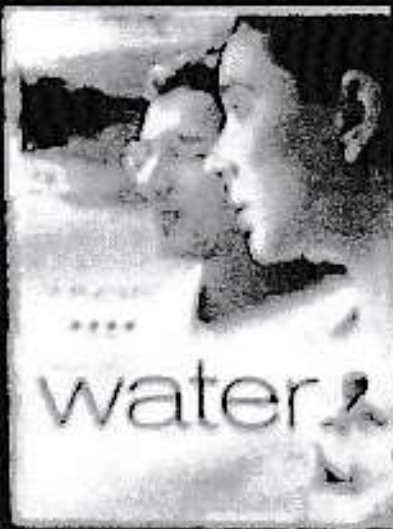




FILM & LITERATURE

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THE WORLD OF WORD AND THE WORLD OF SCREEN

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Abstract: English Literature has been alluring the Bollywood filmmakers as a source of readymade script for their movies. It is not only making the their films popular, crowd catching but the mouth to mouth publicity of the movie makes the original text known to the people as well. In Haider movie, Shahid Kapoor plays the titular role and the director makes it clear through the posters of the film that the movie is based on William Shakespeare's Hamlet. Through the movie, people who have not heard about Shakespeare at least come to know the few things about the writer's play and different shades Hamlet's character. Cinema is a powerful mass media through which a text could be made popular amongst the people who have never heard it before. Literature is the written word and film is the interpretation of that word. While making the cinematic adaptation of the text the directors avail full or partial liberty so as to make the movie watchable.

Keywords: Democracy, adaptation, resonance, historical, operatic etc.

Gulliver's Travels (1726) is a novel by Anglo-Irish writer and clergyman Jonathan Swift. Gulliver Travels is journey of the protagonist from one place to another, is a satire on human nature. It is Swift's best known full-length work, and a classic of literature. In the first part Gulliver introduces himself by describing his past and how he went from a surgeon to a voyager sailing the seven seas. On one of Gulliver's voyages he describes how his ship encounters a violent storm and Gulliver finds himself having to swim to shore. He swims to the island called Lilliput. Gulliver is exhausted from his swim and falls asleep on the island. When he awakes he discovers he is fastened to the ground and surrounded by the islanders who are no taller than 6 inches tall. The islanders take Gulliver to meet their Emperor who accommodates Gulliver by providing him with a house and a bed. After a while on the island

Gulliver discovers the residents of the island are small but full of self regard. While on the island Gulliver assists with helping the islanders defend themselves against their neighbor; the Blefusendians. However, after his triumph Gulliver upsets the Emperor of Lilliput and is sentenced to be blinded. He manages to escape to a boat and sail away from the island back to England.

Jajantaram Mamantaram released in 2003, is a Hindi comedy film directed by Soumitra Rnnade and produced by Ananima Roy. The film is based on the tale of Bakasura and Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Aditya (Javed Jaffrey) is a local Mumbai guy who is trapped in a storm. However, he manages to escape and reaches an unknown island somewhere in the Arabian Sea. To his great disbelief, he soon discovers he has landed himself in a village called Shundi where the inhabitants are 1/10th of his size and are terrified of him. The ruler Bhupati, Chattan Singh (Gulshan Grover), Jeran (Manav Kaul) and Amori - all has mixed opinions about him. He soon becomes friends with them and also helps Jeran and Amori to be together who are in love with each other. All's well till he encounters Jhamunda (Joy Fernandis) who is the modern version of Bakusar, the demon. Jhamunda is the evil creation of Chattan Singh who has plans to take over Shundi and marry Amori. Aditya wages a war with Jhamunda and after a series of incidents is triumphant over him and then goes back to Mumbai. The biggest advantage of the film is its special effects, which keeps the viewer of all ages engrossed in the adventure zone. The film takes a roller coaster ride into the happenings in Shundi. Some sequences like the title song, the scene where Aditya realizes where he has landed himself, Jhamunda's entry, the way he is cured after he is injured in a war with Jhamunda and the climax are noteworthy. They help to maintain the interest in the efficient narrative. Technically speaking, making such movies gives a great scope of special effects and at the same time adds the responsibility to show something fantastic. So the budget in that area plays a remarkable part in the final product. The film has excellent photographic touches with excellent audio visual effects. Here the movie surpasses the text because text is the word and film is the interpretation of the word with all effects. Reading a text is an experience but watching a movie, play based on the text is the experience.

Shakespeare's **Julius Caesar** is a well known historical tragedy of great man Julius Caesar, who is plotted to be killed by the hands of his most trusted friend, Marcus Brutus. After the death of

Cassius, Brutus gives permission to Mark Antony who was a great orator, knows the mob psychology, and turns the tables. He addresses the people who have gathered to cremate Julius Caesar. Antony knows how to handle the situation, turns the tables and the people who were with the conspirators turned against them. The opening lines of his speech has become very famous in the history, "Friends, Romans and Countrymen, lend me your ears".

In Prakash Mehara's *Sharabi* released in June 1984 Amitabh Bachchan uses this dialogue, on the occasion of helping his company workers, creating laughter among the audience. So the directors study the original text and use the dialogues as per the requirement of the scenes.

Shakespeare's *Othello* is still often performed in professional and community theatres alike and has been the basis for numerous operatic, film and literary adaptations. Because of its varied and current themes of racism, love, jealousy and betrayal. The movie *Omkara* is based on Shakespeare's *Othello*. It starred Ajay Devgan, Saif Ali Khan, Vivek Oberoi and Kareena Kapoor in the lead roles, supported by Naseeruddin Shah, Konkona Sen Sharma and Bipasha Basu. The setting of the movie is totally different than that of the original text.

Joseph Conrad's novel *Lord Jim*, first published in 1900, finds a resonance even today; so timeless was his tale. And many a movie has been based on this book, only the setup has changed with the changing times. It's a tale of living an ignominious life and how the protagonist redeems himself. This theme being is played out in *Chak De India* and *Zameen* as well.

Jim a young British seaman becomes first mate on the *Patna*, a ship full of pilgrims travelling to Mecca for the hajj. When the ship starts rapidly taking on water and disaster seems imminent, Jim joins his captain and other crew members in abandoning the ship and its passengers. A few days later, they are picked up by a British ship. However, the *Patna* and its passengers are later also saved, and the reprehensible actions of the crew are exposed. The other participants evade the judicial court of inquiry, leaving Jim to the court alone. The court strips him of his navigation command certificate for his dereliction of duty. Jim is angry with himself, both for his moment of weakness, and for missing an opportunity to be a 'hero'. At the trial, he meets Charles Marlow, a sea captain, who in spite of his initial misgivings over what he sees as Jim's moral unsoundness, comes to befriend him, for he is "one of us". Marlow

later finds Jim work as a ship chandler's clerk. Jim tries to remain incognito, but whenever the opprobrium of the Patna incident catches up with him, he abandons his place and moves further east. Later, Marlow's friend Stein suggests placing Jim as his factor in Patusan, a remote inland settlement with a mixed Malay and Bugis population, where Jim's past can remain hidden. While living on the island he acquires the title 'Tuan' 'Lord' Here, Jim wins the respect of the people and becomes their leader by relieving them from the predations of the bandit Sherif Ali and protecting them from the corrupt local Malay chief, Rajah Tunku Allang. Jim wins the love of Jewel, a woman of mixed race, and is "satisfied... nearly". The end comes a few years later, when the town is attacked by the marauder "Gentleman" Brown. Although Brown and his gang are driven off, Dain Waris, the son of the leader of the Bugis community, is slain. Jim returns to Doramin, the Bugis leader, and willingly takes a fatal bullet in the chest from him as retribution for the death of his son. But many years ago, it was Salim-Javed who brought this fine tale to Yash Chopra, indiansed it, added the much needed entertainment quotient by introducing new elements into it and roped in 1979 released Kala Patthar. Being branded a coward for abandoning his ship full of over 300 passengers. Captain Vijay Pal Singh (Amitabh), is discharged from duty, humiliated by society and disowned by his parents. Feeling guilty over his cowardice and with low self-esteem, he starts working as a coal miner to forget his past. But it still continues to hunt him; he welcomes pain as a punishment. The owner of the mine is Dhanraj Puri (Prem Chopra), a carefree and irresponsible man whose mine is poorly equipped, with less than sufficient medical supplies, and no facilities for the miners and their families. Vijay tries to save every workers life in order to overcome his haunted past but to no avail. But one day water forced itself in one of the mining tunnels, endangering the lives of over 400 workers. Vijay along with some of his other colleagues put up a big fight to save each and every workers life. Which at last was successful and Vijay was able to overcome his troubled past.

Pinjra is a 1972 Marathi film, directed by V. Shantaram, starring Shriram Lagoo and Sandhya in lead roles. This movie is based on Luiz Heinrich Mann's novel The Blue Angel. It is the tragic story of a school teacher and a dancer. The 'cage' here is a metaphor for life. The dancer dies as she falls for the teacher and is unable to save him. The teacher prefers to die under mistaken identity, rather than live as a man who has lost respect. This is a story of how death frees them from their cages.

Literary adaptation is the adapting of a literary source (e.g. a novel, short story, and poem) to another genre or medium, such as a film, a stage play, or even a video game. It can also involve adapting the same literary work in the same genre or medium, just for different purposes, e.g. to work with a smaller cast, in a smaller venue (or on the road), or for a different demographic group (such as adapting a story for children). It also appeals because it obviously works as a story; it has interesting characters, which say and do interesting things. This is particularly important when adapting to a dramatic work, e.g. film, stage play, teleplay, as dramatic writing is some of the most difficult. To get an original story to function well on all the necessary dimensions — concept, character, story, dialogue, and action — is an extremely rare event performed by a rare talent.

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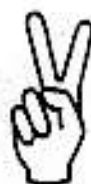
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प्रमाणित
वर्ग 18

हिंदी गजलों में व्यक्त सामाजिक चिन्तन

डॉ. गजाला वसीम अब्दुल बशीर शेख

हिंदी विभाग, अध्यक्षा,

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(रं), ता. कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद

साहित्य का कथ्य सामाजिक यथार्थ से लिया जाता है। समाज का सुख-दुःख, आशा, निराशा समस्या चेतना आदि जैसी विभिन्न बातों को लेकर साहित्यकार अपने साहित्य की रचना करता है। इसीलिए साहित्य को समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब एवं दर्पण कहा जाता है।

हिंदी गजल साहित्य की एक महत्वपूर्ण विधा मानी जाती है। समकालीन गजलकारों ने अपनी गजलों के कथ्य को सकिर्णता से उपर उठाकर समाज के व्यापक रूप को प्रस्तुत किया है। जिस कारण समकालीन हिंदी गजलों में समाज की व्यापक और प्रखर अभिव्यक्ति दिखाई देती है।

१९६० के बाद देश में गरीबी, बेकारी, महंगाई, आर्थिक विषमता, साम्प्रदायिकता जैसी कई समस्या दिखाई देती है। जो हिंदी गजलकारों के गजलों में प्रखर रूप से अभिव्यक्त हुई है। हिंदी गजलकारों ने अपने समय के यथार्थ को केवल देखा ही नहीं बल्कि भोगा भी है। समाज का यथार्थ चित्रण करना ही उनकी गजलों का मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा है। विभिन्न समस्याओं पर कठोर प्रहार कर उन्होंने सामाजिक समस्याओं का बखूबी चित्रण किया है।

इन्सानियत इन्सान होने की पहचान है। एक जमाना था जब इन्सानियत को पैसा ओहदा आदि सभी चिजों से बढकर माना जाता था। लेकिन आज इन्सानियत का कोई मूल्य नहीं रहा, आज शहरों में मनुष्य के रूप में जंगली जानवर दिखाई देते हैं ऐसा महसूस होता है

जैसे सारा शहर ही जानवरों से भर गया है, परिणाम स्वरूप समाज में अन्याय, अत्याचार बढ़ गया है। इस बात को जहीर कुरैशी ने इस प्रकार व्यक्त किया है -

जंगलों से चले जंगली जानवर।

शहर में आ बसे जंगली जानवर।

आदमी के मुखौटे लगाए हुए।

हर कदम पर मिले जंगली जानवर।^१

जब इन्सानियत ही नहीं बची तब इन्सान कहाँ दूँडे। इन्सानियत तो खो गई है तब शराफत कहाँ बचेगी। अपने आप को डंके की चोट पर शरीफ कहने वाले लोग ही अक्सर बदचलन या बुरे होते हैं। शराफत का मुखौटा लगाए वह कहते कुछ और हैं और करते कुछ और जिसे गोपालदास सक्सेना 'निराज' ने बड़े ही बेबाकी से अभिव्यक्त किया है -

बदन पर जिसके शराफत का पहरेदार देखा

वो आदमी भी यहाँ हमने बदचलन देखा।^२

जिस समाज में इन्सानियत और शराफत जैसी बातें खो गई हैं वहाँ अन्याय, अत्याचार का बढ़ना स्वाभाविक बात है। जिस तरह हिंदी गजलकारों ने अपनी गजलों में दृढ़ते विघटित होते मूल्यों को दर्शाया है, वही आम आदमी की पीड़ा दुःख दर्द आदि को भी बेबाकी से उकेरा है।

देश में बढ़ती हुई महंगाई, गरीबी, बेकारी, भ्रष्टाचार के परिणाम स्वरूप आम आदमी की फटेहाल जिन्दगी का दर्द देख दुष्यंतजी व्यांग्यात्मक कहते हैं- न हो कमीज तो पाँवों से पेट ढक लेंगे ये लोग कितने मुनासिब है इस सफर के लिए।^३

अभाव में जीवन व्यतीत करनेवाले आम आदमी की पीड़ा को दुष्यंतजी ने महसूस किया और बड़े प्रभावी रूप से चित्रित किया।

इन्सान के बर्दाश्त करने की भी एक हद होती है। जिन्दगी का बोझ धोते-धोते आम आदमी थक कर मायूस होने लगा। जीने की चाहत अब उसमें समाप्त होने लगी है। भूख और बेकारी के कारण वह दूढ़ चुका है, और उसका धैर्य भी अब समाप्त हो रहा है। इस बात को गजलकार कलाधरजी ने बखूबी व्यक्त किया है -

किस कदर मायूस वो होने लगा है
जिन्दगी का बोझ वो होने लगा है
भूख, बेकारी छलावा झेल करके
हाथ सचमुच धैर्य वो खोने लगा है।^४

वर्तमान समाज भ्रष्टाचार के जाल में धिर चुका है। समाज में व्याप्त इस भ्रष्टाचार को भी हिंदी गजलकारों ने अपनी गजलों का कव्य बनाया है। आम आदमी के लिए बनी योजनाओं का लाभ आम आदमी उठा नहीं पाता या उसे उठाने दिया नहीं जाता बल्कि उसका लाभ भ्रष्टाचारियों को ही मिलता है। समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार में सभी के पाँव धसे है ऐसी भ्रष्ट सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर प्रहार करते हुए दुष्यंतकुमारजी लिखते हैं, हर सड़क पर इस कदर कीचड़ बिछा है
हर किसी का पाँव घुटनों तक सना है।^५

रोटी कपडा और मकान जैसी मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं के स्वप्न आम आदमी आजादी से पूर्व से ही देख रहा था। लेकिन आजादी के बाद यह स्वप्न पूर्ण नहीं हुए, स्वप्न देखने वाले मनुष्य के मोहभंग का चित्रण दुष्यंतजी इस प्रकार करते हैं।
कहाँ तो तप था चिरागीं हर एक घर के लिए
कहाँ चिराग मयस्सर नहीं शहर के लिए।^६

चुनाव में खड़ा रहने वाला हर नेता वोट पाने के लिए सामान्य जनता से कई वादे करता है, लेकिन वोट पा लेने के बाद वह अपने वादे भूल जाता है, और भोली-भाली जनता इंतजार करते रह जाती है। इंतजार करनेवाली इस जनता की व्याधा को देख दुष्यंतजी का हृदय कराह उठता है।

जहाँ अपने वादों को गूलने वाले नेताओं के कारण समाज पर पड़नेवाले प्रभाव को दुष्यंतजी ने इस प्रकार व्यक्त किया है वहीं गजलकार अदन गोडवेजी ने भ्रष्ट और विलासी राजनेताओं का चित्रण एवं आर्थिक विषमता और महँगाई का चित्रण बखूबी किया है। आर्थिक अभाव और गरीबी में मनुष्य नैतिकता को भूल गलत रास्ते की ओर भी चल पड़ता है। उसकी सहने की शक्ति खत्म हो जाती है और वह सच्चाई अच्छाई और बुराई का विचार नहीं करता ऐसे आम आदमी के बारे में अदमजी लिखते हैं —
बेचता यूँ ही नहीं आदमी ईमान को

भूख ले जाती है ऐसे मोड़ पे इन्सान को
सब की एक हद भी होती है तबज्जो दीजिए
गर्म रखे तब तलक नारो से दस्तरखान को।^७

मनुष्य की सहनशीलता खत्म हो जाने के कारण वह न चाहते हुए भी अच्छे से बुरा बन जाता है। उसकी समस्याएँ इतनी भी बड़ी नहीं है कि वह पुरी न हो सके, वह तो केवल रोटी कपडा और मकान की अपेक्षा करता है। उसे ऐशो आराम, बंगला, मोटर नहीं चाहिए बल्कि दो बक्क की रोटी मिल जाए इसी में वह खुश है। इस संदर्भ में जहीर कुरैशी कहते हैं—
दो रोटी के अलावा चार की बातें नहीं करते
करोड़ो लोग कोठी, कार की बातें नहीं करते।

गजलकार कुँअर बेचैन ने भी अपनी गजलों में आर्थिक विषमता का चित्रण बड़े ही मार्मिकता से किया है। समाज में एक वर्ग के पास सभी ऐशो आराम उपलब्ध है, तो दूसरा वर्ग अभावों से भरी जिंदगी जी रहा है। समाज में व्याप्त इस आर्थिक विषमता को डॉ. कुँअर बेचैन ने इस प्रकार व्यक्त किया है —

उधर रेशमी पटें होंगे, इधर खुले दरवाजे हैं
अन्तर हाँ इतना अन्तर है तैरे मेरे कमरे में।^८

एक ओर पूँजी पति सुख सुविधाओं से भरी जिंदगी जी रह है तो दूसरी ओर आम आदमी रोटी कपडा और मकान के लिए भी तरस रहा है। आम आदमी कड़ी मेहनत करके भी दो बक्क की रोटी जुटा नहीं पाता शोषक वर्ग उसका इतना शोषण करता है कि वह दो बक्क की रोटी के लिए भी मोहताज हो जाता है। उसकी इस दयनीय स्थिति को कुँअर बेचैनजी ने बड़े ही दिल छू लेने वाले अंदाज में इस प्रकार व्यक्त किया है —

गर्दन है अगर हम, तो वह आरी की तरह है
सीने में अब तो दिल भी कटारी की तरह है।^९

यहाँ गजलकार ने शोषक वर्ग द्वारा होने वाला शोषण और शोषण के कारण आम आदमी की अवस्था को अभिव्यक्ति दी है।

समाज में व्याप्त आर्थिक विसंगतियों और अभावों को देख गजलकार बेचैन हो चुके हैं। अब उन्हें शिकायत दुःख सहने वालों से है। गजलकार यह

जान चुके हैं कि अधिकार दुःखी व्यक्ती को मांगने से नहीं मिलेंगे, वह छिनकर प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन शोषितों को जैसे सहने की आदत हो गई है। सहने की इस मानसिकता को गजलकार चंद्रसेन विराट ने इस प्रकार अभिव्यक्त किया है —

धिसी चप्पल, फटा कुरता, बड़ी दाढ़ी, चढ़ा चश्मा
रहे यदि पेट भी खाली तुम्हें क्या फर्क पड़ता है
तुम्हें ज्वर हड्डियों वाला पोलियो ग्रस्त है मुन्ना
खाँसती क्षय से घरवाली, तुम्हें क्या फर्क पड़ता है।^{१०}

समाज में आज मजदूर और श्रमिकों का शोषण कर अमीर और ज्यादा अमीर हो रहे हैं, लेकिन दिन-रात मेहनत करने के बावजूद श्रमिकों को अपने श्रम का मूल्य इतना नहीं मिल पाता कि वह अपना गुजारा कर सके। पूँजीपति उनकी कमाई के हिस्से से अपनी तिजोरियाँ भरते हैं और उनकी मेहनत की कमाई का कुछ हिस्सा भी उन तक आने नहीं देते इस बात को अवधकिशोर सुक्सेना इस प्रकार व्यक्त करते हैं — रात दिन पर हित बहाता, रहा अपना स्वेद जा कर रहा फाँके वही मजदूर किस से क्या कहे।^{११}

नारी को अबला समझ समाज और परिवार में आरंभ से ही उस पर जुल्म डाला जाता है। कभी सती प्रथा, कभी दहेज या फिर किसी अन्य कारण से नारी को जलाया जा रहा है। इस बात को गजलकार जहीर कुरैशी इस प्रकार अभिव्यक्त करते हैं —

कल सती होकर जली थी आज पति के हाथ
न गई जिवित जलने की प्रथा औरत।^{१२}

वर्तमान समय में आए दिन होने वाले बलात्कार जैसी घिनौनी घटनाएँ यह साबित करती हैं कि समाज में नारी की इज्जत का कोई मूल्य नहीं रह गया है। अकेली औरत का जीना दूभर हो गया है। इस बात को जहीर कुरैशीजी ने इस प्रकार अभिव्यक्त किया है — एक औरत अकेली मिली जिस जगह मर्द होने लगे जंगली जानवर।^{१३}

हिंदी के इन गजलकारों ने अपनी गजलों के कथ्य में नये-नये प्रयोग कर समाज का यथार्थ चित्र प्रस्तुत कर समाकालीन समस्याओं को उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है। वर्तमान समय में भ्रूण हत्या देश की ज्वलंत समस्या बन गई है। नारी को हमेशा से निचला

स्थान देने वाले हमारे समाज ने अब तो हद ही कर दी है। जन्म से पहले ही कन्या भ्रूण की कोख में ही हत्या कर दी जा रही है मानने को तो सब इसे गलत और बुरा मान विरोध करते हैं लेकिन समय आने पर इनकी कारनी और कथनी में अंतर आ जाता है। और अमानविय धिनीने कार्य करने में वह पिछे नहीं हटते। इस बात से व्यथित हो अपने दुःख को जहीर कुरैशी इस प्रकार व्यक्त करते हैं —

‘लिंग निर्धारण’ समस्या हो गई है,
कोख में कल कन्या हो गई है
लोग कर पाए नहीं खुलकर विरोध
सिर्फ अखबारों में निया हो गई है।^{१४}

सिर्फ अखबारों में चर्चा होने से इस धिनीनी समस्या को सुलझाया नहीं जा सकता। इस समस्या को लेकर सरकार की ओर से भी काफी प्रयास हो रहे हैं। लेकिन चोरी छिपे इन प्रयासों को भी असफल किया जा रहा है। शायद जब तक समाज की मानसिकता और उसकी सोच में परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा तब तक इस समस्या को सुलझा पाना कठिन है।

आज समाज में किसानों की आत्महत्याएँ ही उनकी दुःखद स्थितियों को दर्शाती हैं। दिन-रात कड़ी मेहनत करनेवाला किसान आत्महत्या क्यों करता है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा और दर्दभरा सवाल है। कर्ज के बोझ तले दब कर अभावों में जिते हुए निराश हो वह आत्महत्या कर लेता है। बावजूद इसके उसका शोषण कम नहीं हो रहा है, और कोई रास्ता निकल नहीं पा रहा है। जिन्दगी भर मेहनत करने के बावजूद मरने के बाद कफन भी उसे नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। इस बात को गजलकार कृष्णकुमार ने बड़े ही दिल छु लेने वाले अंदाज में अभिव्यक्त किया है —

हल चलाते ही मरा दादा तुम्हारे खेत में,
नंगी सूरत ढाँपने को कफन भी न बन सका।^{१५}

कितना दर्दनाक है जो हर इन्सान के लिए अनाज आदि पैदा करता है, वही कफन को भी मोहताज है।

समाज के विभिन्न पहलुओं का यथार्थ चित्रण करते हुए हिंदी गजलकारों ने आज समाज में मनुष्य की वृद्धावस्था में उत्पन्न हो रही समस्याओं को भी बड़े ही दिल छु लेने वाले अंदाज में अभिव्यक्त किया है। जीवन भर किया हुआ त्याग और बुढ़े हो जाने के बाद उनके दुःख उनकी समस्याएँ और अपनों के द्वारा उनके साथ होने वाले दुर्व्यवहारों को गजलकार

ज्योति शंखर ने इस प्रकार अभिव्यक्त किया है -

सारी उम्र जिन्हें छोते हैं घर के बड़े लोग
इनके लिए बोझ होते हैं घर के बड़े लोग
बोझ पाप का बड़े तो इनके चरणों में रख दे
तोरथ है गुनाह छोते हैं घर के बड़े लोग।^{१७}

पहले जहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति में माता-पिता को आदर सम्मान का खान दे पूजा जाता था, उन्हें सबकुछ समझा जाता था आज ऐसे जीवन मूल्य कहाँ गये ? ऐसे मूल्यों को समाप्त कर आज वंशधाराओं को भरा जा रहा है। जिन्होंने जीवन भर हर हाल में अपने बच्चों को बोझ नहीं समझा हर समय उन्हें खुशियाँ देने का प्रयास किया वृद्धावस्था में वही बोझ बन गये हैं। समाज में व्याप्त ऐसी संवेदनहीनता पर गजलकार ने यहाँ प्रहार किया है। और मनुष्य में ऐसे मूल्य और संवेदनशिलता को जगाने का प्रयास किया है।

वर्तमान समय में समाज में व्याप्त अनगिनत समस्याओं के साथ-साथ साम्प्रदायिकता की समस्या भी समाज का सूख, चैन, शांति समाप्त कर रही है। लोग अपनी इन्सानियत को भूल आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। आपसी प्रेम अपनापन खत्म होता जा रहा है।

गजलकार गोपालदास सक्सेना 'नीरज' ने अपनी गजलों के माध्यम से समाज में एकता सद्भाव पैदा करने की कोशिश की है। मनुष्य अगर आज मजहबी झगड़ों को भूलकर इन्सान बन जाए तो देश में अमन सुकून पैदा होकर यह समस्या सुलझ सकती है। इन्सानियत इन्सानों के बिच बनी दिवार को गिरा सकती है। देश की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए लोगों के दिल में बढ़ती नफरत को मुहब्बत में बदलने के लिए इन्सानी धर्म की अनिवार्यता को नीरज जी ने इस तरह अभिव्यक्त किया है -

अब तो मजहब कोई ऐसा भी चलाया जाये
जिसमें इन्सान को इन्सान बनाया जाये।
जिसकी खूशबू से भी महक जाये पड़ोसी का घर
फूल इस किस्म का हर सिम्त जलाया जाये।^{१८}

तात्पर्य समकालीन गजलकारों का उद्देश्य ही परिवर्तन रहा। वह हमेशा परिवर्तन के अभिलाषी रहे। इसलिए दुष्यंतकुमार ने कहा है -

सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करना मेरा मकसद नहीं
मेरी कोशिश है कि ये सूरत बदलनी चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष:-

अतः कहा जा सकता है कि समाज में व्याप्त विभिन्न समस्याओं का वधार्थ चित्र प्रस्तुत कर समाज

को समस्याओं के प्रति जागृत कर उन समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए समाज को प्रेरित करने का प्रयास इन गजलकारों ने बखूबी किया।

इन गजलों की उपलब्धि के रूप में हम देख सकते हैं कि यह पाठकों के मन में संवेदना जगाने जगाएगी और उसे सोचने पर मजबूर करेगी। वर्तमान में यह गजलें सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए सहायक सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। इस बात की उम्मीद हम कर सकते हैं।

संदर्भ एवं विवेचित ग्रंथ:-

- १) चाँदनी का दुःख - जहीर कुरैशी पृ. ७३
- २) नीरज की पाती - गोपालदास सक्सेना,

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- ९) शमियाने काँच के - डॉ. कुँवर बेचैन पृ.

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- ११) वातावरण खराब हो चला - अवधकिशोर

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- १३) भीड़ में सबसे अलग - जहीर कुरैशी,

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- १४) भीड़ में सबसे अलग - जहीर कुरैशी

- १५) आधुनिक हिंदी गजल और आधुनिकता

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- १६) नीरज की पाँती-नीरज पृ. १३०

- १७) कुँवर बेचैन की गजले संवेदना एवं

शिल्प - डॉ. अभय खैरनार

- १८) हिंदी गजल और गजलकार - डॉ. मधु

खराटे

- १९) साठोत्तरी हिंदी गजल में समसामयिकता

- डॉ. मरुके सन्तोष विष्णु

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Employment generation in India: Role of GDP and FDI

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Abstract

This study is mainly undertaken to study the relationship between gross domestic product and employment and the relationship between foreign direct investment and employment in India during 2001 to 2012. For analysis the relationship between dependent and independent variable the ordinary least square regression method has used. It is found that the highest 25.58 percent compound annual growth rate recorded by FDI followed by GDP 12.59 percent and it was only 0.49 percent for employment in India during 2001 to 2012. It is observed that there is positive relationship between FDI and employment and between GDP and employment in India. The coefficient of correlation indicates that the one unit increase in FDI will raise employment by 0.857 units and one unit increase of GDP will raise employment by 0.875 units in India. The P value 0.0004 of FDI and P value 0.0002 of GDP indicates that the coefficient of FDI variable and GDP variable is highly significant with employment generation in India during the study period. The P values indicate that the GDP variable is more significant than the variable of FDI. This result express that the increase in GDP and increase in FDI increases the employment in India. Therefore it is suggested that the policy maker should stabilize monetary and fiscal policies in long run to increase GDP and FDI for employment generation in India.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Gross Domestic Product, Employment

Introduction

Despite global headwinds and a truant monsoon, India registered robust growth of 7.2 per cent in 2014-15 and 7.6 per cent in 2015-16, thus becoming the fastest growing major economy in the world. As per the estimates of the International Monetary Fund global growth averaged 3.1 per cent in 2015, declining from 3.4 per cent registered in 2014. While growth in advanced economies has improved modestly since 2013, the emerging economies have witnessed a consistently declining trend in growth rate since 2010. India has made striking progress in its contribution to the global growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms. PPP represents the number of units of a country's currency required to purchase the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as the US dollar would purchase in the United States; thus adjusting for purchasing power differentials between currencies in relevant markets. India's contribution to global growth in PPP terms increased from an average of 8.3 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007 to 14.4 per cent in 2014. During the 1990s, the US's contribution to the global GDP growth in PPP terms was, on an average, around 16 percentage points higher than India's. The picture changed dramatically in 2013 and 2014 when India's contribution was higher than that of the US by 2.2 and 2.7 percentage points respectively. During 1991-2014, low growth in Japan (0.9 per cent annually) resulted in its low contribution (1.5 per cent) to global growth. India and China constitute 42.5 per cent and 53.2 per cent respectively of the total PPP measure of the lower-middle income countries and upper-middle income countries; and hence those country groups largely reflect India's and China's patterns.

After the onset of the multiple crises in different parts of the world, India's contribution has become much more valuable to the global economy. India's share in world GDP has increased

from an average of 4.8 per cent during 2001-07 to 6.1 per cent during 2008-13 and further to an average of 7.0 per cent during 2014 to 2015 in current PPP terms (IMF).

In India the labor force participation rate is 52.5 for all persons as per survey conducted by labor bureau during January 2014 to July 2014. The labor force participation rate is significantly lower in case of women in both rural and urban areas. The female participation and employment rates are affected by various social, economic and cultural issues in India. Employment situation shows the large share of informal employment in total employment has remained above 90 percent during 2004-05 to 2011-12. In India the major source of livelihood is agriculture and allied activities near about 50 percent Indian population engaged in agricultural sector. As per national sample survey 2011-12 the share of agriculture in employment was 48.9 per cent while its share in GDP was 17.4 percent during 2014-15. Employment growth in India was increased by 2.0 percent in 2012 over 2011, as compare to 1.0 per cent in 2011 over 2010. The annual growth rate for the private sector employment was 4.5 per cent in 2012 against a growth of 5.6 per cent in 2011; whereas the public sector employment registered a marginal growth of 0.4 per cent in 2012 against a decline of 1.8 per cent in 2011. The share of women in organized sector employment was around 20 per cent over the three years.

The government has undertaken various reforms to attract larger foreign direct investment inflows and simplify the FDI policy for healthy business climate in the country. Indian government have been liberalized number of sectors like defense, broadcasting, trading, private sector banking, satellite establishment, construction, credit information companies, civil aviation and plantation. The FDI policy 2015-16 permitted 49 percent FDI in pension sector with 26 percent by automatic route and hundred percent FDI under automatic route in the sector of medical devices and white label ATM

operations. The various reforms adopted by Indian government leads to significant increase in foreign direct investment inflows in India. The FDI inflows were US\$27.7 billion during April-November 2014 which goes up to US\$34.8 billion During April-November 2015. FDI equity inflows also increased from US\$18.9 billion to US\$24.8 billion showing 31 per cent growth during April-November 2014 to during April-November 2015. Foreign direct investment is major driver of economic growth and is major source of employment generation. Foreign direct investment plays a major role in sustaining a high growth rate in the economy. The sound business environment and favorable policy regime promotes to increase FDI inflows in the country.

Review of Literature

Shaojian Chen has examines the impact of FDI on 8 sectors employment in China. He found the negative correlation between foreign direct investment and employment in agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry while positive effect on employment in mining and real estate and in the industries of finance. The total foreign direct investment shows positive impact on employment in China.

Mohammed Nizamuddin has undertaken a study on employment in multi brand retail and foreign direct investment in India. He used the ordinary least square method for observing impact of FDI on employment and found the negative impact on employment generation in retail sector of India. The regression analysis result shows the 10 percent increase in FDI result in one percent decrease in employment.

Neeraj Aswal has examined the Role of Foreign Direct Investment in generating employment in agricultural sector of Indian economy. He stated that there is an opportunities to increase employment in agricultural sector in India through foreign direct investment. The levels of gross domestic product and foreign authorized shares have long term relationship. The permission of FDI in agricultural retailing will promote the welfare of rural part of the society like farmers and consumers.

Gaurav Agrawal analyzes the relationship between economic growth and foreign direct investment in BRICS countries. The study examines the long run relationship between share of economic growth and foreign direct investment. The Granger causality test proves the presence of bidirectional causality between FDI and economic growths. He found positive correlation between economic growth and foreign direct investment. He stated that it is unnecessary to adopt various policies for attracting FDI in the concern of economic growth. So that he suggested efforts should take to encourage the other potential sources of economic growth.

Netija Mehra has find out the impact of FDI on employment and GDP in India. He observed that the FDI has maximum impact on GDP in India. The result estimates that the one percent increases in FDI the GDP should increase by 23.6 percent. But, the impact of FDI on employment is not satisfactory. This indicates the jobless growth of Indian economy. The regression analysis shows positive relationship between FDI and GDP but not between FDI and employment.

Andersen and Hainaut analyzed the effect of FDI on employment. They stated that the FDI outflows could not leads to losses the job opportunities and could not find enough evidence that leads to outflows decreases the jobs.

Jayaraman and Baljeet Singh right a working paper on FDI and Employment creation in pacific Island countries a case study of Fiji. They concluded that FDI and GDP have positive impact on job creations in Fiji. They recommend that Fiji should maintain appropriate environment including political stability for retaining the inflows.

Wang and Zhang have analyzed an Empirical Study on FDI and Employment in China. They found the direct positive relation between foreign direct investment and employment in China. They observe that one percent increase of FDI increases 0.008 percentage points in actual employment in China.

Zia and Rizvi have examines the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Employment Opportunities in India, China and Pakistan. The result stated that these three countries do not have employment opportunities from foreign direct investment. The result shows the low elasticity of employment in Pakistan, India and China and suggest to enhancing priorities for employment policies to generate employment.

Objectives

The main object of this study is to examine the role of foreign direct investment and gross domestic product in employment generation in India during 2001 to 2012. The specific objectives of this study are as under:

1. To explain the trends of GDP, FDI and Employment in India.
2. To examine the impact of GDP on employment generation in India.
3. To analysis the impact of FDI on employment generation in India.

Research Methodology

This study is mainly undertaken to study the role of foreign direct investment and gross domestic product in employment generation in India. The data for the study collected for the period 2001 to 2012. The required data of foreign direct investment and GDP was collected form world bank data whereas the data of employment was collected form Economic survey of India and from the website of Ministry of Labor and Employment, Director General of Employment and training. For empirically analysis the multiple regression method and kals pearsons correlation has used. Two regression equations used like role of FDI in employment generation and role of GDP in employment generation.

Equation (1): $EMT = f(FDI)$

$$EMT = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 FDI$$

EMT= Employment

FDI= Foreign Direct Investment

α_1 = intercept for equation One

β_1 = The Coefficient of independent variable FDI

Equation (2): $EMT = f(GDP)$

$$GDP = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 GDP$$

GDP = Gross Domestic Product

α_2 = intercept for equation Two

β_2 = The Coefficient of independent variable GDP

Hypothesis

A null and an alternative hypothesis have been taken for above mentioned regression equations.

Equation: 1

Null Hypothesis: FDI do not have positive impact on Employment.

Alternate Hypothesis: FDI has positive impact on Employment.

Equation: 2

Null Hypothesis: GDP do not have positive impact on Employment.

Alternative Hypothesis: GDP has positive impact on Employment.

Trends in FDI, GDP and Employment in India

Table no. 1 shows the trends in foreign direct investment, gross domestic product and total employment in India during 2001 to 2012. The FDI inflows were Rs. 10733 crore in 2001 which increased by 25.58 percent compound annual growth rate and goes up to Rs. 64583 crore in 2012. The FDI shows mixed trends during the study period and increased by 15.39 times in absolute term in 2012 with compare to initial year 2001. The gross domestic product was Rs. 215468 crore in 2001 which increased by 41.49 times and stood at Rs. 8932892 crore in 2012. The compound annual growth rate was 12.54 percent during the study period. On an average the FDI were Rs. 64583 crore and GDP was Rs. 9551516 crore during

the study period. The total employment in India was 277.9 lakhs persons in 2001 which normally increased and stood at Rs. 295.8 lakhs persons in 2012. On an average the employment was 276.7 lakhs persons and the compound annual growth rate was 0.49 percent during the study period. It is found that the highest 25.58 percent compound annual growth rate recorded by FDI followed by GDP 12.59 percent and it was only 0.49 percent for employment in India during 2001 to 2012. The above analysis suggests us that the employment in India does not increase as increase in FDI and GDP during the study period.

Correlation Analysis

Table no. 2 reveals the pearsons coefficient of correlation between foreign direct investment, gross domestic product and employment in India during 2001 to 2012. The pearsons coefficient correlation between gross domestic product and employment is found to be 0.8745 with significance level of 0.0002 or 0.02 percent. The coefficient of correlation 0.8745 shows the GDP has very strong correlation with employment in India during the study period. The low level of significance (0.0002) shows the coefficient GDP variable is highly significant. The coefficient of correlation between foreign direct investment and employment is also shows strong correlation i.e. 0.8567 or 85.67 percent during the study period. The significance level of

Table 1: FDI inflows, GDP and Employment in India

| Year | FDI (Rs. In Crore) | GDP(Rs. In Crore) | Employment (in Lakh Persons) |
|------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 2001 | 10733 | 2154680 | 277.9 |
| 2002 | 18654 | 2335777 | 272.0 |
| 2003 | 12871 | 2519637 | 270.0 |
| 2004 | 10064 | 2820795 | 264.5 |
| 2005 | 14653 | 3219835 | 264.6 |
| 2006 | 24584 | 3667253 | 270.0 |
| 2007 | 56390 | 4261472 | 272.7 |
| 2008 | 98642 | 4966578 | 275.5 |
| 2009 | 142829 | 5597140 | 281.8 |
| 2010 | 123120 | 6439827 | 287.1 |
| 2011 | 97320 | 7702308 | 288.0 |
| 2012 | 165146 | 8932892 | 295.8 |
| Mean | 64583 | 4551516 | 276.7 |
| CAGR | 25.58 | 12.59 | 0.49 |

Source:

- 1) Fact Sheet on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) In, From April, 2000 To March, 2015, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- 2) Economic Survey of India, 2014-15.

Table 2: Correlation Results

| variables | | GDP | FDI | Employment |
|------------|----------------|--------|--------|------------|
| GDP | Correlation | 1 | 0.9094 | 0.8745 |
| | Sig.(2-tailed) | -- | 4.1312 | 0.0002 |
| | N | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| FDI | Correlation | 0.9094 | 1 | 0.8567 |
| | Sig.(2-tailed) | 4.1312 | -- | 0.0004 |
| | N | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Employment | Correlation | 0.8745 | 0.8567 | 1 |
| | Sig.(2-tailed) | 0.0002 | 0.0004 | -- |
| | N | 12 | 12 | 12 |

0.0004 (0.04 %) indicates the coefficient of FDI variable is also highly significant with dependent variable employment during 2001 to 2012. It is observed from the pearsons coefficient of correlation result that the significance level of GDP with employment (0.02%) is higher than the significance level of FDI 0.04 percent.

Regression Analysis

Table no. 3 reveals with the regression result of foreign direct investment, and employment in India. The regression analysis has been used to show the accuracy between dependent and independent variables. If the R-square value is more than 50

percent the used model is significant and if the R-square is less than 50 percent the model is insignificant. The regression coefficient value is 0.8568 between foreign direct investment and employment. This coefficient value indicates that the 85.68 percent change in dependent variable employment due to change in independent variable foreign direct investment during the study period. The R value 0.8568 (85.68%) and R square value 0.7339 (73.39%) evidently higher than the level of 60 percent. It means the independent variable foreign direct investment influences strongly the dependent variable employment during the study period. While the R square value 0.7339 indicates the 73.39 percent data were accounted for this change.

Table 3: Regression Results (Linear Model)

| Multiple R | R-square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of Estimates |
|------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.8568 | 0.7339 | 0.7073 | 5.2924 |

Source: Computed from table no.1

Note: Predictors: FDI independent variable, Employment dependent variable

Table no. 4 reveals with the regression result of gross domestic product, and employment in India. It is found that the 0.8745 regression coefficient between gross domestic product and employment in India during 2001 to 2012. The 0.8745 coefficient value indicates that the 87.45 percent change in dependent variable employment due to change in independent variable gross domestic product during the study period. The R value 0.8745(87.45%) and R square value 0.7648 (76.48%) evidently higher than the level of 60 percent. It means the independent variable gross domestic product influences strongly the dependent variable employment during the study period. While the R square value 0.7648 indicates the 76.48 percent data were accounted for this change. It is clear from the above analysis that 85.68 percent change in dependent variable employment due to independent variable FDI and 87.45 percent change by independent variable GDP during the study period. It means gross domestic product generate more employment than foreign direct investment in India.

Table 4: Regression Results (Linear Model)

| Multiple R | R-square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of Estimates |
|------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.8745 | 0.7648 | 0.7413 | 4.9755 |

Source: Computed from table no.1

Note: Predictors: GDP independent variable, Employment dependent variable

The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The table no. 5 shows the analysis of variance between foreign direct investment and employment in India during 2001 to 2012. The anova analysis also shows the relationship between dependent variable and independent variable. As per the analysis of variance table no. 4 the F value is 27.58 is larger than the p-value 0.0004 so the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is positive correlation between foreign direct investment and employment in India.

Table 5: Results of Anova

| | Sum of Square | Degree of Freedom | Mean Square | F-Test | P-Value |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Regression | 772.554 | 1 | 772.554 | 27.5819 | 0.0004 |
| Residual | 280.094 | 10 | 28.009 | | |
| Total | 1052.648 | 11 | | | |

Source: Computed from table no.1

Note: Predictors: FDI independent variable, Employment dependent variable

The table no. 6 shows the analysis of variance between gross domestic product and employment in India during 2001 to 2012. As per the analysis of variance table no. 5 the F value is 32.52 is also larger than the p-value 0.0002 so the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is positive correlation between gross domestic product and employment in India.

