from Kolhapur District regions-Balinga, Hatakangale, Nandani, Valivade.

2.2. Enrichment and isolation of Phosphorous solubilising bacteria -
Enrichment of each sample was carried out in sterile 50 ml Pikovsky’s (PKV) medium. Afer enrichment a loopfull sample was streaked on sterile PKV agar plate. After 24-48 hrs clear zone indicating colonies shows Phosphorous solubilising ability. The colonies showing highest zone of clearance picked up and further purified and properly labeled.

2.3. Screening of potent phytase producing isolate-
Selected Phosphorous solubilising bacteria spot inoculated on Phytase Screening Medium (PSM). Incubate the plates at room temperature, after 24 hrs observed the zone of clearance. Efficient isolate was selected on the basis of Khandeparkar’s selection ratio.

\[ \text{Ratio} = \frac{D}{d} = \frac{\text{Diameter of zone of clearance}}{\text{Diameter of growth}} \]

2.4. Identification of efficient isolate-
Efficient Isolate N6 was studied for phenotypic and biochemical characters as per Burgys manuel and also confirmed on Vitek 2 compact system machine.

2.5. Production of Biofertilizer by using efficient Isolate-
Liquid biofertilizer of identified efficient isolate was prepared by growing it in the Nutrient medium for 3 days at 27±1°C on rotary shaker at 150 rpm. Prepared Biofertilizer was checked for its specified characteristics As per FAI.

2.6. Field trial of prepared Biofertilizer-
A field trial was conducted from December to July, 20017-18.

Name of the farmer - Mr. Rohit Patil
Place - Padali, Kolhapur.
Area - 16 Guntha

2.6.1. Soil characteristics -
Before the field trial, initial soil samples were collected at five randomly selected spots to a depth of 0-30 cm from the experimental field. The soil was air dried ground and passed through 2 mm sieve for physiochemical soil analysis.

2.6.2. Experimental details

The chilli cultivar used in the study was Guntur. It is long fruited pungent variety with duration of 240 days. Its average yield potential is 30-40 q ha-1 under normal conditions.

The experiment was laid out in a two treatment plots.

T1 plot is kept as control in which Only Recommended Dose of Fertilizer (RDF) is given. However T2 plot the dose of RDF was reduced by 50% with addition of Biofertilizer.

Application of Recommended Dose of Fertilizer and Manures with Biofertilizer

FYM – 25 t ha-1
NPK – 200 – 60 – 80 kg ha-1 (Urea, Single super phosphate and murate of potash respectively).

Subsequent irrigations were given at every 5-6 days interval depending upon the soil moisture status and weather condition. The experimental area was kept weed free throughout the cropping period by manual weeding. Necessary plant protection measures were taken during the crop period to control pests and diseases.

2.6.3. Application of Biofertilizer

The prepared Biofertilizer of *Klebsiella spp.* was applied through drenching by mixing with water (10ml/lit) for 3 times with equal time gap at 30, 60 and 90 days.

2.6.4. Harvesting

The crop was first harvested 61 days after transplanting. Harvesting was done at every 13-16 days interval during cropping period. Total 7 harvests were obtained.

2.6.5. Observations recorded

Ten plants were selected randomly in each plot and observations were recorded on growth and yield parameters.

2.6.5.1. Plant Height (cm)

The height of the plant from base to the tip of the main branch was measured with meter scale from selected plants in each replication of the treatment plot at 30, 60, 90, 120, 150 days after transplanting (DAT) and their averages were recorded and expressed in centimeter.

2.6.5.2. Number of Primary Branches

The branches arising from main stem were counted at 30, 60, 90,120 and 150 days after transplanting (DAT) from selected plants in each replication of the treatment plot and their averages were recorded and expressed as number per plant.

2.6.5.3. Total Dry Weight of the Plant (g)

Total dry weight of the plant was recorded by uprooting two randomly selected plants from sample rows in each plot at 1st and 2nd picking. The samples were dried in hot hair oven at 65+2°C till constant weights were obtained and their averages were recorded. The dry matter

2.6.5.4. Number of Fruits per Plant

Harvesting of fruits was done in 7 pickings. The total number of fruits from all the 7 pickings was calculated for average yield

2.6.5.5. Individual Fresh Fruit Weight (g)

The fresh weight of the individual fruit was obtained by dividing the fresh fruit yield per plant by number of fruits per plant.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Enrichment and Isolation of Phosphorous solubilising bacteria –
Total 4 rhizospheric soil samples were collected. After enrichment of each sample total 34 PSB were isolated on PKV agar plate which was named as per sample location for Hatakanagale- H1-H8, Balinga- B1- B7, for Valivade V1-V9 and Nandani N1 – N4.

### Table- 3.1. Total no of Phosphorous processing bacteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Sample</th>
<th>No. of P solubilising isolates</th>
<th>Phytase Producers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valivade</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandani</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>N3,N6,N9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatakanagale</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>H7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balinga</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B8,B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total isolates</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2. Screening of Potent Phytase producing isolate –
Potent phytase producing isolate was selected on the basis of Khandeparkar’s ratio isolate N6 shows highest ratio i.e.9.3

### Table 3.2 – Potent phytase producer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolate</th>
<th>Diameter of growth (d) cm</th>
<th>Diameter of Phytate solubilizing zone (D) cm</th>
<th>D/(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The isolate N6 was further carry forward for identification and used after for production of biofertilizer.

#### 3.3. Identification of efficient isolate-
Morphologically Isolate N6 is Gram negative rod, capsulated, motile bacteria.

### Table 3.3- Biochemical characterization of N6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glucose Utilization</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannitol Utilization</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactose utilization</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose utilization</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrate utilization</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arginine Hydrolysis</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decarboxylase Test</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAA production</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. A shows report of the confirmation of genus *Klebsiella* on Biomerix Vitek 2 compact system machine
3.4. Production of Biofertilizer

By using *Klebsiella* spp. production of liquid biofertilizer was carried out and used for application in field trials. Cell count of prepared biofertilizer was $10^8$cfu/ml and O.D ~ 1 at 600 nm and pH was 6.3

3.5. Field trials of prepared Biofertilizer-

3.5.1. Soil characteristics

The soil of the experimental plot was sandy clay loam with good drainage condition.

3.5.2. Growth characters

**3.5.2.1. Plant Height (cm)**

The data on plant height at 30, 60, 90, 120 and 150 DAT is presented in the Table 3.5.2 are indicating that there were significant differences at all stages of crop growth. There was continuous increase in plant height from 30 DAT (Days After transplanting) to 150 as compared to control. On 150 DAT the height was maximum i.e. 124 cm in TEST plot.

**Table 3.5.2.1 - Effect of Biofertilizers on plant height (cm) in chilli**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>30 DAT</th>
<th>60 DAT</th>
<th>90 DAT</th>
<th>120 DAT</th>
<th>150 DAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control (cm)</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>85.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test (cm)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>110.50</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DAT: Days After Transplanting

**3.5.2.2. Number of Primary Branches**

The total numbers of primary branches were significantly influenced by the use of biofertilizers at all stages of crop growth. At 150 DAT No. of branches was more in TEST plot than Control i.e. 10 and 6.7 respectively. (Table 3.5.2.2.)
Table 3.5.2.2 - Effect of Biofertilizers on primary branches per plant in chilli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>30 DAT</th>
<th>60 DAT</th>
<th>90 DAT</th>
<th>120 DAT</th>
<th>150 DAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.2.3 Total Dry weight of Plant (g)
The data on dry weight of plant showed significant differences in Test and Control. Maximum dry weight of 61.00 g was recorded in the treatment T2: TEST whereas CONTROL (T1) recorded the lowest dry weight i.e. 29.00 g per plant.

Table 3.1.3 - Effect of Biofertilizers on Dry weight of per plant of chilli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Dry weight of plant (gm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>61.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield parameter-

3.5.2.4. Number of Fruits per Plant
Use of biofertilizers significantly influenced the number of fruits per plant during the crop period. Maximum number of fruits per plant 151 was observed in T2: TEST whereas in CONTROL (T1) plot recorded lowest number of fruits per plant was 106.

Table 3.5.2.4 - Effect of Biofertilizers on Dry weight of per plant of chilli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>No. fruits/plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Individual Fresh Fruit Weight (g)
Use of biofertilizer significantly influenced the fruit weight (g) during the crop period (Table 3.5.2.5). The treatment T2: TEST recorded maximum fruit weight (5.9 g) while CONTROL (T1) recorded the minimum fruit weight (2.8 g). This affect the total yields due to increase in overall tonnage.

Table 3.1.5 - Effect of Biofertilizers on individual fresh fruit weight of chilli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Individual fruit wt (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general biofertilizer inoculation considerably increased the seedling plant height, and number of primary branches therefore Number of chilies per plant also increases. It was also observed that the weight of individual fruit get also doubled as compared with CONTROL (T1). Therefore total yield of TEST plot get increased by minimum 2 fold.

The total yield of chilli recorded in the TEST (T2) plot was 9 ton and in CONTROL (T1) was 6 ton which is lowest. Therefore gross income of the farmer in TEST plot is 2, 25,000/- much higher than CONTROL which is 1, 50,000/-
4. CONCLUSION

On the basis results of the present study it is clearly indicate the use of prepared biofertilizer using the _Klebsiella spp._ were highly beneficial for enhancing the yield of chilli and also cost effective. It has low the cultivation cost because we have reduced dose of Chemical fertilizers by 50%. And also due to increase in growth and yield parameters the total yield was increased by 1.5 fold. Therefore net income of the farmer gets doubled. So we can conclude that the use biofertilizer prepared by using _Klebsiella spp._ is economical to farmers as well as eco-friendly for nature.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Thanks to Shivaji University for awarding Departmental Golden jubilee research fellowship for 2016-2018 which was helpful for financial support to research work.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation cost (Rs)</td>
<td>44000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Income(Rs)</td>
<td>1,50,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Income(Rs)</td>
<td>1,06,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Segmentation And Classification Of Chromosomal Images For Early Detection Of Disease.

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Abstract
Disease that’s diagnosed at an early stage, when it isn’t too large and hasn’t spread, is more likely to be treated successfully. If disease spreads, effective treatment becomes more difficult, and generally a person’s chances of surviving are much lower. For safety of Democracy the early detection of any disease is very much important. The proposed approach presents early detection of disease by analyzing chromosomal image. Chromosome analysis is an important and difficult task for clinical diagnosis and biological research. Traditional analysis of chromosomes using gray scale images is a complex and tough task. With the arrival of multi-spectral image acquisition since 1996, chromosome analysis becomes much easier using M-FISH (Multi-spectral Fluorescence In-Situ Hybridization) chromosome images. In this paper chromosomal image is pre-processed, segmented and classified for easy and early detection of disease.

Introduction
Chromosomes are structures found in the nucleus of cells, which are part of DNA and contain all of our genes. Normally human has 46 chromosomes which are arranged into 23 pairs. The first 22 pairs are called autosomes, 23rd pair is sex chromosome, which is either XX or XY. Chromosomal abnormalities, such as chromosomal translocations, inversions and deletions are important factors associated with complex diseases. Therefore, these chromosomal abnormalities are used for prenatal and postnatal diagnostics and for cancer cytogenetic research. Traditional analysis of chromosomes using gray scale images is a complex and tough task. With the advent of multi-spectral image acquisition, chromosome analysis becomes much easier using M-FISH (Multi-spectral Fluorescence In-Situ Hybridization) chromosome images. Multi-colour fluorescence in situ hybridization (M-FISH) is a powerful tool for simultaneous visualization of chromosomal abnormalities in a single cell by labelling chromosomes with different fluorophores. The Boolean combinational labelling strategy is used in the M-FISH technique to discriminate human chromosomes. The number of the combination of N fluorophores is 2^N ; therefore, five different fluorophores are sufficient to differentiate 24 types of chromosomes (22 autosomes and 2 sex chromosomes). The success of M-FISH technique to clinical diagnosis depends on high classification accuracy. The accurate segmentation of M-FISH images has a significant impact on the subsequent classification accuracy. The segmentation step generates a mask, which separates the chromosome region from the background. Because of the low-quality M-FISH images caused by uneven intensity between channels, inhomogeneous intensity of intra-channel, and spectral overlap, there is still a big challenge for segmenting chromosomal images accurately. To improve the quality of M-FISH images and hence the classification accuracy, many steps have been done including pre-processing. Among these steps, image segmentation is a critical one.

Methodology
1. Problem Definition:
The following problems are present in existing system are minimized in proposed system:
System error caused by the microscope system: Because of the optical imaging, a microscope image always has a much brighter centre than its surroundings. As a result, the intensities of chromosomes at the surroundings are much lower than those at the centre.
The flair effects of the chromosomes: Background intensity near the chromosome cluster is usually higher than that of the areas far away from the chromosome cluster. Because of this reason, the background near a chromosome may be clustered as “target” rather than background.
The uneven hybridization within a chromosome: Because of this reason, the intensity of the same chromosome may vary greatly. These undesired intensity in homogeneities would affect subsequent classification accuracy.

2. Objective of the Project:
To develop novel algorithm for segmentation of chromosomes to detect chromosomal abnormalities with following objectives:
- To preprocess M-FISH images for noise removal.
- To implement modified SSFCM (spatial and spectral FCM) algorithm for segmentation of chromosomes.
- To evaluate the performance on accuracy basis.

3. Methodologies of Implementation:

Block Diagram

Step 1: M-FISH Image database
The chromosomal image is an input image. A fluorescent microscope that is equipped with a filter wheel is used to capture the chromosome images. The direct M-FISH image database is also available.

Step 2: Pre-processing
Pre-processing steps are required mainly for noise removal. Some M-FISH images contain undivided cells as part of the image. So cell removal is the most important pre-processing stage before segmentation.

Step 3: Segmentation
Chromosome segmentation, which is the process of separating chromosomes from background of the M-FISH chromosome image. It is the most difficult and challenging task in chromosome analysis.

Methods:
1. IAFCM
An IAFCM stands for improved adaptive fuzzy c mean clustering. An IAFCM segmentation algorithm was introduced and applied to the classification of M-FISH images. IAFCM algorithm used a new objective function with a different regulation term, which appears to be more effective in controlling the shape of the gain field.
2. SSFCM
An SSFCM stands for spatial and spectral fuzzy c mean clustering. SSFCM model incorporates both the spatial and spectral information by considering the relationship between neighbouring pixels and complementary information across channels. The alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) is used for optimization.

3. Proposed Modified SSFCM
The proposed modified SSFCM model incorporates both the spatial and spectral information by considering the relationship between neighbouring pixels and complementary information across channels. In proposed modified SSFCM model the accelerated alternating direction method of multipliers is used for optimization. An accelerated ADMM has led to formulating many arising problems into an optimization formulation. Therefore, the proposed methodologies in these areas require solving an optimization problem in their core and their applicability is dependent on solving such problems as fast and efficiently as possible.

Step 4: Classification:
According to the combinatorial labelling technique that is developed for the analysis of human chromosomes, once images of each channel were correctly segmented, the classification can be easily performed by the use of the binary combination.

Step 5: Segmented and classified output:
At output the performance of IAFCM, SSFCM, Proposed modified SSFCM according to percentage of correct ratio (%CR) & fault ratio(%FR) will compared. Where,

\[ CR = \frac{\text{chromosome pixels correctly segmented}}{\text{Total chromosome pixels}} \]

\[ FR = \frac{\text{background pixels segmented as chromosome}}{\text{Total chromosome pixels}} \]

Conclusion
As early detection of disease is important in diagnosis of disease for safety of democracy, chromosomal image analysis plays an important role. By analyzing chromosomal abnormalities we can easily detect any disease. Proposed method simplifies detection by classifying each chromosome.

References
1] Jingyao Li, Dongdong Lin,” Segmentation of Multicolor Fluorescence In-Situ Hybridization (M-FISH) Image Using an ImprovedFuzzy C-Means Clustering Algorithm While Incorporating Both Spatial and Spectral Information” 2015 IEEE International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedicine (BIBM)
Abstract:

The chemistry lab is a dangerous place with dangerous chemicals and risky procedure. Chemistry lab contains hazardous chemicals, glassware’s and equipment’s. A lot of chemicals used are its own inherent hazard. Chemistry student work safely in the laboratory without any accident. Student should know about the knowledge of chemicals, equipment’s which are they use, and proper procedure, how to prevent any accident in the lab and what can do in case of emergency. The chemistry lab safety, provides to student a clear idea about chemicals being handled, stored, and disposed in safe manner. Many chemistry lab contains some basic safety things and equipment’s, but they are unaware of some important safety things and equipment’s. Majority of lab lack of proper lab waste and chemical waste disposal system, it is very dangerous hence the general considerations for appropriate waste disposal is necessary.

Introduction:

In chemistry lab, student perform experiments using chemicals to study the definite phenomenon. During experiment they use hazardous chemicals, glassware’s and equipment’s. If students are unfamiliar with proper lab safety measures may be dangerous to students and instructors. It can create an accident, which cause minor injuries to students or may be life-threatening injuries. Hence student need to be informed of the correct way to perform experiments in the laboratory. Precautions for safe use of chemicals and their proper disposal are described in the Material Safety Data Sheets and on the labels.

When student working in a chemistry laboratory, there is a certain level of risk associated with each chemical that they are use. Student must thinking about the upcoming work with this chemicals in terms of how they might be exposed during preparations before the experiment, use during the experiment, and after the experiment. Hence if students are well known about the safety things about chemicals, glassware’s before, during and after the experiment then accidents may be avoided.

A proper chemical hygiene plan (CHP) is important to avoid an accidents. A CHP includes-proper storage of chemicals, safe handling of chemicals, glassware’s, proper design of experiment, safe equipment and appropriate chemical waste management system. Thus by using proper laboratory techniques student will increase level of safety in the lab.

About chemical laboratory:

Keep always the first aid box in the lab for using any kind of incident happening in the laboratory. Gas cylinders are fixed in separate outside room. Exhausts system must be installed in the lab. Arrangement of basin is like that to pass any type of chemical to ground. Separate store room for storage of chemicals.

General safety manners in chemical laboratory:

Do not enter in the laboratory, until instructor are present in the lab. Each student must wear apron, mask, hand gloves in the lab during performing the experiment. Also entry of students without shoes are not permitted in the chemical lab. Hair must be tie with a hairclip. Do not eat any kind of food or drink in the same. Mobiles are not allowed in the lab for each and every candidate. Students must wear long pants (no shorts, capris, skirts or dresses) Student should know the location of fire extinguishers and fire blankets, also know the emergency evacuation route. Please keep your working area neat and clean. When lab work is completed clean apparatus and glassware’s and return to proper place. Wash your hands before you leave the lab.

During the performing experiment, do not taste or smell any chemical. Always read the label carefully before taking any chemical from container. Do not return used chemicals into the stock chemicals. Do not insert dropper or pipette from one bottle to another. Special precautions should be
taken during handling of concentrated acids. Never pour the water into the concentrated acid. Never heat any reaction mixture in a closed system. Hot objects not pick up by your hands. Always use a handkerchief. Never point out, test tube opening towards yourself or other students. Do not mix any unknown chemicals each other. Hazardous chemicals must be handled with proper precautions. Broken glasses always discard in broken glass collector. Used filter papers, litmus papers, match or any other material throw in solid waste container.

If any chemical spilled on skin or on eyes, then immediately washed off with plenty of water and report to instructor.

If any accidental incident happens, immediately report to lab instructor and same to the hospital. Listed the contacts of hospital and nearest police station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Corrosives" /></td>
<td><strong>Corrosives:</strong> Attacks and destroys living tissues such as skin and eyes. E.g. sulfuric acid, nitric acid, potassium hydroxide (caustic potash), sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), bromine and phenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Oxidisers" /></td>
<td><strong>Oxidisers:</strong> Provides oxygen to make other substances burn more fireclay. E.g. hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorates, chromates, nitrates, peroxides, permanganates and picrates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Explosive" /></td>
<td><strong>Explosive:</strong> Chemicals when subjected to heat then it undergoes rapid chemical change, evolving large volumes of gases which cause sudden increase in pressure. E.g. acetylides, azides, nitrogen tri iodide, organic nitrates, nitro compounds, perchlorate salts and organic peroxydes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Toxic" /></td>
<td><strong>Toxic:</strong> Can cause death if swallowed breathed in or absorbed by skin. The toxic effects depend upon the extent of exposure and the inherent toxicity of a chemical. E.g. Bromine, Arsenic, Chloroform, Mercury etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flammable: Chemicals that readily catches fire and burn in air.
E.g. Acetone, ethanol, ethyl acetate, hexane, methanol etc.

Route of entry of chemicals:

Inhalation: Chemicals enters into the body through the nose or mouth in the form of gases, vapours, mists, fumes and dusts.

Ingestion: Chemicals enters into the body through the mouth and can be swallowed. They may enters through contaminated hands or foods, absorbed in the gastrointestinal system.

Dermal: Some chemicals can be absorbed through the skin. Depending upon the chemical and time of exposure temporary or permanent damage occur.

Ingestion: This is uncommon route. This can occur when a sharp object like broken glass make injury to skin then chemical may injects directly into bloodstream.

Storage of chemicals:

Always chemicals kept on shelves lower than 1.5 meter from floor to prevent any accident. Fix the shelf to wall. Store larger bottles on lower racks. Storeroom should be secured by one person. Maintain the store ledger according to their case number. Also report yearly how much quantity of chemicals are used and balanced.

Store acids, highly toxic chemicals, volatile chemicals, corrosive substances separately. Water sensitive chemicals store in tight container, in dry place. During storage of chemicals, stores chemicals at the lower or bottom level of room. In store room inserted acid fume sensors. All types of reactions are carried out in closed reaction system.

Conclusion:

According to constitutional acts no. 48C and 51, they have protect human being from mishandling of hazardous chemicals and their effects. Therefore these acts play important role in our day to day lifestyle.

Bibliography:
2. Promoting chemical laboratory safety and security in developing countries. Washington DC, USA: Committee on promoting safe and secure chemical management in developing countries, National Research Council of the National Academies; 2010.


Security Of Public From Electricity

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Abstract:

In Indian democracy power supply is most important aspect transmission line is the most important part in our society. Power supply or system have been an object for locating and detecting faults. As long as the fault detected in short duration, it provides a good service for protection the apparatus and society as well as an open way for disconnecting the part where this incident happened at fault. This paper is for to protecting the poles as well as public and animals from power supply faults.

Introduction:

In the smart grid system, power transmission is related to security it is essential and important. In the domestic electric industry, the management of transmission line is still in the stage of patrol on foot, which is relatively initial state. So it is difficult to meet the increasing reliability requirements and the need of smart grids development. High voltage transmission lines, especially for a long distance, often need to cross mountains. The whole line may be different metrological areas, which brings certain difficulties for the management of the line. In recent years, the occurrences of severe weather become more frequent, which caused severe collapse of power towers and broken of the power lines. The research on the monitoring of transmission lines is one of the directions for the smart grid technologies. The device is designed to of a the meteorological data, which can help to make forecast and alarm before the accident, so as lesson the loss of the power grid.

Working:

The circuit consist of ADXL335 accelerometer sensor, LM35 temperature sensor, AT899S52 microcontroller, 16*2 LCD display and buzzer. The LM35 sensor gives the output according to its Surrounding temperature. Its sensitivity is 10V/d degree Celsius. The output of the sensor is given to the sensor is given to the comparator where its output is compared with set value, compared with set value. When temperature is increased above set value, comparator given to the controller. When temperature of wire set value it turns on buzzer and also give the alert on LCD display. The sensor ADXL 335 is used to sense the tilt angle of wire. Sensor is fixed on the wire. One of axis of the sensor changes when the bend of wire is increased or deceased. According to tilt in that axis of the output voltage increased. The output voltage of the sensor is compared with set voltage As output of the sensor increases, comparator is given to the controller. When controller detects the increase in bend of wire above set value it turns n the buzzer and also give the alert on the LCD display.

Feature:

- 3- axis sensing Small
- Low profile package 4 mm 4 mm 1.45 mm LFCSP Low power
- 350 microampere (typical) Single – supply operation
- 1.8 V to 3.6 V 10,000 g shock survival Excellent temperature stability
- B W adjustment with a single capacitor per axis RoHS/WEEE lead – free

Application:

- It is cost sensitive.
- It is need low power.
- Motion- and tilt-sensing applications
- Mobile devices Gaming systems
- It having disk drive protection
- Image stabilization Sports and health devices
Advantages:
- It is used in the rare area
- It is useful in for stable economy.
- It is useful in public security.

Conclusion:
As Indian democracy in wide in the world. Security plays an important role in it. This paper presents an effective way of dislocating faults in power transmission. Due to this methods we can ensure security of peoples, animals & natural resources. This paper also presents a method that can detect Natural Crises in Power Transmission and ensures the security and awareness.

Reference:
1) Electronics for you series.
2) www.national.com
3) www.hwsensor.com
4) www.atmel.com
5) Electronics books (Mazdi)
Child Labour Problem In India

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Abstract:

The present paper deals with the child labour as a social problem that has been emerged in India since long time, which affects not only to the development of the individual child trapped in labour, but also in realizing Indian vision of becoming global giant and subsequently contributes to the social unrest. There are numbers of provisions formulated in the legislative assembly in order to prevent the dangers of child labour. However, the socio-political, economical conditions and the family environment causes the children to engage in earning for livelihood of their own as well as of their family and adds them in the category of most deprived sections of Indian population. The children who work as a child labour belong to the below poverty line families whose plight have been farther coupled with the ignorance, and lack of education. In addition to this, they have to look after the members of their families who are depended totally on them. The scene of child labour is more visible in the villages where the resources of living satisfactory life are very low. Thus, the present paper will focus on the problems of child labour and its causes in India.

Introduction:

One of the highly cited quotes is ‘Child is the father of man,’ which shows the importance of childhood and the development of child for the formulation of better society. Child is the starting point of humanity; hence, he should be given the best, mankind can offer. He is the blooming flower of the garden which should be protected from damaging effects of excessive exposure to heat, cold and rain. It is quite imperative to give vent to the thought of Honorable Mr. Justice Suba Rao who has rightly observed that “Social Justice must begin with children” (web). Unless tender plant is properly tendered and nourished, it has little chance to growing into a strong and useful tree. So, first priority in the scale of social justice shall be given to the welfare of children.

It is essential here at this juncture to note the meaning of the term child labour. Child labour means recruiting the child for some kind of work which usually harms him either physically, mentally, morally or deprives him from the basic rights like education and childhood. The term child labour signifies the employment of children in gainful occupations with a view to earn income for the family. There is a great demand of child labours in the market everywhere in the world. Child labour differs with the ordinary labours in terms of the incentives and salary paid to them. Besides this, ordinary labours can bargain and decide the price of their labour which is not applicable in the case of child labour. There are also strong trade unions to protect the interests of the ordinary labour; but on the other hand, there is no union in the case of child labour which can look after the interests of children.

The Census of India points out the industrial divisions where child labour demand is very high. These areas are cultivation, agriculture, live stock, forestry, fishing and plantation, mining quarrying, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services, etc. These are the names of only a few sectors where children are employed.

Child Labours in India:

The economic exploitation of children in India has always been an area of concern. In rural areas it is a fact that the child who does not attend a formal school is a working child. Collection of water and fuel, household chores and taking care of younger siblings all constitute important job in a child's life. There are 11 crore employed children in India.
There are broadly four kinds of child labour. First are those children who work in factories, workshops and mines. They are usually to be found in semi-urban and urban areas in both the unorganized and organized sectors. Second are those children who are under bondage to their employers, whether in agriculture or industry. The third categories of working children are the street children. Those who live on and off the streets and are to be found in the service sector of semi-urban and urban India. Children who work as part of family labour in all the contexts of agriculture, industry, home-based work and the like belong to the fourth category. These are not exclusive categories; they are often combined in different ways.

There are several provisions in India to prevent child labour which can be broadly categorized at three levels viz. legislative measures, constitutional measures and developing measures. Besides the strict prohibiting acts of child labour, the problem has continued even in the era of the globalization. In fact, the incidence of child labour has been increasing in the country, including in the hazardous occupations. It is difficult to estimate how many children are actually working because many work without pay in assisting their parents or are working for employers that do not report it to the census. Studies indicate that the burden of household duties fall largely upon the female child. There are jobs that may jeopardize a child’s psychological and social growth more than physical growth. In rural areas girls are responsible for looking after younger siblings, cooking, cleaning, fetching, and carrying, which releases adults for productive work. Though a domestic job can involve relatively ‘light’ work. However, long hours of work, and the physical, psychological and sexual abuse to which the child domestic labourers are exposed make the work hazardous.

A recent ILO report, in India about 80 percent of child labourers are employed in agriculture and allied occupations. Studies also reveal that about 86 percent of bonded labour is found in India’s agricultural sector. They are also mostly the children of parents who belong to scheduled castes and tribes. According to the study of UNICEF, there are about 10 million bonded child labourers working as house servants in Indian families.

Among some of the major factor responsible for the institution of child labour in India, poverty ranks first. Most of the child workers belong to poor, landless and semi landless families whose income is otherwise insufficient to keep the family alive. The children are, therefore, made to work to supplement the meager income of the family. Large private entrepreneurs with automatic machines render a large number of workers jobless. There is major expansion of the unprotected, unorganised labour force. Unemployment among men, together with increased migration or desertion and alcoholism among men, has led to an increasing number of women and children joining the labour force (World Bank, 1991). The disruption of food supplies, the destruction of crops and agricultural infrastructures, the disintegration of families and communities, the displacement of populations and the destruction of educational and health services and of water and sanitation systems, all lead to further exploitation of the vulnerable children.

**Necessary Steps to Overcome Child Labour:**

It is very essential to overcome the ever-growing child labour problem as early as possible. The collective efforts of government and non-government organizations can play the major role in this work. There is a need to formulate a holistic, multi-pronged and concerted effort to tackle this problem. An integrated approach involving various strategies like poverty eradication programmes, campaigns, budget advocacy, community action, engaging institutions of governance for the ultimate attainment of the desired goal.

Poverty has an obvious relationship with child labour, and studies have "revealed a positive correlation – in some instances a strong one – between child labour and such factors as poverty" (Mehra-Kerpelman). The poor and needy should get their share in the development process. There is need to create and implement inclusive policies with strong political will. NGOs and voluntary organizations can do an intensive campaign to spread across the civil society organizations through networking to draw the attention of the policy makers, implementations and the community. The
organizations working on any issues should involve in the campaign by putting the problem of child labour on the prime agenda. The campaign should focus on the effective implementation of the various legislations. The strategies should be aimed at change at the local, provincial, national and/or international levels. NGOs can play a pivotal role in the process of universalisation of education by adopting innovative approaches to quality education. Effective implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) would translate the Right to Work as envisaged in the Article 41 of Indian Constitution to a statutory legal right. The NREGA heralds a promising era in poverty alleviation. Poverty is not just income deficiency; the need for enabling environment both physical and psychological needs to be addressed.

There is need to bring about wide spread public awareness towards initiating community action in promoting school enrolment. Education helps a child to develop cognitively, emotionally and socially, and needless to say, education is often gravely reduced by child labour. We need to create a conducive climate in which community people at large would not tolerate the child labour in any form any more. There is need to bring about awareness among the poor parents so that they will develop a willingness to make any sacrifice to get their children educated. It is possible only when they are convinced about the significance of education. Once the child is released from labour, the child should be admitted either to formal education or to informal education depending upon various factors like age, level of understanding. This should be accompanied with vocational training depending upon their own choice.

Conclusion and Suggestions:
Child labour is very serious problem in India which should be tackled with care. It is true that only prohibition acts and government policies will not bring the desired effect; hence, there is a need to create awareness in the society about the effects of child labour. Child rights need to be actively respected rather than simply acknowledged; and it should be publically stimulated. The problem of child labour can be best addressed by adopting various strategies ranging from enrollment and retaining children in the school, income generation avenues for adults, poverty eradication programmes simultaneously. The communities and families should realize the better prospective of their children and should join the hands with government in overcoming this problem.

Bibliography:
Screening Of Bacterial Protease Producer Using Soluble Keratin Prepared
By Raw Chicken Feathers

Aishwarya B. Kurane 1, Yasmin C. Attar 2

1Research Scholar, 2Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, India.

Abstract: -
Present study focused on for screening and isolation of bacterial protease producers from collected samples of various regions of Dist. Kolhapur and Sangli. Here, out of different isolates, 07 isolates show protease and keratinase activity. But isolate I6 which is further identified as Bacillus megaterium shows highest caseinase, gelatinase, lipase, and keratinase activity than that of remaining isolates. It also has feather degradation and dehauling activity which indicates that this organism has potential to reduce pollution aspects. Simultaneously, the soluble keratin produced by Dimethyl sulfoxide in this study can be applicable to treat feather waste and it is also economically favorable process. As pure keratin has high costs, this prepared solubilized form of keratin is cost effective.

Keywords: -Protease, Keratin, caseinase, gelatinase, lipase, keratinase.

I-Introduction: -
Proteases are the group of enzymes which mainly acts on proteins. Many bacteria have ability to produce different protease like caseinase, which acts on casein, lipase which acts on lipids, gelatinase which acts on gelatin and keratinase which acts on keratin. Keratin is one of important protein mainly present in animal skin, hairs, hood, feathers, scales, horns, hooves, nails, claws and beaks. It is highly specialized scleroprotein. It is insoluble in nature and cannot easily degrade due to rigid structure. It contains alpha helix and beta sheets supercoiled into polypeptide chain. The feathers used can helpful to use as animal feed, it also prevent accumulation of feather waste in environment and reduce generation of pathogenic strains. Keratinolytic organisms having ability to produce keratinase enzyme hence used to increase digestibility of feather keratin. After hydrolysis of feathers are converted into glues film and source of rare amino acids such as cysteine, proline and serine. An alternative method of feather waste utilization is processing to soluble keratin that could become useful for novel bio products formation. Another method of solubilisation of feathers is thermal treatment indimethyl sulfoxide, compound with low toxicity. This technique of soluble keratin preparation was widely used by numerous researchers, however onlaboratory scale, for obtaining a substrate for determination of keratinolyticactivity.

II-Material and Methods: -
A) Collection of samples
To isolate protease producing organisms, various soil samples including tannery soil, feather dumping soil, hair dumping soil, tannery effluent were collected from various regions like Tamadalge, Jainapur of Dist. Kolhapur and Ashta, Madhavnagar of Dist. Sangli. All samples were collected in sterile containers and properly labelled and stored at R.T. till further use.

B) Primary Screening and isolation of protease producing organisms
Firstly to increase the number of organisms in respective samples, enrichment was carried out using hair meal broth and feather meal broth separately with increasing substrate concentration from 1% to 8% and incubated at room temperature for 24 hrs. Feather meal broth of P 7.5 contains NH4Cl-0.5gm, NaCl-0.5, K HPO4-0.3, KH PO4-0.4, MgCl2-0.1, Yeast extract-0.1, Feather powder 10 gm/lit. D/W.-1 lit. Increase in number of micro-organisms was checked by performing Gram staining of each 1% to 8% enrichment flasks separately.
Then loop full sample from each enrichment flask was streaked on respective agar plates and incubated at R.T. for 24 hrs. After sufficient incubation, morphological, cultural characters of isolates were checked. Colony characters of each isolated organism grown on hair meal agar plates and feather meal agar plates incubated at room temperature for 24 hours were recorded. Gram staining of each isolates were performed and maintained on nutrient agar slants and used further to study its proteolytic activity.

C) Study of proteolytic activity
1. Study of Caseinase activity
The respective isolates were streaked on milk agar plates and incubated at R.T. for 24 hrs. After sufficient incubation, isolate showing highest clear zone of casein hydrolysis was selected.

2. Study of Gelatinase activity
To study gelatinase activity, isolates were streaked on gelatin agar plates and incubated at R.T. for 24 hrs. Then gelatin hydrolysis by isolate was confirmed by pouring Frazier’s reagent on plate. The isolate showing maximum clear zone of gelatin hydrolysis was selected.

3. Study of Lipase activity
Lipase production ability of isolates were determined by using Tributyrin agar plates. After streaking isolates on tributyrin agar plates, incubation was carried out at R.T. for 24 hrs. After sufficient incubation, colony of isolate showing zone of hydrolysis was selected.

D) Preparation of soluble keratin
White chicken feathers were collected from chicken shop at Madhavnagar, Dist. Sangli. It was washed extensively with tap water. Then chopped finely into 1-2 cm pieces. Further treated with Dimethyl sulphoxide and heated in oven at 100°C for 120 min. Then cold acetone was added for precipitation of soluble keratin. Precipitation was further carried out in deep freezer for 2 hrs. Then precipitate was obtained by centrifugation at 10000 rpm for 20 min. Then washed thoroughly with distilled water and dried in vacuum dryer at 40°C.

E) Screening of keratinolytic bacteria using soluble keratin
Out of all proteolytic isolates, the specific isolate showing highest caseinase, gelatinase, lipase activity was used to study keratinase activity. Forthwith, respective proteolytic isolate was streaked on sterile soluble keratin agar plate including soluble keratin prepared by Dimethyl sulphoxide method. Plate was incubated at R.T. for 24 hrs. and then Tri-chloro acetic acid was used to confirm clear zone of keratin hydrolysis around growth of colony.

F) Study of isolated bacterial protease producer organism
The respective isolate showing protease and keratinase activity used further to study its morphological, cultural and biochemical characters. Results were compared with Bergy’s Manual of Determinative bacteriology, 8th edition (Buchanan and Gibbons, 1974). Simultaneously respective isolate was identified by chromogenic method using Hichrome Bacillus Agar plates.

G) Study of feather degradation activity of isolated protease producer
To determine feather degradation activity of respective protease producer, organism was inoculated in sterile 1% feather meal broth. After incubation at R.T. for 72 hrs, the residual feather was washed, dried and weighed to calculate DD by using following formula:

\[
DD (\%) = \frac{(TF - RF)}{TF} \times 100
\]

Where, TF is total feather and RF is residual feather.
H) Study of dehairing activity of isolate

For determination of ability of dehairing activity of buffalo skin by isolates, sterile mineral base medium tube with 1% buffalo skin were inoculated with respective isolate separately. Tubes were kept for incubation on rotary shaker for 2-3 days at room temperature simultaneously, sterile empty Petri dishes along with small piece of buffalo skin were inoculated separately with respective isolates and plates were kept for incubation at room temperature for 2-3 days. For sufficient inoculum and moistening condition, skin pieces in petro dishes were re-inoculated separately with 1 to 2 drops of respective suspension under aseptic conditions. After sufficient incubation, result of dehairing activity seen visually.

III-Results and Discussion

A) Collection of sample

All the samples required for screening and isolation of bacterial protease producers were collected from various regions of Dist. Kolhapur and Sangli.

B) Primary screening and isolation of protease producing organisms

1. Enrichment of samples-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Gram staining of enrichment flask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tannery soil</td>
<td>Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hair dumping soil</td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Feather dumping soil</td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tannery effluent</td>
<td>Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hair dumping soil(B)</td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase in number of micro-organisms was checked by performing Gram staining of each 1% to 8% enrichment flasks separately and further used for isolation.

2. Gram staining of enrichment flasks using feather meal broth-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Gram staining of enrichment flask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tannery soil</td>
<td>Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hair dumping soil</td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Feather dumping soil</td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tannery effluent</td>
<td>Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hair dumping soil(B)</td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Gram staining of enrichment flasks using Hair meal broth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Gram staining of enrichment flask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tannery soil</td>
<td>1% Gram positive and Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hair dumping soil</td>
<td>1% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Feather dumping soil</td>
<td>1% Gram positive and Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tannery effluent</td>
<td>1% Gram positive and Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8% Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hair dumping soil(B)</td>
<td>1% Gram positive and Gram negative rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8% Gram positive rods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Isolation on Hair meal agar and Feather meal agar plates

After proper enrichment, hair meal agar and feather meal agar were used for isolation of keratinolytic bacteria by four quadrant streaking technique. The colonies with different morphology were picked and purified using same medium.

**Hair Meal Agar**

**Feather meal Agar**

Gram staining of each isolates were performed and maintained on nutrient agar slants till further use.
C) Study of proteolytic activity

The proteolytic activity was studied by using sterile skimmed milk agar, gelatin agar and tributyrin agar plates. The colonies showing highest keratin hydrolysis ability with maximum clear zone were picked up and further purified by repeated transfer on same medium and then maintained on respective medium.
It was observed that, all isolates were proteolytic in nature. Out of all proteolytic isolates **I6** shows maximum zone of clearance on milk and gelatin agar and tributyrin agar plates than that of the remaining isolates. (Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Isolate</th>
<th>Diameter of zone of clearance on milk agar(mm)</th>
<th>Diameter of zone of clearance on Gelatin agar (mm)</th>
<th>Diameter of zone of clearance on Tributyrin agar(mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caseinase activity</td>
<td>Gelatinase activity</td>
<td>Lipase activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I1</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I2</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I7</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D) Preparation of soluble keratin
Soluble keratin was successfully prepared by raw chicken feathers using disulphoxide method. Then it was further used to screen keratinolytic bacteria.

E) Screening of keratinolytic bacteria using soluble keratin
The isolate **I6** showing highest caseinase, gelatinase and lipase activity was screened for keratin hydrolysis. After sufficient incubation, pouring of trichloacetic acid on keratin agar plate shows clear zone of keratin hydrolysis.

F) Study of bacterial protease producing organism
The respective isolate (I6) showing highest caseinase, gelatinase, lipase and keratinase activity. Its morphological, physiological, cultural and biochemical characters are as follows-
1. Gram nature and Motility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gram nature</th>
<th>Motility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gram positive rods</td>
<td>Motile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Colony characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 mm</td>
<td>Circular</td>
<td>Cream white</td>
<td>Entire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>Consistancy</td>
<td>Opacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth shiny</td>
<td>Convex</td>
<td>Buttery</td>
<td>Opaque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Biochemical characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Details of experiment</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glucose fermentation</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lactose fermentation</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mannitol fermentation</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indole production</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Methyl red test</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Voges-Proskaur test</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Citrate utilization test</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Growth on Hichrome Bacillus agar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 mm</td>
<td>Irregular large</td>
<td>Yellowish green</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From above all study characters, the respective isolate (I6) represents *Bacillus megaterium*.

**G) Study of feather degradation activity of isolated protease producer (*Bacillus megaterium*)**

After sufficient incubation, degree of feather degradation was determined.

\[
DD \text{ (%) } = \frac{TF - RF}{TF} \times 100
\]

Where, TF is total feather and RF is residual feather.

\[
\text{DD (%) } = \frac{0.07 \text{ gm} - 0.00 \text{ gm}}{0.07 \text{ gm}} \times 100 = 100\%
\]

**H) Study of dehairing activity of isolate**

From this experiment, it clearly indicates that, respective organism have maximum ability of dehairing within 3 days of incubation.

**IV-CONCLUSION**

The present study was mainly carried out for screening and isolation of bacterial protease producers with caseinase, gelatinase, lipase and keratinase activity. Similarly, soluble keratin prepared
by Dimethyl sulfoxide is cost effective and help to reduce environmental pollution. The potent organism isolated i.e. *Bacillus megaterium* may also helpful to treat tannery waste.

**V-ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We thankfully acknowledge the Principal Dr. Khemnar of the institute for providing necessary infrastructural facilities. First author thanks Head of the Department and research guide Dr. Mrs. Y. C. Attar for her support and time to time guidance and also thank Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training institute for awarding Junior Research Fellowship and providing financial support.

**VI-REFERENCES**

Internal Security Data Leakage In Database Of Gmail Account: Problem And Solution

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Smt. Priyanka Dhondiram Ghorapade

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2 Asst. Professor, Shripatrao Chougule Arts And Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
Department of Physics

Abstract

Social media is being misused in today's generation. You save your personal information on all your social accounts. Hacking your account may misuse your personal information.

As a cheating alternative, you can secure all your data with the help of Gmail's internal security by solutions.

Keywords: Gmail Account, Mobile security, Computer, Data leakage.

Introduction

Gmail is a free email service provided by Gmail. In many ways, Gmail is similar to any other email service: You can send and receive email, block spam, create an address book, and perform other basic email tasks. But there are some more features that help them build one of the most popular email services on the web.

Problem

How do I sort my emails through the sender?
Where you see a name or an email address, you can rotate your mouse over it for a few seconds and this window will pop up:
Click on the email word at the bottom and you will be taken to a particular screen which is ordered by the sender only by email from date.
How do I change my password?
Click the gear icon in the upper right of the screen in Gmail and select Settings
How do I delete batch / bulk of a lot of messages at the same time?
The first step is to identify which message you want to delete. All messages older than a certain date?
By a specific sender? Related to a particular topic like a newspaper?
How do I remove an account from showing up on my computer?
The good thing about Gmail is that you can log in anywhere to get the mail, even if it is on a public or a friend's computer. Even if you still need to enter your password to get it every time that login information will be kept on the computer for the next person to login to a Google account.

Gmail provides you with a variety of services.

Gmail gives you storage. If you open your Gmail account on Gmail, but if someone opens your Gmail account then it can launch your email account. If one hacks your account, then you can misuse your email account. So your account will not be safe. To keep your email's account secure, you should start the security in all the sign-in & security in Gmail so that if someone tries to start your account then you will get a security alert notification immediately, so that your account will be safe and even if anyone who has access to your account access If you try to do it, you will know immediately.

You save all your contacts on Gmail. It also protects the data of your photos.
Gmail Secure Process:
you start to create your email id. If you have already used a targeted email id if you have used it earlier, then email will give you an alternate email id. Then your optional email id, mobile no, asks. The phone number you enter will not be verified.

**Sign-In - & - Security:**

![Sign-in & security](image)

After you log in to your Gmail account, you will be able to open the setting in various Gmail on your mobile or computer screen.

After that you will notice that setting up your account access and security settings and setting up the security checkups, you will know how much of your account is running. And if you do not want to be logged out from anywhere.

**2- Step Of Verification:**

![Signing in to Google](image)
In account recovery options, you will not save email account and mobile no to recover your account. The advantage of this is that if you have forgotten the password of your email account, you can change your password from it.

**Device activity & security events**
Reference:

1) www.google.com
2) Security: A New Framework for Analysis
3) Security in Computing
Abstract:-
It is said that if you educate a person, educating a man, then you are educate a individual, but if you educate a women you educate a family. At present scenario where internet is changing lives of millions, the research paper attempts to study the realities of women’s internet use in India.

Keywords:- Empowerment, Digital Technology, Internet.

Introduction:-
Education is an important tool for empowering women in society. Education determines career and financial independent for women. The internet is a store of knowledge, an important tool that women give them knowledge and relies on the latest developments and the latest developments in science, Technology, art and literature. Men never knew or appreciated the nature of our society that started with men. Nobody has ever mentioned about their contribution to music. Famous composer Jane Piron has created a response to negative experience in relation to www.drummergirl.com. It was her ideal to encourage future female drummers like her.

1. Research:-
With search engines like Google, all the information that is there on one subject can be accessed in seconds. Typing just a few words in search engines can generate thousands of related results. Women are searching for evolution on various topics because they can access papers and newspaper articles through different databases. In scientific fields like pharmacy, women are collecting knowledge for their master and doctoral studies. Database like Pbud, Scopus, Cochin and IDIS has a huge database of scientific documents and publications which can be easily accessed. Most of the science sheets have become digital, so that women scientists can reach the latest find findings on Key Key click.

2. Online businesses:-
Women entrepreneurs are slowly going to the net to start their business. Cover designers, freelance content writers, bloggers, web designers, fashion designers, stylists, photographers and other professionals are going online to spread awareness about their activities and to communicate with potential customers. Women are launching matching websites, feminist websites, book review websites and online literary magazines. Even for physical activities like bakery, cafes and restaurants, all women have to create social media pages for business. Women bloggers who offer advertisements on their blogs offer advertisements for their companies. Websites like LinkedIn, where professional resumes can upload, it has made it easier for women to create networks, find jobs and make a career.

3. Work-from-home :-
Because Net has enabled computers from connecting nationally and internationally, most women take up the nature of work that can work from home. Through email, Skype and other online communication tools, the content can interact with writers and independent sector journalists, employers and clients. This is also possible in many other areas like stock market and other commercial ventures.

Internet impact was seen for women empowerment:
Case1:
In the ten days of Delhi's 16th Delhi December 16th, Delhi's Women Safety got 174,430 likes on December 18, 2012 for the women group of Delhi. Gang rap in Delhi - Protest, 'gang of another girl...
raped in Delhi - can we stop it? 'Many such crimes were made as they were. Such groups of social media act as a platform to empower women and justice and to allow everyone to hear their voice not only in India but also in the world.

**Internet as tool of empowerment:**

Internet is also one of the 21st Century Powerful tools to empower women. Introduction to Online access doors for women by the World Wide Web are open Activity on Facebook, Twitter, Social Networking Sites .And Instagram etc. Through these social networking sites, Women are able to empower themselves by organizing. Without expressing their feelings, they are expressing their opinions for equality. The community members persecuted. To quote one For example, 100 women started online campaigns. Advocates on some Facebook pages on 29 May 2013. The women whose hatred spread and they succeeded. Bring them down. Moreover, with the help of e-learning. Now women are easy to study from their convenience. By educating yourself homely to the students Women also are learning new technologies like e-learning. New skills which will be easier in today’s progress Globalized world.

**Conclusion:-**

Helps empower people for the community and prepare the way for the world to participate in the solution. This means increase happiness for families and women making distinctions.

**Reference:-**

2. https://www.iaspaper.net/women-empowerment-inindia/amp
A new approach of Interactive Voice Response System for New Challenges in Indian Democracy

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Department of Electronics
Shripatrao Chougule Arts & Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India.

Ms. Sheetal Maruti Chougule
Asst Professor

Abstract

India being largest democratic country in the world, Indian democracy is depended upon many factors such as accessibility, privacy of data, integrity, open access, clarity in agenda of discussion, support of technical things perceived risk of identity, also awareness and use of electronic media. The proposed method of interactive voice response system (IVRS) can provide reliable technical support to face many new challenges to Indian democracy. The traditional business model can be converted into customer centric model using such IVR system. For sell and buy sell stocks, to check bank account balance, to know student information, to check movie show time such IVRS system are typically utilized.

Introduction

In India digital infrastructure transformation is enabling new services and APIs. In inter Voice Response (IVR) systems one person can interact with the communications system over the telephone. IVR used to enable the caller to retrieve information from a database, enter information, into a database, or both. IVR systems allow the user to efficiently exchange information, reducing clerical processing. IVR system interacts with the caller using a recorded script. It prompts a response to the caller and asks him to respond either verbally or by pressing a touchtone key, and supplies the caller with information based on responses made. IVR system should store responses made by callers and should be able to provide different responses to callers based on time of day called. Should be able to capture either touch-tone or voice responses by callers. Inter voice can be used to transfer the customer calls to the right people to handle. It can be also used to provide the most updated product or service information. It can record customer messages for follow up later. Without human intervention it performs automated transaction processing.

Aim of Project

1) IVRS is an Acronym for Intelligent Voice Response System.
2) For intelligent and reliable interaction this system is used.
3) The response is provided by considering the correct nature of the user.
4) Then the related information is provided to the user. So we have design this system that can be beneficial to many systems.

Working

1) Caller have to dial the given IVRS service number.
2) The connection is established after some fixed number of rings.
3) Then a pre-recorded voice gives the conformation to the caller that they have dialed correct number.
4) Then in the voice form, menu is offered to the caller and asking him to chose.
5) A password number is asked to the caller if the information is confidential.
6) The necessary information is obtained by taking the reference of database.
7) Then this information is provided to the user in the voice form.
8) Then options are given to the caller according to the system design of the application.
Applications

1) Banking and Finance
   Technological innovations have brought about not just new types of electronics money, but also new bank-customer relationship. These relationship are fuelling demand for more and more innovative banking services such as:
   - Call Center with Customer Relationship Management Software.
   - Credit Card Activation System
   - Telephone Banking System
   - Telephone Loan Approval

2) Education
   Today’s education systems are implementing many new technologies for the students development. This system can be used in education systems for enquiry hotline, registration system and result declaration.

3) Government
   Government bodies such as immigration department, department of health, labour department, inland revenue are using this system to improve the efficiency of data accessibility.

4) Telecommunications
   - Prepaid Roaming
   - Postpaid Calling Card, Prepaid Calling Card, and Wireless Prepaid or Mobile Prepaid
   - Mobile Number Portability
   - Number Change Announcement
   - Telecom Call Centre

References

1) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interactive_voice_response
2) http://web.cmc.net.in/products/ivrs.asp
3) http://www.blissit.org/ivrs.htm
4) http://www.kleward.com/ivr_solutions.htm
5) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Search?search=information+on+IVR+system
Digital Temperature Controller Using 8051 Microcontroller In Indian Democracy

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shripatraochougule arts & science college, Malwadi-kotoli Kolhapur, Maharashtra

Abstract

Digital temperature controller using 8051 microcontroller the name of the project is design to indicate the temperature and also used as controller. in this projector 8051 microcontroller is the main part of system. This system is basically embedded stands for hardware controlled by software here the software using a microcontroller controls all the hardware component. This report provide picture of hardware & software used in system.it also provides an overall view with detail discussion of the operation of the system.

Keyword Microcontroller 8051, relay, LCD display, temperature sensor DS1820.

Introduction

Temperature control is important in several industrial processes temperature controllers which use digital computer as a central unit. when temperature sensors used produce their output in the voltage or current form, a high precision converter will be required for interfacing the sensing device with the microcontroller.

Working

Dallas semiconductor’s IC DS1820 is one-degree precision temperature sensor in a 3-pin pack like a transistor with single wire communication protocol. it can operate as a standalone thermostat with user programmable trip-points (set-points) or as an 8–12 bit temperature sensor with a single wire digital two interface. the open-drain DQ pin function as the output for the thermostat operation and as the data input / output (I/O) pin for single –wire communication. the single wire interface lets user access the nonvolatile memory (EEPROM) thermostat trip-point registers (TH and TL), status /configuration register and temperature register. when configured as standalone thermostat, temperature conversions start immediately when power is switched on. in this mode, the DQ pin becomes active when the temperature of IC DS1820 exceeds the limit already programmed in the TH register. and remains active until the temperature drops below the limit programmed in the TL register. the DS1820 uses Dallas exclusive single-wire bus protocol that implements bus communication with one control signal.
APPLICATIONS

The application of room temperature controller include the following ….
1] the room temp. controller can be used in industrial automation as well as home automation .
2] this project can be use to conserve the electrical power .
3] these are used in a wide variety of industries to manage the process of manufacturing of operations some of the applications of temp. controller are in industries like plastic extrusion, thermoforming machine, injection molding machines, packaging machine, food storage, processing, and blood banks.
4] from the above information finally, we can conclude that the proposed system will solve the daily problem where AC’s do not work properly due to low voltage, normally rural areas. In future, this project can be extended for controlling the temperature in many rooms in an apartment.

Conclusion-

The DS1820 Digital thermometer provides 9-bit temperature readings which indicate the temperature of the device. This allows for placing temperature sensor in many different places. Applications where this feature is useful include HVAC environmental controls, sensing temperature inside building equipment and in process monitoring and control. The actual temp and set value of temperature were getting displayed on LCD screen and the set temperature was found changing with the help of preset buttons.

Reference-

3] interfacing LM35 temperature sensor with PIC microcontroller
Abstract:
The present paper attempts to take a brief survey of the government schemes launched time to time in relation to the public welfare. The government of India has been working continuously in order to open new dimensions and for the development of the country in all sectors of the public life. It has been striving hard to make a New India which will be prosperous, healthy, techno-savvy, modern, safe, etc.; and has been succeeded in achieving the desired goals without deviating from its path of mankind. During the last few years several of the new schemes have been launched and even some of the previous schemes which were progressive, have been continued with the greater emphasis on synergizing new objectives. The paper focuses on some of those schemes which have been launched or restructured or extended since the last five years of NDA government.

Introduction:
The government of India – NDA government – has taken initiatives for the social welfare of the people living in India with the agenda of development of all with the help of one another. In order to complete its commitments and fulfill the needs of the people, it has been busy in turning every stone of the nation with several and all encompassing schemes useful to every citizen of the nation. Various new schemes have been launched and some of the old schemes have been restructured or extended keeping in the mind its importance for the people. Every section of the society and all fields of the development have been reconsidered and re-examined which includes uplifting of backward classes, tackling the problems of women and children malnutrition, providing the solar plants in rural areas, creating and developing the skilled labour, health insurance to all, etc.