Table 6: Results of Anova

| | Sum of Square | Degree of Freedom | Mean Square | F-Test | P-Value |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| Regression | 805.094 | 1 | 805.094 | 32.522 | 0.0002 |
| Residual | 247.555 | 10 | 24.755 | | |
| Total | 1052.649 | 11 | | | |

Source: Computed from table no.1

Note: Predictors: GDP independent variable, Employment dependent variable

Conclusion

In India the labor force participation rate is 52.5 for all persons as per survey conducted by labor bureau during January 2014 to July 2014. India's contribution to global growth in PPP terms increased from an average of 8.3 per cent during the period 2001 to 2007 to 14.4 per cent in 2014. This study is mainly undertaken to study the relationship between gross domestic product and employment and the relationship between foreign direct investment and employment in India during 2001 to 2012. For analysis the relationship between dependent and independent variable the ordinary least square regression method has used. It is found that the highest 25.58 percent compound annual growth rate recorded by FDI followed by GDP 12.59 percent and it was only 0.49 percent for employment in India during 2001 to 2012. It is observed that there is positive relationship between FDI and employment and between GDP and employment in India. The coefficient of correlation indicates that the one unit increase in FDI will raise employment by 0.857 units and one unit increase of GDP will raise employment by 0.875 units in India. The P value 0.0004 of FDI and P value 0.0002 of GDP indicates that the coefficient of FDI variable and GDP variable is highly significant with employment in India during the study period. The P values indicate that the GDP variable is more significant than the variable of FDI. This result express that the increase in GDP and increase in FDI increases the employment in India. Therefore it is suggested that the policy maker should stabilize monetary and fiscal policies in long run to increase GDP and FDI for employment generation in India. It is also suggested that the policy makers should give priorities for employment policies to generate decent employment for educated youths entering in the labor market.

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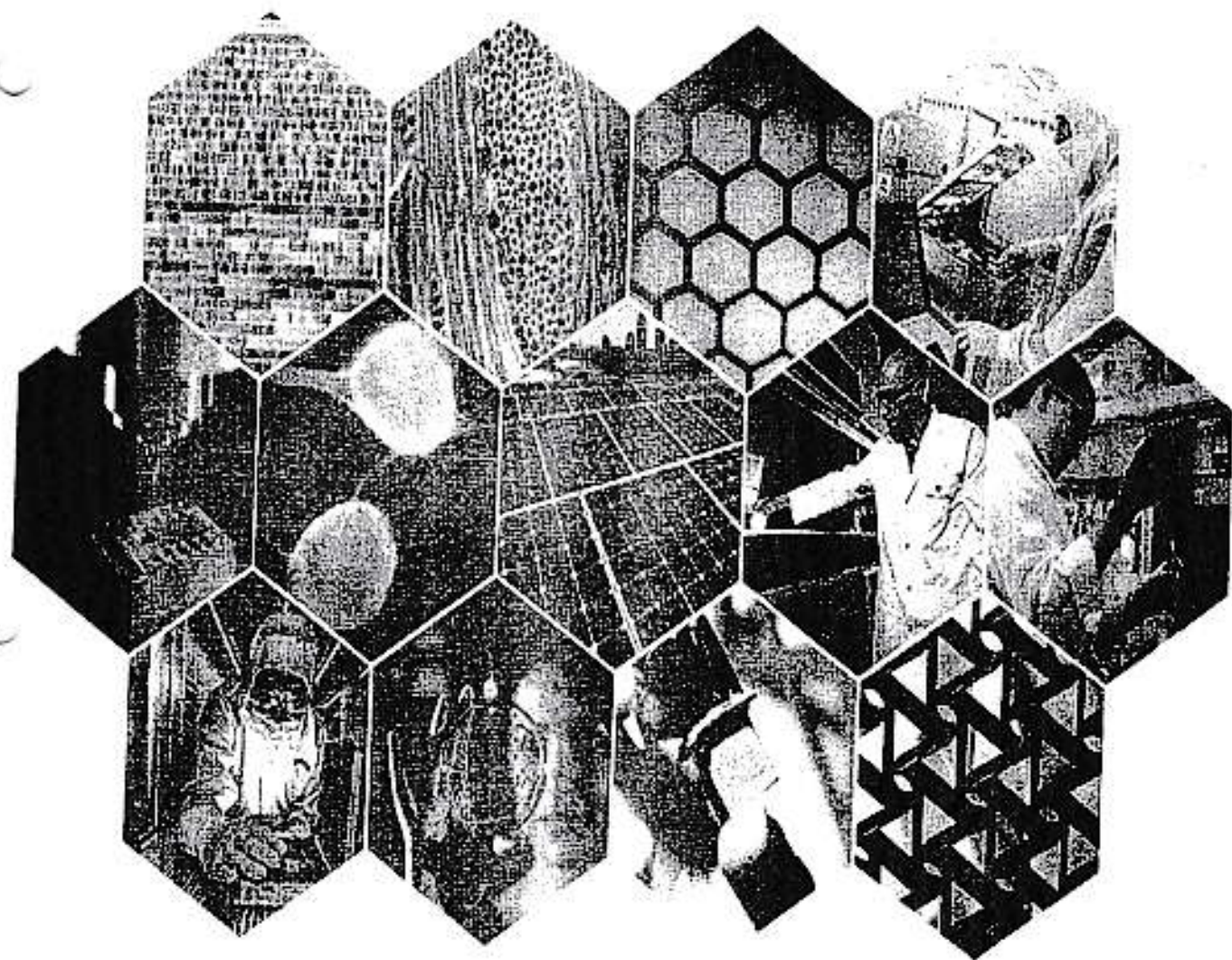
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Impact of exchange rate on FDI: A comparative study of India and China

Dr. VB Khandare

Abstract

India and China are the emerging economies in the world. These two countries have about 37.5 percent population of the World. This study was conducted to examine the impact of exchange rate on foreign direct investment in India and China. For analyzing impact of exchange rate on FDI the correlation and regression analysis techniques have been used. It observed that the during 1991 to 2014 foreign direct investment in India increased by 458.89 times in absolute terms whereas, the FDI in China increased by 29.43 times in absolute terms during the same period. The exchange rate shows the 2.68 times decrease in value of Indian rupee in terms of US dollar and 1.15 times decrease in Chinas Yuan in term of US dollar during the study period. It is found that there is positive correlation between FDI and exchange rate in India. For China the correlation between FDI and exchange rate is negative. It is observed that one unit increase in exchange rate will raise FDI by 0.605 units in India. In case of China one unit increase in exchange rate will leads to decrease of FDI by 0.2503 units during the study period. The P value 0.0017 indicates that the coefficient of exchange rate variable is highly significant with FDI in case India. The P value 0.238 indicates that the exchange rate variable does not exert significant influence of FDI in case of China.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Foreign Direct Investment, Correlation, Regression

Introduction

India and China are the emerging economies in the world. China and India, as the two largest developing countries in the world, have been both enjoying fast economic growth since the 1980s. India and China have larger foreign exchange inflows since last five to ten years period. India has become an investment country in the world after adopting new economic policy of 1991. In the context of liberalization there is critical importance of foreign direct investment for India. Though around 70 percent population of India is agro based India has tenth rank in the industrialization in the world. Foreign direct investment is centered in India in the sector of urban development. There is lot of scope to attract foreign direct investment in rural India. Foreign direct investment played an important role in the economic development of India after globalization. Central government of India had announced several numbers of reforms for attracting investors in various sector of India.

The current exchange rate regime in China is mixed i.e. fixed and floating. Yuan was pegged 8.28 Yuan per U.S. dollar during 1994 to 2005 at its fixed regime. China permitted revalue of the Yuan and peg into the basket currencies like dollar, euro, Japanese yen and the Korean won. The Yuan was appreciated 17.5 percent in case of U.S. dollar during July 2005 to February 2010. The many U.S. Policy makers stated that China has more undervalued the Yuan than the pure flexible exchange rate regime valuation.

Foreign direct investment is a major source for the generation of employment and an important driver of economic growth. The government's liberal foreign direct investment policy is playing a proactive role in the promotion of investment. A favorable policy regime helps to increase in foreign direct investment flows into the country. The central government has undertaken several reforms to attract foreign direct investment in the country. Various sectors of economy like construction, civil aviation, plantation, credit information companies trading, broadcasting, private sector banking including, satellite establishment and operation, defense etc. have been liberalized for attracting FDI in India. Foreign direct investment policy permitted 49 percent foreign investment with 26 percent under automatic route while, White label ATM operations and Manufacturing of medical devices have been hundred percent foreign investment under automatic route during 2015-16 in India.

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India and China having about 37.5 percent population of World. So these two countries are huge markets. India and China are playing a massive role in the world economy and has significant impact on world economy. China contributes largest exports and import share in the Indian international trade. China's contribution in is about 19.9 percent in India's total import and it is 3.8 percent in exports. India's share in international trade was only 0.6 percent in 2014. During past few years international trade between India and China has rapidly increased. China is the third largest economy in the world. Indian economy has growing by fast rate. The average exchange rate of Indian rupee was Rs. 65.04 per \$ during 2015-16 as compared to Rs.60.92 per \$ during 2014-15. It was mainly due to stronger growth in the U.S. economy that strengthened dollar against all major currencies and the China's growth and currency development attract the global investors. It should be noted that the Indian rupee has performed better than EMDEs currencies except China Yuan during 2015-16.

Review of Literature

Muhammad Bilawal and others examines how much foreign direct investment affected on exchange rate in Pakistan. They observed that there is strong evidence that the exchange rate have significant effect on annual foreign direct investment inflows in Pakistan during the study period. They also concluded that there is strong positive correlation between exchange rate and foreign direct investment. They found that the exchange rate has 67.9 percent effect on foreign direct investment in Pakistan during the study period. So they concluded that the applied model is appropriate to predict the dependent variable.

Sreelata Biswas and Byasdeb Dasgupta have examine the relation between foreign direct investment and real exchange rate during the globalization period. They concluded that there is positive relation between real exchange rate and workers' remittances in India. They also argued that foreign direct investment has more prudent impact on real exchange rate.

Arnold Ngowani, has undertaken a study on RMB Exchange Rate Volatility and its Impact on FDI in Emerging Market Economies: The Case of Zambia. He found the mixed result between exchange rates volatilities and FDI theories and empirical studies. He argues that exchange rate volatilities negatively affected on FDI into Zambia because of the costs inherent in the volatility risks. He also found that the volatility of the RMB is relatively high having greater impact on foreign direct investment flow into Zambia. He also observe that there is negative correlation between exchange rate fluctuations and foreign direct investment into Zambia. He argues that the economic growth of China is slows down due to highly depends on exports.

Jinping Yu and Yao Cheng have conducted Empirical Study on RMB Exchange Rate on China's Inflows of foreign direct investment. They observed that wages has significant impact on the inflow of foreign direct investment in China it means

China still have comparative advantage in labor cost. The empirical results of his study concluded that there is negative correlation between the inflow of foreign direct investment and fluctuations of RMB exchange rate in China.

Anshu Grewal has found the Impact of Rupee- Dollar Fluctuations on Indian Economy. He argues that the value of currency not only affected on pride of nations but on all economic growth indicators. Devaluation of rupee reduces the inflow of FDI, rise the external debt and prices of oil. He also argues that there are huge foreign losses for Indian companies due to devaluation of Indian rupee.

Objectives

The main object of this study is to examine the impact of exchange rate on foreign direct investment in India and China. The other particular objectives of this study are as under:

1. To study the trends in exchange rate and FDI in India and China. During 1991 to 2014.
2. To examine the impact of Exchange rate on FDI inflows in India and China.
3. To compare the empirical analysis of exchange rate and FDI of India and China.

Research Methodology

This study is mainly based on secondary data collected from 1991 to 2014. The data regarding exchange rate and foreign direct investment was collected from the website of UNCTAD and from World Trade Organization, International Trade Statistics, 2015. For analyze impact of exchange rate on FDI the correlation and simple linear regression model used. To find linear relationship between exchange rate and FDI the following model form:

$$FDI = f(EXR)$$

$$\ln FDI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln EXR$$

$\ln FDI$ = Foreign Direct Investment

$\ln EXR$ = Foreign Exchange Rate

β_0 = intercept

β_1 = The Coefficient of independent variable EXR

Hypothesis: Exchange rate has positive impact on foreign direct investment in India and China.

Table no. 1 presents the trends in foreign direct investment and exchange rate in India and China during 1991 to 2014. Foreign direct investment in India was US \$75 million in 1991 which goes up to US \$ 34417 million in 2014. On an average the FDI in India was US \$ 13591 million with average annual average increase of US \$ 1493.13 million per year during the study period. During the study period the average annual growth rate was 43.37 percent and the compound annual growth rate measured 29.09 percent. The exchange rate of Indian rupee in US \$ was Rs.22.74 which goes up to Rs.61.02 with average annual growth of 1.66 percent from 1991 to 2014. During the study period on an average exchange rate of Indian rupee was Rs.42.49

Table 1: Trends in FDI and Exchange Rates of India and China

| Year | India | | China | |
|------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | FDI (Mn. \$) | Exchange Rate(\$) | FDI (Mn. \$) | Exchange Rate(\$) |
| 1991 | 75 | 22.74 | 4366 | 5.32 |
| 1992 | 252 | 25.91 | 11008 | 5.51 |
| 1993 | 532 | 30.49 | 27515 | 5.76 |
| 1994 | 974 | 31.37 | 33767 | 8.62 |
| 1995 | 2151 | 32.42 | 37521 | 8.35 |

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1996 | 2525 | 35.43 | 41726 | 8.31 |
| 1997 | 3619 | 36.31 | 45257 | 8.29 |
| 1998 | 2633 | 41.25 | 45463 | 8.28 |
| 1999 | 2168 | 43.05 | 40319 | 8.28 |
| 2000 | 3588 | 44.94 | 40715 | 8.28 |
| 2001 | 5478 | 47.18 | 46878 | 8.28 |
| 2002 | 5630 | 48.61 | 52743 | 8.28 |
| 2003 | 4321 | 46.58 | 53505 | 8.28 |
| 2004 | 5778 | 45.31 | 60630 | 8.28 |
| 2005 | 7622 | 44.10 | 72406 | 8.19 |
| 2006 | 20328 | 45.31 | 72715 | 7.97 |
| 2007 | 25350 | 41.34 | 83521 | 7.61 |
| 2008 | 47102 | 43.50 | 108312 | 6.95 |
| 2009 | 35634 | 48.40 | 95000 | 6.83 |
| 2010 | 27417 | 45.72 | 114734 | 6.77 |
| 2011 | 36190 | 46.67 | 123985 | 6.46 |
| 2012 | 24196 | 53.43 | 121080 | 6.31 |
| 2013 | 28199 | 58.59 | 123911 | 6.20 |
| 2014 | 34417 | 61.02 | 128500 | 6.14 |
| Average | 13591 | 42.49 | 66066 | 7.40 |
| CAGR | 29.09 | 4.19 | 15.13 | 1.73 |
| AAGR | 43.37 | 1.66 | 20.55 | 0.04 |
| AAI | 1493.13 | 4.60 | 5397.13 | 1.07 |

Source: Unctad

With 4.19 percent compound annual growth rate during the study period. It is found that on an average Indian rupee has devaluated by Rs.4.6 per year during 1991 to 2014.

It is found from the table no. 1 the FDI of China were US \$ 4366 million in 1991 which increased by 20.55 percent per annum and reached up to US \$ 128500 million in 2014. On an average the FDI in China was US \$ 66066 million with average annual average increase of US \$ 5397.13 million per year during the study period. During the study period the compound annual growth rate is found to be 15.13 percent. The exchange rate of Chinas Yuan in US \$ was 5.32 Yuan which goes up to 6.14 Yuan with average annual growth of 0.04 percent from 1991 to 2014. During the study period on an average exchange rate of Chinas Yuan was 7.40 Yuan with 1.73 percent compound annual growth rate during the study period. It is found that on an average Chinas Yuan has devaluated by 1.07 Yuan per year during 1991 to 2014.

It observed that the during 1991 to 2014 foreign direct investment in India increased by 458.89 times in absolute term whereas, the FDI in China increased by 29.43 times in absolute terms during the same period. The exchange rate shows the 2.68 times decrease in value of Indian rupee in terms of US dollar and 1.13 times decrease in Chinas Yuan in term of US dollar during the study period. It means there is positive relationship between foreign direct investment and exchange rate.

Correlation Analysis

Table no. 2 indicates the correlation between foreign direct investment and exchange rate in India and China. Correlation

used for analyze relationship between two or more variables and its range between -1 to +1 and the significant level is 0.01 to 0.05 percent more than 0.05 significant value shoes insignificant relationship between two variables. The -1 correlation value shows perfect negative relationship and in the opposite +1 correlation value shows perfect positive relationship between two variables. The correlation between foreign direct investment and foreign exchange rate for India is to be found 61.53 percent at significant level of 0.1 percent indicating the significant positive relationship between foreign direct investment and exchange rate in India. The positive correlation of 0.6053 at significance level 0.0017 percent with 99 percent confidence level suggest to accept the hypothesis that the positive relationship between foreign direct investment and exchange rate in India during the study period.

The correlation analysis shows negative correlation between foreign direct investment and exchange rate in China. It is found that the correlation between foreign direct investment and exchange rate is -25.03 percent at the significant level of 23.8 percent during 1991 to 2014. Trend in FDI shows 1.54 times increase in FDI during the study period. It means the negative correlation shows indirect correlation between FDI and exchange rate in China. The negative correlation -0.2503 at $p = 0.238$ with 76.2 percent confidence level between foreign direct investment and exchange rate in China suggest to reject the hypothesis.

Table 2: Correlation Analysis (FDI and Exchange Rate)

| Country / Test | Correlation | P-value (2-tail) | T-test | Observations | Degrees of Freedom |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|
| India | 0.6053 | 0.0017 | 3.56 | 24 | 22 |
| China | -0.2503 | 0.2380 | -1.21 | 24 | 22 |

Regression Analysis

Table no. 3 shows the regression result of FDI and exchange rate in India and China. The regression analysis has been used to show the accuracy between dependent and independent variables. The regression result of this study shows the R-square value is 0.3664 percent it means the

model is insignificant. But, the R value shows the one unit increase in exchange rate will raise 0.605 units in foreign direct investment in India during 1991 to 2014. It is found that the independent variable exchange rate affects by 36.64 percent on dependent variable foreign direct investment in India.

Table 3: Regression analysis

| Country / Test | Multiple R | R-squared | DW-Test |
|----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| India | 0.6053 | 0.3664 | 0.4438 |
| China | -0.2503 | 0.0627 | 0.0903 |

The result of regression analysis shows the negative effect of exchange rate on foreign direct investment in China. In case of China regression result of this study shows the R-square value is 0.0627 percent it means the model is highly insignificant. But, the R value shows the one unit increase in exchange rate will leads to decrease 0.2503 units of foreign direct investment in China during 1991 to 2014. It is found that the independent variable exchange rate affects by 6.27 percent on dependent variable foreign direct investment in China.

Anova Result

In the analysis of Anova the F value is mostly considered with significant level of 0.01 to 0.05 percent. The significant level 0.01 to 0.05 percent shows the reliable affect on dependent variable. In this study the P value 0.0017 indicates highly significant level which shows higher level of significant between exchange rate and foreign direct investment in India. As per anova analysis the P value 0.0017 indicates that the coefficient of exchange rate variable is highly significant with FDI in case of India. The P value 0.238 indicates that the exchange rate variable does not exert significant influence of FDI in case of China (table no 4).

Table 4: Analysis of Variance (Multiple Linear Regression Model)

| Country / Test | Degree of Freedom | F-Test | Sig. |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| India | 22 | 12.75 | 0.0017 |
| China | 22 | 1.47 | 0.2380 |

Conclusion

India and China are the emerging economies in the world. These two countries have about 37.5 percent population of the World. This study was conducted to examine the impact of exchange rate on foreign direct investment in India and China. For analyzing impact of exchange rate on FDI the correlation and regression analysis techniques have been used. It observed that the during 1991 to 2014 foreign direct investment in India increased by 458.89 times in absolute terms whereas, the FDI in China increased by 29.43 times in absolute terms during the same period. The exchange rate shows the 2.68 times decrease in value of Indian rupee in terms of US dollar and 1.15 times decrease in Chinas Yuan in term of US dollar during the study period. It is found that there is positive correlation between FDI and exchange rate in India. For China the correlation between FDI and exchange rate is negative. It is observed that one unit increase in exchange rate will raise FDI by 0.605 units in India. In case of China one unit increase in exchange rate will leads to decrease of FDI by 0.2503 units during the study period. The P value 0.0017 indicates that the coefficient of exchange rate variable is highly significant with FDI in case India. The P value 0.238 indicates that the exchange rate variable does not exert significant influence of FDI in case of China. This study observes that the exchange rate highly correlated to FDI in India. So it is suggested that China should adopt fluctuated exchange rate policy like India. On an average the Chinas foreign direct investments are 4.86 times more than India during the study period. So it is suggested India should adopt effective policy measures to

attract FDI for generating new employment for educated youths.

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Role of India's monetary and fiscal policy in global economic slowdown

Dr. VB Khandare

Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal measures taken by Indian Government to counter the effects of global economic slowdown on Indian economy. Looking at global economic slowdown to augment domestic liquidity and to ensure that credit continues to flow the productive sector of economy Reserve Bank had reduced CRR from 9.0 percent to 5.0 percent, SLR 25.0 percent to 24.0 percent, Repo Rate 9.0 percent to 4.75 percent and Reverse Repo Rate 5.0 percent to 3.25 percent from July 2008 to July 2009. Fiscal policy of 2008-09 cuts the excise duty, customs duty and service tax to increase the demand of industrial goods.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy, Economic Slowdown

Introduction

The global financial crisis is into its third year now. Many have termed it the worst financial crisis of the last century. The current global financial crisis that started in the US sub-prime sector and broader financial markets is deepening and spreading throughout the world, turning now into a full-blown global economic crisis. While the intense focus of governments has mostly been on dealing with the short-run fall out of the worsening crisis, policymakers, economists and the general public are also beginning to turn their attention to financial regulation in an attempt to figure out what went wrong and how to prevent such a crisis from occurring again. The purpose of the present paper is to examine the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal measures taken by Indian Government to counter the effects of global economic slowdown on Indian economy.

There is a widespread perception that India along with other emerging market economies has been the victim of relentless globalization in general and the excess of financial institution in advanced countries in particular. The world economic crisis, let us recall, first surfaced in the US sub-prime mortgage market in August 2007, soon spread to markets for other securities in both the US and elsewhere, and in the process caused, within a few months, a huge financial meltdown, a string of bankruptcies and a sharp economic slowdown in practically all industrialized countries (Mihir Rakshit, 2009)^[1]. The fiscal stimulus packages mounted by governments across the world of the organization of Economic Cooperation and Development are of unprecedented size. But when forecasts made one week are routinely torn up the next, it looks as though optimism can only rest on complacency or ignorance (Paul Krugman, 2009)^[2].

Global Prospects and Policy during crises period

The global financial and economic crisis keeps getting worse. A couple of weeks back the giant city bank had to be bailed out with several hundred billion dollars in cash and guarantees from the US authorities. In July 2008, the IMF foresaw stated that the world economy growing at 3.9 percent in 2009, advanced economies at 1.4 percent and developing countries at 6.7 percent. April 2009 IMF forecasts had been slashed down to minus 1.3 percent, minus 3.8 percent and 1.6 percent respectively.

For the Asian giant, China, both the IMF and UNCTAD expect growth to slow to about 8.5 percent in 2009 from the scorching 12 percent pure of 2007. Interestingly; several china-based analysts foresee much sharper deceleration.

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World Bank forecast 2009 stated that amidst global economic recession and financial fragility, net private capital inflows to developing countries fell to US \$ 707 billion in 2008, a sharp drop from a peak of US \$ 1.2 trillion in 2007. Developing countries are expected to grow by only 1.2 percent this year, after 8.1 percent growth in 2007 and 5.9 percent growth in 2008. When China and India are excluded, GDP in the remaining developing countries is projected to fall by 1.6 percent, causing continued job losses and throwing more people into poverty. Global growth is also expected to be negative, with an expected 2.9 contraction of global GDP in 2009 (World Bank, 2009) [7].

Indian Economic Outlook during global crises period

The overall impact of global economic slowdown on India would, however, be minimal as the factors driving growth here are more local in nature. Unlike the rest of Asia, India is a strong domestic demand story, so any slowing in the US is likely to have a more muted impact on India. Strong growth in domestic consumption and significant spending on infrastructure are the two pillars of India's growth story. No sector has a dominant influence on earnings growth and risks to our estimate are limited.

Gross domestic product is the main indicator of the growth prospects of the country. In January 2009 policy review of India projected growth for 2008-2009 of 7.1 percent with a downward bias. GDP growth rate at constant prices in the year 2008-2009 is 6.7 percent as against 7.1 percent in the advance estimate over the quick estimates of GDP for the year 2007-08. The downward revision in the GDP growth rate is mainly on account of lower performance in almost all the sectors excluding construction, community, social and personal services than anticipated.

Table no. 1 indicates that the growth rate of GDP in India was 9.0 percent in 2007-08, which goes down at 6.7 percent in 2008-09. This downturn in growth rate was mainly due to downturn growth in agriculture and allied sector 1.6 percent from 4.9

Table 1: Rate of Growth in India at Factor cost at 1999-2000 prices

| Particulars | (Percent) | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 4.0 | 4.9 | 1.6 |
| Mining & quarrying | 8.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 11.8 | 8.2 | 2.4 |
| Electricity, gas & water supply | 5.3 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| Construction | 11.8 | 10.1 | 7.2 |
| Trade, hotels & restaurants | 10.4 | 10.1 | N.A. |
| Transport storage & communication | 16.3 | 15.5 | N.A. |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & Business services | 13.8 | 11.7 | 7.8 |
| Community, social & personal services | 5.7 | 6.8 | 13.1 |
| Total GDP at factor cost | 9.7 | 9.0 | 6.7 |

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

percent, manufacturing 2.4 percent from 8.2 percent, construction 7.2 percent from 10.1 percent and finance and insurance 7.8 percent from 11.7 percent over previous year. GDP growth in India shows continuously rising trends during 2004-05 to 2006-07 i.e. 7.5 percent in 2004-05 which goes up to 9.7 percent in 2006-07, after that this goes down and estimated at 6.00 percent in 2009-10. It means India's economy is affected by Global financial crisis since mid of 2007.

Role of Monetary Policy of India in Global Economic Slowdown

Bank balance sheets remain healthy and adequately capitalized. The CRAR of all scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) taken together was 13.0 percent at end-March 2008, well above the regulatory requirement of 9 percent. No SCB has CRAR below 9 percent. Of the 79 SCBs, 77 banks had CRAR above 10 percent, while 2 banks had CRAR between 9 and 10 percent. Asset quality of the domestic banks also remains satisfactory with net NPAs being only 1.0 percent of net advances and 0.6 percent of assets at end-March 2008 (Table 2).

Table 2: Key Indicators of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India

| Items | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Percent) | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 13 |
| Of which: Tier I CRAR | 8.4 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 9.1 |
| Net Non-Performing Assets (Percent to net advances) | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Net Non-Performing Assets (Percent to assets) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Net profits (percent to assets) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Net interest margin (Percent to assets) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 |

Source: Report on Trend and Progress, 2007-08, Reserve Bank of India.

Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Response

Looking at the global financial and economic conditions, the Reserve Bank of India has taken many measures since mid-September 2008, to augment domestic liquidity and to ensure that credit continues to flow to productive sectors of the economy. Since then Reserve Bank of India had reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio from 9 percent in August 2008 to 5 percent with effective from 17 January 2009 and the Statutory Liquidity Ratio was 25 percent since 25 October 1997 that decreased to 24 percent from November 2008, whereas, the Bank rate is constant at 6 percent since April 2003. Beside this, Reverse Repo Rate was reduced from 5 percent of December 2008 to 3.25 percent in July 2009 and Repo Rate under LAF was reduced from 9 to 4.75 percent from July 2008 to July 2009 (Table 3).

Table 3: Current Policy Rates of Reserve Bank of India

| Policy Rate | Previous Rate | Current Rates |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Bank Rate | 6% as on 29/04/2003 | 6% |
| CRR | 9% as on 31/08/08 | 5% (w.e.f. 17/01/2009) |
| SLR | 25% as on 25/10/1997 | 24% (w.e.f. 8/11/2008) |
| Repo Rate | 9% as on 30/07/2008 | 4.75% (w.e.f. July 2009) |
| Reverse Repo Rate | 5% as on 8/11/2008 | 3.25% (w.e.f. July 2009) |

Source: Reserve Bank of India Statistical Statements.

The various monetary and liquidity measures, taken together, have released actual / potential liquidity amounting to over Rs. 4,90,000 crore since mid-September 2008 (about 9 percent of GDP) (Table 4). In brief, the proactive policy initiatives to avoid contraction of the RBI balance sheet coupled with the increase in the money multiplier are aimed at ensuring non-inflationary growth of money supply in the

economy to support the needs of the real economy. Despite large capital outflows and the concomitant sales of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank and the depletion of its assets side, the Reserve Bank was able to substitute them with equivalent domestic assets so as to stabilize the growth of reserve money. Year-on-year growth in reserve money (adjusted for changes in the CRR) was 19.0 percent at end-March 2009 as compared with 25.3 percent in the previous year. Reserve money expansion, thus, remains consistent with the growth requirements of the Indian economy and long-run trends. In contrast to the trends in major advanced economies (discussed next), there has been no excessive expansion of reserve money. Hence, the issue of unwinding and exit of the current excessively accommodative monetary and liquidity policies, which is of extreme concern in the major advanced economies, is not relevant for us in view of the consistent growth in reserve money.

Table 4: Actual / Potential Release of Primary Liquidity in India (Since mid-September 2008)

| Measure / Facility | (Rs. Crore) |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Monetary Policy Operations (1 to 3) | |
| 1. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) Reduction | 1,60,000 |
| 2. Open Market Operations | 68,835 |
| 3. MSS Unwinding / De-sequestering | 97,781 |
| Extension of Liquidity Facilities (4 to 8) | |
| 4. Term Repo Facility | 60,000 |
| 5. Increase in Export Credit Refinance | 25,512 |
| 6. Special Refinance Facility for SCBs (Non-RRB) | 38,500 |
| 7. Refinance Facility for SIDBI / NHB / EXIM Bank | 16,000 |
| 8. Liquidity Facility for NBFCs through SPV | 25,000 |
| Total (1 to 8) | 4,91,628 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India Statistical Statements.

Role of Indian's Fiscal Policy in Global Economic Slowdown

In India the inflation rate was as high as 12.91 percent in September 2007. To reduce this rate fiscal policy and monetary policy of India decided to tight policy to control on inflation. But global crisis started from September 2007, the crude oil prices goes at low level. India's inflation rate tremendously goes down at negative level during 2008-09. To facing global financial crisis the fiscal policy of India had taken some measures.

Reduction in Customs Duty

In the fiscal policy 2008-09, the measures had taken by government to counter the effect of global economic slowdown on the Indian economy and to reduce high inflation rate. These included; customs duty on project imports reduced to 5 percent from earlier level of 7.5 percent. Duty on steel melting scrap and aluminum scrap reduced to nil from 5 percent of earlier. Duty reduced on certain life saving drugs from 10 percent to 5 percent and CVD made fully exempt. Duty on specified convergence products reduced to 5 percent from earlier level of 10 percent to establish parity of endues. Duty on specified machinery reduced to 5 percent from the earlier level of 7.5 percent. Customs duty on crude and non-refined sulphur reduced to 2 percent from 5 percent to boost domestic fertilizer production. Customs duty on unworked or simply prepared corals was reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent. Duty on rough cubic zirconia was reduced from 5 percent to nil. Duty on cubic zirconia (polished) was reduced from 10

percent to 5 percent. Custom duty on tuna bait was reduced from 30 percent to nil. Duty on specified machinery for manufacture of sports goods was reduced from 7.5 percent to 5 percent. Exemption from additional duty of customs of 4 percent levied was withdrawn from power generation project.

Reduction in Excise Duty

The fiscal policy of 2008-09 carried this forward by reducing the general CENVAT rate on all goods from 16 percent to 14 percent. Beside this, sector specific initiatives were also taken such as; excise duty was reduced from 16 percent to 8 percent on all drugs and on instant sterile dressing pad, from removers etc, excise duty was made fully exempt on anti AIDS drug. In the automobiles sector, excise duties were reduced on small car from 16 percent to 12 percent, hybrid car from 24 percent to 14 percent; electric cars from 8 percent to nil; specified parts of electric cars from 16 percent to nil. The excise duty on busses and other vehicles for transport of more than 13 persons were reduced from 16 to 12 percent.

Service Tax Exemptions

Since its introduction in 1994-95, the number of services had increased over the years and reached up to 106 services in 2007-08. The rate of service tax was 12 percent since 2006-07; it reduced to 10 percent from 24 February 2009. It also raised the annual threshold limit of service tax exemption from small service providers from the earlier levels of Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. All these measures made by government of India in fiscal policy of 2008-09 helps to reduce prices of various commodities and increase demand for such commodities. Reduction in excise and customs duties downs the effects of global financial crisis on Indian economy through increasing effective demand.

Tax Policy (Indirect Taxes)

In recent years, tax policy has been guided by the need to increase the tax-GDP ratio and achieve fiscal consolidation. In these years, the tax-GDP ratio improved significantly from 9.2 percent in 2003-04 to 12.6 percent in 2007-08. This has been achieved through rationalization of the tax structure (moderate levels and a few rates), widening of the tax base, and reduction in compliance costs through improvement in tax administration. The onset of the global financial crisis in September 2009 led to a reversal of trends with de-growth in export markets and domestic slowdown. A dip in industrial and manufacturing growth and the prognosis of an impending crisis prompted the Government to announce three fiscal stimulus packages in quick succession on 07th December 2008, the 2nd January 2009 and 24th February 2009.

Central Excise Duty

To provide continued fillip to the manufacturing sector and accelerate its recovery, the reduction in ad-valorem excise duty rates to 8 percent, affected in two phases as part of the fiscal stimulus packages announced on 7.12.2008 and 24.2.2009, is being continued. To mitigate the problem of credit accumulation excise duty rate has been increased from 4 percent to 8 percent.

Customs Duty

In the wake of global slowdown, to provide a level playing field to domestically produced goods against imports; the

peak rate of customs duty on non-agricultural goods has been retained at 10 percent. Customs duty concessions have been provided on specified inputs and capital goods for exporters in sectors such as leather, textiles, and synthetic footwear. To provide a level playing field to domestic manufactures of set top boxes, customs duty exemption has been withdrawn, and 5 percent duty imposed. To mobilize some revenues, the specific rates of Customs duty on gold and silver have been increased.

Conclusion

Looking at global economic slowdown to augment domestic liquidity and to ensure that credit continues to flow the productive sector of economy Reserve Bank had reduced CRR from 9.0 percent to 5.0 percent, SLR 25.0 percent to 24.0 percent, Repo Rate 9.0 percent to 4.75 percent and Reverse Repo Rate 5.0 percent to 3.25 percent from July 2008 to July 2009. The various monetary and liquidity measures used by Reserve Bank of India have released liquidity amounting to over Rs. 4,90,000 crore since mid-September 2008, that is about 9 percent of GDP, which increases effective demand in the Indian market. Fiscal policy of 2008-09 cuts the excise duty, customs duty and service tax to increase the demand of industrial goods. Fiscal policy of 2009-10 will continue to counter the effects of global slowdown by creating demand through increased public expenditure in identified sectors. This fiscal stimulus packages increases the demand for industrial and service sector goods. The community, social and personal services growth rate increased from 6.8 percent of 2007-08 to 13.1 percent in 2008-09. The process of fiscal consolidation during 2002-03 resulted in improvement in fiscal deficit from 5.9 percent of GDP in 2002-03 to 2.7 percent in 2007-08.

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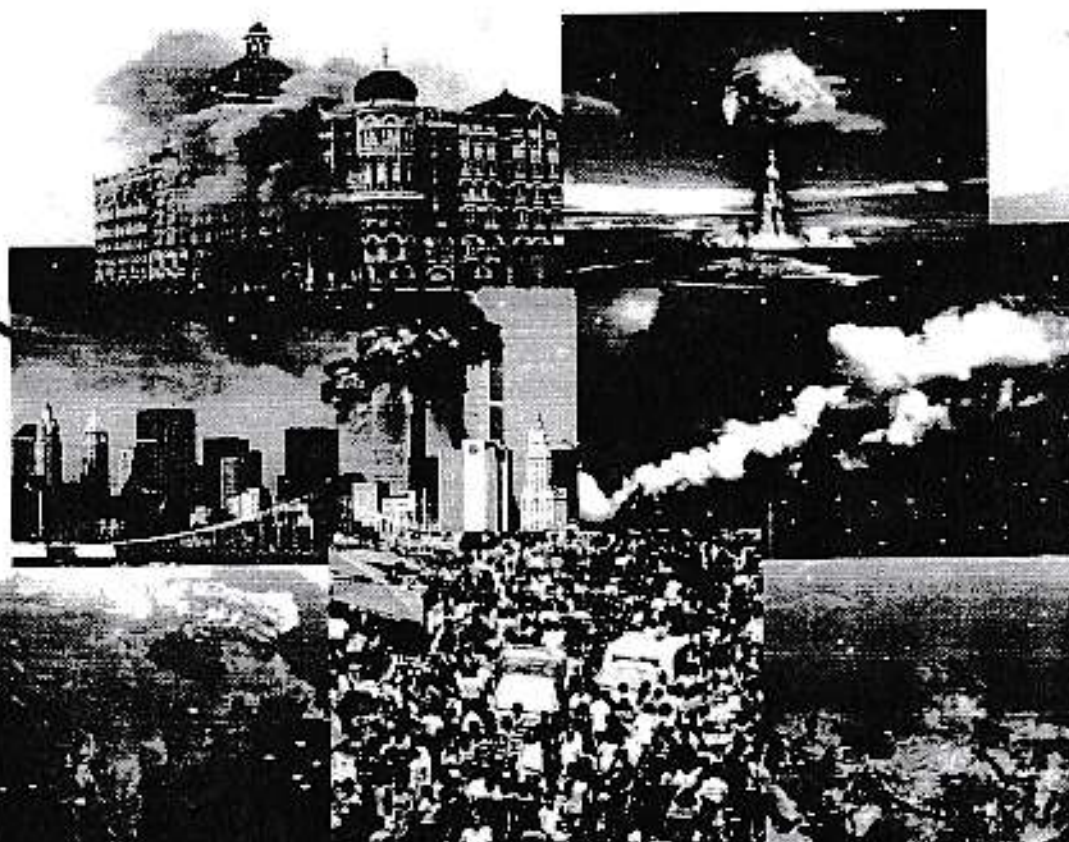
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21 व्या शतकातील सुरुवातीलाच 11 सप्टेंबर 2001 रोजी अमेरिकेतील वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटरवरील हल्याने दहशतवाद हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्न म्हणून समोर आला असला तरी तत्पूर्वी शितयुद्ध काळातील 1980 च्या दशकात सोवियत संघाचा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी मध्य- आशियातील अफगाणिस्थानमधील तालिबानीना अमेरिकेकडून शस्त्रास्त्र पुरवण्यात आली. याच शस्त्राचा उपयोग करून अफगाणिस्थानमध्ये तालिबानींनी सत्ता हस्तगत केली व यातुनच अल-कैदासारख्या दहशतवादी संघटना समोर आल्या. सुरुवातीला अमेरिकेने या संघटनेला रशियाच्या विरोधात मोठ्या प्रमाणात मदत पुरवली. मात्र शितयुद्धानंतर याच संघटनेनी दक्षिण आशियामध्ये दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीनी दहशत निर्माण केली.¹ दहशतवादाचा भारत सर्वांत अगोदर शिकार झाला. भारता मार्फत आंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचावर दहशतवादाविषयी प्रश्न उपस्थितीत करण्यात येवुन ही दहशतवादाकडे प्रादेशिक प्रश्न म्हणून आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. 2001 च्या अमेरिकन हल्याने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर दहशतवादाला आंतरराष्ट्रीय समस्या म्हणून मान्यता देण्यात आली. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघानेही दहशतवाद विरुद्ध कमीतीची स्थापना केली. याअंतर्गत दहशतवादाचा अंत आणि त्यांची आर्थिक नाकेबंदीवर लक्ष केंद्रीत करण्यात आले.²

21 व्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीलच्या दशकात अनेक दहशतवादी संघटना अस्तित्वात आल्या. त्यातील महत्त्वपूर्ण दहशतवादी संघटना म्हणजे अल-कैदा आणि इसिस यांनी आपली उपस्थिती आशिया, युरोप, आफ्रीका, अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया खंडतही नोंदवली. अलकैदा आणि इसिस सारख्या दहशतवादी संघटना स्थापन होण्यास व वाढण्यास अमेरिकेमार्फत चालवण्यात आलेल्या धोरणांनाही कारणीभूत मानावे लागते. 2001 नंतर अमेरिकेने अल-कैदा प्रमुख ओसामा-बिन-लादेन याला पकडण्यासाठी अफगाणिस्थान वर हल्ला केला. तर इराकमध्ये रासायनिक शस्त्राचा असल्याकारणाने इराकमध्ये हुकूमशहा सद्दाम हुसेनला पकडण्यासाठी हल्ले करण्यात आले. अमेरिकेच्या अफगाणिस्थान व इराक मधील कार्यवाहीने स्थानीक प्रशासन व्यवस्था पुर्णतः कोसळली प्रशासन नेतृत्वहीन झाल्याने या देशामध्ये छोट्याछोट्या दहशतवादी संघटना स्थापीत झाल्यानंतर येथे प्रभावशाली सरकारची स्थापना होवु शकली नाही. यातुनच अफगाणिस्थानमधील दहशतवादी संघटना कट्टर धार्मीक आधारावर आपला प्रसाराला सुरुवात केली. परिणामी अफगाणिस्थान मधील तालिबान, अल-कैदा इ. नी आपला प्रभाव दक्षिणेत पाकिस्तानमध्ये वाढुन पाकिस्तानमध्येही अस्थिराचे वातावरणाची निर्मीती केली. अशा वातावरणात दहशतवादी संघटना आणि दहशतवादना अश्रवाचे उत्तम ठिकाण म्हणुन अफगाणिस्थान व पाकिस्तानला बघण्यात येवु लागले.³ त्याचप्रमाणे इराकमधील अमेरिकन युद्धाने कोसळलेल्या प्रशासनाचा फायदा घेत. इसिस (इस्लामिक स्टेट ऑफ इराक अँड सिरिया) नावाची संघटना 2010 मध्ये अबु बकर अलबगदादी याने स्थापन केली. इसिस या दहशतवादी संघटनेना कट्टर धार्मीक आधारावर आधारित असुन शियापंथीय मुस्लिम बहुलाची इराकमधील संघटना असुन त्यांनी इराकमधील युद्धानंतर स्थापीत सुन्नी सरकारच्या विरोधात शिया बहुल इराकच्या भागात इसिसच्या सरकारची स्थापना करुन इराक सरकारच्या विरोधात युद्ध पुकारले. इसिसमधील सदस्य सद्दाम हुसेन समर्थकांची संघटना आहे. इसिसने आपल्या संघटनेचा प्रभाव जागातील इतर भागातही वाढवण्यास सुरुवात केली. कट्टर मुस्लीम राज्याची स्थापण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरु केला. इसिसने 'जिहाद' चा नारा देत जगात आपली उपस्थितीती निर्माण करुन मध्य-पुर्व आशियामध्य अस्थिरय निर्माण केले.⁴

21 व्या शतकाच्या प्रथम दशकामध्ये दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीचे केंद्र मर्यादीत भागात होते. मात्र दुसरे दशक (2011-20) मध्ये आशिया खंडात दक्षिण आशिया, दक्षिण पूर्व आशिया, मध्य आशिया, मध्य-पूर्व आशियामध्ये दहशतवादाचा मोठा प्रभाव होता. तर युरोपमध्ये ब्रिटेन, फ्रान्स, रशिया, जर्मनी, उत्तर आफ्रिका मध्येही दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीत प्रचंड वाढ झाली. वाढत्या दहशतवादी कार्यावाहीने आंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचावरही संयुक्त राष्ट्रांसह सर्वानी दहशतवादाने वाढणाऱ्या राजकीय-अस्थिर, कायदा सुव्यवस्था कोलमडणे, नेतृत्वहीनता आर्थिक - व्यापार ठप्प, बाह्य संबंध धोक्यात, सामाजीक - स्थलांतर, बेरोजगारी, असुरक्षितता समस्या समोर आल्या. यातून सर्वात महत्त्वाची म्हणजे राजकीय अस्थिरता आल्याने आर्थिक व सामाजीक समस्यांमध्ये अधिकवाढ झाली. याचा परिणाम जगातील इतर भागातही याचा प्रभाव पडला. मध्य-पूर्व आशियातील राजकीय अस्थिरतेमागे इसिस ही दहशतवादी संघटना आहे. इसिसमध्ये समाविष्ट दहशतवादी फक्त इराक व सिरियातील नसून ते जगातील वेगवेगळ्या देशातील आहे. अमेरिकन नॅशनल काउंटर टेररिझम सेंटरचे डायरेक्टर निकोलस रासमुसीनने काँग्रेसला दिलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार इसिसमधील परकीय देशातील 28000 दहशतवाद्यांचा समावेश आहे. यात अमेरिका, रशिया, फ्रान्स, सौदीअरबीया, ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी, पाकिस्तान इ... देशांचा समावेश आहे.¹ तसेच सिरियामध्ये अरबस्प्रिंग मार्फत सरकारच्या विरोधातील कार्यवाहीने इसिसला आपला प्रभाव वाढवणे सोपे झाले. मध्यपूर्व आशियातील सिरिया, इराक व्यापारिक दृष्ट्या महत्त्वाच्या ठिकाण (Geo political) स्थित आहे. सिरिया भूमध्यसागर व स्वेजनहर जवळ असल्याने जागतिक व्यापाराच्या दृष्ट्या महत्त्वाच्या ठिकाणी आहे. तर इराक तेल उत्पादनात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका असल्याने इसिसने तेलाच्या उत्पादनातून आर्थिक बळ मिळून या बळाचा उपयोग जगात दहशतवादी कार्यवाही करण्यासाठी केला. मध्यपूर्व आशिया, पाकिस्तान, अफगाणिस्थान दहशतवाद्यांचे नंदनवन म्हणून उल्लेख अमेरिकन राष्ट्रपतींनी केला. याशिवाय जगातील एकुन दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीत 82% लोक मृत्यूमुखी इराक, अफगाणिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, नायजिरीया, सिरियामध्ये पडतात.²

वाढत्या दहशतवादाची जगासमोरील चिंतेची कारणे :

21 व्या शतकाच्या दुसऱ्या दशकामधील अरब स्प्रिंग आणि इसिस (इस्लामिक स्टेट ऑफ इराक अँड सिरिया) यांनी मध्य-पूर्व आशियामध्ये राजकीय अस्थिर निर्माण केल्याने इतर लहान-मोठ्या दहशतवादी संघटनांनीही आपल्या शक्तित वाढ केली. परिणामतः दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीमध्ये वाढ झाल्याने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर चिंतजनक वातावरणाची निर्मिती झाली. वाढत्या दहशतवादाने जगासमोर 1) स्थलांतर : मध्य-पूर्व आशियातील राजकीय अस्थिरतेने स्थानीक प्रशासन व्यवस्था कोलमडली परिणामतः सिरिया व इराक मधील कायदा-सुव्यवस्थेचा गंभीर प्रश्न निर्माण झाला त्याचप्रमाणे शैक्षणिक विकास मंदावला, बेरोजगारीचा वाढता प्रश्नानी स्थानीक जनतेला स्थलांतरणाशिवाय पर्याय राहिला नाही. मात्र होणारे स्थलांतरण हे कायदेशीर नसून घुसधोरीच्या माध्यमातून शेजारच्या देशात झाले. सिरियामधून युरोपमध्ये स्थलांतरीतांचा मोठा प्रवाहाने युरोपीय देशातील समाज जीवनावर त्याचा परिणाम पडून आल्याचे दिसले.³ मध्य-पूर्वेकडून झालेले स्थलांतरण मुख्यतः सुरक्षित आणि रोजगारच्या शोधात होते. मात्र युरोपमधील वाढत्या दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीने युरोपीयानी ह्या स्थलांतरीतांना संशययती पणे बघायला लागल्याने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर स्थलांतरण चिंतेचा विषय बनला.

2) धार्मीक असहिष्णुता : दहशतवादी संघटनेची स्थापना मुळतः विशिष्ट धार्मीक आधारावर झाल्याने धार्मीक आधारावरच संघटनेचा प्रसाराला प्रोत्साहीत करण्यात आले. अशा संघटना मार्फत इतर धर्मीयांना शत्रूच्या रुपात बघण्यात येवून त्यांच्या विरोधात कार्यवाही करण्यात येते. दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीत मुस्लिम धर्माचा उपयोग केल्याने. मुस्लिमांविषयी जागतिक स्तरावर संशयाने बघण्यास सुरुवात झाली. याचे उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे 2001 अमेरिकन हल्यानंतर अमेरिकेत मुस्लीमाना संशयानी बघत तसेच 2015 मधील अमेरिकन मुस्लीम विद्यार्थ्यां अहमद मोहम्मदने बनवलेले डिजिटल घड्याळामुळे

संशयास्पदरित्या त्यावर कार्यवाही करण्यात आली. मात्र यातून त्याची निर्दोष सुटकाही झाली. 8 मार्च यावरून 2001 पासून 2015 पर्यंत अमेरिकेतील मुस्लीम विषयीच्या दृष्टीकोनत न झालेला बदल दिसून येतो. याच पध्दतीने जगामध्ये युरोप, आशिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया खंडातही धार्मीक असहिष्णुता कमी जास्त प्रमाणात बघण्यात येते.⁹

याच असहिष्णुतेमुळे मुस्लीमांचा इतर धर्मीयांविषयी द्वेषाद वाढ पडत असून यांच्या मार्फत दहशतवादी संघटना सुशिक्षित, उच्चशिक्षित मुस्लीमांना दहशतवादी संघटना कार्यवाहीमध्ये समाविष्ट करून घेण्यात यशस्वी होतात. धार्मीक असहिष्णुतेमुळे इसिस अलकैदा सारख्या संघटनांमध्ये जगभरातून मुस्लीमांचा समावेश होत आहे.

3) वाढता सुशिक्षितांचा दहशतवादी संघटना व कार्यवाहीमधील सहभाग : जगातील वेगवेगळ्या भागांमधील सुशिक्षित मुस्लीमांना धार्मीक आधारावर भेदभाव, बेराजगारीमुळे यांचा अन्यायाच्या विरुद्ध दहशतवादी संघटनांमध्ये सामील होण्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. वाढत्या शिक्षित वर्गाच्या सहभागाने दहशतवादच्या विरुद्ध कार्यवाहीला हा वर्ग प्रभावीत करतो. याच शिक्षित वर्गाच्या वाढत्या सहभागाने दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या विचाराला, प्रसाराला पसरवण्यात आणि दहशतवादी कृत्य करण्यात वेगवेगळ्यापध्दतीचा उपयोग करून दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या प्रभावात भर पडतात. उदा. इसिसचा दहशतवादी जॉन त्यामुळे सुशिक्षित दहशतवादी व जगामसोर नवनवी आव्हान उभा करित आहे. सायबर सेक्युरीही राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा इ.¹⁰

4) राष्ट्रांमधील असुरक्षितता वाढता दहशतवादाने जगभरामध्ये असुरक्षिततेचे मोठे वाढ झाली. यांचा परिणामतः राष्ट्रांना आपल्या विकासावरील खर्चा पेक्षा संरक्षणासाठी अधिक प्राधान्य द्यावे लागत असल्याने अविक्सीत आणि विकसनशील राष्ट्रांना विकासापासून मुकावे लागत आहे. विकसीत राष्ट्रांमार्फत शस्त्रास्त्र पुरवठा अविक्सीत राष्ट्रांना करण्यात येत असल्याने अशा राष्ट्रांना दहशतवादाची भिती आणि विकसीत राष्ट्रांमार्फत देशाच्या सार्वभौमत्वचा धोका निर्माण होत आहे. आणखी यातून देशांमध्ये शस्त्रास्त्र स्पर्धेला चालना भेटल्याने जगापुढे शस्त्रास्त्र स्पर्धा पुन्हा चिंताजनक प्रश्न म्हणून तयार आहे. दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या सुरक्षित ठिकाणांना आळा आणणे यामध्ये मुख्यतः पाकिस्थान व अफगाणिस्थानचा समावेश होता मात्र येथील सरकारच्या नकारातून पणामुळे हे देश दहशतवादाचे आश्रयस्थळ झाले. या देशांमधील सर्वात मोठा धोका आणि चिंता पाकिस्थान हा अणवस्त्र (Nuclear) धारी देश असल्याकारणाने पाकिस्थान मधील वाढत्या दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीने अस्तित्वाचे वातावरणात पाकिस्थान मधील अणवस्त्राची दहशतवादी संघटना पासून सुरक्षा करणे मोठे आव्हान आहे.

उपाय

आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर वाढत्या दहशतवादी समस्यापासून बचावासाठी प्राथमिक उपाय म्हणजे शिक्षणाचा प्रचार, प्रसार या मार्फत धार्मीक सहिष्णुता, अहिंसाची शिकवण देण्यात यावी, दहशतवादाची प्रमुख मुळांवर आघात म्हणजेच दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीसाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या अंतर्गत संघटन आणि कार्यवाही, अस्थिर राष्ट्रांमध्ये कायदा सुव्यवस्था निर्मिती आणि सरकारच्या स्थापनेला प्रोत्साहन देत. देशांतर्गत रोजगार वाढवणे आणि विकासपुरक कामांना चालना देणे महत्त्वाचे मानण्यात आले.

निष्कर्ष

दहशतवादी कार्यवाहीच्या रुपात मागील सहा महिन्यात 2015-16 मध्ये उत्तर अफ्रिका, युरोप, दक्षिण आशिया, दक्षिण पूर्ण आशिया पश्चिम आशियामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात दहशतवादी कार्यवाही करण्यात आल्याने रशियाने इसिस विरुद्ध कार्यवाहीला सुरवात केली. त्या पाठोपाठ अमेरिकेनेही इसिसच्या वाढत्या धोक्याला संपवण्यासाठी रशियासोबत सामील झाल्याने ब्रिटेन, फ्रान्स देशांनी ही यात समावेश केला. तसेच नुकत्याच संयुक्त राष्ट्रांमार्फत इराणवरील आर्थिक निर्बंध उठवल्याने राजकीय पातळीवरही इराणच्या मदतीने मध्यपूर्वेत स्थिर निर्मितीला मदत घेण्यासाठी निर्बंध उठवणे

महत्वपूर्ण घटना म्हणुन बघण्यात येते.

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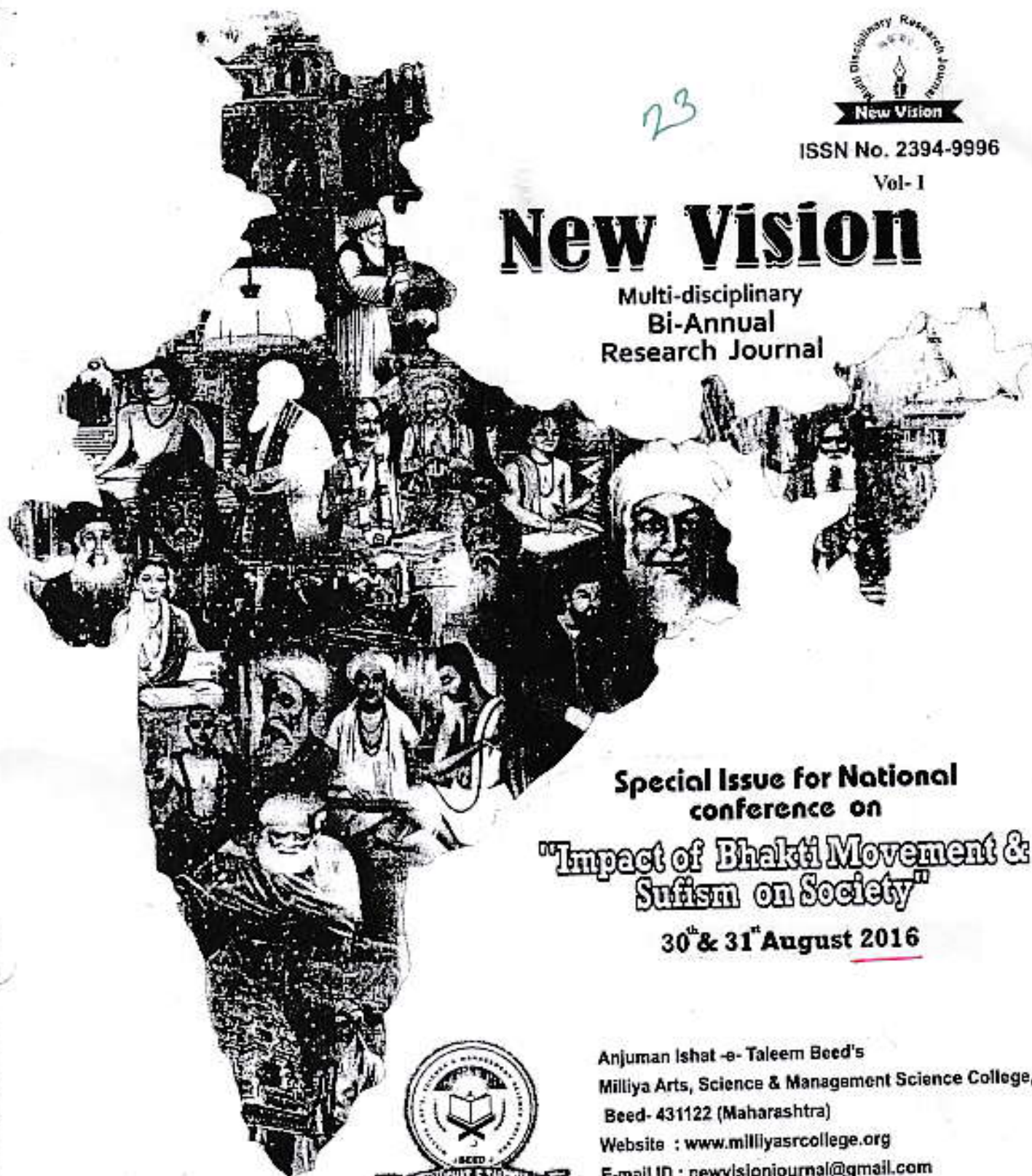


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मराठवाड्यातील सुफीपंत

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प्रास्ताविक

मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात औरंगाबादमध्ये अनेक सुफीसंतानी मोलाचे कार्य केले आहे. यात प्रामुख्याने हजरत शहनूर हमवी, हजरत मौलवी नुरुलहुदा, हजरत सय्यदशहा जहुरल हकबीन गीर हेगा, हजरत बाबा शहा मुसाफीर आदी सुफीसंतानी राजकारनापासून अलिप्त राहून हिंदू-मुस्लिम या दोन्ही समाजात ऐक्य निर्माण व्हावे, कर्मटपणा सोडून त्यांनी परमेश्वराची श्रद्धापूर्वक आराधना करावी, परस्परांशी स्नेहाने वागावे ही शिकवण सुफीसंतानी दिलेली आपणास दिसून येते. काहींनी इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रसार केला हे खरे असले तरी काहींनी हिंदू-मुस्लीम यांच्या मध्ये सदभावना निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. सुफी साधू वैराग्य, तपश्चर्या व मानवतावादाचे उपासक होते. त्यामुळे त्या संप्रदायाने मुस्लिमांप्रमाणे बिगर मुस्लीमांच्या हृदयात प्रेम निर्माण केले. त्यामुळे हिंदू-मुस्लीम या दोन समाजात सहीष्णुता व साहचार्य निर्माण होण्यास पोषक वातावरण निर्माण झालेले आपणास प्रामुख्याने दिसून येते.

सुफी या शब्दामागील संकल्पना

सुफीसंप्रदाय हा इस्लाममधील एक महत्वपूर्ण भक्तीसंप्रदाय होय. इस्लामच्या स्थापनेनंतर तीनशे वर्षांनी सुफीसंप्रदायाचा इराणमध्ये उगम झाला. पैगंबरांना दोन प्रकारे साक्षात्कार झाला. एका साक्षात्काराचे फलित म्हणजे 'कुर्आन' तर दुसऱ्या प्रकारच्या साक्षात्काराचे फलित म्हणजे समाधी अवस्थेत प्राप्त झालेली गूढ विद्या हीच सुफींची साक्षात्कारवादी विद्या. इस्लामी धर्मशास्त्राला 'शरीयत' म्हणतात. तर पैगंबरांना झालेल्या साक्षात्कारावर आधारलेल्या सुफींच्या गुढवादी सिद्धांतांना अंतरंगातून आलेल्या आध्यात्मिक अनुभवांना सैद्धान्तिक रूप देणाऱ्या पंरपरेची व त्या आध्यात्मिक जीवनाची वाटचाल करतांना मार्गदर्शकाची आवश्यकता होती ही गरज सुफींनी पूर्ण केली. 'सुफी' या शब्दाचा प्रथम प्रयोग इस्लाम धर्मात गुढवादी लोकांसाठी केला जात असे. सुफींची रहस्यवादी प्रवृत्ती, साधना त्यांची जीवनचर्या त्यांच्या दर्शनी वृत्तीलाच सुफी म्हणत. सुफी ही सुफ्र या शब्दाची उत्पत्ती होय. सुफी म्हणजे लोकरीची कपडे घालणारा किंवा गोघडी वापरणारा. कालांतराने लोकरी व गोघडी वापरणे सर्वसामान्य झाले तेव्हा या पोशाखाला पैगंबरांची सुन्नत असत. काही विद्वानांच्यामते 'सुफा' या शब्दाचा

अर्थ गरीब गुसलमान, ज्यांना घर नाही असे. मस्जीदे नबवी (मदिनेत ह. पैगंबरांनी बांधलेली मशीद) च्या ओट्यावर बसून राहत, त्यांना सुफी म्हणत काहीच्यामते *असहाब* म्हणजे पैगंबराचे मित्र

हजरत शहानूर हमवी

हजरत शहानूर हमवी हे बालपणापासून हुशार होते वयाच्या अकराव्या वर्षापासून त्यांनी आपल्या आईकडून आध्यात्मिक ज्ञानाचे शिक्षण घेतले होते. थोड्या अवधीतच त्यांनी या आध्यात्मिक क्षेत्रात मोठे स्थान प्राप्त केले होते. यानंतर त्यांनी हजरत शरफीदीने कुतूब हमवी गुरुच्या सेवेत १२ वर्षांपर्यंत सेवातर होते. या कालावधीत त्यांच्या ज्ञानामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अधिकच भर पडली होती. आपण मिळविलेल्या ज्ञानाचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी ते सतत भ्रमंतीच्या काळात त्यांनी अनेक सुफीसंतांच्या भेटीही घेतल्या व त्यांच्याकडून आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करून घेतले होते. औरंगाबाद तसेच या परिसरात त्यांनी अनेक समाजयोगी कामे कलेली आपणास दिसून येतात.

हजरत सय्यदशहा जहुरल हक बिन मीर हेगा

हजरत सय्यदशहा जहुरल हक बिन मीर हेगा यांचा जन्म हिजरी ११९४ मध्ये झाला. या सुफीची वंशावळ मोहम्मद बिन हनिफ हजत अली मुर्तूजा यांच्यापर्यंत जाते यांचे आजोळ इराणी होते. जहुरल हक हे संसार त्यागून हिंदुस्थानात स्थायिक झाले होते. लहानपणापासूनच त्यांनी ईश्वराच्या प्रार्थनेत मग्न राहण्याची सोय होती पुढे ते आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान व गुरुच्या शोधार्थ निघाले अनेक खानरवाहाला भेटी दिल्या तसेच त्यांनी अनेक नामवंत सुफींच्या भेटी घेवून त्यांच्याकडून ज्ञान प्राप्त करून घेतले होते.

वास्त:तहा चिश्तीया संप्रदायाचे १४शे सुफी येण्यापुर्वी देवगिरी-दौलताबाद येथे ह. मोमीन आरीफ बिहला व हजरत जलालादीन गंजे खॉ यांच्या कार्यामुळे दक्षिणेत सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणले होत. या दोन्ही सुफीसंतांनी आपल्या धर्माच्या व पंथाचा उपदेश सामान्य लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविला म्हणून या भागात असंख्य लोकांनी इस्लाम धर्माची दीक्षा घेवून अध्यात्म अवलंब केला होता.

हजरत मौलवी नुरुलहुदा

हजरत मौलवी नुरु लहुदा यांचा जन्म औरंगाबाद येथे हिजरी ११५३ मध्ये झाला. त्यांचे वडील धर्मपंडीत असल्यामुळे त्यांना लहानपणापासूनच यासंबंधीच शिक्षण मिळत होते. मौलाना नुरुलहुदा अवघ्या १६ वर्षांचे असतांनाच त्यांनी धर्मशास्त्रात पदवी केली होती. ते अतिशय प्रसन्नपणे प्रवचन करत असत. त्यांचे वडील सुद्धा त्यांच्यामागे नमाज पडत यावरून त्यांच्या पात्रतेची कल्पना आपण सहज येवू शकते. ते स्वभावाने अत्यंत शांत व मनमिळावू स्वभावाचे होते गरीब-श्रीमंत, जाती विषयीचा आकास आदी भेदभाव न करता ते सर्वांना सारखेच मानत असत म्हणून ते तात्काळ लोकप्रिय झाले होते. अशा या महान सुफी संताचे हिजरी १३०३मध्ये दुःखद निधन झाले. आजही त्यांची भडकल गेट जवळ सुंदर समाधी असून हजारो भावीक त्यांचे दर्शन घेण्यासाठी त्या ठिकाणी येत असतात.

हजरत बाबा शहा सईद वलंग पोष

पवनचक्कीच्या परिसरात मामा व भाचे या सुफी संतांच्या समाध्या आहेत. ह.बाबा शहा सईद वलंग पोष व बाबा शहा मुसाफीर होम बाबा शहांचा जन्म रशिया व तुर्कस्थानच्या सीमेवर बुरवाराजवळ इजादान या ठिकाणी हिजरी १००० च्या शेवटी झाला. घरची आर्थिक स्थिती बज्यापैकी होती म्हणून वडीलांनी त्यांच्या चांगल्या शिक्षणाची उत्तम व्यवस्था केली होती.

ह.बाबा शहा पलंग घोष वृत्तीने दयाळू होते ते कधीच भेदभाव करत असत. त्यांच्यापासून हिंदू-मुस्लिम सर्व जाती धर्माचे लोक येऊन लाभ घेत असत, त्यांची कृपा दृष्टी विधवा, अनाथ, गोर गरिबांवर राहत. त्यांनी जी दान दक्षिणा प्राप्त होत होती ते सर्व गोरगरीबात व गरजूंना वाटुन टाकीत असत. अशा या थोर संतांचे १११० मध्ये दुःखद निधन झाले. निधनानंतर त्यांचे प्रेत औरंगाबादात आणण्यात आले पवनचक्कीच्या मशिदीच्या पाठीमागे त्यांची समाधी आहे व येथे हजारो भाविक त्यांचे दर्शन घेण्यासाठी येतात तसेच या ठिकाणी अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण संदर्भ असले ग्रंथालही आहे.

हजरत बाबा शहा मुसाफीर

यांचा जन्म मध्य आशीयातील जगतदन येथे हिजरी १०६० मध्ये झाला. ते धर्माशास्त्रात अत्यंत पारंगत होते त्यांनी बुरवारातील हजरत मीर अताउल्ला यांच्याकड यांच्याकडून शिष्य त्याची दिक्षा घेतली होती रात्रदिवस ते ईश्वरी प्रेमात, प्रार्थना, जप, तप, करत असत. ह.बाबा शहा शिष्यांमध्ये गरीब-श्रीमंत सर्वांचा समावेश होता. त्यांचे ११२५ मध्ये दुःखद निधन झाले. त्यांची समाधी त्यांचे गुरु बाबा शहा पलंग घोष यांच्या समाधीजवळ दफन करण्यात आले आहे.

हजरत शहा निझामोद्दिन औरंगाबादी

यांचा जन्म १०७१ मध्ये नकराम कसबा (काकोरी) येथे झाला. त्यांनी धर्मशास्त्राचे, अध्यात्मीक शिक्षण घेतले होते. खिलापत मिळाल्यानंतर काही काळ गुरुच्या सेवेत राहून अंतर्धामी व बाह्य ज्ञान प्राप्त केल्यानंतर जप, तप, साधनेत मग्न झाले व लवकरच त्यांना सिद्धि प्राप्त झाली. त्यांनी गुरु कलीमउल्ला यांनी निझामोद्दिनेला दक्षिणेचा प्रांत धर्म प्रचार-प्रसारासाठी संपूर्ण केला व आदेश दिला की, औरंगाबादेत जाऊन स्थायिक व्हावे. त्यानुसार ते औरंगाबादला आले.

औरंगाबादेत आल्यानंतर जप, तप, साधनेत ते व्यस्त झाले तसेच सामान्यांना मार्गदर्शन करत असत. हजरत निझामोद्दिन औरंगाबादी हे समाजात मोहम्मद पैग बराने नायक म्हणून वावरत असत. ते श्रीमंत, गरीब दीनदुबळे सर्वांना समानदृष्टीने पाहत. त्यांच्याकडे कुणी जरी आले तर ते स्वतः स्वागतासाठी उभे राहत असत. यावरून त्यांचा साधेपणा आपल्या लक्षात येतो.

शहा यूसूफ हुसैनी उर्फ शहाराजू कत्ताल हुसैनी

मराठवाड्यातील सुफी संतांपैकी हे एक प्रमुख संत असून यांनी ईश्वर स्वतत्त्व, अहम तजरली, ईश्वर कांती ह. मोहम्मद पैगवराने तेजकांती ह. विषयावर "मसनावी" लिहिलेल्या आहेत. तसेच दिवान ए. शहा राज

कत्ताल नामक त्यांचा प्रसिध्द काव्य संग्रही आहे. या साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी तत्काळात समाज प्रबोधनाचे मोठे कार्य केलेले आपणास दिसून येते.

हजरत सय्यद निझामाद्दीन

हे सूफी संत मुळ इराणमधील सिस्तान या प्रांतातील असून ते मराठवाड्यातील दौलताबाद येथे आले होते. व येथील सुप्रसिध्द सूफीसंत सय्यद अलाउद्दीन झिया यांच्याकडून त्यांनी सूफी संप्रदायाचा उपदेश घेवून त्यांनी आपल्या मृत्यूनंतर निझामाद्दीन यास खलिफा नेमुन धर्म प्रचाराकरिता मराठवाड्यातील हा पैठण त्यांच्या स्वाधीन करून तिथे धर्मप्रचाराचे काम करण्याचे सांगितले होते. हजरत सय्यद निझामाद्दीन यांनी आपल्या कार्य काळात या परिसरात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रचार केला होता.

शहा मोईजोद्दीन उर्फ मौलाना साहेब

हे सूफी संत राजधानी दिल्लीवरून दौलताबाद येथे आले होते. त्यांचे गुरु मुन्तजीबोद्दीन यांच्या आज्ञेवरून ते पैठण येथे जावून त्यांनीही येथे सूफी मतांचा व इस्लाम धर्माचा प्रचार व प्रसाराचे काम केले होते.

हजरत खाजा अबुल फैज कोचकशाह उर्फ शहशाह वली

हजरत शहशाह वली हे दिल्लीवरून मराठवाड्यात आले होते. येथे आल्यावर त्यांच्यावर बीडच्या प्रांतांची जबाबदारी सोपविण्यात आली होती.

हजरत काजी मनहबोद्दीन

ह. बुज्हाणोद्दीन गरीब यांच्या सोबतच हजरत काजी मनहबोद्दीन हेही दिल्लीवरून दौलताबाद येथे आले होते. त्यांची सुप्रसिध्द धर्मपंडीत म्हणून या परिसरात ख्याती होती. सुरुवातीला काही काळ ते खुलताबाद येथे वास्तव्यास होते परंतु पुढे त्यांनाही त्यांच्या गुरुंच्या आदेशाने मराठवाड्यातील केज येथे स्थायिक व्हावे लागले होते.

हजरत श्री.मन्सूरशाह वली

हे मध्ययुगातील प्रसिध्द सूफी संता पैकी एक होते. ते 'कशीदा' जि. बीड या गावाचे रहिवासी होते. मराठे शाहीतील पराक्रमी सेनानी महादजी शिंदे यांची त्यांच्यावर खूप मर्जी होती त्यामुळेच ते त्यांना मोठ्या आदराने श्री साहेब असे म्हणत असत. तेव्हापासूनच त्यांच्या नावाच्या पुढे श्री साहेब ही मानाची उपाधी लावण्यात येते.

हजरत हाजी सय्यद सरवर सईदोद्दीन

हे सूफी संत कंधार जि.नांदेड येथे वास्तव्यास असून या परिसरात त्यांना 'सांगडे सुलतान' असे म्हणत असत. तसेच मुशकीले आसान उल रफाई म्हणजे भक्तांच्या संकटाचे निवारण करणारा सूफी म्हणून त्यांची या परिसरात मोठी ख्याती होती. कंधारला जाण्यापूर्वी त्यांनी दौलताबादच्या किल्ल्यावर बारा वर्षांपर्यंत साधना

केल्याचा उल्लेख त्यांच्या चरीत्रात आपणास दिसून येतो. त्यांचे सूफी तत्वज्ञानावर मक्तुबा ते सखरी, मशाफते सरवरी ही दोन प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ आहेत.

हजरत शहामुनी

हजरत शहामुनी हे मराठवाड्यातील शहागड येथील सूफी संत असून त्यांचा 'सिध्दांत बोध' हा पन्नास अध्यायांचा दीर्घ ग्रंथ आहे. सदरील ग्रंथात त्यांनी द्वैत आणि अद्वैत या मतांचे विवरण विविध संदर्भ देत स्पष्ट केलेले आहे त्यांचा हा ग्रंथ महानुभव संप्रदायातही लोकप्रिय असून चातुर्मासात त्याचे वाचन केले जाते.

याबरोबर मराठवाड्यात हजरत सिद्दिकशाहबाबा कन्नड, ह. सय्यदशहा तुराबुल हक्क व बाबा ताटपोष परभणी, ह.सय्यदशहा नुरुद्दीन नुरुल हक्क इसहाक कादरी, सूफी हैदखली व सुरतशहा वली हे लातूर परिसरात तर ह. सय्यद सदरोद्दीन, उदगीर, ह.हक्कानी बाबा चाकूर, ह. खाजा सय्यदशहा अहमद हुसैनी उस्मानाबाद, ह.सय्यदशहा झियाउद्दीन बियाबानी ह. सय्यदशहा अशरफ बियाबानी, ह.सय्यद सिराजोद्दीन उर्फ बाबउल्लाशहा व सय्यद नुरुद्दीन आदी सूफी संत हे जालना परिसरात कार्यरत होते.

एकूणच प्रारंभी सूफी संतांनी निवृत्ती मार्गावर विशेष भर दिलेला आपणास दिसून येतो. त्यांनी विश्वासातील सर्व सुख-समृद्धीचा त्याग करून दारिद्र्याचा स्विकार करून एकांतात कठोर तपश्चर्या ते करत असत. मराठवाड्याच्या परिसरात आपल्या दर्ग्यातून, खानरवाहातून सूफी मतांचा त्यांनी प्रचार व प्रसार केला तसेच तत्कालीन समालुजाला पारंपारिक जोखडातून मुक्त करण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य या सूफी संतांनी केले. धर्मा-धर्मांमध्ये असणारी दरी दूर करणे. गरीब-उपेक्षितांची सेवा करणे व विविध लोकोपयोगी कामे आदी कार्यांमुळेच आजही सर्व धर्मांतील लोक सूफी संतांच्या दर्गावर भक्तीभावाने जातांना आपणास दिसून येतात.

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“डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि कामगार चळवळ”

डॉ. विनोद बाबुराव बोरसे

श्री. आ. भा. महाविद्यालय

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कतअपदवकइवतेम / हउंसणवउ

भारतामध्ये ब्रिटिशांचे वासाहतिक प्रभुत्व प्रस्तापित झाल्यावर त्यांनी येथील अभिजनवादी वर्गाच्या साहाय्याने आपले भांडवलशाही घोरण राबविण्यास सुरुवात केली, ज्याद्वारे भारतीय कामगार, शेतकरी, मजूर वर्ग शोषित झाला. या शोषित अंकित वर्गाला वर्गभानाची जाणिव करून देण्याचे कार्य प्रथमतः महात्मा फुलेंच्या 'सत्यशोधकीय समाजाच्या' परिप्रेक्ष्यातून नारायण मेधाजी लोखंडे यांनी केले, त्यांनी कामगारांच्या शोषणाला जबाबदार असलेल्या भांडवलशाही धारेवर धरून कामगारांचे पहिले संघटन स्थापन केले. दीनबंधु च्या साहाय्याने कामगारांचे दुःख, दैन्य व आर्थिक पिळवणूक याविषयी शासनाविरोधात संघर्ष केला. पुढे याच सत्यशोधकीय कामगार लढ्याचे नेतृत्व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी करून शोषित-अंकित असलेल्या कामगार वर्गाला प्रस्तापित ब्राम्हणशाही व भांडवलशाही ही कामगार वर्गाच्या शोषणाचे दोन मुख्य शत्रु आहेत जे कामगाराला शोषित करतात. याविषयी कामगारांना स्वयं वर्गभान जाणिवेला कायद्याची चौकट तयार करून त्याच्या होणा-या आर्थिक आणि राजकीय उपेक्षितपणाला सातत्याने वाचा फोडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यांनी केलेल्या कामगारवर्गाविषयीच्या वैचारिक कार्य कर्तृत्वाची मिमांसा करणे ह्या लेखाचा उद्देश आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा मागोवा घेतांना दोन बाबी प्रामुख्याने दिसतात. १) भारतीय कामगार वर्गाच्या चळवळीला त्यांचे योगदान, २) आर्थिक, न्याय, आर्थिक लोकशाही व राज्य समाजवादासंबंधी त्यांचे विचार, ह्या दोन्ही बाबी कामगारांच्या जाणिवेला मौलिक स्वरूपाचा ठरलेल्या आहेत. कामगारांची श्रमविभागणी हे अर्थशास्त्राचे मूलगामी तत्त्व आहे. ह्या अनुषंगाने डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणतात की, सुसंस्कृत वर्गाला/समाजाला श्रमविभागणी आवश्यक असते, जी जातिव्यवस्थेच्या आधारावरती करण्यात येउन त्यामध्ये कामगारांच्या भावना आणि पसंती-नापसंतीला स्थान नाही. “जातिव्यवस्था ही अशी एक श्रेणीवध व्यवस्था आहे की जिच्यात श्रमिकांची श्रेष्ठ-कनिष्ठतेच्या तत्वावर विभागणी केलेली असते. दुस-या कुठल्याही देशात श्रमविभागणीची सांगड श्रमिकांच्या उच्च व नीच श्रेणीशी घातलेली नाही म्हणजेच ही श्रमविभागणी नसून जातिव्यवस्थेवर आधारित श्रमिकांचीच विभागणी होय.” ही जातिअंकित कामगारांची श्रमविभागणी समुल्लेखित करण्यासाठी कामगारांचे राजकीय संघटन अपरिहार्य बाब आहे. ज्यांच्याजवळ सत्ता असते त्यालाच स्वातंत्र्य असते, हा सिद्धांत कोणीही नाकारू शकत नाही, अशी वैचारिक भूमिका डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी कामगार वर्गासमोर मांडली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी कामगारांच्या शोषित जगण्याला जबाबदार असणा-या ब्राम्हणशाही व भांडवलशाही ह्या दोन शत्रूंशी कामगार वर्गाला संघटन करून तोंड द्यावे लागेल. तसेच तत्वांचा अभाव असा अभिप्रेत असून या तत्वांद्वारे वंश आणि धर्मांमुळे एक कामगार दुस-या कामगाराचा शत्रु किंवा विरोधक बनत असून कामगारांच्या ऐक्याचा खरा मार्ग होय. त्याचबरोबर त्यांनी कम्युनिस्टच्या व कॉंग्रेसच्या कामगार संघटना विषयी खेद व्यक्त केला कारण कामगारांचे नेतृत्व एक तर भिन्ने, स्वार्थी किंवा पदभ्रष्ट असेच आहे, जर कामगार संघटनांची नितांत आवश्यकता असणारा कोणता एखादा देश असेल तर तो भारत हाच होय, परंतु भारतातील आजचे कामगार संघटन हे एक दुर्गंधीयुक्त सांडपाण्याचे उबके झालेले आहे, कम्युनिझमच्या तत्वानी कामगारांचा हक्क व अधिकारांचा नाश केला आहे. केवळ असंतोष निर्माण करून कामगारांच्या विविधअंगी प्रश्न सुटणारे नाही. त्यासाठी कशाची आवश्यकता असेल तर ती न्यायतेची, गरजेची आणि सामाजिक, राजकीय हक्कांची गंभीर व परिपूर्ण जाणिव, त्याकरिता कामगारांच्या हितांचे रक्षणाचे संघटन उभारले पाहिजे व कामगारांनी राजसत्तेत शिरलेच पाहिजे, कारण शासन सत्तेवाचून कामगारांच्या हितांचे रक्षण करणे अशक्य आहे. इतकेच इत्यादी सामान्यस्वरूपाच्या गणगण केवळ संघटनांद्वारे घडवून येऊ शकतात. जे कम्युनिस्टांनी चालविलेल्या कामगार चळवळीत दिसत नाही. यामुळे डॉ.

आंबेडकरांनी कम्युनिस्टांशी संबंध ठेवणे सुतराम शक्य नाही. मी कम्युनिस्टांचा कट्टर वैरी असून कम्युनिस्ट हे आपल्या राजकीय ध्येयप्राप्तीसाठी कामगारांना राबवित असतात. असे त्यांचे ठाम मत होते. कम्युनिस्टांप्रमाणे काँग्रेस हे कामगारांच्या शोषणाला जबाबदार असून त्यामूळे काँग्रेस पक्षापासून सावध राहा कारण आपली पिळवणूक, छळणूक, निरक्षशोषण करणा-या लोकांशी काँग्रेस प्रसानी तडजोड केलेली आहे. हे कामगारांनी विसरता कामा नये, असा मौलिक सल्ला डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी कामगारांना दिला.

१९२० सालानंतर शेतकरी, कामगार व मजूरवर्ग यांच्यामध्ये आत्मभान निर्माण होऊ लागले. १९३० नंतर ब्राम्हणशाही, जमिनसाबकारासाठी व भांडवलशाही विरोधी संघर्ष राष्ट्रीय उठावाचे स्वरूप प्राप्त करू लागला होता, तसेच धार्मिक आणि सामाजिक विषमतेचे भूत गाडून टाकल्याशिवाय स्वातंत्र्याचा लढा जोमाने लढविता येणार नाही अशी समजूत डॉ. आंबेडकरांची होती. त्याची पूर्तता म्हणून त्यांनी १५ ऑगस्ट १९३६ रोजी स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्षाची स्थापना केली. निश्चितपणे पक्षाची ध्येय धोरणी व्यापक स्वरूपाची होती. ह्या पक्षाद्वारे त्यांनी शेतकरी व कामगारांच्या हक्काचे जनलढे उभे केले. यांनी स्वतंत्र मजूरपक्षातर्गत खालील गोष्टींवर विशेष भर दिला. १) कामगारांच्या मजुरीची किमान मर्यादा ठरवून देणे. २) कामाचे तास कमी करणे ३) गिरण्या व कारखान्यातील कामगारांच्या नौकरीची शास्वती, बढती यासंबंधी थेट कायदेशीर तरतुद करणे, ४) भरपगारी रजा, आजारी रजा, वृध्दत्वाचे पेन्शन, अपघाती नुकसान भरपाई ६) कामगारांसाठी स्वस्त स्वरूपात निवासस्थाने, आरोग्याची काळजी ७) स्त्रीया व बालकामगारांविषयीचे विविध नियम व कायदे तसेच कामगारांच्या बालकांसाठी शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था इत्यादी बाबी नमुद केल्या होत्या. व्यापक व विशाल दृष्टीकोण समोर ठेवून डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी कामगारांच्या समस्या व पिळवणूकीला आपल्या पक्षाचे ध्येय धोरण अर्पण केले होते. त्यातूनच १९३५ च्या कायद्याने पूर्ण जबाबदारीचे स्वराज्य नाही तरी नविन सुधारणा राबविल्या पाहिजेत असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे मत होते. त्यासाठी त्यांनी १९३७ च्या निवडणूकीमध्ये राजकीय हक्कांचा उपयोग, शोषित अंकित वर्गाच्या संवांगिण प्रगतीसाठी सर्वसमावेश भूमिका घेतली. जनतांश ह्या पक्षाच्या साप्ताहिकातून वारंवार वंचित कामगार, शेतकरी, मजूर व सस्पृश्य दलित वर्गाच्या विरोध आवाज उठविला. याच कामगारांचे संप करणे एक गुन्हा आहे असे एक विधेयक ट्रेड डिस्प्युट बिल मांडले, त्याविषात १५ सप्टेंबर १९३८ ला आंबेडकरांनी मुंबई कायदे काँग्रेसमध्ये भाषण केले ते म्हणाले की, काँग्रेस सरकारने आणलेल्या कामगारांच्या नागरिक स्वातंत्र्यास विघातक ठरणारे आहे. ह्या बिलाने संप करणे गुन्हा ठरवून सरकारने कामगारांवर एक प्रकारे गुलामगिरीच लादली आहे. हे विधेयक कामगारांचे नागरिक स्वातंत्र्य हिरावून घेणारा कायदा असे नाव अधिक शोभून दिसेल असे मत मांडून या बिलास विरोध केला.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची विव्दत्ता व शोषित जाणीव विचारात घेता त्यांना २० जूलै १९४२ रोजी मजूरमंत्री पदाचे सूत्रे देण्यात आली. त्यांनी या काळात कामगारांविषयीचे २५ कायदे संमत करून घेतले. त्याचबरोबर कामगार आणि मालक यांच्यात परस्पर विचारांची प्रथा निर्माण व्हावी यासाठी इंडियन लेबर कॉन्फरन्स असे केले. सरकारचे मजूरविषयक धोरण आखताना त्यामध्ये कामगारांचा सहभाग प्रथमतः असावा अशी सूचना ह्या कॉन्फरन्समध्ये केली. १९४२-१९४६ या त्यांच्या कार्यकाळात त्यांनी इंडियन लेबर कॉन्फरन्स चार वेळा आयोजित केल्या गेल्या त्यात अनेक कामगारांच्या हिताचे व सुखसोयीचे विषय सरकार समोर मांडले. तसेच कामगारांच्या महागाईभत्ताविषयी आरोप करून वारमाही कामगारांना भरपगारी रजा द्यावी संमत करून घेतले. कामगारांच्या सर्वांगिण प्रश्नांना कायद्याच्या चौकटीत बसवून त्याबाबी भूमिका मांडली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी विधिमंत्री आणि भारतीय संविधान निर्माते म्हणून कामगारांच्या हिताचे महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेतले ज्यामध्ये कलम १६ मध्ये सर्वांना नोकरीसंबंधी समानसंधी, कलम २३ मध्ये माणसाचा अपव्यापार आणि वेढबिगारी यास मनाई, उलंघन करणा-यास कठारे शिक्षा, कलम २४ अन्वये बालकामगारास बंदी कलम ४६ व कलम ३८-१ मध्ये आर्थिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांची घेण्याची तरतूद व आर्थिक न्याय, कलम ३९ मध्ये स्त्री-पुरुषांना समान अधिकारांची प्राप्ती कलम ४२ नुसार गर्भवती व बाळंत झालेल्या स्त्रियांसंबंधी कामाच्या ठिकाणी न्याय व सुरक्षितता देण्याची तरतूद केली आहे. कलम ४३-१ मध्ये शासनाने कामगारांच्या व्यवस्थापनात सहभागी करण्याची तरतूद, त्याचबरोबर आर्थिक लोकशाहीच्या प्रस्थापनेसाठी भारतीय घटनेच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वामध्ये शेतकी, औद्योगिक अथवा अन्य प्रकारच्या कामाकरिता कामगारांना निर्वाह वेतन, समुचित जीवनमान आणि सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संधीचा पूर्ण उपभोग, इत्यादी बाबी समाविष्ट आहेत.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी कामगारांच्या शोषणाला जबाबदार असलेल्या प्रस्तापित वर्गाला कामगार वर्गाच्या माणूस म्हणून समानतेसाठीचा संघर्ष तेव्यत ठेवून कामगारांचे कल्याण, दिन जोपासले. आजच्या कामगारवर्गाच्या विविध प्रश्नाला मतनैतन्य देणारा संघर्ष उपयोगी आहे. हे त्यांचे विचार आज आत्मसाद करून विचाराचा दीप प्रज्वलित करण्याची शास्वत गरज

आहे.