The Prime Minister of India Hon. Shri. Narendra Modi has promised the developments of all the fields pertaining to the development of the nation. He has meditated over the dynamics of the national challenges which needs to be addressed as early as possible. Therefore, various schemes of strengthening the needy areas have been launched. It is necessary here to take the survey of all these scheme.

Schemes of Indian Government:
1. Garib Kalyan Yojnaye: Taking Pro-Poor Schemes to Grassroots Level:

   India is the nation with huge crowd living in the rural areas who are still waiting for the satisfactory life. The first challenge in front of the government which has taken the power and administration at the verge of poor plank is to empower these poor people. The government has launched Garib Kalyan Yojnaye: Taking Pro-Poor Schemes to Grassroots Level is launched in order to empower the poor, down-trodden and needy people. The government has prepared the road map for the better implementation of the scheme so that it may reach at the grass-root level. In order to realize the scheme, the local representatives have been involved so that it becomes easy to identify untapped areas.

2. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

   This scheme is launched as a part of Make in India campaign which invites the entrepreneurs and investors from all over the world to start a business which will be a greater opportunity to create employment. The scheme is set up so that a skilled labour can be generated in order to provide man power necessary for the industries. As per the objectives of the scheme, the necessary skills will be imparted to the youths of India who are going to be upcoming labours. It is expected that near about 24 lakh youths will get the benefits of the scheme. The scheme has been launched on 15th July everywhere in India which is observed as the National Skill Day.
3. Sukanya Samriddhi Account Yojana:

India is the country which is recognized as the gender based country where there is still patriarchal control in the society which consider girl child as the burden on the family. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is launched in order to alleviate this burden of the family. The scheme has been launched as a part of Beti Baho Beti Padhao Abhyan which has been the mission to empower the girls who are always subjugated. The scheme inspires the parents/guardians to accumulate funds in the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana account from the time of the birth of their girl child for the purpose of their education and marriage. The innovative Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana not only envisages the financial security for every girl child living in the Indian households but also contributes towards making them financially independent.

4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana:

The Indian economy is highly depended on the agriculture from the primordial time. Still Indian agriculture takes care of growing demands of the food of the growing population. However, Indian agriculture is depended upon the unpredictable season which many times did not come as expected. In addition to this, there is lack of adequate irrigation facilities which causes the farmers to live in worry; and sometimes leading them to commit even suicide. Identifying the needs of Indian agriculture sector, the government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana which will assure the productivity of agriculture crops. It has been decided that 50,000 crore rupees will be utilized in order to realize the scheme at large scale. The scheme intends to cover 142 million hectares of the land out of the total which will be 42% area of the total agricultural land. Drip-irrigation, Micro-irrigation projects, end to end irrigation solutions are some of the key aspects the scheme will cover. For the successful implementation of the scheme, it has been decentralized and road map at the district level has been prepared.

5. Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA):

The rural and interior parts of India have the great resources of raw materials, but there are only a few processing industries. The rural part lives on the marginal position where though the people are will to do business, but does not have the financial back up. They are excluded from the banking benefits, insurance services, credit, loan and other accesses. MUDRA scheme helps to such a people who intend to start and grow their own business. It has covered a corpus of Rs 20,000 crore and a credit guarantee corpus of Rs 3,000 crore. The government tries to harness the potential and nurture these micro businesses who were looking for the financial support or cover from the organized financial banking system.


In order to provide employment to the labours in rural areas, the government of India has launched National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in the year 2005, which has been restructured during the NDA government in 2014 with a target of inclusive and overall development. The scheme was designed to provide any adult who registers for rural employment a minimum job guarantee of 100 days each financial year. This includes non-skilled work, making it one-of-its-kind across the world. It was later renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The MGNREGA is an entitlement to work that every adult citizen holds. In case such employment is not provided within 15 days of registration, the applicant becomes eligible for an unemployment allowance. The scheme has been implemented at the level of Gram Panchayat.

7. PAHAL DBTL:

The PAHAL DBTL scheme was launched in 2013 with the intention of giving cash subsidy on cooking gas in India. The NDA government has modified the prior scheme after the careful examinations of the problems faced during the earlier scheme and re-launched it in 54 districts in 2014 to cover 2.5 crore households. The second phase of this revised scheme started in 2015 to cover all the districts of the country. Under the previous scheme, it was mandatory to have the Aadhar number for all consumers who want to receive the LPG subsidy. However, this was a big problem for consumers who did not have the Aadhar card, which meant that they could not avail the subsidy. However, the new scheme has made available the LPG subsidy to all consumers. Under the modified scheme, the consumers who use LPG can now receive subsidy in his bank account.

8. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana:

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a ambitious scheme which has an unpredictable success which enables at least one bank account to each household. The bank account under the scheme includes a debit card and accident insurance cover to the account holder. As per the guidelines of the
scheme, the government subsidies will be credited and the loan will be sanctioned to those who require it.

9. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY):
   The scheme Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is in fact a mission launched in order to provide social security to the citizens of India. The term life insurance policy provides life insurance to the policy holder which can be renewed yearly or for the longer period of time. It is made available to anyone between the age group of 18 to 50 years. The concerned person should also have a bank account. People, who avail this policy before they are 50 years old, will be allowed to enjoy the risk of life cover till the age of 55 years. However, they will need to pay the premium of rupees 330 INR on a consistent basis in order to be provided that benefit.

10. Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission:
   Ayushman Bharat Yojana focuses on the wellness of the poor families which provides medical benefits to the sick people. The scheme includes Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). The scheme intends to set up 1,50,000 health and wellness centers by the government. The National Health Protection Mission under this scheme aims to provide an insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakh every year to around 10 crore poor families who will undergo cashless treatment at all the government and private empanelled hospitals across the country for the secondary and most tertiary care procedures.

   Besides these schemes, there are several other schemes like National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyan), GOBAR-Dhan Yojana, Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Samagra Shiksha Scheme, Atal Bhujal Yojana, National Bamboo Mission, Anti-Narcotics Scheme, Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme, Solar Charkha Mission, etc. have been launched by the NDA government for the overall development of farmers, businessmen, entrepreneurs, students, labours, children, women and girls of India.

Conclusion:
The initiatives taken by the Indian government for the overall development of the nation are tremendous. The government attempts to harness each and every resource for the well being of common people. The various schemes launched time to time are the examples of inventive projects undertaken at large scale. However, still those schemes have not been fully implemented in the nation because of the lack of awareness and illiteracy of the people. Most of the people involved in the implementation of the scheme do not know the real target group of the scheme. Therefore, there is a need of conscious and collective efforts at all levels i.e. government –administrative – beneficiaries.

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Multi Level Fusion-Based Security Development

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System

Abstract:
Home-based fusion-based intelligent security system develops to be implemented in automated operation. System
It has some search modules, a supervised computer, a lift and an experimental platform. Search modules are active
Search modules and inactive search modules which are designed in our research team. All identification modules control unit (active
And passive) HOLTEK is a microchip. Mobile robots are active search modules and accordingly more and more teams are classified
Through wireless RF interfaces, access to any floor of the experimental platform using other mobile robots and lifts. Inactive
Identity modules have wire / wireless detection modules. If an event occurs, then inactive search modules can determine the occurrence
The weighted average algorithm is true or false at the level and spreads the status of the program to the supervised computer

Keyword: Home automation, HOLTEK microchip, wireless RF interface, weighted average algorithm, Dempster-Shafter evidence theory

Introduction:
Intelligent buildings and home security can offer, 21st Century Human Life Facility and Welfare Century intelligent most important issue Building is a security system. Generally, security In the system, the supervisory system is remote supervisor System, active and inactive search modules and Device control module, and unnecessary and uses Complementary information fusion algorithm to complement The system creates reliability and certainty, and protection Identity network using multiple processing protection Ignore a multi-level security system Users Sufficient complement to each level Damage to other layers. Paper proposed Multi-level security system that has multiple modes Based search modules and multiple team-robots System In the previous literature, many experts researched Security system Described as Azamamy and Fujiyoshi Systematic approach to intelligent building design. Kujuro And Yasuda discussed the development of the system.

2. System Architecture
The system contains inactive search modules, Active search modules and some systems are monitored Tools. Inactive search module included Wire / Wireless Search Modules Wire Based Inspection modules supervisory communications Computer via Wire RS-485 Interface Wireless-based Inspection modules supervisory communications Computer and Mobile Robot via Wireless RF Interface The recognition signal receives from the supervised computer Active search modules and inactive search modules Wireless uses RF interfaces and weighted averages Algorithm and D-S proof theory to determine event Whether the multi-level search configuration is true or not. D. Active search modules include multiple team-robots Systems carry mobile robots of each team-robot system The same sensor to identify dangerous events Intelligent houses use a variety of multiple team-robot systems

The sensor to identify different events. Other Mobile Robots Team-robot system receives event signals Supervised computer or similar work based Passive search moves to modules and events
Double Checking Location There is a search algorithm D-S proof theory All the introduction modules of Intelligent security has been completed and there are Arrange in intelligent experimental platform. Experimental platform There are three floors. There are three rooms in each floor Various research modules assigned. Everyone's mobile robot Move team-robot system to any floor of the laboratory Platform for identifying programs using lift Lift To protect mobile robots, many IR transmitters are used Going to the elevator and communicating with the mobile Robot via wireless RF interface.

Research module
Intelligent home search modules are classified. There are two types of active search modules; the second is Inactive search modules. We explain his work these search modules as follows
1) Active detection modules The active role of active search modules Mobile robot mobile robot has the cylinder size, And is equipped as a microchip (HT46RU25) Controller, and movement displacement calculations Mobile Robot Guardian Plan D.C. Using the Serversom encoder Experimental platform reflective IR sensor Mobile robots recognize obstacles. Uses mobile robot Uses compass modules, and the IR to measure the orientation Receiver control to find the position of the lift The structure of each team-robot system is used multi-layered Control structure to combine entralized properties Control and decentralized control.

2) Passive detection modules n the paper
we use wire / wireless fire detection Modules to identify fire sources Decision center of The module is a Holete microprocessor Calculation of improved weighted average algorithm In Generally, these sensory signals are small voltage outputs. We This signal must be processed to be converted to validate Voltage output (0V ~ 10V) through amplifier circuit D. Input sensor signal and output voltage connection The signal must be linear by tuning the process circuit.

3) Algorithms Analysis
In the paper we use the fire-based team-robot system, the wire Fire Detection Module and Wireless Fire Detection Module To identify the fire source, and use two-level multicensor fusion The plan to decide whether the fire event is true or false. D. Fusion structure of the security system is shown in the picture. At one level, we use the weighted average algorithm Apply to passive search modules and use D–S Proof theory is applied in active activation Modules.

4) Experimental Results:
In the intelligent security system, we use wire fire Search modules and wireless fire detection modules and Fire-based team-robot mechanism to identify fire source Experimental platform. We use a lightweight Provide fire sources on wire and wireless fire detection Monitor the module, and module's work that's right Search modules can transmit respectively Identity signal to supervised computer by wire RS-485 and wireless RF interface. Fire label Search modules display green on user interface We provide fire resources Two fire detection modules to monitor Performance The supervised computer event can decide to be true Using weighted average algorithms at a level. D. Then the fire-based team-robot's mobile robot The system with the flame sensor goes to the event position. Mobile robot 1 firefight program (candle), and search Transmits the event signal to the supervised computer. Receive event signals to calculate trust value The search process is also one of the levels. Users You can set the threshold value on the user's interface Supervised computer before trial. Fire-Based Team-Robot's Mobile Robot 3
The system also detects fire sources on the platform. D. Supervised computer uses D-S proof theories We must have the probability value The same for every flame sensor of mobile robots. Ultimately, we decide to be true for the firefight program One level
Conclusion

- We have introduced a multi-level security system Applied to intelligent home.
- Active Controller And the inactive search module is HOLTEK microchip.
- We use weighted average algorithms and D-S proofs Theories to enhance the accuracy of search, and
- Supervised the proposed algorithm applied Computer we use fire programs to implement the work.
- Multi-level security system and present Experimental scenario on experimental platform. D.
- Double check the supervised computer events In the future, we want to integrate more and In collaboration with more inactive search modules, and more
- Develop multiple team-robot systems and new users To connect with the interface and remote supervision system Internet Security System.

References:

Abstract

Nowadays, the use of mobile became very essential, it has become necessity of human being. As an Indian democracy, the food, shelter and clothes are basic needs of people, but now a days technology has become essential basic support of human being. Basically technology gives mobile phones or smartphone to us. The generation not using technology well and it has become addiction. This paper tries to focus light on this youth addiction.

Introduction

In early days it was said that food, shelter and dressary are basic need of any human being. But 21st century smartphone is also known as basic need. It has become an addition to almost every human being smartphone is generally used for Internet, gambling, shopping and many such purpose. Mobile phone has become an addiction so that almost 90% of people are affected.

Survey Observations

In study of Baylor University, cell phone addition was linked to:

- Impulsiveness and materialism
- A pre-occupation with material objects as opposed to intellectual, spiritual, or cultural values
  The people suffering from this condition oftentimes have been called Nomophobia or fear of being without cell phone. Problematic cell phone users can develop a social media addiction as well which has number of harmful effects as:
  - Impaired self esteem
  - Impaired work performance
  - Interpersonal conflicts

The signs and symptoms of Addiction

Some major signs and symptoms of smartphone addiction include:

- Tolerance
- With drawl
- Failed attempts to cut back on smartphone use
- Loses track of time when using mobile phone.
- Uses cell phone in order to deal with unwanted emotions
- Text neck
- Digital eye strain.

Teens and Cell-Phone Addiction

Teens are extremely vulnerable and developing a cell phone addiction. The human brain is not fully developed until about 25 years of age. Adolescents who are become dependent on their smartphones could experience negative alteration in brain developments.

- There is decreased brain connectivity in teens who are suffering from cell phone addiction.
- Problems in part of brain that are responsible for decision making, impulse control and emotional regulation.
• Teens with a smartphone addiction are more likely to drink alcohol, use tobacco and have poor diet.

**Treatment for Addiction**

• There are different therapy methods and treatment centers for individuals.
• At offices, schools, colleges we can use mobile Jammers to minimize mobile addiction.
Undemocratic Relationship Between Caliban, Ariel And Prospero In The Tempest

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The Tempest is the last play written by all time great William Shakespeare. Ben Jonson, Shakespeare’s contemporary, very rightly says that Shakespeare belongs to all the ages. But at the same time it is difficult to deny that he is a product of his own times. Elizabethan period was a most sensational period in the history of England. The period witnessed the all-round development of England as a nation. The spirit of renaissance helped England to grow with confidence. The establishment of Church of England, translation of The Bible and command over ocean by defeating the Spanish Armada were major events in the history England. Shakespeare, a child of renaissance, keeping in mind the situation of that time wrote plays depicting humanity of almost all types and shades in its true colour. He is truly a master of human passions and emotions which has earned him a place in the gallery of immortal poets.

He has written thirty seven plays and Venus and Adonis and a sonnet sequence of one hundred fifty seven sonnets.

The Tempest is the last play of Shakespeare’s dramatic career. The play was performed around 1611 and first printed in 1623. W. Hazlit has called this play as the most original and perfect play of Shakespeare. It is full of grace and grandeur. The play is called romantic comedy for some obvious reasons. The play is romantic as it is dominated by magical elements, full of supernatural elements. Prospero is hero of the play who was Duke of Milan. He is very much interested in the knowledge and he spends all his times in the study as a result he pays no attention to his kingdom and gives it to handle to his brother, Antonio. Antonio, wicked person, for the lust of the power takes the kingdom in his own power and banishes his own brother with three years old daughter only to make sure that both of them should die in the ocean. Luckily Prospero arrives on the remote island with his daughter, Miranda. After a decade living on the island he creates storm in the ocean and a ship carrying all his offenders are caught in the storm. Finally all the offenders are brought together by Prospero with his magical powers and he forgives them all and now they all will go back to their places of legitimate authorities and his daughter marries to the son of the king of Naples. The play is a sort of design by Prospero carried for his own end with his magical power.

The Tempest has contemporary significance. The play is placed in a remote island but it is most curious to see how many topics are brought up by the colonies and colonization are indicated and characterized in the play. One can see the wonders of the new lands, new races, the exaggeration of the travellers, and their truths more strange than the exaggeration, perils of the sea and shipwrecks, the quarrels, mutinies of the colonies, the contest of authority, theories of the government, etc. Among many topics mentioned here the contrast of moral and intellectual qualities between the civilized and savage are discussed here.

The island on which now Prospero arrives belongs to Caliban who has got it from his mother. Caliban is the lord of this island but now he is a slave to Prospero. Prospero, rightful Duke of Milan, is overthrown by his brother and Caliban is overthrown by Prospero. Caliban says, ‘This island’s mine, by Sycorax my mother,\nWhich though tak’est from me when thou camest first,\nThou stroke’st me, and made much of me; would give me\nWater with berries in it…\n
Prospero makes Caliban to work hard for comfortable stay on the island as Caliban knows everything that is essential for survival for human beings. Caliban was forced to carry wood and water and suffer torture consisting of cramps, aches, pricks. The encounter between Caliban and Prospero is symbolizes the encounter between civilized world and savage world. The power of knowledge was recognized by the people in the times of renaissance. Prospero is a man of knowledge and he uses it
for his own benefits. He tries to teach Caliban a life of civilized world. He taught English language to speak. It is widely known that repentance and forgiveness are the important themes of *The Tempest*. The wrong done by Prospero’s own brother is act of most cruel, inhuman and barbaric. There can not be second opinion about this. But the act of Caliban against Miranda’s virtue is certainly not more criminal than Antonio. But Prospero punches Caliban all the time and makes him cry on account of severe pains caused by his powers. Prospero is intelligent and well versed in the knowledge. Scientific knowledge is the foundation of his skill. He repeatedly alludes to his books, which he prizes above his dukedom.

“It will to my book,
For yet ere supper-time must I perform?
Much business appertaining”

Caliban is aware of the value of his books so he says,

“Burn but his books’

Prospero’s’ power is unlimited. Caliban confesses,
‘his art is of such power,
It would control my dam’s god, Setebos,
And make a vessel of it;’

He has also great power of compassion that is enough to forgive his own brother. He says,

“They being penitent,
The sole drift of my purpose doth extend
Not frown further.’

His love for his daughter and son –in-law is of great admiration. But he fails to apply the same power of compassion to Caliban. Is this a sign of intelligent person or is it a clear case of racial discrimination? If this is so, then Prospero’s intelligence and his great act of forgiveness to offenders is severely marred by his partial attitude. So he is truly far from being good human or if one wants see him as a good person, then, he is partially good human being.

Caliban cries, ‘Freedom, hey-day! Hey-day freedom! ,hey-day freedom!’ It is very much story of England as it is the mother of democracy but kept a major portion of the world in slavery. It is a case of double standard. Prospero should have lived with certain sympathy and understanding with Caliban but instead he takes him as a slave. Prospero has almost fifteen years to bring change in Caliban’s nature but he fails to bring order in the life of Caliban or it was perhaps it was beyond his powers or never wanted to bring goodness and civil mannerism in his behavior. Caliban is truly a child of nature and was leading simple, happy life on the island which was full of everything that he wants and it was not like a life that one can see in Milan or Naples full of politics, conspiracy and corruption. He is certainly better than Antonio and Sebastian as human being.

The torture that suffered by Caliban is by no means an ordinary affair. In fact it must be great ordeal for him as he was the king of this island but was made slave by outsider. On account of torture, Caliban is so desperate that at any cost he wants to change his master if he is unable to get freedom. He does not mind licking stupid Stephano’s foot. Prospero with his intelligence fails not only to make good relationship with Caliban but also to keep at least democratic relationship. On broad level Prospero is colonizer while Caliban is colonized society only to be exploited for the selfish ends of the colonizer. This kind of relationship, master and slave, can not entertain healthy or democratic relationship.

The relationship between Ariel and Prospero is hardly better than the relationship between Caliban and Prospero. The design that is carried by Prospero in the play is actually executed by Ariel. It is Ariel who completes the tasks given by Prospero to perfection. But the relationship between Prospero and Ariel is undemocratic. Like Caliban, Ariel also suffers but his suffering is abstract. Prospero arrives on the remote island with his daughter. There is nobody to assist him for his
comfortable survival. He listens to a lament of Ariel who is confined in the pine tree by the witch Sycorax. He frees Ariel by his magical power only to serve him on pain of being imprisoned in much harder oak tree if he disobeyed. Ariel wants freedom but Prospero does not give freedom unless and until his ends are served. Ariel longs for the freedom of the clouds and waves. He takes delight in to fly on the back of bat, vies with the bees in sucking the honey of the flowers and wants to fly like the butterflies. He dislikes serving human being.

Ariel wants freedom, though it is of abstract type. The most striking testimony to the power of Prospero can be again seen in faithfulness of his servant sprite Ariel as he is made free from the pine tree and forced to serve him. Ariel serves Prospero for twelve years and then asks for freedom rather he complaints bitterly at the opening of the story, demanding to be set free. But as the shipwrecks takes place, Ariel becomes so busy in executing the plan, that he forgets about his freedom and keeps content himself with the promise that was given by Prospero. Ariel extends every where, from the deepest mines to unknown regions above the earth, exercises its power on the sea, in the fires, clouds, vegetable and animal world. In fact Ariel is a master of almost everything and his power is universal. Almost all the important events are carried and controlled by Ariel. But we can see that Ariel is resentful over the loss of freedom and threat of oak tree is hanging over him But Ariel is calm and works diligently for his master hoping for the freedom.

Prospero should have given freedom to Ariel for he was serving his master for the last twelve years but Prospero never thinks of giving freedom to Ariel. This is perhaps selfish attitude .Prospero is aware about the injustice with him and he thinks about it but he fails to think about the same thing for Ariel. Ariel was also tormented by his earlier master, Sycorax. He says farewell to Ariel only when ever thing is done by Ariel to perfection, as per plan and he also asks Ariel to make sure that ship goes to Milan Safely or his plan will fail. This is incredible. How a great scholar who believes in values, order, and above all Christianity and who has suffered a great humiliation at the hands of his own brother but who forgives his offenders with all his heart, can be so ruthless to Ariel.
Programmable Signaling ON/OFF Timer Using Microcontroller 8051 with RF Remote

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Abstract

The project is developed for the users to control the operation of any signaling appliances. In modern world, Man has no time to wait for a particular appliance to on/off for a particular period. The appliance can be on/off under this control. It mainly consists of a keypad, RF remote, microcontroller unit, drivers, relay and LCD display. The user can set any of the time given in the timer switch using keypad. The settings are stored in the microcontroller. The details are displayed in the LCD display. The timer switch controls the appliance to run for the particular period. If the particular period is over, the timer switch automatically makes the appliance off. The program is written in Assembly language. Then it is converted to Hex code. The Hex code is then written into a particular microcontroller. The microcontroller IC will control the entire circuit. The microcontroller used is 89C51. The microcontroller program is written in assembly language.

Keywords: Microcontroller 8051, Liquid Crystal Display (LCD), Transmitter encoder (HT12E) chip, Receiver decoder (HT12D) chip, Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) Radio Frequency (RF) Transmitter and Receiver modules.

1. Introduction

In most of the modern manufacturing and processing industries, there is complete industrial automation through sophisticated hardware and software like programmable logic controller (PLC), distributed control system (DCS), and supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA). Microcontroller-based embedded systems play major role in industrial automation. One such widely used system is the programmable timer. Depending upon the requirement of process, one can set the time of programmable timer. As the time period expires, the timer will either trigger or shut the process. Earlier there were mechanical timers that used gear assembly (same as wall clock) and mechanical contacts. But the problem with these was that due to mechanical parts and movements, they were not durable. Electronic timers have become very popular as these have more functionalities and long operating life. A simple electronic timer can be made using a single IC 555 in monostable mode that can switch on/off the process after desired time. Also, in chain process (where the end of first process starts second process and so on), one can use a number of such monostable blocks to make a sequential timer. But these circuits do not include additional features like digital display, system failure indication, remote operation and alarms. Since the precision and accuracy of these timer circuits depend upon the value of the resistor-capacitor components that may deviate, we might not get the exact and precise timing. To enhance the programmable timer for generating precise timing and additional features, microcontrollers (embedded controllers) are used with peripheral devices.

2. Working Principle

The Main module in this project is microcontroller. The microcontroller has inbuilt RAM. The microcontroller program is written for Clock and switching operations. The user can set the time and duration using the keypad and also using remote. The values stored by the user are stored in the RAM of the Microcontroller. When the particular time reaches, the microcontroller sends signal to the driver section and thereby operates the particular relay. Thus the particular device will be switched on. The microcontroller also checks the end time. When the time reaches, the microcontroller switches off the device. The details will be displayed in LCD display.

![Fig.Block diagram of microcontroller 8051](image-url)
4. Microcontroller

An embedded microcontroller is a chip, which has a computer processor with all its support function (clocking and reset), memory (both program storage and RAM), and I/O (including bus interfaces) built into the device. These built in function minimize the need for external circuits and devices to the designed in the final applications. The improvements in microcontroller technology has meant that it is often more cost-effective, faster and more efficient to develop an application using a microcontroller rather than discrete logic. Creating applications for microcontrollers is completely different than any other development job in computing and electronics. In most other applications, number of subsystems and interfaces are available but this is not the case for the microcontroller where the following responsibilities have to be taken.

- Power distribution
- System clocking
- Interface design and wiring
- System Programming
- Application programming
- Device programming

There are two types of microcontroller commonly in use. Embedded microcontroller is the microcontroller, which has the entire hardware requirement to run the application, provided on the chip. External memory microcontroller is the microcontroller that allows the connection of external memory when the program memory is insufficient for an application or during the work a separate ROM (or even RAM) will make the work simpler and sophisticated.

5. FEATURES OF 8051 MICROCONTROLLER

- MCS-51 is a family of 8-bit microcontrollers by Intel, designed around HMOS technology.
- Operating frequency is 12MHz.
- Available in ROM/EPROM/EEPROM versions.
- Separate 64K program and 64K data memory.
- Multiply and Divide instructions available.
- Has a Boolean processor and supports bitwise operations.
- Available in CHMOS versions also.
- 32 I/O lines can be either used as four 8-bit ports or 32 I/Os.
- 16-bit address bus multiplexed with Port 0 and Port. Port 0 is also data bus.

6. LCD - Liquid Crystal Display

The schematics of the LCD:

The LCD display has two lines of characters, 16 characters per line. Each character is composed of matrix of pixels size 5x8. The matrix is controlled by Hitachi HD44780 controller, which performs all the operations that are required to run the matrix. Controller operation is done in accordance with the instructions it receives as described below:

- DB0 - DB7, the 8 data bus lines, which perform read/write of data
- Vss, Vdd - Voltage supply pins
- R/W – Pin writing/reading to/from - LCD
- RS - Pin selects registers between Instruction Register and Data Register
• E - "Enabling" pin; when this pin is set to logical low, the LCD does not care what is happening with R/W, RS, and the data bus lines; when this pin is set to logical high, the LCD is processing the incoming data
• Vo - Pin for LCD contrast

**LCD Registers:** The HD44780U controller has two 8-bit registers:
• An instruction register (IR) - the IR stores instruction codes, such as display clear and cursor shift, and address information for display data RAM (DDRAM) and character generator RAM (CGRAM).
• A data register (DR) - the DR temporarily stores data to be written into DDRAM or CGRAM and temporarily stores data to be read from DDRAM or CGRAM. The DR is also used for data storage when reading data from DDRAM or CGRAM.

The choice between the two registers is made by the register selector (RS) signal as detailed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register Selector</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>R/W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LCD Initializing Sequence:**
The initializing sequence includes the steps that need to be executed in order for the LCD to work. In fact, these sequences of steps define in what form we want the LCD to work: the data length (8 bit or 4 bit); size of the letters; activation of the cursor; and more. When you send out an instruction (command or information) to the LCD it takes some time to execute it, so it's important to make sure that the LCD is "ready" for the next instruction/operation.

You can check if the LCD is ready in the following 2 ways:
1. Create a delay subroutine to accommodate the minimum execution time.
2. Scanning BF (busy flag) bit – this bit gives an indication whether the LCD is finished working.

**LCD Hardware Configuration:**
The traditional LCD connection is via a 14-pin dual in-line connector that works nicely with a 14-pin ribbon cable connector as shown in the figure below:

Even though the cable pin out consists of 8 data lines (DB0-DB7), traditionally everyone uses the LCD in 4-bit mode to save on data lines and control signal lines. The following figure shows the LCD connection as it used with Education PIC development board.
We used 4 consecutive bits (PORTD0-PORTD3) in configurable nibble as the data lines. In addition, we used PORTE0-PORTE2 for the RS, EN and RW control signals lines. 

**Note:** Typically, the LCD is used as an output-only device. If you want to keep track of the location of the cursor or what is in the special character buffer in your program, you need to tie the Read/NOT Write line to ground.

**LCD Interface Program:** This code will interface to a standard LCD controller like the Hitachi HD44780. It uses it in 4 bit mode. The LCD program is written in C language, and will display expression “MicrocontrollerBoard.com”.

Here's a table with an explanation of functions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Init_lcd()</td>
<td>Initializing the LCD to work in the 4-bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write_com_lcd()</td>
<td>Sends a command to LCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write_char_lcd()</td>
<td>Sends a letter to LCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write_string_lcd()</td>
<td>Sends a string to LCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear_lcd()</td>
<td>Clears LCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goto_lcd()</td>
<td>Moves the cursor to the specified address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7. Circuit Diagram**

Fig.: Circuit diagram of programmable industrial on/off timer.

**8. Operation**

The functions of all keys are given in Table. The mode selection switch S7 selects either repeat or single mode. Single mode allows user to run the timer operation in ‘on’ time and ‘off’ time sequence once. In repeat mode of operation, the timer repeats ‘on’ time and ‘off’ time sequence continuously. During this cycle if this switch is changed to single-mode, the timer stops as the cycle completes. Also, if the emergency stop (ES) button is pressed during any mode of operation the timer operation will stop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switch Number</th>
<th>Switch Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Start time operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Inc. Time</td>
<td>Increments time set by 1 sec. max limit is 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Dec. time</td>
<td>Decrements time set by 1sec. min limit is 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>Enter</td>
<td>Used to enter time set value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5</td>
<td>ES (RST)</td>
<td>Emergency stop or system reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Selection of either remote or keypad control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S7</td>
<td>Mode Set</td>
<td>Selection of either repeat or single control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The step-by-step operation when the main circuit is powered is as follows:

1. The ‘enter on time’ message is displayed on LCD.
2. User has to enter the desired time by incrementing/decrementing time using ‘Inc.’ (S2)/’Dec.’ (S3) keys.
3. After pressing the ‘Enter’ (S4) key the user will be prompted to enter ‘off’ time.
4. Using the same S2 and S3 keys, the ‘off’ time may be entered and the ‘Enter’ key pressed.
5. ‘Press Start’ message is displayed as the user enters the time.
6. After pressing ‘Start’ (S1) key the operation starts.
7. The relay is energized and the device remains on till the ‘on’ time counts down to 0. After that the relay is de-energized and the device turns off. It remains in this state till ‘off’ time counts down to 0.
8. If the timer is operating in the repeat mode the cycle will repeat continuously and device will be switched on and off after required time interval. In this mode if the operation has to be stopped then either switch S7 has to be toggled or ES button has to be pressed.
9. If the timer is operating in single mode then as one on-off time cycle completes, the timer stops working. One has to enter ‘on’ time and ‘off’ time again to re-start operation.
10. For remote control operation, port pins P1.0 through P1.3 of microcontroller AT89C51 are changed to D11 through D8 of HT12D, respectively, using four-pole double-throw (4PDT) switch S8. Also, switch S6 connected to port pin P3.5 is changed to remote position to set re-mote operation mode.

Remote control transmitter and receiver circuit. Remote control transmitter and receiver are made using readily available encoder (HT12E) and decoder (HT12D) chips.

**Wireless Transmitter and Receiver using ASK RF Module**

*1. Transmitter Circuit Diagram:*

A wireless radio frequency (RF) transmitter and receiver can be easily made using HT12D Decoder, HT12E Encoder and ASK RF Module. Wireless transmission can be done by using 433 MHz or 315MHz ASK RF Transmitter and Receiver modules. In these modules, digital data is represented by different amplitudes of the carrier wave, hence this modulation is known as Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK). Radio Frequency (RF) transmission is more strong and reliable than Infrared (IR) transmission due to following reasons:

- Radio Frequency signals can travel longer distances than Infrared.
- Only line of sight communication is possible through Infrared while radio frequency signals can be transmitted even when there is obstacles.
- Infrared signals will get interfered by other IR sources but signals on one frequency band in RF will not interfered by other frequency RF signals.

*1.Transmitter Circuit Diagram*
ASK RF Transmitter:
HT12E Encoder IC will convert the 4 bit parallel data given to pins D0 – D3 to serial data and will be available at DOUT. This output serial data is given to ASK RF Transmitter. Address inputs A0 – A7 can be used to provide data security and can be connected to GND (Logic ZERO) or left open (Logic ONE). Status of these Address pins should match with status of address pins in the receiver for the transmission of the data. Data will be transmitted only when the Transmit Enable pin (TE) is LOW. 1.1MΩ resistor will provide the necessary external resistance for the operation of the internal oscillator of HT12E.

2. Receiver Circuit Diagram:

ASK RF Receiver:
ASK RF Receiver receives the data transmitted using ASK RF Transmitter. HT12D decoder will convert the received serial data to 4 bit parallel data D0 – D3. The status of these address pins A0-A7 should match with status of address pin in the HT12E at the transmitter for the transmission of data. The LED connected to the above circuit glows when valid data transmission occurs from transmitter to receiver. 51KΩ resistor will provide the necessary resistance required for the internal oscillator of the HT12D.

Applications:
1. To control traffic signal.
2. For internal security.
3. For school security.

Result and conclusion:
1. Device ON
2. Device OFF

References:
Women Empowerment In India

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Abstract

Women”s empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. It can also point to the approaches regarding other trivialized genders in a particular political or social context. “To educate your women first and leave them to themselves ,They will tell you what reforms are necessary”—Swami Vivekananda. Education among women is the most powerful tool of attaining power in society. It helps in reducing inequalities is must for everyone but unfortunately, in this male dominating society, the education of women has been neglected for a long time. Empowering women is an important end in itself and as women acquire the same status, opportunities and social, economic and legal rights as men, as they acquire the right to health and gender-based violence, human well-being will be enhanced.

Women empowerment is a subject of debate. In ancient India women had equal status with men. Women were serving as the heads of their family as they were authorized the power of decision making and women enjoyed a privileged position. With the passage of time their status deteriorated and they were looked upon as slaves. This situation persisted for many centuries. They were brought to the level of Shudras. In the present world of information and technology and Globalization women are treated as commodities for sexual satisfaction. Though they have been offered various positions in various fields, they are not free from discrimination, sexual and social harassment. The present paper takes review of all these matters taking into consideration real conditions of women at present and focuses on some solutions. The present study explore the role of education in women empowerment and the status of women education in India. It shows that education is most important part in the life of every woman.

Key Words: women, empowerment, education, status, responsibilities, opportunities Empowerment of women is a subject of debate among scholars.

Introduction:-

Education o women in India has been a major issue for both the government and civil society, as the educated women play a very important role in the development of the country. India, at present has largest number of illiterates in the world. As we all know that education is must for everyone but unfortunately, in this male dominating society, the education of women has neglected for a long time. Mostly people think that to spend money on daughters would be vain. Now we see the change in peoples mentality that they are worried about the future of their daughters and they are ready to give the same place to position their daughters as they want for their sons. But in rural areas, we see that there are negligible changes in rural peoples thinking. Most of the villagers provide education to their daughters but not as much as they want for their sons. If their daughter learn to read or write the letters or count the money, they think that it is sufficient and feel proud that they have done their duty very well.

The Government of India is very keen and sensitive on this matter. The National Policy for Women published in 2016 by Ministry of Women and Child Development of Government of India throws light on the priority areas that can be strengthened for Empowerment of women. The priority areas cover food security, education and nutrition for women and effect of environment and climate change on the lives of women. The draft the focus is on the Empowerment of women: Empowerment of women is a socio-political ideal envisioned in relation to wider framework of women’s rights. It is a process that leads women to realize their full potential, their rights to have access to opportunities, resources and choices with the freedom of decision making both within and outside home. Empowerment would be achieved only when advancement in the conditions of women is
accompanied by their ability to influence the direction of social change gained through equal opportunities in economic, social and political spheres of life (draft 01). Empowerment of women is looked upon a social process wherein freedom of decision making and equal opportunities in important spheres of life are vital matters. But women are not treated as equal to men. Though women have occupied important positions in social and political fields, the gender disabilities and discrimination are found in our country presently.

This remark shows the real conditions of women in present scenario marked by the IT development. The story of Miss Malala underlines the facts that there are forces working against women empowerment. They exploit women in the name of religion, God and social standards in spite of the movements initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Ram Mohan Rai and various other social workers. They stressed on equality of women in terms of education, social, political and domestic freedom. The various acts-pre-independence and post-independence acts-passed by the governments including the Act of Sati 1829 and the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 are the landmarks for the empowerment of women. In short, the Constitution of India banned the evil customs and offered the status of equality to women. But in the era of IT and Globalization women are exploited, raped and still confined only to the domestic duties. In addition to this, women are deprived of the power of decision making, though they represent their constituencies in various capacities ranges from the village head woman to the Member of Parliament. It is foremost duty of every citizen of India to mobilize women in the direction of result oriented actions to make them powerful women to decide and to act in nation building activities and movements. In this regard there is need to focus on three variables-Empowerment and Education, Health, and political participation.

1. Education accelerate Empowerment

The draft, released by the Government of India regarding empowerment of women in 2016, says: Priority will be accorded to increased enrolment and retention of adolescent girls in schools…promotion of skill development, vocational and life skills as a part of secondary school education curriculum for adolescent girls and young women will be given importance…A mission mode approach for literacy amongst women is envisaged (draft 06). Compared to men, women don’t get access to education. Mr. Shanbag, in his article published in one of the journals, has focused on the wide gap between men and women regarding education, ‘The gap between men and women is very wide. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to be literate in India (10). Education as means of empowerment may be strengthened in remote villages of India as it is a key to all problems of life. Education offers economic, social and political opportunities to women. Steps may be taken to meet the problems of dropout rates as dropout is a major problem for girls. Apart from this, gender discrimination still persists as the major obstacle preventing women to have education. Moreover, women are still considered as house wives to be confined to domestic duties. The privatization of education, which has reached to Indian villages, deprives poor girls of educational facilities including technology. There is need to strengthen primary education provide them facilities to cope the world of globalization. It is found that unhidden talent of rural girls remains undiscovered because 41% of women age15-59 has never been to school. Educational attainment of women is very low as only 27% of women have 10 or more years of education. The positive approach of parents and society and freedom from social and religious taboos can help women to get education.

2. Health of women

Women’s health is a major problem especially in remote and hilly area of India. According to The National Mental Health Policy 2014: Women have a greater risk of mental disorders due to various reasons primarily due to discrimination, violence and abuse (04). Moreover, it is found that in 2009 as many as 78000 women died from childbirth complications. On the background of the large population the number may have doubled. Some steps may be taken to take the movement of women empowerment to the grass root level. In a remote and hilly area women are far away from this empowerment. They must be brought in to the mainstream of lives. The facilities of qualitative
education, sanitary, medical assistance should be provided to the girls from these areas. Such a type of seminars and workshop may be arranged for such female in their area only. Universities and colleges may take lead in this matter. The dearth of equipped dispensaries is one of the chief reasons that put women far away from empowerment. There is need to take steps to concentrate on advanced medical facilities. Illiterate women are hard workers than men. They have been playing a vital role in running their families. If these women are taught and brought in the mainstream, the fate of the country will be changed. A long run campaign regarding equality may be undertaken and it should be turn in to a mass movement. There is an utmost need to make the empowerment of women as a mass movement. Participation of every Indian at every level is necessary for the empowerment of women in India as it is national movement.

3. Challenges of Education:-

The vast majority of the world's poor population is women. Around the world, healthy, educated, employed and empowered women break poverty cycles not only for themselves, but for their families, communities, and countries too. According to United Nations world's women 2010 trends and statistics, two-third of the world’s illiterate population female. The majority of school age children, not in school are girls. Women all over the world are challenged by number of obstacles that restrict their ability to play significant roles in their communities and the broader society. Today, HIV/AIDS is rapidly becoming a women's disease. Near about 60 percent of people living is Sub-Saharan Africa were suffering with HIV/AIDS. When we talk about our country, the country has grown from leaps and bounds since its independence, where education is concerned, the gap between women and men is severe.

4. Political Participation -

The representation of women in political institutions is very low. Political participation is a human right and decision making establishes freedom and power politics. Still women are deprived of decision making and power politics. According to the Human Development Report, 1999 women hold only 12.7 percent of the world's parliamentary seats and only 8.7 percent of those in the least developed countries. Over these years the situation, it seems, has not been changed. Women, who contest elections, face dirty politics. They are victims of sabotage, threats, and pressure from family. But there is need to mobilize women to contest elections. The Indian constitution has politically empowered women through reservation policy. Many women have held various political positions and have contributed in the development of the nation. In addition to this, women have secured positions in Government and Private sectors. But in rural sectors women are not politically empowered, though they are elected. The grass root campaign for empowering women politically should be undertaken. Still women from tribal sectors are far away from empowerment. Government, social and political thinkers, educationalists have to work on a planned activity that will bring these women to the level of women from urban areas.

5. Gender inequality:-

1) India’s adults literacy rate is 63%
2) Despite improving from a level of just 48% in 1991, India still a relatively low literacy rate especially compared to other major emerging markets in Asia.
3) A relatively low literacy rate is server disadvantage as countries try to advance their economic prospects.
4) A particularly dire aspect of Indias illiteracy problem is the large gap between male and female literacy.
5) About 75% of Indian men had at least a basic level of literacy-24% points highe than the 51% literacy rate for women.

Conclusion:-

Education among women is the most powerful tool of attaining power in the society. Higher Education of women plays a very important role releasing their energy and creativity and enabling them to meet the complex challenges of the present world. It helps in lessening inequalities and
functions as a means for improving their status within the family. Women play a vital role in the development of the nation. Many illiterate women from remote and hilly areas run their houses effectively. They remind us of the role of women in ancient India wherein women were handling all farming including physical work. Women are the important pillars of the nation. They should be empowered. The empowerment means moving from no position' to have position'. Every sector of the Indian society has to implement these things.

1. Utilization of the most powerful tool- education of women. This education will reduce their inequality and offer them status in and outside family.
2. Increasing a rate of literacy among women.
3. To engage a large number of women in services and other activities to make them socially and financially strong. Women today need economic power to stand on their own legs on par with men

References:

2) http://www.theglobalist.com(December,12 2014)
The White Tiger as a real portrait of Indian Society
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Abstract
The present paper focuses on the real issues of Indian Society. Caste and religion discrimination, corruption, poverty, dowry system are the issues in the present India. Exploitation and harassment of poor people by landlords in India and other issues mentioned above is the core theme of the novel through the various characters such as Balram Halwai, Ashok Sharma, Pinky and other characters. The present research paper is presented through evaluation and interpretation of The White Tiger by Arvind Adiga.

Life and works of Arvind Adiga:

Arvind Adiga was born in Madras on the 23rd October, 1974. Though Adiga born in Madras, he was raised partly in Australia. Adiga began his journalistic career as a financial journalist, interpreting of the financial Times. He was also a former correspondent for Times Magazine in India. Adiga’s articles appeared also in publications such as Financial Times Independent and Sunday Times. Arvind Adiga’s novel, The White Tiger, won 2008 Booker prize. He is the fourth Indian-born author to win the prize. Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Arvind Adiga. Arvind Adiga wrote the following books:


The White Tiger as a real portrait of Indian Society:

The White Tiger is mainly about contemporary Indian social reality. It is a critique of India as a country lagging behind China and other developed countries in many fields. Poverty, corruption, ill-practices, terrorism and pollution are enemies in the progress of our country.

Poverty is one of the serious problems in contemporary India. In villages feudal landlords control the poor tenants and the labourer’s class. The stork family exploits the small farmers, labourers and those who depend upon them. When Ashok was small his father and others were exploited and unjustly treated by the rich landlord and when driver he finds that the poor have to remain Rooster Coop. He notices social injustice, exploitation, and live a wretched kind of life. He observes the life of drivers, servants, slum dwellers in cities. Poverty creates monsters. Balram himself is such a monster. Those who cannot tolerate social injustice, they become criminals.

Corruption in Indian society, politics and other fields is one of the real portrait of Indian society in The White Tiger. Corruption in the social and political life in India becomes more and more apparent. There is bribery between politicians and wealthy top caste men. They give money to the politicians so that during an election, their campaign pays money to the minister to be exempt from paying taxes. The same political party led by the great socialist keeps getting elected over and over again. Corruption is at work in politics.

The police are corrupt and can be caught off with money easily by someone who is rich and powerful. Corruption is not rare in the government health department particularly in the hospitals. Balram’s father suffering from T. B. is admitted in Lohia Universal Free Hospital. But he finds the doctors, medicines, medical facilities are not available. So the patient suffers and they are deprived of the medical services and facilities.

The institution of Indian family is also attacked by Adiga. The hard working family members are exploited by others. Balram’s father work hard for family. The granny controls the family. She does not care for the education of the children. She wants them to work in a tea-shop or as labourers. Chili labour is one of the problems in Indian society.

Dowry system is also a curse. Balram’s cousin sister marries and then family is required to spend a lot of money in the form of dowry. Balram has to leave school. In Krishna’s marriage the Granny takes huge dowry and other items. Unemployment is one of the problems in India. Ram Prasad and Balram use different tactics to get jobs as drivers.
Terrorism is also a social, political and economic problem in India. The Naxalities kidnap the children of the landlords and kill them. Then the landlords further harass the family of those who helped the terrorist or the Naxalities. Communists put pressure on the rich landlords through such tactics.

Lastly pollution is also a problem. Balram describes the river Ganga and its water which is polluted and it has become dirty. The slum area in cities like Delhi is full of pollution. The old Delhi is called dark place. The writer compares India with China. He finds China going ahead of India in providing sewage, drinking water, good medical facilities, roads, scope for sports. But India is ahead of China in being a being a democratic country giving freedom to citizens and making progress in the field of science and technology. India can boast of good businessman and entrepreneurs. In 2020 India will be with China ruling and leading the world on the strength of its progress in the field of technology and glorious tradition of its civilization and culture.

Major Ideas:
1. Poverty: The real depiction of poverty is in a novel. Poverty is a main cause of Balram’s becoming entrepreneur.
2. Corruption: Corruption is deeply rooted in Indian Society. Corruption in politics and Government offices by landlords, police and doctors described in a novel reflects a true picture of Indian society.

Principal Characters in a novel:
1. Balram Halwai
2. Ashok
3. Pinky Madam
4. Mukesh
5. Kishan
6. Mr. Wen Jiabo
7. Mr. Krishna

Structure of the novel:
The novel is realistic and epistolary. The narration is in first person. The places described in a novel are Delhi, Bangalore, Dhanbad, and Laxmangarh.

References
Primary sources:

Secondary Sources:
Eco-Friendly Method of Dye Absorption Using EPS from *Rhizobium* spp

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Abstract

Bacterial Exopolysaccharides have a tremendous of applications in food, pharmaceutical industries and in environmental bioremediation. Thus present study deals with the screening and isolation of EPS producing bacterial strains in medium with various carbon sources. Out of 17 isolates screened, two potent EPS producers namely *Rhizobium* R5 and *Rhizobium* R12 were exploited for their ability to synthesize EPS. The purified EPS was analyzed for their sugar and protein content. FTIR Analysis of EPS was obtained from *Rhizobium*12 cultivated using Tithonia and fructose and that from *Rhizobium* R5 grown on lactose and whey as energy sources. Purified EPS obtained from *Rhizobium* R5 grown on whey was effective in Textile industrial waste Dye Absorption. Phytotoxicity study shows that the toxicity of industrial waste was reduced by EPS that helps plant seed to dwell healthily. This is the first report on synthesizing microbial EPS on Tithonia Juice and whey to treat hazardous textile waste pollution in an Eco-friendly way.

Keywords: Exopolysaccharides; Tithonia; *Rhizobium*; Dye Absorption

1. Introduction

Microorganisms secrete high molecular weight biopolymers in the environment known as the extracellular polymeric substances (EPS). The EPS (Barbosa, A.M., 2004) material majorly comprises of polysaccharides but also contains non-sugar components such as proteins and nucleic acids. These bacterial exopolysaccharides are synthesized in two basic forms: Capsular EPS and Slime EPS that can be distinguished on the basis of degree of association of the cell surface. They are responsible for the architecture and morphology of the matrix in which the cells live. Thus, they can be considered as the micro-organisms protective sheet. The EPS has a three dimensional structure, which is gel like, highly hydrated and sometimes charged matrix. Capsular EPS plays an important role in the sludge flocculation. Micro-organisms produce EPS during their life cycle and the maximal EPS production occurs generally at the end of the growth phase. In both natural conditions and laboratory micro-organisms tend to produce more EPS under nitrogen limiting conditions. The physiological role of exopolysaccharides is diverse and may be dependent on the specific natural environment of the organisms. Generally the polysaccharides are made up of the monosaccharide with hexoses and pentoses forming the majority of EPS. However different monomers contribute to the total polysaccharides varies with the source and such variations in the polysaccharide chain can alter its physiochemical properties. The composition of EPS also largely depends on the extraction method (KlaiNouhaet al2015).

Among the group of microorganisms that can secrete EPS the *Rhizobium* bacteria are known to secrete the most. *Rhizobium* spp can produce Exopolysaccharide in a good quantity which provides its colony a mucoid or slimy appearance in its growth medium. Thus, investigations on the synthesis, the production process and application of different types of rhizobial EPS has escalated in recent years. They can be highlighted as potential producers of

The commercial feasting of Rhizobial polysaccharides (xanthan gum, gellan gum and dextran) in several industries is at its peak. They are used as gelling, thickening and stabilizing agents during the processing of food and pharmaceutical products (Ribeiro V.A., 2016). Moreover, they impart antioxidant and antibacterial activities [Li, S 2014] and have also proved to act against tumor cells (Kutkowska, J., 2011). Gel forming capability of Polysaccharides may also be used for enzymes encapsulating employed in diagnosis and reformulation of pharmaceutical upshots(PratimaGupta2017).
EPS play chief role in biofilms/ floc formation, plant microbe symbiosis and environmental bioremediation. This bioadsorption potential of Rhizobial EPS can be used to combat the harmful effects of dyes from textile industries released into water reservoirs without treatment. Dyes are formed by stable molecules that remain in the environment for long periods of time (Kimura et al 1999). Toxicity tests can be performed using different organisms, such as plants, to measure the effects of these harmful byproducts of industry. Moreover, different measures can be taken to remove dye molecules from industrial effluents before releasing them into the environment. Adsorption consists of the adherence of molecules in a solution to a solid surface, such as sawdust and even microorganisms.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the EPS producing potency of the Rhizobium and exploiting it in biosorpting and decolorizing the textile waste dyes. And also to employ agro-industrial waste as a cheap and abundant substrate for commercialized EPS production.

2. Material and Methods

All media and chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade. They were purchased from Himedia Mumbai.

2.1. Isolation and Identification of EPS producing *Rhizobium* spp from root nodules

A sum of seventeen Rhizobium strains were isolated from fresh healthy root nodules of *Vigna* plant collected from different regions of Kolhapur, India. Pink, non-ruptured, firm root nodules were selected, surface sterilized, crushed and streaked on Yeast Extract Mannitol Agar medium (YEMA) and incubated at 30 ± 2º C for 3-4 days for isolation of bacteria. The isolated colonies were purified and identified as Rhizobium species by referring Bergey’s Manual of Systematic Bacteriology (Jordan DC., 1984).

2.2. Synthesis of EPS on various carbon sources

Isolated Rhizobium spp was inoculated separately in YEM broth containing varying carbon source like pure sugars (sucrose, lactose, fructose, mannitol), *Tithonia rotundifolia* plant juice (Kamble P.P. 2017) and whey.

The EPS producing efficiency of all the isolates was evaluated by inoculating the cultures in 50ml of the medium in 100ml conical flasks in three replicates at 30 ± 2º for 72h (optimum time for maximum EPS production) with different carbon source individually. Approximate 2% of fresh active inoculum was found to be optimum. EPS produced was extracted, estimated and subjected to Ethanol precipitation. This dry EPS was used for further analysis.

2.3. Assessment of harvested EPS

Phenol-Sulphuric acid method was used to assess the recovered EPS (Dubios M, 1956) from the fermented broth. The readings were calibrated with the standard glucose graph. Carbohydrate content (Miller, G.L. 1959) and protein content of the purified EPS were spectrophotometrically estimated by DNS method and biuret method respectively.

2.4. Evaluation of dye absorption potential of EPS

The dye sorption potential of EPS was studied. For this 10 ml of textile waste (pH 10) was treated with 1gm of EPS. Test tube at room temperature. After every 24, 48, 72, 96, 144 h the activity of dye sorption was checked by colour change by using colorimeter at 510 nm. By using formula % of decolorisation of dye was checked.

\[
\text{% of decolorization} = \left(\frac{\text{initial absorbance} - \text{test absorbance}}{\text{initial absorbance}}\right) \times 100
\]

The functional groups of EPS produced in presence of various carbon sources, before and after dye adsorption were determined by using Infrared spectra recorded on FTIR spectrometer (Nicolet 6700 FTIR Thermo-Scientific) with 8 cm\(^{-1}\) resolution with scanning velocity of 0.48 cm S\(^{-1}\) and 4000 to 500 cm\(^{-1}\) scanning range using potassium bromide (KBr) pellet.
2.5. Phytotoxicity test

Phytotoxicity test of produced EPS was determined on *Vigna congensis* (mataki seeds).

For the phytotoxicity tests, EPS treated Textile industrial waste solutions were used. The negative control had distilled water only and the positive control had Textile industrial waste (Untreated). In Petri dishes, 10 healthy *Vigna congensis* seeds were placed on filter paper moistened with 3 mL of each dye solution as well as the positive and negative controls. Each concentration was prepared in triplicate. The dishes were sealed with a plastic film to prevent the evaporation of water and covered with aluminum foil to impede the entrance of light. The dishes were incubated at 30± 2 °C for 72 h. After the every 24 h, the seeds germinated were counted. At the end of the experiment, the lengths of germinated seedlings were measured.

Table 3 Data from phytotoxicity test with *Vigna congensis* seeds roots before and after biosorption of textile waste with EPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code assigned</th>
<th>Experimental sets</th>
<th>Lengths of germinated seedling (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Control (−)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Before biosorption of textile waste</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>After biosorption of textile waste with EPS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phytotoxicity test results obtained show reduction in the rate of inhibition of seedling germination after biosorption of textile waste with EPS, which can lead to a less destructive effluent released into the environment. Further studies are needed to reduce the amount of dye released after the biosorption process, producing a less polluting, less toxic effluent. This study initiates a research field that can be further explored and applied in industries for wastewater treatment.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Isolation and Identification of EPS producing *Rhizobium* spp from root nodules

Seventeen species of *Rhizobium* isolated on Yeast Extract Mannitol Agar medium from root nodules were assigned serial codes from R1 to R17. Most exopolymer-producing microorganisms utilize carbohydrates as their carbon and energy source to synthesize EPS. Thus, all the purified isolates were screened for their ability to synthesis exopolysaccharides in presence of pure sugars like sucrose, mannitol, fructose & lactose in media. All 17 *Rhizobium* spp isolates were found to produce EPS. Table 1 denotes that R6, R4, R12 and R5 lead other isolates in their EPS producing capability. Maximum amount of EPS was produced by isolate R6, isolate R4, isolate R12 and isolate R5 in presence of sucrose, mannitol, fructose and lactose respectively.