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| २८ | सामाजिक पुनर्बांधणीत ज्योतिबा फुल्यांचे योगदान | प्रा. विठ्ठल व्यंकटी कासले स्वाती निवृत्ती बदामे | ९२ ते ९३ |
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| ३७ | महात्मा फुले यांचे अस्पृश्यताविषयक विचार व कार्य | प्रा.डॉ. राजेंद्र नामदेव रासकर | ११९ ते १२० |

"महात्मा फुले यांचे स्त्री विषयक कार्य"

प्रा.डॉ. विनोद बाबुराव बोरसे

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प्रस्तावना - सामान्य माणसाच्या नवयुगाची ग्वाही देणारे आधुनिक भारतातले पहिले समाजक्रांतीकारक म्हणजे महात्मा फुले हे होत. कारण ते सामान्यातलेच होते पण विचाराने व कर्तृत्वाने असामान्य होते. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे गौरवगीत त्यांनी पोवाड्यांच्या माध्यमातून जनतेसमोर आणले. तसेच 'शेतकरी' हाच सर्व जगाचा पोशिंदा आहे या ठोस भूमिकेतून त्यांनी 'शेतक-यांचा असूड' हा ग्रंथ शब्दबद्ध केला. 'तृतीय रत्न' हे नाटक लिहून शिक्षण हा माणसाचा तिसरा डोळ्या आहे हा महत्त्वपूर्ण संदेश दिला. याबरोबरच जेव्हा जगातील सर्व शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ फिल्टरेशन थिअरी उचलतून धरीत होते त्या काळात या सिध्दांताचे त्यांनी वाभाडे काढले. प्राथमिक शिक्षण सार्वजनिक आणि सक्तीचे असले पाहिजे अशी मागणी करणारे ते पहिले भारतीय होय. या शिक्षणामुळेच जीवनात सुख, समृद्धी व सुयश प्राप्त होते अशा शिक्षणाची दारे स्त्रियांसाठी उघडून त्यांच्या अंगणात ज्ञानाचा प्रकाश आणण्याचे ऐतिहासिक कार्य महात्मा फुले यांनी केलेले आहे.

पुरुष प्रधान समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये स्त्री म्हणजे पापाचे माहेरघर, स्त्री म्हणजे पुरुषांच्या कामवासना त्यांच्या इच्छेप्रमाणे भागविणारे एक साधन, एक दैनंदिन उपयोगी पडणारी वस्तू असे माणले जाई परंतु याच सौला काही आशा-आकांक्षा असू शकतात, तिलाही एक स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिमत्त्व असू शकते हे मात्र मान्य केल्या जात नव्हते. त्यामुळेच की काय स्त्री केवळ "चूल आणि मूल" यांचीच धनी होती. स्त्री शिकून शहाणी झाली म्हणजे स्वतः तर बिघडेल; पण समाजही बिघडवून ठेवेल असा समज प्रचलित होता. अंधश्रद्धेने बरबटलेल्या, विवेक गहाण ठेवून जगणा-या तत्कालीन समाजाला स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी जागे करणे हे काही सोपे काम नव्हते. अत्यंत जिद्दीने व दृढ विश्वासाने महात्मा फुले यांनी या कार्याला सुरुवात केली होती.

तत्कालीन स्त्री जीवनाकडे पाहिले असता त्या काळात स्त्रियांची परिस्थिती अतिशय विकट होती. सारेच डोळे असून आंधळासारखे तर कान असून बहि-याचे व तोंड असून मुक्याचे सांग घेवून बसलेले होते. त्यामुळेच स्त्रियांना आपली प्रगती करून घेण्याची संधी मिळत नसे. स्त्रियांनी शिकू नये, बेद ऐकू नये, धनसंचय, पुनर्विवाह करू नये अशा अनेक बुरसट चालीरिती होत्या. याला महात्मा फुलेंनी प्रखर विरोध केला. या अनिष्ट चालीरितीमुळे स्त्रियांवर होणारे अमानुष अत्याचार थांबवायचे असेल तर त्यांना शिक्षित करावयाला हवे तरच स्त्रिया या चालीरिती विरुद्ध जागरूक होतील असा ठाम विश्वास त्यांना होता. वर्षानुवर्षे अंधारात चाचपडणा-या स्त्रियांना ज्ञानाचा प्रकाश दाखविण्यासाठी त्यांनी बुधवार पेठेतील अण्णासाहेब चिपळूणकर या नामांकित ब्राम्हणोत्तर गृहस्थांच्या वाड्यात ०३ जुलै १८५१ रोजी मुलींसाठी शाळा काढली. केशवराव भवाळकर हे ज्योतिरावांना त्यांच्या शिक्षणकार्यात साहाय्य करीत. या सर्वांना या कार्यात फार विरोध झाला. त्यावेळचे शिक्षण मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष जॉन वार्डन यांच्या शब्दात सांगावयाचे म्हणजे 'ती शाळा लोकांच्या नजरेआडे चालविण्यात येत असे'. यानंतर १७ सप्टेंबर १८५१ रोजी रास्ता पेठेत मुलींची दुसरी शाळा व १५ मार्च १८५२ रोजी बेताळ पेठेत मुलींसाठी तिसरी शाळा सुरू केली त्यांच्या या शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक कामामुळे ओंकारावर म्हणतो, 'आपल्या देशबांधावांच्या उद्धारासाठी फुलेंनी महान प्रयत्न चालविले आहेत व स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात त्यांनी प्रशंसनीय कार्य केले आहे. स्त्रियांनी शिक्षण घेवून सुसंस्कृत होवून आपले घर व समाजाला गुलामगिरी व अंधश्रद्धा यातून सोडवून स्वतःचा विकास घडवून आणावा असे त्यांना वाटत होते. तसेच एक स्त्री शिकली तर ती 'सासर व माहेर' अशा दोन्ही घरांना सुधारते अशी त्यांची धारणा होती.

प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या अभ्यासक्रमाविषयीही फुले जागृत होते ते म्हणतात; अभ्यासक्रमात मोडी, बालबोध, लेखन वाचन, हिशोबाची माहिती, सर्वसाधारण इतिहास, भूगोल, व्याकरण यांचे प्राथमिक ज्ञान, शेतीचे प्राथमिक ज्ञान तसेच नीती आणि आरोग्य या संबंधीचे धडे अंतर्भुत करावे हे फुलेंनी किती तरी अंगोदर

सांगितले ते आजही तंतोतंत जुळते. एवढेच नव्हे तर शिक्षणाअभावी माणूस नैतिक बौद्धिकदृष्ट्या पंगू तर होतोच शिवाय व्यवहारीक क्षेत्रातही त्याची पिछेहाट होते यावर फुलेंचा ठाम विश्वास होता.

दारीद्र्य, अंधश्रद्धा, धर्मांधतेत जखडलेल्या निरक्षर कुटूंबाची होणारी पिळवणूक आणि लुबाडणुक थांबविण्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रौढ स्त्रियांसाठी रात्रीच्या शाळ सुरू केल्या. मानवतावादी व सुधारणावादी विचारांच्या प्रेरणेने त्यांनी तत्कालीन स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नांचा अतिशय निर्भयतेने आणि आस्थेने विचार केला. केवळ विचारच केला नाही तर डोळसपणे संपूर्ण आयुष्य समर्पित केले. बालविवाह, विधवा विवाह बंदी, विधवांचे प्रश्न, कुमारी मातांचा प्रश्न, जठर-कुमारी विवाह, हुंडा पध्दती या अनिष्ट प्रथा त्याकाळी सर्रास चालू होत्या. दार्भिक धर्माने सीजीवन उध्वस्त करून टाकले होते. त्या काळच्या समाजसुधारकांना त्यांच्या संकुचीत वृत्तीमुळे जे कार्य जमले नाही ते फुलेंनी अतिशय निर्भयतेने, सत्यशोधकी वृत्तीने आणि निष्ठेने केले. त्यांनी स्वतः अनेक अनाथाश्रम, बालहत्या प्रतिबंध गृह, निराधार स्त्रियांसाठी आश्रम तसेच दुष्काळा प्रसंगी अन्नछत्राची स्थापना आदी कार्य केले.

भारतीय स्त्री शिक्षणाचे जनक, स्त्रियांच्या स्वातंत्र्याचे उदगाते, शेतकरी, कामगार यांच्यासाठी इ ाटणारे, जातीभेदावर कडाडून हल्ला करणारे महात्मा फुले हे एक प्रभावी लेखक व वक्ते होते म्हणूनच भारताच्या हजारो वर्षांच्या इतिहासात महान व्यक्तिमत्त्व म्हणून त्यांचा उल्लेख केला जातो व त्यांच्या या ऐतिहासिक कार्यामुळेच राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यांनी 'खरा महात्मा' म्हणून त्यांचा उल्लेख करणे तसेच भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी त्यांची 'बुद्ध' आणि 'कबीर' यांच्या बरोबर तुलना करणे यातच त्यांच्या थोरवीची भव्यता आपणास दिसून येते. महात्मा फुले महाराष्ट्राला आपला शेवटचा संदेश सांगून गेले तो वेराचा नव्हता, सत्याचा होता, ते म्हणतात -

"सर्वभौम सत्य रचतः आचरावे सुखे वागवावे पंगु लेका।।

अशा वर्तनाने सर्वा सुख द्याल स्वतः सुखी व्हाल जोती म्हणे।।

महात्मा फुले यांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचे अध्ययन केल्यानंतर असे दिसून येते की, ते महान शिक्षण तज्ज्ञ होते. भारतीय समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास व्हावा या दृष्टिकोनातून त्यांनी आपले विचार मांडले होते. त्यांचे शैक्षणिक विचार हे देशातील तळगाळातील लोकांच्या कल्याणाच्या दृष्टीने विशेष महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. खरोखरच आज फुले दापत्याच्या अथक प्रयत्नाने स्त्री ही शिकून शहाणी झालेली असून ती आज पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने खांद्याला खांद्या लावून प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात यशस्वीपणे कार्य करतांना आपणास दिसून येत आहे.

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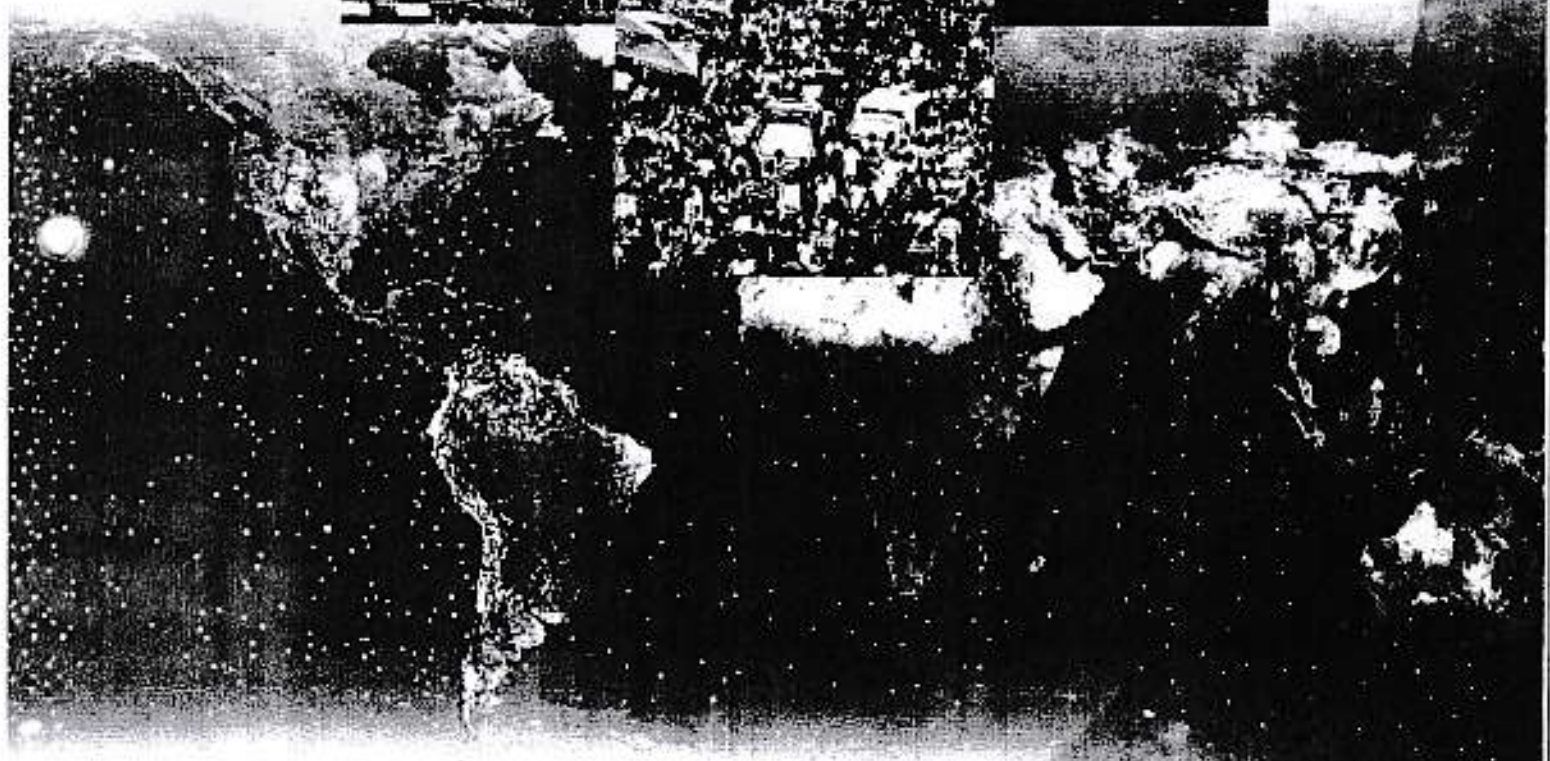
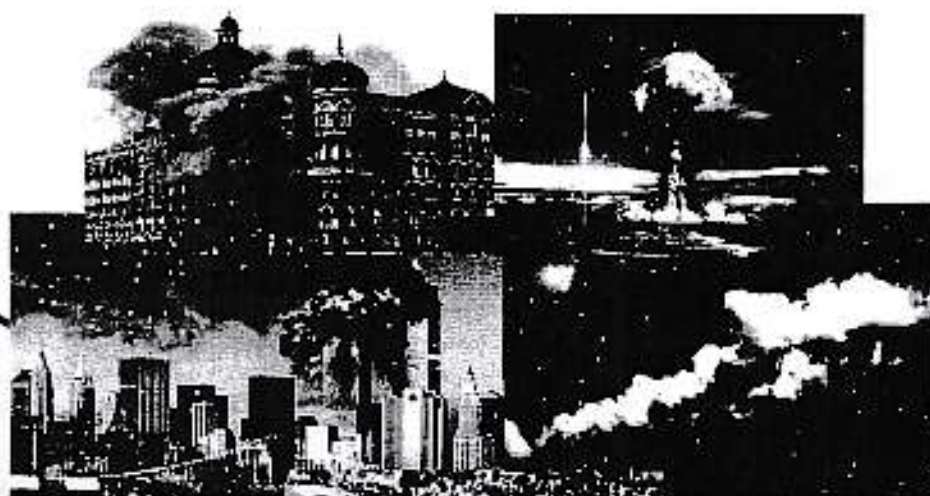
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EDITOR

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३२. दहशतवाद : जगापुढील एक समस्या

डॉ. जि.बी.बोरसे, इतिहास विभाग

श्री आसारामजी भांडवलदार महाविद्यालय देवगाव (र) ता. कजड जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रास्ताविक जगासमोरील सर्वात भयावह समस्या किंवा आव्हान म्हणजे वाढता दहशतवाद होय. दहशतवादाला सामोरे जाण्यासाठी विविध उपायांची अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक ठरते. ११ सप्टेंबर २००१ रोजी अमेरिकेवर झालेल्या भौषण दहशतवादी हल्ल्याने दहशतवादाच्या समस्यांचे गांभीर्य आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायाला पटले. ही समस्या आता फक्त गरीब, अविकसित किंवा विकसनशील राष्ट्रांपुरती मर्यादित राहिली नसून अमेरिकेसारख्या बलाढ्य महासत्तादेखील या समस्याला बळी पडल्या आहेत. ब्रिटन, स्पेन, जपान यासारख्या विकसित राष्ट्रांना दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या धमक्या मिळत आहेत. आज आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायापुढची सर्वात मोठी समस्या म्हणून दहशतवादाचा उल्लेख केला जातो. भारत, रशिया, चीन, अमेरिका, स्पेन इ. देशांच्या शांतता आणि सुरक्षिततेला दहशतवादाने आव्हान दिले आहे. एका सर्वेक्षणानुसार असे लक्षात आले की, गेल्या पंधरा वर्षांमध्ये दहशतवादी हिंजारातून मारले गेलेल्या लोकांची संख्या दोन लाखांहून अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यापैकी एकट्या जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये सन १९८९ पासून ९० हजार लोक दहशतवादी हिंसाचारातून मारले गेले आहेत. वाढत्या दहशतवादाचा सामना करण्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर अनेक प्रकारचे करार झाल्याचे दिसून येते. दहशतवादाच्या समस्यांचा सामना करण्यासाठी चीन, रशिया आणि तीन मध्य आशियाई राष्ट्रांनी मिळून शांताय फार्व्ह सारख्या प्रादेशिक पातळीवरील संघटनेची स्थापना केल्याचे निदर्शनास येते.

दहशतवादाचा उदय व विकास शासकीय सत्ता प्रस्थापित करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट्य गाठणे या दृष्टीने राजकीय दहशतवादाचा उदय १७९३ मधील फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीच्या घटनेपासून झाला, असे काही अभ्यासकांना वाटते. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती यशस्वी झाली तरीही सुमारे १२५ वर्षे राजकीय दहशतवादाचा विस्तार झाला नाही. परंतु १९२१ मधील आर्थरिश लोकांचा ब्रिटिश राज्यकर्त्यां विरुद्धचा उठाव आणि दुसरे महायुद्ध या दोन घटनांमुळे राजकीय दहशतवाद अनेक ठिकाणी फोफावला. १९६० नंतरच्या काळात दहशतवादाची अत्याधुनिक साधने व आधुनिक शहरी समुदायाचा विस्तार या दोन कारणांमुळे संघटित गटांना आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर दहशतवादी नंतरच्या काळात दहशतवादाची अत्याधुनिक साधने व आधुनिक शहरी समुदायाचा विस्तार या दोन कारणांमुळे संघटित गटांना आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर दहशतवादी कृत्य करणे शक्य झाले आहे. भारत, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, नरुदेश इत्यादी देशांमध्ये १९६० नंतरच्या कालखंडात दहशतवादाचा प्रसार झपाट्याने झाला असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते. आधुनिक काळातील औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील उत्पादन पद्धती, नागरी क्षेत्राचा झपाट्याने होणारा विस्तार, म्हणजेच आधुनिक समाजाच्या संरचनेचे स्वरूप हेच दहशतवादी कृत्यांच्या विकासाचे मुख्य कारण आहे असे काही विचारवंतांचे मत असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते.

दहशतवाद संकल्पना राजकीय प्रभाव टिकविण्यासाठी किंवा राजसत्ता बळकट व कायम टिकून राहण्यासाठी हिंसाचाराचा वापर पुरोपासून होत आल्याचे आपण पाहतो जगामधील सर्वच राज्यक्रांत्यांना आणि स्वातंत्र्ययुद्धाला हिंसाचाराची पार्श्वभूमी आहे. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीच्या वेळीही दहशतीचा उपयोग केला गेला. विसाव्या शतकात तर दहशतवाद एक संघटीत शक्ती म्हणून उदयाला आल्याचे आपल्या निदर्शनास येते. या शतकात दहशतवादाला आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विकासाबरोबरच दहशतवादी संघटनांच्या कार्यपद्धतींमध्ये आणि साधन सामुग्रीमध्येही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बदल झालेले दिसून येते. १ हिंसाचार करण्याचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच जात आहे. जगामधील युरोप, आशिया, आफ्रिका खंडातील अनेक राष्ट्र दहशतवादाच्या बळी गेल्याचेही आपण पाहतो आहे. **दहशतवाद म्हणजे काय** दहशतवाद म्हणजे काय याविषयी केवळ विद्वानांमध्येच नाही तर राष्ट्रांमध्येही मतभेद आहेत. दहशतवादाचा उल्लेख हा प्रामुख्याने नकारात्मक दृष्टीने केला जात असल्यामुळे स्वतःस दहशतवादी संबोधून घेण्यास कोणीही तयार नसते. दहशतवादाच्या अर्था विषयी मतभेद असल्यामुळे सन १९९८ साठी स्थापन झालेल्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय गुन्हेगारी न्यायालयाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातून दहशतवादाला वगळण्यात आले आहे. खंबळ मानाने दहशतवाद म्हणजे राजकीय उद्दिष्ट्यांसाठी हिंसेच्या साधनाचा वापर २ अशी दहशतवादाची व्याख्या करता येईल. पायकल जोकिन्स व्याख्या करतांनी म्हणतात की दहशतवादी, अतिरेकी लढा घेऊन

घेण्यासाठी हिंसेचा वापर करतात आणि समाजात, देशात भीती व असुरक्षितता पसरवतात. हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य झाले की समाजाच्या मनावर दहशतवादी ताबडोचा प्रभाव पडू लागतो आणि काही दिवसांनी तर दहशतवादाच्या मागण्यासाठी काही समाजघटकांना पडू लागतात. इतकेच नव्हे तर ज्या कारणासाठी अतिरेकी हा मार्ग अवलंबितात ते कारण महत्त्वाचे वाटू लागते. त्यास दहशतवाद म्हणतात ३ काही राजकीय उद्दिष्ट्यांच्या परिपुर्तीसाठी एखाद्या भुप्रदेशावरील समुदायात भीती पसरविण्यासाठी केलेले हिंसक वर्तन. ४ अशी व्याख्या दहशतवादाच्या संदर्भात केली जाते. दहशतवादाची व्याख्या आजपर्यंत अनेक विचारवंतांनी करण्याचे प्रयत्न केले आहे. सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या कोणत्याही दहशतवादाची व्याख्या करण्यात आलेली आहे. परंतु या संज्ञेचा कोणत्याही एका व्याख्येसंबंधी विचारवंतांचे एकमत नाही. म्हणून दहशतवादाची व्याख्या करण्यापेक्षा या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ समजून घेण्यावर जास्त भर दिला पाहिजे. हे याठिकाणी सांगणे महत्त्वाचे वाटते. दहशतवादाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करतांनी राजकीय विज्ञान शास्त्राक्षेत्रातून विश्लेषण पाहता दिसून येते की राजनितीक उद्देश्यां की पुढीं केलिए हिंसा और आतंक का सहारा लेने की प्रवृत्ती या सिध्दांत आतंकवाद कहा जाता है ५ इस शब्द का प्रयोग प्रायः स्थापित व्यवस्था के समर्थक अपने विरोधियों को आतंक पैदा करने वाली गतिविधियों को कोई आतंकवाद का नाम नहीं देता.

धमकी देऊन भीती किंवा दहशत निर्माण करण्याची एक संघटीत पद्धती असे दहशतवादाचे स्वरूप आहे. व्यापक दृष्टीने दहशतवादाची व्याख्या म्हणजे एखाद्या संघटीत गटाद्वारे उद्दिष्ट्यांच्या परिपुर्तीसाठी योजनाबद्ध पद्धतीने हिंसा केल्याचे किंवा करण्याची उघडपणे दिलेली कबुली होय. ६ असे म्हटले तरी वाचणे ठरणार नाही. दहशतवाद संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करतांनी समाजशास्त्र विश्वकोषामध्ये असे विश्लेषण आढळले की एक एसे तरीके या विधि को आतंकवाद कहा जाता है जिसमे कोई संगठित समूह योजनाबद्ध रूप मे हिंसात्मक क्रियाओ के प्रयोग द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति समुदाय या उसके किसी एक वृहत भाग को भयभीत कर अपने वांछित सामूहिक उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करना है ७ थोडक्यात सांगायचे म्हणजे एका अशा क्रियेला दहशतवाद म्हणतात की, ज्याद्वारे कोणी संघटीत होऊन योजनेनुसार हिंसा करून जगामध्ये काही व्यक्ती, समुदाय आणि एक विशिष्ट भागास धाबरेणारा भाग पाडून आपला सामूहिक उद्देश्य साध्य करणे होय. त्याबरोबरच असेही म्हणता येईल की,

शास्त्राचा धाक दाखवून किंवा शास्त्राचा वापर करून वैयक्तीक किंवा सामुदायिक हत्त्यांवर स्वतःचे मत दुसऱ्यावर लादणे किंवा आपली उद्दिष्टे साध्य करणे या अर्थाने दहशतवादात ही संज्ञा वापरली जाते, असे म्हणता येऊ शकते.

दहशतवादाची महत्त्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये १. दहशतवाद हा अवैध या वेकायदेशीर आहे. २. दहशतवाद हा एखादा विशिष्ट समाज किंवा मोठ्या आकाराचा समुदाय व राज्य यांच्या विरोधात असतो. दहशतवाद ही एक सुसंघटित गटाने केलेली प्रक्रिया आहे. ३. राजकीय प्रभाव निर्माण करून विरोध करणाऱ्या नेत्यांचा व समाजाचा सुड घेणे या ध्येयाने दहशतवादी प्रेरित झालेला असतो. ४. दहशतवाद तार्किक विचार करण्याची प्रक्रिया बांधवितो. ५. दहशतवादात हिंसेचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर केला जातो. नीतीमुल्य, आदर्श, मानवतावादी दृष्टीकोन या तत्वांचा विचार केला जात नाही. ६. पॉल विल्किनचा मतानुसार दहशतवाद म्हणजे राजकारणातील ब्लॅकमेल आणि काही लोकांच्या इच्छांना बहुसंख्याकांच्या मनाविरुद्ध त्यांच्यावर जबरदस्तीने लागू करण्याचे एक शस्त्र आहे. ७. दहशतवादामधून राष्ट्रांमधील संघर्षाला व युद्धाला चालना देणे. ८. दहशतवाद बुद्धिप्रामाण्यवादी विचारांला थांबविण्याचे कार्य करतो. ९. दहशतवादचा उद्देश हा संपूर्ण जनतेत भीती निर्माण करणे हा असतो व त्यासाठी दहशतवादी जबरदस्ती करून आपला प्रभाव वाढविणे व प्रतिपक्षाचा प्रभाव कमी करणे या हेतूने कार्य करतो. १०. दहशतवादात कायम जुलूम केला जातो. त्यानंतर त्याचे रुपांतर हिंसाचारात होते. ११. दहशतवादी संघटना आपल्या उद्दिष्टांना उचित न्याय ठरविण्यासाठी विचारसरणीचा आधार घेतात. १२. दहशतवादाचा लोकशाही मार्गावर व चर्चेच्या माध्यमातून प्रश्न सोविण्यावर विश्वास नाही. प्रश्नावर तोंडगा काढण्यासाठी हिंसाचाराच्या माध्यमातून शासनावर दबाव आणून त्यांना मागण्या मान्य करण्यासाठी भाग पाडतात. १३. वरील सर्व उद्दिष्टे ही दहशतवादी संघटनांची असल्याचे दिसून येते.

दहशतवादाची साहित्य दहशतवादी संघटना आपले प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी किंवा प्रश्नाकडे सरकारचे लक्ष आपल्याकडे वेधण्यासाठी विविध साधनांचा वापर करीत असतात. त्यामुळे शासनावर दबाव वाढवून प्रसिद्धी मिळते. दहशतवादी वापरीत असलेल्या साधनांची चर्चा खालीलप्रमाणे करण्यात आली आहे.

१. आत्मघातीक पथकांचा वापर करून सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी, बॉम्बस्फोट, गोळीबार, घडवून आणणे या बॉम्बस्फोटांमुळे सामान्य नागरिकांची मृताची संख्या वाढत चाललेली आपणास दिसून येते. २. राजकीय व्यक्तींची व मंत्र्यांची हत्या उदा. लिटटेकडून झालेली श्रीलंकेचे माजी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष प्रेमदासा, भारताचे माजी पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांची हत्या. ३. अमली पदार्थांच्या व्यापारातून सामाजिक अस्थिरता निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न. ४. प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तींचे, विमानाचे अपहरण उदा. काश्मीरमधील दहशतवाद्यांनी काही वर्षांपूर्वी भारताचे माजी गृहमंत्री मुक्ती मोहम्मद सईद यांच्या कऱ्येचे डॉ. रुबिना सईदचे अपहरण केले होते. त्याचप्रमाणे सन १९८९ साली हॉडसन एअरलाईन्सच्या विमानाचे अपहरण करून ते विमान कंदहारला नेण्यात आले होते. ५. विविध अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था संघटनांच्या प्रतिनिधींना उदा.-संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटना, रेडक्रॉस इ. ओलिस डेवणे, त्यांच्या कार्यालयांवर हल्ले करणे. १०

दहशतवादविरोधी भूमिका दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर दहशतवादाचे घटके आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायाने अनुभवायला सुरुवात केली. दहशतवादी कारवायांमुळे होणाऱ्या हिंसाचाराचे प्रमाण वाढत गेले. शीतयुद्धाच्या राजकारणामुळे दहशतवादी चळवळी पोपलवत होत्या सन १९८० च्या दहशतवादी धार्मिक मुलतत्त्ववादी चळवळींनी या दहशतवादामध्ये भर टाकली शीतयुद्धाचा राजकारणामुळे दहशतवादाविरुद्ध कडक उपाययोजना करणे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेसाठी अवघड होते. ११ अशा परिस्थितीमध्येही दहशतवादा विरुद्ध आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेकडून आणि विभागीय पातळीवर काही राष्ट्रांमधील बहुपक्ष पातळीवरील कारांमधून प्रयत्न चालू असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते.

दहशतवादाची कारणे

शोषणाची आणि अन्यायाची वृत्ती कोणत्याही व्यक्ती अचानकच दहशतवादी बनत नसतो किंवा दहशतवादाचे समर्थन करीत नाही. अनेक देशात अनेक वर्षांपासून शोषण व अन्याय चालत आलेला आहे. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती व नवीन राज्यघटना स्वीकारून त्यामध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारची कमी आली नाही. आपण आपल्या देशात आपण केवळ आर्थिक व सामाजिक न्यायाच्या केवळ घोषणावाजी केलेली आहे. या दिशेने बरेच कार्य अद्यापही झालेले नाही. त्या दिशेने केंद्र व राज्य सरकारने अनेक जमीन सुधार कायदे बनविले. पण आजपर्यंतही त्याची अंमलबजावणी झालेली दिसून येत नाही.

आधुनिक युद्धक्षमता विनाशकारी शस्त्रांमुळे इतके दिवस शक्तीहोम भासणाऱ्या दहशतवादी संघटनांचे शक्तीमान अशा उपराष्ट्रीय गटात रुपांतर होते. या शक्तीमान दहशतवादी गटात एवढी क्षमता असते की, तो मोठ्या राष्ट्रात स्वतःचे छोटे राष्ट्र निर्माण करतात की, ज्यामुळे कायद्याने निर्माण झालेल्या सरकारला राज्य करणे अवघड जाते.

दहशतवादाला विदेशी मदत आज जगातील सर्वच देश दहशतवादाचे पोडोत आहेत. म्हणून सर्व देशांनी एकत्र येऊन दहशतवादाचा अंत करण्यास कार्यशील राहिले पाहिजे, एक दुसऱ्याला मदत केली पाहिजे. परंतु वास्तविक परिस्थिती अशी आहे की, देशी - विदेशी सरकार दहशतवादाच्या प्रशिक्षण, सैनिक प्रशिक्षण, शस्त्रसामग्री इ. मदत करून कुटनीतीचे राजकारण करीत आहेत. प्रत्येक देश दहशतवादाचा सहारा दुसऱ्या देशाचे नुकसान करण्यासाठी करून घेतात. अशा प्रवृत्ती व नीतीतून दहशतवाद वाढलेला आहे.

पक्षीय राजकारण आज दहशतवादाचे महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे राजकीय छाना सर्व जीवनावर पडलेले आहे. राजकारणी आणि पक्षीय नेते निवडणूका जिंकण्यासाठी कोणत्याही अनैतिक मार्गांचा अवलंब करीत आहेत. यातून दहशतवादी गट तयार करून त्या गटाचा फायदा निवडणूकीसाठी व सत्ता स्थापनेसाठी करून घेतात. १२ **शासनाचे दुर्लक्ष** लोकशाही शासनप्रणालीमध्ये सरकार आणि सामान्य जनता यांच्यामध्ये सुसंवाद असला पाहिजे परंतु लोकशाही प्रणालीमध्ये शासक वर्ग जन्मतकडे ढोळेझाक करून आपलेच पोट भरण्यास मग्न आहे म्हणूनच गरीब व अन्यायी वर्ग दहशतवादाकडे वळत आहे.

अवैध शस्त्र निर्मिती पुर्वोपेक्षा आज सर्वच क्षेत्रात खुपच प्रगती झालेली आपणाला दिसून येते. गिसाईल आणि रिमोट कंट्रोलसारखी सर्वोच्च कृत्रिम हत्यारे तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या दहशतवादी चळवळीला विविध मार्गांनी सहजरित्या उपलब्ध होतात. भविष्यकाळात कदाचित रासायनिक व जैविक अस्त्रे आणि मानवाच्या मृत्यूची व नाशाची घंटा आहे. दहशतवादी या अस्त्राच्या वापराची धमकी देऊन आपले साध्य प्राप्त करू शकतात. थोडक्यात म्हणजे विनाशकारी अस्त्रे दहशतवादी चळवळ वाढविण्यासाठी कारणीभूत असतात. १३

दहशतवादाची उद्दिष्ट्ये १. दहशतवाद हा सरकार किंवा एखाद्या विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशात राहणा-या लोकांच्या विरुद्ध असतो. २. दहशतवादाची उद्दिष्ट्ये राजकीय स्वरूपाची असल्याचे दिसून येते. ३. दहशतवादो कृत्यामध्ये उद्दिष्ट्ये साध्य करण्यासाठी केवळ वेकायदेशीर किंवा नियमबाह्य मार्गांचा अवलंब केला जातो.

RELEVANCE OF GANDHIAN THOUGHTS

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The Techniques Of Gandhian Thoughts And Its Utility: Make In India Campaign

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Introduction: In the 21st century globalization has produced geographical neighborhood due to modern technology and information technology. But distance between the man and man has increased. We feel no longer concerned with each other's welfare, except in commercial and business terms. Cooperation has been replaced by competition and consumerism. Much intelligence and energy are going in this side.

In such condition thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi forces us to rethink on what he told us. He was not against the machines or technology but he was against the use of machines to exploit individuals. He did not want the machine to cripple the life of man. Gandhiji believed that modern industry and modern technology resulted in mass frustration (Anil D Mishra, Pravin Kumar & Sohan Raj Tater, 2011, p. 244). In present era we have examples that youth is crazy for android mobiles, social sites, internet, Facebook. Due to which they are not able to take proper education.

Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi on Village Industry

Gandhiji thought that being village industry is a constructive program not a destructive program. The big industries never hope to overtake the unemployed millions. Their aim is primarily to make profit for the few owners. The Khadi or cottage industry are designed to well utilize the leisure hours of the idle millions (Harijan, 14-09-1935). Gandhiji was of the opinion that village industries like handlooms, rice mills, khadi, village cane crusher, oil mills (Oil Ghani), hand pounders and its products, unpolished rice should be kept in existence. This will be possible only by investigating the methods to keep them in existence. For these products markets should be made available by advertising these products. Guidance should be given to villagers to improve the quality of their products. In India campaigns should be carried out to encourage Indians to use these local market products which are full of vitamins and swadeshi over foreign products (Harijan, 10-08-1934). Gandhiji said that we should evoke the artistic talent of the villager. In

this manner shall we repay some what the debt we owe to them? (Harijan, 30-11-1934).

Beside these thoughts Gandhiji identified some of the difficulties that these industries may face. One of this is whether it is possible to sell handmade articles as cheaply as machine made articles. The second difficulty is that from the articles made by village industry only khadi can become universal. Hence villagers should develop a high degree skill that articles made by them should command a ready market outside. When our villages are fully developed there will be no dearth in them of men with a high degree of skill and artistic talent. There will be village poets, village artists, village architects, linguists and research works. That means there will be nothing worth having which will not be had in the village. Gandhiji emphasized on reconstruction of villages along with these lines and it should be on permanent basis.

Gandhiji notes his objection on diversification of craft and education. According to him craft, art, health and education should all be integrated into one scheme. He suggest it as "Nai Talim". A blend of these four that will cover whole education for the individual from the time of conception to the moment of death (Harijan, 10-11-1946). According to Gandhiji to survive the nation villages should survive. Their economic and social status should be uplifted which is possible by making villages self-sufficient.

- In India the main occupation of all villagers is farming but due to climate change and uncertainty of rain fall, there is effect on production of food grains. From last decade there is consistent decrease in food grains production. The end result is that migration to urban areas has been increased. This has caused massive pressures on urban areas. Hence now it is time to rethink the Gandhian thoughts and implement them so that there will be equal distribution of development in case of rural and urban development. But it is true that our politicians and administrators have no will to think about villages and their problems. This is evident in Make in India campaign, which was introduced by our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Make in India Vs Mahatma Gandhi's Thoughts: The Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi introduced make in India campaign on 25th Sep 2014. The objective of this campaign is to invite business entities from all over the world to invest in Indian manufacturing industry. For this Government of India has simplified the rules and regulations to invite investment from foreign investors manufacturing

aviation, leather, tourism and hospitality, Railways, infrastructure, biotechnology, construction, defense manufacturing, electrical, machinery, electronic media and entertainment, mining, oil and gas, renewable energy, thermal power.

No doubt this campaign is very good. But it is beneficial to only white collar peoples. There is no place to agriculture or agriculture industry. When we think of the development it should be inclusive, based on balance between the urban and rural benefits. This campaign will boost industrialization in India but mostly in urban areas. This will again lead to pressures on urban area due to migration of villagers from villages to cities for employment.

There are few industries that Gandhiji had identified that will help to develop the economy of rural people. GOI should also invest in these cottage industries. To list some of them are-

Dairying :According to Gandhiji there is criminal negligence towards the cattle (India, 6-10-1921). Government should seriously think of dairy industry. So that rural youth will get employment. Dairy product manufacturing units should be set so that cluster of villages will be benefited.

Jaggery production: The largest major industry next to textile is sugar industry. According to Gandhiji the production of Jaggery is becoming a thing of past. It is superior to refined sugar in nutritive value. It is very valuable cottage industry that cries out for government help. The ways and means to keep it alive should be investigated (Harijan, 10-08-1934). If training is provided to the rural youth for the production and marketing of Jaggery this will definitely help to the villages.

To list other village industries include handmade paper, honey bee keeping and honey production, handlooms, compost manure, handicrafts etc. are the industries that are unique in world that reflects the tradition of India. In make in India campaign tourism and hospitality has given importance. Along with this industry if market is made available for these rural products it will definitely add synergistic effect on the Indian economy. Because along with the production marketing of these rural products is also important.

GOI of India have made many efforts to revive these industries but it has been observed that the efforts made are unplanned. There is lack of will power of politicians, administrators. Giving the economic power in hand of privileged is selfishness of politicians. Just to earn money is the

Relevance of Gandhian Thoughts

only aim. Hence according to Gandhiji concentration of economic power created a gulf between the privileged few and underprivileged majority (Anil D Mishra, Pravin Kumar & Sohan Raj Tater, 2011, p. 241). This again may happen due to make in India campaign. No doubt this will increase employment in the country. One day will come that everybody will go for employment leaving hectors of agricultural land barren without crop production. The end result is there will be shortages of food grains and our country will have to import the food grains. Second question is what will happen to the environment? The time is to rethink the policies formulated by the government.

Concluding remarks: The Make in India campaign have some advantages and disadvantages also. Growing industrialization will concentrate economic power in few hands, there will be effect on environment, villages will perish and pressures on urban will increase. According to Gandhiji small scale production at people's home should be encouraged. He was of the opinion that those industries which are not possible by/in villages can be boosted by others. But along with these industries cottage industries must be encouraged.

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PERSPECTIVES ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Proceedings of UGC sponsored Two Day National Level Conference



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Challenges Before Higher Education In India: Quality And Employability

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Abstract

Education forms an important marker of human development. It is associated with the enrollment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. From last two decades there is consistent rise in literacy rate. India has an effective literacy rate (among people aged 7 years and above) of 74%, a marked improvement from 2001, when the literacy was just 64.84%. Government of India has implemented number of programs since independence at all levels of education for achievement of educational goals. These programs includes sarvaShikshaAbhiyan, Mid-Day-Meal, National Literacy Mission, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Right to Education) Act 2010. Along this higher education has also gained attention. Reform initiatives based on the recommendations of the reports of the National Knowledge Commission, Yashpal Committee suggestions, National Education Policy etc. are the milestones in the higher education. With these reforms the higher education in India have implemented new programs in higher education to increase the Gross enrollment ratio of the students to the higher education.

In spite of these initiatives still in India higher education is not able to make the students employable. It is a big challenge in front of higher education in India to make the youth employable by providing the employability enhancement skill.

The objectives of the paper are to study challenges in front of higher education in India and how to face these challenges.

pivotal role by bringing in the change and empowering the nation. As such, investment in education and educating institutions should be viewed as an investment for economic prosperity. Primary and secondary education makes a person literate but higher education makes him employable. It develops skills for the employment.

Since independence various initiatives has been taken to improve higher education in India. In 1947 there were 20 universities, which has been increased to 666 in 2013-14 (Annual Report, 2013-14). Amongst these state universities are 313, 175 state private, 45 central and 129 are Deemed universities. In 1945 the higher education colleges were 500 which has been increased to 39671 till 2013-14. The number of teachers is also markedly increased from 9.51 lakh in 2012-13 to 10.49 lakh in 2013-2014. The gross enrollment ratio (GER) is the important indicator that shows the number of students enrolled for higher education.

Figure 1: Gross Enrollment to university education for last 5 years

| Sr. No | Year | GER |
|--------|---------|----------|
| 1. | 2010-11 | 18670050 |
| 2. | 2011-12 | 20327478 |
| 3. | 2012-13 | 22302938 |
| 4. | 2013-14 | 23764960 |

Source: 60th Annual Report 2013-14, UGC

Figure 2: The Gross Enrollment to different courses is as following

| Sr. No | Education level | GER | Per cent |
|--------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Degree | 20229592 | 89.49 |
| 2. | Post Graduate | 2934989 | 73.61 |
| 3. | Research | 200730 | 21.86 |
| 4. | Diploma/certificate | 399649 | 60.74 |
| | Total | 23764960 | 86.48 |

Source: 60th Annual Report 2013-14, UGC

Though the enrollment to higher education is increasing Unemployment rate in India is showing an increasing trend since 2011 when it was 3.5%. The same rose to 3.6% in 2012 and climbed to 3.7% in 2013 year. In the year 2014, jobless rate increased to 3.8%, according to the report 'Global Employment

Trends 2014' (2014, 2014). Then question is that whether this higher education is not enough to get employment? There are various reasons for not having the quality of higher education to make the person employable. Due to these reasons our education has to face many challenges.

Reasons for low quality of higher education in India

From last two decades there is considerable rise in higher education institutions along with increased enrollment to this education. According to a study, Indian Education Services- A Hot Opportunity, the Indian education system has witnessed remarkable growth in terms of number of new institutions and enrolments in the past couple of years. However, the current education infrastructure is insufficient to meet the growing demand for education. It also have to face many challenges like competition of foreign universities, quality of education, quality of teachers etc.

To understand these challenges following factors must be considered. Because for quality and excellence in education these factors play a vital role.

- I. Resources
- II. Academic Environment
- III. Policy implications

I. Resources

Resources required for quality and excellence in higher education includes financial resources, quality faculty, and need based education

Financial resources

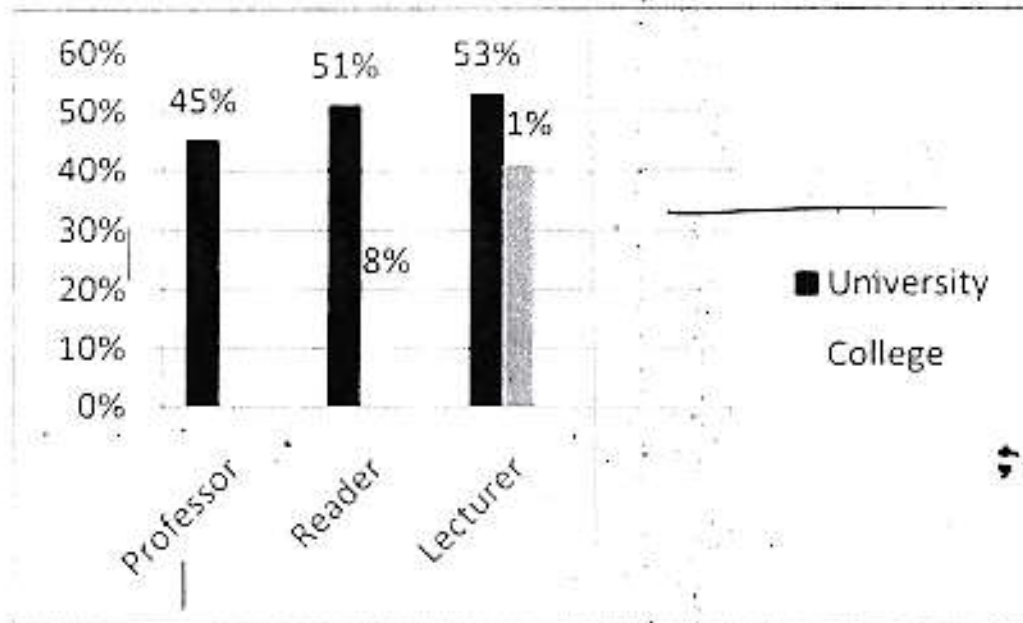
Human capital through higher education can be improved by more financial allocation in the budget. At present (12th plan) it is 1.12 percent of GDP, (An Approach to the Twelfth five year plan, October 2011), whereas National Knowledge Commission rightly recommended 1.5 per cent of GDP. The OECD countries are spending about 1.5 percent on higher education. University

grants should be provided for vocational education instead of just granting finance to only traditional and general courses.

Faculty

Shortage of quality faculty is one of the main problems affecting higher education in India today. Teacher shortages often occur due to non-availability of suitably qualified people. Currently many faculty positions in higher education institutions are not filled.

Figure: 3: Vacant faculty positions in University and colleges in percent



Sources: UGC: Higher Education in India 2008; NKC: Report to the nation 2006-2009

In India, the appointment of most members of faculty is made permanent shortly after the initial hire. The compensation follows predetermined pay scales, with little linkage to how good they are as instructors or scholars. Also in performance evaluation strict norms are hardly followed. The Indian higher education is failed to attract talented faculty. The universities and colleges and their funding agencies should be allowed to get the services of academicians, scientists and researchers employed outside the university system so as to address the problem of paucity of quality teachers, to the extent possible.

Need Based Education

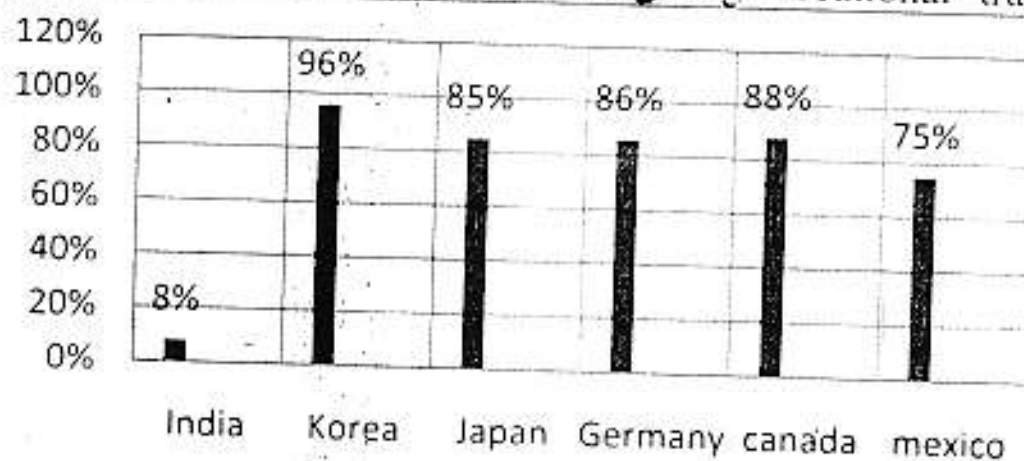
The main drawback of our education is that it is not need based, instead it is greed based because most of the institutions are owned by politicians just as profit-making machinery. Agriculture is known as the backbone of our economy. Indian

economy is severely based on agriculture and it's by product. In India ~~major part of our land~~ is under cultivation. But what about its education, access to new inventions in agriculture? We have only 99 agriculture institutes including private and government, in all over India. Looking to the main occupation of the Indians in every block of the district there should be one agriculture college having research facilities and that to in affordable cost so that the rural farmers' children can learn new techniques of farming, soil testing so that they can start other farm based businesses.

Encouraging the vocational education

the proportion of youth population receiving vocational training is very less as indicated by NSSO 62nd round, which records that only seven percent of rural youth received vocational training as against 10.2 percent of urban youth. We need to institutionalize vocational education and stimulate broader range of competencies that can permeate the whole curriculum rather than maintaining sophisticated outlays for selected vocational subjects. In a labor market there is increased demand for skilled and multi skilled labor. On a sustainable basis vocational education training system must be labor market relevant, efficient, diverse and of high quality. Suitable policy for education and skill development which would upgrade quality of the labor force and make it capable of supporting a growth process which generates high quality jobs required.

Figure:4: Share of labor force receiving vocational training

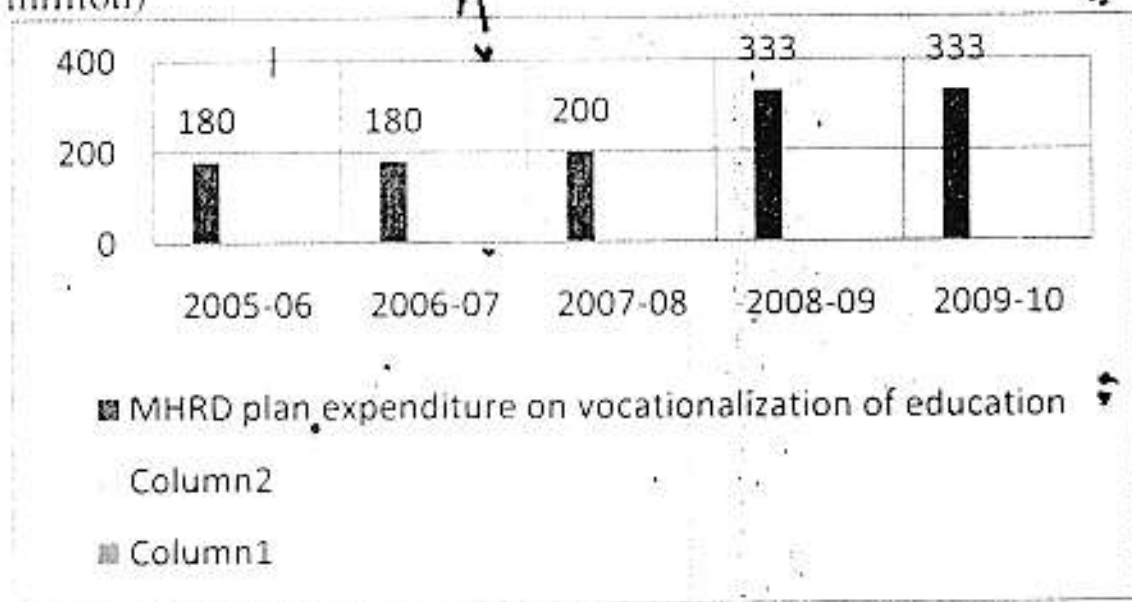


Due to the stark difference in outcomes, students in Grade 11 and Grade 12 typically want to proceed to further education rather than undertake vocational training

Diplomas awarded for vocational training courses are unable to match degrees awarded under the higher education system. As a result, only 8% of India's labor force has undergone vocational training compared to 96% in Korea.

There has been a steady growth in government expenditure on vocational education and training over the last 5 years.

Figure: 5: Government expenditure on vocational training (INR million)



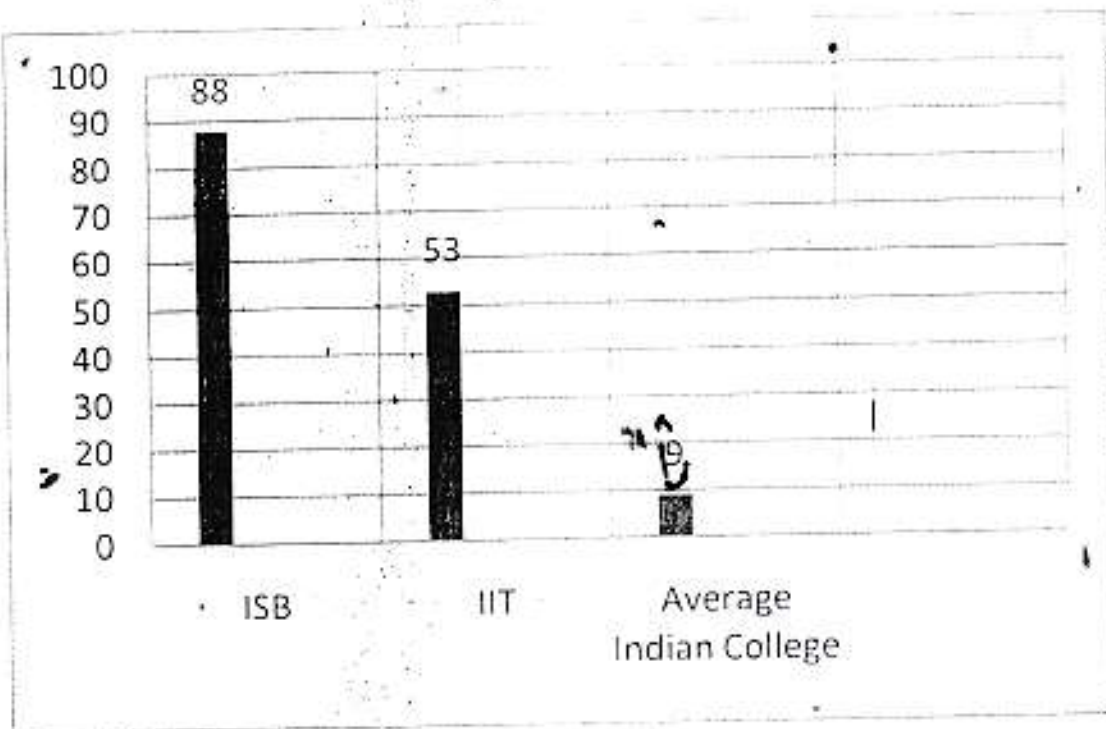
Sources: Union Budget: 2005-06, 2007-08, 2009-10;

II. Academic Environment

Academic environment of most of Indian universities and colleges is not conducive to free and frank dissemination of knowledge due various factors like-

- i. Ill-maintained infrastructure in terms of class rooms, library, laboratories, teaching aids etc. higher institutions face an acute problem in terms of lack of academic and physical infrastructure. There are 153 universities and 9875 colleges with infrastructure deficiencies recognized by the UGC

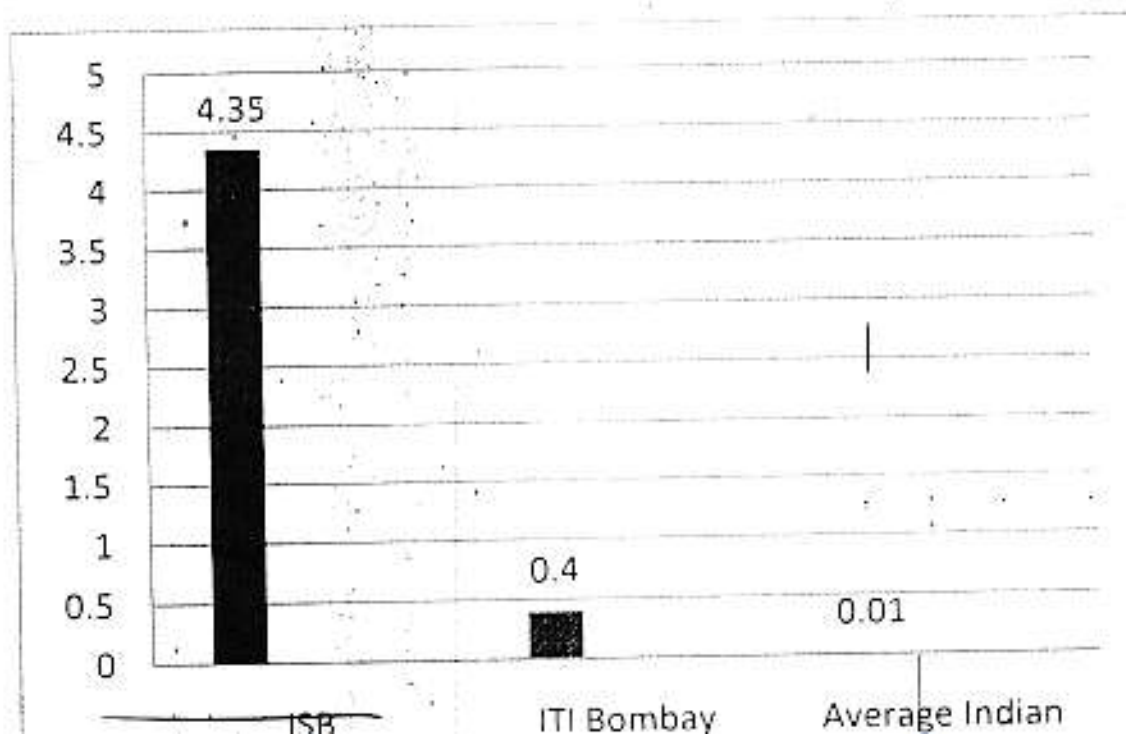
Figure: 6 Percentage of institutions, under the UGC with infrastructure deficiencies



Source: UGC Higher education in India 2008

The academic infrastructure in colleges across the country when compared with that of premier institutes and the AICTE norms highlights their poor status.

Figure: 7 Books per student



Source: ICRIE: Higher Education in India, The Need for change, working paper 180

- ii. Most of students and teacher's organizations are attached to the national/regional political parties; also most of the educational institutions are of politicians, who have little or no concern about the education and its quality.
- iii. Prevalence of shortcut methods in teaching and research so as to get quick results in examination. In short the education is just examination oriented instead of career or job orientation.
- iv. No transparency in functioning of either higher educational institutions, or their regulators.
- v. Curriculum/syllabus is based on the theory it is not practical oriented. In India only centrally funded institutes like IIT and IIMs have such practically based syllabus but these colleges are very few as per the demand for education hence attention should be given to design the curriculum that is practically based that will include current affairs, latest case studies even in social sciences. In India from assignment to placement at every step teaching part is more instead of self-learning that acts as a spoon feeder. This also hampers the analytical skill of the student they only study for the examination. Even the curriculum is not upgraded, updated as per the changing scenario and demand in the job market.

Research

There is a lack of an enabling environment for the corporate sector to work with the academic sector on joint research/commercialization, largely due to the following factors:

- ✓ Limited incentives for academic institutions/academicians to partner with corporate bodies and vice-versa
- ✓ Lack of laid down structured processes and systems for academic institutions to partner with corporate bodies, leading to an ad-hoc approach and poor visibility into outcomes.
- ✓ Various resources should be made available to state universities for enhancing their quality of teaching and

research. More attention should be given to provide modern techniques, instruments for research.

The Indian higher education segment contributes marginally to the national R & D expenditure which itself is low by international standards

Figure: 8: Share of total global R & D spending

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------|------|------|------|
| Americas (21) | 34.5 | 34 | 33.9 |
| Asia | 37 | 38.3 | 39.1 |
| Japan | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| China | 15.3 | 16.5 | 17.5 |
| India | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Europe | 23.1 | 22.4 | 21.7 |
| Germany | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Rest of World | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 |

Source: Battelle, R&D Magazine

Above table indicates low investment for research in India as compared to other countries

III. Policy Implications

In India policies are very well made but there implication is not seen

1. **Entry of foreign higher education-** debate is going on whether to allow entry of foreign universities in India. China's aggressive policy has attracted more than two lakh international students to study in China (2007) whereas in India about 20,000 international students come here to study (2008). In china students from different country taking education are as following

- Europe - 12%
- America - 9%
- Africa- 2%
- Oceania - 1%

and fellow merit based selection of students, teachers, and staff and to pay local taxes. On the other hand, India's premier institutions should be allowed to open their centers/branches abroad with transparency and accountability. Establish an agency under the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) to promote India's higher education to international students. Also efforts should be taken to pool together our scattered talents at the earliest to make a conducive environment for excellence in higher educational institutions. This will facilitate international knowledge sharing that will make the youth globally competent.

2. Unfortunately there is a mismatch between higher educational institution's products and employer's required skilled manpower. Hence second National Commission on Labor recommended stronger link between industry and vocational training. Therefore instead of learning to learn higher educational institutions should shift to learning to work-linking education to production, productivity, and livelihood. Unfortunately due to lack of adequate skills even postgraduates in Arts, Commerce and Science aspire to become group 'C' government employees.

3. **Quality of the education**- quality of education is now a great concern in Indian higher education. To increase quality and excellence in higher education National Assessment and Accreditation Commission board has been established that will assess the colleges and universities. With the increasing number of institutions the work load of NAAC is increasing hence it cannot accredit every institute hence more accreditation institutions must be established. Actually excellence is required in all stakeholders- students, teachers, environment, teaching and research policies and outcomes. As per McKinsey report 75 per cent of engineering graduates in India are poorly educated to function effectively in the economy without additional on the job training. Similarly as per Melbourne universities research report publication- U21 Ranking of National Higher Education Systems May 2012 India ranks 48 amongst 48 countries. That is why after independence none of Indian professor/researches received the prestigious Noble Prize in different academic disciplines, though before independence scholars like Rabindranath

Nath Tagore and C. V. Raman had got Noble Prize in Literature and Physics respectively. Hence as per the changing scenario along with increasing quantity of universities and colleges emphasis should be given on improvement in quality.

While public VET centers remain unutilized, there clearly remains a skill gap and growing need for vocational training.

Over the next 5 years approximately 75 to 80 million jobs will be created

| Sector | Additional employment 2008 to 2013 (in million) | % of required vocational training |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Retail | 2 to 4 | 90 |
| Healthcare | 1.5 to 4 | 20 |
| Hospitality | 1.6 to 2 | 65-70 |
| and Tourism | 2 | 65-70 |
| Food and | 5 to 6 | 80-90 |
| Agro | | |
| Textile and apparel | | |

Source: FICCI Higher Education Summit 2009 Report

Currently out of the total 455 million jobs in India 90% of jobs are skill based. The central government has noted that facilities and infrastructure in most ITIs are inadequate with obsolete equipment in labs and workshops and poor maintenance coupled with limited relevance of the current curriculum. Curriculum at institutes imparting vocational training has little relevance for trainees. The skills being taught do not reflect the demand of the market.

Number of trades offered in ITI/ITC is not in tune with the needs of the market as they lead to oversupply of graduates in the specified trade and thus increase the risk of unemployment for graduates.

Sachs, India is projected to become one of the leading economies in the world. However education was identified as a key enabler for India to achieve these projections. Lack of a strong higher education system may have a debilitating impact on India's efforts to achieve the forecasted growth. Higher education and vocational training therefore play a critical role in preparing the work force to be constructively utilized to drive growth of the economy. India is already well established source of highly talented manpower and can potentially resolve the labor supply demand gap in various countries.

In this regards various reforms in higher education are having great impact on Indian higher education but still new methods, techniques, less interference of politicians, up gradation of facilities to create world class infrastructure at higher education institutions should be encouraged. The vocational and other courses should be in tune with the market demand.

Today Indian youth is the strength of the India. By 2012 aging of world economies would create a skilled manpower shortage of 56.5 million. While India alone will have a labor surplus of 47%. Hence the main driver of Human Resource development- the Indian Higher Education will be the main resource supplying this required manpower.

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Agricultural Crisis and Governance in India: Issues and Concerns

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6. EVALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL POLICIES TO COPE UP THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS IN INDIA

Dr Jayashri Birdavade-Bhandwald

Abstract

India is the country of farmers. Agriculture in India is the backbone of the Indian economy. Agriculture sector employs 54.6% workforce. Since independence there is consistent rise in food grain production along with rise in ag production also. This rise in food production and related industries have helped to reduce the poverty in rural area. This rapid growth in agriculture occurs due to rise in cultivation, improved technology, research in agriculture sector and government policies. In spite of these facts still country is facing the problem of agriculture crisis. This paper analyzes various policies formulated since independence and how these policies are not able to mitigate the agrarian crisis in India.

Introduction

Agriculture in India is the backbone of the Indian economy. Agriculture sector employs 54.6% of the total workforce. The total Share of Agriculture & Allied Sectors (Including Agriculture, Livestock, forestry and fishery sub sectors) in terms of percentage of Gross Domestic Product is 13.9 percent during 2013-14. [As per the estimates released by Central Statistical Office]. Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture along with fisheries and forestry, is one of the largest contributors to the GDP. The country is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products. It ranks third in farm and agriculture outputs. Agricultural export constitutes 10 per cent of the country's exports and is the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. The agro industry in India is divided into several sub segments such as canned, dairy, processed, frozen food to fisheries, meat, poultry, and food grains. Policies have been formulated to increase the agriculture production in India. Policy support, production strategies, public investment infrastructure, research and extension for crop, livestock and fisheries have significantly helped to increase food production and its availability. This rise in food production and related industries have helped to reduce the poverty in rural area. In 1950's nearly 5 percent of the total food grains available in the country were imported. This dependence worsened during 1960's when two severe drought years led to a sharp increase in import of food grains. During 1966 India had to import more than 10 million tons of food grains as against a domestic production of 72 million tons. In the following year again, nearly twelve million tons had to be imported. On the average well over seven percent of the total availability of food grains during the 1960s had to be imported.

Indian agriculture has progressed a long way from an era of frequent droughts and vulnerability to food shortage becoming a significant exporter of agricultural commodities. This has been possible due to persistent efforts at harnessing potential of land and water resources for agricultural purposes. Indian agriculture, which grew at the rate of about 1 per cent per annum during the fifty years before independence, has grown at the rate of about 3 percent per annum in the post independence era. This rapid growth in agriculture occurs due to rise in cultivation, improved technology, research in agriculture sector and government policies. In spite of these facts still country is facing the problem of agriculture crisis. It has high population pressure on land and other resources to meet its food and development needs. The natural resource base of land, water and bio-diversity is under severe pressure. Government is trying to formulate various policies to increase the food production. But still country is facing the problem of agricultural crisis. In some part of country farmer's suicide is the main issue. In such situation our agricultural policies are of no use.

Agriculture policies in India

Agriculture is main occupation of the Indian villagers. It has passed through different changes from time to time. The government have formulated different policies to increase the agricultural production after independence. The agricultural policies and different agricultural changes can be categorized in three phases.

1. First phase from 1950 to 1991
2. Second phase 1991 to 2000 and
3. Third phase from 2000 onwards

First phase from 1950 to 1991

This first phase saw different policy reforms such as institutional changes, formidable agrarian reforms, development of irrigation, abolition of intermediaries, imposition of land ceiling act etc. in the First Five year plan (1951-52 to 1955-56) target proposed were realized through development programs relating to major and minor irrigation works, extensive cultivation, reclamation and intensive farming based on the application of the results of research. The plan envisaged substantial increases in agricultural production for food grains as well as for commercial crops. The overall results of the plan were quite satisfactory. National income over the plan period increased by around 18 percent. Food grains production went up by 20 per cent (Dr Chandra Shekhar Prasad, June 2009, p. 21). The second five year plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) represented a balanced and combined approach to the central problems of economic development and social justice. Among these measures land reform is the significant measure because they provided the social, economic and institutional framework for agricultural development and because of influence they exerted on the life of the rural population. During the Second plan, the elements of agricultural planning were - planning of land use, linking up of development programs and Government assistance to production targets and the land use plan, including allocation of fertilizers etc. an appropriate price policy. The period of

1960s and early 1970 was marked by Green Revolution. In this period more focus was on research, extension, input, supply, credit, marketing, price support and technology. Up to 1991 through Five year plans various policies for agriculture consistently increased food grains production, suitable legislative measures were undertaken to strengthen and streamline agricultural marketing facilities.

Second Phase from 1991 to 2000

After 1991 agriculture sector witnessed the effect of liberalization, including new international trade. The Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) provides framework for the long term reforms of agricultural trade and domestic policies over the years to come with the objective of introducing increased market orientation in agricultural trade. AOA deals especially with providing market access, regulating domestic support and containing export subsidies (Mishra, Puri, 2008, pp. 245, 246). During this period the Ninth Five Year plan was essentially based on the policy on food security announced by the government to double the food production and make India hunger free in ten years. In addition to the measures mentioned above the Indian agricultural policies contained the number of other elements, which are as following-

1. Provision and extension of irrigation facilities through major and medium irrigation projects
2. Improvement in the system of agricultural marketing through the establishment of regulated markets
3. Provision and expansion of storage and warehousing facilities to enable the government to build up additional buffer stock to cope with the food problem in years of shortage of food grains
4. Measures to enforce minimum wages abolition of bonded labour, grant of agricultural land to landless labourers, schemes for expansion of rural employment etc.
5. Promotion of agricultural research and training to discover new high yielding varieties of seeds, avoid wastage of food grains in storage, successfully counter the attack of pests, insects and rodents, develop techniques for increased productivity of soil and ensure optimum utilization of soil, water and sun light resources
6. The small farmer's Agri-business Consortium (SFAC) was set up in January 1994 to generate agribusiness activities with the theme objective of securing expanding employment opportunities through effective support to various types of agri-business. In recent years a number of policy changes have been introduced to increase the agricultural production (Mishra, Puri, 2008).

Third Phase 2000 onwards

The Government of India announced a National Agriculture Policy 2000 on 28th July 2000. This policy seeks to actualize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen the rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, to promote value addition, accelerate the growth of agro-business, create employment in rural areas, secure fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, reduce migration to urban areas (Government of India, 2001).

The National Agriculture policy 2000 envisaged a growth rate exceeding 4 per cent per annum in the agriculture sector. It was observed that with these various policies food grain production has been increased but less attention was given on irrigation. A large number of projects have been under construction for a long time. Hence Eleventh plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) highlighted several problems in the irrigation sector which needs to be addressed. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (AIBP) was started to incentivize states to complete projects in a time bound manner but progress in the program has not been satisfactory. Several initiatives relating to irrigation were launched in the last years, including conversion of loan assistance under AIBP to pure grant (Planning Commission, 2007-2012).

The various Agricultural policies formulated up till now list each and every possible objectives. After study of these policies it has been observed that the policy paths and measures enumerated are just documentary formulation of policies but these documents does not specify how they can be converted into reality. Because in spite of having various initiatives through different policies and Five year plans to improve agricultural conditions in India, the country is facing serious problem of agricultural crisis which have become terrible due to the Farmer's suicides in some part of the country.

Recent issues in agricultural status and governance

India has high population pressure on land and other resources to meet its food and development needs. The natural resource base of land, water and bio-diversity is under severe pressure. Food demand challenges ahead are formidable considering the non-availability of favorable factors of past growth, fast declining factor productivity in major cropping systems and rapidly shrinking resource base.

Concentration was on enhanced production of a few commodities like rice and wheat, which could quickly contribute to increased total food and agricultural production. This resulted in considerable depletion of natural resources and the rain fed dry areas having maximum concentration of resource. Poor farmers remained ignored, aggravating problems of inequity and regional imbalances. This also led to a high concentration of malnourished people in these rain fed, low productive areas. This era also witnessed rapid loss of soil nutrients, agro-biodiversity including indigenous land races and breeds. Other issues with respect to agriculture are

1 Increased Debts

Finance in agriculture is most important factor. With the objective of providing easy institutionalized credit to the farmer, 14 major commercial banks were nationalized in 1969. After nationalization, it was made mandatory for these banks to allocate 20% of their credit to agriculture sector. Thus, agricultural credit acquired multi-agency dimension. The credit

available to agriculturists through banks are of three types: long term, middle term and short term credit. Another important loan facility is crop loan. Crop loan is a short term credit and is generally obtained from primary credit co-operative society of a village or also from commercial banks. The period of loan is about one year except for sugarcane for which the period is 18 months. Crop loan is an annual requirement and the farmer has to borrow fresh loan for new crop season every time. Therefore, he has to repay the earlier loan with interest within the stipulated time. Crop-loan is the most important need of the farmer to increase and maintain his productive ability. The rural areas of India, where almost a third of the working population is in the agriculture sector, farmers' earnings are so low that they sometimes cannot even meet minimum needs for their families. In such condition they cannot repay the crop loan and again take new loan. In the present day, with cooperatives and rural banks failing to provide sustainable credit, and public sector banks being privatized, rural credit has dried up and farmers are pushed into borrowing from moneylenders. This has forced the farmers to rely on moneylenders. The National Commission for Agriculture, headed by Dr M.S. Swaminathan, also pointed out that removal of the lending facilities and concessions of banks during the post-reform period have accelerated the crisis in agriculture. When the farmers were not able to pay back loan with high interest, they fell into the debt trap (Swaminathan Report, October 2006). Studies show that most of the farmers' suicides was due to the debt trap. It is part of the policy of privatization that banks, even nationalized banks, look for profit over their social responsibilities to the people.

2. Reduced farm income and increased input cost

The present crisis in agriculture has developed in large extent owing to the rising cost of agriculture production which is not offset by either the Minimum Support price offered by the government or prices available in the market. Today, all farmers are unable to recover even the production cost. There is not enough protection to the farmers from the international market volatility, in terms of commensurate import duties etc. Farmers, especially small farmers, do not have much staying power and holding capacity for their produce. Their marketable surplus becomes spot arrivals in the market as soon as the crop is harvested. They have to sell it in low price which does not overcome the cost of production.

3. Irrigation

Water is the second most important input after seeds. Yet, it is the scarcest social asset; usable water is becoming scarcer by the day. The instability in yields of irrigated crops is less than half of unirrigated crops. Assured irrigation is the major factor that allows large-scale adoption of improved varieties and increased intensity of cropping. It is estimated that yield of food grains under irrigated conditions are two to six times higher than the yield under rain fed conditions. Eleventh plan has highlighted several problems in the irrigation sector. A large number of projects have been under construction for a long time. Some of them have left incomplete. Hence due to non-availability of assured water supply the cost of agricultural production has been increased. It is necessary to address and identify critical works. The gap between demand and supply must be reduced by completing the incomplete irrigation projects.

4. Fertilizers, manures & soil degradation

In India soil is intensely used for cultivation but less attention is given on fertility of the soil. This has led to depletion and exhaustion of soils resulting in their low productivity. Proper use of manures and fertilizers play important role in increasing the fertility of the soil. In India less attention is given on scientific approach by farmers. Soil is not tested for their nutritional content and without knowing the contents of the soil chemical fertilizers are used which have adverse effects on the soil, leading to infertility of the soil.

5. Changing climate and uncertain rains

Day by day climate is changing due to global warming. The main impacts of climate change are expected to manifest in the form of rising temperature, sea level rises, changes in rainfall patterns and increased variability of weather events. Climate change is linked to agricultural yield directly because of alterations in temperature and rainfall, and indirectly through changes in soil quality, pests, and diseases. It has been predicted that the yield of cereals will decline in India, Africa, and the Middle East (<http://edugreen.teri.res.in/EXPLORE/climate/impact.htm>) changing climate leads to uncertain rains. In India in particular, during the past few years, a lot of uncertainty has been witnessed in the amount of rainfall in various parts. Uncertain rains are attributed to be one of the major causes of the present agrarian crisis. Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on the annual Monsoons and the available irrigation facilities are highly inadequate in the country. Inadequate rains also leads to groundwater depletion which has a major impact on agriculture and related activities.

The policies formulated after independence concentrate only on increasing the agricultural production, but less attention is given on financial problems of farmers, natural calamities like drought, degradation of soil, changing climate and uncertain rains etc.

Concluding remarks

Besides having farmer oriented policies since independence agricultural crisis is major problem in India. These policies concentrate on irrigation projects, increasing agricultural marketing, and subsidized availability of fertilizers, loans from commercial and cooperative banks etc. According to Swaminathan Report the major causes of the agrarian crisis are: unfinished agenda in land reform, quantity and quality of water, technology fatigue, access, adequacy and timeliness of institutional credit, and opportunities for assured and remunerative marketing. Adverse meteorological factors add to these problems. Farmers need to have assured access and control over basic resources, which include land, water, bio resources, credit and insurance, technology and knowledge management, and markets. The NCF recommends that "Agriculture" be

inserted in the Concurrent List of the Constitution (Swaminathan Report, October 2006). The measures to reduce the agrarian crisis can include

1. Timely and adequate supply of credit is a basic requirement of small farm families. Hence bank loans should be easily made available to the farmers, especially since the input cost of agriculture has gone up. The government should seriously think of restoring the low rate of interest to farmers given by banks and other financial institutions.
2. The government should augment its investment and expenditure in the farm sector. One reason for the agricultural stagnation is low government expenditure. Investment in agriculture and its allied sectors, including irrigation, transport, communication and farm research, should be drastically increased, and the government should aim at integrated development of the rural areas.
3. There is a need for periodic revision of the procurement prices for farm produce making those remunerative. This will help the farmers to meet the increasing expenses for farm inputs and ensure at least remunerative income. According to the Swami Nathan Commission, unless agriculture is made a profitable enterprise, its present crisis cannot be solved. The Commission has suggested 50 per cent more of the total production cost as supportive price for food grains (Swaminathan Report, October 2006).
4. Government should make available storage areas for the farmers to hold the food grains so that they can get assured prices because due to not having storage facility the farmers sell food grains immediately after they harvest the crop in the low price. This leads to increase in input cost.
5. Another problem is transport facility. In most of the rural areas due to non-availability of proper roads, transportation facility is not provided hence farmers can not send the vegetables in the market. The intermediaries purchase these vegetables at the site in low price. Hence if proper transport facility is provided to the farmers they can sell these products in towns and cities.

Bold steps should be taken to provide assured prices to the food grains especially during harvest time. The input cost should be reduced by providing seeds and fertilizers on subsidized price. Along with this awareness among the farmers should be increased regarding use of chemical fertilizers, testing of soil. Government should encourage investment to restore soil health. Farmers should be informed about the various financial schemes available by the government. Water should be made available by completing incomplete irrigation projects. The policies formulated are good but their implementation is not proper. Information about the various schemes and policies is not provided to the farmers, hence though the schemes or policies are for the welfare of the farmers but still these are not able to improve the conditions of the farmers in the country. Continuous and consistent research in production and marketing of farm products will surely reduce the agrarian crisis.

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LAND USE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT



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ABSTRACT

Basic needs of Human being are related to land only. Man uses land according to his need. Land use is depend open type of it's need. Land use generates through activities of land, water, air and human beings. While satisfying needs like food, home, transportation, commutation, potation and entertainment there is use of land only. To meet the needs of growing population also there is a use of land. Land use is always place time relative. It means according to place and time it differs.

AURANGABAD DISTRICT MAP



KEYWORDS : Land use, Time-place, Communication, Entertainment, Agriculture.

1) INTRODUCTION:

"Special land proper practical use means land use" M.B. Nanavati defines "To transfer land utility from one main utilization into another general utilization, means land use" Land use concept was first time coined by L.D. Stap in 1962 in the world.

Land use can be held in both developed or undeveloped land at particular time and particular place. Rocky land always used for transportation, graze and communication with this garden, play-grounds and entertainment are also held on land, fertile land used for agriculture.

2) STUDY AREA:-

Aurangabad district has been selected for this research article titled as 'land use'. There are nine talukas in said district. Those are 1) Aurangabad, 2) Fulambri, 3) Sillod, 4) Soygaon, 5) Kanned, 6) Khultabad, 7) Valjapur, 8) Gangapur and 9) Paithan. Aurangabad district lies between 19° N. to 20° N. latitude and 74° E. to 75° E. longitude. It's area is 10,100 sq. K.M. In the east Jalna district, Nashik district is in the West, Jalgaon district is in the North and in the South of Aurangabad Ahmednagar district. According to 2011's census Aurangabad district population is 36,59,928.

3) OBJECTIVES:-

- 1) To study land use of Aurangabad district.
- 2) To study taluka wise land use.
- 3) To examine / study changes in land use.

Principal

4) Statistical information and Research Methodology.

In present research article secondary data is highly relied upon. Such data is collected from published and unpublished literature, Socio economic review, district statistical department, Agricultural department, district census report and thesis are the sources of collected data and its analysis is held in descriptive and analytical research methods. Along with such information has been laid down in present research article through parentage, average, maps and graphs. For this article information during 2004-05 to 2012-13 has been used.

5) Research Subject:-

Taluka wise land use has been studied for present research article.

(Area 00 hectors)

| Taluka | Years | Forest occupied area | Land is not available for farming | Waste land | Area under cultivation | Other worth area | Total geographical area |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Aurangabad | 2004-05 | 268 | 140 | 32 | 1060 | 111 | 1611 |
| | 2012-13 | 225 | 102 | 52 | 971 | 870 | 948 |
| | change | -43 | -38 | 20 | -89 | -759 | -663 |
| Khultabad | 2004-05 | 20 | 28 | 63 | 348 | 49 | 518 |
| | 2012-13 | 20 | 33 | 35 | 456 | 366 | 518 |
| | change | 00 | 5 | -28 | 108 | 307 | 00 |
| Kannad | 2004-05 | 303 | 125 | 108 | 939 | 80 | 1555 |
| | 2012-13 | 303 | 126 | 31 | 1149 | 1017 | 1555 |
| | change | 00 | 1 | -77 | 210 | 137 | 00 |
| Soygaon | 2004-05 | 125 | 39 | 27 | 301 | 44 | 544 |
| | 2012-13 | 125 | 41 | 44 | 622 | 395 | 544 |
| | change | 00 | 2 | 17 | 313 | 251 | 00 |
| Silload | 2004-05 | 28 | 220 | 29 | 1175 | 65 | 1517 |
| | 2012-13 | 28 | 221 | 92 | 1210 | 1110 | 1517 |
| | change | 00 | 1 | 63 | 35 | 1045 | 00 |
| Paithan | 2004-05 | 15 | 200 | 155 | 1016 | 42 | 1428 |
| | 2012-13 | 16 | 236 | 79 | 1107 | 1055 | 1428 |
| | change | 1 | 36 | -76 | 91 | 1013 | 00 |
| Gangapur | 2004-05 | 22 | 162 | 81 | 999 | 44 | 1308 |
| | 2012-13 | 22 | 164 | 58 | 1183 | 1019 | 1308 |
| | change | 00 | 2 | -23 | 184 | 975 | 00 |
| Vajapur | 2004-05 | 30 | 118 | 117 | 1186 | 83 | 1594 |
| | 2012-13 | 31 | 119 | 67 | 1326 | 1295 | 1594 |
| | change | 1 | 1 | -50 | 140 | 1212 | 00 |
| Fulambri | 2004-05 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2012-13 | 44 | 38 | 48 | 474 | 59 | 663 |
| | change | 44 | 38 | 48 | 474 | 59 | 663 |
| Total district | 2004-05 | 811 | 1032 | 672 | 7032 | 528 | 10077 |
| | 2012-13 | 814 | 1080 | 506 | 8598 | 7593 | 10077 |
| | change | 3 | 48 | -166 | 1566 | 765 | 00 |

1) Aurangabad:-

In 2004-05 Forest occupied area of said taluka was 26800 hectors and in the year 2012-13 it was 22500 hectors. In this way 3800 hectors reduction has been found in the land which is not available for

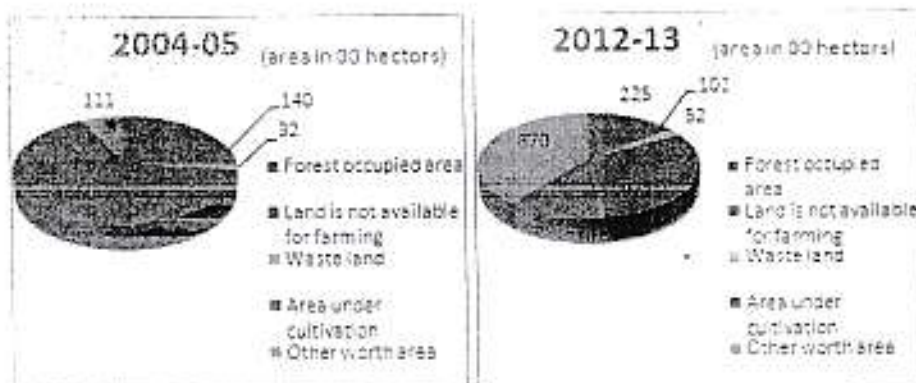
2) Khultabad:-
There is a change in the area of land not available for farming in taluka. In 2004-05 there were 28 hectors and in 2012-13 there were 33 hectors. A change of 5 hectors has been found in

3) Kannad:-
In 2004-05 there was 125 hectors of forest area. In 2012-13 there is 126 hectors. There is 1 hector change in forest area.

LAND USE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT

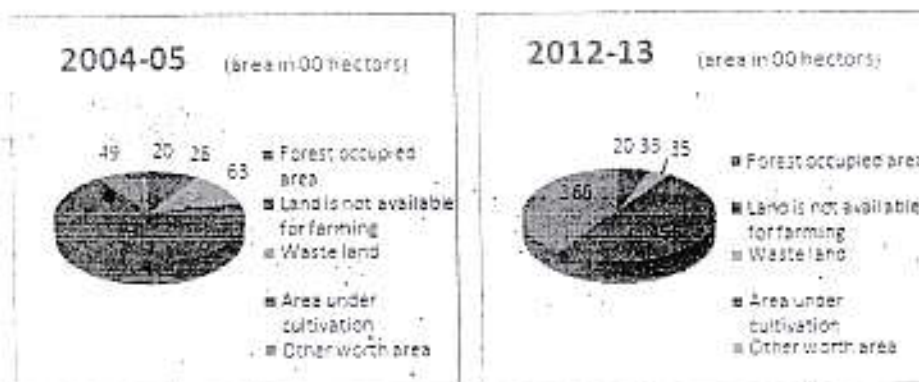
collected from farming. But it is found that there is increase of 2000 hectares in waste land. There is 8100 hectare reduction found in cultivated area. According cultivation worth area has increased by 75900 hectares.