Table 1 Production of Extracellular Polysaccharides (EPS) by isolated *Rhizobium* Strains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolates</th>
<th>Sucrose</th>
<th>Mannitol</th>
<th>Fructose</th>
<th>Lactose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R6</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R10</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potent EPS producing two strains namely *Rhizobium* R5 and *Rhizobium*R12 were studied for their Morphological and cultural characters (Table 2)The observations when equated with Bergey’s manual reveals that these potent EPS producers belong to Genus *Rhizobium*. (Skerman VBD. 1959)

### Table 2 Colony characters of two well isolated colonies with potent EPS producing ability grown on YEMA after incubation at 30± 2 °C for 24 h.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morphological characters</th>
<th>Potent EPS producing strains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rhizobium</em> R5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1-2mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>Circular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin</td>
<td>Entire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>Smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>Low convex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistency</td>
<td>Sticky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opacity</td>
<td>Opaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gram Nature</td>
<td>Gram negative short-rods arranged singly and in chains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motility</td>
<td>motile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2. Assessment of harvested EPS

Hence these were exploited for their ability to synthesize EPS. The EPS thus formed was purified by solvent extraction recovery technique. The wide carbon sources and its concentration show great impact on EPS productivity. Basic characters of the purified EPS were studied. Table 3 suggested that the variation in energy source supplemented in the media significantly oscillated the liberated carbohydrate. Vibrant variation in the content of polysaccharides in presence of sucrose and mannitol is represented in Fig 1 and 2. *Rhizobium R12* liberated maximum amount of exopolysaccaride when cultivated in fructose rich media. Lactose in media induced *Rhizobium* R5 to release maximum EPS.

Literature survey shows that mannitol was the best carbon source in *Rhizobium* DL10 species from Dalbergialanceolaria and HGR12 from Macrotylomauniflorum. (Ghosh et al 2005) EPS production by *Rhizobium* ciceri Rc5 from Turkey also utilized mannitol(CigdemCucuk 2009).Breedveld et al also reported about the utilization of mannitol by *Rhizobium* leguminosarum for EPS production. Previous works supports the results of present investigation reporting that fructose is the best carbon source for EPS production by *Rhizobium R12*(Breedveld et al 1993).

Protein (Table 4) content in the purified EPS synthesized in existence of various carbon sources were estimated spectrophotometrically.
### Table 3: Carbohydrate content of EPS from potent strains obtained by using various carbon sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potent Strains</th>
<th>Carbon Source</th>
<th>Abs 555 (540 nm)</th>
<th>Carbohydrate µg/ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhizobium R5</td>
<td>Lactose</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whey</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizobium R12</td>
<td>Fructose</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Juice</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fig 1: Carbohydrate estimation of EPS produced from sucrose

#### Fig 2: Carbohydrate estimation of EPS produced from mannitol

### Table 4: Estimation of protein content of EPS of potent strains obtained by using raw materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strains</th>
<th>Carbon Source</th>
<th>Abs 540nm</th>
<th>Protein Content µg/ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhizobium R5</td>
<td>Whey</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizobium R12</td>
<td>Juice</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FTIR Analysis of EPS obtained from *Rhizobium*5 and *Rhizobium*12 cultivated using various carbon sources is represented graphically. Functional groups (Alkenes, Alkyl halides, Aromatic amines, Aromatic) of EPS produced by R12 obtained using fructose and *Tithonia* juice as obtained in the FTIR spectra Fig 3 and 4 are listed in Table 5. Functional groups (Ester saturated aliphatic, Aromatics, Alkanes, Alcoholic carboxylic acid) of EPS produced by R5 obtained using lactose and whey as obtained in the FTIR spectra Fig 5,6 are listed in Table 6.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

Fig 3 FTIR Analysis of EPS obtained from *Rhizobium*12 cultivated using juice of *Tithonia* plant.

Fig 4 Analysis of EPS obtained from *Rhizobium*12 cultivated using fructose.

Table 5 Functional groups (corresponding to peaks) of EPS produced by R12 obtained using fructose and *Tithonia* juice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peaks in case of <em>Tithonia</em> juice</th>
<th>Functional groups</th>
<th>Peaks in case of fructose</th>
<th>Functional groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C=C 1633.81</td>
<td>Alkenes</td>
<td>C=C 1652.7</td>
<td>Alkenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-H 2924.02</td>
<td>Alkanes</td>
<td>C-H 1456.96</td>
<td>Alkanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-C 1413.02</td>
<td>Aromatic</td>
<td>C-C 1507.1</td>
<td>Aromatics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-N 1072.94</td>
<td>Aliphatic amines</td>
<td>C-N 1109.83</td>
<td>Aliphatic amines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-N 1317.48</td>
<td>Aromatic amines</td>
<td>C=O 2092.39</td>
<td>Carbonyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-H 1261.53</td>
<td>Alkyl halides</td>
<td>N-O 1558.2</td>
<td>Nitro compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=C-H 861.53</td>
<td>Alkenes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-H 774.82</td>
<td>Aromatics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-B 528.36</td>
<td>Alkyl halide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 5 Analysis of EPS obtained from *Rhizobium*5 cultivated using whey.

Fig 6 Analysis of EPS obtained from *Rhizobium*5 cultivated using lactose

Table 6 Functional groups (corresponding to peaks) of EPS produced by R5 obtained using lactose and whey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peaks in case of whey</th>
<th>Functional group</th>
<th>Peaks in case of lactose</th>
<th>Functional group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-H 3364.21</td>
<td>1°, 2° amines amides</td>
<td>N-H 3363.25</td>
<td>1°, 2° amines amides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-H 2981.41</td>
<td>Alkanes</td>
<td>C-H 2917.77</td>
<td>Alkanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C=O 1746.23</td>
<td>Ester saturated aliphatic</td>
<td>C=O 1739.38</td>
<td>Ester saturated aliphatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-C 1632.45</td>
<td>Aromatics</td>
<td>C-C 1422.24</td>
<td>Aromatics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-H 1455.99</td>
<td>Alkanes</td>
<td>N-H 1624.73</td>
<td>1° amines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-O 1085.73</td>
<td>Alcoholic carboxylic acid</td>
<td>C-H 2845.45</td>
<td>Alkanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-N 1044.26</td>
<td>Aliphatic amine</td>
<td>C-N 1026.91</td>
<td>Aliphatics amine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-H 876.488</td>
<td>Aromatics</td>
<td>C-H 792.1</td>
<td>Aromatics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3. Evaluation of dye absorption potential of EPS

Effect of Purified EPS obtained from Rhizobium R5 grown on whey was effective in Textile industrial waste Dye Absorption (Table 7).

Table 7 Initial readings of absorbance after immediately addition of EPS (obtained from R5 strain cultivated in whey) into textile industrial waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Textile industrial waste</th>
<th>Absorbance (at 60 nm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% diluted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50% diluted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 % of decolorization of dye after incubation of EPS into textile industrial waste obtained from R5 strain cultivated in whey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture No.</th>
<th>Time span (in Days)</th>
<th>% of decolorization of Textile industrial waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10% diluted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizobium R5</td>
<td>After Day 1</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After Day 2</td>
<td>16.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After Day 3</td>
<td>26.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After Day 4</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After Day 5</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 7 % of decolorization of dye after incubation of EPS into textile industrial waste obtained from R5 strain cultivated in whey

Table 8 and Fig 7 explains that the EPS produced has sorpted the dyes release from textile industries. The sorption rate was highest in case of 50% diluted sample and it’s percent went on increasing with increase in the incubation time. Thus, this EPS producing Rhizobium can be exploited in the environment pollution management areas.

3.4. Phytotoxicity Test

Figure 8 shows the difference in root growth among the different treatments. All seeds (Vignaaconitifolia- matakii) inoculated in distilled water showed germination. The seeds sown in untreated textile industry waste did not germinate. While seeds inoculated in the textile industry waste containing EPS showed germination after 3 days of incubation at 28± 2 °C demonstrating that in presence of Exopolysaccharide synthesized by Rhizobium the roots were protected from the toxic effect excreted by textile industry waste.
Conclusion

The present study on the cultivation conditions is crucial for the expansion of a production process and for the improvement of the quality of EPS from Rhizobium, establishing potential commercial applications. Natural source (pure sugar: sucrose, mannitol, fructose & lactose) and industrial waste (Textile waste: dye and whey) is explored to elevate the Rhizobial EPS production. The purified EPS also exerts dye absorption ability thus reduces toxicity of hazardous textile waste. Hence this can be a safe Eco-friendly method to treat pollution.

Acknowledgement

I express my sincere thanks to Abhinandan Kumar Koregave and Asmita Anil Garate for their valuable help. I also express gratitude to Department of Microbiology, Rajaram College, Kolhapur to provide the facility.

References


स्त्री अत्याचार

श्रीमती स्नेहलता गौतम कांबङे
श्रीपतराव चौगुले आर्टिस्ट ऑंज्ड सायन्स
कॉलेज माळवाडी कोलोली

प्राचीन काल से ही मानव समाज का रूप पुरुष और महिला रहे हैं। पुरा समाज रूप के इन दो पहियों पर ही चलता है। अगर दोनों में से कोई भी पहियों का चलना बंद हो गया तो यह रथ रुक जाएगा। प्राचीन काल में महिला और पुरुष को एक समान ही समान दिया जाता था। वैदिक युग में तो नारियों की पुजा की जाती थी। तब नारी शिक्षा का बहुत प्रचार और प्रसार था। वे पुरुषों का ज्ञान नारियों को था। प्राचीन काल में बहुत सी ऐसी नारियों थीं जो संपूर्ण नारी के लिए एक प्रेमण का स्थान थीं। उनमें सिवाता, घोषा, गार्गी, मैत्रेयी, सावित्री ऐसे और भी नाम आते हैं। प्राचीन काल में कवय के पालन पोषण के साथ साथ उनकी शिक्षा पर भी बहुत ध्यान दिया जाता था। मैत्रेयी गार्गी जैसी और गुरुकुल में रहकर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करती थीं। वे अध्ययन अध्ययन करती थीं। पुरुषों की तरह शारीरिक शिक्षा सीखती थीं। और युद्धों में भाग लेती थीं।

उत्तर वैदिक काल में नारी की स्थिति बदल गयी। उसका एकमात्र कार्यक्षेत्र उसका परिवार हो गया। वह अपने पिता, पति और पुत्र की आश्रिता माने जाने लगी। उसे परिवार में दुःख द्वारा मिलते लगा। इस काल में नारी अपना भार बुरा सोचने की शक्ति खो गई। नारी की स्थिति और सीता इसके उदाहरण है।

मध्यकाल में स्त्री की स्थिति और भी दयनीय होनी लगी। उसे केवल उपयोग का साधन मानने की मानसिकता बढ़ने लगी। उसे सामाजिक बंधनों में जड़ रिता गया। अनेक कुद्रायें ने नारियों को घेरा। उनमें सत्रिधा, बालबिधा, प्रमुख है उसे शिक्षा से वंचित किया गया। नारी की अवस्था

“अबला नारी तेरी यही कहानी
ऑफल में दुःख और ऑफल में पानी”

परिवारीक और सामाजिक बंधनों में जड़ी हुई नारी की अवस्था बिलकुल उपर्युक्त पंक्ति की तरह हो गई है। हिंदू धर्म के बंधन और कठोर परिश्रम की वजह से उनका दम घुटने लगा। ऐसी दुःखी नारियों तुम्हें धर्म की ओर बढ़ गयी क्योंकि तुम्हें धर्म में स्त्री और पुरुष को समान तकरे हो।

नारी को सबब बनाने के लिए बहुतसे लोगों ने अपना योगदान दिया है उनमें गौतम बुद्ध, जोतिर्लिङ्ग फुले, और डॉ.बाबासाहब आंबेडकर जी का स्थान उल्लेखनीय है। महिला संबंधित कार्य का मतलब यह होता है कि “महिला संबंधित कार्य से तात्पर्य महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर वैधानिक राजनीतिक, शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक और आधिकारिक क्षेत्रों में उनके परिवार, समुदाय, समाज एवं राष्ट्र की सांस्कृतिक पुलिट्जर में निर्णय लेने की स्वायत्तता है। महिला के आधिकार और सामाजिक सुधार ही महिला संबंधित कार्य है।”

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जिन महापुरुषों ने महिला सबलीकरण के लिए योगदान दिया है उनमें गौतम बुद्ध, महात्मा गांधी और डीडा बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर का नाम उल्लेखनीय है। गौतम बुद्ध ने नारी को पुरुष की तुलना में कम ना समझते हुए स्त्री को समान हक्क किये। भारतीय महिला बुद्ध के विचारों से प्रभावित थी। इसका कारण यह है कि मनु के काल में स्त्री की ओर हिंसा से देखने का जो नजरिया था वह बुद्ध के समय कम हो गया। बुद्ध के मन में नारी के लिए करुणा थी। उन्होंने स्त्री को धार्मिक कार्य में पुरुष के बराबर का स्थान दिया। स्त्री में आत्मोदार निर्माण करने का प्रयास किया। उन्होंने स्त्री को निर्णय प्राप्त करने का अधिकार दिया। धर्मदिवसा के मामले में उन्होंने कोई जोती पौरी का बंधन नहीं माना प्रकृति नायक चांद्यालिका को भी उन्होंने दीखी दी। उन्होंने कहा “यदयापि तु चांद्यालाकण कस्म हैं किम्तु तु श्रेष्ठ पुरुषो आर स्त्रियों के लिए आदर्श का काम देंगी, तु नीच जाति की है सही लेकिन ब्राह्मण तुमसे शिक्षा प्राप्त करेंगे। व्याय तथा धर्म को पथ से विचार ना हो। तेस्री किंतु रानी की तरह बढ़ जाएगी। जो स्थान बुद्ध ने नारी को दिया उतना बड़ा स्थान किसी भी धर्मसंस्थापक ने नहीं दिया है। बुद्ध ने पुरुष का सबसे बड़ा मित्र उसकी पत्नी है ऐसा माना है। उस समय की सामाजिक स्थिति का अभाव करने स्त्री को सबल बनाने के लिए भ्रमणी सप्ताह की स्थापना की। उन्होंने सभी तर स्त्री को ज्ञान समाप्ता और स्वातंत्र्य का हक्क दिया इसीकारण आज की नारी सभी जिम्मेदारों निम्न रहे हैं।’

19 वीं शती में जिन्होंने नारी शिक्षा और सबलीकरण के लिए प्रयास किया उनमें महात्मा जोतिबा फुले जी का नाम भी उल्लेखनीय है। 1827 में एक पिछड़ी जाती के परिवार में जोतिबा का जन्म हुआ। अपने अनुभवों से बचपन में ही जोतिबा के मन में सवर्ण के प्रति अस्तातोष भरा था। ब्राह्मणों ने शूद्रवर्ग को गुलाम बनाये रखा था। इन गुलामों में मुक्ति दिलाने की जिम्मेदारी जोतिबा ने उठाई। 1840 में जोतिबा का विवाह सावित्रीबाई से हुआ। दोनों ने सदियों से शोषित पिछड़ी और विच्छिन्न लोगों के उत्थान के लिए कांग्रेसी आंदोलन को नई दिशा देने का कार्य किया। जो समाज सुधार की दिशा में मील का पथर माना जाता है। ब्राह्मणवाद को विरोधी जोतिबा जी ने तत्कालीन समाज में प्रचलित छुआआहुत, अहंपृवत, स्त्रियों के प्रति अनादर इन सवर्ण ब्राह्मणों से संघर्ष करते हुए समाज स्वविधा का कार्य किया। मानव मानव के प्रति मतभेद ना रहे यह उनका उद्देश्य था। देश में विधाओं की अवस्था दयानी थी। बाल विधाओं की संख्या ज्यादा थी। मंगल कार्य में उन्हें प्रवेश नहीं था। विधाओं की हालत सुधारने के लिए उन्होंने भरसक कोशिश की। जिन्होंने ख़ेस से विधाओं के लिए आश्रय खोले। उन्होंने विधाओं के लिए अंग्रेजी शासन को निवेदन दिया कि किसी भी नाई को विधाओं का गुच्छन करने की सम्मति ना दे। विधाओं को पुरुषविहार अधिकार दिया जाए।

जिन वर्गों के लिए शिक्षा नहीं दी जाती उन्हें शिक्षित करने का जरूरत महसूस किया। विवाह के बाद जोतिबा ने सावित्री को पढ़ाया। जोतिबा पहले भारतीय थे जिन्होंने केवल लड़कियों के लिए स्कूल खोलने की दुरदर्शिता दिखाई। जोतिबा ने स्त्री समाज की गुहार लगानेवाली नयी विवाह विधि बनायी थी। स्त्री को समान अधिकार देने के लिए प्रयास किया।
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आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर का विष्णु योगदान है। भारतीय संविधान के माध्यम से स्वतंत्रता, समता और बंधुत्व के सिद्धांतों को उन्होंने स्थापित किया। इस से भी बड़ा उन्होंने सारे विश्वविद्यालयों के बावजूद हिंदू-कॉड बिल पास करके भारतीय सिद्धांतों को अपने अधिकार दिलाये। इसे पास करने के लिए उन्हें कच्चा संघर्ष करना पड़ा। जब उन्होंने रत्ना के दयानीतिक सिद्धांतों का अध्ययन किया। मनुसूत्रीति में बनाए कठोर बंधन का उन्होंने स्विकार किया। रत्ना के लिए मनु ने अनेक कठोर नियम बनाए। रत्ना को दिन रात स्वतंत्रता न देने की बात मनु ने बतायी। उनके अनुसार रत्ना को जायदाद में कोई भी अधिकार नहीं था। ऐसे मनुसूत्रीति का दहन डॉ.आंबेडकर के नए बाबा साहब आंबेडकर ने हिंदू कॉड बिल के द्वारा रत्ना को अपना अधिकार देने का ऐतिहासिक कार्य किया। हिंदू कॉड बिल में सर्व जाति और थ्रम की सिद्धांतों को सामान अधिकार की संवै सिद्धांती है। लड़कियों को वारिस हक्क की सिफारिश की। रत्ना के खुद के कहानिये पर उसका अधिकार रहेगा। इस सब बातों हिंदू कॉड बिल में सिफारिश की। इसीकारण महिला सत्ताधिकार के डॉ.आंबेडकर जी ने बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है।

आज 21 वीं शती में हम जब राष्ट्र परीक्षेन महिलाओं के लिए किए गए कार्य को याद करते हैं तो हमारे मनमें यह सबसे सुन्दर उदाहरण है कि आज की नारी समस्मृत सबल है। यह स्वभाव सुरक्षित है। हमारे देश की यह विविधता है कि आज महिला सत्ताधिकार, महिला सुरक्षिता पर अनेक बातों होती है। हम देखते हैं कि भारतीय समाज में जैसे जैसे स्वतंत्रता और आधुनिकता का विस्तार हुआ वैसे वैसे महिलाओं के प्रति संकीर्णता का भाव बढ़ गया। लोगों की मानसिकता आज भी नहीं बदली है। उसकी मानसिकता आज भी वही है, आर्त को तथाकथित नैतिकता की परती से बाहर नहीं आना चाहिए। इसी मानसिकता का घातक परिणाम यह है कि महिलाओं के प्रति छोटाजीघाट, बलात्कार या यथायोग्य, अनैतिक व्यापार तथा यौन उत्पीड़न जैसे अनेक उपरांतों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। महिलाओं के लिए अनेक नियम और कानून बनाए गए लेकिन आज भी महिलाओं पर होने वाले अत्याचार थमने का नाम नहीं ले रहा। आज की नारी पर भराई में और समाज में अनेक अन्याय और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। हम 2014 के आकड़े के अनुसार देखते हैं कि 2014 में 100 महिलाओं का प्रतिदिन बलात्कार हुआ। 364 महिलाएं यौनशोषण का शिकार हुई है। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2014 में दंडित किए और राज्यों में मिलाकर कुल 36735 बलात्कार के मामले दर्ज हुए है। अप्रापत रेंकोई बुरो के आकड़ों के अनुसार पिछले वर्ष महिलाओं के लिए मध्यप्रदेश यह राज्य असुरक्षित रहा है। वहाँ पिछले दो वर्ष 5076 बलात्कार यहाँ दर्ज हुए है। राजस्थान में 1375 उत्तर प्रदेश में 3467 महाराष्ट्र में 3468 और राजधानी दिल्ली में 2096 बलात्कार के मामले दर्ज हुए है।

यहाँ ध्यान देनेवाली बात यह है कि महिलाएं कहीं भी सुरक्षित नहीं है मतलब महिलाएं सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर ही नहीं वह अपने घर परिवार और रिस्टरेंट नाटेदारों ने भी असुरक्षित है। आकड़ों के अनुसार बलात्कारी या पिछड़ी लड़कियों को अच्छी तरह से जानती और पहचानती है। वह दुःखों के खिलाफ आवाज नहीं उठाती शायद उसके मन में मरौसा नहीं होता की कानून और समाज अपराधी को दण्डित कर पाएगा।
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2012 में हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हैं जिसकी नोंद नहीं होती। इससमय देश में तकनीक 95000 से अधिक मुकदमे लिखते हैं जबतक ऐसे दुःखमं को कहीं से कहीं सजा दुःखमं को नहीं मिलती तबतक ऐसे दुःखात्मक घटने वाले नहीं हैं।

21 वी शती में महिलाओं के बारे में अनेक चुनौतियाँ हैं। उनमें एक चुनौती स्त्री का क्षेत्रीय शासन उसपर किये जाने वाले अन्य और अत्याचार। आज की महिला कहने को तो सबल है लेकिन उसका जीवन अनेक समस्याओं से घिरा हुआ है।

उपाय :-
1) भारत के संविधान ने दिए गए अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना।
2) महिला कमीशन के लिए पृथ्वी शोभायात्रा और स्त्रांगण की व्यवस्था।
3) योग शोधन की पढ़ी खोल की जरूरी न्याय मिलना चाहिए।
4) महिलाओं के प्रति अपनी सोच बदलनी चाहिए।
5) अपराधियों के खिलाफ कठोर आवाज उठानी चाहिए।

निषेध कः :—
निषेधः हम कह सकते हैं कि प्राचीन काल में स्त्री को बहुत अधिकार थे। वह खुद के निर्णय खुद लेती थी। चुराविद्या तथा शिक्षा क्षेत्र में पारंगत थी। मध्यकाल में स्त्री की स्थिति दयालु हो गई। स्त्री सशक्तिकरण के लिए कुछ धम्म संस्थापक गोतम बुद्ध ने नारी को समानता से रखने की बात 2500 वर्ष पहले की। सभी आंदोलन को ज्ञान और समानता का हक्क दिया। मध्यकाल में मनु के कदमक पदों से सिपाह हुई नारी को मुक्त करने का प्रारंभ समाजसुधारकों ने किया उनमें मुफ्त के और डॉ.आंबेडकर जी का स्थान सहीपरै है। स्त्री शिक्षा के लिए मुफ्त के जी ने अनेक कठोराइयों का सामना किया। मुफ्त के बाद डॉ.आंबेडकर जी ने बहुत प्रयास किया। उन्होंने अपने परिशमण से महिलाओं को बहुत से अधिकार देने के लिए प्रयास किया। स्त्री और पुरुष को समान हक्क देने के लिए उन्होंने दिनारात एक किया। और स्त्री को सभी अधिकार संविधान के माध्यमसे बहाय दिये।

21 वी शती की नारी अनेक समस्याओं का सामना कर रही है। वह अपने समाज और परिवार में आज भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। आज भी वह अनेक कठिनाइयों से गुजर रही है। उसका शारीरिक शोषण हो रहा है। वह अपने न्याय न मिलने की बजह से अपने पर हुए अत्याचार के खिलाफ आवाज नहीं उठाती। आज की महिला कहने को तो सबल है लेकिन उसका जीवन अनेक समस्याओं से घिरा हुआ है।

संदर्भ प्रथः:
1) नेरोदी आतरत्रयको महिला समूह
2) भारतीय स्त्री मुली कच्चावटी बदलते आयाम डॉ्गुणाम दातार सुगामा प्रकाशशन पुस्तक
3) स्त्री स्वातंत्र्य बुद्ध.पुले आंबेडकर—डॉ.दिपा आवाज
4) समाजवादी कांग्रेस प्रेमका महात्मा पुले
5) महान जोतिर्म पुले समाज भारतीय—4
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जनतंत्र के सामने की चुनौतियाँ: साहित्यकारों की भुमिका

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हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख
श्रीपतराव चौगुले आर्ट्स और साइंस कॉलेज
मालवाडी-कोल्हापुर, तह. फालटा, जिला-कोल्हापुर

सारांश:

भारत बहु भाषी, बहु धर्मी सबसे बड़ा जनतंत्र देश है। ऐसे देश में शांततापूर्ण शासन व्यवस्था रखना कठिन बात होती है। पूरा देश प्रतिक्रियाओं के हाथ में रहता है। वे लोग अगर जनता का हीत जाननेवाले न हों, अपना स्वाधीन देखनेवाले हो तो वहें की शासनव्यवस्था जनतांत्रिक न होकर अधिनायकत्व(हृदयगृहीत) प्रदूषण की हो जाती है। इसलिए ऐसे नेताओं को किसी न किसी का अनुकूल होना आवश्यक होता है। उसी प्रकार जनता को नेताओं की गलतियाँ दिखानेवाला कोई न कोई मार्गदर्शक होना आवश्यक होता है। वह काम समाज के समाजसुधारक, पत्रकार तथा साहित्यकार करते आते हैं। नेताओं की स्वादीन दृष्टि बढ़ गयी है। उन्हें उनके काम के प्रति सजगता निर्माण करना आवश्यक होता है।

वही काम प्राचीन काल से साहित्यकार करते आये हैं। उनमें आज के प्रति प्रकाश जी एक है। उन्होंने अपनी सत्ता कत्वता के माध्यम से समाज के सामने यही सजगता निर्माण करने का प्रयास किया है।

मुल शब्द: जनतंत्र, राजतनत, समाज, स्वातंत्र, समता, बंधुता, न्याय, नेता

भारत में जनतंत्र पद्धत प्राचीन काल से चलती आयी है। जब राजा शासनकता था तब गॉवों में स्थानीय लोग वहॉ का कारोबार देखते थे और अगर कोई बड़ा प्रश्न हो तो ही राजा के पास जाता था। इसकारण जनतंत्र भारत के तलए नया था। परंतु तिर भी नये स्वाधीन देश के तलए अपनी शासन व्यवस्था के होना आवश्यक था। इसलिए विशेष अध्ययन के अधिकांश देशों की शासनव्यवस्था का अध्ययन करके अपना एक संशोधन निकत किया गया।

लम्बी तितटशों की गुलामी के बाद भारत को स्वादीनता प्राप्त हो गयी तब जनता के मन में खुशी निर्माण हो गयी थी। स्वतंत्र भारत की जनता का एक सपना था तक अब उसकी गुलामी नहीं करनी पड़ी, सभी और खुशियों तथा समृद्धि निर्माण होता, परंतु हुआ कुछ उलटा ही जनता का जो सपना था वह सपना ही रहा।

सामाजिक जनता का प्रति सजगता निर्माण होना चाहिए। स्वतंत्र भारत के सामने आतिश, ऐसे नेताओं को लेकर जनतंत्र का माध्यम से सामाजिक संविधान करना स्वतंत्रता के सामने बहुत बड़ा चुनौती है। स्वतंत्र भारत ने भाषा, धर्म, जाति आदि के विविधता को अपनाया था और उसमें सारी जनता को समानता से अधिकार तथा न्याय देना आवश्यक था। अतः समाजवाद ने भारतीय जनता में एकता बनाई। इस उद्देश्य को सामने रखकर स्वतंत्रता के सामने रखकर संविधान की निर्मित किया गया।

‘जनतंत्र’ का अर्थ जनता का राज्य। सामाजिक तौर पर जनतंत्र शब्द का अर्थ राजनीतिक क्षेत्र के साथ ही केवल जोड़ दिया जाता है परन्तु यह तहत नहीं है। राजनीतिक के साथ-साथ जनतंत्र शब्द के साथ आधिक, सामाजिक जनतंत्र के साथ आता है। जनतंत्र के कार्यपद्धति में गरीबी, मुखमरी, अशिक्षा, बेघरत, धर्म, लिंग और भाषा के आधार पर व्यापक सामाजिक भेदाभाव, सामाजिक रूप में फैले भ्राताचार आदि को दूर करना जनतंत्र का उद्देश्य रहता है। जनतंत्र का कारोबार उद्देश्य दृष्टि से चले इससे उसका यहुद निर्धारित निर्धारित लिख गये थे। उसमें स्वतंत्र, समता, वैभव, न्याय आदि के आधार पर जनतंत्र का निर्माण किया गया है। जनतंत्र के अंतर्गत ज्ञान का स्वातंत्र, सहभागिता, सेवा और व्यक्तित्व तथा सामाजिक उन्नति आदि बाते आती है। इसके प्रति लोगों के मन में सजगता निर्माण करने का प्रयास किया गया है।
वर्तमानकाल में समाज में जनतंत्र के बारे में आयी हुई निराशा दिखाई दे रही है। अग्रोश्रों की गुलामी से मुक्त हो गयी परंतु भारत के राजनीतिक गुलामी से लोगों की मुक्तता नहीं हुई है। भारतीय लोकशाही के मूल तत्त्व समता, स्वतंत्रता, बंधुता और न्याय आदि के बारे में सोच-विचार करने तो आज समाज में यह मूल्य दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं समाज में सभी और विषयता भरी हुई है। किसी भी व्यक्ति को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का स्वतंत्र सूरा से जीवन व्यतीत करने का अधिकार नहीं कर दिया गया है। एक दूसरे के साथ बंधुभाव की भावना तो लुप्त हो गयी है। सभी के मन में स्वाभाविक रूप से पांि हुई है।

साहित्य का उद्देश्य ही समाज का हित होता है। साहित्यकार साहित्य की निम्नित्ति समाज में पिटी घटनाओं के आधार पर करते हैं और उसी के माध्यम से समाज के सामने कोई न कोई आदर्श रखने का प्रयास करते हैं।

प्राचीन काल से समाज में साहित्यकार अपनी भूमिका बजाते आये हैं और आज समाज में लोगों के अधिकार छिन लिया गया है। राजनीतिक लोग अपनी मजी से राज्य चलाते हैं। लोगों की भूमिका के बारे में सोचते नहीं हैं अतः आज जनतंत्र के बदले हुमकुश्शाशी का राज्य आया है। ऐसा व्यतीत करने का प्रयास करते हैं उन्हें जनता का सुख दुख के साथ कुछ लेन देन नहीं है। सामाजिक राजनीति का अपनी मजी से लाभ उठाते हैं। सामाजिक जनता को बोलने भी नहीं दिया जाता है और उनके बारे में सोचते हैं। इसके प्रति समाज को सजग बनाने का काम साहित्यकार कर रहे हैं।

भारतीय जनतंत्र के सामने सबसे बडी चुनौती राजनीति है। जो राजनीति देश के साथ सोचते नहीं है तो उसके बारे में कोई आदर्श रखने का प्रयास करते हैं। पद हाथ में आने के बाद उसका उपयोग केवल अपने लाभ के लिए करते हैं। ऐसे नेताओं के कारण समाज में स्वार्थ देखनेवाले अपना स्वार्थ कर रहे हैं।

उद्य प्रकाश जी ने अपनी ‘सत्ता’ के बारे में समकालिन परिवेश की सच्चाई को प्रकाशित करते हैं। आज समाज में नेता लोग लोगों को बच बोलने में बंधन डालते हैं। कोई नेता अपने राजनीतिक अधिकारों के लिए सत्ता स्थापित करते हैं और वह अपने लाभ के लिए सत्ता स्थापित करते हैं। ऐसे नेताओं के मन में बदलाव करना आवश्यक है। समाज इन नेताओं के चंगुल में िंस जाता है।

उद्य प्रकाश जी ने अपनी 'सत्ता' के बारे में समकालिन परिवेश की सच्चाई को प्रकाशित करते हैं। आज समाज में नेता लोग लोगों को सच बोलने में बंधन डालते हैं। जो व्यक्ति तकसी बुरी बात का त्वरोध करता है, उसे जनता का राज न रहकर गुंडागदी का राज हुआ है। कोई व्यक्ति अपदान करता है तो उसके विचार को अपदान करने के लिए दीवार की दुकान में खरी दी जाती है।

'जो करेगा लगातार अपराध का त्वरोध अपराधी सिद्ध कर दिया जाएगा।'
जनतंत्र का अर्थ जनता का राज है ‘जनता की इच्छासुसार जनता द्रवारा जनता ने किया राज ’ यह संक्षेपना आज नहीं रही है बल्कि आज जनता द्रवारा नियुक्त प्रतिनिधि या अधिकारी जनता की स्वतंत्रता को बंधन में डाल रहे है। जनता को न बोलने का न अपने मन से रहने का अधिकार रखा है। कवि कहते हैं -

‘जो चाहेगा स्वतंत्रता दिया जाएगा उसे आजीवन कारावास’

मतलब जनतंत्र का एक मूल्य स्वतंत्रता है उस मूल्य के नुसार जनता स्वतंत्र रूप से रहने का प्रयास करती है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि आज जनता का स्वातंत्र छीन लिया गया और जहाँ व्यक्ति को स्वतंत्रता नहीं तो वहीं जनतंत्र नहीं हो सकता।
इसके बारे में लोगों के मन में सजगता निर्माण करने का प्रयास उद्य प्रकाश करते हैं।

निष्कर्ष: भारत बहु भाषी बहु धर्मी जनतंत्र उससे बडा देश है। ऐसे देश में शासन व्यवस्था रखना कठीन बात होती है। पूरा देश प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में रहता है। वे लोग अगर जनता का हीत जाननेवाले न हो , अपना स्वार्थ देखनेवाले हो तो वहीं जनता का हीत जाननेवाले न होकर हुकुमशाही पद्धति की हो जाती है। इसीलिए ऐसे नेताओं को किसी न किसी का अंकुश होना आवश्यक होता है उसीप्रकार जनता को नेताओं की गलतियों दिखानेवाला कोई न कोई मार्गदर्शक होना आवश्यक होता है। वह काम समाज के समाजसुधार , पत्रपत्रकार करते आये हैं। आज नेताओं की स्वतंत्र आवश्यक होता है तथा समाज को आपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जागृत करना आवश्यक होता है। वही काम प्राचीन काल से साहित्यकार करते आये हैं।

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रूपाली संभाजी पाटील
शोधछात्रा

प्रस्ताविता / भूमिका:
लोकतांत्रिक राष्ट्र एक ऐसा होता है जहाँ नागरिक अपने चुनाव करने के अधिकार को इस्तेमाल करके अपनी सरकार चुनती है। लोकतंत्र को भी कभी-कभी बहुमत के शासन के रूप में भी कहा जाता है। दुनिया के कई देश लोकतांत्रिक सरकार चलाते हैं। लेकिन भारत को सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र बनाने का गीता हस्तिल है। शासन व्यवस्था कई तरीकों से होती है जिसमें किसी देश को चलाया जाता है। एक लो राज्यतंत्र जिसमें एक राजा होता है और बाकी सब उड़ होती है। दूसरा शैक्षिक शासन होता है। लोकतंत्र को भी कभी बहुमत के रूप में भी कहा जाता है। दुनिया के कई देश लोकतंत्र को चलाते हैं। एक नए श्रम के बाद 'लोकतंत्र' सर्वश्रेष्ठ शासन व्यवस्था बन गया। लोकतंत्र के प्रतियोगी और अंत्य रूप होते हैं। आजकल अंत:ल्यात्य लोकतंत्र को अपनाया गया इसमें जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुनती है। इसके अलावा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था का आधार लोकतंत्र है। लोकतंत्र में अनुभव का एक प्रमुख चुनाव होता है। जैसे-मध्य प्रदेश में हर 4 साल बाद और भारत में हर 5 साल बाद चुनाव होता है। लोकतंत्र में अन्यथांत्र की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है।

शोध का उद्देश्य:
1. लोकतंत्र की भूमिका तथा इतिहास को समझना।
2. लोकतंत्र की परिभाषा तथा अवधारणा और सिद्धांत को समझना।
3. भारत देश में लोकतंत्र के आवश्यकता को जानना।
4. लोकतंत्र की आवश्यकता को समझना।
5. लोकतंत्र में बढ़ी अनुभूतियों को जानना।
6. लोकतंत्र में सुधार का उपयोग करना।

शोध प्रणालियाँ: प्रस्तुत शोधालेख दुष्यम सामग्री पर आधारित है। इस शोधालेख के लिए बिष्य तथा लोगों की शोधालेख, इंटरनेट, जानकारी का संकलन करके शोधालेख को तैयार किया है।

भारत में लोकतंत्र का इतिहास:
भारत पर मुगल से मौर्यतक कई शासकों ने शासन किया उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास लोगों को शासन करने की अपनी अलग शैली थी। 1947 में अंग्रेजी के अंकनियों के आकर्षण के लिए भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक देश बन गया था। उस समय के भारत के लोग जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों के हाथों की आज्ञाकारी के सामना किया था, पहली बार राज्य करने का और अपनी सरकार का चुनाव करने का अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ।

लोकतंत्र का अवधारणा:
"लोकतंत्र" का शाविक अर्थ "लोगों का शासन" सर्वकृत में लोग "जनता" तथा "तंत्र-शासन" या "प्रजातंत्र" कहते हैं। यह एक ऐसी शासन व्यवस्था जो लोकतांत्रिक राज्य दोनों के लिए भी मुफ्त होता है। इसको राजनीतिक संदर्भ में लाया गया है। इसका सिद्धांत ऐसे समूहों और संगठनों के लिए भी संगठित है। मूलतः लोकतंत्र

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विन्दू-विन्दू सिद्धांतों के मिश्रण से बनते हैं। पर महाद्वार को लोकतंत्र के अधिकारों का चतुरंग लक्षण माना जाता है। लोकतंत्र स्थान पत्य, जनता के लिए, जनता के शासन है। लेकिन अलग-अलग देशकाल और परिस्थितियों में अलग-अलग धारणाओं के प्रयोग से इसी की अवधारणा कुछ जटिल हो गई है। प्राचीन काल से ही लोकतंत्र के संरचन में कई प्रस्ताव रचे गए पर रूप में कई कभी क्रियाप्रभाव नहीं हुए हैं।

लोकतंत्र की परिभाषा:

"देश का प्रयोक्त प्रजायोगकारी या समाज का शासन है। लोकतंत्र जनता के लिए जनता द्वारा\".

आजकल लोकतान्त्रक होना यह एक फैसला है। लोकतंत्र की सही और संवृत्तसन्त्तयों परीक्षा देना कठिन है।

1) महात्मा गांधी - "लोकतंत्र हा एक जीवन मागस होय।"
2) अब्राहम लिंकन के अनुसार - "लोकतंत्र म्हणजे लोकांचे लोकांसाठी लोकांनी चालण्यातील शासन होय।"
3) लिंगोट के अनुसार - "लोकतंत्र एक ऐसी राजनीतिक प्रणाली है। जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को बदल देती है। एक ऐसे रचनात्मक अधिकार का खतरा है और एक ऐसे संविधान का आधार है जिसके सहर जनसंख्या का एक विशाल हिस्सा राजनीतिक प्रभाव प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक प्रतियोगियों में से मनोकुल चयन कर महत्त्वपूण्य निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती है।"  
4) मैक्सस्वाद - "एक मात्र ऐसा रचनात्मक माना है जिसमें सरकारों को चयनित और प्राधिकृत किया जाता है अथवा किसी अन्य रूप में कानून निर्माण लिए जाते हैं।"

वास्तव में लोकतंत्र प्रणाली में व्यक्ति, स्वतंत्रता, व्यक्ति का विकास, सामाजिक समानता स्थापित करके हर व्यक्ति का स्वतंत्र विकास करना यह उद्देश्य साध्य करने की प्रणाली का लोकतंत्र कहा जाता है। लोकतंत्र मूल्य: जनता और राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता के लिए सहभागी राजनीति से संबंध प्रणाली है। लोकतंत्र की अवधारणा के संबंध में प्रमुख सिद्धांत है -

1) पूरतता उदारवादी सिद्धांत
2) मार्क्सवादी सिद्धांत
3) बहुलवादी सिद्धांत
4) अभियन्त्रजनवादी सिद्धांत
5) प्रतिभागी लोकतंत्र का सिद्धांत आति।

लोकतंत्र के प्रकार: सामान्यतः लोकतंत्र के प्रयास-अप्रयास और उदार लोकतंत्र यह तीन प्रकार होते हैं-

1) प्रत्यक्ष लोकतंत्र –
इस प्रकार में सभी जनता महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत फैसलों पर अपना वोट करता है। इस प्रत्यक्ष लोकतंत्र कहा जाता है क्योंकि सैद्धांतिक रूप से इसमें कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होता।

2) आप्रत्यक्ष या प्रतिनिधित्व लोकतंत्र –
इसमें जनता सरकारी अधिकारियों को सीधे चुनती है। जनता के हित में कार्य करने की नीतियाँ प्रतिनिधि स्वयं तक करते हैं।

3) उदार लोकतंत्र –
यह एक प्रतिनिधित्व लोकतंत्र है, जिसमें साफ-सुचारू और निपक्ष चुनाव होता है। इसके चतुरंग लक्षणों में अलगसंख्यांकों को सुरक्षा, कानून व्यवस्था, शक्तियों के वितरण आदि के अलावा अभियंता, भाषा, सभाएं, धर्म और संपत्ति का स्वतंत्रता प्रमुख है।
लोकतंत्र की आवश्यकता:

1. बहुसंख्यक जनसमुदाय में एक अन्यसंख्यक वर्ग का होना आवश्यक है जो नेतृत्व प्रदान करें।
2. आज के जटिल समाज में कार्यशक्ति के लिए विशेषज्ञता आवश्यक है।
3. लोकतंत्र के द्वारा छोटे समूहों में से एक वर्ग नेतृत्व देने का होना आवश्यक है।
4. प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की समान अधिकार है। सबचे लोकतंत्र का निर्माण तभी हो सकता है जब जनता राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सक्रिय हो और सामूहिक समयों में निरंतर अभिमुख रहे।
5. समान लोगों के द्वारा अवधारणाओं का व्याख्यात्मक उपयोग किया जाना आवश्यक है।
6. लोकतंत्र राज्य का स्वरूप है और वर्ग विभाजित समाज में एक वर्ग लोकतंत्र है तो दूसरा अधिनियम कानून है।

पूर्णिमा प्रणाली को निर्मित करके सत्ता से बेदखल कर समाजवादी लोकतंत्र को स्थापित करना आवश्यक है।

लोकतंत्र की निश्चेता:

1. लोगों के सहमत से बनाया सरकार - लोकतंत्र प्रणाली में लोगों के सहमत से राज्य को चलाया जाता है। लोगों के सहयोग से बहुमत से राजनीति राजकीय पर अत्यंत। लोकतंत्र में जनता सावसभौम है। ईस्में जनता ने चुना गया प्रतिनिधित्व राज्य का कामकाज करता है। लोकतंत्र में बहुमत को प्राप्त करनेवाले लोग सत्ताधारी बनते हैं। लोकतंत्र में जनता के आचरण, न्योत, ईच्छायाय, धर्म और संस्कृति को स्वतंत्रता दी जाती है।
2. व्यक्ति स्वतंत्र - स्वतंत्रता यह लोकतंत्र की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को स्वतंत्रता की आधार है। हर व्यक्ति के लिए राजनीतिक विवाद के लिए स्वतंत्रता आवश्यक होती है। व्यक्ति स्वतंत्र के लिए स्वतंत्रता दी जाती है। लोकतंत्र में व्यक्ति के अचार, न्योत, ईच्छायाय, धर्म और संस्कृति को स्वतंत्रता दी जाती है।
3. समानता - लोकतंत्र प्रणाली के अधीन समानता का सावसभौमत्व होता है। धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग, जन्म स्थान और संस्कृति को स्वतंत्रता की आधार है। कायदे के साथ सब लोग समान हैं।
4. बंधुता - स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व यह लोकतंत्र की मुख्य गुण माने जाते हैं। स्वतंत्रता का समानता और बंधुत्व के साथ होता है। सावसभौमत्व के लिए बंधुत्व की आवश्यकता होती है। लोकतंत्र में हर व्यक्ति को दूसरे की तारीफ के स्वतंत्रता और हक्क के लिए आदर होना जरूरी है। बंधुत्व की भावना को हर नागरिक समानता की भूमिका की दृष्टि से स्वतंत्रता का उपभोग लेना चाहिए।
5. जनता के सार्वभौमत्व - लोकतंत्र को जनता का सार्वभौमत्व अभिकृत होता है। लोकतंत्र में जनता की सत्ता होती है। जनता के इच्छासूचक, मतसूचक और विचारसूचक के अनुसार राज्य का कार्यरत देखा जाता है। लोगों की सहमति और टीका से लोकतंत्र का राज्य को चलाया जाता है। लोकतंत्र में लोगों को शासन का प्रतीकार करने का अधिकार है। इसमें जनता प्रत्यक्ष और अपराधी रूप से सहमति होती है। जनता सत्य रूप से सावसभौम होती है। जनता का सावसभौमत्व होना ही लोकतंत्र प्रभुत्व का प्रभाव विशेषता मानी जाती है।
6. बहुमत का शासन - लोकतंत्र में प्रत्यक्ष बहुमतों से राज्य को चलाया जाता है। उसमें बहुमतों से निर्णय लिया जाता है। लोकप्रतिनिधियों की चुनाव, मतलमतगढ़ की चुनाव, पंतप्रधान का चुनाव, अध्यक्षक का चुनाव, कायदे निर्मित का करना सभी लोकतंत्र में बहुमतों के साथ होते हैं। इसलिए लोकतंत्र में राज्य के कार्यप्रणाली को बहुमतों का शासन कहा जाता है।
7. कायदें-कानून और नियम – लोकतंत्र के शासन प्रणाली में कायदये के सामने सभी व्यक्ति समान माना जाता है। इसमें कोई भी व्यक्ति कायदे से उच्चारण नहीं होती। शासन के अधिकारी, सरकारी नौकर, सामाजिक नेता उसके भी भेद करते हुए कायदे के सामने सब समान है। कायदे के नियमों से जनता के अधिकारों का रक्षण होता है। कायदे-कानून यह वह राज्यकर्ता को बंधनकारक होते हैं और सत्ताधारी से भेद है।

8. विकेंद्रीकरण – लोकतंत्र में सत्ता का विकेंद्रीकरण करना आवश्यक है क्योंकि सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण से राज्य के ज्ञान से ज्ञान जनता को राज्य के कामकाज में सहभाग होता है। विकेंद्रीकरण के तत्त्व के अनुसार लोकतंत्र के राज्य के कामकाज में सभी जनता प्रवृत्त और प्रारंभ सहभाग लेकर जनता का सार्वजनिक तत्त्व सत्य रूप से प्रकट होता है।

9. शांतता का मांग – लोकतंत्र के राज्य के कामकाज में सभी जनता प्रत्यक्ष और प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग लेकर जनता का सार्वजनिक तत्त्व सत्य रूप से प्रकट होता है। लोकतंत्र में सभी स्थानों पर चुनाव खुला और साफ वातावरण में सरकार शांतता के मांग से बदलती है। सभी निर्माण शांतता से निर्माण शांतता जाते है। लोकतंत्र प्रणाली में विचारों का आदान-प्रदान और चर्चा करने के निष्ठुर लिया जाता है।

10. सहयोग – लोकतंत्र में सहयोग/मदद पाते है। राज्यकर्ता और जनता के सहयोग से लोकतंत्र का सार्वजनिक चलन चलता है। शासन और सरकार की सहयोग लोकतंत्र का राज्य कारभार चलाया जाता है। आधुनिक भारत में सहयोग से राज्य कारभार चलाया जाता है। आधुनिक भारत में बढ़ी लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियाँ।

आधुनिक भारत में बढ़ी लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियाँ:
आधुनिक भारत में लोकतंत्र का स्वीकार किया गया है। सभी लोकतंत्र राष्ट्र में प्रादेशिक प्रतिनिधित्व की प्रकृति शैक्षणिक गई है। संसदीय अध्यक्षीय नियन्त्रित, मांडहुंदक जैसे विभिन्न स्वरूप की लोकतंत्र प्रकृति, प्रतिनिधित्व निर्माण हुई है। विश्व में बहुसंख्यक राष्ट्रों में लोकतंत्र शासन प्रणाली का स्वीकार हुई है। लेकिन न्यायतंत्र, समानता और न्याय व्यवस्था लोकतंत्र के सीधे उपयोग के लिये है। जातिक, आधिकार व आधिकार स्वरूप, भाभीवाहादी देश की, आधिकारिक महत्त्वादी का, बढ़ता हुआ दहशतवाद, आक्रमण राष्ट्रवाद, क्रान्तिकारिक अस्तित्व, सांस्कृतिक असंतोष होने के निष्ठुर समस्याओं से विश्व की सारी लोकतंत्र राष्ट्र पीड़ित हैं। इसलिए लोकतंत्र शासन प्रकृति अस्तित्व और असंतोष हो गई है। धर्मांतर, जातिवाद, जातिवाद, भाषावाद, अज्ञान, प्रादेशिक अवधारणा, अनाधिकार, अवधारणामा आदि चुनौतियाँ लोकतंत्र के सामने हैं।

सामाजिक और आधिकारिक असमानता कम करने की प्रादेशिक असंतोष को दूर करने की, धर्मांतर, जातिवाद, नूतनत्ववाद, उनके प्रतिबंध करना, निर्वहन करने का अर्थ निमूलन करना ऐसी चुनौतियों लोकतंत्र व्यवस्था के सामने है। यह चुनौतियाँ स्वीकार करने लोकतंत्र में प्रस्थापित करने का प्रयास सभी लोकतंत्र राष्ट्रों में शुरू किया है।

सामाजिक असमानता:
1. धर्मधिकार - लोकतंत्र समाज व्यवस्था में सामाजिक विषमता दिखाई देती है। धर्म, वंश, वर्ण, कारोबार का दर्जा आदि कारणों से समाज में विभाजन पंजीकृत होती है। इंग्लैंड, भारत, अमरीका जैसे लोकतंत्र देशों में धर्मधिकार, वर्णमूल, जातियता, जमातबद्ध और सामाजिक विषमता मिलती है। उदा. अमरीका में काला-गोरा वर्णमूल, इंग्लैंड में कैथोलिक और अंग्रेजी वाले दर्शन लोग रहते हैं। हिंदू, मुस्लिम, हिब्रू, चर्चीने, जैन, बौद्ध, शीक्षा आदि धर्म के लोग रहते हैं। इन सभी में विभाजन की, सहमान की भावना नहीं मिलती। उदा. हिंदुस्तान में हिंदू-मुस्लिम इस संघर्ष से देश ही पुट गया। धर्मधिकार से अपने धर्म का पालन और अन्य धर्म का विरोध करते हैं। इस धर्म के विषमताएँ से भारत में अनेक दंगे हुए हैं। 70 साल के बाद यह काल में हुई धांधली और जातीय दंगे का विचार किया गया तो राष्ट्र की एकात्मता की धुरी से यह बहुत ही वित्तीय है।

भारत में राजनीति में समकालीन विषमता का बहुत बड़ा परिणाम हुआ है। राजकीय पक्ष के लोग जनता के धर्मधिकार का पाहना लेते हैं। राजकीय नेता जनता के धांधली और जातीय भावना को दु:खाकर मत हासिल करते हैं। सामाजिक विभेद वर्ण, वर्ण व्यवस्था को भारतीय समाज का समतल विभाजन हुआ है। अज्ञान, निरक्षर, अन्धविद्या, लिंगभेद, महिलाओं का गौर स्थान आदि कारणों से भारतीय लोकतंत्र में सामाजिक विषमता निर्माण हुआ है।

जातीय राजनीति - जातीय राजनीति से सामाजिक विषमता निर्माण होती है। उदा. भारतीय लोकतंत्र, भारतीय समाज वर्ण व्यवस्था पर आधारित है। भारत में ब्राह्मण, श्रीमती, वैयक्त, शूद्र इन चार वर्णों में जाति-उपजाति हैं। जन्म से जात का निर्माण होता है और सब अपने-अपने जाति को सरक्षेत्र मानते हैं। इसलिए जाति-जात जनता में संतुलन होता है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र प्राप्त और राजनीतिक पर जातित्व का विशेष प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। भारतीय राजनीतिक पक्ष राजनीति में जातियता का पाहना लेते हैं। विशिष्ट जाति-जातीय के लोगों से सहभाग होकर जातीय पक्ष उनका साथ प्राप्त करते हैं। भारत में विविध छोटे जनता में विविध जाति का प्रभाव दिखाई देता है।

उदा. - कर्नाटक - लिंगायत, ख्यातनाम 
महाराष्ट्र - ब्राह्मण, मराठा, लिंगायत, मागास आदि।

जातीयता की जातीयता राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता और लोकतंत्र का दंगा देती है। जातीय राजनीतिक कारण जातीय दंगा होता है और उससे राजनीति हिंसावर्धन होता है। भारतीय समाज में जाति-उपजाति से अनेक ठिकाने होने के कारण लोकतंत्र रस्ता की लोहरी नहीं है।

प्रादेशिकता - प्रादेशिकता का लोकतंत्र राज्य में असमताल विभाजन हुआ है। इसी कारण लोकतंत्र को धोका निर्माण हुआ है। प्रादेशिक विभेद से और प्रति का अभिमान बढ़ने के कारण राज्य का विघटन होता है। उदा. प्रादेशिकता का कारण पाकिस्तान के विघटन होकर बंगाली देश की निर्मितियों हुई है। भारत में प्रादेशिकता वह लोकतंत्र मार्ग का बड़ा अड़र बना जाता है। क्योंकि भारत की जनता में प्रति का अभिमान और प्रादेशिकता अक्षर विशेष अधिक से होती है। प्रादेशिक विभेद के कारण आधार में मध्यपश्चिम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, निम्बारम, चिपिपुर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश यह स्वतंत्र प्रदेश यह स्वतंत्र प्रदेश का निर्माण हुआ है। भारत के अनुसार भौगोलिक राज्य के अनुसार यह स्वतंत्र प्रदेश बनती है। पंजाब-हरियाणा जैसे सीमावर्ती देशों से नई स्वतंत्र देशों का निर्माण हुआ है। प्रादेशिक असमताल से उत्तराखंड और छातीसगढ़ इन राज्यों का निर्माण हुआ है।

आर्थिक असमानता और गरीबी : आर्थिक असमानता, बैंकरी, गरीबी, मुखमारी आदि आर्थिक कारणों से लोकतंत्र शासन प्रणाली अधिक और अशासन हुई है। इस देश में आर्थिक असमानता आर्थिक कारणों से लोकतंत्र शासन प्रणाली अधिक और अशासन हुई है। इस देश में आर्थिक असमानता आर्थिक कारणों से लोकतंत्र शासन प्रणाली अधिक और अशासन हुई है।
गरीबी का लोकतंत्र पर परिणाम होता है। इससे बेकार , भुखमारी, रहन-सहन का दर्जा जैसे कई प्रश्न उभरते हैं। भारत यह विकसनशील राष्ट्र है। आगमत , मागस और गरीबी राष्ट्र में लोकतंत्र सिंच-विदायक , परिवर्तन और निराशाजनक है। सामान्य गरीब जनता चुनाव से नहीं लड़ सकते चुनाव तो अमीर लोगों का खेल बना है। गरीब लोगों के पास चुनाव में अपना मत डालने का अधिकार होता है।

भारतीय राजनीति पर गरीबी का गंभीर रूप में परिणाम हुआ है। गरीब सज़ले हुए भोजवादी , जीवन की उपेक्षा करनेवाले लोग राज्यक्त के अमीर सरताहों ने दिखाया गंठा आमिशा को बली चड़ते हैं। आधिक आमिशा दिखाकर वह गरीब लोगों को अपना करते हैं। जिन लोगों की जीवन की आवश्यक जरूरतों की पूर्ति नहीं होती उन्हें लोलोमन दिखाया जाता है। खाना देना, बस्तुओं का देना, तो आदि देकर मतदाता से मत लेकर चुनाव लड़ते हैं। ऐसे मार्ग को अपनानेवाले राज्य के कार्यलोगों का प्रतिशिवाय करते हैं।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र का यह दृष्टि निराशाजनक है। ग्रांमण्डल , पंचायत समिति, जिला परिषद, नगर परिषद, महानगरपालिका, विधान सभा, विधान परिषद, लोक सभा, राज्यसभा इत्यादि चुनाव में पैसों का खेल दिखाई देता है।

देश में भाषवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था ने अपना मूल पकड़ा है। उद्योग व्यवसाय के लिए वृद्धि सारी भुजाधीर भाषी भाषा के लिए आर्थिक स्थापत्य कामना भालार में, बस्तुओं का जरूरत के अनुसार निर्माण आहेतां है।

भारत में आधिक व्यवस्था के चारण नई समस्या उभरती है। राष्ट्र की एकात्मता का सामना के लिए भारत की आधिक व्यवस्था का नया पूर्व विचार और पूर्व स्थापना करना आवश्यक है।

आधिक समानता के लिए सरकार ने विविध कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं को हाथ में लेकर कार्यक्रम के साथ उसे बदला जाना चाहिए। मागस और आधिक दृष्टि से दुर्लभ राज्यों को मदद करनी चाहिए। आधिकीकरण आधिक विकास के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

4) भाषा का समस्या:

लोकतंत्र शासन पद्धति को यथा मिलने के लिए राज्य का कार्यभाषा एक ही भाषा से होना महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में 22 प्रमुख भाषाएँ हैं। लोकतंत्र का कार्यभाषा हिंदी और अंग्रेजी भाषा से होता है। 1957 में संसद के संसद समिति स्थापित हुई उसमें हिंदी को प्रथम और अंग्रेजी को दुर्दशा स्थान दिया गया। 1961 में राष्ट्रीय एकलमत विभाग के लिए भाषा का निर्माण किया। 1962 में भाषा के अध्ययन के लिए भाषा कार्यभाषा ने तीन शासनों का निर्माण किया। 2001 में भाषा का कार्यभाषा आधिक भाषा के लिए भाषा की कार्यभाषा का निर्माण किया।

5) अज्ञानता:

2011 के जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में साक्षरता और अज्ञानता इसका प्रमाण अनुक्रमों 74.40% और 25.60% प्रतिशत है। देश में अज्ञानता का प्रमाण बीच कार राज्य में 34.20 प्रतिशत है। अज्ञान का सबसे कम 7.1 प्रतिशत लोग के राज्य में है। महाराष्ट्र में साक्षरता का प्रमाण 72.34 प्रतिशत है। अज्ञानता का प्रमाण 17.66 प्रतिशत है। भारत की लोकसंख्या (124 कोटी) अज्ञानता की संख्या 28.7 कोटी है। साक्षरता के लिए केरल राज्य का प्रथम क्रम माना जाता है। यह 93.91 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर है। लोकतंत्र को यथायोग्य करने के लिए राज्य का सुशिक्षित, सुस्पष्ट जनता का होना आवश्यक है। निर्धारण के लिए अज्ञान से होना को लोकतंत्र का महत्व नहीं समझ आता। बहुत स्वतंत्रता , सामान्यता, आरोप, आधिक सांस्कृतिक संपन्नता, रहन-सहन का दर्जा इसका
ज्ञान नहीं होता। इसी कारण लोकतंत्र की मूल्य, स्वतंत्र समाज, बंधुत्व, न्याय मालूम नहीं होता। निर्माण और अज्ञान
लोगों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय रोशनी होता है।

निर्माण लोगों के समाज में अशिक्षित और अशिक्षित, मध्यम, कनिष्ठ ऐसी वर्ग व्यवस्था का निर्माण होता है।

निर्माण के कनिष्ठ वर्गों को श्रम की, कारोबारी उद्योग में कार्य प्रदान है। अतः निर्माण के साथ, सामाजिक,
सांस्कृतिक विषय का निर्माण होता है।

निर्माण का मार्ग –
1. प्राथमिक शिक्षा
2. प्रीड़ शिक्षा
3. नवोदय शिक्षा
4. आर्थिक लोगों की शिक्षा
5. अनौपचारिक शिक्षा
6. मुक्त विद्यापीठ की स्थापना
7. लोकसंख्या शिक्षा आदि।

6) बेकारी: भारत में लोकतंत्र के सामने एक प्रश्न निर्माण हुआ है वह बेकारी है। बेकारी की अनेक समस्याएँ देश के
सामने हैं। बेकारी यानी नौकरी व्यवसाय को प्राप्त करने की आच्छादन भी नौकरी न मिलता है। काम करने की
इच्छा रखनेवाले व्यक्ति को काम या नौकरी न मिलता बेकारी है।

भारत में हर साल लोकसंख्या बढ़ रही है। निर्माण का प्रमाण बढ़ना और आर्थिक कम होने उपदान में घट, तात्कालिक प्रगति, हिंसक व्यवसाय आदि कारणों से बेकारी का प्रमाण बढ़ गया है।

भारत के 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेती करते हैं। खेती का धोरण िेत्र का अकार कम हो गया है। नए तंत्रज्ञान और संशोधन
पद्धति के कारण खेती का व्यवसाय कम हुआ है। इसी कारण बेकारी की समस्या बढ़ गई है। खेती का
उत्पादन घट गया है। देश में सामाजिक सहयोग का वापस घटी है। आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान और नागरिकता के कारण बेकारी
बढ़ी है।

अधुनिक यंत्र, मशीन, उपकरण, संगणक, इंटरनेट आदि के कारण श्रम करनेवाले, हस्तकला वाले लोग काम
करनेवाले लोग अनेक को बेकारी की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है।

निष्कर्ष:

भारत के लोकतंत्र को दुनिया भर से प्रशंसा मिली है। देश के नए नागरिक को चोट देने का अधिकार उनके जाति, संग, पंड, धर्म, लिंग के आधार पर किसी भी भेदभाव के दिया गया है। देश की विशाल सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और भाषाई विविधता,
अपने लोकतंत्र के लिए एक बड़ी बुनियाद है। लोगों के बीच यह मतभेद मौजूद नहीं है। नए तंत्रज्ञान और संशोधन
पद्धति के कारण खेती का व्यवसाय कम हुआ है। इसी कारण बेकारी की समस्या बढ़ गई है। खेती का
उत्पादन घट गया है। देश में सामाजिक सहयोग का वापस घटी है। आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान और नागरिकता के कारण बेकारी
बढ़ी है।

आधुनिक यंत्र, मशीन, उपकरण, संगणक, इंटरनेट आदि के कारण श्रम करनेवाले, हस्तकला वाले लोग, काम
kरनेवाले लोग आदि को बेकारी की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सट्टावतकः</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ब्रिटीशानें भारतात अनेकवर्ष शासन केले तथा कालखंडात या मातीतील लोकांनी भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी अनेक आंदोलने घडवून आणली.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ब्रिटीशपूर्व भारत हा विविध राज्यांनी आणि संस्थानिकांमध्ये विभाजनाळा देने होता. ब्रिटीशानें भारतात एक चांगले गोष्ट केले ती महानं भारतात एकत्रित्री अंतर्निमित्रण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यातून भारतात लोकांशाहीची तत्त्व रूपांतरण सुरू केली.</td>
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**लोकांशाहीचा अर्थ व इतिहासः**

लोकांशाही शासन प्रकृतित सतही एखादा व्यक्तीची किंवा गटाची मजबूतीत नसते. राजकीय प्रकृतित आणि राजकीय सतेल्या सहभागी होणाराचा अधिकार सर्व नागरिकांना असतो. जमतींचा अंश ही अंतिम आणि सर्वांच मानली जाते. शासन हे लोकांना जागरूकतात असते. आणि लोकांचा इच्छेनुसार शासनाचे कार्य करावे अशी अपेक्षा असते. "लोकांशाही हा डेमोक्रेसी (Democracy) या इंग्रजी शब्दाच्या अनुवाद आहे. Democracy हा शब्द ग्रीक Demos (लोक) व Cartos (राज्य किंवा शासन) या दोन शब्दावसून तयार झालेला आहे". 

1. लोकांचे शासन असा अर्थ लोकांशाही शब्दाच्या होतो.

अमेरिकेचे अध्यक्ष अनहार्ध लिंकन यांची लोकांशाही महणे लोकांचे, लोकांशाही लोकांनी चालविलेले शासन (Democracy is the government of the people for the people) अशी समर्पण व्याख्या केलेली आहे.

"ज्या शासनात प्रत्येकाकाळ सहभागी होता बेते. ती शासनपद्धती महणे लोकांशाही होय. प्रा सिलिया"2

"स्वतन्त्र एकप्रेम न संडता होणारा-या क्रांतीस लोकांशाही असे महणतता"- डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर

अशा अनेक तत्त्वेवच्या लोकांशाहीच्या मितातांत सांगणारा व्यक्ती व्यक्ताच्या केलेल्या आहे.

**भारतीय लोकांशाही-**

१९४७ ऑगस्ट १५ रोजी भारत देशाला स्वतंत्र मिळाले त्या आणेंवर महणून १९४६ मध्ये स्वतंत्र भारतीय राज्यपदाने तयार करण्यासाठी घटना समिती निर्माण करण्यात आली. या घटना समितीत २९६ सदस्य होते. घटना समितीचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद तथा मुसूदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. बाबासाहेब तथा भिमराव रामजी अंबेडकर होते. "घटना परिसराने काफी काही कॉल ०९/२५/१९४६ ते २६/२६/१९४७ मध्ये २ वर्ष ११ महीने १७ दिवस" ( १०८३ दिवस) चालविलेल्या घटना परिसरेदेखी ११ अधिवेशणात मिळवून १९५५ दिवस बेटका झाल्या याच सिद्ध कृष्ण करून ३२५ कलमे आणि ( परिशेषेत) मान्य करण्यात आली" ३.या संविधान निर्माणाची भारतात लोकांशाही शासन पद्धती निमित्तांत करण्याचा अनुसंधान संविधानाची निमित्ती केली. भारतात प्रतिनिधित्व लोकांशाहीचा स्वीकार करून तिथी संसदीय लोकांशाहीच्या अंदांत केला आहे. |

भारतात स्वतंत्र मिळाल्या नंतर अनेक तत्त्वेवच्या भारत एक राष्ट्र महून टिकेल याच्यात शास्त्रीयता, नकती कारण राष्ट्र निमाणां होणाराची जनतेन्त्री एखादा घटक समान असावी लागतो. उदा-जात, भाषा धम, भोज्यांची परेशानी इत्यादी भाषा, जात यांची विविध मिळाल्या आहेत. परंतु ती मुद्दा भारतात एक राष्ट्र महून टिकून दाखळलेल्या नाही तर जगातील एक महासत्ता बनणार्या
बांटबांट चालविलेली आहे. याचे सर्व श्रेय संविधान करताचा दुर दृष्टीता आहे. त्यानी भारताच्या कल्याणसाठी लोकशाही हीच शासनपदाती उचित तरील असा विचार केले.

भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आहाने-
1. सर्व लोकांकडून शासन चालविलेले जात नाही/ सर्वांचे प्रतिनिधित्व होत नाही.
2. समाजात मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्णय निर्धारित अदालत दिसत नाही.
3. राजकारणपासून लोक काही प्रमाणीत दूर राहतात.
4. संपूर्ण सत्ता समाजात हाती नसते.
5. बहुमताचा आधारार्थ प्रतिनिधित्व निवड होत नाही.
6. दारिदऱ्यांच्या लोक मोठ्या प्रमाणात असून त्यांचे प्रतिनिधित्व दिसत नाही.
7. Money & mussel power चा उपयोग राजकारणात होतो.
8. मतदारांची उदरसिंहन/ मतदारांची कमी होणारी टक्करारी.
9. वृत्तपत्रे पसपाती आहेत.
10. जात, भाषा, पारं, विभिन्नता
11. दशहरतबाद

वरील प्रकारच्या आहाने भारतीय लोकशाही समोर उभी आहेत.

निष्कर्ष-
- भारतीय लोकशाही समोर विविध आहाने असली तरी भारतीय लोकशाहीने यशस्वीपणे बांटबांट केलेली दिसते.
- भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्थेने मोठ्या प्रमाणात राष्ट्राचा विकास व उन्नती घडून आणाली आहे.

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 धर्मिनरेश्त्रता आपि भारतीय लोकशाही : एक अभावपूर्ण आकलन

देवदत कर्म

सह. प्राद्यापक, समाजशास्त्र विभाग
एम. ए. भाग - २ (जनता दरबार)

1) प्रतापना

आत्मनिक प्रात देशामध्ये लोकशाही हा शासनव्यवस्थेचा प्रमुख प्रकार अस्तित्वात आहे. या शासनव्यवस्थेचे संस्थान व अध्यादेश लोकशाहीचे उपयुक्त अनुक्रमे भारत व अमेरिका या देशांमध्ये प्रमुखत्वात आहेत. कोणताही लोकशाहीच्या सक्षम अंतरजातीय विचारण समाज व सदस्यंत्रांची जीवनशैली विविध वेतनांतरे योग्य आकलन व निर्णयत होणे आवश्यक असते. प्रमुख हे समाजविजयाचे लघुपदी सुलभत्व क्षेत्र आहे.

लोकशाहीची प्रक्रिया अंतरजातीय करताना विविध धर्मिन समाजदर्शनांमध्ये सौहार्दपूर्ण परस्परसंबंध असावा गरविणे असते. या भिन्नभिन्न समाज सदस्यंत्रमील परस्परसंबंधाचा उल्लेख धर्मिनरेश्त्रता संकल्पनेचा माध्यमातून दोबाट बनावने करणात येते. लोकशाहीच्या अस्तित्वातीत धर्मिनरेश्त्रतेचे मूल्य आवश्यक मानले जाते.

धर्मिनरेश्त्रता हा संकल्पना सर्वथा 1648 साली युरोपातील तीस वर्ष चालेल्या युघाच्या अखेलीस वापरली गेली. चर्चित मालमता राज्याच्या राष्ट्रीकरण हस्तसंपत्त करण्याचा प्रक्रियेचा संदर्भ व संकल्पनेचा तत्कालीन वापराला होता. 1851 साली इंग्लंडमध्ये जोहेंस होल्म्सक्रिटिक (George Holyoake) यांचे स्थत: नेतृत्व करत अस्तित्वाला दृष्टिप्राप्त थाटीची कर्त्ती कठवळीचा संबंधत ही संकल्पना बाध्यच।

प्रबोधनोत्तर युरोपातील समाज आपि संस्कृतीला धर्मिन संस्था आपि प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाणातून मुक्त करण्याचा प्रक्रियेचा धर्मिनरेश्त्रता असे संबोधले गेले. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारताच्या संविधानाच्या सर्वसामायिक धर्मिनरेश्त्रता हा शह 1976 साली 42 व्या घटनासुद्धेच समाक्षेप केला गेला असला तरी धर्मिनरेश्त्रता हा त्यांचा अंगों-पृथक अवस्था निर्यात सविच्छ न्यायालयात आखूच 1973 साली दिला होता.

सत्ताराच्या प्रतिकृतीत युरोप उगम पावलेल्या धर्मिनरेश्त्रता संकल्पनेची सैद्धांतिक चर्चा युरोपीय व भारतीय विचारसंगतीतील आपल्या समाजाच्या संरचना केली असली तरी भारतीय धर्मिनरेश्त्रतेच्या सिद्धांतानावर युरोपीय सिद्धांताचा प्रभाव आहे. युरोपीय धर्मिनरेश्त्रतेचे सैद्धांतिक विश्लेषण रोचक आहे, चार्ल्स टायटर, जोस लेयनॉक, एडवर्ड स्टीफन, रिचर्ड मंडेन, जेक्स स्टाउट आदि अथासांखाची केले आहे. युरोपपेक्षा जात्यात व समाजव्यवस्था अस्तित्वात असलेल्या भारतीय धर्मिनरेश्त्रतेचे सिद्धांत पवसाय सैद्धांतिक चौकटी अनुजुंगाने केले आहे. भारतीय धर्मिनरेश्त्रतेचे शिल्पार माध्यम तेहर्वांची सर्व धर्मांचा समाज वागणूक देशाचे तल धर्मिनरेश्त्रतसंरचनाचा वाचले आहे. टी. एन. मदन, पार्श्व चतुर्वेदी, सर्वसाधारण, एम. बी. कामत इ. प्रमुख भारतीय धर्मिनरेश्त्रता सिद्धांतकर्तांनी धर्म हा मुख्य आधार मानलेल्यांना मुख्यप्रावी ह्या धर्मिनरेश्त्रतेच्या सिद्धांतानाम जातीयांच्या धर्मिनरेश्त्रतेची संकल्पनात्मक सैद्धांतिक चर्चा कुठे आढळल नाही.  

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या पाश्चात्य मौर्य जात हा केंद्रीय घटक मानव भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेचे विविध कार्यांसाठी आहेत. शरद पाटलंब यांचा सिद्धांतानुसार जातकेजीत धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे चर्चा आढळते. समाजातील
राष्ट्रीय जातीय विविधतेचा पाश्चात्य मौर्य धर्मनिरपेक्षतेची संकल्पना मुख्य: समझून तेव्हा होते. शरद पाटलंब अन्याजांची परंपरेतील जातकेजीत धर्मनिरपेक्षतेची तुलनात्मक विकिरता करण्याचा उद्देश्य हे सदर संशोधन हाती घेतले आहे.

II) उद्देश्ये

1) पाश्चात्य धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे सैवित्रयत्व चर्चा आयोजने.
2) भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेवाळ धौपीय संकल्पनेचा प्रभाव जाणून घेणे.
3) पाश्चात्य धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे तैयार भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा पुरस्कार ठरते का हे अभ्यास.
4) कृत: शरद पाटलंब जातीयावर धर्मनिरपेक्षतेची भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेचा संबंध उपनृवातील तपासणे.

III) संशोधन पद्धती

सदर संशोधनासाठी आयोजन विश्लेषण पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता संकल्पना
पाश्चात्य व्याख्या

1) ऑक्सफोर्ड इंग्रीजी शब्दकोश
शास्त्रविद्याच्या धार्मिक संस्थापासून वितरील करून तल.
2) कोलीस इंग्रीजी शब्दकोश: अमेरिकन धर्मनिरपेक्षता
धार्मिक श्रद्धा आणि उद्देश्य नाकारणाचा अध्ययन तुलनांत्तीलची व्यवस्था.
3) केंब्रिज शब्दकोश
धर्मचा समाजव्यवस्था सर्वसाधारण सामाजिक व राजकीय उपक्रमांमधील असहभागावाचा विवाद.

भारतीय व्याख्या

1) पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू धर्मनिरपेक्षता म्हणजे राज्यव्यवस्थेकडून सर्व धार्मिक श्रद्धा या सामाजिक दर्शनाचा समान दर्शन र संदेह राज्यव्यवस्थेत, कोणत्याही एका धर्मात व धार्मिक कल्याणात राज्य धर्माचा दर्शन न वेदेने होय.
2) मराठी विविधता वैज्ञानिक किंवा सामाजिक जीवनात उपस्थित होणारे पृथ्वी सोडवलाने व्यक्तीकडे धर्मनिरपेक्ष दुतावेक धर्मचे म्हणजेच मानवव्याचे ऐतिहासिक संध्याग्रहण उद्देश्यातून पाहावे: मग श्रद्धा नीती, शिक्षण, अर्थव्यवस्था, राज्य व सामाजिक संस्था इ. जीवनाच्या कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात असेही या भूमिकेस धर्मनिरपेक्षता म्हणतात. मात्र धर्मनिरपेक्ष म्हणजे अपविद्या, धर्मविवेक असहिष्णु असे नाही. धर्मनिरपेक्ष म्हणजे एवढेच की ऐतिहासिक जीवनाच्या व्यवस्था लाभाताने धर्मनिरपेक्ष आस्तित्त होत; व्याख्याने जाण, मानवी मुले आणि विकिरित करते यांचे साहाय्य घेणे.
3) डी. एन. देशन -: स्वच्छन्दतेनुसार इतिहासाची मांडणी करण्याची इच्छा असणारा परंतु लोकशाहीवाळी राजकारणामध्ये पुरस्कार सत्य नसल्याने अल्पसंख्यकांच्या प्रतिमा स्वतंत्रतेचा चौकडू उभा करण्याचे स्वतन्त्र म्हणजे धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा होय.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता: पाश्चात्य सिद्धांत: - वर्गीय समाजव्यवस्था असलेल्या पाश्चात्य समाजाच्या धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा संकल्पनेमध्ये धर्मासून राज्यसंस्थेचे अलगकरण अभिप्रेत आहे. युरोपातील २० वर्षाच्या युद्धाखेरीस
चर्च या धार्मिक संबंधों का मामला राजनीति राजनीतिक हस्ताक्षर प्रक्रियासंबंधित धर्मनिरपेक्षता ही संकेतना संसदीय वापसी गैर. मार्क कॉलोडिस या भाष्कर आरम्भिक धर्मनिरपेक्षता संकल्पना तीन अर्थ सांगिते आहेत.

चांगल्या अर्थाने धर्मनिरपेक्षत्वाची तीन वैश्विक त्यांनी सांगितली आहेत.
1) कोणत्याही सामाजिक व राजकीय चर्चा मध्ये भाग घेताना श्रीता वर्ण आपले धार्मिक व्याख्यान मान्य करेत अशी अपेक्षा न बांधणे.
2) सामाजिक चर्चा मध्ये कोणत्याही एका धार्मिक व्याख्यानात विशेषधार्मिक विशेषज्ञता किंवा दुर्योग वाडूक न देणे.
3) शासनविभागांनी कोणत्याही एका धार्मिक विशेष विषय दुर्योग वाडूक न देणे. याच्यामध्ये त्यांनी धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे वाईट आणि वाक्याच्या अर्थाते सैद्धांतिक विवेचना केले आहे. कॉलोडिस यांनी परंपरागत धर्मनिरपेक्ष नागरी धर्मांच्या भिन्न वैश्विक अंतर्वेशित करतानाच नागरी धर्मवाद आधारित आधारित सोहांनी संकल्पना मांडली आहे.

राहिल आंबेर यांनी आपल्या ‘American Communalism And Indian Secularism’ या लेखात भारत आणि पाश्चात्य धर्म आणि राजकारण यांच्यातील आंतरसंबंध अस्तित्त्व केला आहे. भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे जनक पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू आणि अमेरिकन धर्मनिरपेक्षताची अभ्यासक जेर्फ़सन यांच्यातील साधन दर्शवले आहे. त्यांचा अर्थ, “याच्यामध्ये भारतात नेहरूच्या धर्मनिरपेक्ष संविधानाने भारतीय धार्मिक समजावर ब्राह्मणांकारणारे मुंबई येथे आले, त्याच्यामध्ये अमेरिकन जेर्फ़सन यांनी कार्य केले.” त्यामुळे राजकीय धार्मिक चूकी आजळ्याचार्यांत धर्मनिरपेक्षता अपयशी ठरती असे बांटत असेल तर भारतीय नागरीमध्ये अमेरिकेतील धर्मनिरपेक्षता अपयशी ठरत असल्याचे तथागत केले त्यांच्यामध्ये अमेरिका, इंग्ल्युंड, ओस्ट्रेलिया आणि फ्रान्स या देशांच्या धर्मनिरपेक्षसमाधान त्यांच्या विवेचना केले आहे.

चालस टायलर यांच्या आपल्या “ Western Secularity” या लेखात पूर्व युरोपीय उत्तर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाज व उत्तर अमेरिकेतील समाजसंविधान धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे तीन भिन्न अर्थरतीच चर्चा केली आहे. प्रमोदकाजातील धर्मनिरपेक्ष जादूच्या घटकांच्या व्यवस्थापन देखील आमोघांमध्ये ठरले मुलांभ बदलावाच्या संदर्भात पाश्चात्य धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे आकलन करणे अत्यावश्यक असल्याचे म्हणून चालस टायलर यांच्या व्यक्त केले आहे.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता संकल्पना लोकशाहीसाठी आवश्यक पूर्णअतिक्रमित किंवा लोकशाहीसाठी मूलमानवसाठी आवश्यक संकल्पना नसून राजकारण लोकशाही मार्गाचे चालण्यासाठी या दोन संकल्पना म्हणून ‘जुलेआस तीशिकन’ (Twin Tolerism) आवश्यक असत्याचे म्हणून आल्केड स्टेफन यांची “The Multiple Secularisms of Modern Democratic and Non Democratic Regimes” लेखात मांडले आहे.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता : भारतीय सिद्धांत
भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे जनक महात्मा गांधी भारताचे प्रतीक पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांना ओळखले जाते. भारतीय लोकशाही सर्व धर्मांचा समाज वाणीपूक्त हेको ह्यांकी भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा संकल्पना विवेचन करताना त्यांच्या मांडली. कोणत्याही एका धर्मांचा राज्यस्वायत्तवृत्ति पुरस्कार न करण्याचे तत्त्व अंतर्भूत होते.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
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Swatantra Bharatwaj, Ph.D. presents the challenges faced by Indian democracy. The seminar discusses the role of political science in addressing these challenges.

The seminar was organized by the Department of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli. It was held on 19th October, 2018.

The seminar was part of a series of interdisciplinary research journals published by Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (ISSN 2349-638x) with an impact factor of 4.574. The journal is peer-reviewed and can be accessed at www.aiirjournal.com. The contact number is 8999250451.

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Reformulation of Indian Secularism

"Reformulation of Indian Secularism" is a topic discussed at the seminar. It explores the concept of secularism in India and its relevance in contemporary politics.

The seminar also discusses the role of political science in addressing the challenges faced by Indian democracy. It highlights the need for interdisciplinary approaches in addressing these challenges.

The seminar concludes with a call for continued efforts in research and education to strengthen the democratic institutions in India.
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4) भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे जनक मायला गोल्ड़ा जेनक पं. नेहरूवरील पालिकामात्र धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा प्रभावाचे टीकाकात विवेचन भारतीय मुख्य प्रवक्ता धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा सिद्धांतानामध्ये केवल आशिष नंदी यांचे अभ्यासकाने केल्याचे दिसून आले. परंतु तरीही आशिष नंदी यांचे भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे सिद्धांतन आपल्याचे काळ. पाठील यांचे सिद्धांतन अभ्यासालयावर ललित आले.

5) भारतीय समाजवादीस्थल लागू होणारी धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे सर्वत्र बोध सिद्धांत काळ. पाठील यांचे असत्याचे मत या अभ्यासांती बनले आहे. जातीयाच्या धर्मनिरपेक्षतेची भारतीय-अंग्रेजी परिरूपात चर्चा केली काळ. पाठील हे एकांश करतात. जातवस्तीवर अंतरासौंडी काळ. पाठील यांचे सिद्धांतन तत्वांनामुळे चौकट उपलब्ध करून देत अस्त्याचे जाणवले.

6) मार्क क्लिंड्स यांचा प्राध्यापक सिद्धांताचे मांडलेला चालकपदव्या वो चालकपदव्या आणि चालकपदव्या वो विवेचकांचे जज्ञासुत वाचलेला नवीन संबंधना काळ. पाठील यांनी पूर्णपणे लागू होत असत्याचे दिसून आले.

7) धर्मनिरपेक्षता संकल्पनेचे तुलनात्मक विवेचन भारतीय मुख्यप्रवक्ता सिद्धांतनाती प्राध्यापक अभ्यासक व काळ. शरद पाठील यांचा सिद्धांतनामुळे व काळ. अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे धर्मनिरपेक्ष करणे जाणवले.

IV) निर्देश

1) भारतीय जातीयता समाजवादीस्थलपर्यंत लागू होणारी भारतीय-अंग्रेजी कोटिकामात्र धर्मनिरपेक्षतेची मायला गोल्ड़ा केवल काळ. शरद पाठील करतात.

2) भारतीय मुख्यप्रवक्ता धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा सिद्धांतने जात हा मूलमूळ घटक वगळत आहे. काळ. शरद पाठील यांचा भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे सूक्ष्म सिद्धांतन अन्य कौशली जेणेकरून नाही.

3) भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे जनक पं. नेहरूवरील पालिकामात्र टीकाकात चिकित्सा भारतीय आशिष नंदीसाठी अन्य कौशली जेणेकरून नाही.

4) काळ. शरद पाठील यांचा सिद्धांतनाच्या अवलोकनासाठी भारतीय सिद्धांतनाची चौकट अपूर्ण थांब असत्याचुणारा पालिकामात्र सिद्धांताच्या मत धेने अपरिहार्य ठरते.

5) भारतीय जात संस्कृत्त धार्मिक संरचना निर्माणासाठी धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा पालिकामात्र संकल्पनेचा सकारात्मक संयोग शरद पाठील यांचा भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचे संकल्पनेची व सिद्धांताची करणे अपरिहार्य आहे.

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नक्लवाद भारतीय लोकशाही समौह एक - आबादन

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प्रासादिकः

भारत देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिलून आज ७१ वर्ष होत होलेह. तरी देखील आल आपल्या देशाला अनेक समस्यां, अडचणी नाही जावे लागत आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील बेरोजगारी, वार्धण, आर्थिक विस्मार, सामाजिक विस्मार आणि प्राथमिक असमतील इलाहाव्या महत्त्वाच्य समस्यांची मुराशी तितकी सोडचणून झालेली नाही. ल्यामुळे दशकवाद, माहीवाद, नक्लवाद यासारख्या नव्हाने निर्माण झालेल्या समस्यांंना तोड क्याचे लागत असलेले नक्लवाद ही एक भारतीय लोकशाही समौही मोठी सरकार आहे.

नक्लवाद ही एक राजकीय विचारप्रणाली आहे. ती सामाजिक व आर्थिक चक्कर नाही. हे प्रथम लक्ष्य बदले पाहिजे. महाराष्ट्र व लेखिकांनी या दोन्ही विचार प्रणालीचा विचार करून चिन्हक व्यक्ती काळात माहीसेच यांचा एक ‘महावाद’ हे नाव देण्यात आले. या विचार प्रणालीत ‘नक्लवाद’ हे नाव देण्यात आले. या विचारप्रणालीच्या भारतातील पश्चिम बंगालच्या ‘नक्लवादी’ हा भागात १९४४ मध्ये प्रथम प्रोग केला. त्यामुळे त्याचा ‘नक्लवाद’ असे सर्वभारतीय नव देशापण एच. देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिलून देणे उलटू नेलं असली तरी शेतकरी, कृषि आणि आदिवासी चौकट मान्यासारख्या विविध तत्त्वात विविध तत्त्वात होत होती. मात्र या परिस्थितीत नशेली गणित भंडारण राजकीय मार्ग उपयोग करणे नाही. कारण बड़ा उद्देश्य आणि परिस्थितीत ह्या परिस्थितीत क्रूरतातात. अर्थव्यवस्थेत रत्नागिरीवरील भारत सरकार झुनू आहेत, ल्यामुळे या परिस्थितीत सरकार लद्दा हा एकेच्या पर्यायात असल्याची आणि अद्वितीय तात्त्विक असल्याची वापराची आहे.

उद्देश्ये:

१. भारतातील बिंबाने १६० जनकाळेत संक्रम व सर्वसाधारण नक्लवादी चक्कवात आदिवासी, स्त्रियांच्या, गरीब शेतकरी यांच्याशी इंजनियरी, एम.वी.ए., कला - विश्वास बदले पर्यवेक्षण न अनेक राजकीय पक्षांच्या काम करत ही निर्देशन पदरी आले तर तत्त्वात सामील झाले आहेत.

२. नक्लवादी ही नव्हाने भारी होवू झाली चक्कर रचने स्थापित संस्थाल लोकशाही दिले गेलेले आहात आहेत.

३. नक्लवाद हा विकसाचा, विचारवाद व दार्शन निर्माणाचा आणि प्रशासनाचा राजकीय प्रश्न आहेत त्याविश्वस्थः ही नवनक्लवादी चक्कर उभी राहते आहेत.

४. पोषक, सुरक्षा देते वा कृत्रिम व साजर्णी नवनक्लवादी चक्कर आटोव्यात आण्तग देणार नाही.

५. धार्मिक तत्त्व कधी कर्णाचा प्रश्न करणे.

६. मानवता आणि त्याच्या पंथी देशाऊ जागृत शांतता स्थापन करणे.

७. एकादा विश्वविद्यालय समाजाचे अन्यथा, अल्प व्याख्या ठरत होत असेल तर हे हे कर्णाची सर्वोच्ची विकसाची जागीर करू देणे.

नक्लवादी ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी:

भुमिमानांना जमीनच्या फेर्शेयाचा कर्णाच्या नक्लवादी चक्कर उभी राहिली होती. हिंई कृतकारकांनी आपल्या हक्क किंवा उद्देश्य साह्य कर्णाचा काहीच चुक नाही असे यांचे ठरत होते. माहीवादी -
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2) **आयोजक** :-

पीपल्स वॉर ग्रुपने सांस्कृतिक भवनकर हल्ला केला १ ऑक्टो. २००३ रोजी आयोजक प्रेद्याचे मुख्यमंत्री एक. चंद्रपूतु नायक हे चित्तौर हिल्यास्ती तिसर्पणी ते तिस्मलाना या जंगल मार्गाने जात असलाना हा हल्ला ज्ञात. मार्ग या कार्यालय कुले मुक्तिमुळे मुख्यमंत्री बचावले नक्लावाची कौंसल आमदार नसरी रेव्हाड़ी यांच्याचे अन्य ५ जंगली मेलमदरामर येणे ११ ऑक्टो. २००७ रोजी हल्ला केली आणि या संदर्भाती खारे रुप उठाले आयोजक प्रेद्यास सरकारात १९९२ साली पीपल्स वॉर ग्रुप आणि तिथिचा साह घटनासारखे बंदी मालिकाली या परिणाम नक्लावाचीमध्ये मानकास खबरीकरणात ज्ञात आणि सुमारे साडेआहे आयोजनांद्वारे नक्लावाची प्रशासनीकर्तव्यांना आल्यासारखे केले.

3) **विहार आणि आयोजन** :-

विहार नक्लावाची चौकाण जातीय जिवन आणि आयोजन हातावर उभी राहिली. ५ जानेवारी २००५ रोजी एका पोल्स अधिकाऱ्या लेखचा जीवन विषयक स्क्रिप्ट पढवून मार्गपत्याचा आलेला यावेची साहा हे। विहार पोल्स विभाग कर्मचाऱ्यांला आयोजक हातावर उभी राहिली. आयोजनावरून हा भाग १५ नोव्हेंबर २००५ रोजी विलग करणाऱ्यात आला होते. आयोजनाचा २२ फेडू १५ जिल्ह्यामध्ये नक्लावाची संख्या असताच्याचे बोलले जाते. पोल्स आणि नित्यकर्ती दलाचे जवान हे नक्लावाचीमध्ये मुख्य ताल्याचे आहे.

4) **मर्ग प्रेद्या** :-

नोव्हेंबर २००० मध्ये प्रेद्याचे नवीनतम अध्यानांतर नक्लावाची कार्यवाही आता बालावाह, मंजुला, विन्डोटी आणि सोयी जिल्ह्यापूर्वीचा जीवन मार्गाशिरर आहेत. पीपल्स वॉर ग्रुपचा तत्त्व नक्लावाचा तत्त्व मुख्यमंत्री आणि आयोजक हिळ्यापूर्वीचा जीवन नक्लावाची मर्गपत्याविषयी परिवहन मंत्री तत्त्वातील कार्यकर्ते यांची १५ डिसेंबर १९९९ रोजी हल्ला केली.

5) **परिषद्द बंगाळ** :-

इतर राज्याच्या तुनिलेले परिषद्द बंगाळमध्ये नक्लावाची हिळ्यापूर्वीचे प्रमाण कमी आहेत. आयोजन नवीनतम राज्यात आणि आयोजक हातावर उभी राहिली. या योजनांना आल्यासारखे परिवहन मंत्री तत्त्वातील कार्यकर्ते यांची २२ डिसेंबर २००५ रोजी हल्ला केली.

6) **महाराष्ट्र** :-

राज्याच्या नक्लावाची समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहाचा आयोजकासारख्या महाराष्ट्रऱे शासनाची नक्लावाची समर्थन पोप्रज्ञाने मुंबई केले. शासनाच्या आयोजनाचा चौकाण प्रतिसाद प्रतिसाद किंमताचा आहेत. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या २९ ऑगस्ट २००५ रोजी हे सोयी जाहीर केल्यापासून, १४ नोव्हेंबर २००५ थेरे ग्रिद्विपत्ती आणि गोर्द्ध जिल्ह्यापूर्वी प्रेद्यासारखा २२ राज्यात मुख्यमंत्री आयोजनासाठी आयोजक प्रेद्यास आहेत. विषयक ग्रिद्विपत्ती जिल्ह्यास्तील ६७ आयोजनासाठी नक्लावाचीसाठी राज्यातमुळे गोर्द्ध जिल्ह्याच्या २० आयोजनासाठी नक्लावाचीमध्ये व्यवस्थापन रस्त्व्य प्रेद्या हातावर उभी राहिली. शासनाची जाहीर केल्याच्या आयोजनासाठी पोप्रज्ञाने मुंबई केले. आणि तिथीचा दर्शन यिश्त्या प्रेद्या २५ नक्लावाची एसआर योजनेजुण्या ६,१०,००० रुपये मदत प्रेद्या हातावर उभी राहिली.

7) **खाली राज्य** :-

ऑरिसा २००० ते २००४ या कालखंडात नक्लावाची वाळड्याची विषयक आयोजक एमसी नेमपूला अनातेय तर पीपल्स वॉर ग्रुपने दाखल्याससारख्या नक्लावाची आयोजन प्रेद्यासारखे आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात विषयक आयोजकांनी नक्लावाची मुळपुर्ती भागात रोजी मध्य बांधण्यासाठी विषयक प्रेद्या हातावर उभी राहिली. आंतो – ऑरिसा सीमेचे विषयक विभागातील प्रमुख हा तारख्या तर खाळीलप्रकार चालू होतो.

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उत्तर प्रदेशाच्या सोलापूर, गोरखपूर, गावसूरपूर, बालिया, चनौती आणि निर्माणपूर या पूर्वीकडून भागत नक्तलावडी कार्याळाचा प्रमाण दिसून वेळेला. २० नोव्हेंबर २००५ रोजी नक्तलावडीची चंदोलीच्या वनविभाग भू सुरूगांवर फक्टेट एक पोलिस जीप उड्डान दिला. या स्फोटात ६८ जण ठार झाले. ल्यात ४ पोलिसांचा समावेश आहे. महाराष्ट्र गवर्नरला हा स्वाभाविक नक्तलाबाबती जिल्हा असला तरी चंद्याचूर, खंडरा, गोंडिया आणि नदेंड या जिल्ह्यातील नक्तलाबाबती कारावास सुरू आहे.

कानटक सरकार जंगलातून आविष्कारात बाहेर काठप्याचा निर्माण पेट्रोलिंग कंपनी भागत नक्तलावडी चंदोल अस्थियांना ९९ फेब्रुवारी २००५ रोजी नक्तलावडीच्या कानटक राज्य राजधानी पोलिस दलाच्या सहा पोलिस कर्मचार्यांना तुमकूर जिल्ह्यात ठार केले.

➢ उपयोगी योजना:
1. आंधिक नियोजन, विकास योजना व आयुक्तीय धोरणे हाती केन्द्रावत आली.
2. भारतीय निर्मुलनासाठी ग्रामीण भागातील विग्रहार्थी क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांवरून पर्यायांना रोजगार वाढविलेल्याचे जागीरदार लक्ष दिले पाहिजे.
3. नक्तलावडी चंदोल संपूर्णतेने आपणांच्या ध्यानास शेतकरी, आविष्कारास, दुरीचे, पूर्ण इत्यादी जणांचा मुलबंदी आंधिक प्रमाण नाही हात धावल लागेल.
4. ज्या सामाजिक व आंधिक समस्यामुळे नक्तलावडी चंदोल फोकसवत आहे, त्या समस्यांच्या मुळाच्या जागीरदार लक्ष नसले ध्यान देणे अर्थात प्रणालीसाठी एक व्यापक आरोग्य तयार करण्याचा योग्य आहे.
5. नक्तलाबाबती कार्याळात समुद्र नसले ध्यान देणे असलेले ध्यान प्रणालीसाठी पोलिस व अन्य स्थानिक शासकीय वाटन आहे.
6. नक्तलाबाबती ध्यानप्रकृती ध्यान प्रणालीसाठी पक्कांची निमित्ती करणे.
7. सरकार व नागरिकांनी नक्तलाबाबती संपत्तिप्रवाहातील एकत्र ध्यानप्रकृती गरज आहे.

➢ निषेध:
नक्तलाबाबती चंदोलीला ध्यान धरणे ग्वालियर, त्या बाबी देशात अस्थाप ही अस्थाप अहूऱे. हे दुरैव आहे. बाबी देशात अस्थाप ही अस्थाप ही दुरैव धरणे ग्वालियर, त्या बाबी देशात अस्थाप ही अस्थाप अहूऱे. धरणे ग्वालियर, त्या बाबी देशात अस्थाप ही अस्थाप अहूऱे. धरणे ग्वालियर, त्या बाबी देशात अस्थाप ही अस्थाप अहूऱे.

सरकारी समाजाच्या संरक्षण करण्यासाठी एक ६५ कल्याण कर्यक्षेत्र तयार केला आहे. यानुसार प्रभावशील ध्यानप्रकृती, आंधिक बदलाव याचे भविष्य असून राज्य सरकारांना जिम्मेदारी विकास शेतकरी करण्याचे निर्देश दिले आहेत. या भागात प्रभावशील पुनरावृत्ती उभारणी विकास शेतकरी जात असून तरुण, मागास भागातील तसवीरापूर्ण रोजगार उत्पन्न करते ध्यानप्रकृती योजना आहे.

➢ समाप्ती:
नक्तलाबाबती समस्येच्या सामान्याच्या ध्यानप्रकृती विकास शेतकरी काठप्याच्या हातायच्या लागेल. तसेच कोसून आणि सुसंनूबकपणे सविस्तर करण्यासाठी लागेल. देशात आतापर्यंत सविस्तर उत्पादन धरणे ग्वालियर भागत नक्तलाबाबती चंदोल अपले पंढर पसंत आहेत. वाच भागातून नक्तलाबाबती मान्य कुमक पौधाला जाते तर छत्रीगड, ज्याखंड, बिहार, औरिसा, महाराष्ट्र आणि अंद्र प्रदेश या चंदराच्या कार्याळेच्या आज पर्यायी ही नाजूक बनली आहे. मुख्यमंत्री नेत्याविकसित्या व परिस्थितीवर तोडढा काठप्याच्या उपयोजनाम शोधायला ह्यात. ल्यातांबर
या हिंसाचाराला तोड देशपासून कार्याची गुरुत्वस्वरूपी स्थायी भक्तिपूर्वक करायला हवी. नक्कलवाडी चठवठीला समाजात लोक बऱ्याच पहुंच नयात, समाजाच्या संपत्तीचे रक्षण घातवून आणि या चठवठीच्या विमोड होऊन या चठवठीला गेलेला तरुणर्ग्ग सम्बन्धाने समाजात परत यावा हा उद्देश या समर्पण योजनेत होता.

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भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये वर्तमानपाची भूमिका

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प्रस्तावना:

आज जनसंपर्कसाठी वापरल्या ज्ञानाचे विकित माध्यमपैकी सिध्दीत माध्यमतातील वर्तमानपत्र हे एक अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण माध्यम आहे. वर्तमानपत्र येथे ही आपल्या दैनिक जीवनाचा एक आधारपटक आहे. हे रोज दिवसातून दिवसातून ज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून माहिती देण्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे. रोज दिवसातून दिवसातून ज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून माहिती देण्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे.

1) व्याख्या:

1. माध्यमपैकी लोकशिक्षण
2. माध्यमपैकी लोकसंसाधन
3. माध्यमपैकी माहितीवेदनाचा वर्तमान वर्तमानपत्राचे उदाहरण
4. माध्यमपैकी लोकशाहीच्या वृत्तपत्राच्या कार्याची भूमिका
लीनणीव कलन देयास महावपूणेनेमका पार पडली, लोकशाही जपयात मदत केली गोणे सवाण कलन वाईट घटनांचा िनषेध करते वाईट िची समाजापयत पोहचवत असतात समाज पारवतन घडिवयात किती महावपूणेनेमका होती हे वृप होते वृपांवर बंदी व कठीण िनबध लावयात आले िलखाणातून लोकमाशीय िटळकांनी इंज शासनानुसार रणिसंग फुं कले शासनातरोधात असंतोष िनमाण करा आपया देशाची गती या उहेशाने महाराष्ट्रात घडते झाली घेतली तेथे औीोिगकरणाबरोबर वृपाचा उदय झाला या शोधापैकीच मुथण कलेचा शोध होय

पंधराव्या-सोंठाव्या शताब्दी युरोपात प्रविष्टकं दुर्घटना उदय झाला सांस्कृतिक परंपरा चालीतीरी व रूढी परंपरा, रिजर्व आणि परंपरागत धार्मिक रूढी व आज़ा याचा बिचार वृद्धिप्रामाण्यत्वी दृष्टीने होऊ लागला स्वातन तेथे औद्योगिक क्रांतिचा उदय झाला. अनेक नवीन शोध लागले. औद्योगिक क्रांतिच्या विकासातील प्रगतीने गती पाडती. या शोधपैकीच मुथण कलेचा शोध होय युरोपात औद्योगिकरणाबरोबर मुथण व्यवसायी सुधा प्रगती झाली. शेषोडी प्रथमचे छापई मुरुगललपूरून सुरू झाली आणि १७ व १८ व्या शताब्दी भारतातील महत्त्वाचे सर्व प्रमुख शहरांत व भारतातील सर्व प्रदेशातक भावन तृप्त घडवल्यास महाराष्ट्रात आहे आपल्या भावनात वाईट गोणे सवाण कलन वाईट घटनांचा उदय झाला या शोधापैकीच मुथण कलेचा शोध होय

२) वृपाचे कार्य: भारतीय लोकशाहीव्या दृष्टीने सामाजिक परंपरा चालीतीरी व रूढी परंपरा, रिजर्व आणि परंपरागत धार्मिक रूढी व आज़ा याचा बिचार वृद्धिप्रामाण्यत्वी दृष्टीने होऊ लागला स्वातन तेथे औद्योगिक क्रांतिचा उदय झाला. अनेक नवीन शोध लागले. औद्योगिक क्रांतिच्या विकासातील प्रगतीने गती पाडती. या शोधपैकीच मुथण कलेचा शोध होय युरोपात औद्योगिकरणाबरोबर मुथण व्यवसायी सुधा प्रगती झाली. शेषीलक प्रथमचे छापई मुरुगललपूरून सुरू झाली आणि १७ व १८ व्या शताब्दी भारतातील महत्त्वाचे सर्व प्रमुख शहरांत व भारतातील सर्व प्रदेशातक भावन तृप्त घडवल्यास महाराष्ट्रात आहे आपल्या भावनात वाईट गोणे सवाण कलन वाईट घटनांचा उदय झाला या शोधापैकीच मुथण कलेचा शोध होय

या शोधापैकीच मुथण कलेचा शोध होय महाराष्ट्रातेच होय रांची होय जरीमिया-पानसरे शताब्दीत युरोपात इंग्रजी व मराठी भाषेत प्रमुख रांची होय शताब्दीत युरोपात इंग्रजी व मराठी भाषेत प्रमुख रांची होय शताब्दीत युरोपात इंग्रजी व मराठी भाषेत प्रमुख रांची होय शताब्दीत युरोपात इंग्रजी व मराठी भाषेत प्रमुख रांची होय
चे काम वृःप्ये करत असतात लिकं वा ते निहण्याची जागृती, सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय वाणिज्यरत्नांना बाधा पोहचवत असतील।

वर्तमानपत्र नेहमीच दरेंज पहचानाचा घटनाचा नवजीवनकारण असते कारण दैनिक घडामोडी नोदत की ती व्यक्तीसमूहातील प्रभुदल्लाही अभाव झालेल्या वर्तमानपत्रात रोजकरणात होतात. त्यानुसार, सामाजिक वाणिज्यरत्नांना नवाचं देश उभा करायला आहे.

आनंद हेतूने वर्तमानपत्राचे महत्त्व आहे. वर्तमानपत्रात नेहमीच दरेंज पहचानाचा घटनाचा नवजीवनकारण असते कारण दैनिक घडामोडी नोदत की ती व्यक्तीसमूहातील प्रभुदल्लाही अभाव झालेल्या वर्तमानपत्रात रोजकरणात होतात. त्यानुसार, सामाजिक वाणिज्यरत्नांना नवाचं देश उभा करायला आहे.

आज विज्ञान युगात जागतिक पहचानाची अपेक्षा जलद झाली आहे. वर्तमानपत्रात प्रयोगकर्त्याची आकर्षणवादी धोरणांची नवाचं समाजात जे गरजू ठेवले आहे.

श्रीपत्राओ चौगुले आंदोलन राष्ट्रीय संघटना व आंदोलनांच्या जबाबदारीणुसार ही वर्तमानपत्राचे महत्त्व आहे. वर्तमानपत्रात नेहमीच दरेंज पहचानाचा घटनाचा नवजीवनकारण असते कारण दैनिक घडामोडी नोदत की ती व्यक्तीसमूहातील प्रभुदल्लाही अभाव झालेल्या वर्तमानपत्रात रोजकरणात होतात. त्यानुसार, सामाजिक वाणिज्यरत्नांना नवाचं देश उभा करायला आहे.

निष्कर्ष :-
1. भारतीय पोहचून समाजात सामाजिक आणि राष्ट्रीय संघटनांना महत्त्वाचे असते.
2. साधनाचार्यांनी व्यापक अभावानुसार स्थानीय आणि राष्ट्रीय संघटनांच्या जबाबदारी म्हणून नवजीवनकारण करायला आहे.
3. सामाजिक आणि राष्ट्रीय संघटनांचा पुढील उभा करायला आहे.
4. सामाजिक आणि राष्ट्रीय संघटनांचा पुढील उभा करायला आहे.
5. सामाजिक आणि राष्ट्रीय संघटनांचा पुढील उभा करायला आहे.
आपल्या देशात एकोणिसाथ्य शतकात वृत्तपत्रांचा प्रारंभ झाला म्हणून कलेच्या शौचांतर त्यात खरे बाळवतले आले, आज वर्तमानपत्रांतून विविधता आहेत त्येंने वेगवेगळ्या भाषांतून वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी प्रसिद्ध होणारी वृत्तपत्रे समाजाचे मनोगत व्यक्त करीत असतात. ‘वार्ता’, ‘वातावरण’ देणे हे वर्तपत्राचे कार्य असले तरी त्याहून अनेक मार्गांनी वृत्तपत्र समाजाचा पडवत असते. प्रदानाच्या घटनांबद्दल टिप्पणी संपूर्ण लेख, लेख आणि लेख इत्यादीपत्र समाजाची विचार ध्यान चुकतली जाते त्याच्या वर्तमान येणाऱ्या समस्तीक चित्रपट, नाटक, नवी उपन्यास यांच्यावर तेस्री विचार जपणारी वृत्तपत्रे समाजांच्या पोहोचतात. प्रत्येक वर्तपत्र तरी अनेक सर्वसामायिक मानव आपले मनोगत वृत्तपत्रांतून व्यक्त करून सारक म्हणजे शासनाचे अंकूश ठेवून शकको म्हणून वृत्तपत्राचे लोकशाहीत स्थान फार महत्त्वाचे आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाही व भारतीय स्वतंत्रतादृष्टीत वृत्तपत्रांनी अत्यंत मोलाची कामगिरी बजावली लोकशाही यशस्वी होणाराठी वृत्तपत्रांनी बहुमूल्य कार्य केले समाजाला योग्य दिशा दाखळी तिथ्य धारावर लोकशाही यशस्वी होणारी मोलाची कामगिरी बजावली लोकशाही पूर्वी फार महत्त्वाची अनुभवातील कामगिरी मांडणे आहे. हा विचार मनात ठेवून जनशक्तीला महत्त्व देणे व वाईट गोंडवर ती आज काळाचे चौंक आहे हा वर्तमान ठेवून भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये वृत्तपत्राची भूमिका हा शोध निविष्ट वेगेचे साकार केला आहे.

संदर्भ:
1. महाराष्ट्रातील समाजसुधारक डॉ. अनिल कठरे
2. डायमंड इतिहास माहितीकोश संपादक:- प्र. सुह. जोशी डॉ. म.र.कुलकर्णी डॉ. रघुनाथ पवार
3. संदभः इतिहास लेखक किंवा.
4. उपायोंमध्ये इतिहास इ १२ वी फडक डॉ. काशनन के.
5. मराठी विश्वकोश खंड १७.
6. जनशक्ती लोकसाहित्य मधील लेख. इ.
भारतीय लोकशाहीतील महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग : एक अभ्यास

श्री. जगदीश आप्साहेभ सरदेसई

शहम्यक प्राध्यापक, मानसाशास्त्र विभाग
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• सारांश :

भारतासारख्याचा प्राचीन हिंदू संस्कृतीमध्ये पुरुषप्रणाली संस्कृतीविरुद्ध महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग वापरात नाही. त्याविरुद्ध बलकर या संस्कृतीने वास्तवायन महिलांचे राजकीय सहभाग वापरात नाही. पण भारताच्या राजकीय सहभागाचा वापर वापरात नाही. पण भारताच्या राजकीय सहभागाचा वापर वापरात नाही.

६० च्या दशकापासून ‘लोकशाही’ आणि महिला संबंधितचे हे जागतिक पातळीबारील राजकीय चर्चेप्रवाली कठीण शब्द बनले आहेत. देशोदेशीय या लोकशाहीकरणाच्या महिलांच्या उत्कलांत मारा लक्षात पैता लोकशाही राजकारण एक नवे स्वातंत्र्याची शक्तित्त्व निर्माण झाली आहे. महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग पाहता लोकशाही राजकारण हे गुणात्मक दृष्ट्या बदलले इतकेच नाही. तर लोकशाही कल्पनाप्रमाणे अधिकारिकांच्या आयुक्तपत्रांनी म्हणजेच जाईल असा आशावाद बाध्यवाद हक्कत नाही.

• प्रस्तावना :

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ७२ वर्ष होत आली. भारताला स्वातंत्र्याच्या वर्षात भारतीय संविधानानुसार लोकशाही देखील मिळाली. या लोकशाही राष्ट्रात ७२ वर्ष होत आली. या ७२ वर्षांच्या महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागावर बरीच चर्चा झाली. पण भारतात असर येणाऱ्या फरक दिसत नाही. एकीकरून महिला संबंध राजकारणातील सहभाग लोकमंडळांचे समाजप्रवास आहे. पण ते यशस्वी झाले आहे असे म्हणून येणाऱ्या नाही. भारताच्या राजकीय वाट्याळीमध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग लोकसंरचनांच्या प्रमाणात करून दिसून येते. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या राजकीय व संस्कृतिक प्रागतिकन असे दिसून येते की अजूनही महिलांना समान हक्क मिळालेला नाही. भारतीय लोकशाह्याच्या उक्त 'स्वातंत्र्य' या लोकशाहीच्या आणि महिलांच्या सहभागाच्या लोकसंरचनाच्या प्रमाणात करून दिसून येते. याच असे दिसून येते की, महिलांचा राजकीय संबंधितच राजनीतिक अधिकार असलेल्या महिलांचा सहभाग अत्यन्त राजकीय आहे. यावेळ असे दिसून येते की, महिलांचा राजकीय संबंधित राजनीतिक अधिकार शासन व समाजशक्तीत करून पाहले आहे.

६० च्या दशकापासून ‘लोकशाही’ आणि ‘महिला संबंधित’ हे जागतिक पातळीबारील राजकीय चर्चेप्रवाली कठीण शब्द बनले आहेत. देशोदेशीय या लोकशाहीकरणाच्या महिलांची उत्कलांत मारा लक्षात पैता लोकशाही राजकारणात्ते त्यात वेगवेगळ्या शक्तित्व निर्माण झाली आहे. महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग पाहता लोकशाही राजकारण हे गुणात्मक दृष्ट्या बदलले इतकेच नाही. तर लोकशाही कल्पनाप्रमाणे अधिकारिकांच्या आयुक्तपत्रांनी म्हणजेच जाईल. असा आशावाद व्यक्त केला गेला. महिलांच्या बाध्यता सहभागामुळे राजकारणातील नैतिक स्तर उंचावले तसेच उन्नतीत अधिक समय बनत जाईल.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatroa Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

Manavadhikaracha chalavati, parvaanvanvadavata chaalavati, shetkari chaalavati asha prakarvya samajik chalavati ksun mahilaani upashit kete ne pran aapni svarojanik jeevnaatil mahila ane sahbang pahata mahila ane rajakrty prangabhatechi jagniiv nirmann hote.