Aurangabad taluka's total geographical area in the year 2004-05 was 161100 hectares. In 2012-13 it became 94800 hectares. It means there is 66300 hectares reduction in the area if said taluka.



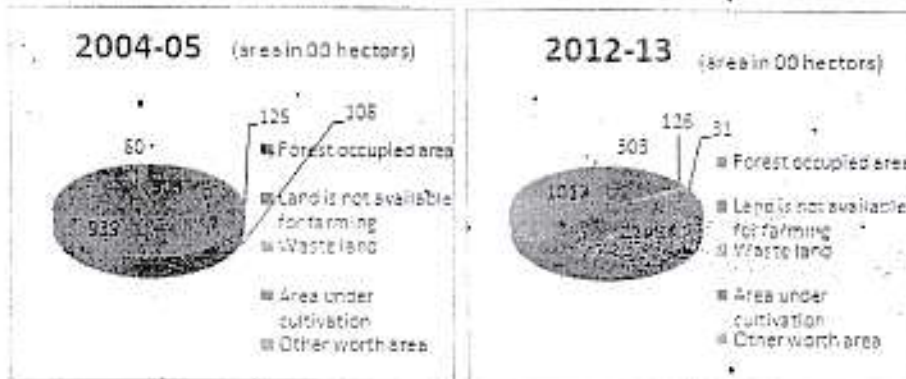
2) Khultabad:-

There is no any change in the forest occupied area of said taluka. 500 hectares increase is there in the area of land not available for forming waste land decreased by 2800 hectares. In 2004-05, Khultabad taluka's under cultivation area was 34800 hectares. It's 45600 hectares in 2012-13. It means 10800 hectares increase is there. 30700 hectares more is found in other cultivation worth area. There is no any change has found in the total geographical area of Khultabad taluka.



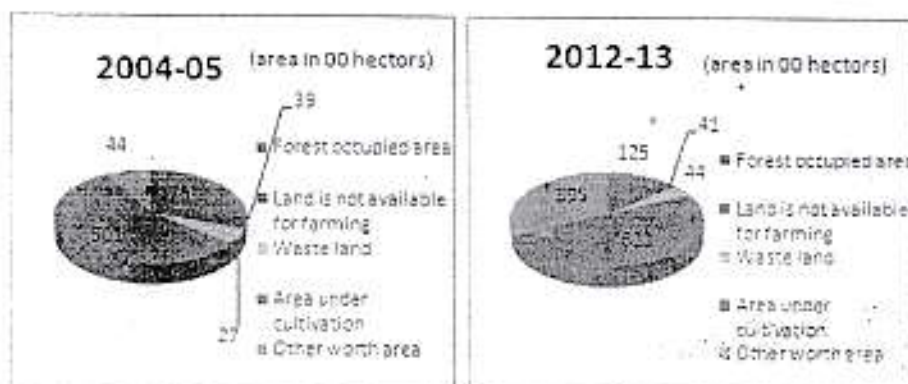
3) Kanned:-

In 2004-05 Kanned taluka's area under forest was 30300 hectares, which not change in 2012-13. There is 100 hectares increase in the area which is not available for farming. During research period there is 7700 hectares decrease found in waste land. Area under cultivation has increased by 21000 hectares. Accordingly other cultivation worth area had increased by 93700 hectares. There is no any change found in total geographical area of taluka.



4) Soygaon:-

During research period there is no change taken place in forest Occupied area of soygaon taluka. Area not available for farming increased by 200 hectares. It is found that there is 1700 hectares increase in the waste land. During research period cultivation worth area has increased by 3130 hectares and other cultivation worth area has also increased by 25100 hectares. There is no any change found during the research period in total geographical area of soygaon taluka.

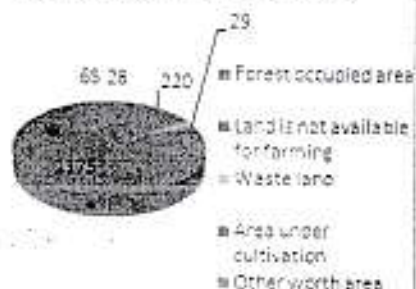


5) Sillod:-

Sillod area under forest in 2004-05 and 2012-13 is 2800 hectares without any change. The area which is not available for farming is increased by 100 hectares. In waste land there is 6300 hectares increase during the research period cultivation worth area increased upto 3500 hectares. It is found that there is 104500 hectares increase in other cultivation worth area but no difference found in geographical area.

LAND USE IN ALIRANGABAD DISTRICT

2004-05 (area in 00 hectares)



2012-13 (area in 00 hectares)



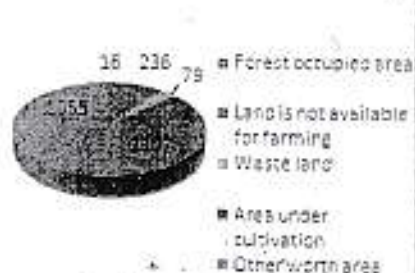
6) Paithan:-

In 2004-05 forest occupied area was 1500 hectares in paithan, which increased upto 1600 hectares in 2012-13. It means 100 hectares increase is there than earlier, 3600 hectares increase found in area which is not available for farming, but in case of waste land it is found that during research period there is decrease upto 7600 hectares. Area under cultivation had increased by 9100 hectares. Likewise, 101300 hectares increase found in the other area which is under cultivation but no change found in geographical area of paithan.

2004-05 (area in 00 hectares)

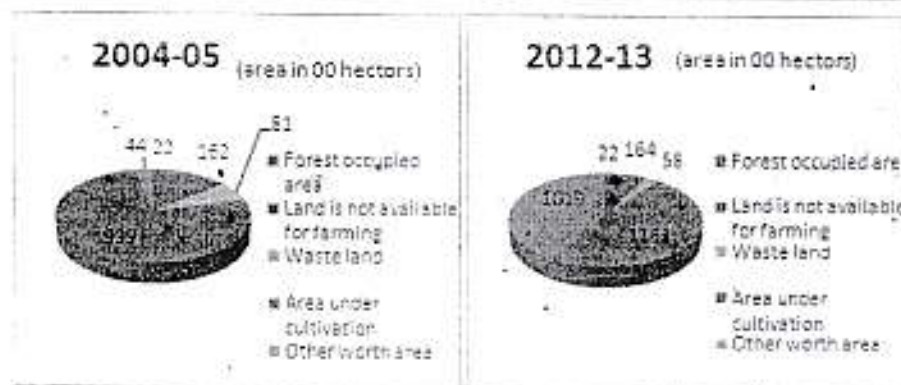


2012-13 (area in 00 hectares)



7) Gangapur:-

Forest occupied area has been not changed in gangapur taluka. In the said taluka, area which is not available for farming is increased by 200 hectares, But during research period, 2800 hectares decrease is found in waste land. Accordingly, other cultivation worth area had increased by 97500 hectares. There is no any geographical change found in said taluka.



8) Vaijapur:-

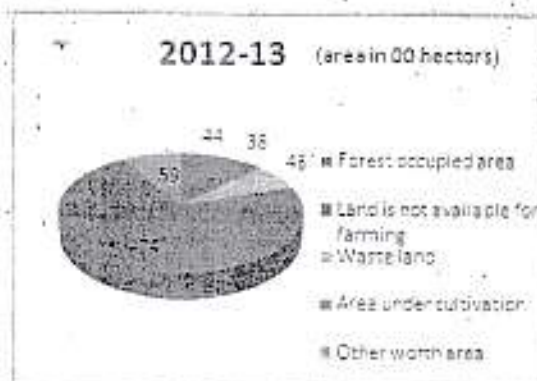
During research period, area under forest had increased by 100 hectares in vaijapur taluka. Area available farming had also increased by 100 hectares.

But, 500 hectares decrease found in waste land. Area under cultivation had increased by 1400 hectares. During research period 121200 hectares increase found in other cultivation, worth area in vaijapur taluka, but, during research period. There no any geographical change found.



9) Fulambri :-

Fulambri taluka had created on 26 th January 1999. It had divided from Aurangabad taluka through 66300 hectares area.



10] Taluka

1) Forest occupied area
2) Land is not available for farming
3) Waste land
4) Area under cultivation
5) Other worth area

CONCLUSION

- 1) During research period
- 2) Area not available for farming
- 3) District's waste land
- 4) Area under cultivation
- 5) Other worth area

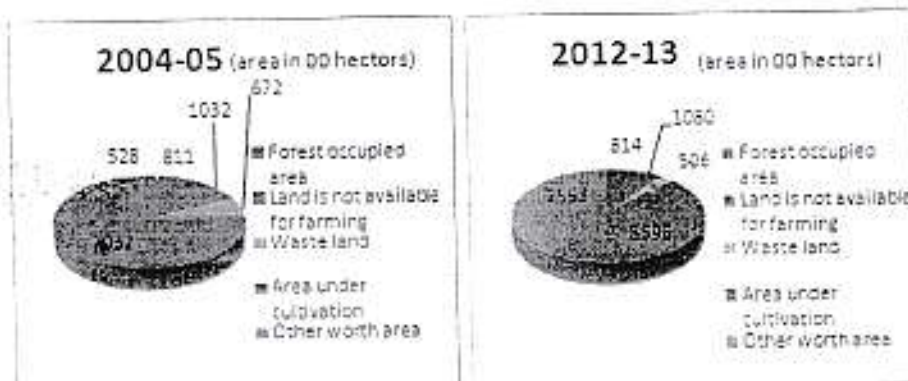
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- 1) Dr. Phulabhai
- 2) Dr. Phulabhai
- 3) Dr. Phulabhai
- 4) Dr. Phulabhai
- 5) Dr. Phulabhai
- 6) Dr. Phulabhai

LAND USE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT

10) Total District:-

Aurangabad districts forest occupied area in the year 2004-05 it was 81100 hectors. In 2012-13 it becomes 81400 hectors. It means forest occupied area increased by 300 hectors. District's area which is not available for farming increased by 4800 hectors. Decrease is found in waste land by 16600 hectors. During research period, cultivation worth area increased by 705600 hectors. But, no any change found in total geographical area of the district.



CONCLUSION:-

- 1) During research period Aurangabad district's area under forest increased by 300 hectors.
- 2) Area not available for farming increased by 4800 hectors.
- 3) District's waste land decreased by 16600 hectors during research period.
- 4) Area under cultivation had increased.
- 5) Other cultivation worth land increased by 706500 hectors.

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कन्नड व खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील लोकसंख्येचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास

डॉ. राजेंद्र भालेराव

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ता. कन्नड जि. औरंगाबाद.

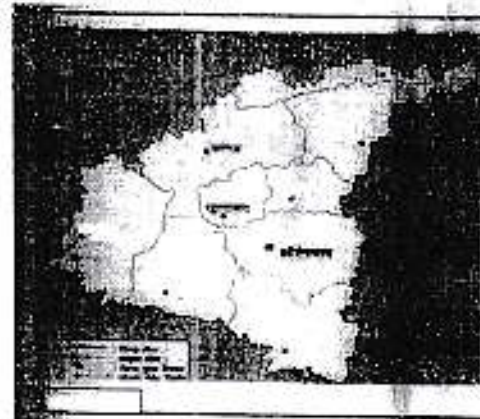
लोकसंख्या ही देशाची फार मोठी साधन संपत्ती आहे, सर्व सजीवांमध्ये मानव एक महत्वाची संपदा आहे. जगामध्ये काही देश विकसित, विकसनशिल व अविकसित आहेत, मानव हा घटक विकास प्रक्रियेतला महत्वाचा दुवा आहे. संपदाविकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू म्हणून मानवाकडे पाहिले जाते, कारण मानवा जवळ असलेली बुद्धीक्षमता, कल्पकता, निर्णय क्षमता, महत्वाची भूमिका बळवितात.

१) प्रस्तावना :- लोकसंख्या ही देशाची फार मोठी साधन संपत्ती आहे. सर्व सजीवांमध्ये मानव एक महत्वाची संपदा आहे. जगामध्ये काही देश विकसित, विकसनशिल व अविकसित आहेत मानव हा घटक विकास प्रक्रियेतला महत्वाचा दुवा आहे. संपदाविकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू म्हणून मानवाकडे पाहिले जाते, कारण मानवा जवळ असलेली बुद्धीक्षमता, कल्पकता, निर्णय क्षमता, महत्वाची भूमिका बळवितात.

वरील घटकांमुळेच जगामध्ये आज काही देश विकसित तर काही अविकसित आढळतात.

२) संज्ञा :- संपदा, लोकसंख्या, बुद्धीक्षमता, कल्पकता, निर्णय क्षमता, महत्वाकांक्षा, आकलन शक्ती.

३) अभ्यास क्षेत्र :- प्रस्तुत शोधलेखा करीत कन्नड व खुलताबाद या तालुक्याची निवड करण्यात आली आहे. सदर तालुके हे औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यात आहेत.



॥ ३४ ॥ ऑक्टोबर - नोव्हेंबर - डिसेंबर २०१५ शोधणी

Dr. Rajendra Bhalerao

अ) कन्नड :- औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यामध्ये उत्तरेला असलेला हा एक तालुका आहे. या तालुक्याचा अक्षांश व रेखांश विस्तार २०.२७३ ते ७५.१३६ असा आहे. कन्नड तालुक्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ १५०८ चौ. कि. मी. आहे. क्षेत्रफळाच्या बाबतीत हा तालुका जिल्ह्यात सर्वात मोठा आहे. या तालुक्यामध्ये शिवना महत्वाची नदी वाहते हा परीसर उत्तरेला डोंगराळ असून दक्षिणेला मैदानी स्वरूपाचा आहे. डोंगराळ भागातील मृदा हलकी असून मैदानी भागात जाळी कसदार जमीन आढळते.

ब) खुलताबाद :- औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यामध्ये मध्यवर्ती असलेला हा एक तालुका आहे. सधरे तालुक्याचा अक्षांश व रेखांश विस्तार २०.०५१ ते ७५.१८१ असा आहे. या तालुक्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ४८४.९ चौ. कि. मी. आहे. क्षेत्रफळाच्या बाबतीत हा तालुका जिल्ह्यात सर्वात लहान आहे. हा तालुका समुद्रसपाटीपासून १७३२ फुट उंचीवर आहे. ह्या तालुक्यात गिरजा नदी प्रमुख आहे. उत्तरेकडील व पश्चिमेकडील भागात हलकी जमीन आहे.

४) उद्दिष्टे :-

१. कन्नड व खुलताबाद या तालुक्यातील लोकसंख्येचा अभ्यास करणे.

२. ग्रामीण व नागरी लोकसंख्येचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. लोकसंख्या साक्षरतेचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. ० ते ६ वयोगटातील लोकसंख्येचा अभ्यास करणे.
५) सांख्यिकीय माहिती व संशोधन पध्दती :- प्रस्तुत शोध लेखा करिता द्वितीयक स्वरूपाच्या माहितीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. त्यात शोध प्रबंध, सामाजिक आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल, जनगणना अहवाल, वेबसाईट यांच्या मार्फत माहिती मिळवून तिचे सरासरी व टक्केवारी द्वारे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे.

त्याच प्रमाणे मिळवलेल्या माहितीचे वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीने विश्लेषण केले गेले आहे.

६) संशोधन विषय :- प्रस्तुत शोध लेखा करिता औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील कन्नड व खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील लोकसंख्याचा अभ्यास करण्याचा आहे.

औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या २०११ जनगणनेनुसार ३६,५९,९२८ आहे. त्यात ग्रामीण भागात २०,७९,३२७ व शहरी भागात १५,८०,६०१ लोकसंख्या आहे.

अ) कन्नड व खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील लोकसंख्या

जनगणना २०११ प्रमाणे

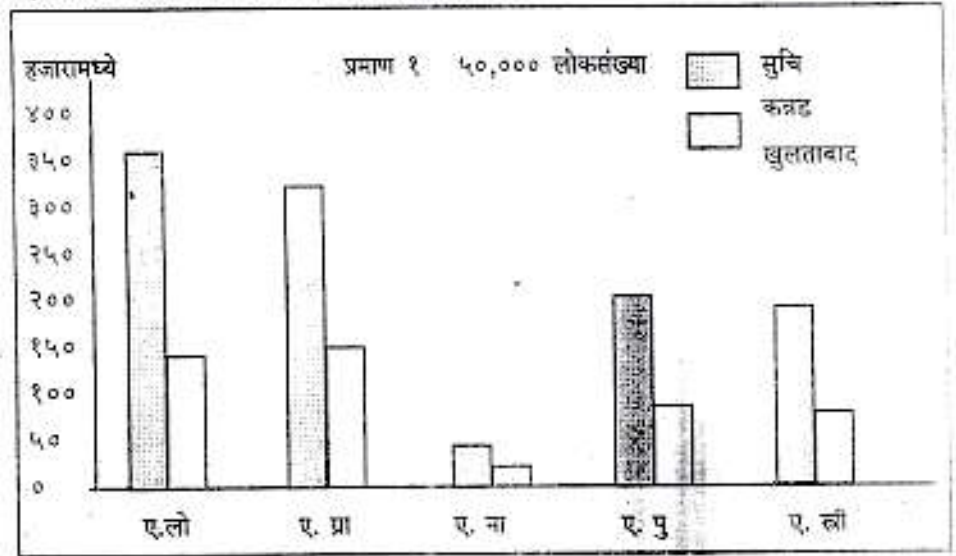
| | कन्नड | | | खुलताबाद | | |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | एकूण लो. | एकूण पुरुष | एकूण स्त्री | एकूण लो. | एकूण पुरुष | एकूण स्त्री |
| ए.लो. | ३४१०१९ | १७७६४० | १६३३७९ | ११८३२८ | ६१२२५ | ५७१०३ |
| ग्रामीण | ३००२६० | १५६४९६ | १४३७६४ | १०२५७९ | ५३११३ | ४९४६६ |
| नागरी | ४०७५९ | २१११४४ | १९६६१५ | १५७४९ | ८११२ | ७६३७ |

कन्नड तालुक्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या ३४१०१९ एवढी असून खुलताबाद तालुक्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या ११८३२८ एवढी आहे. कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा १८२६९१ एवढी जास्त आहे त्याच प्रमाणे कन्नड

तालुक्यामध्ये पुरुष व स्त्रीचा अनुक्रमे १७७६४० व १६३३७९ आहेत. खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये पुरुष व स्त्रीचा अनुक्रमे ६१२२५ व ५७१०३ आहेत. खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये कन्नड तालुक्यापेक्षा पुरुष व स्त्रीचा अनुक्रमे १०३३८३ व १०२७६ ने कमी आहे.

कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागात ८८.४ % लोकसंख्या राहते व नागरी भागामध्ये ११.९५ % जनता राहते त्याप्रमाणे खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण भागाध्ये ८६.८९ % लोक राहतात तर नागरी भागामध्ये १३.३०% लोक राहतात.

कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा ग्रामीण भागात १.७१ % लोक जास्त राहतात तर नागरी भागात खुलताबाद तालुक्यात कन्नड तालुक्यापेक्षा १.३५ % लोक जास्त राहतात.



एकूण लोकसंख्या दर्शविणारा स्तंभालेख

ब) ० ते ६ या वयोगटातील लोकसंख्या :-

| | कन्नड | | | खुलताबाद | | |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | एकूण लो. | एकूण पुरुष | एकूण स्त्री | एकूण लो. | एकूण पुरुष | एकूण स्त्री |
| ए. लो. | ४९२५० | २६५२९ | २२७२९ | १८१९२ | ९८१९ | ८३८९ |
| ग्रामीण | ४३१०० | २३५४३ | २०९५७ | ८५४२ | ७२०३ | ७२०३ |
| नागरी | ५५५० | २९७८ | २५७२ | २४४७ | १२६९ | ११७८ |

१) घृष्णेश्वर ज्योतिर्लिंग मंदीर :- मरठवाड्यातील तीन ज्योतिर्लिंगा पैकी हे एक खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील ज्योतिर्लिंग आहे.

घृष्णेश्वर मंदीर हे दक्षिणाभिमुख असून लालसर जांभळ्या कोरीव दगडाने बांधले आहे.

सभामंडपात एकूण सौळा स्तंभ आहेत. राष्ट्रकुट राजा कृष्ण पहीला या राजाने हे मंदीर बांधले. बेरुळ या गावाचे पाटील भोसले बानी इ.स.१५९९ मध्ये या मंदीराचा जिर्णोद्धार केला. पुढे औरंगजेबाने आपल्या स्वारीत मंदीर उध्वस्त केले. याच ठिकाणी पुन्हा

मल्हारराव होळकर यांची पत्नी अहिल्याबाई होळकर यांनी या मंदीराचा जिर्णोद्धार केला. ह्या मंदीराची लांबी २४० फुट असून १८५ फुट रुंदी आहे. हे मंदीर आजही अतिशय मजबूत व सुंदर आहे. येथे दरवर्षी महाशिवरात्रीला मोठी यात्रा भरते यावेळेस हजारो भाविक या ठिकाणी भेट देतात. तेथून धोडकोथे अंतरावर अहिल्याबाई होळकरांनी बांधलेले भव्य व धिरेबंदी कुंड आहे.

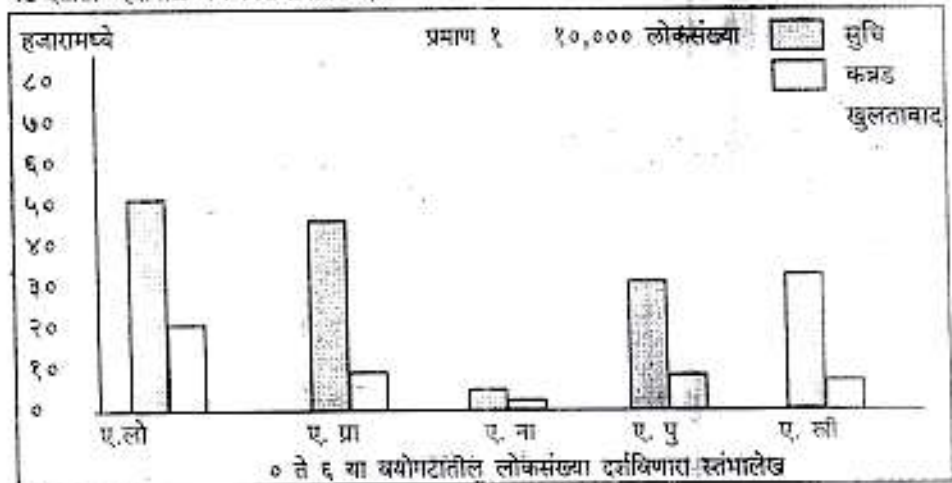
२) भद्रा मारुती मंदीर :- खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील श्री भद्रा मारुती मंदीर आहे. हे एक धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळ असून अत्यंत सुंदर आहे. येथील मारुती मुर्ती निद्रीस्त अवस्थेत आहेत. या मंदीराच्या मोगील बाजुत शनिदेवाची मुर्ती आहे. येथे दर शनिवारी, श्रावण महिना, हनुमान जयंतीला लाखो भाविक दर्शनासाठी खुलताबाद या ठिकाणी येतात.

३) म्हैसमाळ गिरीजामाता मंदीर :- म्हैसमाळ हे एक खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील गाव असून ते थंड हवेचे ठिकाण म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे. या गावत गिरीजामाता मंदीर आहे. मराठवाड्याची कुलदैवत म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या या देवीला हजारो भाविक भेट देतात. म्हैसमाळ येथे गिरीजामातेचे दोन

० ते ६ या वयोगटातील एकूण लोकसंख्या कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये ४९,२५० आहे तर खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये १८,१९२ लोकसंख्या आहे. कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये ० ते ६ या वयोगटातील लोकसंख्या खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा ३१,०५८ ने जास्त आहे. त्याच बरोबर ० ते ६ वयोगटातील पुरुष व स्त्रीया अनुक्रमे २,६५२ व २२,७२९ कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये आहे, तर खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये पुरुष व स्त्रीया अनुक्रमे १,८११ व ८,३८१ आहेत. ० ते ६ वयोगटामध्ये कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये जास्त लोकांसंख्या आढळते.

० ते ६ या वयोगटामध्ये कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागात ८७.५१ % तर नागरी ११.२६ % लोकसंख्या राहते. त्याचप्रमाणे खुलताबाद ग्रामीण भागात ८६.५४ % तर नागरी भागामध्ये १३.४५ % लोकसंख्या राहते.

कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागात ० ते ६ वयोगटातील लोकसंख्या खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा ०.९७ % जास्त राहते तर खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये नागरी भागात २.१९ % लोकसंख्या जास्त राहते.



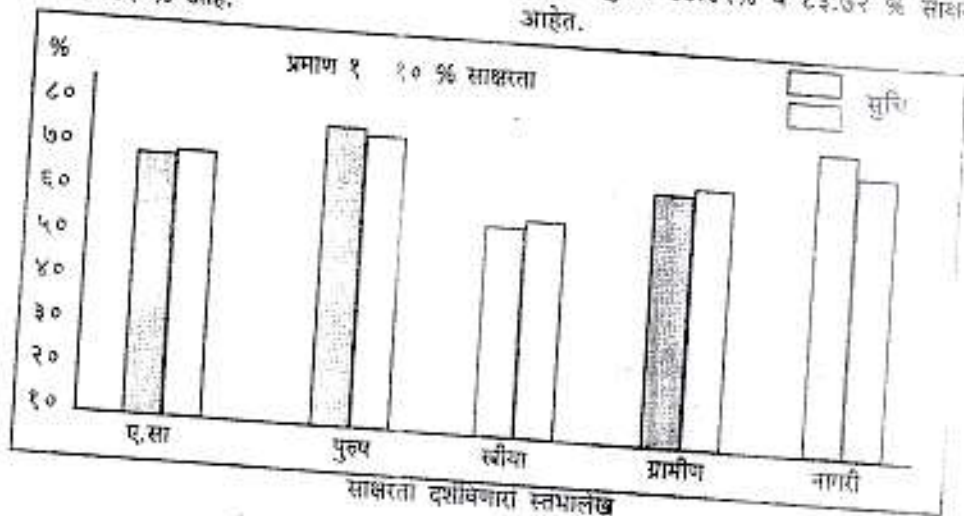
क) साक्षरता :-

ISSN 2278-0807

| | कवड | | | खुलताबाद | | |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | एकूण लो. | एकूण पुरुष | एकूण स्त्री | एकूण लो. | एकूण पुरुष | एकूण स्त्री |
| ए.लो. | २१७६६५ | १२९०५३ | ८८६१२ | ७५९२७ | ४४०४४ | ३१८८३ |
| | ६३.८२ | ७२.६४ | ५४.२३ | ६४.१६ | ७१.९३ | ५५.८३ |
| ग्रामीण | १८७९३० | ११२६२३ | ७५३०७ | ६५०२३ | ३८००७ | २७०१६ |
| | ६२.०७ | ७१.९६ | ५२.३८ | ६३.३८ | ७१.५५ | ५४.६१ |
| नागरी | २९७३५ | १६४३० | १३३०५ | १०९० | ६०३७ | ४८६७ |
| | ७२.९५ | ७७.७० | ६७.८३ | ६९.२३ | ७४.४२ | ६३.७२ |

कवड तालुक्यामध्ये एकूण साक्षरता ६३.८२% आहे. सदर तालुक्यामध्ये ७२.६४ % पुरुष साक्षर असून ५४.३३ % स्त्रीया साक्षर आहेत. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये ६२.०७ % लोकसंख्या साक्षर आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे नागरी भागामध्ये ७२.९५% लोकसंख्या साक्षर आहेत. ग्रामीण व नागरी भागामध्ये पुरुषांचे साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण जास्त असून ते अनुक्रमे ७१.९६ % व ७७.७० % आहे तर स्त्रीयांच्या बाबतीत ते अनुक्रमे ५२.३८ % व ६७.८३ % आहे.

खुलताबाद तालुक्याची ६४.१६% लोकसंख्या साक्षर आहे. त्यापैकी पुरुष ७१.९३ % तर स्त्रीया ५५.८३% साक्षर आहेत. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये एकूण ६३.३८% लोकसंख्या साक्षर आहेत. ५४.६१ % स्त्रीया ग्रामीण भागामध्ये साक्षर असून ७१.५५% पुरुष ग्रामीण भागात साक्षर आहेत. खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील नागरी भागात ६९.२३ % लोकसंख्या साक्षर आहेत. तर पुरुष व स्त्रीया अनुक्रमे ७४.४२% व ६३.७२ % साक्षर आहेत.



॥ ३८ ॥ ऑक्टोबर - नोव्हेंबर - डिसेंबर २०१५ शोधणी

७) निष्कर्ष :-

१. कन्नड तालुक्याची लोकसंख्या खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा २२२६९१ ने जास्त आहे.
 २. कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये पुरुषांची संख्या खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे.
 ३. स्त्रीयांची संख्या कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये जास्त आहे.
 ४. कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा ग्रामीण भागात १.७१% लोक जास्त राहतात. खुलताबाद तालुक्यात कन्नड तालुक्यापेक्षा नागरी भागात १.३५% लोक जास्त राहतात.
 ५. ० ते ६ या वयोगटातील लोकसंख्या कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये जास्त प्रमाणात आढळते.
- कन्नड तालुक्यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागात ० ते ६ वयोगटातील लोकसंख्या खुलताबाद तालुक्यापेक्षा ०.९७ % जास्त आहे तर खुलताबाद तालुक्यातील

नागरी भागात कन्नड तालुक्यापेक्षा २.१९ % लोकसंख्या जास्त राहते.

६. खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये कन्नड तालुक्यापेक्षा ०.३४ % साक्षरता जास्त आहे.

ग्रामीण भागात खुलताबाद तालुक्यामध्ये साक्षरता जास्त आहे. तसेच नागरी भागामध्ये खुलताबाद तालुक्याची साक्षरता कन्नड तालुक्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

१. पर्यावरण भूगोल - विठ्ठल धारपूर
२. महाराष्ट्र भूगोल - डॉ. पांडुरंग केचे
३. संदर्भ महाराष्ट्र - डॉ. के. जी. पटण
४. शोध ग्रंथ - रमेश महालकर
५. जिल्ह्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन
६. जिल्हा जनगणना अहवाल
७. जिल्हा सांख्यिकी कार्यालय औरंगाबाद.



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THE RURAL SETTLEMENT IN KARJAT AND JAMKHED TAHSIL IN AHMEDNAGAR DIST. A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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INTRODUCTION:

Ahmednagar is an agricultural district and also developing in rural areas. Geographically it is the largest district in Maharashtra, having scattered rural settlements. Farming, stockbreeding and other are the occupations of rural masses in Ahmednagar. Due to various occupations, there are certain changes in the district as far as cultural and economical realities are concerned.

Karjat and Jamkhed Tahsil are situated in the south of the district. The Bhima and Sina influence karjat tahsil while The Vinchurna impacts on Jamkhed. There is diversity in size, location, social, economical and educational development in rural settlement of Karjat and Jamkhed tahsil.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To study the areas of rural settlement in Karjat and Jamkhed tahsil.
- 2) To study circle wise distribution of rural settlement in Karjat and Jamkhed tahsil.
- 3) To study circle wise percentage of rural settlement in Karjat and Jamkhed tahsil.
- 4) Comparative study of rural settlement in Karjat & Jamkhed tahsil.

STUDY AREA:

For this study two tahsil are selected as far rural areas are concerned. Karjat tahsil located between 18°22'N to 19°4' N latitude and 74°56' E to 75° 38 E. longitudes. Its area is 1088 sq. km.

1525.43sq. K.M. To its east Jamkhed & Ashti tahsil. Karmala is at the south of the tahsil. Daund and Shrigonda are situated in west while Nagar is at the north side of Karjat tahsil.

Jamkhed tahsil located is between $18^{\circ}60'N$ to $19^{\circ}43'N$ latitude and $74^{\circ}80'E$ to $75^{\circ}92'E$ longitude. The total area of Jamkhed tahsil is 879.76 sq. K. M. Patoda is at the east of Jamkhed and Karjat is at the west. Karmala is at the south and Ashti is at the north side of the tahsil Jamkhed.



STATISTICAL DATA & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For the present research is highly upon secondary data. Such data is collected from published and unpublished literature, Socio-economic review, district statistical department and District Census report. Its analysis is held in descriptive and analytical research method. Along with such data has been laid down in present research through percentage, average, maps and graphs. For this article data during 2011 has been used.

RESEARCH SUBJECT:

01) Karjat Tahsil:

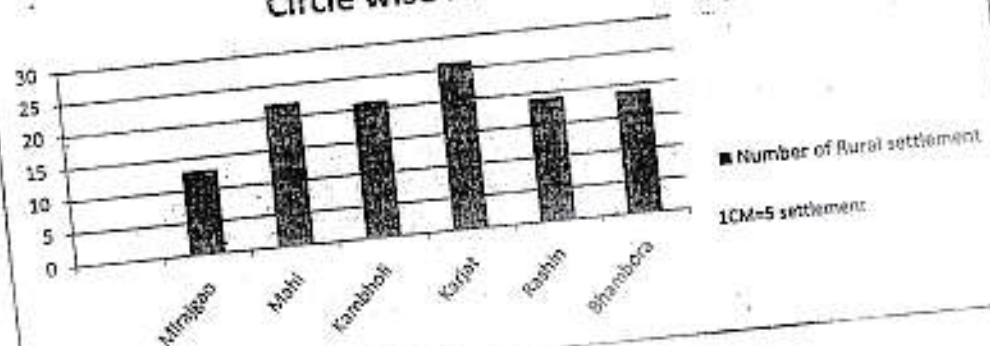
Circle wise distribution of Rural Settlement.

| Sr. No | Circle | Area of Rural Settlement. (in sqkm) | Percentage of area of Rural settlement | Number of Rural settlement | Percentage of Rural settlement. |
|--------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01 | Mirajgaon | 155.55 | 10.19 | 13 | 10.83 |
| 02 | Mahi | 224.16 | 14.69 | 22 | 18.33 |
| 03 | Kambholi | 255.16 | 16.73 | 21 | 18.33 |
| 04 | Karjat | 329.70 | 21.61 | 26 | 21.66 |
| 05 | Rashin | 299.62 | 19.64 | 19 | 15.84 |
| 06 | Bhambora | 261.10 | 17.11 | 19 | 15.84 |
| | Total | 1525.43 | 100% | 120 | 100% |

Source: Social and Economical Review of Ahmednagar District-2011

Karjat tahsil includes six circles. Karjat circle is the biggest, having 26, (21.66%) rural settlements. And it covers area (21.61%), 329.70 sq.k.m. Mirajgaon is the smallest circle in Karjat tahsil having (10.83%) 13 rural settlements, covering area (10.19%) 155.55 sq.k.m. Karjat tahsil has 120 rural settlements and the area of it is 1525.43 sq.k.m.

Circle wise rural settlement



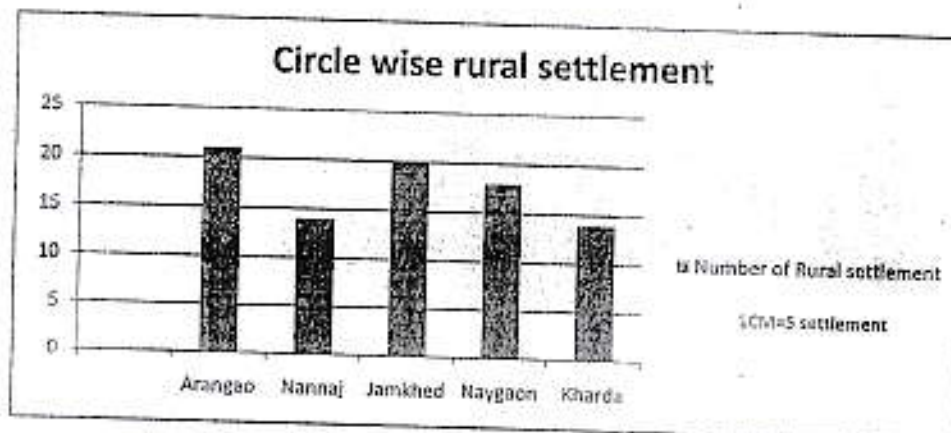
02) Jamkhed Tahsil:

Circle wise distribution of Rural Settlement.

| Sr. No | Circle | Area of Rural Settlement. (in sq.km) | Percentage of area of Rural settlement | Number of Rural settlement | Percentage of Rural settlement. |
|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01 | Arangao | 217.75 | 24.75 | 21 | 24.13 |
| 02 | Nannaj | 157.85 | 17.94 | 14 | 16.10 |
| 03 | Jamkhed | 178.17 | 20.25 | 20 | 22.99 |
| 04 | Naygaon | 172.18 | 19.57 | 18 | 20.68 |
| 05 | Khada | 153.80 | 17.48 | 14 | 16.10 |
| | Total | 879.76 | 100 | 87 | 100% |

Source: Social and Economical Review of Ahmednagar District-2011

There are five circles in Jamkhed tahsil, Arangao circle is the biggest of them having 21, (24.13%) rural settlements. It covers an area of (24.75%) 217.75 sq.k.m. Khada is the smallest circle in Jamkhed tahsil having 14 (16.10%) rural settlements. The area of it is 153.80 sq.k.m. There are 87 rural settlements in Jamkhed tahsil. Which covers the area of 879.76 sq.k.m.



Rural settlement in Karjat & Jamkhed Tahsil :

There are 207 rural settlements in both tahsil & 11 rural circles. Out of these the biggest one is karjat circle. This circle has covers 329.70 sq.k.m. area. Next to it is Mahi circle, which has 22 rural settlements. It covers 224.16 sq.k.m. area. The Kambholi circle covers an area of 255.16 sq.k.m. including 21 rural settlements. Arangao circle area is 217.75 sq.k.m.

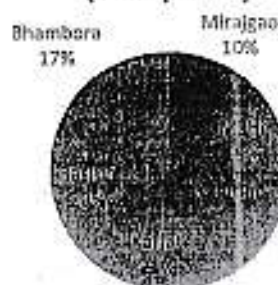
The circle Rashin, Bhambora, Jamkhed and Naygaon have 19,19,20,18 rural settlements respectively. Rasin, Bhambora, Jamkhed and Naygaon circle respectively covers area 299.62 sq.k.m, 261.10 sq.k.m, 178.17 sq.k.m. and 172.78 sq.k.m.

14 Rural settlements are found in Kharda and Nannaj circle. They cover areas 153.80 sq.k.m and 157.85 sq.k.m. respectively.

Out of eleven circles the smallest one is Mirajgaon, having 155.55 sq.k.m. area including 13 rural settlements. The rural settlements in Karjat and Jamkhed tahsil are 207. The total area covered by them in Ahmednagar district is 2405.19 sq.k.m.

Karjat is larger than Jamkhed having more area i.e. 645.67 sq.k.m. Having 33 more rural settlements than Jamkhed. Karjat tahsil has total 06 circles whereas Jamkhed tahsil has 05 circles. Circles of Karjat tahsil are more than Jamkhed tahsil.

Area of Rural Settlement in Karjat tahsil. (in sq.k.m)



Area of Rural Settlement in Jamkhed tahsil. (in sq.k.m)



CONCLUSION:

- 01) Karjat circle has the largest number of rural settlements i.e. 26 while the percentage of rural settlement is 21.66%.
- 02) Mirajgaon circle has the less number of circles i.e. 13 and the percentage is 10.83.
- 03) Karjat tahsil has the more number of circles having total area of 1525.43sq.k.m. While Jamkhed tahsil has the less number of circles having the total area of 879.76 sq.k.m.
- 04) Karjat tahsil has more rural settlements than Jamkhed tahsil.
- 05) The distribution of rural settlements is found unequal.
- 06) The total area covered by 207 rural settlements in Ahmednagar district is 2405:19 sq.k.m.

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22

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SPORTS DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMES IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES
TO RGKA, USIS, NSTSS SCHEMES**

Dongre Sir

1.1 INTRODUCTION :-

Sports and games have always been seen as an integral component in the all round development of the human personality. Apart from being a means of entertainment and physical fitness, sports have also played a great role in generation of the spirit of healthy competition and bonding within the community. Needless to mention that achievements in sports at the international level have always been a source of national pride and prestige.

With modern sports being highly competitive, the use of modern infrastructure, equipment and advanced scientific support has changed the scenario of sports at the international level. Keeping in line with the growing demands for advanced infrastructure, equipment and scientific support, Government of India has SPORTS taken several initiatives and is providing the necessary assistance to sportspersons by way of training and exposure in international competitions backed up with scientific and equipment support.

1.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES :-

- 1) To Study the National Sports Policy Initiatives.
- 2) To Study the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan Scheme
- 3) To Study the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme
- 4) To Study the National Sport Talent Search Scheme.

1.3 RESEACH METHODOLOGY :-

Data were collected from different research articles, journals, magazines, research works published in reputed journals. International Journal of Applied Research Besides these sources the data was also collected from internet (Google) and from different discussions and debates.

1.4 NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY INITIATIVES

Physical education, games and sports have been receiving attention over successive Plans. However, it was only after India hosted the IX Asian Games in 1982 that "Sports" as a subject of policy started receiving attention. National Sports Policy, 1984 was the first move towards developing an organized and systematic framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country, and the precursor of the present National Sports Policy, 2001.

1.4.1 NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY 2001

The twin planks of the National Sports Policy 2001 are "Broad-basing of Sports" and "Achieving Excellence in Sports" at the national and international levels.

1.4.2 The salient features of the Policy are as under:

1. Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence;
2. Up-gradation and development of infrastructure;
3. Support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies;
4. Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports
5. Special incentives to promote sports
6. Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth;
7. Involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion; and
8. Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

1.5 RAJIV GANDHI KHEL ABHIYAN SCHEME (RGKA)

1.5.1 The existing Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) had been revamped and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel

Abhiyan (RGKA). The RGKA scheme provides for construction of a sports complex in each block of the country both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines on land measuring about six - seven acres at a total cost of Rs. 1.60 crore (Rs. 80 lakh each for outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall). There is also provision of Rs.15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Department of Sports. The Scheme provides for sporting facilities for the following disciplines compulsorily at the Block level sports complex:

- i. Outdoor disciplines: Athletic, Badminton, Football/Hockey (any one) Kabbadi/ Kho-Kho (any one) and Volley ball/Basket ball
- ii. Indoor disciplines: Boxing, Wrestling, Table Tennis and Weightlifting / Multi-gym

Besides, there is also an option for a State/ UT to choose all/any three of the following outdoor sports disciplines at the Block level sports complex and accordingly create the sports infrastructure facilities. In addition, State/UT also have the option to create sports infrastructure facilities for any three: Archery, Handball, Football/Hockey (alternate) Kabbadi / Kho-Kho (alternate), Volley ball Basketball and Tennis. Shooting is also an optional discipline.

The Scheme envisages covering of all 6545 blocks in 634 districts in a phased manner over a period of 5 years through convergence of funds from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR - Central), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission.

There is also provision for engaging three Master Sports Trainers/Sports Trainers in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons with suitable honorarium. The financial limits under various components of competitions have also been enhanced. The details of enhanced funding pattern for holding Annual Sports Competitions under RGKA are given in the succeeding paragraph.