- Sanchayanachi moolbhoot udhyan:
  1. Mahila ane rajakrty sahbangchachi charcha karne.
  2. Bhartiya lookshashrit mahila ane svarajya aathyasa karne.
  3. Maharatnaatilal rajakarangat mahila ane sahbangchachi adhvaratheche.
  4. Svarajya sanshathichche mahila ane rajakrty sahbangchachi aathyasa karne.

- Mahila ane rajakrty sahbangachie sikhiti:


  Rajkaraanatilal mahila ane sahbangchawar pakisthaniva 80 va kramak aathahet. Raa nepalich 18 va kramak aathahet. Nepalich samade mahilaanee praman 33.3 tahcne aathahet. Chinn ne bangaladeshamho rajkaraanatil mahilaanee praman jassat aathahet. Chinnamch 29.31 tahcne raa bangaladeshamch 18.6 tahcne mahila rajkaraanatil aathahet.

  Shrikanth aapni mymanam ya dono deshamho mahilaanee rajkaraanatil praman bhartaapekshahi kamit aasalthay aapni pujuse ne mhatale aathahet. Shrilakhet 122 sahbangphachi kavetch 92 mahila sahbang aathahet. Raa mymanammych 168 sahbangphachi kavetch 94 mahila sahbang aathahet.

  Jagat vandamamehahila rajkaraanatil sahbang sarvat jassat mahunav 56 tahcne aathahet. Tusnya sahbang swadhin 45 tahcne raa tisnya sahbang dayanik afrika 44.5 tahcne aathahet. Jagbharaatil tabhar 12 deshat mahilaanee rajkaraanatil praman shuny aathahet. Yambot seedi arescia, katar, omom. s. deshamch samachet hote.

  Kalatil taktabhun anapalv laakhat bhejil kah mahila ane rajkaraanatil sahbang kriti vashaltera aathahet.
16 व्या लोकसभा निवडणूकीमण्डल महिलांचा सहभाग

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तक्कऱा क्र. ०२ : सचिवालय, लोकसभा भारतीय ली-पुन्न दि.२१ डिसेंबर २०१७

वरील तक्काच्या भारतासारख्या लोकशाही देशामध्ये महिला खासदारांची संख्या खूपच कमी दिसत आहे. महिलांचे राजकीय आरक्षण ३३ टक्के वरून ५० टक्के करण्यात आलेले आहे. तीनीही महिलांचा राजकारणार्थी सहभाग अत्यंत महणजे १२ टक्के आहे असे चित्र आहे. महिलांचा राजकारणार्थी सहभाग सर्वेचे जास्त पश्चिम बंगाल मध्ये आहे. तर बंगाल राज्यामध्ये ० टक्के महिला खासदार असत्याचे चित्र दिसते ही स्थिती समाधानकारक दिसून येत नाही.

- महाराष्ट्रातील राजकारण आणि महिलांचा सहभाग:

   महिलांचा राजकारणार्थी सहभाग हे दोन पातळीवांच असतो. एक महणजे प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग चेंजन निवडणूक लड़णारे आणि दुसरे महणजे मतदानप्रक्रियेत सहभाग घेणेचे. येथेच विधानसभा निवडणूकीत महिलांचा राजकारणार्थी सहभाग महणाचा तितका नव्हता. तसेच महिला उंदेवांची संख्या हाताच्या बोटांवर मोजता येऊसारखी आहे. कोणत्याही निवडणूकीमध्ये इतर घटकप्रमाणे महिलांचा सहभाग सुद्धा महत्वाचा मानला जातो.

   महाराष्ट्र विधानसभामध्ये १९६२ ते २००४ या कालावधीत विधानसभेमध्ये २८२० सदस्यांची केवळ १०६ महिला निवडणूक आलेल्या तर २७९४ पुरुष निवडून आलेले. संख्येत महाराष्ट्रात राजकारण १९६० मध्ये सुरू झाले. या द्रम्यान महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग फारच कमी होता. यावेळी महाराष्ट्रात दोन पक्ष कार्यरत होते. एक काँग्रेस पक्ष व दुसरा जनता पक्ष उपलब्ध होते. त्यामुळे १९६८ मध्ये ५ महिला विधानसभेमधून जनता पक्षातून निवडणूक आलेल्या. १९९० सालच्या विधानसभा निवडणूकीत काँग्रेस ०२ महिला तम भाजप या ०३ महिला निवडून आलेल्या होत्या.

   २००९ च्या महाराष्ट्रातील विधानसभेवर २८३ समारंभांतीवर अवध्या ११ स्थितिआधार श्रेणी आमदार महणून निवडून आलेल्या. आताच झालेल्या २०१४ च्या महाराष्ट्रातील लोकसभा निवडणूकीसाठी काँग्रेस, भाजप, राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस आणि शिवसेना या महाराष्ट्रातील प्रमुख राजकीय पक्षांनी मिहणून अवध्या ०७ महिलांना संधी दिली या सर्वांचा अर्थ असा होतो की, महिला संबंधक, स्थिती आणि प्रतिष्ठेशी उम्मूत भाषा करणारे राजकीय पक्ष राज्य आणि देशापातीतीवर निवडणूकमाध्यम महिलांचा राजकारणार्थी सहभागाचबाबत मात्र उदासीन असत्याचे दिसून येते.
दलित, आदिवासी, बहुजन, मुस्लिम, ग्रामीण आणि शाही स्त्री मदतांच्या प्रमाणात सातल्याने वाहत आहे. याच्या ल्यावरच्या राज्य व संघ पातळीवर महिलांना प्रतिनिधित्व मिळताना दिसत नाही. कोणतीकिंवा जबाबदायी, पुरुष आणि आर्थिक ताकद नसणे, राजकारणाची वाढी गुनहगारी यासारखा करानामुळे महिलांचे राजकीय सहभाग कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते. खालील तक्ता मधील आकडेवारी वैसे हे अधिक स्पष्ट होईल.

महिलांचा लोकसभा नवीनणकीतील सहभाग

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<th>नवीनणकीतील महिला</th>
<th>महिलांची तक्तेवारी</th>
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<td>गोवा</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>38</td>
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तक्ता क्र.०२: महाराष्ट्र लोकसभा संकेतस्थान

स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्था (पंचायतीर्थ) मध्ये महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता मदतांच्या हक्क प्राप्त झाला आणि ज्या त्याच्या दरम्यान, महिलांचे स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थांमध्ये स्थानाने ३३ तक्ते राजीवी जाणा राखून ठेवण्यात आला. तसेच सामाजिक सेवेची जाणासारखी सेवा करण्याची संधी उपलब्ध झाली. ही खूप मोठी क्रांती महिलांच्या जीवनात निर्माण झाली. माहिती यांनी भागातील सांस्कृतिक मिळणाच्या वाणुकीमध्ये सुदृढ्य आमुळ्याचा बदल झाला. तसेच महिलांना तालूकांमध्ये व जिल्हास्तरात जाणून याच्याचा मार्ग मोकळा झाला.

महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग बांधविण्यासाठी १९७७ साली मेहता समितीने ग्रामपंचायतीच्या दोन खात नियुक्त करण्याची शिफारस केली होती. ते एप्रिल २०१६ रोजी महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेच्या स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थांमध्ये स्थानाने ५० तक्ते राजीवी जाणाची तरुण केलेली आहे. माहिती यांनी महाराष्ट्रात जवळजवळ ७५,००० स्थिरा ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडून गेल्या आणि १२० स्थिर असरलंब झाला. १४९ स्थिरा पंचायत समिती अध्यक्ष झाला, १६ जिल्हा परिषद अध्यक्ष बनला, ४ महापाल व ८० नगराध्यक्ष पेड्ही महिलांसाठी राजीवी ठेवण्यात आली.

महाराष्ट्र सरकारने सुर केलेल्या ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियानाच्या महिलांचा सहभाग हा उल्लेखनीय आहे. माहिती यांनी अभियानानाची गोड केलेल्या प्राप्त झाला आहे. इस्तामुखी यांनी ग्रामस्वच्छता महिलांनी यांनी वापरली यांनी. इस्तामुखी यांनी पेड्ही क्रांतीचा पर्यावरण मार्केटिंग क्रांतीचा मुख्य मिळाला. कोलहापूर महिलांत वाती यांनी ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये पार्टीवाई माझी माझी तरुणी दाहसंडीचा प्रशोध यांनी केला. महाराष्ट्रातील काही गोडमध्ये महिलांना भिन्निविध निवडून देऊन क्रांतीकारक निर्णय घेऊन ग्रामपंचायतीतील आंदोलन समाप्त केला आहे.
स्थानिक स्वाध्याय संस्थेमधील महिलांचा सहभाग

<table>
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<tr>
<th>अ.क्र.</th>
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<th>गावाची संखा</th>
<th>एकूण उपेदवार</th>
<th>महिला उपेदवार</th>
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तबतीं क्र. ०२ : पंचायत राज्य मंत्रालयांने, डिसेम्बर २०१७ मध्ये दिलेल्या महिलीवृत

महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग हा भारतीय लोकशाहीत आत्मन वा संस्थेन्यावर अभ्यासातून काही उपयोजना पुढीलप्रमाणे सुचित करणार येत आहेत.

१. महिलांचा राजकारणात स्वतंत्रतेच्या शासनमूल्यांवर काही विशेष कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रविल जावा.

२. महिलांचा राजकारणात सहभाग बांध्याच्या सामाजिक जाणीव निर्माण करण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र प्रवचनशील राहणे.

३. महिलांच्या प्रभारांचा प्रतिस्थापन दिला जावा.

४. निवडणुकीत निवडणु येणाऱ्या महिलांना प्रशिक्षण दिले.

**निष्कर्ष :**

महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग हा सामाधानकारक नसला तरी त्यांचा वाहत जाणारा सहभाग हा विकसित होत चाललेल्या लोकशाहीचे लक्ष्य आहे. भारतीय राज्यपाला खूप पुरुष असा भेट करत नाही. समानतेच्या तत्वांशाचे या देशाचे शासन चालते. त्यामुळे पुरुषांच्या प्रभारांच्या महिलांना राजकारणामध्ये राजस्वां असला पाहिजे. यातून महिला आर्थिक, राजक्राण्याच्या सामाजिक धृष्ट्याचा सक्षम होईल. महिलांच्या व महिलांच्या राजस्वां असला अनेक सामाजिक प्रश्न सुनावणे आहेत. भारतातला एक नवीन जागृत व सक्षम लोकशाही निर्माण होणाऱ्यास आपल्या महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा आहे.

**संदर्भ :**

१. प्राचार्य डा. बाळ काळे: 'भारतीय लोकशाही समस्येचा आलावा' डायमंड पब्लिकेशन्स, पुणे

२. डा. निलम गोळे: 'समाज आर्थिक महिला' पवारण तत्वांशाने पुणे

३. प्र. सिद्धू शेखऱे: 'स्त्री काळ, आज, उद्दीपन तत्वांशाने अमरावती

४. श्रीमती मेघा शेखऱे: 'स्वातंत्र चूर्ण संस्थेमधील महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग' संस्थेन्यावर नव्योत्ती अंक-१,२०१२

५. गोरीमांकुड्र: 'महाराष्ट्रमधील राजकारण आर्थिक महिलांचा सहभाग' दिव्य मराठी ब्लॉग, सप्टेंबर २०१४.

६. महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स ऑनलाईन पेपर ३१ जानेवारी २०१६.

**संकेतसूत्र :**

1. https://abpmajha.adplive.in
2. www.bvmp.Gov.in
राजकीय, सामाजिक व आर्थिक क्षेत्र समस्त स्थापन होप्याचार लोकशाही विस्तार महून ओठळे जाते. सर्व व्यक्तित्वानापेक्षा समाज वर्गण मिळाली पाहिजे. समाज सामाजिक न्याय प्रतिस्पष्ट होऊन समाजाचा सर्वांगीन विकास शाळा पाहिजे. या आपेक्षेपणे संविधानाधारा नागरिकांना समतेचा हक्काबोरेच व्यावसायिक व सामाजिक विकासाचा हक्क बहाल केला अहेल. व्यावसायिक वापरी व्यक्तित्वाचा प्रतिस्पष्ट व राष्ट्राचा ऐतिहासिक लोकव्या मानत बघूऱ्याची भावन निर्माण होणे जाणवू आहे. याचा लोकशाही विस्ताराची प्रक्रिया असे म्हटले जाते. या प्रक्रियेचे प्रतीत, धर्मबाद, भाषाविद व जातीविद या राष्ट्रीय समस्ताचे निर्माण होणार आहेत. व्यावसायिक भारतीय लोकशाही यशस्वी होण्यासाठी अथवा लोकशाही विस्तारासाठी स्वतंत्रता, समता, न्याय व बंधुता ही मुख्य रूपांतर पाहिजे.

लोकशाहीचा विस्तार सामाजिक स्तरावर होणे हे यशस्वी लोकशाहीचे लक्षण आहेत. भारताचा विचार केलेला समाजयवस्था महत्वाच्या उतरंदी प्रमाणे आहे असे डॉ. वाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी म्हणले आहे. वस्तू खाल्ला महत्त्वाच्या महत्त्वाच्या आकार मोठा होतो आणि आधिकार मात्र कमी होत जातात. या उतरंदीते आधुनिकतेचा परिणाम शाळा आणि विवेच जाती विवेच वर्गाचा बांधव गैला. वरिष्ठ वर्गाचा व्यक्तित्व विस्तारत होते तर कनिष्ठांनी कनिष्ठ जर्जीव कमे करावित हे कनिष्ठ जर्जीवाचा राहणणाऱ्यांचा राहावे ज्याची समज व्याख्यावीची धारणा होती. या पायप्रथमी मध्याचा समाज व्यवस्थेची प्रमाण विविधता. त्याची समस्ताचतुष्टय सामाजिक न्यायाची माणी होते. हा सामाजिक स्तरात आहे. या माणीय आपेक्षा वेळीच आहेच की, व्यक्तित्वाचा राजकीय व आर्थिक स्वतंत्रीसारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था महत्त्वाचे आहे. ज्या, व्यवास, वेळ, लिंग आधारावर निर्माण केलेली विषमता नक्ल कसल समता निर्माण करते याचा सामाजिक लोकशाहीची प्रक्रिया असे म्हणतात. महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केला तर सामाजिक लोकशाहीचा आभाव वरिष्ठ वर्गकडून जाणित पुढे निर्माण केला होता. महून प्रेमाधाबाचा काळन विविध व कनिष्ठांमधे सामाजिक लोकशाही स्वतंत्रता पंशरा होती. याची धृतां म. मूळे, डॉ. आंबेडकर, छ. शाहू महाराज व कमिवृत्त भारताचे पाठील यांची सांबाजली.

• लोकशाहीचा विस्तार : मानस महून स्वास्थ्य पत्र प्रतिस्पष्ट समाज आसारी ही सामाजिक लोकशाहीची आपेक्षा असते. जातीय आधारावर स्वास्थ्य अस्पताल, लिंगभेदाचा आधारावर स्वास्थ्य पुरुष भेद, अनंत चाली रीती याचारे होणारा आन्याच सुपुष्टता देणे सामाजिक लोकशाहीची आपेक्षा आहे.

समाजातील उपलब्ध साह्यात सामान्यची योग्य पदतीने वितरण कसल ल्याचा अन्न, स्वास्थ्य व निवारण या मुलांमुंत गरजांची पूर्वता करणे याचा आर्थिक लोकशाही म्हटला गेले आहे. व्यक्तींना व्यवस्थापन व समतेचा आधारावर आर्थिक लोकशाहीच्या अंतिम टिकून आस्थावर निसून थेचे. आर्थिक लोकशाहीचे समर्थन काळे मार्क्स, प्रोम्तपूर्व केले आहे. बेकारी, बारित, उपास्मार, आर्थिक विक्षेपिकरण या कारणांनी आर्थिक लोकशाही धोक्यात थेट. त्यामुळे सरकारच्या उपलब्ध साह्याचे न्याय वितरण
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
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19th Oct. 2018

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4. 1979 साली जमशेदपुर येथे राजनीतीच्या विश्लेषणकर्त्या दायिमक तें वा कारणांकन दंगल झाली होती. त्यावेळी मोठी हानी झाली होती.
5. 1982 साली बदोदा येथे राजनीतीच्या दंगल झाली.
6. 1984 साली तकाळीन पंढरपुर इंदिरा गांधी यांच्या हत्येने शिख विस्फूरण हिंदू असे तात्त्विक तें निर्माण होऊन दंगल पडल्याचे आहे.
7. 1987 साली अहमदाबाद येथे जगनाथ धोमध्ये घोषणा देखील येणाऱ्या कारणांकन दायिमक तें निर्माण होऊन जातीय दंगल झाली.
8. 1992-93 मध्ये वावी मंजूदर पांडवांकन धार्मिक तें निर्माण झाली आणि मंजूदर व गुजराट येथे दंगल झाला.
9. 2002 साली गोवा येथे रेल्वे स्थानकर्त्याने उम्मीद आसलेल्या रेल्वे धार्मिक तें निर्माण होऊन दंगल झाली.
10. 2018 साली मन्मोहन सिंह येथे धार्मिक तें मनाव ठेऊन दंगल झाली. ती लाकडारत लकडर आलोकात आली.

आयशी प्रकाश गेल्या ५० वर्षांच्या काळात जातीय व धार्मिक कारणांकन विवध ठिकाणी दंगल झाला आला आणि लोकशाही विस्तारार्थ मर्यादा आहे. ती बाबू राजभाई एकालंबावित टुटूने अधिक चिंतनास्मृती उगावे. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या विस्तारार्थ सामाजिक विषयात फार मोठा परिणाम झाला आहे. राजकीय पक्ष जनतेची धमळते फायदा घेताना दिसतात. लावचर्चा नेते लोकांतर धार्मिक व जातीयतेचा भावना बदलून लोकी मने मिळाला दिसून बदलत. वर्ष धमळत व वर्ष धमळत यामुळे भारतीय समाजाचा समतोल ठासला आहे. समाजीय आशी आवश्यक व लोकशाही विस्तारातील धमळता हे अडथला धमळती धमळती कारणे अजनात, निरस्त, अंतरप्रश्न, लिंगमित्री ही आहेत.

• निर्देश :
1. भारतीय लोकशाही यशस्वी होप्यासारी अथवा लोकशाही विस्तारासारी स्वातंत्र्य, समता, न्याय व बंधुता ही मुल्य सुधीले पालिकेत.
2. प्रभूतिच्या काळात विरोध व कोलंबामध्ये सामाजिक लोकशाही स्वातंत्र्यासारी संघर्ष पेटला होता. याची धुरा म. पुले, डा. अंबेल्डर, ५. शास्त्र महाराष्ट्र व कार्यरत भाजपाव दाळी यांची सांभाळली.
3. मानव मंदिर सर्वचैतन्य प्रदर्शन साधन आसारी ही सामाजिक लोकशाहीचा आपला असते. जातीय आधारार्थ स्वतंत्र अनुभव,लिंगमेंदूत आधारार्थ स्वतंत्र युवक मेंदूत, अभिभावक चाली रती याचाची होणारा आणया सुपृक्ष धेने सामाजिक लोकशाहीचा आपला असते.
4. मार्क्सवाद में ऐतिहासिक प्रवेश केली झालेल्या संतुष्ट गरीब वर्ग विजयी होणार आधिक लोकशाही निर्माण झाली. परंतु अतिर इतरांग संघर्ष असा हा तो झोपदाळे मानतो. त्य तंत्र कायम आधिक लोकशाही टिकेल असे लाता बांटते. याची बांटले मत असे की समते शिकार आधिक लोकशाही अक्षम आहे.
5. विविध स्वातंत्र्य समस्त आणि राजकिय लोकशाहीचा अंतिमची सर्व प्रकारच्या स्वातंत्र्यासारी मर्यादा धालेच गरेवेच आहे. आर्थ यशस्वी राजकिय लोकशाहीचा अंतिमची गरेजेचा असतात. स्वातंत्र्य निविध धातुळांतून समाजातील सर्व यथेच समान राजकिय स्वातंत्र्याचा लाम घेता येते.
6. सर्व जन आपल्या धमळताना विचार करतात व लोकशाही यथाशृंखलेच लक्ष बाहुल्य राहते. धमळतेमुळे लोक आपल्या धमळते संसर्ग, पात्र करतात आणि अन्य धमळता निम्न लेखतात. आयशी धार्मिक विविधतेनुसार अनेकेकडा लोकशाहीचा विस्तार स्वतःकरून आला आहे.

• संदर्भ अंकवर्ती:
1. पक्षीकोर सुल्हास, जमातवाद धमिनिरपेक्षता आणि लोकशाही, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन,
2. पक्षीकोर हसास व राजकीय बोरा, भारतीय लोकशाही, डायमंड प्रकाशन, २०१०.
3. डा. कानकांत बाळ, भारतीय लोकशाही शस्त्रपत्र आहे, डायमंड प्रकाशन, २०१२.
4. दीक्षित अनिल, भारतीय लोकशाही, नंदीनी पश्चिमेक्षण हालस.
5. सारस्वत असुर, भारतीय लोकशाही शोष आणि आतात, रविजय प्रकाशन.
370 वे कलम व जम्मू-काश्मीर आयोजित एक वेळ

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370 वे कलम जम्मू-काश्मीर आयोजित एक वेळ:

जम्मू काश्मीर का विशेष दर्जे देख जाओ 370 वे कलम रद करवाए, ही भूमिका भारतीय सत्ता पशाने अगरदी सुरुवातीपासून घेतलेली आहे. २०१४ व्या लोकसभा निवडसंख्यक नित्याच्या जाहीरनामांतरी त्याचा उलटले केला गेला. नेत्रं भोटेंती प्रतिसाधनामध्ये जम्मू वेधील ललकऱ्या समतेत ३७० वे कलम रद करवाय, अशी भूमिका मांडती नाही; परंतु त्याविषयी चर्चा झाली पाहिजे, असे मात्र महत्त्व. निवडपुक्क प्रतिसाधनामध्ये ३७० व्या कलमावरून फास्ती चर्चा झाली नाही; परंतु भाजपाल पूर्ण बहुमत मिळाले आणि पंतप्रधान कार्यवाहीत्याशी जिल्ला मंडळ सिंग वाची ३७० वे कलम रद करण्याची प्रक्रिया सुरू झाली आहे, असे वक्तव्य केले. त्यामुळे ३७० व्या कलमाचा सुद्धा पुन्हा एकदा ऐतिहासिक आत्मा. अर्थात, भाजपाय सत्ता ग्रहण केल्यास तर येणार आहो, परंतु एक महिन्याच्या आत जिल्ला मंडळ सिंग जम्मू-तिरुमल उपमुख्यमुख्य गुलाम म्हणजेच आजांदांचा परावर्त कलम निवडत आले आहेत. जम्मू भाषात भाजपाय चांगला पाळीचा मिळाला आहे, तो पाठ्यांचा जप ३७० वे कलम रद करण्यावरून मिळालेला आहे, असे गृहित धुर्ण जिल्ला विभागी सिंग नसे वक्तव्य केले असावे किंवा मोठी सरकाराच्या रणनीतीच्या तो भाग असावा. परंतु, ३७० व्या कलमाची चर्चा निश्चितच ऐतिहासिक आत्मा आहे व त्यामुळे ह्या कलम भारताच्या राज्यध्वनीत का समाविष्ट केले गेले, त्या कलमावरून कोणत्याही तत्त्वदृष्टी आहेत, हे सर्व समजून घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

सामिलकरणाचा करार:

भारताच्या सामाजिक कारण्याचा करारावर राज्य हरिसिंगनी स्वाभाविक केली असली, तरी हे सामिलकरण केवळ तात्काळिक स्वरुपाचे होते. कारण, जम्मू-काश्मीर भारतात विलिन कराव्याचे किंवा नाही, हरिसिंगनी क्षेत्र, तर जम्मू-काश्मीर भारतात विलिन कराव्याचे किंवा नाही, हरिसिंगनी क्षेत्र, तर जम्मू-काश्मीरचे भारतीय स्थान काय असेल यावतचा निर्णय तेघील जतने य्वत्वाचा होता, ही बाब लॉर्ड माउंटेस्टन, हरिसिंग आणि पंडित येथे काही बांदी वेढोवढी स्पष्ट घेतली होती. सामिलकरणाचा करारावर काही महत्त्वपूर्ण अंतर अशा होता-

१. जम्मू व काश्मीर जनतेची इच्छेसुद्धा कार्याचे भविष्य ठरविले जाईल.
२. जम्मू-काश्मीरचे भारतात सामिलिकरण झालेले भारतीयल गवर्नर जनरल, राज्येंद्रमंडळ, न्यायालय यासारखी सर्व संस्थानी सत्ता जम्मू-काश्मीर प्रस्तावित होईल.
३. संरक्षण, परास्त्र व्यवहार व दण्डमानवण या तीन प्रमुख विषयांवर आधारित १६ विषयांवर व इतर ४ विषयांवर भारतीय संसदेत जम्मू-काश्मीरांचे कार्यार्थ केला आहे.
४. भावी काळात तयार होणारे भारतीय राज्यध्वनीत तत्त्वदृष्टी बंधन जम्मू-काश्मीर असणू नाही. या करारमुळे राज्याचे अधिकांशरूपीं किंवा प्राणायाम लागू, असणारा कार्याचार कोणतीही बंधने येणार नाहीत.
५. या करारावर अटटीची कार्यवाही करण्याची जबाबदारी राज्यांच्या अथवा त्यांच्या वासांच्या असेल.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

6. सामीलनाम्याततल तर्दुङ्गूँ जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्याच्या भारतातील राज्युभागाला लागू करता वेणार नवळती. त्यापूर्वे जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये अस्तित्वात असलेल्या १९३९ च्या काळात अंत्य कायम राहिला महाराजा हरसिंग यांनी २६ ऑक्टॉबर, १९४७ रोजी या सामीलनाम्यात कसी केली तेंचा इतर संस्थानांच्या जम्मू-काश्मीरीही तवकरवा पूर्णपणे भारतीय संघर्षाची वितीन होईल, अशी देशातील सर्व नेत्यांची अस्थिर होती. सर एन. गोपालस्वामी अवधारणा यांना हीच अस्थिर पट्टानपरिशेषेत व्यक्त केली व त्याचे सर्व सदस्यांनी जोडून दिलेले, परंतु त्यानंतर हा प्रसन संस्कृत राशियां गेला व भारताने सर्वमात्रात आवश्यक दिले. बदललेल्या परिस्थितीत निर्माण केलेला एक सोडविणे आवश्यक होते. कारण, सामीलनाम्याचा करारसुरार जम्मू-काश्मीरता लागू करतणी होती. सामीलनाम्याचा करारसुरार अंतर्बाध्यांनी करारसुरार, तर इतर राज्यांसारखा दर्ज काश्मीरता देता वेणार नवळता आणि घटनेच्या बाहेर काश्मीरता ठेवले असते, तर जम्मू-काश्मीर घटनामटक्ष्टवा भारताचा अविस्थापण भाग दर्शविता आला नसला.

या पेक्षेप्राप्तातुन मार्ग काश्मीरी जवळबाणी तत्कालीन मंत्री आणि घटना परिशेषेचे सदस्य गोपालस्वामी अवधारणा यांना देणाऱ्या आली. ते काश्मीरमध्ये आणकार होते. में १९४६ ते ऑक्टॉबर १९४९ या साह महत्यांत अवधारणा यांना शोधक अनुभवांची चर्चेच्या अनेक फेर्था केल्या आणि कलम ३०६ क (आलाच कलम ३७०) चा मसूदा तयार केला. या दम्ब्य ऑक्टॉबर महिंगांना अनुभवांची चाललेल्या वाटिक्रमेच्या अददाई हेच वेकां गेलेले. जवळबाणात नेह्या त्यावेळी अमेरिकेत होते. त्यापूर्वे सर्व घटनेच्या महसूसाने वाटिक्रम युद्ध सुगुण झाल्या आणि त्यावेळी प्रयत्नाने ७० ऑक्टॉबर, १९४९ मध्ये घटना परिशेषेचे ३७० वे कलम स्वीकारले.

३७० व्या कलमातील तत्कालीन:
भारतीय राज्यपालनेच्या ३७० व्या कलमाने भारत आणि जम्मू काश्मीर यांच्यातील संबंध स्पष्ट केले आहेत, ते पुढीलप्रमाणे-

1) जम्मू-काश्मीरता स्वतःची राज्यपालनेच्या निमित्त करणाऱ्या व्यक्तिच्या असेल.
2) कलम ३२८ द्वारे जम्मू आणि काश्मीरता भारतीय संघर्षाचा एक घटकराच्या महत्त्वाची कार्यकरणे घेतली असली, तरी भारतीय राज्यपालनेच्या इतर घटकराच्या लागू, असंयम्या तत्कालीन जम्मू-काश्मीरता लागू होणार नाहीत.
3) जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्यसंबंधी भारतीय संघर्षाचा कार्यकरण अधिकार केवळ संक्षेप, परार्थ धोण्य आणि दृष्टिंगच्छन् वा सामीलनाम्यातील विषयांच्या अन्वय राहिला.
4) भारतीय राज्यपालनेच्या कलम २ आणि कलम ३७० ही दोन्ही कलमे केवळ जम्मू-काश्मीरता लागू होतील. भारतीय राज्यपालनेच्या कलम एक ने भारत एक राज्यांचा संघ असेल, असे म्हणून आहे व जी राज्यांची भारतीय संघर्षाची सामील झाली आहे, त्यांच्याविषयी राज्यपालनेच्या पहिल्या भागात सामाविष्ट राहत होतील. म्हणजेच जम्मू-काश्मीरचे भारतीय संघर्षातील अस्तित्व कलम ३७० या कलमाचे निषिद्ध केले आहे.
5) भारतीय राज्यपालनेची इतर कलमे जम्मू-काश्मीरला केवळ राज्यपालनेच्या अभावाने धुंधाल लागू करता वेणेल; परंतु राज्यातील राज्यसंरक्षकी सल्लांमसल्ल करणे आवश्यक आहे.

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6) राष्ट्रपतिनां राज्यसरकारी सत्तामलंत कलनच अध्य०देश काही बोधेल. परंतु, जम्मू-कश्मीरसाठी एकदा घटना परिधेंची निमित्त झाली की, राष्ट्रपतिचा अध्य०देशाला घटना परिधेंची मान्यता आवश्यक असेल.

7) कलम ३७० (३) नुसार राष्ट्रपतीनांत्तर ३७० मध्ये दुरुस्ती करणाऱ्या विषयी ते कलम रद करणाऱ्या अधिकार असेल; परंतु तरा प्रक्षली शिक्षार्थ घटना परिधेंची कथने ह्यांना आवश्यक आहे, अशी तत्तुरूया या कलमात आहे.

जम्मू-कश्मीरची राज्यसरकार तयार करणाऱ्याची जी घटना परिषद अवस्थानात आली, तिने ३१ ऑक्टोबर, १९५६ ते परियोजना अनुसार कायक्रम केला व १९५६ पर्यंत घटनामितीचे काम पूर्ण करून जाणेवारी १७५७ पासून व राज्यपालनेचा अंतिम सुरू झाला. घटना परिधेंची गाज संपत्तामुळे ती बराहास चर्चा आली. ल्यामुळे ३७० व्या कलमात दुरुस्ती करणे अथवा ते रद करणे याबाबतीच शिक्षार्थ घटना परिषद बराहास झाल्याने ३७० व्या कलमात दुरुस्ती होणे सत्याध्यायी राज्यहरूसमेंद्रून शक्त नाही, हे लक्षण घेतले पाहिजे.

३७० व्या कलम ही एक ताजगीती सोय असेल, तरी बादाने भारतीय संघर्षाची जम्मू-कश्मीरची नाटी जोडली गेली. ३७० व्या कलमाने जम्मू-कश्मीरचा विशेष दर्जा जसा प्राप्त करून दिला, तरी ही राजाची स्वायत्तताची या कलममुळे अवधारण राहील अशी अपेक्षा होती. भारताने जम्मू-कश्मीरचा स्वायत्ततेचा कोणताही धक्का न लावता विवाद संपादन करत, हठाटली तार्क्यात अशी भावना निर्माण करणे आवश्यक होते की, आपण पूर्णाशी भारतीय संघर्षाच्या इतर राज्यांमध्ये सहभागी झाले पाहिजे. परंतु, दुसरे वर्षी ही प्रक्रिया कथिच फक्त नाही. एकीकरणे प्रजा परिषद व जनसंघ बांदी जम्मू-कश्मीरचे भारतीय पूर्णात: विलिनीयक करत झाले पाहिजे व ल्यामुळे ३७० व्या कलम रद करा, अशी मोहिम सुरू केली, तर दुसरे वर्षी नेहम्याच्या सर्व क्रियास सरकारांनी ३७० व्या कलम असरस: पाबद्दल ठुंढवले. परिस्थिती, जम्मू-कश्मीरसमूह जनतेच्या मनात अधिक दुनाल्याची भावना निर्माण झाली. केंद्र सरकारचा जम्मू-कश्मीरसमूह हस्तक्षेप:

३७० व्या कलमाचा आधारे सर्वांत प्रथम २६ जानेवारी १९५० रोजी राष्ट्रपतीचा अध्यदेशात भारतीय राज्यपालनेचा काय तसा तिउंदी जम्मू-कश्मीरला लागू करणाऱ्या आला. त्यानंतर अशा प्रकारचे ४७ अध्यदेश राज्यसरकारची चर्चा न करता काढले गेले. १९५९ साली राज्यमंत्री निर्वाहक राज्यपालने सर्व राज्यपालने आंकागारी लागू करणाऱ्या अधिकार होता. त्याएवढी २९ नोव्हेंबर १९६४ मध्ये भारतीय राज्यपालनेचे ३५६ व्या कलम राज्यास लागू करणाऱ्या आले व राष्ट्रपती राजवत लागू करणाऱ्या हक्क केंद्रात प्राप्त झाला.

१० एप्रिल, १९६५ ते राज्यविधानसभेचे घटनेतील १७४ व्या भाषण सहवाय घटनादुरुस्ती केली. या कलमाने राज्यविधानसभेचे २/३ बहुमताने घटना बदलणाऱ्या अधिकार दिलेला असला, तरी त्याही कलमातील उपकलमाने घटनेतील काही कलमातीलचे बदल करणाऱ्या राज्यविधानसभेचे हक्क नाकारला आहे. सदर-ए-रियासात या पदात हे संक्षेप प्राप्त झाले. परंतु, अशा असूनवी त्यासे केंद्राच्या मार्गसुरु बदल करणे सदर-ए-रियासत ऐवजी केंद्राने निरुक्त केलेल्या राज्यपाल राज्याचा प्रमुख असेल अशी तसाही केली. २४ नोव्हेंबर, १९६६ पासून सदर-ए-रियासतांद्रजी राज्यपाल व पंतवास (विभागात आयम) ऐवजी मुख्यमंत्री संबोध्यात्मक येथे लागले. त्यानंतर २३ जुलै, १९६५ ते राष्ट्रपतीचा अध्यदेश काही राज्यविधानसभेचा असल्याचा घटनादुरुस्तीच्या अधिकारार्थ मार्गादर्श आलेल्या. राज्यात निर्देशक आयोग आणि वरिष्ठ सभापत-विधान परिषद यांच्ये
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सिक्कीम, भिक्षोरम, आसामचा पर्वतीय प्रदेश तेथे ही ताहीती व्यक्तींचा गुटवणूक, खेती/विक्री करता वेगार नाही; अशी तत्त्वज्ञान भारतीय राज्यपालित (कलम ३७०) आहे. काशीम ख्रय जाणकार ए.जी. नुरानी यावावत मत व्यक्त करतात, झड़प ह्या राज्यासाठी राज्यपालित अशा प्रकारच्या तत्त्वात आहेत; परंतु भाजप या राज्यसाठी असणारा विशेष तत्त्वात रहणारी भाषाची मागणी करत नाही. काशीमच्या मुस्तीम बहुसंख्ये असल्यासे ते राज्य त्यांच्या डोंग्र्यावर खुप आहे. आणि महामन्द ठी राज्याची केवळ त्यांच्याकडून मागणी होत आहे. डॉ. ३७० वेळा कलम राहू राज्यासाठी जमू-काशीमच्या घटना एकत्रेतील मान्यता असणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु, आजही घटनांपरिपासून असतील सत्कारणे, घटनाच्या हल्ल्याच्या विवार करता, ३७० वेळा कलम राहू होऊ शकत नाही. परंतु, आज भाजपकडे पूर्ण बहुमत आहे. त्यांच्या प्रवेशमध्ये जाणे भाजपने ३७० वेळा कलम कार्यवाहक काही हालचाली केल्या, तर मात्र ती जुलूस बदलस्ते. लोकसाहित्य जवळपणाला बाव नसतो, असते ती केवळ चर्चेची संधी.
प्रस्तावना:-

औंगट १६४७ मध्ये भारत स्वतंत्र झाला. पं. नेहरू भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान झाले, परंतु भारत-पाक. फाल्गी, सांप्रदायिक हिंसाचार, शातिर व सुरक्षिततेचा प्रश्न, निर्वासिताची समस्या, सीमा झाल, संस्थानिकांच्या विलिनकरणाचा प्रश्न व्यापूर्ण निर्माण झालेला कार्यक्रम झाल, अता अनेक आद्यांना सामोरे जान्यासाठी खंबर व विवेकी नेतृत्वाची भारताला गरज होती. ते नेहरूच्या स्वातंत्र्य ह्या गरज पूर्ण झाली. स्वातंत्र्यांतर लोग देशात आधिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया गतीमान करणे, स्वतंत्र्य, समता, बंधता या मूल्यांची जयपूरक करत लोकानेही समाजवादी पायवरणी करणे हे करत असताना देशाची आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया व सुरक्षितता अवघड राहिल असे परार्थ धोरण आहे व आमच्या व्यक्ती. अशा मूलभूत व महत्त्वाची जबाबदाया पं. नेहरूच्या सरकारने पेल्या. पायधे पं. नेहरूच्या योगदान तर एकमेवाहीतीय मानाचे लागेल. प्रस्तुत लेखात भारताचे परार्थ धोरण व पं. नेहरू यादर वरच करण्यात आली आहे.

परार्थ धोरणाचे मूलाधार :

परार्थ धोरण निर्माणात नेतून हा घटक अतिशय महत्त्वाचा मानला जातो. परार्थ धोरणाचे नेतृत्वाचा विवाद, कल्पना, मनोवृत्तीचा प्रभाव पडतो. वास्तव परिस्थितीत हा आकलन राजकीय नेते कशा प्रक्रिया करतात लायर त्याची राजकीय कृती अवलंबून असते. नेतृत्वाची तरी, त्याची आकलनशक्ती, मानसिक जुडणेची व सर्वांचा पर्याय लांघ, धोरणाचा प्रकार असतो. भारताच्या परार्थ धोरणाचा विचार करता पं. नेहरूच्या नेतृत्वाचा प्रभाव पडते. पं. नेहरूच्या ज्ञानिक इतिहासाची संपूर्ण महत्ती होती व आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधांची चांगली जाण होती. भारताच्या पंतप्रधान पदार्थ साठे सतारा वर्त राहिले नेहरूची परार्थ धोरण विधान स्वतंत्र, विदेशमुळे भारताच्या परार्थ धोरणाचा आकार देखील ते यशस्वी ठरते. भारतासाठी नेहरूची ज्या परार्थ धोरणाचा स्वीकार केला त्या धोरणाचा प्रवेशाचा विचार करता त्या प्रवेश पुढीलप्रमाणे दिसून येतात.

१. आंतरराष्ट्रीय शांततेचे कट्टर पुरस्कर.
२. राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्र्य व स्वरुपनिर्माणाचा अभिकार.
३. गौतम बुद्धची शांतता, आहिसा, कृत्वा, प्रश्न, शील इ. चे विचार.
४. जानेश्वरांची वृद्धिवृद्धि - कुंदकर्म विषयकी संकल्पना.
५. न्या. राठेंचा उद्देशयद्य.
६. टॉममार्कचा खंबर वाण.
७. महाराष्ट्रांचा अर्थव्यवस्था
८. राणाचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय वाण.
९. म. गांधीचा विधिवत्व व अहिसावाद.

वरील प्रमाणे भारतीय संस्कृतीचा बांसा भारतीय तत्त्वातीतील मूळचे ते आधूनिकतेपर्यंत धोरणाचा विवाहांचे सार हे पं. नेहरूच्या परार्थ धोरणाचा प्रवेश होता. लांघ, अंतरराष्ट्रीय लांघ, भारताचा
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परराष्ट्रीय शोधकार्य कैशिष्ये :-

1. अलिपत्ताने बोधण :-
  
अलिपत्ता हे भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय शोधकार्यांचा महत्त्वाची सूची आहे. ७ सप्टेंबर, १९९३ रोजी पं. नेहरुची भारताच्या अलिपत्ताचारी परराष्ट्रीय बोधणांचे स्वरूपकरण करताना सांगितले की, “कोणतीही लक्ष्य गटात बिजेश्त निविष्टी सामाजिक व पाश्चात्य लक्ष्य गटात सामील न होणे म्हणजे अलिपत्ता होय. शक्ती सलागाराच्या राजकारणापासून आम्ही अलिपत राहू इच्छितो.”
  
वरील वैश्विकवाची आधारे पं. नेहरुची स्वीकारलेल्या अलिपत्ताचारी परराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर १९५५ चा बांदूळ परिप्रेक्ष्य बांधा जसली आणि अलिपत्तेचे बोधण मायअ असण्याचा राष्ट्रव्या चढूनची स्पष्टत्तर झाले. पं. नेहरुची या चढूनची आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर उच्च नैतिक स्थान प्राप्त करून देखून या चढूनची शीत युद्धाचा राजकारणाकडे नेपाळ या प्रम्ल केला हे स्पष्ट दिसून गेले.

2. पं. नेहरुची पंचवीं तत्वे :-
  
पं. नेहरु आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणाकडे नैतिकतेच्या दृष्टिकोणातून पातळी होते. शांततेचा मार्गवर ल्याचा पूर्ण विवाह होता म्हणूनच आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात सामर्थ्य संबंध व सहिष्णूतेचे वातळण तसेच सहकाराची जागीरी वाढीची महुणून ते प्रमुखदेशी होते. ल्यातून ल्याची पंचवीं तत्वेंची भोगण केली. या तत्वेच्या धीरादूर्त भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय शोधकार्याचे केवळ उद्देश्य नकऱे तर तत्त्वात देखील प्रतिपिप्त होते. भारतीय इतिहास व संस्कृतीचे वारसाचे प्रतिविध यातून स्थान होताना दिसते. या तत्वेंच्या सहायतेने राष्ट्र आपली प्रगती साधू फक्तात. तसेच इतर राष्ट्रस्था भौगोलिक व सहकार्यांचे संबंध प्रभावित करू शकतात. पंचवीं पंत्वा येवी १९५५ मध्ये केला असला तरी आजही ती केवळ भारतासाठीच नाही तर संयुक्त जगासाठी तेवढीच उपयुक्त असलेली दिसून बेचत.

3. प्राचीनने राष्ट्रस्था भौगोलिक एकत्रता व सर्वभीमताचा आदर करणे
4. युद्ध व आक्रमणाचा विरोध
5. इतर राष्ट्रांच्या अंतर्गत कारारात हस्तक्षेप न करणे
6. समानता व परस्पर फायदा
7. शांतता-पूर्ण सहजीवन
8. पं. नेहरुच्या विवाहात अलिपत्ताचारी बीजे आहवळत. शांतता-पूर्ण सहजीवन हा भारताचा परराष्ट्रीय शोधकार्याचा मुख्य गाढ आहे. ल्याच्या प्रूढाच्या प्रागतीच्या भारताने अलिपत्तेचे शोधकार्य स्वीकारले. अलिपत्तेचे शोध स्वीकारण्यामुळे तीन मूलभूत व य्वाहारिक करणे दिसून बेचत.

9. अलिपत्ता हे नैसर्गिक बोधण- नुकसान स्थिती शालेने भारताने आपल्याचे आर्थिक व सामाजिक पुनर्वाचने तक्षक्षेत्र करणे आवश्यक होते.
10. भारताने कामीबाजी आक्रमणाची व विस्ताराची शोधकार्य पुरस्कार केलेला नाही.
3. Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli
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3. तत्कालीन जागरणकारक पर्षिष्ठितमुक्त-शीतयुद्धमुक्त अणुयुद्धार्थी भीती तथापि राही महत्तात्माया स्वयँमुक्त कोणावहारी पदार्थ सामाजिक न होता या स्फोटक वातावरणपतृक द्वारा राहून जागरणकारक शाळा स्थापन करता येईल व ही अलिच राजस्थान युद्धक्षयरा मध्यपश्चिम भूमिका बजावू शकतील. असे नेहमिन्ह्या वाटत होते.

अर्थीत अलिचता म्हणजे कृतीतीन तत्त्वात नके, तर जागरणकारक विद्यांदीत रस वेदांने व सक्रीय भाग येणारे गत्तीलेल्या धर्मार अरून ते अरून उपस्थित आहे. अर्थीत देशाचे सुरक्षिततेता आवादन निर्माण होईल तेवा अलिचतावरद्वीप मूल्यवान पौर्तक कायम ठेवून त्यासे गरजुनुसार बदल करणारी लोकांची तयारी होती. योद्धकात अलिचता म्हणजे तत्त्वात नके, संदर्भ साधू पण नके, तर एका निष्काश अशा सुसंगत टूटीने जगातून पाहणे होय. आणि त्या दृष्टिकोणातून प्रत्येक प्रश्नात्मक स्वतंत्र विचार करणे हेच त्याचे मुख्य लक्षण होय.

नेहरूच्छ अलिचतावरद्वीप धर्मारची वैशिष्ट्ये:
1. तपकी संघटना व तपकी कराराप्रमूळ अलिचत
2. शाळेतेचे धर्मण
3. स्वतंत्र व सार्वभौम साक्षरता आहार आहारले धर्मण
4. प्रसंगानुसार करणारी करणारी स्वतंत्र असलेले धर्मण
5. निर्मित करण
6. सहकार व सहजीवनचे धर्मण

पंचवीठ धर्मामध्ये समावेश्य सामर्थ्य असलेल्या या पाच तपकीची व्याप्ती भोकी आहे. या तपकीचा आधारे जागरणकारक सुरक्षिततेता भावना व विश्वासाचे वातावरण निर्माण होयसाठी निश्चित मदत होईल असे त्यांना वाटे. कोणाही देशास्थीत देशाची भावना नसलेली, अन्य देशास्थीत बाणुवाचा व सविहंगी भावना बाढणारे असे हे प्रमाणात्मक धर्मण होते. लोकांची ही भूमिका भारतीय परराष्ट्र धर्मणाचा व जागरणकारक “पंचवीठ तत्त्वातऱ्या” योगानात देशाच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरली.

2. जागरणकारक शाळा व सहकार:-

जागरणकारक शाळा व सहकार हे नेहरूच्छ परराष्ट्र धर्मणाचे पुरी सूत होते. त्या आधारे जागरणकारक अविकतत्व व विकसित शाळा राष्ट्र विकास करू शकतील असा त्याचा ठाम विश्वास होता.

4. सामाजिक व वसाहतवाण्या विशेष:-

स्वतंत्रपूर्ण काळात भारताचे अनेक वर्षपूर्व पाराक्रम अनुभवले असल्याने वसाहतवाण्या व सामाजिकवाण्या विशेष करून हे भारताचे परराष्ट्र धर्मणाचे खास वैशिष्ट्य बनले आहे. सामाजिकवाण्या मुळे देशास्थीती धमक्यात येशी त्यासंतूच संघर्ष, तणाव व शेती विनाशकारी युद्धचा जन्म होतो त्यामुळे भारताचे सामाजिकवाण्या व वसाहतवाण्या विशेष केला आहे.

5. वृत्तिविशेषच्या विशेष:-

भारताचे वृत्तिकोण, व्यापक यस्तील विशेष केला आहे. द. आफिका, अ. अमेरिका, इंडोनेशिया व इतर राष्ट्रांमध्ये गोष्टी लोकांनी वृत्तिविशेषच्या आधारे जो आलाचार केला होता तो मानवत्वात्मक वृत्तिकोणातून अत्यंत धुरासंसार असल्याने भारताचे सर्व प्रथम याचा निषेध केला. द. आफिका, इंडोनेशिया वैष्ठीव वंशवाडी राजवंशावाही विशेष केला तसेच पिंजी मध्यवर्ती भारतीय वंशाचा लोकांचा छठवाड सुलझावांतर भारतात फिंजी बरोबरचे राजनीतिक संबंध तोडले.
6. अन्तर्जातिय राज्यच्या संबंधान्वयन घर :-

स्वतंत्रतान्तर भारताने अन्तर्जातिय ध्वन्याचा स्वीकार केला. दोन भारतसाठी गातात सामील न होता अलिंद राज्यांचे ठरविले. परंतु दोन भारतसाठी औरंगावी व संबंध प्रयासात करण्याचे धरण ठरविले. भारताने आक्षेप, आक्षेपाच्या संबंध प्रस्तावित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला यामुळे अलिंदतातिय ध्वन्याची जन्म झाली. सध्या अलिंदतातिय ध्वन्याची चावळीतील राज्यची संधी १२५ झाली आहे. या चावळीतील संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ संबंध प्रस्तावित केलेले आहेत. ल्यामुळे भारताने या ध्वन्याचा विवाह असंपाद्य देशात निश्चित करण्याचा व ल्यांच्या प्यारपेश सहकार्याची भावना निर्माण करण्याचा घर दिला व ते परराष्ट्र ध्वन्याचे प्रमुख उद्देश्य करते.

7. दोन भारतसाठी औरंगावी मैत्रीचे संबंध :-

चिंतन आश्रयातील विवाहात झालेला जगतील दोन भारतसाठी संबंध प्रस्तावित करणे नेहसाठी सत्यांतरीय संबंध भारताला दर राज्यात यश मिळवले तसेच स्वतंत्र राष्ट्राना स्वयंचरणाचा, आश्मानान्वयनाचा व विकासाचा मार्ग दाखविलेले.

8. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने पूर्ण विवाह :-

भारताने शहीदवतीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकार्य हे धरण संयुक्त राष्ट्रांचा ध्वन्याची ध्वन्याची निर्माण मिळालेल्याचे असेल. ल्यामुळे भारताने अंतरराष्ट्रीय शांत्वनेकी प्रवक्त करण्याचा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने पूर्ण विवाह व्यक्त केला आहे. केवळ विवाहात यश मिळवले तसेच स्वतंत्र राष्ट्राखाली स्वयंचरणाचा, आश्मानान्वयनाचा व विकासाचा मार्ग दाखविलेले.

9. भारताची दक्षिण आश्रयाची केन्द्रीतील धूमकेता :-

१. आश्रयाच्या असंपाद्य, भारत, पाकिस्तान, बूटान, नेपाल, बांग्लादेश, मालदीव, शीलंकाचा विवाह असरपणात या देशांचा थोरपाट भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय महत्त्वाचे आहेत. या सर्व देशातील संघ सोडविधानसभातील संघ संबंधत भारताचा पुढ्याकाळ महत्त्वचा होता. ही संघात उपधूमकेता या देशातील संस्थान द्रोण संबंधत भारताचा पुढ्याकाळ महत्त्वचा होता. संस्थान द्रोणदृष्टीकोष, सामाजिक व राजकीय संबंध वाइरन सर्व देशांचा विवाह करता हा उद्धरण होता.

**निष्कर्ष**

स्वतंत्र भारताचा परराष्ट्र ध्वन्याची पं. नेहसंविधानांमुळे भारताला आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा, समान मिळालेला व मिळत आहे. प्रत्येक राष्ट्र जगाच्या ध्वन्याचा संबंध एक जागरूक दृष्टिकोण निर्माण करते. त्याची निम्नती ही त्या राष्ट्रांच्या धूमकेता, ईतिहास, संस्कृतिक, अर्थव्यवस्था, राज्यव्यवस्था वाक्य आकृत असते. हा दृष्टिकोण त्या राष्ट्रांची प्रतिष्ठा निर्माण करतो. त्या दृष्टिकोणाच्या मांडणी त्या राष्ट्रांची मूळेच, धरणेच आणि आराध्यान्तर शेती जाते भारतसंबंधत धरण स्वतंत्र, अंतर्गत संवाद, राष्ट्रीय अंबांत्रा, शहीद व सुयस्वसंवाद ही धरणेच्या भारताच्या प्रतिष्ठा तयार करण्याच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत.

पं. नेहसाठी तात्कालिक राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिस्थितिचिक विवाह कसले वेळी बायीचा धरण कसले? आपल्या परराष्ट्रीय धरणांची अंतरजातवाणी केली. ल्यामुळे भारताचा जागरूक समान प्राव झाला. हा समान प्राव झाला असलात तरी ल्यांच्या परराष्ट्र धरणांची अंतर पक्ष केली जाते, ल्यांनी राष्ट्रहिताची लेटेसंड केली. कसमीरच्या प्रश्न, पंतशील करार व चीनच्या आक्रमण, आंतरराष्ट्रीय महाने तार्किक
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges

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कूंपणवरचे शोरण, तफारी सज्जतेकडे केलेले दुर्लभ, देशात्तर्दृष्ट शोरणांची आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्नांना महत्त्व देणे
इ. आरोप केले जातात.

पं. नेहरूच्या पराराष्ट्रीयशोरणात करण्यात आलेले आरोप काही प्रमाणात मान्य करनाही आपले असेच
महणून शक्ती की त्याचे पराराष्ट्रीयशोरण आजही उपयुक्त आहे. आज शीतमुद्राची समाजी झाली असली तरी
अलिपृत्तीची आवश्यकता संपत्तीची नाही उलट ती अथिकय वाचली आहे. आज विकसनशील राष्ट्रांच्या दुर्लभ
विश्वस्थलीचा फायदा बदल राज्ये घेत आहे. आर्थिक मदतीच्या नवावळी गरीब राष्ट्रांचे शोषण करत
आहेत. अशा परिस्थितीत अलिपत्तावाढी राष्ट्र संघटित होऊन त्यांनी आपले सामाजिक वाढकरे व
अलिपत्तीय शोरणाची प्रमाणिक राहीले तरच आपल्या स्वतंत्र व समान सुरक्षित ढूंढ शकतील.

आज जागतिक परिस्थिती बदलत आहे तसेच अनेक आर्थिक समस्या निर्माण जलेल्या आहेत
दहशतवाद, ग्लोबल वर्मिंग, मानवी हरकांची पायमलं, तंगवाढी उठेक, शस्त्रावर्गपथ, आणि आर्थिक
राष्ट्रांचा इतर राष्ट्रीय हस्तक्षेप गुरूच्या मर्यादा, जागतिक नेतृत्व करण्याची महत्त्वाची अशा अनेक
संस्कृतीच्या संदर्भात भारताला नव्याने भूलकां व्यावी लगली तरी त्याचा मुलभूत आधार आपल्या धारा हा
नेहरूची स्वीकरन्तीले पराराष्ट्रीयशोरणाच्या दिशेने वेळेल.

❖ संपर्क सूची

१. डॉ. वासंत रासम, डॉ. करिअणा खापरे - आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध आणि राजकारण
२. डॉ. वसंत र. राजपूरकर - आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध
३. प्र. श्री. नी. काशीरेकर - आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध
४. डॉ. देवजीनार्य - भारतीय पराराष्ट्रीयशोरण संबंध आणि स्थितितंतर
५. आशोक नाईक्कडे - भारताचे पराराष्ट्रीयशोरण
६. प्र. सुशासन कुलकर्णी - आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध
७. समाज प्रवृत्तितंत्र - अंक आक्षेप-डिसेंबर-२०१४
८. प्रवृत्तितंत्र प्रकाशन ज्योती - अंक सप्टेंबर-डिसेंबर-२०१०
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
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आर्थिक विकासात ग्रामीण महिलांचे स्थान
डॉ. डी.बी.शेडगे
प्रांत-संभाजीराव कदम महाविद्यालय, देऊर

प्रास्ताविक:

भारत हा कृष्णमध्ये चेवळ्यांशी म्हणून ग्रामीण भागातील एकूण लोकसंख्येकडून ६८.८६% लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात आहे (जनगणना २०११). याचाही, ग्रामीण भागील एकूण लोकसंख्येकडून ८०% लोक कृष्णश्रेणी अवलंबून आहे. म्हणूनच चेवळ्यांचा विकास जाल्याखेंद्रीज भारताचा विकास होणे अवघड आहे. भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासात ग्रामीण भागाच्या संसाधनाने आत्त्महत्यारण निरोग आहे.

आर्थिक विकासात केवळ उत्पादन वाढने नाही तर उत्पादन घटक आणि उत्पादन यांच्याच जोडले जाता येउ, ऊर्जा वापरातील यांच्यात होणारे वर्ग, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक महत्त्वाच्या विविध संस्थानाचे होणारे फर वर्ग विविध रेलवे माझ्या स्वतः येतात.

प्रत्येक देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात ग्रामीण भागाच्या सामाजिक साधनाचा प्रयोग केला जातो. उन्हाळा जगाची कोणत्याही देशातील विकास प्रक्रियेचे ध्येय, भारतीय, भूरी आणि संयोजन या उत्पादन घटकांच्या पयास वापरला विशेष महत्त्व आहे. भारताच्या भांडवलाच्या कमतरतेच्या व मुलुक असेलेल्या पुरव व महिला श्रमिकांचा कृष्णश्रेणी, रंगोंसह व सेवकांच्या तित्तील मुख्य वापर केला जातो आहे. महिलांमोजन स्थिरीच्या व त्यांच्या विकास प्रक्रियेची सहभागीता विनिमय अस्तम्य होणे आवश्यक आहे. देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात विपणन कसे करणे व महिलांमोजीच्या विविध संधी हंस्यावधी धोरणांवर साक्षात करावे जाते. प्रधानमंत्रकर्त्यांमध्ये आवश्यक आहे.

भारताच्या आजवरच्या विकास प्रक्रियेच भारतातील उल्हेखनीय मनुष्यवाढणाचा मोठा वाट आहे. यामध्ये पुरुषांबरोबर महिलांचे योगदानाची महत्त्वाची आहे. भारतातील उद्योग व व्यवसाय क्षेत्रात ग्रामीण भागातील महिलांचा फार मोठा सहभाग नसला तरी, ग्रामीण भागातील शेती आणि कृषिकृत्यगाताचा योगदानाचे महिलांचा व असिस्टेंट अध्यापक होते. कारण त्याच्या योगदानाच्या विद्यमान प्राथमिक विशेषत्व उत्पादन बरोबरच रोजगारच्या संधी ही मिर्चियाच्या आवश्यक आहे. महाराष्ट्रात दर देवीच्या नागपेटात नरसिंग पोलिसियोंसाठी जास्तीत जास्तीत झापटात, तर त्यांनी पुरुषांत व महिलांच्या योगदानाची महत्त्वाची आहे.
१००० पुरुषांमध्ये ९२२ महिला आहेत. भारतात हा आकडा ९,३३ आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सारखा पुरुषांमध्ये जाग्रतता साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ८३ % आहे यामध्ये महिला साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ७५.५% एवढेच आहे. उज्ज्वल जाग्रत्तातील महिलांचे प्रमाण पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे. शिक्षणावरोडीच्या एकूण कामगार जनतेचा ३४% महिला आहेत. छोट्या उद्योगांमध्ये काम करणाऱ्यांपैकी केवल ३८% या महिला आहेत.

मानव विकास अहवालाच्या भारतीय महिला:
युनायन्डीपी ने जाहीर केलेल्या मानव विकास अहवाल २०१८ तासार २०१७ चालू करणाऱ्याची राजीवी देशांत १८९ देशांनी यांची भारतात हा आकडा ३०३ आहे. महाराष्ट्रात हा आकडा २३५ होतो. शीक्षणावरोडी एकूण कामगार राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक पाठविकेचे भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लेणी आपल्या असमानताचे अनेक वाढवलेले आहेत. भारतीय संघाचा आदर्श तसा अनेक आपल्या आकडीच्या असमानताचे अनेक वाढवलेले आहेत. यामध्ये पुरुषांच्या प्रमाण ६८.८% असून महिलांच्या प्रमाण २७.२% आहेत. लेणी असमानता विकास निर्देशांकात १६० देशांच्या भारत १३७व्या स्थानाच्या आहेत. विभाग निर्देशांकात भारतीय २६.८% नी घसरण झाली आहे. जगातील घसरण २०% आहे. म्हणजेच भारतात विस्मयता बाढीची प्रमाण अमाल्य आहेत.

आर्थिक विकास संक्षिप्तपणा:
आर्थिक विकासाच्या आधुनिक विचार : केवळ देशातील उत्पादनातील वाढीमुळे देशाचा विकास प्राचीन थेठ नसून त्याकरतं दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी आर्थिक विपत्तेत विप्रकट हर्दा करून ते नष्ट करणे गरजेचे आहे. आर्थिक विकासाच्या संक्षिप्तनेची नव्हेच मांडणी केली आणि आर्थिक विकासाचा संबंध गरिरी निर्मल, आर्थिक समानता आणि रोजगार निर्मितीमध्ये जोडला आहे.

जागतिक बंकेचा विविधावांतरत दृष्टिकोण : जागतिक बंकेचा मते, आर्थिक विकास म्हणजे मानववाच्या दरम्यान वाढ करणे असून ही जीवनमानातील वाढ केवळ उत्पादनातील वाढीमुळे घडून थेठ नसून त्याकरतं चांगल्या प्रकारचे शिक्षण, उज्ज्वल प्रतीचे आरोग्य, पौष्टिक आहार, दारिद्र्य निर्मल, स्वच्छ ह्वारामान, समान संधी पयास प्रमाणात व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्र आणि उज्ज्वल दरम्यान सांस्कृतिक मूळ्यांची निर्मिती होणे आवश्यक आहे.

डॉ. अमर्थ सेन : आर्थिक वृद्ध म्हणजे जीवनचे पूर्तता नसून मानवजीवन जगतील आणि ह्वारामान उपभोक्तेच्या वाढीच्या दर्जेत आणि आर्थिक संरक्षणाच्या व्यक्तीच्या ह्वारामान असंधी पारम्पर्य विकासच्या संबंध आहे. जीवनचे आणि आर्थिक विकासाच्या संरक्षणाच्या ह्वारामान असंधी पारम्पर्य विकासच्या संबंध आहे.
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डॉ. सेन यांचा विकासाचा दृष्टीकोन आरोप आणि शिक्षणाच्या मोठा भर देतो. आर्थिक विकास म्हणजे उत्पादनीतील बाढी बरोबर व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य सर्वांना देऊन ल्याच्या गरजांची पूर्तता होणे होय.

थोड्याच्या आर्थिक विकास म्हणजेके केवळ राष्ट्रीय किंवा दररोज उत्पादन बाढ मूल सामाजिक कल्याणात बाढ होणे म्हणजे आर्थिक विकास होय. सामाजिक कल्याणात मानवाच्या कल्याणासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या घटकांमध्ये प्रगतिशील स्वस्थ पाच बाल घडून येणे आवश्यक असते. सामाजिक दुर्लभ्यतेने महिलांच्या योगदानाचा विचार प्रामुख्याने व्याख्यात हवा.

महिला उद्योजक व रोजगार स्थिती:

सध्या भारतामध्ये महिला संचालित उद्योगांचे प्रमाण १३.८% असून, महाराष्ट्रात ते फक्त ९% आहे. ओळखकडून दशकात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या चांगल्या विकास दर गाठला आहे, मात्र तरीक्याचा महिलांचा रोजगारातील सहभाग एक मोठे आव्हान ठरत आहे. मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार सुरु केलेल्या योजना याच्या व्यापक प्रमाणात राबविवांततरी, उपरोक्त प्रमाण अत्यंत्य असणे ही गोंठच्या टाकणारी स्थिती आहे. महिलांच्या सहभागाचे प्रमाण २००४-०५ हे २८.२% तर २०११-१२ साली २१.७% ले खाली आहे ही चिंतेत पायल करीत आहे.

अलीकडेच जागतिक बैंक्याचे दोन संशोधनातून अतिशय महत्त्वाची महत्ती समोर आली आहे. प्रामुख्याने भारतामध्ये नोकरी किंवा रोजगाराच्या संदभात खिंचायावर पूर्विक्षा खाली येत असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले आहे. पाकिस्तान, बंगाल, नेपाळ व देशांच्या तुलनेतही भारतातील महिलांचा नोकरी किंवा रोजगाराचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. भारतातील केवळ १७% महिलांचा नोकरी किंवा व्यवसाय करत असल्याचे या संशोधनातून नवे सत्य बाहेर आले आहे. सर्वाधिक महिला म्हणजेक जवळपास ६७ ते ७०% महिला चीनमध्ये रोजगार किंवा नोकरी करतात. त्या खालीलाच अमेरिकेतून ५७ ते ६०% महिला नोकरी करतात. अरूण जगाच्या तुलनेमध्ये भारतातील महिला आर्थिकदृष्टीमय सक्षम नाहीत. त्यांचा नोकरी किंवा रोजगाराचे प्रमाण विविधदिवस कमी होत चालले आहे. दहा बारा वर्षांमध्ये ३० ते ३५% असलेले हे प्रमाण आता २५ ते २७% आणि त्यांमध्ये संभोगांचे म्हणणे आहे.

खानील तक्तास्थापनेच्या दररोजलेल्या उपलब्ध असलेली ही महत्ती परिपूर्ण नाही, तसेच सांगिकी प्राणांतम्यदोष संस्था आणि जीवनांतर अंतर्भूत आहेत. असे असलेले तरीही या महत्त्वाच्या आयांना महिलांच्या रोजगारातील कल आणि स्वरूप स्पष्ट होते. १९९९-२००० ते २००४-०५ या कालांच्या महिलांचा सार्वजनिक रोजगारांमध्ये ३% बाढ दिसून येते. त्यांनंतर मात्र महिला रोजगारांमध्ये सातत्याने धरीचा कल दिसून येतो. ग्रामीण महिलांच्या
संदभांत ही लक्षणीय घट असून शहरी महिलांमध्ये मात्र याबाबतीत स्थिरता दिसते. कामगार क्षेत्रातील फार मोठ्या प्रमाणातिल खऱ्या रोजगारातून बाहेर पृष्ठ घरसुदी कामात व्यस्त राहू इत्यादीत. विपुल प्रमाणात शंकूपरिक असूनही समाजकृतीत खऱ्या वर्गप्रती असणा आश्रमधील या संकल्पनेवासारे असणा अपेक्षांसारखे भडळाचे व्य पुष्याना पूर्ण बेच काम करणार्यांसारखे वंचित ठेवता दिसते. एकूण रोजगाराधारीत महिलांतील संख्येच्या तुलनेत या दुःखम मानाव्या मेलेवा महिलांतील सत २०११-२२ मध्ये प्रमाण २२% आहे. प्राथमिक तसेच दुःखम संबंधीत महिला रोजगारात घट दिसत असली तरी एकूण रोजगारामध्ये आहे. अंदाजे अथा महिलांतील कामातील क्रमे कामातील प्रमाण हे जास्त आहे. म्हणजेच कृष्णाप्रदेशात पुरुषांना तुलनेत महिला अभिलाषा श्रमिकांचा वापर जास्तीत्तम केला जातो.

तत्काल क्र. १ उद्योगांच्या आधारे कामगारांचे वर्गीकरण:

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संदभी: नीता ए. महिला रोजगार - आश्रमी अभिलाषा, 'योजना' मासिक, एप्रिल, २०११, शृंग क्र. २८

तत्काल क्र. २ उद्योगांच्या आधारे कामगारांचे वर्गीकरण (टक्क्यावरील)  

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श्रेणी: रोजगार आणि बेरोजगार अहवाल, एनएसएसो.२०१२

बरील तक्त्यातील रोजगाराच्या बाबतील आकडेवारीच्या अनुसार, ६२.३% महिला कृपी क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहेत. २०% महिला दुःख्य रोजगारात गुंतव्याच्या आहेत. सुमारे १८% महिला सेवा क्षेत्रात असून दुःख्य क्षेत्रातील रोजगाराच्या संधीत महिलांचा सहभाग बाढताना दिसत आहे.

ग्रामीण भागात रोजगार नसलेल्या मात्र मदतगार म्हणून काम करणाऱ्या आंश ४१% महिला आढऱ्यावर. प्रसंगत रूप असा क्रियत प्रसंगी रोजंदारीवर गाणाऱ्या ३५% महिला आहेत. तेल्याबाबतील आणि हस्तव्यवसाय करणाऱ्या कारागीर कामाच्या शोधात स्थलांतर करत असतात, साहजिक घरी असलेल्या गृहणाच्या सवे मिलकोटीच्या जबाबदारी येते. त्या महिलांचा अशा प्रकारे रोजगार शोधणे हवा पडते. प्रासंगिक काम करणाऱ्या महिलांमध्ये घट होत असून त्याच्याप्रमाणे ४% हतके आहे. नियमित कामारांच्या प्रमाण ६% हतके असून ल्याले बाढ होत आहे.

भारतातील एकूण १४९.८ दशलक्ष मुतुप्रवाच्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागात १२१.८ दशलक्ष व शहरी भागात २८ दशलक्ष होते. एकूण १४९.८ दशलक्ष महिला श्रमिकांपैकी ३५.९ दशलक्ष महिला श्रमिक शेतकरी असून अन्य ६१.५ दशलक्ष महिला श्रमिक शेतमजूर म्हणून काम करतात. उद्विगत ८.५ दशलक्ष गृहणाऱ्यात तर ४३.७ दशलक्ष महिला अन्य वर्गीकृत कामारांचा मोडतात.

स्वातंत्र्य प्रारंभानंतर महिला विकासाचे प्रयत्न:

भारतात स्वातंत्र्य प्रारंभानंतर पंचवाच्या योजनाच्या माध्यमातून सार्वजनिक विकास साधण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले गेले. यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागाच्या सार्वजनिक विकासाला विशेष महत्त्व होते. आज आधुनिकरणाच्या काळात आपल्या देशात आर्थिक विकासाला धूप महत्त्व प्रामाण्य जाणारे आहे. आज आपल्या देशात होत असलेले डिजिटालाच्या (Digitization), मेक इन इंडिया (Make in India), स्मार्ट सिटी (Smart City), स्टार्ट अप (Start Ups) यांचा विकास हा आर्थिक विकासाचा एक भाग आहे. आर्थिक विकास म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय उत्पयुक्त, दर्दाने मुंडत सवे या बरोबर सामाजिक कल्याणात वाढ हाही आर्थिक विकासाचा भाग आहे.

महिला रोजगारांसंबंधात त्यांच्या रोजगाराच्या असेलेल्या वर्गांच्या विविध केंद्रांने राॅजम्यामार्या प्रमाण तसेच योजना चालवल्या आहे. उदारीकरणाच्या फायदेशीर परिणाम म्हणून याकाळात ख्रियाना स्वरूप रोजगारवरून काम करणाऱ्याची महत्त्वाची पुढाकाळ घेण्याचा आला आहे. विविध
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli

19th Oct. 2018

Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges

Mandalayani Annek Karajam Rabvunt Mahila Rajyagariacha Prath Sidhivinyachya Prayat Kela Ahe, Ase Asatanana Deekhile Karpiketaritile Mahilancha Phatelia Vata Rokhanvyat Yash Aalele Nahi.

Maharashtraatitile Mahila Udyog Ghoran:

Gramin Mahila BastaVikata:


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Peer Reviewed Journal    www.aiirjournal.com    Mob.8999250451

अकुशल आणि गरीब वर्णांच्या काम करतात. खिचींचा निर्णयप्रक्रियेतील सहभाग नवाचेत, कारण आजही ग्रामीण समाजात पुरुषप्रधान कुंदुळव्यवस्था आहे.

महिलांच्या सार्वजनिक समस्या:

सर्व व्योगटाच्या, सर्व दर्जाच्या, प्रभारी, पंतांच्या महिलांचा नाश सहन करावा लागतो. कायदाच्या अंतर्गत त्यांची असली तरी प्रत्येक देशात खिचींचे प्रश्रे आणि त्यांच्युत्काळ स्थान हे जवळजवळ सारखेच आहे. भारतात स्वातंत्र्यातून काळात महिलांच्या विकासासाठी जाणविरुध्धक प्रयत्न करणाऱ्यांना आलेले असले तरी अपेक्षित यश प्राप्त आलेले नाही. भारतात खुप मोठ्या प्रमाणपत्र कमतर असते तरीमुख्यबळ आहे. भारतीत मुख्यबळ कामगार ठेवताच मोठा व महत्त्वाच आहे. भारतातीही विकास प्रक्रियेत पुरुषप्रधान कुंदुळव्यवस्था तुलनेत खिचींचा कायमच दुर्योग स्थान दिले गेले. सुरुवातीपासून देशातील महिलांना अनेक गोष्टीमैलंच संचार करावा लागता आहे आणि आजही लागतो. अनेक पातळीबंद व्यवसायी साठी महिलांना अनेक गोष्टीमैलंच संचार करावा लागता आहे. आणि आजही लागतो. अनेक पातळीबंद व्यवसायी साठी महिलांना अनेक गोष्टीमैलंच संचार करावा लागता आहे. आणि आजही लागतो. अनेक पातळीबंद व्यवसायी साठी महिलांना अनेक गोष्टीमैलंच संचार करावा लागता आहे. आणि आजही लागतो. अनेक पातळीबंद व्यवसायी साठी महिलांना अनेक गोष्टीमैलंच संचार करावा लागता आहे. आणि आजही लागतो.

भारतीय महिला पुरुषप्रधान बरोबरीने काम करतात परंतु त्यांना कमी वेतन मिळते. मात्र मिळालेले वेतन खर्च करणाऱ्याची मान्यता महिलांना आजही नाही. असंस्थिती अभ्यास महिलांचा सहभाग जास्त आहे. महिलांचा प्रामाण्याच तीन लघु महिलांचा सहभाग जास्त आहे. रोजगाराधीत कामांमध्ये महिलांच्या सहभागाने मर्यादा येतात. लिंग भेदाभासातून ती महिलांच्या प्रस्तुतीमध्ये होतात. कारण खूपच्या अनेक समस्या प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण महिलांच्या आहेत.

महिलांची सक्रियता आणि पुढच्या आपल्या आजही जीवनात आहे. वचत गंटागंटाच्या संघटनात व्यवस्थेतून त्या स्वतंत्र वास्तवाच्या पायावर आर्थिकदृष्टी उभ्या राहत आहेत. कंपनी
स्थापन करावी, एक स्वतंत्र उद्योजिका म्हणून स्वतःरा प्रस्थापित करावें यासाठी आज महिला सजग होत आहेत. त्याला कारण्याआहे. त्याने महिलांचा उद्योजकताकरून वचव्याचा वृद्धिकोन बदललो, त्यांचे माहितीतील खोट वाढलेले, समाजातून ही महिलांच्या उद्योगांना स्वीकारात मिळविले. उद्यम पायामूल सुविधा, तंत्रज्ञान आज त्याना उपलब्ध होतं. त्यावरीवर वित्तीय पाठविलेला आणि उद्योग विभागाचा बाळट असलेले आदर्श यांची काही जमेच्या बाळू आज आपल्याला पहायला मिळाला. याशिवाय महिलांकडे उपजत चाही गूण असतात. जसे की उद्यम स्थापन, संगठन कौशल, चोख व्यवहार इ. इ. याचा तिला तिथ्या उद्योगाच्या वाढीसाठी नक्कीच फायदा होतो. असे असले तरी वरील कारणांचा विचार करून त्याचा फायदा उत्तीर्ण उद्योग उभ्या करणार.या महिलांचा द्वारा मात्र आपल्या देशात आजही कमी आहे. ख्रीतील स्वतंत्रपणे स्वतंत्रचे वेगळे मोठे आदशत अनेक अडचणी आहेत.

महिला विकासातील अडचणी अथवा उपीयोग : महिला विकासातील काही मुल्यमूल अडचणी अथवा उपीयोगातील अणविकार करू.

1) धैर्य निधित्व : धैर्य निधित्वातील हमवास येथे प्रामाण्य होतो. आपल्या महिलांस्थिती येथे गोष्टीची कमाऊने व्यवस्थासाठी स्वतंत्रता जास्त आहे. त्यावरीवर अन्य शाळमध्ये गुंतवणूकीमुळे धैर्य साध्य करण्यास कमी पडताच त्यांनी बाध्य सुविधा चाहताना असतो.

2) उद्योगातील आदर्शसाठी कार्यरता : महिला उद्योगविभागात आदर्श व्यक्ती म्हणजे (Role Model) फार कमी आहेत; त्यानुसार शाळमध्ये महिलांच्या उद्योजकता विकासातील विशेषात असते. अशा प्रकारचे आदर्श उद्योग विभागात निर्माण करणारे आदर्श एवढी विशेषतेने आहेत. या विषयात येथे माहिती, मार्गदर्शन मिळवून नयी आणि काही सामाजिक विविधतें मुळे किंवा नवीन विविधता विविधताचे कमी पडतात. उदा. आजही अनेक ख्रीती या इंटरनेट, सोशल मिडिया आदी वेबसाइट विशेषत्तेने कमी करणे माझं सांगले आहे.

3) विविधता अर्थव्यवस्था : वदलत्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल सतत पडत असतात. याविषयी योग्य माहिती, मार्गदर्शन मिळवून नयी आणि काही सामाजिक विविधतें मुळे किंवा ह्या नवीन विविधता विविधताचे कमी पडतात. उदा. आजही अनेक ख्रीती या इंटरनेट, सोशल मिडिया आदी वेबसाइट विशेषत्तेने कमी करणे माझं सांगले आहे.

4) शासकीय धोरण : उद्योग विकासात उद्योजकीय सरकारी कार्यांतील खुप ठोळी भूमिका असते. विविधता सरकारी धोरण आणि त्याचे अंतर्गत व्यावहारणी, महिला उद्योजकांना विचार करून त्यानुसार त्यांचा दिव्या जाणा तसेच सोयी सुविधा या तुलनात्मकरिता कमी आहेत. ख्रीती असलेल्या सोयीसुविधाविषयी महिलांना फार कमी माहिती आहेत.

निष्पर्ध्यः

1) लिंगभेद व समाजातील स्थान, व्यवसाय सुरु करण्यासाठी अपरंप खोट, तांत्रिक व व्यवसायकीय जाणाचा अभाव, यथादिव सार्वजनिक खोट व गुंतवणूक
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राजकारणातील महिला आरोपणाचे वास्तव चित्रण : आमदर सौभाग्यवाची

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प्रस्तावना :-
आत्र देशाभर प्रजासत्ताक दिन साजरा केला जातो आहे. जगातील सर्वत्र मोठा लोकशाही देश म्हणून भारताची राख्यात आहे. पंतांत लोकशाही म्हणजे नेमकं कार? तर लोकशाही म्हणजे, प्रीड मताधिकाराच्या आधारे, खुल्या व निपक्षापारी निवडणुकादारा लोककारी निवडणून दिलेल्या प्रतिनिधींच्या चालवणारे राज्य. लोकशाही हा डेमोक्रॅसी वा द्रौपदी संज्ञेना मराठी प्रतिशत्व डिम्स (Demos) म्हणजे सामान्य लोक आणि क्रॅसी (Crazy) म्हणजे सत्ता.

लोकशाही म्हणजे काय?
अद्याबाहे संकलन - "लोकांनी, लोकांच्या हिताक, लोकांकारिता चालवलेले राज्य म्हणजे लोकशाही."

हर्षां - "लोकशाही म्हणजे अशी शासनपद्धती आहे, ज्यामध्ये सार्वभौम सत्ता जनतेच्या ठिकाणी असते आणि राज्यशासनाचार जनतेच्या संपूर्ण नियंत्रण असते."

आर.जी.मेटल - "लोकशाही शासनाचा असा प्रकार आहे की, ज्यामध्ये सार्वभौम सतेचा उपभोग घेण्यासाठी सहभागी होण्याचा अधिकार लोकमूळ्याळा प्राप्त होतो."

पेंडीत ज्याह्यालाच नेहू - "लोकशाही म्हणजे केवळ मदतनाव्या हक्कांबंधीच राजकीय समता व्यक्त केली, तर राजकीय समतेलरोंचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समता प्रस्तावित करणे होय."

महात्मा गांधी - "लोकशाही हा एक जीवनांश होय."

बेरोल विविध व्यक्तियांचा परामर्श घेतला असता असे दिसून येंचा कोणतीही काम उल्लेखनीय असे पद्धती आहे की, ज्यामध्ये व्यक्तिव्यक्तित्व व व्यक्तिविकास जोपासण्यासाठी जनतेच्या सार्वभौमच्या प्राधान्य देण्यासाठी आहे. लोकशाहीत्याचे प्रमेय प्रीडे व्यक्तीत त्यांच्यांच्या उपर्युक्तत्वाच्या राज्यात प्राप्त करणु घेतले जाते. राज्याच्या सर्व नागरिकांमध्ये सामन वागण्याची मिठण्यासाठी, प्रत्येकांना आपल्या सर्वांची घिमास करून घेण्यासाठी समतोली तसेच स्वतः ठेवल्यात असते.

लोकशाहीत जनतेच्या सार्वभौमत्त व व्यक्तिव्यक्त्त आणि दोन गोष्टी परिचितीना पूर्व असतात. लोकशाहीत प्रत्येक व्यक्ती राज्यव्यक्ती साहित्याचा विचारायुगात, इच्छेनुसार वागू शकते. कृती करू शकते. लोकशाहीत व्यक्तीत आचार, विचारांच्या स्वतंत्र दिलेले असते. लोकशाही हा एक अशी जीवनप्रणाली आहे की, ज्यामध्ये समाजकल्याणाच्या दृष्टीकोणाच्या महत्त्व दिलेले असते.

लोकशाहीत सामाजिक व आर्थिक समता प्रस्तावित करण्यासाठी सर्वाधिक सामाजिक रााजकीय समान संधी दिली जाते. निवडणुकीत मदतन करणे, निवडणुकीत साहभागी होकर असणे, सामाजिक लढ्यांग, शासनाचा टीका करणे असे राजकीय स्वतंत्र राजकैयत लोकशाहीत दिले जाते. जात, पात, धर्म, व्यवसाय, वर्ण, जन्मस्थिती काय आहे कोणताही भेदाभाव न मानता सर्वाधिक राजकीय, सामाजिक व आर्थिक...
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सूर्योदय समानतेहि वायुकुट दिली जाते। प्रत्येक व्यक्तित्व आपल्या गरजांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी सवयांना रोजगाराच्या, व्यवसायाच्या समान संधी दिली जाते। राज्यसंवाद आर्थिक विस्मय, दारिद्र्य, बेकारी कमी करून लोकांक्षा राष्ट्रीयमानाचा दर्जन सुधारण्यासाठी प्रत्येक व्यक्तित्व आर्थिक विकासाची समान संधी लोकशाहीत दिली जाते। परंतु लोकशाहीत बेगान्चे घडताना पाहावला मिळते।

भारतात महिला आरक्षणामुळे ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत सभ्यता, जिल्हा परिषद, विधानसभा,
विधान परिषद, लोकसभा, राज्यसभा या ठिकाणी महिलांना प्रतिनिधित्व करण्याची संधी मिळाली.
त्यांची सार्वजनिक प्रश्नाकडे बेग्दान दुःखीकौतूह पाहिले। त्यांनी मूलभूत गरजांना व सुविधानाची प्रारंभ
दिले। उपलब्ध साधनांत योग्य उपयोग करणाऱ्यो योग्य उपयोग केला। पण विभागान राजकारणाचे स्वरूप
लक्षण घेत आलेला स्थानिक पातळीपासून देशपातळीपर्यंत प्रतिनिधित्व फारसे समाधानासाठी सिद्ध होते
नाही। गावपातळी पासून देश पातळीपर्यंत राजकीय नेत्यांनी महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधित्व मर्यादित देखेलाचा
प्रयत्न केलेला आहे। श्रीनिवास जोशी पांढर्या आमदार सोभाग्यवती या नाटकाच्या आधारे महिलांना
राजकारणात आरक्षण मिळूनही अनेक समस्यांचा सामोरे जावे लागते। त्यांच्या घरावे सदस्यही स्वार्थांपासून
कसे सहभागी होतात हे पाहत घेतलेले।

सूर्योदय :-

आमदार सोभाग्यवती या राजकीय नाटकात एक कुटुंबविच आहे। हे कुटुंब राजकारणात आहे।
सूर्योदयाचे पती सिमौणाच जाधव म्हणजे ग्रामीण राजकारणातील बलाच्या व्यक्तिमध्ये। तीन जिल्हे, आठ
आमदार, चार साक्षां काराचे, कॉ-ऑफ. संरक्षा, दोन वृत्तपत्र अर्थात त्यांची ताक्त, भावी मुख्य
मंत्रीपदाच्या शर्तीत त्यांचा अग्रेक्रम अर्थात सिमौणाच्या दिवसळजीतक तिरकट नाटकात आणि नाटकाची
पहिली दिनांची पाठ्यः या तक. त्यांचा साधन येथे तलेयांशिवाय राष्ट्रीय नाहीत। म्हणून सिमौणाच्या मुलाचा
किंवा पत्नीचा तिरकट देखील पाहतात। पण मुलाच्या तिरकट दिले तर ती आपल्या डोंगरांच्या दोरीवर चा
भित्तीपौधी सिमौणार्थ आपल्या गावंदन याथार्थच तिरकट चावाय असे संगतात। योग्य वेळे येथावर
आपल्या याथार्थच राजीनामा तयार करुन प्राप्त होइलं। हा विचार
करून याथार्थच तिरकट माझ्याचे नाव सुचवतात।

पण घडते ते उत्पर्वेटे। घडावज आणि कारी सुमित्रेंचे, आमदार ज्याल्यावतंतावर आपल्या गरीबांसाठी
चार कामे करावीत असे बांटूत आणि नव्याच्या सुचवलेला न जमाता रातःचे निर्णय ती स्वतःच घेऊळ.
लागते। जनमानसात तिची प्रतिमा उंचावत जाते। आणि तिला मंत्रीपद मिळावलीला शक्त्या बाढवते।
त्यामुळे सिमौणार्थ व त्याच्यातील संबंध विघडत। ते तिला आमदार पदाचा राजीनामा देण्यासाठी
दबाव आणता। आपल्या नवसा संगशिवाय तुसा काही विचारच ठरत नाही। एवढेच नही करा, सर्वपूर्णे
त्याला रातःची वायको, मुलानी याचंची काही बांटूत नाही। मुलगा-मुलिली लटाव, याथार्थचे तिरकट हे सारे
तो त्याच्या राजकारणात एक भाग म्हणूनच पाहत असतो। नवसा-वायको हे तत्काळ नतानेरांवेचे
तकनातू ठरते। रातःची वायको मंत्री होऊ नये, राजकारणात जम वसू नये याथार्थ रातःच प्रयत्न करतो।
तिला आपल्या माणसंसारकी धारावेळे फोन करून धमकी देतो व दलघ्नाच या मंत्रावर्तक ती राहते
म्हणून तिची बदनामी करतो। सिमौणार्थांची ही खेळती लक्षण होते तेव्हा ती पूर्वी देखावासात्मक असणाया
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नवन्याच्या पुरुषार्थांचा तिला राग येतो. राजकारणात चिमणरावंचे दिवस पालनंतर. ते मुख्यमंत्री होणार असे वातावरण निर्माण होते. सुलभत्वे घरातल महत्त्व संपत्त आणि राजकारणातले स्थानही संपत.

सारांश :-

भारतीय राजकारणात महिलांचे आरक्षण मिळूनही त्यांना राजकारणामुळे मिळालेल्या पदाच्या उपयोग समाजसाठी करता येत नाही तर त्या राजकारणात पुरुषांच्या हातातील बाहुल सल्ल्या आहेत. सत्तेच्या खुच्चं जरी प्रत्येक महिला बसलेल्या असल्या तरी राज्यकार्यामर्यादा हा पुरुष करताना पाहायला मिळतो.

संदर्भ :-

1) जोशी श्रीनिवास – आमदार सी.वांगवती.
2) संपा. महाजन ज्युंबक – राजकीय रंगभूमी आणि आमदार सी.वांगवती.
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भारतीय लोकशाहीमधील कृषी-विकास एक आवाहन
श्रीपतराच चौगुले आउट्स ऑंड
cार्यन कॉलेज, माझवाडी कोटोली

I. प्रस्तावना:
शेती हा मानवाचा मुलभूत व अरंभ भरलेला आणि सर्वत्र केला जाणारा व्यवसाय आहे, जगातील जास्तीत जास्त लोकसंख्या प्रत्येक अवधि अप्रत्ययपणे शेतीवरील मिळालेली आहे. मानव हा इतिहासात सुमारे दश हजार वर्षांच्या अंतरात शेताचे प्रथम पंडण्डी जवळहातल झाले होतात. शेती हा मानवी संस्कृतीचा सर्वात मोठा शोध आहे आणि सांगतले आहे. शेती व्यवसाय सुरू होण्यापूर्वी पॉट भरण्यासाठी जन्मायणाच्या विषयावर करून किंवा जंगलात उपलब्ध खाण्यांच्या नैसर्गिक पदार्थांचा वापर करताना माणसातला कोठे एका डिकारी प्राणाच्या वस्तुंच करून राहणे शक्य झाले. कालातरांना शेतीचा शोध नवीनतम व्यवस्था येथे झाला होता आणि ते नव्यायाच्या काठी लोकप्रियीय निर्माण होऊन समाजाची निर्मिती झाली. गौरवित वेळा उपर्युक्त कला व संगीताच्या निर्मिती होऊन माणसाचा जीवनमानात ज्या सुधारणा झडून आत्याच अजूनच्या सामर्थ्यात निर्माण झालेला आहे.

आपल्या देशाच्या लोकजीवनात शेतीला अनन्य साधन व महत्त्वाचे मोठे उपन्यासाचे असून माणसाचा जीवन हे कृषी-विकासाच्या आधारात आहे. देश व राज्य पातळीवर शेती व्यवसायाच्या भाग घेणारे शेतकरी व शेतमजूर यांची मोठी संख्या आहे. शेतकरी व शेतमजूर यांचा धरणेचा अन्य साधन असून माणसाच्या जीवनात वापर करून करून आवश्यक आहे.

देश व राज्य पातळीवर शेती व्यवसायाचे मोहण घेणे, शेतकरी व शेतमजूर यांची वापर करून आवश्यक आहे. शेतकरी व शेतमजूर यांची धरणेचा अन्य साधन असून माणसाच्या जीवनात वापर करून करून आवश्यक आहे.

II. उप्रेक्षण:
1. भारतीय स्वतंत्र्यापूर्व स्थानात समाजात आयोजने
2. हर्ष ब्रांथीमुळे झालेली कलिते व त्यांच्या परिणामांच्या विवेचन करून
3. भारतीय शेतीसमोरील अनुभवाने कोणती आहेत हे समाजात आयोजने
4. भारतीय शेती शासन शेतीमध्ये उपयोजनाच्या सुचविणे
III. माहितीचे संकलन व आढावळ:

1. शेतीचे उपभोक्तान: 

जगात शेतीचा सोध साधारणतः १००००० वर्षांचा प्रथम मध्यपूर्वीतील आताचे इसाईल पॅंसेंटाॅर्स जॉर्डन, लेबनॉन, सिरिया, तुर्कस्तान, इराक व इरान या देशांमध्ये लगाताचा प्रदेशाचा मिहून जो अर्थव्यवस्थातील आकार होता नव्हे, सुविधा उपजेता (fertile crescent) लगाताचा अर्थव्यवस्था. शेतीचा सुविधा करणार्यांची माणूस व त्याच्या आजूबाजूला परिस्थितीतली आवश्यक करून वापराचे विवेकानुसार अन्याचे व वातावरण किंवा विविध वातावरणात निर्माण करून त्याच्या वापराचे आनंद व विवेकानुसार विवाहणाचे निर्माण करतात. 

2. भारतातील उत्पादनाचे स्वरूप: 

भारतीय शेतीचे मुख्य तीन आधार आहेत. 

1. स्थानिक परिस्थितीमुळे सुसंगत अशा काटक बियाणे वापर. 

2. मातीचे उपयोग वापर. 

3. शेतीत जैविविवधता याच्या मजबूत पायावरच भारतीय शेती गेली साडेसहा हजार वर्षांपासून वापर झाली. शेतीतील जैविविवधता या मजबूत पायाची वापर जिंभावी उभाळत असलेली नल्याची उपादनाचा आतातील उत्पादनाच्या आदर्शाने आहेत त्याच्या वापराची वापराच्या अन्वेषणाचा आतासोबत तेजीत जात आहे.

3. इंग्रज सार्ली व उत्पादकता भारतीय शेती: 

भारतात इंग्रज सार्लें आताचे अंतर्निहित होणारा काठार्यांत वेळेच्या क्षेत्रांत शेती वापर करतात. इंग्रज सार्लं काठार्यात ह्या शेतीच्या काठार्यांच्या उपभोक्तेला आवश्यक वापर त्याच्या वापराच्या उपभोक्तेसाठी बनावतील निर्माण करत होतात.
५०% पेहली जारी वाहिनिवात आता.शेतक-यांचा अन्विषयक गारंटीचा पूर्त करणार विषयाने नगदी विषयांवर सरकारी भर देत्यात आता.

इंग्रजीमध्ये या धोरणाची परिणती शेतकांमध्ये एकत्रित व मूळ वाहिनिवात आता.साकारांचा नवा वंश तयार झाला आता शेतक-यांचा गूढीता सुरुवात झाली जमातसत वाहिलेला शेत्याचा बदलवाने बसून केला जात असल्यामुळे शेतकांनी कर्तबाजी आहावाने प्रमाण वाहते आणि कारबाहीच ने फेडरल असल्यामुळे शेतक-यांचा शेती साकारावर तरायला जात लागली. या काळात प्रामाण्य भागात गिरवीमध्ये प्रवेश वाळ झाली. या सर्व वाहिलेला देशात स्वतंत्र बालबाबत्त्याचा कायापूर्ण शेतीचे पार दुरावथा झाला.

४. हरित क्रांतीचा काळ:

स्वतंत्र भारतातील अन्धकाराचा धोरण वाळे नाहीत. १९६७ वर्षात शेतीखालील मोठ्या वाढिवा पावसामध्ये गंभीर वाढिवा बापूर करत आले. परंतु, अन्धकार उत्पादनाच्या वाळ्याचा लोकसंख्येच्या साख्चांतर मोठ्या वाढिवा आले. भारतात स्वतंत्र बालबाबत्त्याचे राज्यवाढवाचे पूर्ण होत राहिले.

भारतात स्वतंत्र बालबाबत्त्यांतर्गत राज्यवाढवाचे शेती धोरणाऱ्या शेतकांवर भर देत आले परंतु, अन्धकार उत्पादनाच्या वाळ्याचा नवीन रासायन वाळविकिटकनाशकांचा समावेश होता.

शेतवाळी, तंत्राचे व विकासाचे उपादन देणारी उपादनांच्या रासायन विक्रमांत्याची गोली वाळवली. तंत्रात एखादी वेगाचे तयार करणे परिचालनात आले. हरित क्रांतीमुळे गाण्यासारख्या उपादनांमधील काही महत्वाचे गुणधर्म पावसामध्ये वाळविले जाते. परंतु, हे गुणधर्म नवीन वाळविले तुम्ही पहेली मोठ्या वाळविले जाते. हरित क्रांतीमुळे गाण्यासारखेच्या संकरतांत्रिक वाळविले जाते. परंतु, हे गुणधर्म नवीन वाळविले तुम्ही पहेली मोठ्या वाळविले जाते. हरित क्रांतीमुळे गाण्यासारखेच्या संकरतांत्रिक वाळविले जाते. परंतु, हे गुणधर्म नवीन वाळविले तुम्ही पहेली मोठ्या वाळविले जाते. हरित क्रांतीमुळे गाण्यासारखेच्या संकरतांत्रिक वाळविले जाते. परंतु, हे गुणधर्म नवीन वाळविले तुम्ही पहेली मोठ्या वाळविले जाते. हरित क्रांतीमुळे गाण्यासारखेच्या संकरतांत्रिक वाळविले जाते. परंतु, हे गुणधर्म नवीन वाळविले तुम्ही पहेली मोठ्या वाळविले जाते. हरित क्रांतीमुळे गाण्यासारखेच्या संकरतांत्रिक वाळविले जाते. परंतु, हे गुणधर्म नवीन वाळविले तुम्ही पहेली मोठ्या वाळविले जाते. हरित क्रांतीमुळे गाण्यासारखेच्या संकरतांत्रिक वाळविले जाते. परंतु, हे गुणधर्म नवीन वाळविले तुम्ही पहेली मोठ्या वाळविले जाते.
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कोणता गुणधम् नियंत्रित होतो हे कळू लागले हे. तसेच एखादया सजीवा, या सजीवा पेशीतील, जनुकरचनेची जोडता येÁयाचे तंýही आता विक्रित झाले आहे या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून विक्रिती नवी जनुकीय संकृत ताजी निर्माण केल्या जातात. अशा प्रकारे जनुकरच स्थलांतरण वनस्पती प्राणी अथवा सुम्बू श्रीवाणू करता येऊ लागले आहेत.

भारतात कोणता कापसा, स्वरूपत जनुकीय संस्कृती वापराचा वापर सुल आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर कलांची नवी जनुकांय, संकृत जाती निम्नांकण केल्या जातात. अशा मुळात कापस्तील ९०% क्षेत्र बीटी वाणाची असावे.

IV. भारतीय शेती समोरील आहाने:

१. जमिनचे विभाजन - भारतीय शेतक समुदायेतील ९३% शेतक ४ हेक्टर जमिनाच्या आतील असतात. त्यापैकी साधारण ५६% हेक्टर-याकडे २ हेक्टरपेक्षा कमी जमिनी असून त्यापैकी ५४% हेक्टर-केवळ २ हेक्टर जमिनचे मालक आहे. एकूऱ्वे आपल्या देशातील हेक्टर-याकडे जमिनमिळीचा फार कमी धारण शकते. एक मोठी समस्या असून बीटी बहुतांश शेतकरी गरी व साधनसंविधान आहेत. भारतीय लागवडीपेशील शेतपकेची जमात ६५% जमिन कोरडवाहू असून ती मात्रुसूचनेत वाण तहीपणार अवलंबून आहेत.

२. संकृत मालकी पेशीने शेतक-यांना दर्शणांची विकत ध्यान तातात असत्यामुळे विवाहांच्या संबंधांत पूर्णपणे परावलंबी झाले आहेत.

३. आलोचना: शेतीर म्हणजेच ७६% शेतक-यांना जमिन मात्र २ हेक्टर-याकडे जमिनाची होत असलेली धूप पावसाने पातळीची खोल चालली. आता २३% शेतक-यांच्याकडून नैसिगीक सुपीकतेच्या साक्षात जसे आहे. जेथे विविधतेबद्धतेनुसार इतर जातीचे वाण दुषित होऊ शकतात व जैविविवधतेनुसार धोके होऊ शकतो.

४. भारतातील बहुतांश कोरडवाहू शेती पावसाने पावसांच्या लाभाच्या घटावाच्या विकित ध्यान तातात. या शेतीला सोसावा लागतो.
गरजेपेक्षा जास्त शेतकऱ्यांनी जमीनीत विलंबित खातमाध्यम उचलून घेत असतमा मुळे पिके रोगांना बळी पडतात.

उपयोगन- 

१. शेतमध्ये बाह्य साधारण फळिक वापर, पर्यावरण उद्यान फळिक धोका तसेच अन्य स्वास्थ्यविभाग शेतकऱ्यांना अन्य भरताचे व शेतकऱ्याचे दूरसंचालित हिताचे असेल वापर भर देणे

२. सरळ वाणांच्या निर्मितीत व येथे गरजेपेक्षा अहाळी फळिकविद्यापीठ व राष्ट्रीय स्तरातील कृषी संशोधन यांनी भाग ध्यायला हवा

३. मातीतील सेंद्रीय कार्यक्रम फळिक जेवढे जास्त तेवढे मातीतील जीवांचे पोषण उतम, त्याच प्रमाणे पाण्याची उपलब्धता व त्याच प्रकाशातील कार्यक्रम वापर भर लावे. यासाठी लोकसंसाधन असेल तर नवे तंत्रांचे असेल यावर भर देणे

४. जमीनीतील धुप न होता शेतातून जैवभार नकारून तसेच नवीन संशोधन यांनी भाग ध्यायला हवा

५. पुरातन शेतकऱ्याच्या काही चांगल्या प्रतिवेदनांच्या वापर करावला हवा संपूर्ण संसाधनांत तंत्राचा रोजगारप्रबंधन वापर करावने

६. रासायनिक किटकनाशकांची वापर करून एकत्रित कीड वाचकस्थापन व जैविक किंद्रियजनकांची उपलब्धता भर देणे

७. शेतमध्ये सेंद्रीय खड, कॅंपोट खड, हाऊल खड ते जास्तीत जास्त वापर करावा

८. जलवायु अस्थिरता फळिकवाच वापर करावा

VII. समारोप:

गेरत्या ५० वर्षापूर्वे शेतीच्या सरासरी अभियंतांनी अनुप्राणित तंत्रांना व जंतूंच्या अभियंतांच्या तंत्रांना वर्षस्वरूप आहेत. अभियंतांनी जोंने अनुमती दिली जोंने जोंने उपभोक्तांनी अनुमती दिली. अभियंतांनी खेतीच्या तंत्रांना पाणीसंशोधन जेवढे जास्त तेवढे मातीतील जीवांचे पोषण उतम, त्याच प्रमाणे पाण्याची उपलब्धता व त्याच प्रकाशातील कार्यक्रम वापर भर लावे. यासाठी लोकसंसाधन असेल तर नवे तंत्रांचे असेल यावर भर देणे

पाणी संसाधन व जलवायु संसाधन वर्तव्यांना उपयोग निम्नत करून या सर्व गोष्टींच्या शेती विकासाने गरज अहेत. तर शेती ही साधन होऊ शकेल.

संदर्भ:

१. कृषी भूगोल - प्र. डा. प्रकाश सावंत, बी.ए. भाग ३
२. आदर्शक भूगोल - प्र. डा. प्रकाश सावंत
३. आधुनिक भूगोल - प्र. बी. स्वर्दूर, यू. एस. कोठेकर
४. कृषी भूविज्ञान - प्र. बी. स्वर्दूर
५. भारतीय कृषी व भूविज्ञान - प्र. बी. स्वर्दूर
६. कृषी भूगोल - प्र. प्रकाश सावंत (जुलै, २००९) बी.ए. २
I) प्रातातिक

आधुनिकीकरण ही संकल्पना मुख्यतः पांचवार्षिक देशात उदयास आली या देशात ओढ़ोंगिकीकरणमधुः सामाजिक व्यवस्था धर्म सामूहिक व्यवहार ह्यात जे बदल घड़ून आलेला त्यात उद्देश्य आधुनिकीकरण ही संकल्पना योजनापत्र आले. न्यायात्मक ओढ़ोंगिकीकरण होत असलेल्या देशात युद्ध आधुनिकीकरणमधुः सामाजिक व्यवस्था व धार्मिक समजूतीत बदल घडून असा सिद्धांत काही समाजशास्त्र मांडतात.

या घटकात आपण आधुनिकीकरणविवेक जो समाजशास्त्रीय अवयव ज्ञानाला आहे. त्याचा विचार करू तसेच भारतीय व पांचवार्षिक ओढ़ोंगिकीकरणाचा काय परिणाम ज्ञान त्याच्या लक्षणे काही ह्याचा परमार्थ घेऊ. आधुनिकीकरण हा संकल्पनेच आधारित वेगवेगळ्या सिद्धांत आहेत त्याच्या आपण थोडकात परिवर्तन करू घेऊ आहोत.

II) व्याख्या

आधुनिकीकरण ही एक सामाजिक बदलाची प्रक्रिया आहे. आधुनिकीकरणमधूः समाजशक्ती तसेच सामाजिक संकल्पनेस विधायन घडून येते हे प्रत्येक सामाजिक विधायन अनेक स्तरावर आपल्याला ऐतिहासिककृतीत अभ्यासता येते. या अभ्यासवर्त आपल्याला आधुनिकीकरण विषयीचे सर्वभावाः सर्वसाधारण सिद्धांत मांडता येतात.

1) आधुनिकीकरण माओनाविज्ञान म्हणजे विशिष्ट सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडून आणणारी गतिमान आणि सर्व प्रकारे अशी वातावरणाची चालु असलेली एक प्रक्रिया होय.

2) केवळ विकास ह्याचा समाजात अंधकार विकास ह्याचा समाजाच्या गुणविशिष्ट्यांचा स्वीकार करताना सामाजिक बदल होतो प्रक्रियेच आधुनिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया फटले जाते. (भारतीय समाजविज्ञान कोश. पृ. २३९)

III) उद्देश्ये

1) आधुनिकीकरणाची व्याख्या व संकल्पना योज्य करता येईल.

2) पारंपरिक व आधुनिक समाज यांतील फरक ओढळून येईल.

3) आधुनिकीकरणाचे सामाजिक परिणाम सांगता येतील.

4) आधुनिकीकरण आपल्या भोवताल्याचा समाजात कितपत व कोणत्या स्तरावर ज्ञान आहेत ते सांगता येईल.

IV) आधुनिकीकरण संकल्पना

आधुनिकता म्हणजे काय असे विचारले असता आपण रोजच्या जीवनाचा संदर्भच्या प्रेरणा सांगता असतो जुनी फांसण जाऊन नवीन फांसण येणे किंवा संध्याच्या काळातील अयोग्य अशा गोष्टी टाकून नव्हा.
योग्य अशा गोटो वस्तु पद्धति स्थिकरण थोड़क्यात आधुनिक तिंबे बैलिस्टिक घाटने अद्व्यायतंत्र तंत्रज्ञान राहणीमान सामाजिक संघ कला उपदान पद्धति आणि फंडन यात्रील अथवयवत्ता घाटने आधुनिकता.

मेंगीआं लेखी यांष्ठा मान्याराणे आधुनिकीकरण ही एक सतत घडणारी घटना आहे. तीत कमी किंवा अविचक अशी महत्त्व संस्कर्ण असते आणि फाउंडन ती मांडता येते.एकदा सामाज किंती आधुनिक आहे हे त्या समाजातील लोकांनी वापरलेल्या निर्देशन साधन निर्मित शक्तीवर्धन. यांनी वापरलेल्या साझेदारींमध्ये किंवा हवारंगवें वांष्ठा प्रयत्नाना किंती वहुतवर लाभाते.हवायांत्रिक आधुनिकीकरण हे सर्वथा आडवले असते.अशा गोटो कौन्याची समाजत काही अंतरासे का होईला पण अतिसत्तार असतात.हवारंगवें आधुनिकीकरण हे सर्वथा आडवले असते असतो उद्योगाने काही ग्राहकांना कमी आधुनिक असे घाटने जसे अमरिका फान्स इंग्लंड तर काही गड्पाणा कमी आधुनिक असे घाटने.उद्योगाने शीलनका नेपाल पाकिस्तान लॅटिन अमेरिका भारत इत्यादी.

आधुनिकीकरण हे तीन वाक्यांवर अवतरलं असते.
1) सामाजिक संरचना न रोडता ज्यात वदल घडून येती.
2) व्यायामी सामाजिक गरज नाही विभाजीत आणि लघुचिन आहे.
3)जी समाजशास्त्र तत्त्वावली प्रगतीशील राहणयासाठी कीवाच्य महत्त्व पुरवते औद्योगिकीकरण आधुनिकीकरणाचा एक भाग आहे. हा सामाजिक काळ विशेष आहे.अंटर हवा शास्त्रात फाउंडनलाय माने आधुनिकीकरण हे कार्याने निमित्तांना होऊ शकल परंतु औद्योगिकीकरण आधुनिकीकरणाच्यावर होऊ शकणार नाही.

अ) संरचना वाटंत्रिक

संरचना वाटंत्रिक मान्याराण तात्त्विक सामाजिक व तात्त्विक मुल्यमंत्रित वदल हा त्या समाजाचे आधुनिकीकरण हाळासात कारणापूर्व ठरतो. अशा सामाजिक व तात्त्विक विचारातील वदलांनुसार खातील वदल समाजत घडून येता व समाज आधुनिक बनतो.
1) सामाजिक गतिशीलता सोसियल मोबलिटी यामध्ये कोणत्याही समाजातील कौन्याची जाती किंता धर्माचा जन्मलेला माणूस स्वयंस्वरूपाने उच्चतम सामाजिक सरावर पोहचू शकतो जात धर्म वाच्याचा या वस्तुतः येतील नाही.
2) वाटंत्रिक (Communications Media) यांतून टिकी वाटंत्रिकांनी लेखीत वापराने विपुल वाच होते. त्यामध्ये जगात कोट काय चालावू आहे हे सर्व लोकांना लवकरात लवकर कलु शकते याचा परिणाम लोकांच्या व्यक्ती वाहकावर उद्धत करत होतो.
3) लोकाशी मुख्य (democratic values) यांनी मुख्य वाच्याचा पाया हा गणवितील समानतेवर आधारित आहे. त्यामध्ये सामाजिक विमोचनात जर कौन्याच अन्याय झाला तर लंबी लोक एक्ट बेजून अन्यायविरुद्ध आवाज उठवावत.
4) आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाला पुरक मुख्य (Value in line with modern Technology) यांनी तंत्रज्ञानाला पुरक अशी मुळे विज्ञान व उपयोगाचा प्रगतीशील अवश्य असावे. अशी मुळे वाहीत लांच्याच्या त्या समाजाची आधिक भर्मराग होते. या सर्व आधुनिकता वाढी मुळ्यांची वाढ व भर्मराग झाल्यामुळे आधुनिकीकरणाला पोषक वातावरण निर्माण होते समाजाचे किंपट आधुनिकीकरण होते. ही वाच्याची विशिष्ट समाजत आधुनिकतेला पोषक अशी सामाजिक मुळे खोलवर रुजूली जातात ल्यावर.
अवलंबन असते. त्या मुल्यांच्या विष्टाराच्या त्या समाजाच्या आधुनिकीकरणाचा विस्तार व व्यावहार धर्म अवलंबन असतो.

ब) उद्योगी वाद्य (Evolutionary Paradigm) ३
उद्योगी वाद्य होय दोन दिशांमध्ये विकसित झाला आहे. पहिली दिशा पारंपरिक संरचना व प्रकार विविधानैय आधारित असून पारंपरिक म्हणून आधुनिकीकरण ही गोपनीय मानवी समाजातील उन्नतीची एक पायरी आहे.

तर दुसरी दिशा ही व्यंदक्त by means द्वारा विकसित झाली आहे. व्यंदक्त dealectical सिद्धांताचा जुना सामाजिक संरचना टेष्ट समाविष्ट असून त्यामुळे बदलता काळाच्या जुना संरचना मोडक्लीम येईले हून मोडक्लीम नैसर्गिक व अनिवार्य समजले जाते. सामाजिक विकासासाठी जुना व्यवस्था नसे होणे आवश्यक असते असे झाल्यानियाच्या नवीन व्यवस्था निर्माण होऊ शकत नाही.

त्यामुळे आधुनिकीकरण व व्यासी जुनी संरचना असून त्या हे अन्यथाय भाग असतो व उत्तर पारंपरिक म्हणून जुनी संरचना पुरात्तांना नसा होत नाही तर ती नवीन रूप नवीन प्रकार धारण करते भौगोलिक आधुनिकीकरण हे उद्योगी वाद्य अंतर्गत एक अन्यथा आवश्यक पाहू नसले गेले आहे. व पारंपरिक म्हणून त्या स्वयं समजते व दिसते जात असतो.

क) आधुनिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया ५
आधुनिकीकरण प्रक्रियेच्या विवाहार आपल्याला दोन स्वतंत्र माननेरं विवाहार करता येतो तो माणे म्हणजे आधुनिकीकरणाच्या घडने येणारा सामाजिक व्यवस्थेतील व्यवहार व दुसा माणे आधुनिकीकरणाच्या सामाजिक संरचन्ती आधाराणमय विवाहारध्वी याद घडते येणारा देखील जवळजवळ एकाद वेळेला घडते येताने करण ते एकेका युग असताने सर्वधर्म आपण सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व विवाहारध्वी याद होणारा बदलाँचा विवाहारध्वीचा पातळीवर आधुनिकीकरणाच्या काळात वले घडून येताने एक फॅशनी विवाहांचा असून दुसर्या प्रकारी विवाहांचा उदय आपल्याला आधुनिकीकरणाच्या दिसून येतो उद्योगी वाद्य प्रामाण्य सामान्यातून कल्पना जाऊन समाजीतील कल्पना उदय होतो स्वयं समाज घटकाचा किंवा कुटूंच्या एकरत्रित विवाह न करता प्रायेक जण स्वतंत्राच्या एक व्यक्ती म्हणून सर्वधर्म विवाहार करतो भौगोलिक व्यवस्थेत भर दिला जातो पारंपरिक हॉसेलिट्स वोटिकोन वलून माणूस फक्त आजच्या विवाहाचा विवाहार करू लागतो तेव्हा देवाच्या नियताच्या हॉसेलिट्स वोटिकोन जाऊन माणूस भौतिकवादाच्या कडे वाचतो.

ड) पञ्चपट्ट व आधुनिकता ७
पञ्चपट्ट पर्याय आधुनिकीकरणाच्या काळात परंपरा व आधुनिकता या दोन मिलावले फरक काय हे वर्णन करावास येतो त्यासाठी तालकट पार्सन (Talcott Parson) ह्या सामाजिकवादजाने विकसितील देखील लागू होणारी चलावल बदलांकाच्या सामाजिक फडक्यांची डिलेटल आही. त्यानुसार आधुनिक व पारंपरिक समाजांना तुतकाल स्थायिक करणा येईले त्यासाठी प्रथम हॉसेलिट्स (Hoselits) ह्या तत्त्त्व अभावास फक्त मुळ्यांचा मानलो ती मुळ्यांचा पारंपरिक विवृद्धिआधुनिक या कमाने विविधताता particulaeism विवृद्ध विविधाच्या प्रक्रिया (Universalism) (२) विवृद्धवाढ विवृद्ध निर्भरता विषय अपूर्णत (ascrition) विवृद्ध अभिन्न achievement दर्जा असो आहेत. ह्या विविधाच्या हॉसेलिट्स नंतर स्टॉपका (stompaka) ह्या तत्त्वाने दोन मुळ्यांची अधिक भर घातली ती मुळ्यांचे माणे सामुदायिकता
पाश्चात्य आधुनिकीकरण:

आधुनिकीकरण ही प्रक्रिया सर्व व्यक्तित्व के संरचनात्मक नए आंकण राजनीति धार्मिक वैचारिक इतिहास ही प्रक्रिया संस्कृतिवाद सभ्यता व व्यक्ति वैचारिक परिवर्तन घड़ुन आणि असते. सभ्यतात्मक वर्तन दक्षिण एकमेकंद्र भाषा प्राण आत्मा आधुनिकीकरणाची मुख्य आँकण २०१९ आहेत.

1) ऐंकिक संपत्ति वातावरणाची राष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति आणि उपभोक्ता वस्तुंचा अधिकाधिक संग्रह करण्याची.

2) वातावरणाच्या उद्देश्यांना आणि लाभाच्या वस्तुंचा प्रवृत्ति संताप साधनाच्या झालेला प्रसार म्हणजेच जैव शक्तीशास्त्री अधिक फळीकरणकारी व कार्यक्रम टर्लेल्या अक्षम ज्ञातीय वाहता असल्य.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

3) In the context of modernization, the discussion on the challenges of Indian democracy raises important questions. The seminar was organized by the Department of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli on 19th October, 2018.

VII) संदर्भ 8

1) Yogendra Singh, Modernization of Indian tradition, New Delhi, 1973, Thomson press India ltd
3) कुलकर्णी एम. जी भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था, औरंगाबाद परिमल प्रकाशन, १९७५.
4) पाटेल पी. दी 'समाज परिवर्तन' मुंबई, १३ वी, ज्योति सदन, मितलदेवी टेंपल रोड, १९८८.
5) डॉ. संगवे विलास, समाजशास्त्र, पंचमुख प्रकाशन, मुंबई, मार्च १९६९.
6) डॉ. एम. जी कुलकर्णी, भारतीय समाज, पत्रिमल प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद, १९७९.
7) प्रा. कुलकर्णी गोपाल दल व प्रा. जोशी अनंत समाजशास्त्र, शारदा प्रकाशन नांदिड.
सक्षम महिला

महिला महाविद्यालय क।। बीड, त।करवीर, ज।कोलहापूर.

प्रस्तावना :-

“विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी महिलांच्या सवर्णकरणाऱ्याकडे दुसरे प्रभावी साधन नाही.”
महिलांमध्ये असतेल्या क्षमतांचे वर्णन करण्यासाठी हे वाक्य पुरूषे आहे. आज अग्नी परस्परीतीत आहे की,
पारंपारिक भूमिका असो की आधिकृतान महिलांसाठी कोणतीही गोष्ट आता असाध्य राहिली नाही.
माता, भूतपूर्वी, सहचरसंघ अशा वेगवेगळ्या भूमिका विभाजनाचा महिला नेहमीच पुरुषांचा भक्तमाल साधे
देत असतात. आधुनिक जगात तर महिला सिद्धिका आहेत, व्यवस्थेपक आहेत आणि राजकारणीही
आहेत. रुढ़िवाच्या पटकावरीत असतेल्या गिरिरोधण, वैभवनिक आणि लक्षक अशा श्रेणीतातील महिला करून
जागृत लागत्या आहेत.

स्वामी विवेकानंदांनी महत्त्व ठरवून, “महिलांची स्थिती सुधारात्मक विचार जगाचे कल्याण प्रदर्शन
नाही.” केवळ एका पंखाच्या आधारामुळे भारतीय पेणे कोणत्याही पक्षात शक्य नाही. कुटुंब, देश आणि
विश्वव्यापी व्यावहारिक वास्तवच, राजनीतिकच महत्त्व अघोराहक करण्यासाठी हे विधान पुरस्कर आहेत.

प्रस्तुत संग्रहांकरात अशा महिलांचा कार्यबांध वेळ घेतला आहे. ज्ञानानुकूलु कुटुंब, समाज
आणि पर्यायांचे देशाचा विकास झाला आहे. यासाठी महिला सशक्तीकरण होय गरजेचे आहे.

क्रांतीजयेती सावित्रीबाई कुले :-

सावित्रीबाई फुलेराच्या जन्म 3 जानेवारी १८३१ रोजी नायवाच, सातारा बेचे खंडोजी नेवसे पाटील
वांचा कुटुंबात झाला. या वघात खेळायचे, बागडायचे त्या वघात १८४५ मध्ये सावित्रीबाईच्या ज्योतिविका
फुलसोबत विवाह झाला. लग्नांतर सावित्रीबाईची ज्योतिविका त्यांच्या समाजमुदारोणी ज्योतिविका साधा
दिली. स्त्री ज्योतिर्लिंगाचा ज्योतिविका त्यांची ज्योतिविका फुलसोबत वाद उचलला.

स्त्रीपुक्ती आंदोलनाची सुरुवात त्यांच्यापूर्वीत झाली. पिक्चरनिष्ठ स्त्रीवरी होणार्या
अन्यायार्थ अष्टक महान त्यांची स्त्री शिक्षणाचा वसा घेतला. सावित्रीबाईनी स्त्री शिक्षण चेंज १८४८ मध्ये
पहिल्या शिक्षणिक वनला.

स्त्री शिक्षणाचे कार्य करत असताना सावित्रीबाईंनी अनेक वातान सहन करत समाजात नवा
विचार, स्वतःचे मत तयार करून लावणारी पंजरा व धर्मचींचे बंद्धे झुगाळून दायवट लावणारे विचार
स्त्रींची शिक्षणातून देशाया सुरुवात केली. दलित शिक्षण व स्त्रींची शिक्षणाला प्राधमिक दिले. मुलवानिनी शिक्षण
देणे हे सामाजिक परिवर्तनांचे व स्त्री सशक्तीकरणांचे मुलगामी साधन आहे, हे सावित्रीबाईंनी जाणले.

शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व समाजात पठवून देशायातील समाजातील काही अनिश्चित रुद्र, परंतु नट
करण्याच्या प्रयत्नांनी सावित्रीबाईंनी केलेले. बालनिनी, केल्याचन, विधाय विचारात होणारा विरोध का.
हवाय सामाजिक व्यावहारिक, मानवी हक्कांची विशेषत: स्त्रियांचा कल्याणासाठी अन्यायाविरूढ़
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges

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2018

लोकशाही समोरील आवाहन : धर्मनिरपेक्षता
संशोधक विद्यार्थी,
ज्योति सेना कांबळे,
राज्यशास्त्र अधिविभाग, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

प्रस्तावना :

स्वातंत्र्यात्तरं जेत्रां पाकिस्तान धर्माधिक्षित राष्ट्र महान कथा इाहे, तेबा भारताते आपली धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या पुरुषाधीन असेलेली वाढतीची अधिक वाढती केली. देश पुढे धर्मविवृत दुर्घटना नें, प्रत्येकाला आपली संस्कृती व धर्म संबंधाभाज्याचे स्वातं ज्य असावे अग्री काठधी भारतीय साहित्याच्या शिल्पकारांनी तेलताली, मात्र आज भारतात धर्मनिरपेक्षतावर वाढती रोखणे आरूप्य कलेले आहेत. या सदर्वाह शास्त्रीय यज्ञांना राज्यकीय पद याच्यास जवळुन दर्शवू दर्शवू करावी दिसते. प्रत्येकाला धर्म आणि राजकारण या दोन गोष्टी मिळते स्वरुपत्ताचा आहेत. वास्तविक समाजीवनाच्या परिपूर्वसतंत्री धर्म आणि राजकारण या आवर्त्यक आहेत. भारतीय राज्यमुखांनी धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या तत्त्वारा गैरवार राजकीय पद करावा दिसून वेत आहे. मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वांमध्ये घटनाकारणी धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा जो सकारात्मक आशय सांगता आहे त्याच्या अंतःविभागाची होणाऱ्या गरज आज आहे.

राज्यघटनेतील धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा अर्थ :

भारतीय घटने 25 व्या कल्याणमध्ये धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा अर्थ सट केलेला आहे. सामाजिक राजकीय कोषाच्या राजकीय त्याचा सामाजिक व धर्माधिक्षित कल्याण अथवा अन्य कल्याण, आधुनिक तनावाच्या पूर्ण अधिकार आहे. राजीव भारतीय धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार सरकार हस्तक्षेप करणे नाश तसेच यशस्वी व बिराटी करणे नाही. राजीव अधिकाराने स्वतंत्रता धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार सरकार हस्तक्षेप करणे नाते तसेच यशस्वी व बिराटी करणे नाही. सामाजिक व राजकीय जीवनात धर्माधिक्षित — स्वतंत्रमध्ये धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार नेत्रेच्या जाणून नाही.

राजांनी संकुलित ओरंगी धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्म निरपेक्षतेता अर्थ आहे त्याच्या मानावर जाते.

वेदान्तकारक किवा सामाजिक जीवनात उपस्थित होणाऱ्याचा प्रश्न सोडविलंबात त्याच्याकडे धर्मनिरपेक्ष दृष्टीने महानेत्र नाही. ऐंत्रिक धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार ऐंत्रिक धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच धर्माधिक्षित नवाचार एवढाच 9899250451
नेत्याच्या वर्तन-कृतीया आदर्श निर्माण किंवा लगाताळ. अंतःअश्वदंशी ज्ञानातील दृष्टिकोनाणे शैक्षाच्या धर्मिनप्रेक्षा समाज निर्माण होऊ शकत नाही.

धर्मिनप्रेक्षा राष्ट्र/समाज करण्यासाठीचे उपाय:

- भारतात ख्यात अथवा धर्मिनप्रेक्षा राष्ट्र निर्माण करण्याचे असेल तर सर्व राजकीय पक्षांनी धर्मचार्यांना राजकीय करण्याचे संबंध सातारामानी सल्ला दिली जाय. राजकीय प्रसारप्राप्त विविध धर्माच्या लेखांमध्ये आणि श्रद्धांना प्रगतीची दिली जाते वस्तुप्रेक्षा, दुर्दर्शन नभोवावांना या माध्यमातून धार्मिक अभाव, अंतःअश्वदंशी प्रसारण धार्मिकी पाहिजे. धर्मिनप्रेक्षा आधाराला व राजकीय करण्याचा सर्व राजकीय पक्षांवर व संस्था-संस्थानांचे कायदाने वंदी पाहिजे, समाज नागरी कायदा करून तो भारतीय सर्वत्र नागरीकोनी लागू करता.

उपायात्मक मार्ग 1) धर्मिनप्रेक्षा लोकशाही जागतिक भावनाच्या आणि जात धर्म, पंढ वादाच्या, दुर्दर्शन विविधता अडकलेली असताना ख्यात विश्वविद्यालयांतून, चार्मिक समानानी लोकशाही मुल्यांत्स जोपास्कोनी धर्मिनप्रेक्षी खेरीज आज दुसरा तर्कप्रयास नाही. हे जनतेना समजून देणे वितरण गरजेचे होते. धर्मिनप्रेक्षी एक मुख्य महत्त्व हवी होते. हिंदू व मुस्लिम अशा दोन्ही समाजांची जनतवादाच्या संघर्ष कुक्षीत होणे, अल्पसंख्याकांत व वसंग नागरीकोनी तिथे उदात्त्ताचे परिपूर्ण हाल शकते.

सारांश:

- स्वतंत्र्यात भारतीय साधनाच्या शिल्पकर्मी धर्मिनप्रेक्षा भारताची बौद्धिक कौशल. भारतीय चलनात भाषाच्या राजाच्या ( धर्मिनप्रेक्षके) पुरस्कार देणेला आहे. सुस्तीतील घटनेच्या तिसर्वा विभागात मुल्यभूत अवधारणा देखील धर्मिनप्रेक्षा राजाच्या निर्माणाची अपेक्षा केलेली आहे. तसेच १५ व व २६ व्या कल्याणामध्ये घटनेच्या बौद्धिक स्वतंत्र्याचा अवधारणा स्पष्ट केला आहे. भारतीय राजाराजनावत आणि त्वरित त्वरित महत्त्व समाजकर्माचा धर्मिनप्रेक्षा ही संकल्पना दुर्दर्शन झालेली आहे. निवेदनकी राजकीयपाक्ष महत्त्वात परिणाम महत्त्व समाजकर्माचा धर्मिनप्रेक्षा ही संकल्पना दुर्दर्शन झालेला असेल. एकदमात्र, भारतीय समाज, पररताल हिंदूसात्त असलांकुट हृदयवाट धर्मिनप्रेक्षा धृतनागरी व्यवहार करू असतो. परंतु शासकीय पालिकेच्या धर्मिनप्रेक्षके फासाड फासाड आहे. धर्मिनप्रेक्षक तत्कालीन घटनाकारांनी धर्मिनप्रेक्षा तथा अशा प्रकारे आधाराला फासाड फासाड आहे. धर्मिनप्रेक्षक तत्कालीन घटनाकारांनी धर्मिनप्रेक्षा तथा अशा प्रकारे आधाराला फासाड फासाड आहे. धर्मिनप्रेक्षक तत्कालीन घटनाकारांनी धर्मिनप्रेक्षा तथा अशा प्रकारे आधाराला फासाड फासाड आहे.

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संगीता लोंडेंबे

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प्रस्तावना:

स्त्री-जन्म महणूनी न क्षेत्रात उद्दार्श याचा अर्थ जाणाला तरी पारंपरिक स्त्री आणि आधुनिक स्त्री याद सारांश करत आहेत. पूर्वी स्त्रीचे जीवन कल्याण आणि मूळ अर्थ प्रकार नसते की एक निर्धार, उदय, पाराक्षेत्री असायची स्त्रीत अनेक संकटांना अडचणीत तर मर्यादितित्वाचे साधनांना लागविणे हे यशस्वी तत्वात्मक होते.

आपल्या देशात हंगामी बालविवाह, केशवपण, सतीची चाल, विधाम, अनेकमये अनेकमय तत्वात्मक होतात. याने डाऊनासहून उदय राहणारे सोर पूर्वी स्त्रीचे जीवन मोजणारे राहते. पूर्वी स्त्रीचे जीवन एक निर्धार, उदय, पाराक्षेत्री असायची स्त्रीत अनेक संकटांना अडचणीत तर मर्यादितित्वाचे साधनांना लागविणे हे यशस्वी तत्वात्मक होतात.

शिक्षणविषय मुख्य पहुँच आपल्या देशात होण्यासाठी वर्तनी स्त्री शिक्षण मिळवून दिले नाही. तलमूळे तीतला कौन्तेय अधिकार मिळविले नाहीत. स्त्री-समाजसेवी एक पुनःधारित व गुलाम महणून जगात तर हा एक धार्मिक वादन प्रकाशित करत होती. गुलाम स्त्रीत मार्गारीत नाहीत. गुलाम स्त्री समाजातील एक उपरांत व गुलाम यांच्यांना काळी हात देऊन 'स्त्री-संघ' जिवंत करून अंतर्गतीत असायची स्त्रीत अनेक संकटांतून अडचणीत तर मर्यादितित्वाचे लागविणे हे यशस्वी तत्वात्मक होतात.

स्त्रीपुरुषांसारख भेद समाजसेविकेचा मानसिकतेचा अपरिहार्य भाग बनून गेला आहे. संपत्र, शिक्षण, राजकारणाच्या धुरा पुरूषमंडळी करून तर, कल्याण, नैसिक, कौटुंबिक सामाजिक व राजकारणी धुरा पुरूषमंडळी मानसिकतेच्या अपरिहार्य भाग बनून गेला आहे. पुरुषमंडळी मानसिकतेचा अपरिहार्य भाग बनून गेला आहे. संपत्र, शिक्षण, राजकारणाच्या धुरा पुरूषमंडळी मानसिकतेचा अपरिहार्य भाग बनून गेला आहे.
महिला मोठ्या वातची विवाहात राहताने, सामाजिक संवैधानिकता आणि सामाजिक स्वतंत्रतेचा उल्लेख करण्यासाठी मुख्य अंतर्गत महिलांचा सामाजिक वातावरण अस्तित्वात असतो तरी, महिला आणि महिला समाजासाठी आपल्या उपयोगात वाचवलेल्या ही याची सामाजिक थरतता आहे.

महिलांचे सामाजिक संवैधानिकता अनुसार तांत्रिक आणि सामाजिक जीवनाचे मूळ अद्यतन करून असलेल्या याच्या आणि सामाजिक सतत प्रदर्शनाच्या मायदेयाचा उपयोग करून याच्यावर ध्येय करून वापर करण्यासाठी सामाजिक स्वतंत्रतेचा उल्लेख करता येईल.

व्यापक रूपात वेगळ्या जागी ठेवून समाजासाठी आपल्या उपयोगात वाचवलेल्या ही याची सामाजिक संवैधानिकता आणि सामाजिक जीवनाचे मूळ अद्यतन करून असलेल्या याच्यावर ध्येय करून वापर करण्यासाठी सामाजिक स्वतंत्रतेचा उल्लेख करता येईल.

महिलांचे आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक संवैधानिकता समजून घेता येउ, सामाजिक वातावरणात वाचवलेल्या ही याची सामाजिक संवैधानिकता आणि सामाजिक जीवनाचे मूळ अद्यतन करून असलेल्या याच्यावर ध्येय करून वापर करण्यासाठी सामाजिक स्वतंत्रतेचा उल्लेख करता येईल.
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
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आयूषी उपयोगतेबाबतीत असेल होताना दिसतात. आपल्या कुटुंबामध्ये, इतर महिलासाठी आणि समाजामध्ये सांतांचे आणि सकारात्मक सामाजिक परिवर्तनचे प्रतिनिधित्व करताना दिसतात.

आर्ट ऑफ लिखित्स लिहिलेले सहा महिला सवलीकरण / सशक्तीकरण (सशक्तीकरण) कार्यक्रम | 6 Women Empowerment programs taken up by The Art of Living

- आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता
- मुलीचे शिक्षण
- एचआयसी / एड्स
- जल कार्यक्रम
- नेतृत्व विकास
- सामाजिक समकक्षीकरण

शिक्षणाद्वारे महिला सवलीकरण / सशक्तीकरण | Women Empowerment through education

जीवनात प्रगती कायने शिक्षण हा अत्यंत प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. महिलांची प्रगती आणि सशक्तीकरणासाठी (MahilaSashaktikaran)शिक्षणपेक्षा जास्त परिणामसमावेश काय असू शकते? आर्ट ऑफ लिखित्स लिहिलेले शिक्षणाद्वारे देशातील काना कोष-नायांनी ग्रामीण मुली आणि महिलांना समान देखील सक्षम बनवले आहे. या ज्ञानदायीतील आणखी जाणून पेव्ह्यावर घेणारी कसाई?

भारतातील महिला सवलीकरण / सशक्तीकरण कार्यक्रम | Women Empowerment Programs in India

आर्ट ऑफ लिखित्स आर्ता महिला संघातील कार्यक्रममुळे देश विदेशातील महिलांना आर्थिक स्वतंत्र बनवले आहे, ज्यामुळे त्या सामाजिक अन्यायविहृद्ध उभ्या ठाकत्या आहेत. या महिला सकारात्मक परिवर्तनाचे प्रतिनिधित्व बनून इतर महिलांना शिकविच्छ आणि सक्षम बनवायचाची, त्यांना स्वतंत्र च्या ओळखातून पुरुष कार्यक्रम वेल आहेत.

आर्ट ऑफ लिखित्स आर्ता महिलासवलीकरणसाशक्तीकरणसंघातील कार्यक्रममुळे त्यांना एक व्यापक प्राप्त झाले आहे जे चूकन प्रेरणा पेव्ह्यावर हूं जीवन परिवर्तन आणि महिला संघाच्या महिला संघाच्यात हा गृहरस्त सक्षेपतील कसमानता हा गृहरस्त सक्षेपतील करू शकतील.

भारत भरातील महिला संघातील कार्यक्रममुळे काही यशस्वी रिसल्ट्स

- दुःखालम्बी दौडळानाच्या मिळालेले पापे. आर्ट ऑफ लिखित्स आर्ता ५० स्वयंसेवकांनी गांवातील ४०० कुटुंबांच्या जलपूव्ह साठी ५० विश्वसारी कार्यक्रम सुरू केला.
- 'प्रोजेक्ट उडान' मुळे होतेय ११००० वेळांचा जीवन परिवर्तन.

भारत भरातील महिला संघाहील पहिली पावर | First step to women empowerment

श्री श्री रवि शंकर जी महळतात - "सामाजिक असमानता, कौटुंबिक हंसा अत्याचार, आणि आर्थिक प्रारंभिक पदार्थांची सुपक्क राहणारी असेल तर गरज आहे महिला संघातील कार्यक्रममुळे सवलीकरण / सशक्तीकरण").

यथावत् 'आपण सक्षम आहोत' वाची खात्री सह संघाच्यांनी गरजेचे आहे. आपण ही आहोत या आत्मनीमध्ये कठीण राहू नका. जेव्हा तुम्ही आत्मनीमध्येचे वेळात तेव्हा ऊर्जा, उत्साह आणि सामर्थ्य गमावतात.
अध्यात्मिक मार्ग एक्मेकं मार्ग आहे त्याेम हेंदी आपल्यानी आणि आपल्यांच्या मात करू शकता. आलग-आलग आणि आपल्याचे मनाचा छोटेपणा अनुभवता - ज्ञानांवर तुम्ही आपल्या आत्मापासून दूर जाता स्वतंत्र दोष देणे ही भावी स्वतंत्र करून आपले स्वतंत्र - कौशलकरण गुण करे 'स्तुती करणे देवी गुण आहे, हाय नामांकी स्वतंत्र आहे, असा चिकित्सा सुद्धा करू नका. वा आंतरिक असमानातून मूळवाच काही घडामोड नाही. उभे रहा, तुम्चे अधिकार प्राप्त करणारी गरजेचे सामग्री तुमच्याच्या आहे.

नक्रीच समाजाच्या बदल घडायलाच हवा. पंतु आत्मानीसळ्यात राहून तुम्ही हा बदल करू शकत नाही" 

महिला सशक्तीकरण-एक विचार

आठ माह्ये, जागृतत महिला निन्दा. महिला सशक्तीकरण विधिक, आमी सशक्त तर आधीपासून होतो, आमी शक्ती, आमी शोधी, बूढी यांची प्रवृत्ती देवाय पासून सर्वात होती पुरावापासूनही शक्तीला बंदन केले आहेत आणि ही ही अनावीकाल्यापूर्वी शक्ती स्वरूपत होती. बदलत्या परिस्थितीत त्याची परिभाषा जवऱ बदलती आहे. राजसाठी संग्रह अतिरती असो व आणण कोणते कठीन काम शी स्वर्णाच अविश्वासी आहेत.

महानुन महिला सशक्तीकरण हे आधुनिक नयन पौराणिक आहे.

बदलत्या परिस्थितीत मात्र शीघ्र भौमिका बदलती आहे ती मूलगी, सूदू, पलती, माता हा भौमिकाव्यतिरिक्त अधिकारी, बैलिक, शिशक, कर्मचारी, मालक, अशा अनेक रूपांनी आहेत तिथी जीवनात अनेक पैतृ लाभाचे आहेत आणि त्यांचा अधिक कमजोर तिथे त्याच्या कर्जवाच्या दिली आहे आणणा बुद्धीत तथ्याच्या व्यवहार नवीन दिशा दिली आहे. आजचा जगात असे आणण कोणते केजर नाही जिथे स्वत नाही. प्रत्येक क्षेत्राच्या पुस्तव्यावर पुढे आहे हा सर्व गोडीका वेळी केला तर असे वाचते की आमला आमी ज्ञाने मिळाली आहेत. पण मायात अनूठे आमला कधीच प्रयत्न करावे आहेत.

आमच विकास तर घडायलाच आहे. पण सर्वांगीण नाही. समाजाची काय म्हणुन घडायला आहेत पंतु, काही वर्ण माणूंच आहेत. त्याच विकास झाला नाही. अनूठे अनेक बिनविन अशिक्षित, अंधीत्त, रूढीची मार्गण, हूंड डांडे असा अनेक गोडीका बंधनात अडकते आहेत. त्यांचा परिवाराची दिशा मिळाली नाही आहेत. त्यांचा विविध कोर्ड आत्मापासून आधिक सुरु होतो आणि रात्रिच्या किरकर होता संपत्ती अनूठे ह्या दोन बेढीच्या भूक भागवाण्यासाठी ठेवले अंत तेसीच्या राहून असे प्रवास नवजीवनी मार्गासाठी तर असे कायम अवुप्त पालनात असत. पण व आरामी एक बाबू फारच मंड आहे तर तुम्ही नवजीवनीच्या काम करू शकत म्हणुन जर विचार केला तर अप्ताता आमलाची होइल, की आपण फक्त आपलेच विचार केला आहे. दुसरापणाच्या नाही. आणि याच्या परिभाषा विकास आहे. तर तो फक्त स्व.विकास आहे.

आला आमलाच्या पायाची अनेक महिला डेकटर, हंजिनिअर, शिक्षक, नेता, अभिनेत्री, मंत्री, देशाच्या सर्वेक्षण परतंतरेकी आहेत त्याचे हवा देसी क्षेत्र अनेक बिनविन मुलांचा जन्म वेतनाचा मरतात हूंड डांडे अभावी जमजमात पण त्यांचा न्याय मिळत नाही. त्यांची बाबी वर्तमानपणे झळकत नाही. त्यांचा अधिकारांची आंदोलन होत नाही असे का? जर आपण सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या गोडी करती, तर हा बिंविन विकास ही आपल्या ज्ञानाच्या नाही का? आत्मविश्वेषण केल्यास ही ज्ञानाच्या आपल्या आहे, याच्या ज्ञानी ही आपल्या होईल. त्यांच्या मागासंगण दाणांचा आपण आही काही अंशी आहोत?

समारोह:

हा प्रश्नांमध्ये सोडीविवादांचा आंदोलनाचा रूप झाला लागेल आपल्या ज्ञानक्रमात एक विवाद जरी समाजासाठी हा. जर हे प्रश्न आपण झालू नाही तर हे असे कायम राहतील, अनेक मुले अनाथ होतील. काही तर...
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जमच घेणार नाहीत. अनेक विषयांचे अथू, असेच वाहत राहतील आपल्या सर्वांना एकच विनंती आहे की "एकमेका साहाय्य करू अथवे धृ रुप explained या विवाचरणी अंशांतरांवर करून आपल्या गरजू, बहिर्णांना आधार देऊ तरच आजचा दिवस सार्थक लागेल.

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शास्त्रीय विकास : केंद्रसरकारच्या प्रमुख शास्त्रीय विकास योजनाचा एक दृष्टिकोण

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श्री कुमारस्वामी महाविद्यालय, ओळी

प्रस्तावना :

विकास ही एक अविश्वासी प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया आहे. तसेच विकास हा मानवाचा स्थायीतमाव आहे. वर्तमान परिस्थितीमध्ये असे परिवर्तन व सुधारणा करावे ज्यामुळे त्या परिस्थितीमध्ये सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण वाचवा लागतांना दिसून येते. विकासाची संकल्पना ही प्रमुखत आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रांची संबंधित आहे. या अनुसार वर्तमान क्षेत्र वर्तमान क्षेत्रांना अधिक चांगली परिस्थिती निम्न अंतराळात राहाय, त्याला घडूंन नये या उददेश्याने शास्त्रीय विकासवर विचार विविधता होऊ लागते. तसेच शास्त्रीय मानवी विकास हा आर्थिक विकास व पर्यावरणीय समस्तील असलाचे असलाचे दिसते.

शिक्षाच्या उत्तराधिकारी पाच दशकांमध्ये पर्यावरणाचा विवाह व असमान हे विकास प्रक्रियेच्या एक मोठे आहाय उमे राहिलेले दिसून येते. 1990 तारीखला विकासाचे नवप्रावाह उदयसाठी असलेले दिसून येत आहे. इ.स. 1987 मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघांतरंगत (UNO) जागतिक पर्यावरण व विकास आयोग (United Nations Conferance of Environment and Development - UNCED) स्थापन केला गेला. तसेच या आयोगाचे प्रधान अध्यक्ष नॉर्बेर तक्टालीन पंतप्रधान जी.एच. ब्रिटेन्ड यांची विकास रिचर्ड राहाया यासती पर्यावरणीय समस्तील विशेषतः राष्ट्रीय सप्ताहांचे परीक्षण करणे, नैराशिक संसाधनांचा वास्तव होणार नाही याची दक्षता घेणे अशा शिक्षाची सांगित्या, या अनुसार भारतीय शासक सरकार भारतविद्याय निर्माणमती करणाऱ्या कोणतीही दोषकथा नाही त्यामुळे लोकांच्या वर्तमानकाळी गरजा पूर्ण करणे ह्याच्याय विकास हा अर्थ प्रवचनी झाला. या विकासाचा (शास्त्रीय विकासा Sustainable Development) असे ब्रिटेन्ड आयोगांनी म्हटले होते.

शास्त्रीय विकास अर्थ: (Meaning of Sustainable Development.)

शास्त्रीय विकासाची संकल्पना सामान्यपणे चार पैलूं निगदीत आहे. पर्यावरणीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि संस्थापत्तक शास्त्रे या चारी गोष्टीत असे दिसून येते की या चारपेक्षा एक किंवा जास्त पैलू दुर्लक्षित झाले आणि त्यामुळे एकदम सामाजिक प्रगती चुकती अर्थात सामाजिक अस्तित्वाला बाधा आली. तसेच शास्त्रीय विकास यांच्यावर ‘शास्त्रीय’ व ‘विकास’ ह्या दोन परिभाषित शब्द आहेत. शास्त्रीय याचा अर्थ ‘कायमस्वरूप अस्तित्वात राहणारे’ /चिरकाळ श्यामी राखणारे असा होतो.

‘Sustainable’ हा शब्द ‘Sustainere’या लेटिन शब्दापासून तयार झाला आहे.’Sustainere’ म्हणजे धरुन ठेवणे, सहन करणे, सहाय्य करणे, पुरविणे, चालू ठेवणे, टिकबून ठेवणे, आयुष्याचा हातभार लावणे. एखाद्या सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक अस्तित्वाच्या टिकून राहणे
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Sustainable Development is that which is economically sound, environmentally being and socially equitable the Bio Summit Agenda21

Jagatik Parvaarvan V Vikash Aayog:

Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs for the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

Shashvat Vikasashey Uthiche:

1) Pradushan V Parvaarvan Chasawar Niyantray Tevayey.
2) Parvaarvan Gyanvatarta Dakviyey.
3) Badaltay Manavi Garjanaashi Samsahanaaye Vyarshahan.
4) Manavi Parvaaraniye Naashavat Ghatkatye Punarjivayey.
5) Vaadhatay Lokasangvyani Me Shyathane.
6) Bhukanetin Nukshatnitisht Bhavikashaline Utshayadte.

Ashapraare Adikhandhy 10 Te 15 Warshamde Shashvat Vikasasachya Visarh Tirthraye Hotat

1) Sanyukt Rashtrakhand Parvaarvan: Parishid 1972 Stokhoom United Nations Conference on
Enviornment Va Parishde Antarvart Manavi Krtyaaya Parvaarvanjoyo Visarh Parishadte Hotato
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser: Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

प्यावर या परिषदेत विचार झाला. पर्यावरणाची हानी थांबविण्यासाठी पर्यावरण विकासाची गरज असल्याचे या परिषदेत सर्वमान्य झाले.

2) जागतिक पर्यावरण व विकास आयोग 1983

नॉर्वे पंक्तील अध्यक्ष ब्रॉटलेंड यांच्या अध्यक्षतेच्या UNO ने या आयोगाची स्थापना केली. ब्रॉटलेंड यांची पर्यावरण व विकास यांच्याकिरिता शास्त्र विकास ही संकल्पना मांडली.

3) आंतरराष्ट्रीय हवामान परिवर्तन शाख:

Inter Governmental Panel on Climate1988 मध्ये ही शाखा स्थापन झाली, यात जगातील विविध भूमाध्यंत्र आणि राष्ट्रांच्या वातावरणातील व हवामानातील बदल ही शाखा नौंदविते शास्त्र विकासार्थ ही शाखा अभ्यास करते.

4) वसुंधरा परिषद 1992

Earth Summit1992 मध्ये ब्राझील येथील रियो–दे जानिरो येथे पहिली आंतरराष्ट्रीय वसुंधरा परिषद भरली. पर्यावरण रक्षण, सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकास या संदर्भात ही परिषद भरलेली होती यामध्ये शास्त्र विकासाची दृष्टिने संघीय चर्चा झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

5) क्योटो संहिता 1997(Kyoto Protocol 1997)

यामध्ये 2012 पर्यत विकसित राष्ट्रांची हरत गृहांतून सोडल्या जाताना या वायूचे प्रमाण 5.2 टक्के पर्यंत घटवणे असा कार्र या संहितेच्या करण्यात आला. पर्यावरणाच्या शास्त्र विकासासाठी हा वायू रोखणे गरजेचे असण्यावर या संहितेने प्रकाशात आणल्याचे दिसून येते.

अशाप्रकारे शास्त्र विकासासंबंधी अनेक टप्पावर सविस्तर चर्चा झाली असली तरी इतरही परिषद होत हात होता अशा टप्पांमध्ये आंतरराष्ट्रीय व राष्ट्रीय पातळीवरून शास्त्र विकास पहुँचून आणण्यासंबंधी प्रयाल केले जात असल्याचे दिसून येते.

 केंद्रसरकार आर्थिक गर्दन शास्त्र विकास योजना:

केंद्रसरकारने अनेक नवीन योजना सुरु करून देशातील जनतेच्या विकासाला प्राधान्य दिले आहे. या सर्व योजना शास्त्र व सुरुचिपण्याचे आहेत. यातील बन्याच योजना या शहरी आणि ग्रामीण दोन्ही भागाकिरता आहेत. यातून ग्रामीण आणि शहरी विकासातील असमानता दूर होण्यास मदत होईल.

1) साक्षर भारत : 'Digital India' इंडियाच्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञान 01 July 2015
‘डिजिटल इंडिया’ द्वारे संपूर्ण भारत किंमती शक्ती करून, प्रत्येक पायामूळे सेवांची उपलब्धता करून देणे शासकीय व इतर आवश्यक सेवा देशातील नागरिकांच्या सुलभतेने देण्याचे तयार होईल.

2) सागरमार्ग परियोजना 6 सागरी दशकवळ (15 एप्रिल 2016)

देशातर्गत बंदराच्या पुढील 10 वर्षांत विकास घडवून ही बंदरे आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्टेडियमी बनविणे सागरमार्ग परियोजनामध्ये 150 विभिन्न कार्यक्रम अंतर्भूत होणार, ex-बंदरांचे आधुनिकीकरण, जोडणी.
3) महाराष्ट्रात परियोजना रस्ते दागवण : 26 Feb 2016
   देशतील राज्यातील महामार्ग प्रवाख्य जिल्हा, मागास विभाग आणि सीमा विभागाची जोडला जाईल, या कार्यक्रमाची बढवावे उपयुक्तता असत्याचे दिसून येतेहे.

4) स्वच्छ भारत ग्रामीण व शहरी विकास : 02 Oct 2014
   ‘स्वच्छभारत’ या प्रोजेक्ट देशवाणी चलवणारे 2019 असे संपूर्ण भारत ग्रामीण व शहरी विभाग स्वच्छ घडविवाहे स्वच्छ असत्याचे दिसून येतेहे.

5) प्रभानमंत्री आवास योजना आवास व शहरी गरीब उपशनमंत्रालय : 25 June 2015
   या योजनेच्या अंतर्गती देशतील 40%जनता शहरत वास्तव करता आहेत. शहरांची वाढ होत आहे. शहरवासियांना परवर्धी अशा किमतीत घरे देणे हे शासनाच्या प्रधान उद्दिष्ट्यांना आहे. तसेच ही घरे मुख्यत: अत: गरीब आणि आर्थिकवृद्धि कमकूवत अशा देखील गटासाठी असतील.

6) स्वच्छ गंगा पाणीपुरवठा नदी पात्र विकास आणि गंगा पुनर्विकास मंत्रालय 2015 :
   नैंशिल गंगा रिक्वर्जन बॅसिन ऑफीसर तर्क स्वच्छ (क्लीन) गंगा कार्यक्रम राबवला जात आहे. दुषित आणि व्यवस्थापन, टाकाती पाणी व्यवस्थापन.

7) बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढाओ स्त्री आणि बाळ विकास मंत्रालय 22 जानेवारी 2015 :
   या योजनेवर प्रमुख उदेश्य असा आहे की, जनतेच स्त्री जातीवास आदरणीय भावना निम्नास करणे आणि व्यावहार संबंधी असलेल्या कल्याणकारी योजनांचे अधिक कार्यक्रम करणे.

8) इतर योजना :
   - पंतप्रधान कौशल विकास योजना
   - मेक इन इंडिया ओपेयोगिक योजना
   - प्रधानमंत्री जनतंत्र योजनां, इ.

अशाप्रकारे, थोड्यकात असे सांगता येईल की विकासाचे फलंगशिप वा महत्त्वाच्या योजनाच्या यशमुळे देशवाणी स्वर्णी विकासाचे स्वच्छ असतंत्र कमी विकासमध्ये मदत होणार आहे. त्यावरसर ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील शास्त्री विकासातील असतंत्र आणि अधिक गतीने कमी होईल.

समारोप :

प्रस्तुत लेखकांमध्ये थोड्यकात असे असारे स्पष्ट करता येईल की शास्त्री विकास पर्यावरण प्रदुषण व-हास्त ठाणे, मूडा/भूमि-हासावर प्रतिबंध घालणे, नैर्षिक साधनसंपत्तीचे रक्षण व संरक्षण करणे या कार्यानांची आवश्यक ठरतो. शास्त्री विकास ही पर्यावरण प्रशासनाची जबाबदारी आहेत. आजूबाजू पर्यावरण प्रशासनाच्या शास्त्रवेत्त्यांच्या विकास निर्माण करणे हे एक आकांक्षा आहे. पर्यावरणपुरुषी अड़कते दूर करणे शास्त्री विकास स्थपना करता येईल शाकेल अर्थात, त्यासाठी प्रबंध राजकीय इच्छाशक्ती, जलसंरक्षण, ऊर्जा संरक्षण, मृदा रक्षण यातून पर्यावरणाचे हास्त ठाणा येईल. त्यासाठी शासनातून विविध योजना, कार्यशाळा, चर्चासमूह, परिषदपद्धती माध्यमातून जनजागृती घडवून आणाऱ्या मागते. ‘विक्रम साराभाई विकास व संवाद क्रिया कॅंड्र’ भारतीय कृषी उद्योग प्रतिष्ठान या सारख्या काही
Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges
Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli
19th Oct. 2018

स्वयंसेवी संस्था निर्माण संतुलन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असत्याचे दिसून येते. तसेच निर्माण प्रेमातून, निर्माणच्या जतनातून शांतव विकास व स्थिर पर्यावरण निर्माण करण्यासाठी पर्यावरण प्रशासन व पर्यावरण कायदे यांची सक्त अंमलवजावणी हा योग्य मार्ग असत्याचे दिसून येते.

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5) www.environmentalpollushan.com
6) http/www.sustainabledevelopment.com
7) यशादा :यशमंडल एप्रिल—जून 2016.
8) लोकसंता पेपर 05 जून 2018.
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10) शेलकर अभय, 'पर्यावरण संस्कर्ण कायदा' नाशिक ला हास्य औरंगाबाद 2004
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प्रस्तावना:

मानव ना समाजक्रिय प्राणी आहे, असे मानावा वर्ण प्रतिष्ठ मिळाल्या ऑरिस्टोटल यांना कल्पना केल्या आहेत. परंतु केवळ भौतिक बाबूबाई मुख्य जगू शकत नाही. जीवनाला सखोल्यता व अर्थ प्राप्त करुन देणा-देणा काही आनंदमुदोती मूल्यप्राप्तयाचे असतात. आशा काही प्रश्नातील जीवनाला आशा आणि उदात्त अन्वेषण असते. धर्म, संस्कृती, कला असा गोष्टीचा उदय मानवाचा तारी असण्याचा आहे या उदात्त प्रेरणामुळे होत असतो. आशा उदात्त गोष्टी नसता तर मानवाचे नव विकासाचे आणि नवकाळातक गोष्टीचे वाढणारे वाढता असतो. मानवाची कुदीमता, समानांतरता क वाढताच्या इतर प्राण्यांपेक्षा अधिक असतो. मानवाचा संवृती विकासातील भागाची आवश्यकता असते आणि हे ज्ञान नवजीवनाच्या मूल्य आणुपात विपणन करत असतो. कारण त्यासुन त्यावा यशपांतरी जड्डकड्ड वेक आणि असते आणि समाजात आदर्श संकल्पन नान्हेल निर्माण होतात. या मानवविकास प्रक्रियेत वाचणे हे एक अत्यंत प्रभावी साधन आहे प्रगत वाचन संस्कृती या हूसंस्कृत समाजात एक व्यक्तिक शक्ति असते. मानिसी देखिल मूल्यांला जागृत करण्याचे, परिसारस्थिती योष्य आकलन करून देणाचे, ज्ञान नवोद्याच व संस्कृत अनुसार वाढताच जड्डकड्ड करण्याचे मोठे अदृश्य असत्य ग्रंथ वाचनानुसार प्राप्त होतात. समाजात प्राचीन पथावर नेह्याची प्रेरणा आणि यज्ञारी आवश्यक असाहोर ज्ञान व संस्कृत या हूसंस्कृत समाजात उपयोग होत असात.

संस्कृती:

प्राचीन मानवी समाजात संस्कृती ही असतेच. संस्कृती ही मानवाचा पिठपिठपिठतांता बाच्या किंवा परंपरा आहे। म्हणजेच त्या वाच्या एका पिठकृत्यु दुस्साथी दुस्साथीयाच्या ग्रंथीतत्त्वाने सुधुव्या केला जातो. त्या वाच्याचा जतन करण्याचा काही संथा प्रेमक असात. प्राचीन काव्यतत्त्व म्हणजे, मानिसीर व गुरुसक्ती या आशा होय वाच्यामुळे 'संस्कृतीक थेयांचे जतन व विषयं ' मौखिक मार्गांने अनेक शक्ती होत होते. आधुनिक कालात मूल्य वृद्धांचा हूसंस्कृत समाज असाह ज्ञानाच प्राकृतिको एक संथा आहे.

सामाजिक विकासाचा प्रेमक दृष्टिकोनाचे प्रतिबंध दाखलित्याशी आर्थिक म्हणजे त्या समाजाची संस्कृती असाहे. कारण सुनिश्चित असा 'जीवनस्वरूप' असाहे.

व्याख्या:

एकदा दायरी — “संस्कृती म्हणजे असी एक गुंडागुंडातील आणि समग्र व्यवस्था असते की ज्ञान, धर्म, कला, नीतितत्त्व, काव्य, प्रथा व छत्र किंवा आणि सब्ज व वास्तव एक समस्त या नतीज्या मानवाचा आंतरिक काळ्या लागतात.”

दृ. इवाडी कवि — “मुख्य समाजाची दृष्टिकोणा विषयाने भौतिक उत्तरुप निर्मिती व दृष्टिकोणा न दिसणारी, पण विचारांचा आकलन होणारी मनोने सुंदरी म्हणजे संस्कृती होत.”

सामाजिक: संस्कृती ही व्याख्या अथवाने मानसिक व व्यक्तिगत विकासाचा मदत करते.
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Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

19th Oct. 2018

**वाचन : वाचन मृणाल नेमकारी कोषातील प्रिक्षें आहेत, हे समजणेआवश्यक आहे. कोषातील भाषातील अक्षर, शब्द, वाक्य वाचकाच्यावर फलत नवम्फिरोवर्ध मृणाल ने वाचनाचे "वाचन" नसते. तर नवम्फिरोवर्ध दिसावण्याआवश्यक, शाला व वाक्याच्यावर अवघ्याये "आकलन" होऊन त्यावर स्वतः प्रतिक्रिया स्वतःतील नोंदविणे मृणाल ने वाचनाचे असते.**

वाचन हे आंग्लिकज्ञान करणारे असते. स्"च"ची ओळख करत देशी असते. पण वाचन हे साधू नसल्याचे साधन आहेत. मानव व निर्माणातील संघटना मानवाच्या ज्ञानाची ते साधन आहेत. वाचनमुळे माहिती गरजावे तर समाजात होतेच, पण ज्ञान प्राप्तप्राप्त प्रत्यक्ष आपल्याशी बोलू शकत नाहीत, त्या श्रीधार्मिक माध्यममुळे अपले विचार इतरसंपर्यत घोषपूर्व शकतात.

राष्ट्रीय पातीलवरी ही अनेक संपत्ता वाचन संस्कृतीसाठी प्रयत्न करित आहेत. त्यातील एक संपत्तांना मृणाल ने नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट (NBT) भारत सरकारचे "श्री व वाचन" यांची आवड समाजात रूजविषयकाची इ. स. 1957 मध्ये नेशनल बुक ट्रस्टचे स्थापना केली. तसेच "राजा रामभोजराव राव लाखरी फाउंडेशन" ही श्री व लाखरी वाचन संस्कृती प्रसारसाठी कार्यरत आहे. तसेच परिसरात बघते, वाचनाची आवड निर्माण झाली. मृणाल शासनाने सन 2001 ते 2002 हे पुस्तक बनणार मृणाल परिचय करते होते. या पुस्तक वर्षाच्या निर्माणात शासनाचा नारा होता "रस्त्यासाठी पुस्तक कमित्रांना सेवा" वाचन हा सुसंस्कृत व सुशिक्षित समाजमुळे महत्त्वाचा संस्कर आहे.

"वाचन आहे प्रवास सुंदर नवय नवय ज्ञानाप्रमोणीत आयतीसाचा, साहित्यांचा आणि विद्वानांचा"

**वाचनाचे महत्त्व :**

**दिसावणी काहीतरी लिखते।**

**दिसावणी काहीतरी वाचवते।**

वरील पंक्तीतून राष्ट्रीय संस्कृतीच्या शिक्षणाचे अर्थ विधान केले आहेत. आपल्याकडे गायकांत श्रीधार्मिक समाजाची, महामार्ग व वाणीमुळे धार्मिक, पौरोषिक, पैराॅजिकऱ्याच्यावर वाचन केले जाते होते. इंडियन निर्मितांनी रोज क्रूरता फरण केले जाते होते. पंक्ती हा सर्वजनिक व ध्वनीता जीवनात ही संस्कृती लोप पावत खालील आहे. आपल्या तळण पिकी, सुसंस्कृत घरातून शिक्षण रेखाणारे तरुणी वर्ग तर या वाचन संस्कृतीपूर्वी, अधिकच जूनून जात असताचे भावाच चित्र आहे. ती. ही., ही. सी. ही. या आक्रमणामुळे अजुन राहण्यात वाचन कमी झाले आहे. संगणक, दूरध्वनी, मोबाइल फॉन, इंटरनेटमधील इंडायदी विषयी मुलाची ओळख ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे. पंक्ती तर संबंधी बदलाच्या अथवा सासाठी पुरुष वाचन साहित्यातील गरज आहे.

नवय ज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाची जुलून भेट अपली 21 या शतकातील वातावरण सुरु झाली असली तरी, वाचनाचे महत्त्व कधीही कमी होत नाही, संपत्त तर नाहील. एकतरी वाचनाची आवड उपलब्ध वेळ, वयोगत, माध्यम यामाणे त्याच्यावर बदल झाला आहे. या वस्तुगत्थीत स्थिकार केलेली पाहिजे. पहिल्या वाहावरोपण पेपर वाचणे रुपस पुढील होतात रेतांनाच वाचणे एका आवर्तीवर गोष्टी सर इंटरनेट, ए-बुक यांना येणे शक्ती ही कराच्या याच कारणामुळे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान केंद्रात तंत्रज्ञान नंतर झाली हजारो पुस्तक वाचनाकडे बदल आहेत.

उल्लेख शास्त्रीय विद्वानांतील संस्कृत आवश्यकता असते. त्याच्यामध्ये धार्मिक, मानसिक आणि बौद्धिक विकासातील उल्लेख अस्तरे आवश्यकता असते. हाय धार्मिक परिसर आणि उल्लेख उपलब्ध होत होतात. लाहान्याला एकतरी हा वाचन संस्कार झाला मृणाल हे तरुण, प्रोड आणि कृदन्तपरीक्षण कामास राहतो. त्याही प्रकार करू नाही, त्याच्यात समाजात होते. वैश्विक तंत्र वाचवणे खेळयाच अथवेचे कुंदीला धारा बदलते, वाचनामुळे विचार कल्याण व भावना यांची अभिव्यक्तीचे सामाजिक बदले. सारास विचार करते तें, तरतूड जीवनात वेगाने संकटाना धोयी तांत्रिक तोड देते तें. मानसिक
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उदासिनाता हूँ होते. दुःख पचिषणीयाचा ताकद येते. विविध प्रकारचे वाचन साहित्य वाचते मुझे तथा कृतितर प्राणचा मूर्तीमूर्ती माणकर्षण एवं गुणाचे दर्शन होते. माणकर्षण मुखऱ्यावधी, मभाव, बिचार त्याची जीवन्तांजली समजते. त्यामुळे स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिमत्व विकास साधता येते. स्वतंत्र जीवन्तांजली विकसित करता येते.

वाचनामुळे जाणांचे मृदुलक्षण करते. सतत नवनिर्माण महत्त्वाचे राहते. जमातीलं विविध सर्वोच्च संपर्क प्रस्थापित करता येते. या भिन्नभिन्नावली कसे ध्यानदाय कसेच्या हे समजते. उत्तम वाचक साहित्यकथांचे आपले ध्येय निर्देश करू केल्यास व ते गाथावाचकी हवडपूऱ्य लागेल आणि एक दिसत त्यात यस्तील पण होईल. मनाची प्रसन्नता, अंतर्वर्ती उद्देश जोपाशम्याची मान्यता मतलब, संबंधितता, जोपाशम्याच्या कार्य साहित्यातून होते असल्याच्या वाचनाली आढ़व जोपासणे आवश्यक आहे. आजूबाजू युवकांचे जीवन दिशाहीन होऊन गेले, युवकांना, विद्यार्थी भारी पिळत्या सक्षम निर्णय बनवायला असेल तर अपघात विवारांना आणि करून वसूला, सामुद्रिक जीवन मंत्री करण्याच्या शालां, ताब्य, सामाजिक सुधार, प्रभावनाकर, संत लेखक, कवी, परमाजी स्त्री-पुरुष इत्यादीचे चरित्र, आत्मविश्वास युवकांना मार्गदर्शक व स्पृहत्वदायी दर्शनीय.

वाचनामुळे जाण निकेल मनोरंजन होईल. नम विषाल होईल, आर्हकांचे गळूऱ्य पठल आणि सकात महत्त्वाचे मृणते कसे एकाकारणा जागरूक नाही. त्यांच्या हुमायूऱ्या वर्तमान आता पातळीवत्य मदत करतात. अतः त्यांमध्ये जग वाहकतात. गंग हा अता विश्वक आहे की जो गूऱ्य दक्षिण माणूऱ्य नाही, शिक्षण भाग दाखलत नाही, आर्हकांचे गळूऱ्य पठल आणि सकात महत्त्वाचे मृणते कसे एकाकारणा जागरूक नाही. अता उदार हुऱ्य विश्वक वा असेतल तर तुम्ही निर्देशन हे मंघ वाचनाचे कवस. जीवनातील अनेक व्यक्तिवाच्या अनुभूती देखावा सामाजिक वाचनात आहे. माणक ग्रंथी आणि सर्वाधिक विकासाचा मार्ग वाचकानुसार सापदात. मृणामुळे

‘वाचत तर वाचत’

समारोह:
संस्कृतमध्ये नागरिक निर्माण कर्माचारी बालपण माणक प्रायश्चित्त संसार होणे आवश्यक आहे. हे संस्कृत प्राचीनाचा बेगऱ्येच्या फडकीदारे व वाचनाच्या साधने मदत करतात. वाचनाचा समाज जीवन विनियोग परिणाम होतो. बांगकाळ्याचा शासन माणकशील बुद्ध जाणिऊयत करून जातात.

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शाहुवाळी तालुक्यातील रताळी लागवडीचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा.डॉ. नायनदेव शामराव आडनाईक
राज शिखण संस्थेचे.
प्रा.डॉ. एन.डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापूर- पेरीड, ता. शाहुवाळी, कोल्हापूर.

१. प्रस्तावना
भारताच्या वहुळंते भागात रताळी लागवड केली जाते. महाराष्ट्रात प्रामुख्याने कोल्हापूर सातारा, पुणे, सांगली, परभणी, अमरावती इत्यादी जिल्ह्यांत रताळी लागवड केली जाते.

शाहुवाळी तालुक्याचा क्षेत्रविभाग दृष्टीने जिल्ह्यांत प्रथम क्रमांक आहे. हा डोंगरी तालुका असुं वेपा पावसाचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. वेपा वारणा, कडवी, शाळी, कासारी या प्रमुख नद्या आहेत. तालुक्यात उम, तालुक्यात उम, भार, नागली, मशका, इ. प्रमुख विक्रेते आहेत.

रताळी लागवडाचे 'अ', 'ब', 'क' ह्या जीवनसंस्थेचे तसेच फाल्स, पोटिश्यम, कॅन्श्यम, मॅण्झेश्यम, लोक, इत्यादी खनिजे भरपूर प्रमाणात असतात. रताळी लागवडाचे १६ टक्के स्टार्च आणि ४ टक्के साख्य असते. रताळी लागवडाचे उपयोग वायरसाच्या दिवशी खाद्यपदार्थ म्हणून केला जातो. रताळी उकडून किवा भाजून खातात. रताळी लागवडाचा उपयोग पशुवाच्या म्हणूनही केला जातो.

२. उद्देश
कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील शाहुवाळी तालुक्यातील रताळी लागवडीचा अभ्यास करणे.