1.5.2 SPORTS COMPETITIONS ANNUAL SPORTS COMPETITIONS:

Under RGKA, following types of sports competitions will be conducted annually with 100% central assistance as per the funding pattern given below:

(A) Rural Competition

| Competition | | Funding |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rural Competitions: | | |
| (i) | Block Level Competitions | A lump sum grant of Rs. 1 lakh per block including boarding and lodging, travel expenses etc. @ of 20,000/- per sports discipline. |
| (ii) | District Level Competitions | A lump sum grant of Rs. 4 lakh per district including boarding and lodging, travel expenses etc. @ of 40,000/- per sports discipline. |
| (iii) | State Level Competitions | A lump sum grant Rs. 2 lakh per district in the State/UT including boarding and lodging etc. @ 20,000/- per sports discipline. |
| (iv) | National Level Competitions | A lump sum grant of Rs. 10 lakh per discipline including boarding and lodging (Rs. 8.5 lakh per disciplines to be provided to host state/organization and Rs. 1.5 lakh per discipline to be utilized on medals, trophies, certificates, utility prize etc.) |

(B) Women Competition :-*

| Level of Competitions | | Funding |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) | Block level | To be conducted by the State/UTs out of its own resources, if they so desire (optional) |
| (ii) | District Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 2.40 lakh per district including boarding and lodging, travel expenses etc. @ of Rs. 20,000/- per discipline. |
| (iii) | State Level | A lump sum grant Rs. 1 lakh per district in the State/UT for 12 sports disciplines. |
| (iv) | National Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 10 lakh per discipline per disciplines (Rs. 8.5 lakh per discipline to be provided to host state/organization and Rs. 1.5 lakh per discipline to be utilized on medals, trophies, certificates, utility prize etc.) |

(C) North East Games:

| Competitions | | Funding |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) | Block level | To be conducted by the States/UTs out of its own resources, if they so desire (optional). |
| (ii) | District Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 1 lakh per district including boarding and lodging, travel expenses etc for 08 sports disciplines. |
| (iii) | State Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 1 lakh per district in the State for 08 sports disciplines. |
| (iv) | National Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 10 lakh per discipline (Rs. 8.5 lakh per disciplines to be provided to host state/organization and Rs. 1.5 lakh per discipline to be utilized on medals, trophies, certificates, utility prize etc.) |

(D) Competitions in Left Wing Extremism affected Areas:

| Competition | | | Funding |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rural Competitions: | | | |
| (i) | Block Competitions | Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 1 lakh per block including boarding and lodging, travel expenses etc. @ of 20,000/- per sports discipline. |
| (ii) | District Competitions | Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 4 lakh per district including boarding and lodging, travel expenses etc. @ of 40,000/- per sports discipline. |
| (iii) | State Competitions | Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 2 lakh per district in the State/UT including boarding and lodging etc. @ 20,000/- per sports discipline. |
| (iv) | National Competitions | Level | A lump sum grant of Rs. 10 lakh per discipline including boarding and lodging (Rs. 8.5 lakh per discipline to be provided to host State/organization and Rs. 1.5 lakh per discipline to be utilized on medals, trophies, certificates, utility prize etc.). |

Source : www.sports.nic.in

Note: Expenditure on shields, medals, trophies, certificates etc., for winners should also be met out of funds provided for conduct of competitions. Grant shall be admitted on the basis of number of sports disciplines conducted in each block, district and state level competitions.

1.5.3 TRAVEL EXPENSES-

Travel expenses to participate in block and district level competitions are included in competitions grant. For participating in State/UT and national level competitions, actual expenditure on travel not

exceeding the 2nd class rail fare/ordinary bus fare will be reimbursed to the players. Actual cost will be disbursed after following due procedures at the venue of the competitions itself.

1.5.4 PRIZE MONEY:

The prize money will be distributed amongst the individual players and members of the teams, who secure first three positions, as per details given below:-

| Level of competition | Amount of Prize Money (in Rs.) | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | 1st position holder | 2nd position holder | 3rd position holder | Total |
| Block level | 250/- | 150/- | 100/- | 500/- |
| District level | 350/- | 250/- | 150/- | 750/- |
| State/UT level | 500/- | 300/- | 200/- | 1000/- |
| National level | 2500/- | 1500/- | 1000/- | 5000/- |

Source : www.gov.in

1.5.6 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RGKA SCHEME

- Since no funds have been received from the Schemes of the converging Ministries, it has been decided to revise the scheme. In the meantime, the Ministry of Finance vide Finance Secretary's D. O. letter No. 32/PSO/FS/2015 dated 28th October, 2015 have informed that a number of Schemes including the erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (now RGKA) will be optional for the State Governments and their fund sharing pattern will be 50:50 between the Centre and the States (80:20 for the 8 North East and 3 Himalayan States). It has also been mentioned therein that to ensure economies of scale in the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes, small programs like the PYKKA, etc., may be suitably restructured as a Central Sector Scheme.

- For restructuring of the scheme Regional Workshops were held in six regions of the country such as Central & Northern in New Delhi, Eastern in Bhubaneswar, North Eastern in Guwahati, Southern in Thiruvananthapuram and Western in Ahmedabad. In the above workshop suggestions/views of the State Government, Department of Sports were sought on the schemes of RGKA, NSTSS, USIS etc.
- This proposed scheme shall be 100% funded by the Centre and it will be a Central Sector Scheme. Action is being taken to restructure the scheme accordingly.

1.5.7 ACHIEVEMENTS

- The allocation made during the current financial year 2015-16 for the RGKA is Rs. 95 crore.
- For holding Annual Rural Competitions during 2015-16 a sum of Rs. 22 crore has been sanctioned and out of this Rs. 16 crore has been released.
- An amount of Rs. 99 crore was outstanding under erstwhile PYKKA scheme and out of this UCs to the tune of Rs. 54 crore have been liquidated.
- An amount of Rs. 80 crore was outstanding under RGKA scheme and out of this UCs to the tune of Rs. 54 crore have been liquidated.

1.6 URBAN SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEME (USIS) :-

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is implementing a scheme, namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) on a pilot basis with effect from the year 2010-11. Under this scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territories for development of the following sports infrastructure:-

- (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics);

(ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.

2. The following entities are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme:-

(a) State Governments;

(b) Local Civic Bodies;

(c) School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments;

and

(d) Sports Control Boards.

3. The financial limit under which the projects are being sanctioned are as follows:-

| No. | Name of field of play | Approximate cost |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Synthetic Athletic Track | Rs. 5.50 crore with normal lighting. |
| 2. | Synthetic Hockey field | Rs. 4.50 crore (Rs. 5 crore with normal lighting). |
| 3. | Multipurpose Hall of size 60M x 40M Rs. | 6.00 crore |
| 4. | Synthetic turf Football ground | Rs. 4.50 crore with normal lighting |

Source : www.nicp.in

4. Each State/Union Territory shall get not more than two projects in a year.

5. The scheme has been converged with Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme with effect from March, 2012. As a result of this, if a Member of Parliament contributes at least 50% of the grant admissible for a USIS project, the balance will be made from the budget provision of USIS. In this arrangement, the restriction of two projects for one state in one year will not apply. Maximum of two additional projects per State/Union Territory in a year would be allowed.

1.6.1 GRANT RELEASED UNDER URBAN SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEME (USIS) :-

6. The following grants-in-aid has been approved and released to the State/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects.

| Year | No. of States | Grant approved | Grant released |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2010-11 | 04 | 19.98 | 12.50 |
| 2011-12 | 10 | 54.81 | 40.00 |
| 2012-13 | 10 | 54.98 | 23.00 |
| 2013-14 | 14 | 76.00 | 36.35 |
| 2014-15 | 11 | 60.49 | 24.89 |
| 2015-16 (As on 31.12.2015) | 05 | 34.00 | 39.21* |
| Total | 54 | 300.26 | 175.95 |

* Note: This includes release of grant of second and subsequent installments in respect of projects sanctioned in the previous years.

The above mentioned statement includes North Eastern States details of which are given below:-

| Year | No. of States | Grant approved | Grant released |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2010-11 | 01 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 2011-12 | 04 | 22.50 | 19.70 |
| 2012-13 | 02 | 11.00 | 6.80 |
| 2013-14 | 05 | 25.50 | 13.35 |
| 2014-15 | 01 | 6.00 | 1.80 |
| 2015-16 (As on 31.12.2015) | 02 | 17.50 | 6.60 |
| Total | 15 | 87.50 | 53.25 |

1.6.2 ACHIEVEMENT :-

- During the current year grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 34 crore was sanctioned and Rs. 39.21 crore has been released to 05 States.
- So far only 5 projects have been completed under the above scheme. Out of this, two projects have been completed in the current year.
- A sum of Rs. 300.26 crore was sanctioned from the year 2010-11 to 2015-16 to State/other organizations for the projects sanctioned under USIS. Out of this, Rs. 175.95 crore was released and the Utilization Certificate for Rs. 23.18 crore is still pending. One of the main reasons for UC pending is delay in releasing funds by the Finance Department of the State Government to the implementing agencies. Other reasons are delay in preparation and finalization of tender to award the work.

During the Regional Workshops held in six regions of the country such as Central & Northern in New Delhi, Eastern in Bhubaneswar, North Eastern in Guwahati, Southern in Thiruvananthapuram and Western in Ahmedabad, based on the suggestions/ views of the State Governments, Department of Sports, it is proposed to merge the USIS with the RGKA and NSTSS and formulate a single Central Sector Scheme.

1.7 NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT SEARCH SCHEME (NSTSS) :-

After General Elections to 16th Lok Sabha, the Hon'ble President of India made a joint address to both the houses of Parliament on 09th June, 2014. In his speech he stated that his Government will launch a National Sports Talent Search System. The relevant paragraph is reproduced below:-

1. "The children and youth of the country need avenues of recreation that develop them constructively and keep them fit. My government will launch a 'National Sports Talent Search System'. It will facilitate development and promotion of Indian sports, particularly rural sports.

Sports will be popularized by making it an integral part of the school curriculum and providing educational incentives".

2. As a follow-up, the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) was launched and its salient features are given below:

- Identification of Sporting Talent amongst children (Both Boys and Girls) in the age group of 8-12 in Schools all over the country by conducting 6 battery of tests at each selection level on student in each School of block.
- 4 boys and 4 girls securing the total highest marks will be shortlisted from each school for block level tests.
- 16 boys and 16 girls securing highest total marks at Block level tests will be shortlisted for the District level tests.
- The total marks obtained at District level tests by each of these 32 students per block will be compiled and a common merit list prepared.
- Out of this combined merit list the top 1000 boys and 1000 girls from different districts securing highest total marks will be shortlisted from each state.
- Admission in the State Sports schools/Central Sports Schools/ Junior Sports Academies/State Sports Academies/State Sports Hostels etc., and benefit under various other state sports schemes will be done from this list of boys and girls having sports talent/ potential and identified through the NSTSS.
- Besides, high performing candidates of 8-12 age groups in RGKA Rural Competitions will also be eligible for admission in the State Sports Schools etc., mentioned above.
- The total estimated expenditure for 5 years will be around Rs. 210 crores.

- Standing Finance Committee (SFC) memorandum on NSTSS has been approved by Hon'ble MoS (I/C), YAS on 21.01.2015.
 - The guidelines for implementation of the scheme have been issued to all States/UTs on 20.02.2015.
 - A budget provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made during the current financial year 2015-16 in the budget of Department of Sports.
3. During the Regional Workshops held in six regions of the country such as Central & Northern in New Delhi, Eastern in Bhubaneswar, North Eastern in Guwahati, Southern in Thiruvananthapuram and Western in Ahmedabad, based on the suggestions/ views of the State Governments, Department of Sports, it is proposed to merge the NSTSS with the RGKA and USIS and formulate a single Central Sector Scheme.

1.7.2 SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES IN J & K.

The status of the implementation of the special package approved for development of sports infrastructure/facilities in J & K as on 14.12.2015 is given as under:-

- (i) Against the approved package of Rs. 200 crore, budget allocation of Rs. 100 crore has been provided for the year 2015-16 for enhancement of sports facilities in J & K.
- (ii) Based on the discussion held by Secretary (Sports), MYAS during his visit to Srinagar on 08.09.2015 with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of J & K and other representatives of the State Government and further discussion held with Secretary (Sports) J & K on 02.12.2015, the works to be executed under the special package along with estimated cost for each work have been finalized.

- (iii) The renovation/up-gradation of existing stadiums and other works approved for capital districts i.e. Srinagar and Jammu require adequate expertise and experience and will be carried out by Government of India (MYAS) through the PSU to be engaged on competitive bidding process. Estimated cost for these works has been worked out to Rs. 84 crore. NIT is being reissued for selection of PMC to carry out these works.
- (iv) Up-gradation of existing stadia at Poonch and Rajouri and construction of multipurpose hall in 12 districts/ locations will be carried out by State Government. Estimated cost for these works has been worked out to Rs. 52 crore. For taking up these works, against total estimated cost of Rs. 52 crore, funds amounting to Rs. 50 crore have been released through Sports Authority of India (SAI). DPRs for these works were submitted by J & K State Sports Council, which have been forwarded to Director (Infra.), SAI for comments.
- (v) Rs. 6.00 crore have been earmarked for development of infrastructure for Water Sports Activities in Pahalgam and Mansar Lake.
- (vi) Rs. 2.63 crore have been earmarked for lighting system in artificial football ground at TRC Srinagar and Gani Memorial Stadium, Srinagar.
- (vii) Rs. 55 crore have been earmarked for sports equipments, coaches, trainers, furniture, competitions etc.

1.7.3 ANNUAL SPORTS EVENT IN THE HIMALAYAN REGION:-

Finance Minister has, while presenting the Union Budget for 2014-15 on 10.07.2014, made certain specific announcements as part of his budget speech on new schemes/programmes, specific allocation, etc. for

implementation during the current fiscal. Vide Para 166 of the budget Speech, Finance Minister made the following announcement:-

“Unique sports traditions have developed in the Himalayan region in the countries and the states that are a part of it. To promote these, India will start an annual event to promote these games and would invite countries such as Nepal and Bhutan also to participate in addition to the Indian states such as J&K, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and the North Eastern States.”

In order to implement the above announcement of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has decided to organise annual sports event in the Himalayan Region and a scheme namely Himalayan Region Sports Festival (HRSF) has been formulated.

Competitions will be conducted in following sports disciplines: (i) Archery, (ii) Athletics, (iii) Boxing, (iv) Football, (v) Judo, (vi) Taekwondo, (vii) Wrestling, (viii) Fencing.

In addition, demonstration/exhibition of indigenous games & martial arts, most popular in the State/Country will also be organized.

- A copy of the Scheme has been circulated to the concerned stakeholders
- An organising committee has been constituted by the Ministry vide O. M. dated 07.08.2015.
- First HRSF is proposed to be organized at Guwahati. Annual financial implication on organizing HRSF has been estimated to the tune of Rs. 5 crore.
- A sum of Rs. 1.27 crore was released during 2014-15 to the Government of Assam for preparatory activities.

1.7.4 SETTING UP OF NATIONAL SPORTS ACADEMIES (SENIORS AND JUNIORS) :-

1. It was announced in the Budget Speech of 2014-15, "The Government will set up National Level Sports Academies for major games in different part of the country to mainstream sports. Academies with International Level facilities for training of accomplished athletes and for nurturing best talent in the country at junior and subjunior level will also be set - up for Shooting, Archery, Boxing, Wrestling, Weightlifting and various Track and Field events".
2. The Government proposes to set up National Sports Academies with the following objectives:
 - Provide high quality coaching for sporting talent identified in Sub-junior and Junior levels in identified priority sports disciplines and also senior elite athletes.
 - Provide an organized and competitive environment by encouraging participation in different sports competitions.
 - Create minimum bench strength in identified sports disciplines per annum to form a pool for talent identification for the National Sports Academies (High Performance Centres / Centres of Excellence) and also national camps.
 - Create minimum bench strength of 100- 150 elite athletes @ minimum 10 sports persons per each event in any sports discipline.
 - Provide opportunities for skill development of elite athletes in sports coaching of specific sports disciplines of different levels in collaboration/ affiliation with respective NSFs/ISFs.
 - High Performance Centre / Centre of Excellence in the selected sports discipline from concerned NSF/ISF.

- Utilize services of sporting idols / achievers to encourage increased participation in specific identified sports disciplines.
- Develop the club / league culture in specific identified sports disciplines in the country.

1.7.5 STATUS :-

1. Draft Concept note on Setting up of academies was formulated and referred to the Sports Authority of India (SAI) for their comments/ inputs.
2. The views of SAI have been received and the same are being looked into for finalizing the concept note.

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An Analytical Study of Women Sports in India : With Special Reference to Constraints Problem in Women Sports

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Abstract

The status of women in modern India is a sort of irony the women have left the secured domain of their home and are now in the battlefield of life, fully armored with their enthusiasm, talent and quench for their status. They had proven themselves that they can walk shoulder to shoulder with men. But in India they are yet to get their dues. The sex ratio of India show that the Indian generation it still discriminatory against women's to make their place in the work sector or in the field of sport. There are so many problems faced by Indian women in day today life as compared to the other women of European countries. These problems have become the part and parcel of life of Indian women and some of them have accepted them as their fortune.

Sport is a universal in nature. Earlier day's only men used to participate in most of the games, sports and women were not allowed to participate. Earlier women faced many constraints such as physiological, family, social, cultural; religious and so on but later they also started active participation in all events. Women sports participants face many constraints or hurdles during the sports career. Such constraints prevent them from either involving in sports or prevent them from training. The objective of the article was to highlight issues, challenges and remedies faced by women sports participants in India.

Keywords : Physical, Physiological, Sociological, Economical, Women.

1.1 Introduction :

Sport is a universal language. It does not have colour, race and so on. Participation in sports not only focuses on health but also the overall development. Earlier day's men used to participate in most of the games, sports and athletes, women faces many constraints such as physical, mental, family, society and so on later they also started active participation in all events. Suthamathi, et. al. (2011) observed that, women

Principal

are traditionally not encouraged to indulge sports. Bhatia (2000) opined that, the changing role of women in society from the Victorian age to the present manifests an enormous social revolution, in which sports have played the major role and thus the development of women and sports is the most fascinating topic in the present era.

Women's sport includes amateur and professional competitions in virtually all sports. Female participation in sports rose dramatically in the twentieth century, especially in the last quarter, reflecting changes in modern societies that emphasized gender parity. Although the level of participation and performance still varies greatly by country and by sport, Women's sports have broad acceptance throughout the world, and in a few instances, such as figure skating, rival or exceed their male counterparts in popularity. An important aspect about women's sports is that women usually do not compete on equal terms against men. Kokilam (2011) studied the women's participation in recreation activities, constraints and motives related with women's physical activity.

Women sports participants face many constraints or hurdles during the sports career. Such constraints prevent them from either involving in sports or prevent them from training. Hence they directly participate in sports competition leads to under injury. Further they promote to barriers. Issues and challenges faced by women in sports can generally classified into primary constraints and secondary constraints. Primary constraints can be faced by the individual that is in their hands. Secondary constraint is by the sports chosen by them considering their multidimensional levels.

1.2 Objectives of the Study :

1. To find out the Indian Women Status of different periods.
2. To study the gender issues in Sports.
3. To study the review of literature of women sports.
4. To analyse the constraints, challenges and complications of women sports in India.

1.3 Research Methodology :

Data were collected from different research articles, journals, magazines, research works published in reputed journals. International Journal of Applied Research Besides these sources the data was also collected from internet (Google) and from different discussions and debates.

1.4 Review of Literature :

Jessica L. Miller, Gary D. Levy studied gender role conflict, gender-typed characteristics, self-concepts, and sport socialization in female athletes and nonathletes. They state, 'Participation in sport is primarily a masculine activity in American society (Czisma, Wittig, and Schurr, 1988). Sport participation also appears to cultivate development of masculine characteristics (e.g., competitiveness, achievement) in athletes (e.g. Birrell, 1983), and is one manner for American males to pursue and achieve a masculine gender role identity (Anthrop and Alison, 1983). In contract, American Society typically views being female and an athlete as incompatible (Desertrain and Weiss, 1988; Die and Holt, 1989). Sport participation by females routinely carries a negative stigma (Die and Holt, 1989; Moore and Gobi, 1995; Selby and Lewko, 1976; Uguccioni and Ballatyne, 1980). In fact, research shows female athletes are perceived by male and female college students as significantly less feminine than female nonathletes (Fisher, Genovese, Morris and Morris, 1977; Snyder and Sprietzer, 1976).

Czisma et. al. (1988) were among the first to suggest these phenomena might result in female athletes experiencing a sense of conflict between personal gender values and societal expectations of femininity.

We think this not anyway different what happens in India. Players have good postures, excellent bone structure, they walk straight, and they could also be more muscular. In India girls are not supposed to walk straint, with head held high, they should definitely not be muscular or shows strength. If this happens then are called 'masculine'. This may keep the girls away from playing a game.

Anne Torhild Klomsten, Einar M. Skaalvik, Geir Arild Espnes enquire, "Physical self-concept and Sports : Do Gender Difference Still Exist?" They found, 'A positive self-concept is an important part of human development, and sports participation is known to contribute to it. Studies of gender differences in self-concept indicate those differences in domain-specific self-concepts of boys and girls tend to run along gender-stereotypic lines. Previous research on children and adolescents has demonstrated small but consistent gender differences in favor of boys in physical self-concept (Crain, 1996; Crocker, and Ellsworth, 1990; Eccles et. al. 1993; Hattie, 1992; Hayes et. al. 1999; Marsh, 1989; Marsh et.al. 1991). In general, these studies have demonstrated that boys

score higher on measures of general physical self-concept than do girls. Marsh (1989) has also shown that boys score higher on perceptions of "physical ability" and "appearance" than do girls. His and other studies have further demonstrated that physical self-concept drops during early adolescence (Marsh, 1989; Marsh and Craven, 1997; Marsh, Barnes, Cairns, and Tidman, 1984; Wigfield and Eccles, 1994) and that these drops in self-concept are more pervasive in girls than in boys.

The adolescent years constitute a unique developmental phase when rapid biological changes occur in an organism that is relatively mature cognitively, and thus is also capable of reflecting upon these changes (Brooks-Gunn, 1986). Individual self-concepts differentiate with age, and they become increasingly correlated with external indicators of competence as children grow older (Marsh et. al. 1984; Shavelson, Hubner, and Stanton, 1976). Gender differences in development are especially evident for the growth spurt, which begins on the average 2 years earlier for girls than for boys (Tanner, Whitehouse and Takaishi, 1966). Differences are also evident for the development of body fat in girls (increasing from 10-11 years) and leanness in boys (from 15 years ; Ross, Dotson, Gilbert, and Katz, 1985).

Research in the sociology of sport suggests that sport can be an invigorating and a personally empowering experience for girls and women (Nelson, 1994; Taub and Blinde, 1993; Young and White, 1995). Being an athlete, especially a skilled athlete, can change the way a woman sees herself. It can make her feel physically stronger, more competent, and more in control of her life as a independent individual. This is important because social life often is organized in ways that lead girls and women to see themselves as weak, dependent and powerless (Cantor and Bernay, 1992; Hargreaves, 1994; McDermott, 1996; Young, 1990).

Sport participation also provides girls and women with opportunities to reconnect with the power of their own bodies. Many images of women in society present the female body as an object to be looked at, evaluated and consumed. Some girls and women even learn to objectify their own bodies as they apply these images to themselves. Because identity and a sense of power are grounded in a person's body and body image, sport participation can help women overcome the feeling that their bodies are objects. Developing physical skills can give women the confidence that comes from knowing that

their bodies can perform with physical competence and power. Furthermore, the physical strength often gained through sport participation goes beyond helping a woman feel fit; it also can make her feel less vulnerable, more independent, and more in control of her physical safety and psychological well being (Birrell and Richter, 1994; Blinder et.al. 1993, 1994; Nelson, 1991, 1994; The Berge, 1995; Young and White, 1995).

One such study is by Dr. Bhalerao in 2003. It is her Ph.D. thesis, which is about gender issues in sport. The title of which is Analysis of problems faced by women players who participate in inter-university sport competitions. This thesis analyses the problems specific of girl players in at the university level. There are quite a lot of similarities in the factors that she has analyzed and the factors that we are dealing with in the present study. But there are basic differences in the sample. Dr. Bhalerao's sample is limited to inter-university players, hence the girls are basically playing at one level and also they are in the similar age group. In the present study the sample that we have selected is varied in many ways including their age and playing experiences also the games that they are playing.

Dr. Bhalerao has used three methods of data collection, a questionnaire, interviews and observations. In the first part of the questionnaire she asks about the factual information of the player like information about her family, financial status, playing experience, education etc. in the second part she has divided the problems faced by the girl players in nine groups and asked questions about them. The problems are classified in the following groups,

- 1) Family
- 2) Social
- 3) Psychological
- 4) Physiological
- 5) Sport equipment and facilities
- 6) Financial Problems
- 7) Problems arising because of the government
- 8) Physical education and coaching related problems
- 9) Problems developed due to selection committees.

The players selected for this study were from four universities in Maharashtra state. They were from pune, Nagpur, Auragabad and Amravati universities. All these cities are comparatively developed areas in India and also in Maharashtra.

In the analysis she says, all the university players can be said as facing very similar problems most of the time there could be very small regional difference.

1.5 Women Status in Different Periods :

1.5.1 Women in Rig-Vedic Period :-

It is generally recognized on the basis of the instances depicted in religious texts (e.g. Vedas, Upanishads, Smritis, epics like Ramayana and Mahabhart and other Dharmasashtras) that in ancient India, especially in Rig-Vedic period, women enjoyed equal status with men. They had an honorable place in the society. They were not isolated from men had freely participated in public life. They attended great assemblies and state occasions. They studied the Vedas and composed hymns. They also distinguished themselves in science and learning at their times. They were considered intellectual companies of their husbands, as the friends and loving helpers in the journey of life of their partners, in their religious duties and the centre of their domestic bliss. In Vedic times, women were not treated as inferior or subordinate but equal to men in all matters of life. They were given education and had a voice in the selection of their husband. In the religious field, women enjoyed all rights and regularly participated in religious ceremonies. In fact, the performance of religious ceremonies was considered invalid without wife joining her husband as she was regarded as Ardhagini (better-half).

1.5.2 Post-Vedic Period (Upanishads, Puranic and Smriti Periods) :-

The position enjoyed by women in Vedic period deteriorated in Post-Vedic period. It was gradually degraded in the Puranic and Smriti periods. The description of position before BC 300 shows that she enjoyed a fairly high status, though not to the extent that she enjoyed in Vedic period. It appears that several drastic changes that took place in the Indian society from about BC 300 to the beginning of the Christian era led to the restriction of freedom of women. Imposition of Brahminical rules and code of conduct, rigid restrictions imposed by caste system and joint family system were the main reasons for lowering of status in this period. A daughter began to be regarded as curse. They were denied the right of inheritance and ownership of property. Prepuberty

marriage came to be practiced. She was forbidden to offer sacrifices and prayers and undertake pilgrimages. The widow was asked to devote herself to an ascetic life at home and marriage became an irrevocable union as far as the wife was concerned.

1.5.3 Medieval Period :-

The period between 11th century to 18th century witnessed further deterioration in the position of women due to the impact of Muslim culture. In this period, female infanticide, child marriage, purdah system, sati and slavery were the main social practices affecting the position of women. The birth of a female child began to be regarded as curse, a bad luck. They were almost confined to the doors of their homes. There was further curbing of freedom of women in matters of education, mate selection, public appearances, etc. Purdah system came to be rigorously followed. Women education was almost banned. More and more feeling of conservatism increased about women. She not only continued to hold low status in and outside home rather her position worsened in this period.

1.5.4 British Period :-

During the period of British rule of about 150 years (early 18th Century to the first half of 20th Century) some substantial progress was achieved in eliminating inequalities between men and women in matters of education, employment, social property rights and so forth. Sati, Purdah, female infanticide, child marriage, inheritance, slavery, prohibition of widow remarriage and the lack of women's rights in different fields were some of the problems which attracted the attention of British Raj. Though the British rulers initially decided not to interfere with the traditional social fabric of Indian people (Hindus) and as such they took no steps to bring any change in the status of women in India. It is only in the latter half of the 19th century that they took some steps to abolish or change some social costumes through legislative measures. For such measures incentive was provided to them by some social reformers, such as Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Keshab Chandra Sen, Swami Vivekanand, Maharashi Karve, Justice Ranade, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

These following steps have paved the way in removing the obstacles in the progress of women. Not only this, it had helped in eliminating inequalities between men and women and giving proper respect to the other-half of the society.

1. Abolition of Sati Act, 1813.
2. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.
3. Civil Marriage Act, 1872.
4. Married Women's Property Act, 1874.
5. The Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sharda Act), 1929.
6. Hindu Law of Inheritance Act, 1929.
7. Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1939.
8. Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act, 1946.

1.5.5 After Independence :

In addition to the measures to uplift the status of women in India initiated by Britishers, many vigorous steps (legal, social, economic and political) have been taken by Government of India after independence by removing the hurdles put in their way by traditional past. The efforts of the social reformers and their movements launched in the preindependence period also bore fruits. The Indian National Movement also led to the liberation of Indian women. The leaders of the national movement realized that the liberation of the country from the bondage of imperialism was impossible without the active participation of women who constituted half of the population of the country. Most of the social reformers and thinkers of the 19th and 20th centuries were influenced by the tenets of the liberal philosophy of the West, which emphasized the principle of contract rather than status, a rational outlook of life and problems, freedom of speech, criticism of authority, questioning of accepted dogmas and finally the recognition of the value of the individual and insistence on the rights of man as opposed to his duties. They also got push from Upanishads and other scriptures. The decades after independence have seen tremendous changes in the status and position of the women in Indian society. The Constitution of India has laid down as a fundamental right the equality of sexes. As women were supposed to be gift by god and in some areas of India are still considered to be curse by some sections of society their birth was taken as a burden. Women In particular, women in sport leadership can shape personality towards women's capabilities as leaders, especially in traditional male domains. Women's involvement in sport can make a significant contribution to social life and tradition development. In all this procedure women do not have any say they have to do according to

the wish of their husbands even if she does not want to abort she have any choice. With the help of these social reformers women of India slowly started recognizing her true potential.

1.6 Constraints in women sports

1.6.1 Physical Constraints

Physical constraints refer to the morphological feature adaptations to particular sports. Basically, it refers to the qualities of the sports person such as the physical fitness parameters. If there is failure in any of these required parameters results in the reduction of sports performance.

- Heavy musculature of limbs
- Heavy abdomen musculature
- Heavy pelvic musculature
- Obsessive structure
- Improper posture/ postural deformity
- Flat foot

1.6.2 Physiological Constraints

Physiological constraints refer to the organ functions ultimately resulted in the system coordination. If there is any dysfunction of the organs resulted in reduction of sports performance.

- Lower level of RBC
- Lower percentage of Hemoglobin
- Smaller or weaker heart and it circulation
- Smaller or weaker lungs and it mechanism
- Dysfunction of organs of endocrine system
- Greater body fat percentage
- Dominance of neither of aerobic power or anaerobic power
- Menstrual disorders

1.6.3 Psychological Constraints

Psychological constraints comprise the behavioural process. It is in which the body and mind coordinates produces the desirous behavioural, failure alternately resulted in the reduction of sports performance.

- Higher level of anxiety

- Higher level of aggression
- Lack of self confidence
- Lack of achievement motivation
- Lower self-esteem
- Lack of interest
- Full of restless mind because of media and cell phone
- Hesitate to participate during menstrual periods

1.6.4 Social Constraints

Social constraints refer to the behavior in the sports society. During training and competition the relationship with coaches, arena persons, training-mates, co-participants, opponents and officials during competition. If there is any undue relationship or misbehaving during in this period especially love affair results in reduction in sports performance or ultimately termination from sports participation.

- Present days are unsafe for women's free movement such as ragging, traffic lug & raping
- Because of robbery of chain snatch and other costly ornaments
- Lack unsafe mode of road transport due to more vehicle motor movement indulging in undue love affair
- Lack of good nurturing
- Lack of parental peace i.e., lack of support and encouragement from the family.

1.6.5 Religious Constraints

Religious constraints avail in those societies who are fundamentalist and have hard religious beliefs they are very concern about their religious beliefs. They are afraid as society may blame and curse them for going beyond the boundaries of their religion. This might be the cause that most of the women are not able to show their talent.

1.6.6 Economic Constraints

Economic constraints are considered most important factor that hinder the women participation in sports. Considering the above said all the constraints either any failure or insufficient economic status or no sponsors resulted in the termination from the sports participation. Secondarily constraints represent the triangular or pyramidal factors. It is in

which the non-availability of expert trainers, no sufficient infrastructure and non-availability of sports constraints and gadgets.

In considering infrastructure facilities it refers to the nonavailability of area for training halls, indoor stadiums or constructed play environment to undergo training. Lack of non-availability of qualified coaches results not to produce better performance and they only become the cause of sports injuries. The sportsman should wear the sports costumes and certain sports gadgets to prevent injury. Besides that women should be provided the kits in order to boost their moral.

1.7 Modern Indian Women Icons :

Table No. 1

London 2012 Olympics : Indian Team Women Participants

| Sr.No. | Name | Sports / Game |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 01 | M. C. Mary Kom | Boxing |
| 02 | Deepika Kumari | Archery |
| 03 | Chekrovolu Swuro | |
| 04 | Krishna Poonia | Athletics |
| 05 | Seema Antil | |
| 06 | Tintu Luka | |
| 07 | Mayookha Johny | |
| 08 | Sudha Singh | |
| 09 | Sahana Kumari | |
| 10 | Garima Chaudhary | Judo |
| 11 | Saina Nehwal | Badminton |
| 12 | Jwala Gutta | |
| 13 | Valiyaveetil Diju | Wrestling |
| 14 | Geeta Phogat | |
| 15 | Rahi Sarnobat | Shooting |
| 16 | Heena Sidhu | |
| 17 | Annuraj Singh | |
| 18 | Shagun Chowdhary | Badminton |
| 19 | Saina Nehwal | |
| 20 | Jwala Gutta | |
| 21 | Valiyaveetil Diju | Judo |
| 22 | Garima Chaudhary | |
| 23 | Ankita Das | Table Tennis |
| 24 | Sania Mirza | Lawn Tennis |
| 25 | Rushmi Chakrvarthi | |
| 26 | Ngangbam Soniya Chanu | Weightlifting |

Source : www.indiagov.in

The above women had showed whole world that they are not inferior to men and they had proved their talent at international arena and bring laurels to the country.

1.8 Discussion

The Indian Constitution has conferred equal rights to all women. Indian women can master anything and everything which she can dream off. But still due to the above mentioned constraints we are not able to produce more good quality sports women. As some of Indian women like M.C. Mary Kom, Sania Mirza, Sania Nehwal etc. had marked examples before us and are role models for the present & coming generations we should inculcate such talent in our women so that we can have such women in every corner of India. Physical Education can help to increase selfconfidence by gaining women opportunities to play new skills, engage in positive relationships, acquire achievements, and engage in volunteer service and can serve the nation in a better way.

1.9 Conclusions :

Participation in sports helps women in many diverse aspects and keeps them fit and healthy besides it enhances their cognitive abilities, their endurance which will help them to keep working all day long. Because of the above discussed constraints as barriers the women face present day non communicable diseases such as stress, obesity, hypertension, diabetes; hormone dysfunction leads to in activity, unable to accomplish the day-to-day activities prone to injury such as the osteoporosis condition. Hence, they are the producer, maker and servers to the society, these constraints should be eliminated for the betterment of women health. Campaign for all women sports participation should encouraged in school, colleges and in universities. Government should conduct the awareness programme for women sports participation and for their encouragement. And in those states where religion is becoming a constraint should come up with some alternatives so that their women can also participate in sports and live a better and healthy life.

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TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND UAE: A FACT, CONUNDRUM, OR FICTION

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Introduction:

India is one of the five countries where instances have been found that trade accounts of diamond business are being used to launder illegal funds to the tune of millions of dollars, according to a report by a global financial crimes combating body. The report by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), a Paris-based global body to set standards to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, says that India has reported instances where diamond prices were overvalued for purposes of laundering and suspected financing. Today when one is asked to name India's largest trading partner, the names that earlier used to come to mind were the United States and the European Union, and since the late 1990s China has been the country to think of. But now it is none of these countries. It is the United Arab Emirates that has emerged as India's largest partner in merchandise trade. According to 2012-13 foreign trade data of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India's two-way trade with the United Arab Emirates in 2012-13 was \$75 billion, while trade with China was \$68 billion and with the US \$60 billion in the same year.

The United Arab Emirates was India's largest destination market in 2012-13 accounting for 12% of India's total exports and it was the second largest source of India's imports accounting for 7.9% of total imports. For the United Arab Emirates too, India is the most important trading partner. According to the United Arab Emirates National Bureau of Statistics,¹ in 2011 India was the largest source of imports accounting for 17.4% of the total, and the United Arab Emirates top non-oil exports destination (31.7% of total exports). About 20% of United Arab Emirates two-way trade in 2011 was with India. This note seeks to explore how such a relatively small economy as the United Arab Emirates has emerged as India's biggest partner in merchandise trade. To get the obvious answer out of the way it is not imports of crude and exports of petroleum products that lie behind this phenomenon. This category of merchandise is indeed an important component of the trade, but in 2012-13 petroleum and petroleum products accounted for only about 38% of India's imports from the United Arab Emirates and about 19% of exports.

In this context the research paper on Trade between India and UAE has been made with the following objectives:

1. To study the reasons behind growth of trade between India and UAE
2. To analyze the Commodity composition of trade between India and the United Arab Emirates
3. To study the role of Precious Stones and Metals behind this puzzle growth
4. To learn the role of Re-exports and Re-imports in conundrum growth of trade

Sources of Data: Secondary data published by Govt of India, Government of United Arab Emirates data, and the United Nations Comtrade Database are used for the research paper.

Period of study: Almost 13 years have been studied i.e. from 2000 to 2012

Tools of Analysis: Percentage analysis well tabulated and is shown graphically were necessary.

DATA ANALYSIS

Growth of Trade:

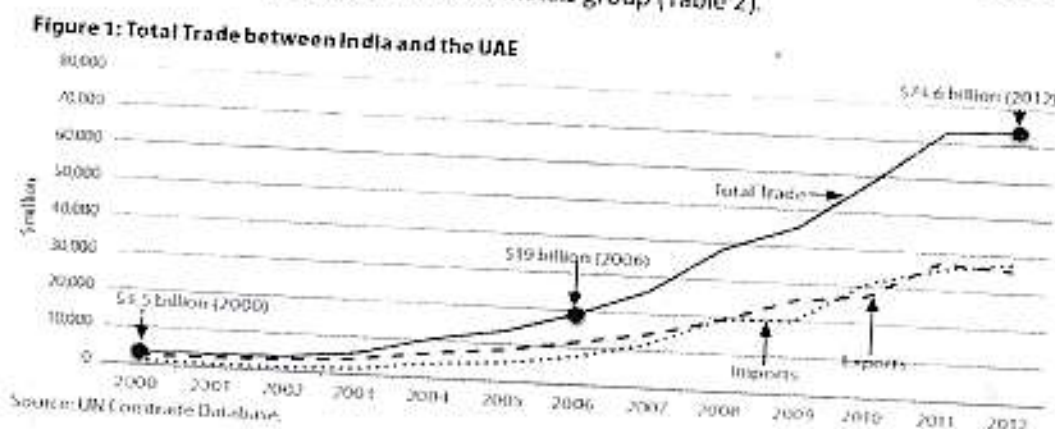
The past two decades have witnessed substantial increases in both export and import trade between India and the United Arab Emirates. India's exports to United Arab Emirates went from \$0.8 billion in 1992-93 to \$36.3 billion in 2012-13, a near 45-fold growth.

India's imports from the United Arab Emirates during the same period rose from \$1.1 billion to \$38.4 billion, a 35-fold growth (DGCI&S). Total trade between India and the United Arab Emirates grew 21 times from 2000 to 2013 (Figure 1).

Commodity Composition :

Within the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, which is a federation of seven emirates (principalities), Dubai appears to account for about 80% of United Arab Emirates trade with India.³ Well known as a re-export hub, Dubai's re-exports to India are reported to account for about 68% (\$18.7 billion) of its total exports to India in 2011.⁴ However, in the absence of detailed trade data for individual emirates, India's trade with the United Arab Emirates as a whole is discussed here.

A commodity-wise analysis of imports into India from the United Arab Emirates reveals that pearls and precious stones and metals (HS Code 71) and mineral fuels and oil (HS Code 27) are the two major commodity groups of imports. The two together had a share of about 63% in 2000-01, which rose to 90.4% in 2012-13 (Table 1). It is seen that while mineral fuels and oil account for 38% of total imports from the United Arab Emirates, they are exceeded in value by pearls and precious stones and metals which now constitute more than half of India's imports from the United Arab Emirates. With regard to exports, once again it was the group pearls and precious stones and metals which constituted more than half of the total exports in 2012-13 (Table 2). Mineral fuels and oils did grow sharply in this period – in parallel with India's emergence of an exporter of petroleum products from the Gujarat-based refineries. But they remain surpassed by the pearls and precious stones and metals group (Table 2).



There was a surge in India-United Arab Emirates trade first in 2004 and then even more so in 2007-08 (Figure 1). Since 2007, there has been a near threefold increase in bilateral trade. As Figures 2 and 3 make clear, this is the result more of rise in both exports to and imports from the United Arab Emirates of the precious metals and stones group, rather than of oil. The data for the two time points 2000-01 and 2012-13 (Tables 1 and 2) also bring out this aspect. What drove this increase in trade of precious metals and stones? What happened in particular in 2007 or 2008? Is it just trade of gold, where the United Arab Emirates has traditionally been a source of both legal and illegal imports of the metal into India? To answer this, a closer look at the break-up of trade of precious stones and metals is in order.

Precious Stones and Metals :

Within pearls and precious stones, metals and other jewellery, there are subcategories that can help separate out trade in gold and its articles from diamonds, pearls and so on. Between 2000 and 2012, two-way trade in both gold and jewellery and diamonds grew phenomenally. However, in 2012 diamond trade slowed down as is visible for exports and imports in Figures 4 and 5.

According to the DGCI&S data, Switzerland has been the largest source of gold imports since 2002-03. The United Arab Emirates became the second largest source of gold and jewellery imports into India towards the end of the last decade. In 2012-13 India imported about \$29.5 billion worth of gold and jewellery from Switzerland, and less than half (\$14 billion) of this amount was from the United Arab Emirates. However, the largest gold export market for India is the United Arab Emirates. In 2012-13, Indian exports of gold and

jewellery to the United Arab Emirates stood at over \$13 billion, while Hong Kong, which was ranked second, received only about \$2 billion. Regarding diamonds, from 2007-08 exports to the United Arab Emirates began rising and in 2010-11, India exported more to the United Arab Emirates (\$10.3 billion) than it did to Hong Kong (\$7.3 billion). Exports of diamonds from India to the United Arab Emirates subsequently declined.

There was a similar story for diamond imports into India from the United Arab Emirates as well. There was a surge of imports between 2008-09 and 2010-11, and then from 2011-12 onwards imports fell. One can understand India importing gold and diamonds from the United Arab Emirates, which has traditionally been a shipment point for these two precious metals and stones. But what are these large gold "exports", and likewise of diamonds to the emirates.