३. माहिती संकलन व अभ्यास पद्धती
सदर शोधनिवंद दृष्टीच्या म्हणून व अभ्यासाचे संकलन केले आहे.

४. हवामान आणि जमीन
रताळी लागवडाचा उच्च हवामान अवश्य आहे. ज्या ठिकाणात हवामान उच्च असलेल्या स्थळांवरील जमीन रताळी लागवडाच्या पद्धतीसाठी उपयुक्त आहेत. ज्या ठिकाणात हवामान उच्छ असतो, तेथे हवामानाचा उत्कल अवश्य असतो. हवामानाचा उपयोग रताळी लागवड साठी अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. त्याच्यावर डेकडी उतारावरील वरकस जिमनीत हे उत्कल होते.

रताळी लागवडीसाठी साधारण उतार असलेल्या स्थळांवरील जमीन रताळी लागवडीसाठी उपयुक्त आहेत.
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वेळेत, महावृत मध्यम प्रतीची, भुसमुक्त आणि पाण्याचा उतम निचर होणारी जमिन रताळ्याचा लागवडीसाठी निवडारी. लागवडीकरिता जमीन 15 ते 25 सें.मी. बोलीपर्यंत नांगून किंवा खोडून च्याचा. 60 सें.मी. अंतरावर रंगेचे जमिनीच्या उतारास काटकेंनून करावेत.

५. रताळ्याच्या जाती

१) वर्षी

हियुण्याच्या संकरातून विकसित केलेली ली जात खरीप हंगामात लागवडीसाठी उपयुक्त आहे. या जातीच्या कंद लाळ रंगाचे, मोठे असून आकारात तांब व दोन्ही टोकांस निमुळे असतात. गरांचा रंग पिवळतर असतो. रताळ्याचा वेण्याची लागवड केळ्यांपासून चार महिन्यांच्या कंद काळ्यास तयार होतात. हा वाण पाण्याचा ताण सहन करू शकतो.

या जातीचे हेक्टरी मराठी उत्पादन 20 ते 25 टन इतके मिळते.

२) वटी-३५

ही जात रब्बी किंवा उन्हाच्या हंगामात लागवडीसाठी उपयुक्त आहे. ह्या जातीच्या कंद पांडळ्या रंगाचे असून ते आकारात गोल असतात. पीक्याला लागवडीनंतर चार महिन्यांनी कंद काळ्यास तयार होतात.

या जातीचे हेक्टरी १३ टन इतके मिळते.

३) सम्राट

ही जात खरीप आणि रब्बी या दोन्ही हंगामात लागवडीसाठी उपयुक्त असून वेण्याचा लागवडीसाठी ९० ते १०५ दिवसांत कंद काळ्यास तयार होतात. ह्या जातीचे हेक्टरी १० टनांपर्यंत मिळते.

४) कालमेघ

नवी दिल्ली वेळील भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थेचे रताळ्याच्या सुधारीत जातीची शिक्षारांनी केली आहे. ह्या लकड तयार होणारी जात खरीप आणि रब्बी या दोन्ही हंगामात लागवडीसाठी योग्य आहे. ह्या जातीच्या कंद गन्धाळा रंगाचे असून आकारात गोल असतात. आणि पिकाच्या लागवडीनंतर ९० ते १०५ दिवसांत काळ्यास तयार होतात. ह्या जातीचे हेक्टरी २६ ते ३२ टनांपर्यंत मिळते.

५) पुसा सफेद

ही जात तैवानमधून आणलेल्या जातीमधून एफ. ए. १७ या निवड पद्धतीने विकसित केली आहे. या जातीची रताळी मध्यम आकाराची असून वेण्याचा लागवडीपासून १२० ते १३५ दिवसांनी काळ्यास तयार होतात. ह्या जातीचे हेक्टरी २३ ते २६ टन मिळते.
६) पुसा लाल

'नोरिन' या जपानी जातीपासून ही जात नवंबर पद्धतीने विकसित केलेली आहे. या जातीचे कंद लाल रागाचे असून गर स्वर्ण पांड्रा असतो. या जातीची मध्यम आकाराची असून टोकाकडे निम्मीती आणि मध्ये जाड असतात. या वाणाची मालवण कशमता चांगली आहे.

७) पुसा सुहली

अमेरिकील वाणापासून ही जात विकसित करण्यात आली आहे. ह्या जातीचा कंदाचा गर फिकट नारिंगी रंगाचा असतो आणि त्यात 'अ' जीवनसमूहाने प्रमाण पांडया गरायला जाती पेक्षा जास्त असते.

६. बेणे तयार करणे

रताल्याची लागवड प्रामुख्याने बेलाचे तुकटे (छाट) वा पूर्ण जुन महिन्याच्या दुसर्या पंधरव्याव केली जाते. संबंधाधारणपणे आधीच्या हंगामातील झाट काही नवीन फिकाची लागवड केली जाते. ज्या ठिकाणी आधीच्या हंगामातील लागवड उपलब्ध नसेल, अशा ठिकाणी रोपवाढकिणे स्वतंत्रपणे बेणे तयार करतात. लागवडीसाठी बेलांच्या शेखाचकडील व मध्यला भागाने बेणे निवडावे. वेष्याची लौंबी २० ते ३० सें.मी. असावी, त्याची दीन ते चार डोळे असावेत. एका गुंटा क्षेत्रासाठी बेलाचे ४०० तुकटे लागतात. लागवड करताना बेणे वर्त्तया २५ सें.मी. अंतरावर लावावे. प्रत्येक ठिकाणी एक फाटा (बेणे) लावावे. वेष्याचा मध्यला भाग जमीनतील पुरावा व दोन्ही टोके उघडी ठेवावीत. वेष्याच्या मध्यला भागावरील दोन डोळे मातीत पुरले जातील, अशी काळ्री व्यावी.

सू.या करण्यापूर्वी पुरेसे शेखावत समिटावय, तसेच लागवडीच्या बेणी ३० किलो नत्र, ५० किलो स्फुर्द व ७५ किलो पालाश प्रति हेक्टरी धावे. लागवडीनंतर ४० दिवसांनी ४० किलो नत्र प्रति हेक्टरी धावे.

७. हंगाम

महाराष्ट्रात रताल्याची लागवड प्रामुख्याने खरीप आणि रवी हंगामात केली जाते. खरीप पिकाची लागवड जुन-जुन महिन्याच्या अंतरावर पाणाच्या सोय असणार्‍या ठिकाणी एप्रिल-मे महिन्यात करतात. रवी हंगामातील लागवड ऑक्टोबर-नोव्हेंबर महिन्यात करतात. रताल्याच्या पिकाचा खरीप हंगामात पाण्याची आवश्यकता नसते, परंतु कमी पावसाच्या प्रदेशात पाणी वेणे आवश्यक असते. रवी आणि उन्हाची हंगामात जमीनीच्या मंदुरप्रमाणे दर ४ ते ८ दिवसांनी अंतरावर पाणी धावे. संधाराधारणपणे पिकाचा कालवर्धीत पाणया १२ ते १४ पाणया धावाच. रताल्याच्या विशेषत:
उपवासाच्या दिवशी जास्त माणी असते. त्यामुळे स्थानिक बाजारपेठांचा विचार करून महत्वाच्या उपवासाच्या दिवशी रताठी तयार होतील, अशा पद्धतीने रताठ्याची लागवड करावी.

8. आंतर्मध्यान

लागवडीनंतर नवीन फुटवर चेंबू रताठ्याचे वैल वादू लागतात आणि बाजारपेठाची काळावधीत सर्व जमीन बेचून झाकू जाते. त्यामुळे ती गिकाला तणावांच्या फुटवर होत नाही. तरी आवश्यकतेच्या मुळे गिकाला थुंडून झाकते. ती आवश्यकतेच्या मुळे गिकाला थुंडून झाकते. त्यामुळे रताठ्याच्या रताठ्याच्या दिवशी रताठी तयार होतील. रात्री गिकाल्यांना जमीन झाकते. रताठ्याच्या गिकाल्यांना जमीन झाकते.

9. किडी

1. पाणे खाणारी अळी (लिफ इंटिंग कंटरपिलर)

ही अळी रताठ्याची पाणे खाणारी फार नुकसान करते. या किडीचा प्रादूर्भाव विषमत: पावसाच्या हुंगामात जास्त दिसून येतो.

2. सोळ्या भुंगा (स्वीट पोटेटो विक्रील)

रताठ्याच्या किंवा अळी रताठ्याच्या इंटिंग कंटरपिलर ही एक महत्वाची किंवा अळी रताठ्याच्या उपर्युक्त वाढणारी जमीनीत रताठी पोखरुद गिकाले मोठ्या प्रमाणांनी तणावांची पडून झाकतात. त्यामुळे रताठ्याच्या प्रमाणांनी रोगांचा उपद्रव फारसा दिसून येत नाही. परंतू काही रोगांच्या झालेल्या अळीयांना अळी रोगांना उपद्रव होत नाही. रोगांच्या झालेल्या अळीयांना अळी रोगांना उपद्रव होत नाही. रोगांच्या झालेल्या अळीयांना अळी रोगांना उपद्रव होत नाही. रोगांच्या झालेल्या अळीयांना अळी रोगांना उपद्रव होत नाही. रोगांच्या झालेल्या अळीयांना अळी रोगांना उपद्रव होत नाही. रोगांच्या झालेल्या अळीयांना अळी रोगांना उपद्रव होत नाही. रोगांच्या झालेल्या अळीयांना अळी रोगांना उपद्रव होत नाही.
10. काढणी

लागवडींतर सुमारे साडेतीन ते चार महिन्यांनी पाणे पिवळी पडू लागवडींतर रताळीची काढणी करावी. पूर्ण तयार जालेल्या रताळीची साल खडव्यास ती लागू गेली. परंतु तयार नसलेल्या कोवळ्या रताळीची साल मात्र तशीच ओली. राहून तंत्र ल्यावा काठपट्ट डाण पडतात. कंद अपरिपऱ्ण असल्यास कापलेल्या भागाच्या गर्दी हिरवट झाक येते. कंदाची काढणी करण्यापूर्वी साधारणतः 3 ते 4 दिवस आळो पाणी दिल्यास कंदाची काढणी करणे सोपे जाते.

11. निष्कर्ष

1. शाहुबादी तालुक्यातील मुद्रा, हवामान व पर्यावरण रताळी लागवडीसाठी अनुकूल आहे.
2. शाहुबादी तालुक्यातील लागवडीखालील एकून क्षेत्र ५६००७ हेक्टर अनुसार त्यापैकी १२०० हेक्टर (२.१४ ट्रेक्स) केलेबार रताळी लागवड केली जाते.
3. तालुक्यातील रताळी मुंबई, पुणे, कोल्हापूर वेळील बाजारपेठेत एंजटामाफित पाठवली जातात.
4. रताळीच्या दराचा विचार करता हंगाम सुरू होताना एक किलोचा र दर ३५ रुपये पर्यंत असतो तो १५ रुपये पर्यंत बाजू येतो.
5. रताळीपासून इतर उत्पादनेतील केल्यास क्षेत्रक्यांना फायदा होऊन रताळी लागवड केलेबार वाढ होईल.

संदर्भ:
1. कृषी तंत्रज्ञ माहिती केंद्र, डॉ. वाढासाहेब सावंत कोकण कृषी विभागी, दापोली.
2. शाहुबादी तालुका कृषी विभाग अधिकारी कार्यालय, येळाणे-मलकापूर.
प्रासादिकके अधीन आन्दोलन क्रममें उथलपन आया. व्यापी जमजम चर्चा भी आया. आरोपित आपि दर्जा मिल्लोग्राफी वर बदलनेवार दर्जा आपि प्रतिष्ठाने टिकेटमें त्याला त्याचे समाजजीवी म्यानंत्रे जगण्यासाठी हक्कांची गरज आहे. व्यवस्थेच्या वाहनी हक्क जमता:हाच प्राण होत असतान. त्याच्याचूक्त मान्य हक्क असे संबंधित आहे.

मान्य वहक प्रचंड —
मान्य वहक हे सुरवातीत दक्षिण क्षेत्र उद्धोषवल्ले नाहीत. गरजेनुसार दक्षिणाच्या ओषध्यास नवे विकसित झालेआहे. बंडवाल्हीया राजवटीमध्ये राजसदलरुरु राजसयावर होत अत्यावृत्त अन्यायमयून त्यांचा उगम झालेले आहे. उद्यानातील मार्गाने ते विकसित झालेले आहेत. तेंच व्यवस्थेचा समता बंधूता ही उदात्त तल्याचे जगत तीनच्या दिलेली आहेत. त्यावंतर हे रंग प्राणात दृष्टिही या तत्त्वाचा स्वीकार किला. अमेरिकेच्या जंगली बाहेरच्या सांख्य दृष्टिकोन अल्पता त्यांचा देखील स्वतंत्रता महानेत्र मान्य वहकाचा विचार आपि स्वीकार करावा लागला.

भारतमध्ये महादेश ज्योतिराव पुढे, सावित्रिचाई पुढे, राजकी शाह खायाव, डॉ. आंबेडकर यांनी समाजतील लोकांसाठी मागासाठेली, शोषण निर्देश, अडाणी, लोकांसाठी समानतेचा लणा उभारला. यातून मान्य वहक चढववल्ले पुढे आलेला. भारतमध्येच हा विचार रूज्वयास सुरुवात झाली.

दोन जागतिक संघर्ष —
विवादात आर्काले मान्य संघर्षचे शांत मनावचे लग्न. याच काळात दोन महापुर्खेच्या झाली. मान्य जीवन उद्भव होण्याचा उद्घाटन कराव उभे झालें. पण होता होता गाळी. भयंकर अशा एकाचनकारुन राजकीच्या मांगाचा उद्धवत करणासचा प्रयत केलेला. लोकांनी हर्षा केलेला. जगाचा अंत होईल की काय अशी परंचती निर्माण हाळी. यातून जगाला वाचवल्याचे असेल तर माणसा—माणसातील, देशातील संघर्ष मिळता पाहिजे असे मत तयार झालेला. यासाठीच अमेरिका (रूसवेस्ट) रशिया (स्टॉलेन) इंग्लॅंडचे (चर्चील) यांनी जागतिक शांततेसाठी प्रयत सुरु केलेला. २४ ऑक्टोबर १९४५ ला सर्वरता राष्ट्र संघर्षक्षी स्वातंत्र्य करून जगाची शांतता व सुरक्षितता करणासचा हातभार लावला याच संघर्षक्षी मान्य वहक आणि माणसातील उद्धव निर्माण व रंग करणासाठी प्रयत केलेले आणि त्यासाठी मान्य वहक आणि जागतिक मान्य अधिकारांची घोषणा केली १० डिसेंबर १९४८ या दिवसी हा उत्सव संमत केला. याची पुढे जागून आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक नागरी व राजकीय अधिकार १६ डिसेंबर १९६६ ला संमत हाळे आणि त्यांची कार्यवाही देखील १९७६ पासून सुरू होणारी.

मान्य वहकांची सन्द—
मान्य महान संघर्ष निम्नांकन नियमांने जे अधिकार प्राप्त झालेले असतात. त्याचा मान्य अधिकार (भवनद लग्न) महानाता मनुष्यांची प्रतिष्ठा,
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Organiser:- Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli

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Mahanvi Hukk Naitik Swayapacha Aahet.kaahi Deshaniya Cha Hakkana Mulbhoot Hukka
Mhunun Shikarakhe v Tvaraya Raja Chhuneta Samawaya Kella Aahet. Yoono Aaplna Svar Samhansad
Rastnaarv Maino Hakkanchi Aml骆vjaavani Karna Bhanganark Kethale Aahet. Tarihi Aahadana
Samhansad Rastnaan Aalaya Ngarikanchhe Hukka Hiscokum Chetale Kinka Hakkopasamun Bhicat Devaniyacha
Praayal Kellasa Yuno Tvarivishayat Parishmakark Upana Yojana Karo Shakti Nahi. Hi
Mainoan Mulbhoot Hukk Kohenete He Jagnatya Ettawasiya Prahmar Spat Jhalte. Yuono Tvaraye
Sahilteekar Kurnu Tvaranya Paddishi Aapate Naitik v Karyadasher Sambhur Ume Kethale.
Tyaamu Kohenayahai Rastnatiila Tvaritver Kinta Samajgyataa Hognaha Anyay Mano To Sateriya
Nagarikani Assi v Sarm, Varo Tvaranya Nagarikani Assi To Aata Kevably Anyay Karanby
Rastnaniy Antaragat Bawv Rhaltele Nahi. To Vipatya Aanrangitriy Charcha Hote To.
Tyaamu Jagnatilal
Nagarik v Sarker Maino Hakkavaya Doshiyane Jagnat Hognahay Sakti Hote. Maino Hakkavaya
Vipatya Aneriyave Eunon Tvaranyak Vypaknta Vastriyagat Hote.

Maino Hakkavaya Sitish Atiashay Darinaye Hote. Yekhie Kothayake Loek Maino
Hakkopasamun Bhicat Hote. Deshatal Hukk Svar Nagarikanaka Samaanaan v Pratishete Jeevan Jagnata
Aalte Pahijevasaati Samaj Suaharanvy Chabotlii Jhalnya. Fulhe Dampatya, Rajseri Shahu Maharaj
Aahin, Daibhimaang Abhekarekakani Tvaritani Maino Manguktinii Bhoore Aaplan Kevably v Chabotlii
Ubbhutalya Tvarayun Bharat Maino Hakkabhagat Samajyam Sajagn Ahalte Hote. Yuono Maino
Hakkanchi Sanad Sambat Kellatynantar Bharata Rajyagatna Nerimiitri Prakrieya Praangne Jhalne Hote.
Gantakaarani Bharatahaha Rajyagatnot Mulbhoot Hakkavaya Samawaya Kurnu Yuno Bhabata
Paddiba Dil. Bharatahaha Rajyagatnotil Mulbhoot Hukka He Maino Hakkavaya Sanandetilal
Hakkanchi Sushakti Aahet He Hukk Svar Bharatai Nagarikanaka Upalabh Aahet.

Bharatiy Raja Chhunetil Mulbhoot Hukk
1. Samaneteha Hukk
2. Swamatawleya Hukk
3. Rikshiyak v Santrakritik Hukk
4. Bharmik Hukk
5. Mahametaleha Hukk

Rajyagatnot Mulbhoot Hakkanchi Meev Kurnu Te Deshatal Svar Nagarikanaka Upabhogata
Yetileel Asar Sitish Nirmal Karna Hie Rajaayi Jhabavalrii Aahet. Aaj Deshatal Antarikshat
Aarslehaya Samajik Bhayambat v Aarishikal Vismadat, Chhipemad v Bharmik Bhedane Svar Nagarik
Aaplaya Hakkavaya Upabhog Pecher Shakti Nahi He Vaastav Aahet. Samaajik v Aarishikal
Svichikarana Kelkellunya Bhavaniya Aaj Aapany Ekaa Vismagat Aa Sajrajkheey Vyakshet Pravesh
Karite Aahate. Samaajik v Aarishikal Samaneteyya Aaplayane Aarslehiya Samajval Samaanaa Ha
Viroekhaayata Aapete Rajkheey Bhavikte Farsae Ujjval Nahi He Darakshaya Aahet. Aajhie
Tymabhe Farsae Pariyatan Jhaltecy Diyat Nahi.
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मनबी हक्कांची वास्तविकता —
मनवी हक्कांचा रक्षणार्थ केलेली उपाययोजना पुरेशी आहे असे मानता येत नाही. कारण आजादी दिल्ल्याने, शोधण, क्रमबद्ध, शेषमंजुर, महिला, बाळकें इ. त्या हक्कांचे उल्लंघन होत आहे. शासन समाजातील प्रस्थापित उच्च्च, श्रीमंताच्या हक्कांची जेवढी काळजी वाहते त्याच्या एक शातांतरी माणकी येथील परिस्थितीत शासनाची घटने दिसत नाही. त्यामुळे हे वर्ग प्रदीर्घकाळी अन्यायाचे बढी उत्तर आहेत. त्यांनी अन्याय प्रस्तुती निर्माण झालेल्या असेल त्याची दृष्टिकोन, दहशतवादी कृत्यांचे व नक्सलवादासारख्या विद्रोही चलवर्धानाचे अवकाश प्राप्त करून देत आहे. परिणामी देशात भारतीक विद्रोह, तामिळनाडूत तुटने व आर्थिक विपण्यतेनुसार आपल्या व्यवस्थेला आवश्यकता केलेली आहे. या आवश्यकता कर्मांची प्रामाण्यता, जाती अनुपालन, सामाजिक तुटने व आर्थिक विपण्यतेनुसार आपल्या व्यवस्थेला आवश्यकता केलेली आहे. त्या सांगणारे काही आणि एकेका व्यक्तिक दृष्टीकोन घेऊन सर्व प्रकारच्या विषयांतरोप घात घातून समावेश प्रवाह गतिमान केला पाहिजे.

संदर्भ—
2. डॉ. देवायणकर श्रीलेख – भारतीय प्रराष्ट्र धोरण— सातव्य आणि स्थिरतांत प्रतिमा प्रकाशन २००७
3. मॅक्सिमन, ऐलिस्टर — द इलेक्ट्रेन कमिशन नर्जा गोपाल जया आणि प्रतापभानु मेहता ऐलिस्टर, दू पॅपलटिक्स नई इंडिया.
4. निशान इलेक्ट्रेन म्यूजियम, देशगड
5. भारतीय राज्यघटना व घटनात्मक प्रक्रिया — खंड १, तुकाराम जाधव व महेश शिरसूरकर
लोकसाहित्य निवडणूक विषयक सुचारूणा

प्रा. एल. जे. साऊँके

महात्मा फुले नूतन महाविद्यालय मिरजायाव

लोकांत्या निवडणूक प्रकाशिततेंत शाहभागवतच राजकीय निवडणूकांने यस्य अपयश अवलंबून असते. जगातील राष्ट्रपीठांनी अनेक राष्ट्रात लोकसहभागासाठी डब्बपायला गेलेल्या लोकशास्त्री यंगणांची उदारपणे दिसतील त्याच्या तुमच्याने भारत आदर्श लोकशास्त्री राष्ट्र महणून दिवसेंदिवस विकास पात्र आहे.

भारतसारख्या प्रथंड लोकसंस्था असलेल्या विविध भाषिक प्रदेशात भारत प्रजासत्तात राष्ट्र वातावरणात गेलेली अनेक वर्ष लोकशास्त्रीय युवतीय यशस्वीपणे रावणी आहेत. प्रत्येक निवडणूकीम संबंधित नियमाला कायमार्फत करण्याचे प्रयत्न भारतीय निवडणूक आयोग करत आहे.

दिवसेंदिवस होणारी नवनवीन आक्षेपाने आणि सतत बदलणारी परिस्थिती या मुळे निवडणूक कायदामध्ये अनेक दुरुस्थ्य करण्यात आल्या, याची काही बदल नविन पारंज्यांपासून ठरले.

मतदार वय –
1989 मध्ये झालेला हा बदल महत्वपूर्ण ठरला. मतदानासारख्या मतदार महणून नोंदणी करण्याचे वय 29 वर्षपूर्ण 18 वर्ष करण्यात आले.

पश्चात्तर बंटल कायदा –
5.2 वी घटनादुरुस्ती 1985 या पश्चात्तर बंटल कायदा आस्तित्वात प्रेमांना लोकसंस्था आणि राज्यविषयी लोकसंस्था सदस्यांना पश्चात्तरायच्या आप्सरा अपास ठरण्याची तत्तुत करण्यात आली. तसेच या संबंधात विस्तृत माहिती देण्यात १० व्या परिषिद्धाचा समावेश केला.

राजस्थान खुले मतदार –
2003 या वर्षात राजस्थान निवडणूकामध्ये खुल्या मतदानाला सुरुवात झाली लक्षणी आणि मिळालेली दलाई काम करण्याच्या प्रतिपादित मतदानाचा अभिकार मिळाला.

परदेशी भारतीय नागरिकांचा मतदार यादीत समावेश –
2011 मध्ये झालेला कायदाशील दुरुस्तीमुळे राजस्थानी मतदार यादी मध्ये नव नोंदणीय तत्तुत करण्यात आली. निवडणूक आयोगाची अभिकारणमध्ये काही बदल केल्यासून आपराधिक सक्षम होण्यास मदत झाली. यामध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मतदान पंजाबात मतदान हे एक महत्त्वाचे पाठून ठरले.

निवडणूकच्या शेवटीच्या पोलिसासाठी इतर अधिकार्यांमध्ये मदत नेपालाची अधिकार निवडणूक आयोगाची मिळाल्यासे आयोगाची अधिकारांत वाढण्याली. मतदारांमध्ये यापेक्षा यादी काळबाह्य होऊन संगणकीय विषयाच्या संस्थानांत असलेली मतदाराची आताच. मतदाराला मिळालेल्या श्रावमिश्रित असलेल्या आतिथ्याच्या ही प्रत्येक भारतीयांची एक गजर बनली.

न्यायालयीन निर्धार –
निवडणूक आयोगाची अभिकार मजबुती आणि आण्यास न्यायालयीन निर्धार महत्त्वाचे ठरले. कायदाच्या संकारकांक अर्थ न्यायालयाकडून लावला गेला. 1992 मध्ये झालेल्या एम. पी. पॉनुम्बांनी विरूद्ध मंकाळ मिळालेल्या विधेयक अधिकारी खट्टायत स्वार्थो न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निकाल महत्त्वाचा मानला जातो. यामध्ये राजस्थानस्थान ३२६ व या कलमानस्थे
निवडपुक पूर्ण हालियावर निवडपुक याचिकांचा अभाव वगळतापासून निवडपुकांच्या वैधतेवावर प्रश्न उपस्थित करण्याची प्रतिविधान करण्यात आणणारे न्यायालयांना सांगितलेलं हा आयु १९७८ व्या आणखी एक खट्टपऱ्य व्यवस्था न्यायालयाने तपशीलावर सप्ताह केला. तसेच मोहदंदरिंगिनं खिळवून मुख्यनिर्वाचक आयुक्त आणि इतर या खट्टपऱ्य आयोगाने निवडपुकांच्या प्रेषणपत्त्या निर्णयासाठी आयोग आणि त्याच्या आधिकारी क विश्व आयोगाच्या दृष्टींतून सर्वसमावेश संबंध शाल्यित आयोग न्यायालयाने सांगितलेले. १९९५ मध्ये सर्वसमावेशावर परिणाम करणारे खिळवून विश्व भारत सरकार आणि इतर या खट्टपऱ्य न्यायालयाने राजकीय पदानी आयकर विविधपद्धत भरायला हवीत अशा सुधारा दिल्या मतदाराच्या त्याच्या उदेश्याविषयी महत्त्वी करणे वेणeterminचा हक्क आहे. असा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय व्यवस्था न्यायालयाने दिला.

निर्वाचन आयोगाने निवडपुक युक्तांचा विश्वय स्थत वेलेतल्या निर्णय —

निर्वाचन आयोगाने स्वत: पुढे वेलेत अनेक सुधारणा केली.

आदर्श आचारसहित —

निवडपुकक्षी आदर्श आधार सहितेचा मुद्दा राजकीय पदाने मांडला होता. आयोगाने तत्काळ अस्तावतरी निमान्विती तयार करून १९९० पासून त्याच्या कडक अमलवरणाचा सुरूवात केली. त्याचे सुरूवात परिणाम आज आपणांस दिसते.

राजकीय पदाना मान्यता व चिन्हे —

आयोगाच्या निवडपुकांचा कायद्यात राजकीय पदानं नोंदणी, मान्यता आणि त्यांच्या चिन्हांचे बांट या बाल्यता तरुणी नेहमी १९५५ — ५२ व्या सार्वजनिक निवडपुकांच्या नंतर आयोगाने पुढे चेगावा राजकीय पदाने मान्यता देणे आणि विशिष्ट स्वरूपाची चिन्हे देणास तत्काळ केली व १९६८ मध्ये निवडपुक चिन्हाविषयी एकशीत सुधार देणास अद्यावधीत जारी केला.

मतदार यादायांचे संगणकिकरण —

अलौकिकां जाञ्जात निर्वाचन आयोगाने सर्व मतदार यादायांचे संगणकिकरण केले. मतदार यादायांच्या सुधारणा घडून ईजान अधिक विश्वासाहीत निर्णय केल्यांनेच यासाठी आयोगाने देशातील प्रत्येक मतदार केंद्रसाठी मतदार कोंड्राहीवर एक अधिकत्वाची नेमकुक करणास सुरूवात केली.

मतदार छायचिह्नांकृत ओळखपत्र —

१९९३ मध्ये बानूने मतदाराला आयु चालण्यासाठी निर्वाचन आयोगाने मतदारांचा ल्यांचा स्वतःचे छायचिह्न असतलेले ओळखपत्र देणास सुरूवात केली आणि यामुळे निवडपुका पारदर्शक बनली आहे. याशियाव निवडपुक प्रक्रियेवर देखभाल देणासाठी केंद्रीय पोलिस दलू तैयार करणे, चिन्हाविषय रणनीति, संवेदनशील मतदार केंद्रावर सुधारनीकरणाची नेमकुक करणे या सारख्या उपयोजनाने करवून त्याची प्रत्यः अमलवरणाची सुरू करून अधिक विश्वासाहीत बांटवली.
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कलम १७१ जी नुसार निवडणुक निकालावर परिणाम करणारी खोटी निवेदने
निवडणुक काळ्यात प्रसिद्ध केल्यास गुंडा मानन्यात आला असला तरी केवळ दंड भरण्याची
शिक्षा आहे त्यामुळे आयोगास डेक पावले उच्चलगो आवश्यक बनते.

निवडणुकांचा होणारा आगोदरच्या सहा महत्त्वाचा सरकार ने केलेल्या कार्याच्या जाहिराती
करणास वंदी पाठणे आवश्यक आहे. अशा प्रकारच्या झालेल्या सुधारणा व अवश्यकतेहून
बदल गरजेचे आहे.

संदर्भसूची—
1. डा. एस. वाय. कुर्छी भारताचे माजी निर्वाचन आयुक्त यांचे लेख व डिपने लोकसत्ता
   नाशिक
2. डा. सुब्रत जी रणप्लेट ह्याम इंडिया
3. पेंडसे अरुणां उल्ला सहस्रबुधे — आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध — शीतपुढीतर व
   जागरूकताकरणाचे राजकारण, ओरिएंट लांगमन
4. रायपुरकर वसंत — आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, विद्याप्रदर्शन
5. खांदवे एकनाथ — महाराष्ट्र शासन आणि राजकारण, आर्टी प्रकाशन कर्जल २००९
6. डा. लोठी कनिझ फालेमा — हयुमन राईट्स
लोकशाही महणजे लोकोकांनी चालविलेली प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष सत्ता होय. प्राचीन ग्रीक नगरानायक उद्यास आलेली ही प्रक्रिया हव्हूहू जगभर पसरली. प्राचीन भारतात ही राजस्वाही व्यवस्थेतून शासनाची व्यवस्था कमी-जास्त प्रमाणात होती. पंततु तीनांत विक्रम पाहिजे तेवढा झाला नाहीत. इंग्रज साम्राज्याचे भारतीय लोकोंचा खेळ असूने त्यांनी लोकशाहीचे महत्त्व पावले. भारतीय स्वतंत्रतानंतर भारतात १९४७ नंतर लोकशाहीचा प्रक्रियेतून अनेक बदल घडून आले. भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्थेता आज ५१ वर्ष पूर्ण झाली. लोककेंद्रीय संस्थेच्या आंदोलनांची एकत्रित बनावट करण्यासाठी लोकशाहीची कार्य करतील. लोककेंद्रीय संस्थेच्या अनेक कार्यांची संयोजन केली जातात असेल. भारतीय स्वतंत्रतानंतर १९४७ नंतर लोकशाहीचा प्रक्रियेतून प्रमाण येण्यासाठी लोकशाहीची कार्य करण्यासाठी लोकसमाजाची अभियान आपल्यासारख्या ह्या विषयात असत. लोकशाहीच्या प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष करण्यासाठी सकारात्मक व संवेदनशील मागिने कार्य करणे लोकशाहीला असलेल्या आपल्यासाठी असते.

लोकशाही हा एक जीवनप्रणाली आहे, अशी महानामी गांधीनी लोकशाहीची व्याख्या केली. तर नेहरूच्या मते, ‘लोकशाही केवळ मद्दताच्या हक्कासंबंधी राजकीय समता नाही, तर राजकीय समजावलीच आर्थिक व सामाजिक समता प्रस्तावित करणे होय.’ यासाठी राजकीय व संवेदनशील व धर्मिक असते. तर राजकीय जीवनप्रणाली आहे, जेथे व्यक्तीची संस्कृती विकासातून समाजाचा विकास अशी लोकशाहीची धारणा असते. स्वतंत्रता, संवेदन, धमनी, संतुलन, सामाजिक न्याय, कल्याणकाळी राज्य ही तच्छे गृहीत धुन्य भारतीयांनी लोकशाहीला स्विकारले. योडक्वत्र राजकीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक समता प्रस्तावित करणे व्यक्तीची संस्कृती विकास हे उपरांत साध्य करू इच्छिणारी लोकशाही स्वतंत्रता व सुरुवातीची नेतृत्वाचा अभिनव आहे. पंततु समजाक्षर विक्रम केल्यास तर वरिष्ठ सर्व सर्व तर उदिष्टे यांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात न्हास होत असून अनेक समयात आल्यासा भारतीय राजकीय शर्म निर्माण ह्याच्या आहेत. याचा संवेदन व संवेदनशील मागिने करून ‘भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आल्याना’ या शीर्षकाच्या प्रस्तुत शोध निवंबनी मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे. लोकशाही समोरील आल्याने:

भारतात संसदीय लोकशाही आहे. भारतात धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाही गणराज्य असा उढलेल्याचा भारतीय लोकशाहीत सुरुवातीची चार दशके संसदीय
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शासन समाजवादी ध्येयोधरणाचे होते. गेल्या २५-२६ वर्षात भारतीय संसदीय शासनात समाजवादाशा विसर पडला आहे. भारतीय संसदीय लोकशाहीचा स्वरूप अमूल्य बदल झाला आहे. लोकशाही शासनानुसार लोकी स्वीकारलेली असतानाही तीचे स्वरूप समाजवादाशा माणवविद्याकडून माणवविद्याकडून सरकले हे कधी कमाललेले नाही. जगातील अनेक देशात ही समस्या आढळते. लोकप्रियतेनी आणि जनता यांची लोकशाही मूल्यांच्या जोगांना कोणत्या पद्धतीने केलेली आहे वाचक मने ते लोकशाहीचा स्वरूप व आचार्यच्या मिश्रित होतात. १९८० नंतर जवळपास अनेक राष्ट्रीय जागरूकत्वकरणाचा स्वीकार केला. भारताने १९६० नंतर जागरूकत्वकरणाचा स्वीकार केला. भारतीय लोकशाहीसमोर अंतगत व बाह्य आचार्यच्या निर्माण झालेली आहेत. या दोन्ही आचार्यच्या सविस्तर मोठ्यांप्रस्तुत शोधनिवळं तयार करण्यात आला आहे.

1) अंतर्गत आचार्यने
A) सामाजिक समतेच्या अभाव:
भारतीय लोकशाही स्वेदीत सर्वत्र महत्वाचे आचार्यने महणून सामाजिक असमानता हे आहे.
सामाजिक असमानते मध्य जातीय राजकारण या मुळात प्रमुखत्याने समावेश होतो. यातील पहिला मुळा मूळ धर्मांतर धार्मिक होय. प्राचीन काळात भारतात धर्मांतर किंवा जातीय, जमातवाद व मोठ्यांचा प्रमाणयात धर्मांतर अशी सामाजिक विविधता मोठ्यांचा प्रमाणण आहे. भारतात हिंदू-मुस्लिम, ब्रिटचन, फासी, जैन, बौद्ध, शीक्षा इ. धर्मांतर लोक रहतात. या धर्मांतर लोकांमध्ये ऐतिहासिक, ऐतिहासिक व सहकार्यांची भवनांचा आहार नाही. हिंदू-मुस्लिम संघर्षानुसार भारतीय फार्मी झाली.
धर्मांतरांमध्ये लोक आपल्या धर्मांतरांमध्ये संरक्षण, पालन करताना दिसतात. यातून अनेक धार्मिक दंगाळे भारतात घडल्या आहेत. धर्म, वंश, पंथ, व्यवसायाचा दर्जा इ. कारणांनी समाजता विषमता आहारला आहे. भारतीय राजकारणाच्या विरोध सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचा फार मोठ्यां पणला आहे. या सर्व परिस्थितीत फार्मी भारतातील विद्याधर राजकीय पक्ष उठवताना दिसतात. लोकांच्या धार्मिक व जातीय भवनांच्या आक्रमण करून ल्यांची मते निवडणून ठिकाणी दिसतात. गेल्या ७० वर्षांमध्ये धार्मिक व जातीय दंगाळीचा प्रणाली भारताच्या एकादेशे झाला ही बाबासाहेब आहे. तेसह अजाध, अंधशास्त्र, लिंगभेद, स्वातंत्र्याना गांधी स्वात स्वा विविध विरोधांच्या भारतीय लोकशाहीतील सामाजिक विषमता निर्माण झाली.

सामाजिक असमानतेमधील दुसरा महत्त्वाचा मुळा मूळे भारतामध्ये मोठ्यांचा प्रमाणण घडत असलेले जातीय राजकारण. जातीयमूळे समाजामध्ये विविधता निर्माण होते. भारतामध्ये सामाजिक रचना ही व्यवस्थेवर आहारले. भ्रामण, क्षत्रिय, वैषय व शूद्र या चार धर्मांतर पाच हजार जाती-उपजाती व सुमारे सांडसाठेरी बोलीभाषांमध्ये विभागणी झाली आहे. भारतात जमातवा जात ठरलेली जाते. त्यामूळे आपल्याच जात श्रेणी दुसर्या जात करत मुळून असा बिचार प्रवेश जातीच्या मनामध्ये स्वतः रुपांतर करून बसलेला आहे. या जाती भारताच्या २९ घटकारून ६७ केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशां विषमतात आहेत. वाचा प्रणाली मूळे या जातीचा भारतीय लोकशाहीवर आणि राजकारणाचा प्रभाव निर्माण झाला आहे. तेसह या जाती-जातीसमोर संगम प्रभावाच्या राजकीय पश्चाताचा स्वातंत्र्य फार्मी देनार्या. क्षेत्र, युगी, खेत्र, बिहार, तमिलनाडू, महाराष्ट्र इ. मोठ्यां घटकारून झाला जातीचा प्रभाव मोठा आहे. या घटकारून प्रमुख जातीचे प्रादेशिक व भारतीय राजकारणाचा प्रभूत निर्माण झाले आहे. जातीय
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राजकारण मोठ्या प्रमाणात निमित्त झाले आहे. जातीय राजकारणामुळे जातीय दंडाल पूर्ण धारण करतात. परिणामी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय एकत्रितेला आणि भारतीय लोकसाहित्याला या जाती घातक ठवतात.

ब) आधिक विषयात:

भारत स्वतंत्र ज्ञानाःतर्क भारताचे कार्यालयांती डॉ. बावासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारतीय नेतृत्व व जनतेला असा इशारा दिला होता की, ‘भारतीय लोकशाही यशस्वी कार्यक्रम असेल तर सर्वप्रथम आपल्याला राजकीय लोकशाहीसुरवारी आधिक व सामाजिक लोकशाही प्रस्थापित करावी लागेल. कारण ज्या देखावी आधिकता विषयात प्रस्तापित होते ते देशाच्या खेच्याची अर्थनीती लोकशाहीप्रथाण बनतो. आधिकता समता प्रस्थापित झाली नाही तर लोकशाही शासनव्यवस्था अस्थिर व अशक्त होते.’ डॉ. आंबेडकराचा हा इशारा आज भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या संत्रांत्र प्रत्ययाचे बेचतो दिसतो. भारतात भांडवलशाही व्यवस्था मोठ्या प्रमाणात मूळ धरत आहे. जागतिकीकरणानुसार भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे पुढे नवने अनेक समस्या निमित्त झालेल्या आहेत. आधिकता समता निमित्त करण्यासाठी सरकाराने विविध उपायोजना हाती भक्त त्या यशस्वी राजकीयमध्ये पाहिजेत. आधिकता उद्देश्य म्हणजेस व दुर्लभ असणाऱ्या राज्यांमध्ये मूळ करण्यासाठी विविध योजनांची तत्तुंदे केली पाहिजे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे अनेक नवने समस्या निमित्त झाल्यासाठी भारतातील एकता आणि एकात्मता व अखंडत्व जोपाणमध्ये टुटियाचे आधिक व्यवस्थेच्या नवने पुनर्विचार आणि पुनर्धारण होणे आवश्यक आहे.

क) आधिकता अस्मतस्वः

प्रादेशिक वादमध्ये - भीषणतिक, आधिक, सामाजिक, त्या काही कारणांनी वेगळे अतिशय निमित्त कही जोपाणमध्ये प्रयत्न केला जातो. प्रादेशिक राजकीय पक्ष या प्रादेशिकवादला खराबणी घातण्याचा जोडार प्रयत्न करत असतात. प्रदेशाध्यक्ष क्षेत्रीय अभिमान जास्त प्रमाणात असू आपल्या प्रदेशाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून ल्याचा भावनिक संबंध जोडेला आसतो. एकाचे क्षेत्र भीषणतिक, धार्मिक, भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक असा आकार आधारावर एकत्र येत असतात. अशा विविधतेतून आहेत कसे वेगळे आहे याच्याच भावना निमित्त होते. यातृत्व प्रादेशिक समस्या राष्ट्रपूर्वे निमित्त होते.

प्रादेशिकात हा भारतीय लोकशाही मराठीत संरचन महत्त्व व ज्युलांत्र प्रश्न म्हणून ओळखला जातो. कारण भारतीय जनतेमध्ये दंडाल व प्रांत अभिमान अधिक तीज स्वरूपात आहे. भारतात घटकाराच्यांनी निमित्ती भावनातून ग्रांटचवेच्या तत्तेच झाली असल्यामुळे भाषेला जोडला प्रदेश ही भावना व जाणीबंधन अधिक प्रवाह होते गेली आहे. परिणामी सीमाविस्तार सारखे हे प्रश्न भारतीय लोकशाहीसमोर उमे राहिले आहेत. उदा. महाराष्ट्र-पुरात, पंजाब-हरियाणा, आसाम-मेघालय, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, मिश्रीमार, त्रिपुरा, अहमदाबाद देशेत, उत्तराखंड, जहांखंड, छत्तीसगढ ही घटकाराच्या निमित्त झाली. २०१६ साली तेलंगाणा हे २९ वे घटकाराच्या भारतात निमित्त झाले आहे. अशा पद्धतीने भारतात घटक राज्यांच्या निमित्ती होणे हे राष्ट्रीय एकत्रितेशील अवघड प्रक्रिया आहे. प्रादेशिक अस्मितवले विद्युतमूळे लोकशाही धोक्यावेचे घटकाराच्या निमित्त झाली. उदाहरणारे अशा हे प्रश्नातील एकत्रितेशील अवघड प्रक्रिया आहे. असे पद्धतीने भारत घटक राज्यांच्या निमित्ती होणे हे राष्ट्रीय एकत्रितेशील अवघड प्रक्रिया आहे. प्रादेशिक अस्मितवले विद्युतमूळे लोकशाही धोक्यावेचे घटकाराच्या निमित्त झाले. उदा. राजस्थान एकत्रितेशील अवघड प्रक्रिया आहे. ह्या प्रादेशिक अस्मितवा व अवघड प्रक्रिया आहे. ह्या प्रादेशिक अस्मितवा व अवघड प्रक्रिया आहे.
3) Bhāṣākī samasya:

Rāṣṭṛhitāḥya āpi ñkātmātyāḥ dhūreṇe dhēṣata eva eva bhāṣā bōlāyāre loke śātītāl taṃ rāṣṭṛāchī viṣayāṇāli prāltabh hōta. Bhārat ha bhābhāṣākī dhēṣa āhā. 1951 cha jagnāṇanēnumār bhāratāt 774 bōlī bhāṣā bōlāyāra jātāt. lōkākāś śānnapātāti śīci r va yāṣācī hōṇyaṣāṣāti lōkākāśāhīvā kārākā bhāṣā eva eva bhāṣētnūn caḷaṅe anōdhi śhēṣṭkāra ṭhēte. bhāratīy संविधानात आधार्य अनुसूचित २२ भाषाना मानता हिंदी. yāmūṭe संविधान निर्माणांनी सर्वना एक्रेत देवनायकाती संपकर्षण भाषा असारी तसेच रज्जवाण असारी. lāyāṭū≠ṭe संविधानातीत 343, 344 कलामभांगे हिंदी ही रज्जवाण आणि इत्यादी १५ वर्षपूर्व इंग्रजी सरकारी कामकाजाची भाषा म्हणून राहिल असे नमुद केले. परंतु दक्षिण भारतात हिंदीला प्रचंड विरोध ज्ञात. सरकारी कामकाजाचे इंग्रजी भाषा देवनायक आणि जोपौर्व सर्व राज्यांची समस्थती हिंदी भाषेता प्राप्त होत नाही तो पर्यंत इंग्रजीचा वापर करण्यास प्रतिकारी हिंदी. 1956 साली भारतात भाषावार राज्यपुर्णचा स्थापन करून भाषेच्या आधारावर १४ घटकाज्ञाने व ६ क्रेडिसित प्रेध परिमाण करण्यात आले. तरूणास सर्व घटकाज्ञानी भाषावार राज्यपुर्णचे स्वागत केले. परंतु पंजाब, गुजरात व महाराष्ट्र या राज्यांपेक्षा अलिंक्य ज्ञात. या राज्यानी राज्यपुर्णचेने विरोध केले. द्विभाषीक प्रज्ञात आंदोलने ज्ञाती.

परिणामी केंद्रसरकारा पंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात अशी स्वतंत्र भाषाची राज्ये निर्माण करावी लागली. तसेच पश्चिम बंगाल, आसाम, पंजाब, आंध्रप्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल इ. अहिंदी भाषानी हिंदी भाषेच्या प्रारंभ विरोध केले. संविधानातीत 345 कलामभांगे घटकाज्ञानी आपल्या राज्यामध्ये तीनसतींग भाषांचा स्वाकार केले. ज्यावा त्या राज्यातील भाषा, दुसरी इंग्रजी व तिसरी हिंदी असे ठरले व प्रथेक राज्यात आपल्या मातृभाषेच्या शिक्षण देण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. अशा भाषाकी समस्येता सामाजिकच्या सोडवताना राजकारणी हिंदी, ज्यात हा प्रसन गंभीर बनला. भाषाकी प्रसनचा भारतीय राजकारणात भोडा परिणाम ज्ञात. उदा. हिंदी विरोधी राजकारण राज्यामध्ये भाषाकी वात, भाषेच्या आधारावर राजकारण, उसर भारत व दक्षिण भारत भाषाकी संपर्क, भाषाकी आधारावर आंदोलने, भाषासंबंधी शैक्षिक धोरण इ. प्रकराचे विविध प्रसन निर्माण ज्ञात. परिणामी भारतीय लोकवास्तवाची वरित वेगवाच्या समस्या निर्माण ज्ञात.

Latitude: 3) Nishkāra va bekhāri:

Aṣhikṣitā lokākāṃcya ādhārāvār umāk ṣaṣṭali lokākāṃcāḥ prārthikācaḥ dhūkā śaṅk at nāha. lokākāṃcāḥ yashācī kṛṣṇāyāṃcāḥ dēṣaṭa suṣṭhāṭ, suṣāṇa v suṣamācyā nāgaṇik/ajanta avali. jā nāgaṇik saśak aśaṭītāl taṃ te āpalya harkānāṃbī rāhun āpalyāvīrīl āpalyāvīcā prātiṣākar karītī. 2011 cha jagnāṇanēnumār bhāratātīl saṣkārtaḥ prāmaṇ 74.40% āhā te nīṣkārṣeḥ prāmaṇ 25.60% āhā. yāca arth bhāratāḥ 124 kotī (2011 jagnāṇanā) lokākāṃcē 28.7 kotī lōc hī nīṣkārā āhātā hī bāb bhāratāḥ viṣayāvāya v kṛṣṇācyāḥ dhūkāḥ fārāc ḍhātak āhā. kārya nīṣkārṣeṣe ṭhēte samājāt suṣṭhāṭ-āshikṣitāt ashī viṣuma nīrmaṇ hōte. nīṣkār bhāgaṇikānaḥ vṛkṣānti, yasahātuṁ, mādānāmālātītī yā lōkākāṃcāḥ goḍī sāmakt naāhī. nīṣkārṣeṣeḥ ārthik, sāṃśājik, sāṃśākūrṇik viṣayāvāya samāre jāve ṭhēte. yāyaḥ arth nīṣkār, aṅgānī lokākū sāṃśājik, ārthik, rājāṅiy cyā śaṅkā hōte. yāmūṭe nīṣkārā nīrmaṇ nārān hōne avavynak āhā. bhāratāt bhāgar ā rāṣṭṛ śaṅkāt
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आवाहन उभे राहिले आहे आणि ते आवाहन आहे भारताच्या सार्वभौमिकता. भारताच्या सार्वभौमिकत्वाची कौशिकता घूप होत असेल आणि निर्णय घेण्याचे केंद्र दिली ऐवजी सरकत सरकत ते जगातील कौशिकतातील एका व्यस्थेकडे गेले असेल, जात असेल तर ती बाबा धोकादायक समजली पाहिजे.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय लोकशाहीपुढे आणणी एक आवाहन आहे ते खुल्या बाजारपेठेचे, कारण लोकशाही आणि खुल्या बाजारपेठ या दोन्ही गोष्टी एकत्र नंदू शक्त नाहीत. लोकशाहीमध्ये सामर्थ्यक न्याय प्रस्तापित करण्यासाठी शासनाला हस्तक्षेप करावाच लागतो. पारं खुल्या बाजारपेठ शासनाचा हा हक्क काहून ठेवता जातो. पर्यावरण दुर्लभ जनतेला, शेतकर्याचा न्याय नाकाळनाचा तो प्रकार ठरतो. खुल्या बाजारपेठ सर्वांना एकाच दस्तमाणे वस्तू खेळू देती लागातात. त्या बाजारपेठ दुर्लभ ग्राहकांसाठी कमी किमतीत ती वस्तू उपलब्ध करण्याची कौशलीच तत्तुद नसते. या उलट शासन मात्र दुर्लभ ग्राहकांसाठी सर्वांतीची दात विशिष्ट वस्तू उपलब्ध करू शकतेत. खुल्या बाजारपेठेच्या आणि लोकशाहीच्या सांग्ला कमीच जुळत नसतो. त्याचे न वधूमध्ये उघोसते एकाच तर अदालतीत आले आहेत किंवा बंद पडत आहेत. शहरी भागात कापड घातनाच्या आणि ग्रामीण भागात सूर्यभाराचे सांगडे उभे आहेत. साधू कराराचे बंद पडलेले आहेत. साखर निर्णय होताना हिसत नाही. साखरेंचे ढर फार कमी आहेत. शेतकर्याचा ह्या भाव नाही. भारत हा शेतीप्रधान नक्षा असे आहे. ७५% ठराव लोक शेतीवर उपजीविका करतात. खुल्या बाजारपेठमुळे शेतकर्याचे भावनाचे नुकसान होत आहे. देशातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या करती आहेत. छोट्या कट्यात उघोसतानुसार अपणी रोजर्यांत मिळता असते लक्षात्वी कमागार आज देशोधीला लालो आहेत. विद्युत सर्वेच गोष्टीचा देशाचा अर्थशास्त्राचा, राजकारणाचा, समाजशास्त्राचा व सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचा दृष्टीमैल परिणाम झालेला आहे व होत राहणार आहे. जागतिक व्यापार संपूर्णाच्या काराराव सही करण्यामुळे भारतातील कौशलता क्षेत्रात पक्षीय मार्गविद्यालय प्रवेश याचा आणि याचा आलाव्यास विशिष्ट उघोसाधारात पक्षीय मार्गविद्यालय प्रमाण किंवा असावे, याबाबत नियम होते. आता FDI चा स्वीकार केल्यापासून सार्व चित्र बदलते आहे. पक्षीय मार्गविद्यालय स्वीकृत मार्गविद्यालये झोक लागते असा देशाचे धोरण राहिले जात आहे. साहजिक बुहारास्थिय कंपन्या ल्याना किफायती क्रुद्द व्यापार शेतीतून प्रवेश करतेच आहेत. पक्षीय चलनाचा फार मोठा भाग बुहारास्थिय कंपन्या ल्याचा देशात व्यक्तीत आहेत. भारतातील राजकारणी अनेक वर्ष धौलोगिकीतर्काचा निर्णय शेती व्यवसायाच्या बदली देशाचे धोरण राहिले आहे. उघोसतात्त्वीं ओढोगिक कथा मात्र स्वस्त किमतीत उपलब्ध व्यापार, महून राष्ट्रकूपी शेतीतून आणि जागतिक कृषीप्रधान देशासाठी योग नाही. महून शेतीचा मोठा प्रसन या जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत निर्माण झाला आहे. ब) दहशतवाद:

जनतेच्या मनात भीती निर्माण करण्यासाठी हिंसेची धमकी किंवा हिंसात्मक कृती अशा योजनाच्या प्रयत्नातून दहशतवाद अनुभवाव येतो. १९४७ पासून भारत दहशतवादाचा शिकार झालेला आहे. दहशतवाद हा भारतीय लोकशाही समर्थीत मोठे आवाहन आहे. दहशतवादाच्या सामर्थ्यात आज संपूर्ण जगात ग्रासलेले आहे. जगातील बनाच देशांना दहशतवादाचा धोका निर्माण झालेला आहे. दहशतवादाची मायाप्रती सरकराचा हितेच वेळेच पुनरावलंबाव आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या सांग्ला करू शकते. पासून भारत दहशतवादाचा सर्व सामर्थ्यात आहे. ब) दहशतवाद
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समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक व सैनिकी शक्ती खर्ची पडत आहे. दहशतवादी विविध माण्यांसाठी व उदिर्शांसाठी त्यांच्ये स्वार्थ्याप्राप्ती, धार्मिक, वासिक प्रेरणा, राजकीय, सामाजिक परिवर्तन, अनुयायी सुझू देण्यासाठी इ. माध्यमातून दहशतवादी लड़तात. दहशतवादी बनारे लोक प्रामुख्याने धमां, बेरोजगार, गरीब तरुणांचा भरणा जास्त आहे. दहशतवादी कृत्य करण्याचा लक्षक-ए-तोएसा, जैश-ए-महमद, सिम्मी, खलिस्तान कमांडो फोर्स इ. संघटना कायर्त आहेत. भारताच्या शेतीरी देश दहशतवादाना खतरणांची चालत आहेत. उदा. पाकिस्तान, चीन, परिणामी भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकेला दहशतवादाने खूप मोठा अडडर निमित्रण केला आहे.

सारांश:
भारतासारख्या सर्वां मोठ्या लोकशाही राष्ट्रात बाहे व अंतर्गत अशा दोन्ही समस्यांची आव्हाने निर्माण केले आहेत. भारताच्या विकासात व प्रगतीत ही आव्हाने अडडर बनत चालती आहेत. भारताच्या अर्थिक, सामाजिक, प्रादेशिक, धार्मिक, मार्गशीर्षीत व वेकारी या अंतर्गत आव्हानांची अनेक आव्हाने व समस्या निमित्रण केलेत्या आहेत आणि अजूनही करत आहेत. असे असतानाच जागतिकीकरण, दहशतवाद यांच्या माध्यमातून बाहे आव्हाने भारतीय लोकशाही समरे उभी राहिली आहेत. भारतीय नेतृत्वाने अंतर्गत व बाहे अशा दोन्ही आव्हानांचा समावे जाण्यासाठी नियोजनपूर्वक व निधारणपूर्वक उपयोजनास आकृत ल्या प्रत्यक्ष अंतर्गत्त्वादी व्यक्तीने आवश्यक आहे. हे कार्य असताने विकासाचा मुद्दा दुर्लभ्यत होता कामा नये कारण भारतात राजकारणाचे गुणहोगारीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे.

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