Table 1: India's Imports from UAE

| | Imports from UAE | | | | Share of imports from UAE | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007-08 | 2009-10 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Mineral Fuels and oils, etc. (27) | 161 | 234 | 2495 | 313 | 69 | 87 |
| Food and processed foodstuffs (15) | 289 | 377 | 3531 | 521 | 26 | 34.3 |
| Iron and steel (73) | 12 | 49 | 390 | 14 | 3.4 | 47 |
| Non-ferrous metals and articles (34.62) | 19 | 66 | 964 | 25 | 5.1 | 11.8 |
| Engineering goods (84.83) | 51 | 46 | 582 | 13 | 6.6 | 8.7 |
| Imports by major groups (UAE) | 512 | 777 | 3148 | 977 | 18 | 101 |
| Total Imports (India) | 459 | 1069 | 39158 | 1803 | 13 | 63 |

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are in US\$ million

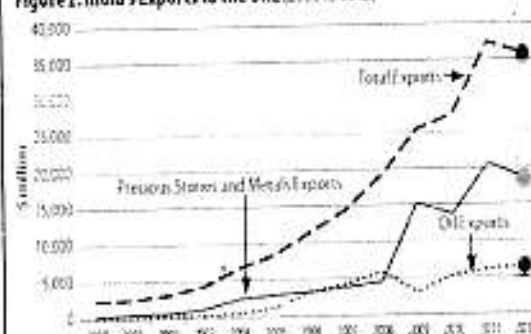
Table 2: India's Exports to UAE

| | Exports to UAE | | | | Share of exports to UAE | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|------|-------|------|-------------------------|---------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007-08 | 2009-10 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Food and processed foodstuffs (15) | 57 | 124 | 1387 | 18 | 75 | 43 |
| Mineral Fuels and oils, etc. (27) | 31 | 11 | 694 | 192 | 16 | 114 |
| Textiles (65.62) | 853 | 313 | 1386 | 60 | 73 | 15.7 |
| Refrigerators, air conditioning units (84.21) | 424 | 171 | 1689 | 330 | 6.8 | 18.7 |
| Engineering goods (84.83) | 162 | 14 | 1354 | 10 | 46 | 9.7 |
| Imports by major groups (UAE) | 1570 | 758 | 4340 | 303 | 59 | 164 |
| Total Exports (India) | 1296 | 1200 | 16137 | 907 | 58 | 17 |

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

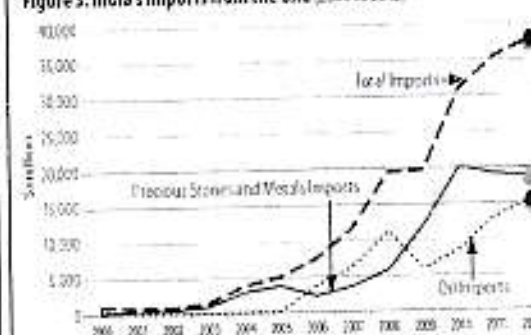
Data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are in US\$ million

Figure 2: India's Exports to the UAE (2000 to 2012)



Source: UN Comtrade Database

Figure 3: India's Imports from the UAE (2000 to 2012)



Source: UN Comtrade Database

Re-exports and Re-imports:

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of the United Arab Emirates, approximately 65% of the United Arab Emirates total exports is accounted for by re-exports (52.7 billion Arab Emirates Dirham's (AED)). These were about \$14 billion in 2011 and, India received 25% of these re-exports that year. Re-exports are essentially goods that are imported into a country with the intention to re-export the same commodity, or in a substantially unchanged form. Re-exports must not be confused with transit trade, as is stated in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual 6 (BPM 6): Re-exports are foreign goods (goods produced in other economies and previously imported) that are exported with no substantial transformation from the state in which they were previously imported. The price of the re-exported good may differ from its price at the time it was originally imported, due to factors such as transport costs, dealer's margins, and holding gains or losses.

For goods to be included in re-exports for balance of payments statistics, a resident must acquire and then resell the goods with the goods passing through the territory (IMF 2009). The most important commodity re-exported to India, as reported by the United Arab Emirates, is diamonds (Figure 6). And once again the rapid growth in re-export of diamonds is seen after 2007 or 2008. One explanation for the spurt in two way

diamond trade between the United Arab Emirates and India is that this has to do with a change in Indian export policy for the gems and jewellery industry. In May 2007, the Indian government abolished the 3% duty on certain kinds of imports, and decided to tax the gems and jewellery sector based on turnover, instead of on profit (DoC 2007). This lowered import duties and eased import procedures (for specific commodities) as the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09) had identified the gems and jewellery sector as key for boosting Indian exports. Of the various measures, there was a provision to allow duty free re-import of unsold and rejected jewellery (within some limits).

Apparently, some proportion of jewellery when taken out of India for sale inevitably remains unsold, and these new import duty waivers allowed gems and jewellery traders to avoid payment of this duty when they brought these unsold/rejected products back into the country. It has been suggested that while this change in policy in 2007 was meant to benefit the gems and jewellery trade, it was abused to make "round tripping" possible, a practice that may at least partially explain the surge in trade of diamonds and maybe also gold.

Round tripping (the up and down amount of capital or the same commodity/product across borders) in India's diamond export/import is essentially the movement of a particular consignment of diamonds back and forth with another country, while taking bank finance for exports for each trip separately (Golan 2012; Zohar 2011). The funds that were reportedly borrowed over and over again on the same consignment were believed to have been deployed in the stock market, real estate or elsewhere (Zohar 2011; Thomas 2012). Banks were apparently ready to lend to the diamond export industry because they had to allocate 15% of their lending to finance foreign exports and the diamond industry seemed like a safe bet for such lending.

The increased Indian exports of diamonds to and imports from the United Arab Emirates combined with increased re-exports of diamonds from the United Arab Emirates to India at the same time add credence to the round tripping argument. A lot of this diamond trade may be spurious for as Zohar (2011) suggests: In terms of volume, India polishes 11 out of 12 diamonds in the world (or maybe 14 out of 15). In terms of value, about 60-70 per cent of diamonds worldwide are polished in India. However, if one looks at the Indian polished exports, one will see that gross exports are equal to 1.5 times the world polished production, more than two times India's own polished production and equal to almost three times India's net exports.

Figure 4: Exports from India to the UAE (Gold, Diamond and Other Such Commodities) 2001 to 2012
(LHS: Value in US\$ million, RHS: Volume in kg of gold exports)

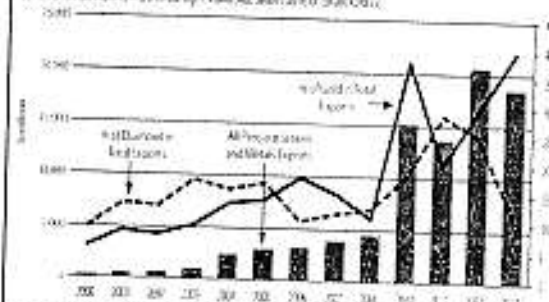


Figure 5: Imports from India to the UAE (Gold, Diamond and Other Such Commodities) 2000 to 2012
(LHS: Value in US\$ million, RHS: Volume in kg of gold imports)

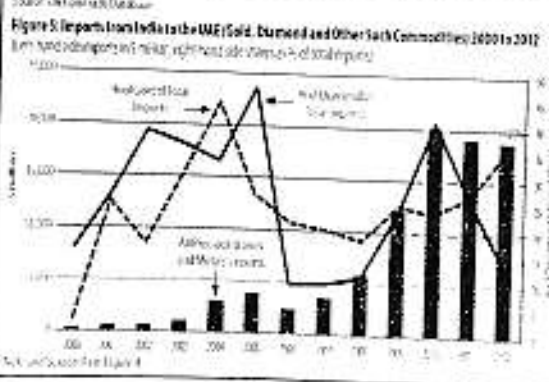
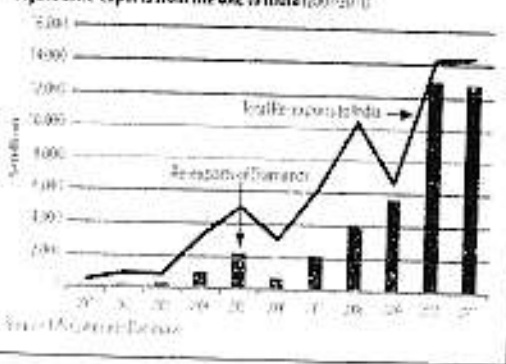


Figure 6: Re-exports from the UAE to India (2007-2012)



By 2010-11 cut and polished diamond imports into India were 10 times larger than in 2006-07, while rough diamond imports had grown by a mere 1.3 times (computed from data available in RTGDS 2013). All this was happening while the global recession had hit consumer spending, which makes it all the more odd that exports and imports of diamonds increased at the time. In fact the United Nations Development P

commissioned a study on the crisis that had hit the diamond-cutting workers and small producers. The study called for "putting in place social protection, employment services and facilities that enable basic human development and inclusiveness" and protection of promotion of small producers. The government seems to be aware of the possibility of round tripping, and has reinstated a 2% duty on certain re-imports of gems and jewellery in January 2012, which was mainly to rein in excessive imports of these commodities.

It is interesting that while diamond trade between India and the United Arab Emirates (both exports and imports) slumped after 2011 – post the imposition of a 2% customs duty – two-way trade in gold received a boost. This points to what was earlier driving the round tripping of diamond consignments now possibly being repeated in gold. Imports of gold for domestic consumption are indeed taking place but round tripping may be taking place in gold jewellery trade as well.

There have been some news reports about the possibility of this occurring in gold jewellery trade. Trade of this nature (re-import/re-export) does not create substantial employment, and yet adds to the total value of trade. This has been recognized as a problem in other countries as well. For example to point out that re-exports from Finland to Russia increased rapidly, masking the decline in exports of commodities produced inside Finland. Trade accounting in India needs to look at re-imports and re-exports separately, so as to distinguish between exports and imports that are tied to the real economy and those that are either just passing through or are just going out and coming back into the country.

Conclusions:

Diamond trade, as an international phenomenon, needed a complete and global analysis to understand and determine money laundering and terrorist financing threats and vulnerabilities related to this unique trade. The study will not only provide a general overview of the diamond trade with its specific business practices, funding methods and risks, but will also highlight a number of significant issues that require further consideration. India reported a relatively large number of sanitized cases (12) in which suspicious transaction reports were received (in connection with diamond trade). In these specific cases, Hong Kong, China is a destination for illicit cash flows related to the diamond trade. More detailed information and field reports of what is really happening in the two-way trade of diamonds and gold are necessary to establish clearly that round tripping is the major factor behind the emergence of United Arab Emirates as India's "largest" trading partner. But it seems fairly clear that a good deal of round tripping is taking place so as to access bank finance for the same consignment many times over. This round tripping seems to have effectively inflated trade figures between India and the United Arab Emirates. To the extent this is so, there must be a question mark over the true volume of trade between India and the United Arab Emirates.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE WAY TO HEALTH CARE

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Abstract:

Technology is going to change rapidly in medical science. With the help of new technology we can improve health care amongst people. Information technology (IT) has the potential to improve the quality, safety, and efficiency of health care.

Keywords: IT (Information Technology), EHR (Electronic Health Record), EMR (Electronic Medical Record)

Introduction:

Health is the need of people. The emphasis of health is on wellness and prevention. But now a day it advances in diagnosis and treatment of diseases have dramatically improved. A hospital is a unique and highly complex organizational entity. To the community it is an important social and economic asset, to patient it is a place to receive care, for physician it is a place to treat patient, for employees it is a place to work. With the help of Information technology it is possible to diagnose and to take care of patient from remote places also. It helps real time access amongst patients, nurses, clinical staff and patients directly anywhere, anytime. It reduces time.

Diffusion of IT in health care is generally low (varying, however, with the application and setting) but surveys indicate that providers plan to increase their investments. Drivers of investment in IT include the promise of quality and efficiency gains. Barriers include the cost and complexity of IT implementation, which often necessitates significant work process and cultural changes. Certain characteristics of the health care market—including payment policies that reward volume rather than quality, and a fragmented delivery system can also pose barriers to IT adoption. Given IT's potential, both the private and public sectors have engaged in numerous efforts to promote its use within and across health care settings. Additional steps could include financial incentives (e.g., payment policy or loans) and expanded efforts to standardize records formats, nomenclature, and communication protocols to enhance interoperability. However, any policy to stimulate further investment must be carefully considered because of the possibility of unintended consequences. [1]

The health care system generally uses less IT than other industries, but surveys indicate that providers are increasing their investments. The extent of IT and the types of IT deployed vary by setting and institution. The prevalence of IT in any setting largely reflects the strength of the drivers and barriers to investment. The larger health care market poses additional barriers to investment in IT. Payment systems that tie reimbursement to the volume of services delivered, for example, may penalize providers who improve quality in ways that result in fewer units of service. To the extent that IT investments lead to reduced volume, many who make the investment will not reap all of the benefits. Systems that integrate care across settings tend to be more advanced users of IT because they are able to capture some of these efficiencies. In addition to barriers posed by payment systems, a fragmented delivery system leads to redundant investments by multiple providers who lose the benefit of economies of scale. Although this aspect of our delivery system is a barrier to adoption, widespread use of IT could help providers coordinate care across settings, overcoming some of the problems of fragmentation.

Both the private and public sectors have engaged in numerous efforts to promote use of IT within health care institutions and across care delivery settings. Activities include developing and promoting industry-wide standards; funding research to investigate the impact of IT on quality; providing incentives that encourage investment in IT; giving grants to those investing in IT; and developing strategies to improve the flow of

information across providers. Additional activities to promote diffusion could include changes to payment policy, institution of loan or grant funds, and requirements to adopt specific technologies.

Health Information Technology

In general, IT allows health care providers to collect, store, retrieve, and transfer information electronically. However, more specific discussion of IT in health care is challenging due to the lack of precise definitions, the volume of applications, and a rapid pace of change in technology. Similar terms can be used to define different products, and the exact functions of a system will depend on the specifics of its implementation in a given setting. Both the terms and the functions also change over time. For example, computerized provider order entry (CPOE), which can minimize handwriting or other communication errors by having physicians or other providers enter orders into a computer system, can apply only to prescription drugs, or may also include additional physician orders, such as x-rays or other images, consultations, and transfers. For electronic health records (EHRs, also known as electronic medical records, automated medical records, and computer-based patient records, among other names), multiple definitions exist, depending on the constellation of functions that are included (Brailer and Tarasawa 2003)[4]. They can be used simply as a passive tool to store patient information or can include multiple decision support functions, such as individualized patient reminders and prescribing alerts. When purchasing IT, providers must consider multiple functions and literally hundreds of applications offered by numerous vendors.

In general, the various IT applications fall into three categories:

1. Administrative and Financial systems that facilitate billing, accounting, and other administrative tasks;
2. Clinical systems that facilitate or provide input into the care process
3. Infrastructure that supports both the administrative and clinical applications.

Examples of health information technology for hospitals and physicians

Following are some examples of health information technology

Hospitals

- Administrative Billing and financial General ledger
- Cost accounting systems
- Patient registration
- Personnel and payroll
- Electronic materials management
- Clinical Computerized provider order entry for drugs, lab tests, procedures
- Electronic health record
- Picture archiving and communication systems for filmless imaging
- Results reporting of laboratory and other tests
- Clinical decision support systems
- Prescription drug fulfillment, error-alert, transcriptions
- Electronic monitoring of patients in intensive care units
- Infrastructure Desktop, laptop, cart-based, and tablet computers Servers and networks
- Wireless networks
- Voice recognition systems for transcription, physician orders, and medical records
- Bar-coding technology for drugs, medical devices, and inventory control
- Information security systems

Physicians

- Administrative Billing and financial Accounting
- Scheduling
- Personnel and payroll
- Clinical Online references (drug compendia, etc.)

- Receiving lab results and other clinical information online
- Electronic prescribing
- Computerized provider order entry
- Clinical decision support systems
- Electronic health record
- E-mail communication with patients
- Infrastructure Desktop and laptop computers
- Handheld technology
- Servers and network

Health Information Technology:

Health Information Technology uses many terms with respective information technology. Some of the key terms are elaborated as:

Electronic health record (EHR)

EHRs were originally envisioned as an electronic file cabinet for patient data from various sources (eventually integrating text, voice, images, handwritten notes, etc.). Now they are generally viewed as part of an automated order-entry and patient-tracking system providing real-time access to patient data, as well as a continuous longitudinal record of their care.

Computerized Provider Order Entry (CPOE)

CPOE in its basic form is typically a medication ordering and fulfillment system. More advanced CPOE will also include lab orders, radiology studies, procedures, discharges, transfers, and referrals.

Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS)

CDSS provides physicians and nurses with real-time diagnostic and treatment recommendations. The term covers a variety of technologies ranging from simple alerts and prescription drug interaction warnings to full clinical pathways and protocols. CDSS may be used as part of CPOE and EHR.

Picture Archiving and Communications System (PACS)

This technology captures and integrates diagnostic and radiological images from various devices (e.g., x-ray, MRI, computed tomography scan), stores them, and disseminates them to a medical record, a clinical data repository, or other points of care.

Bar coding

Bar coding in a health care environment is similar to bar-code scanning in other environments. An optical scanner is used to electronically capture information encoded on a product. Initially, it will be used for medication (for example, matching drugs to patients by using bar codes on both the medications and patients' arm bracelets), but other applications may be pursued, such as medical devices, lab, and radiology.

Radio frequency identification (RFID)

This technology tracks patients throughout the hospital, and links lab and medication tracking through a wireless communications system. It is neither mature nor widely available, but may be an alternative to bar coding.

Automated dispensing machines (ADMs)

This technology distributes medication doses.

Electronic materials management (EMM)

Health care organizations use EMM to track and manage inventory of medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and other materials. This technology is similar to enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems used in manufacturing and retail.

Interoperability

This concept refers to electronic communication among organizations so that the data in one IT system can be incorporated into another. Discussions of interoperability focus on development of standards for content and messaging, among other areas, and development of adequate security and privacy safeguards.

Source: Adapted from deliverable submitted to MedPAC by Abt Associates. [4]

Mobile Applications for Healthcare

The need for mobile applications and process of this applications are all time high. Healthcare provides doctors, clinicians and nurses need all time access to patients, schedule, billing and other related information for providing best patient care.

Real - Time access to healthcare information on mobile devices such as ipad, iphone, windows pedia mobile and other smart phones.

- It provides anytime anywhere access to information insuring patient confidentiality.
- Doctors can manage appointments at their finger prints and make instant decisions.
- Doctors can view the patient scheduling and can alter appointments.
- It reduces revenue leakage, as the doctor can bill the hospital by tracking the patient visit and time spent.

By mobilizing patient Management system the healthcare management enables

- Instant communication between doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals.
- Real time access to EHR (Electronic Health Record) and EMR (Electronic Medical Record).
- Real time access to scheduling, billing, etc.

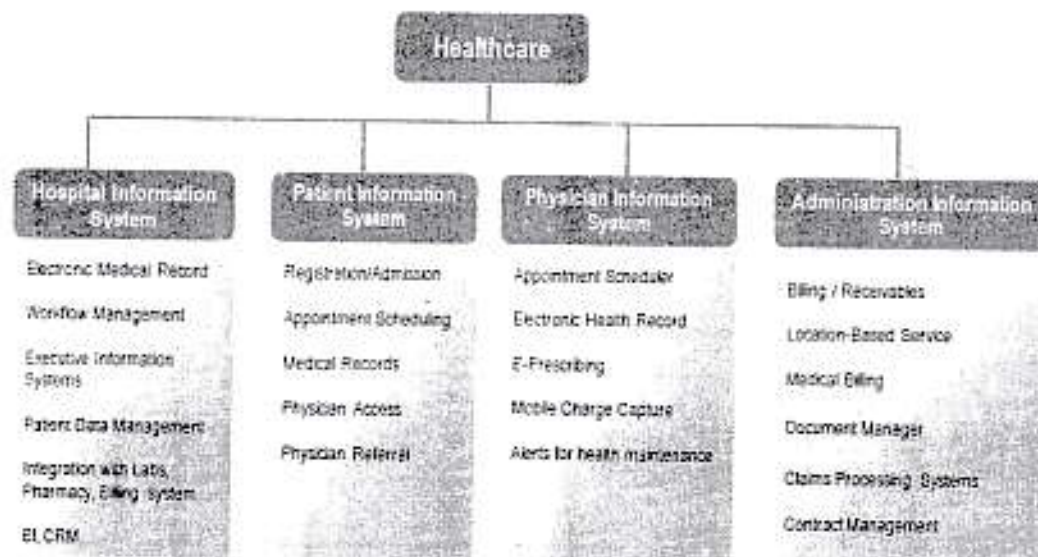


Fig. Healthcare Application [6]

Applications of Information Technology in Healthcare:

- Maintain patient records in hospitals and clinics.
- Monitor patients' vital signs in hospital rooms and at home.
- Computer-assisted medical tests.
- Research and diagnose medical conditions.
- Implant computerized devices (e.g., pacemakers) that allow patients to live longer.

- Use computer-controlled devices during operations that require great precision (e.g., laser eye surgery and heart surgery).
- Telemedicine through computers with videoconferencing capabilities.
- Use of computer aided surgery for training prior to performing surgery on live humans.

Conclusion

Health care related capabilities as necessary for an EHR that promotes patient safety: patient health information and data, results management, order entry, decision support, electronic communication and connectivity, patient support, administrative processes, and reporting and population health management. Few, if any, EHRs currently in use have all of these capabilities. Our review shows that IT use in health care is growing, but providers do experience barriers. Implementation is difficult, making the risk of investment high. Many public and private organizations support increased use of health IT, but more may be necessary. IT can be a tool for improving quality and safety, but is not the only one and is often used by providers as part of a broader effort.

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The Compliance with the Performance Standards of Internal Audit in Private Sector Companies in Yemen

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Abstract

This study attempted to explore the extent of compliance with the performance standards of internal audit in private sector companies in Yemen, especially open and closed joint stock companies. A questionnaire has been designed and distributed among the internal auditors for this purpose. The study found that private sector companies are applying the performance Standards of internal audit, the application of these standards varied from a standard to another and from good level to weak level. Based on the findings, the study gives some recommendations to improve the application of the IA performance standards in the private sector companies in Yemen. Number of recommendations was suggested to the different parties involved in the internal audit profession, these are to increase the degree of effectiveness and development of the internal audit profession and standards. Further to increase the size and extent of Internal Auditing performance Standards in the private sector companies operating in Yemen.

Key Words: Internal Audit, Performance Standards, Private Sector

1. Introduction

The procedures and techniques of the internal audit has developed from the traditional ones, to modern methods emanating from the professional associations in the United States and Europe, the most important of which is planning and implementation of audit activities, so as to focus the efforts of the internal audit department on the most dangerous areas of major importance in the organization.

Since the internal audit functions in the environment and institutions of different goals, sizes and systems, and also a set of laws and regulations that differ from one country to another, and this difference in the work environment may affect the productivity and the nature of the work of the internal auditor, and this necessitates the existence of standards and principles that govern the work of the internal audit as an attempt to create homogeneity between the results of the business performed by internal auditors, as well as the possibility to rely on such principles in a broader basis, and as a result,

The IIA's International Internal Audit Standards Board (IIASB) develops issues and maintains the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (Standards). Those standards are used worldwide as guidelines for professional and some countries are developing and applying them, others are developing and using their own standards. In Yemen There is no list of obligatory internal audit standards to be applied by professionals and companies, so there is a necessity to have internationally accepted internal auditing standards to deal

with multinational companies and other instruments and manifestations of globalization. This will make assurance of the businesses financial positions for shareholders and foreign investors. This research will, therefore, focus on the significance of using and applying the international standard of internal audit in Yemen and will.

The Yemen Companies Act No. (22)1997 and Yemen Law No. (26)1999 on auditing profession are the ones that govern and regulate auditing process in the country. The audit profession practicing Act 1999 does not mandate any organization in complying with the international auditing standards. Yemen does not have its own established internal auditing standard, and has not adopted the international standard. As such, auditors work under the shed of basic internal auditing rules. A thing that requires study on the extent of the application of internal auditing performance standards by the private sector companies operating in the Republic of Yemen.

2. Problem of the Study

The IA standards are the tools of the organization's policies and the followed procedures when performing that task, where the auditor is directed towards the required steps and is given outlines for the implementation of his mission to find out reports and results that contribute to the improvement of performance. (Spencer, 2005)

An internal auditor cannot lend credibility to auditing if he himself is not credible. It is the function of internal auditing standards to lend credibility to internal auditing itself (Jilid, et. Al., 1982), only if those who rely upon the opinion of an auditor are confident that he does his work according to the highest standards,

According to the institute of internal audit (IIA), The adoption of internationally internal auditing standards is a necessary measure to credibility and assurance of the activities. Here, and as there is no mandatory standards of internal audit in Yemen, especially in the private sector, the research problem appeared as the research tries to answer a number of questions associated with the application of those standards in the private sector companies, especially the performance standards as this paper focuses on those standards.

To what extent do private sector companies apply the performance Standards of Internal audit?

3. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to evaluate and identify the Extent of Applying the performance Standards of internal auditing in private sector companies

The sub-objectives are:

- 1- To identify the extent of applying managing the internal audit activities standard of internal audit
- 2- To identify the extent of applying performing the engagements standard of internal audit

4. Population and Sampling

The sample of the study is drawn from the population of the study, which consist of all the internal auditors working in the private sector companies. The study focused on the open and closed joint stock companies in particular, which are 206 Companies listed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Yemen.

Stratified random sampling method was applied in order to obtain a more homogeneous sample that represents the society. Thus, the sample comprised 34 Joint Stock Companies with different types of businesses activities. Therefore, one hundred ninety three questionnaires were distributed to those companies

5. Data Analysis and interpretation

- Analysis of the Respondents' Views Regarding the Application of the Managing the Internal Audit Activities Standard of Internal Audit

Table No. (1)

Arithmetic Means and Description for Respondent Views on the Application of the Managing the Activities Standards of Internal Audit

| No. | Statements | Mean | Percent % | Description | Rank |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------|
| 1 | There are priorities to the internal audit activity, which based on risk assessment. | 3.10 | 62% | Average | 1 |
| 2 | Internal audit resources are managed by the director to insuring it is appropriate and sufficient | 2.08 | 59.6% | <u>Weak</u> | 2 |
| | AVRAGE MEAN | 3.04 | 60.8% | Average | |

Source: Field Survey

The overall mean is 3.04 and the percentage of applying the managing the activities standard is 60.8%, which indicates that, the application is average

- Analysis of the Respondents' Views Regarding the Application of the Performing the Engagement Standard of Internal Audit

Table (2)

Arithmetic Means and Description for Respondent Views on the Application of the Performing the Engagement Standards of Internal Audit

| No. | Statements | Mean | Percent % | Description | Rank |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------|
| 1 | Internal auditor checks the existence of assets through the physical and record check | 3.56 | 71.2% | Good | 1 |
| 2 | conclusions and engagement results of the work of Internal auditors is based on appropriate analyses and evaluations | 3.45 | 69% | Average | 3 |
| 3 | Internal auditors are document relevant information to support the conclusions and engagement results | 3.50 | 70% | Good | 2 |
| 4 | Engagements are supervised by the Internal audit director | 3.31 | 66.2% | Average | 4 |
| | AVRAGE MEAN | 3.455 | 69.1% | Average | |

Source: Field Survey

The overall mean is 3.455 and the percentage of applying the *performing the engagement* standard is 69.1 %, which indicates that, the application is average.

6. Findings of the Study

The conducted study indicates that the application of the performance internal audit standards is increasingly recognized in private sector companies. However, it is certainly a concern that the tasks of internal audit are still not properly understood; i.e., there is a 'narrow' understanding of the tasks, which is usually limited to the absence of the local standards and law.

The results of the statistical analysis of primary data of the study and hypothesis testing of the study are as the following:

Internal auditors in the Private Sector Companies are applying the *performance standards* of internal auditing and this application is in average rate.

- a) Managing the internal audit activity standard NO. 2000 of IA is applied by the internal auditors in private sector companies in Yemen. The percentage of applying the *managing the activities* standard is 60.8%, which indicates that the application is average.
- b) Performing the engagements standard NO. 2300 of IA is applied by the internal auditors in private sector companies in Yemen. The percentage of applying the *performing the engagement* standard is 69.1 %, which indicates that the application is average.

7. Recommendations of the study

Based on the findings, the study suggests some recommendations to improve the application of the IA standards in the private sector companies in Yemen. Number of recommendations was suggested to different parties involved with the internal audit profession. These recommendations are to increase the degree of Effectiveness and development of the internal audit profession and standards. The recommendations of the study as follow:

- 1) The adoption of the performance IA standards should be mandatory, with some modification whenever required in order to suit the different types of business. The modification of the IA standards requires a deep research by the official authorities such as Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Yemeni Association of Internal Auditors (YAIA).
- 2) The researcher recommends the amendment of the laws and regulations related to the internal audit profession in Yemeni private sector. Further, the researcher recommends increasing the work on the application of IA standards to bring together the efficiency and effectiveness of internal audit; contribute in improving risk management and create additional value for the private sector companies.
- 3) The study has also recommends that the Yemeni government should play a significant role in the area of internal audit as it is in progress of setting up a stock exchange market, and work hard to attract Arab and foreign investments by providing necessary facilities and infrastructure, amending the investment law, and combating corruption.
- 4) The Yemeni Association of Internal Auditors (YAIA), the Yemeni business club, and Yemeni association of certified public accountant should encourage the private sector companies to apply the internal audit standards by providing them with required training and consulting services.
- 5) The academic educational sector in Yemen should give due consideration to the internal audit profession and the application of its standards through revising its curriculum and adding related subject

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify the extent of applying independence and objectivity standard as well as proficiency and due professional care standard and the quality insurance program standard of internal audit in Yemen private sector. One model questionnaire was distributed to one hundred ninety internal auditors in joint stock companies operating in Yemen. The study found that private sector companies are applying the attribute Standards of internal audit. The application of these standards consider in a good level. Based on the findings, the study gives some recommendations to improve the application of the IA attribute standards in the private sector companies in Yemen. The study suggest some recommended the private sector companies, government authorities and related parties to increase the degree the work in applying the attribute standards in Yemen.

Key Words: Internal Audit, Attribute Standards, Private Sector

1. Introduction

Recently, many of financial scandals appeared due to the large size of the projects and the emergence of multinational and international companies, which is characterized by the multiplicity of ownership and the complexity of its operations. Therefore, it was one of the essential duties of the administration to take care of internal audit and to put control systems to ensure the proper functioning of work and commitment to the policies and instructions of the senior management to protect the rights of the shareholders and investors as well as creditors.

Several regulatory changes can be seen as response to corporate scandals and the global financial crisis, bringing the profession of the internal auditor to the frontline of the change agenda. (Leung et al., 2011) Regulations forced corporations, and especially their internal auditors, to take a much broader spectrum of risks and controls into account that is no longer limited to financial controls. (Baker and Writer, 2013) Internal auditors need to face the challenge of complex and frequent changes in regulations, as they have to assure the compliance of the company with those laws. (Jackson, 2012a) As a consequence, many of them have an impact on the profession of internal auditing and define the tasks of internal auditors more precisely. (Chambers, 2014) For instance, as a consequence of the SOX act, a significant raise in the workload and responsibilities, and thus in the resources of the internal audit department could be observed. (Munro and Stewart, 2011) Furthermore, corporate scandals and the global financial crisis increased the demand for internal auditors to prove the efficiency and importance of their work, and internal auditors need to add value to an organization by making sure that the activities of an organization are performed economically, efficiently and effectively. Through foreseeing potential risks, as well as, by identifying existing risks, that can threaten the organization as a whole; by

addressing corporate governance in their audited activities; by making sure that the organization keeps up with the latest technology and processes; and much more.

In 1941, The Institute of Internal Auditors have been Established (IIA) as an international professional association with global headquarters in Altamonte Springs, Florida, USA. The IIA is the internal audit profession's global voice, recognized authority, acknowledged leader, chief advocate, and principal educator.

According to (Senan, 2009), in Yemen, there is no list of obligatory IA standards to be applied by professionals and companies. Therefore, there is a necessity to have internationally accepted internal auditing standards. This will make assurance of the businesses financial positions for shareholders and foreign investors. Therefore, this research will focus on evaluating the current practice and application of the International IA standards in Yemeni private sector companies specially the attribute standards that is related to the internal audit independence and objectivity, internal audit proficiency, and internal audit quality assurance.

2. Importance of the Study

This study is very important because it tries to bridge the gap of internal audit profession in Yemen, as there is no research have been done to study the extent of applying the IA standards in different areas of private sector such as; banking, telecommunications, insurance, general trade and industry companies. Which can add value to the current practices of the profession as well as to the organizations themselves.

3. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as below:

- 1- To identify the extent of applying independence and objectivity standard of internal audit
- 2- To identify the extent of applying proficiency and due professional care standard of internal audit
- 3- To identify the extent of applying quality insurance program standard of internal audit

4. Population and Sampling of the study

This study covered the private sector companies in Yemen, where there are more than one type of businesses. The study focused on the open and closed joint stock companies in particular, which are 206 Companies listed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Yemen. Following are the types of businesses in private sector that have been covered.

- 1) Banking Sector
- 2) Telecommunication Sector
- 3) Insurance Sector
- 4) Industry Sector
- 5) General Trade Sector

Therefore, the population of the study consists of the internal auditors who are working and practicing the profession in the above-mentioned companies. Thus, the sample comprised 34 Joint Stock Companies with different types of businesses activities. Therefore, one hundred ninety three questionnaires were distributed to those companies

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

- Analysis of the Respondents' Views Regarding the Extent of Applying the Independence and Objectivity Standard of Internal Audit

Table No. (1)
Arithmetic Means and Percentage with Description for Respondent Views of the Extent of the Applying the Independents and Objectivity Standards of IA

| No. | Statements | Mean | Percent % | Description | Rank |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------|
| 1 | Internal audit department is belongs directly to the highest level in the organization structure | 3.38 | 67.6% | Average | 2 |
| 2 | Internal auditor are not allowed to audit in the area which they have been worked before | 2.90 | 58% | Weak | 6 |
| 3 | Directly Informing the concern person if the independence or objectivity is impaired | 3.11 | 62.2% | Average | 5 |
| 4 | In the case of fraud, No influence for informing the high authority in the organization | 3.48 | 69.6% | Average | 1 |
| 5 | Internal auditors don't have any authority or power related to the activities which they are auditing | 3.15 | 63% | Average | 4 |
| 6 | After the audit activity internal auditors provides an objective suggestions to the managers to improve their departments | 3.23 | 64% | Average | 3 |
| | AVRAGE MEAN | 3.20 | 64% | Average | |

Source: Field Survey

The overall mean is 3.20 and the percentage of applying the independence and objectivity standard is 64%, which indicates that, the application is average.

- Analysis of the Respondents' Views Regarding the Application of the Proficiency and Due Professional Care Standard of Internal Audit

Table No. (2)
Arithmetic Means and Description for Respondent Views on the Application of the Proficiency and Due Professional Care Standards of Internal Audit

| No. | Statements | Mean | Percent % | Description | Rank |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------|
| 1 | Internal auditors have the knowledge, skills, and other competencies needed to perform their responsibilities | 3.24 | 64.8% | Average | 2 |
| 2 | Internal auditors are concern about developing their knowledge, skills, and other competencies | 3.24 | 64.8% | Average | 2 |
| 3 | Internal auditors have sufficient knowledge of the international internal audit standards | 2.77 | 55.4% | Weak | 3 |
| 4 | Internal audit director is supervising the performance of the activities on the base of plan and program of the activities | 3.34 | 66.8% | Average | 1 |
| 5 | Internal auditors are applying high care while evaluating risk management and control | 3.34 | 66.8% | Average | 1 |
| | AVRAGE MEAN | 3.186 | 63.72% | Average | |

Source: Field Survey

The overall mean is 3.186 and the percentage of applying the proficiency and due professional care standards is 63.7%, which indicates that, the application is average.

- Analysis of the Respondents' Views Regarding the Application of the Quality Assurance Standard of Internal Audit

Table No. (3)
Arithmetic Means and Description for Respondent Views on the Application of the Quality Assurance Standards of Internal Audit

| No. | Statements | Mean | Percent % | Description | Rank |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Internal auditors performance are evaluated continually by experts | 3.03 | 60.6% | Average | 2 |
| 2 | Internal audit performance is evaluated in regular base by qualified independent external auditors | 2.70 | 54% | Weak | 3 |
| 3 | Internal audit director are communicating to the senior management when the standards are not applicable | 3.26 | 65.2% | Average | 1 |
| | AVRAGE MEAN | 2.996 | 59.9% | Weak | |

Source: Field Survey

The overall mean is 2.996 and the percentage of applying the quality assurance standard is 59.9%, which indicates that, the application is weak.

6. Findings of the Study

The results of the statistical analysis of primary data of the study show that, Internal auditors in Yemeni private sector companies are applying the attribute standards of internal audit and the application of these standards is good comparing to the performance standards

- Independence and objectivity standard NO.1100 of IA is applied by the internal auditors in private sector companies in Yemen. The percentage of applying the independence and objectivity standard is 64%, which indicates that the application is average.
- Proficiency and due professional care standard NO. 1200 of IA is applied by the internal auditors in private sector companies in Yemen. The percentage of applying the proficiency and due professional care standards is 63.7%, which indicates that the application is average.
- Quality Assurance and improvement program standard NO.1300 of IA is applied by the internal auditors in private sector companies in Yemen. The percentage of applying the quality assurance standard is 59.9%, which indicates that the application is weak.

7. Recommendations of the study

The recommendations of the study have been suggested to the following parties;

Recommendations to the private sector companies in Yemen

- This study recommends that the extent of applying the Attribute Standards of Internal Auditing should be increased, which will lead to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal audit, and finally contribute to the improvement of risk management and create additional value for those companies.

- 2) Encouraging and promoting the internal auditors in private sector companies to obtain professional certification, especially CIA certificate. Moreover, they must fulfill the need to hold conferences and workshops on the internal audit profession and the International Internal Audit standards, and keep up with any developments.

Recommendations to the government authorities in Yemen

- 1) The adoption of the attribute IA standards should be mandatory, with some modification whenever required in order to suit the different types of business. The modification of the IA standards requires a deep research by the official authorities such as Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Yemeni Association of Internal Auditors (YAIA)
- 2) The researcher recommends the amendment of the laws and regulations related to the internal audit profession in Yemeni private sector. Further, the researcher recommends increasing the work on the application of IA standards to bring together the efficiency and effectiveness of internal audit; contribute in improving risk management and create additional value for the private sector companies.

Recommendations to the professional bodies concerned with internal audit

- 1) The Yemeni Association of Internal Auditors (YAIA), the Yemeni business club, and Yemeni association of certified public accountant should encourage the private sector companies to apply the internal audit standards by providing them with required training and consulting services.
- 2) The Yemeni Association of Internal Auditors (YAIA), the Yemeni business club, and Yemeni association of certified public accountant should work together to solve the difficulties that limit the application of the IA standards in the private sector companies.

Recommendations to the educational institutions in Yemen

The academic educational sector in Yemen should give due consideration to the internal audit profession and the application of its standards through revising its curriculum and adding related subject

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...the cross factor analysis of age and motivation factor shows that 31% of entrepreneurs majority of whom in their twenties worked to be self employed, as they were keen to enter in the info-tech business. Those having motivation factor as "Interest", replied that their earlier occupation were "Business", "Job", "Service" and "Fresher" were 20%, 40%, and 40% respectively. A majority of respondents who were the number of entrepreneurs under study revealed that majority of the entrepreneurs in Info-Tech business of the total businesses. A majority of the respondents between 1 to 10 years of experience felt that their future prospects are bright to very bright.

Conclusion:
The study revealed that majority of entrepreneurs did not have any formal training for the profession those who do not have any formal entrepreneurial training. This fact proves that "Entrepreneurs are home not made".
In order to know whether the entrepreneurs under study directly or indirectly are influenced by nature & type of their father's profession. The study revealed that, the domination in these businesses is of the entrepreneurs whose fathers' profession was service. It also indicated that this Info-Tech Business have opened the doors to non business community persons.
It is also concluded that majority of youth entrepreneurs were motivated by "Self-Employment" factor, which reduces the burden of unemployment.
It is also observed that not only they employed, but also they have created the employment opportunities for others.
A majority of entrepreneurs recorded their feeling that they are satisfied with their present business & nobody recorded dissatisfaction over their Info-Tech. This indicates the potential of earning in this business.
The study revealed that the Info-Tech business entities are dominated by "Proprietorship" form of business organization in the Awangabad District.

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Entrepreneurship Development In India

Dr. Ganesh N. Kachar

Abstract:

The concept of entrepreneurship development involves equipping a person with the required information and knowledge used for enterprise building and polishing his enterprise. In these days, entrepreneurial development programmes are treated as an important tool of industrialization and a solution of unemployment problem of India. In the present paper an attempt has been made to study the entrepreneurship development (ED) process in India and the role of government policies towards entrepreneurship development in the economic growth of a nation. The data used for the purpose of study are mainly from secondary source.

Introduction:

Entrepreneurs shape economic destiny of a nation by creating wealth and employment, offering products and services and generating taxes for governments. Entrepreneurship has been closely linked to economic growth of a country. Entrepreneurs convert ideas into economic opportunities through innovations which are considered to be major sources of growth. Therefore, most governments in the world strive to augment supply of competent and globally competitive entrepreneurs in their respective countries. Entrepreneurial development is a systematic and organized development of a person into an entrepreneur. The development of an entrepreneur refers to inculcate the entrepreneurial skill to a common person, providing the needed knowledge, developing the technical, financial, market and managerial skills, and building the entrepreneurial attitude. Entrepreneurship development programme designed to help an individual in strengthening his enterprise capabilities necessary for playing his entrepreneurial role effectively.

Objective of the Paper:

- 1) To study the Entrepreneurship development process in the
- 2) The role of government policies towards entrepreneurship development in the economic growth of a nation.

Methodology of the Study:

The data for the purpose of the study has been collected through secondary sources, which mainly include websites.

Review of Literature:

Most of the studies on the role of entrepreneurship in economic growth suggest that there is a strong relationship between the level of entrepreneurship activity and economic growth (Garcia and Tharick, 1998 and 2002). The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) in its report of 2002 also showed that the national level of entrepreneurship activity has a statistically significant association with subsequent level of economic growth. GEM also suggests that there is no country that has high levels of entrepreneurship and low levels of economic growth. On the basis of a cross section of data for 17 major states of the country, the study found a positive impact of the Index of Entrepreneurship on per capita income. The regression results indicate that a unit change in the value of the Index of Entrepreneurship will bring Rs. 185.4 change in per capita income. Using a double log function, the study also found that on a percentage level, the study also revealed that average per capita GDP of the states with higher value of the Index of Entrepreneurship is on an average higher by Rs. 6096 compared to the states with lower value of the Index.

Entrepreneurship Development Process in India:

Prof. David C. McClelland was the person who first carried out Katz's data experiment on entrepreneurship development training during the mid 1960s. He postulated that (i) the need for high

A 3-month training approach known as entrepreneurship development programme (EDP) which emphasises on (i) setting up a small venture (ii) managing it, and (iii) making profit out of it, was evolved in Gujarat, during 1969-70. The programme was meant for new and selected entrepreneurs who had latent entrepreneurial potential. This programme which began as an experiment by Gujarat State Industrial Corporation started gaining momentum at the national level in the early seventies. There was need to spread the programme to all the districts of Gujarat which ultimately led to the creation of the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) in Ahmedabad in 1970. It was the first specialised institute of its kind in the country, exclusively devoted to the task of educating entrepreneurship development. Encouraged and impressed by the success of CED, All India Financial Institutions, viz., Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and State Bank of India (SBI) with active support of the Government of Gujarat, sponsored a national resource organization, viz., Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI-I) in 1983. It was entrusted with the task of spreading and institutionalizing ED activities in the country. The Government of India has set-up three national-level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes in India. These are, the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) in NOIDA and the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati. Subsequently, some of the state governments, with the support of all India Financial Institutions also initiated in establishing state-level Institutes of Entrepreneurship Development (IEDs), like IED Know, IED Bhawanagar (Orissa), IED Patna (Bihar) or state centres like Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Bhopal, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka, in order to take the ED activities down to grass-root level. Further, in order to improve the success rate of the EDP trainees in the establishment of new enterprises, the Ministry has recently launched a new scheme, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Udyam-Mitra Yojana. The main objective of this scheme is to provide handholding support to first generation entrepreneurs, through designated lead enterprises i.e., 'Udyam-Mitras'. Under this scheme, the 'Udyam-Mitras' would provide guidance and assistance to the potential entrepreneurs registered with them, in preparation of project report, arranging for selection of technology, obtaining various approvals, clearances and licences from the concerned authorities.

Role of Government Policies Towards Entrepreneurship Development in India:

The Government has decided to refocus on promotion of entrepreneurship in the country, in a significant manner, through a comprehensive 'National Entrepreneurship Policy'.

Vision of policy:

The vision is: 'To place India in the country of front ranking entrepreneurial and innovative nations.'

Mission of policy:

The mission of the entrepreneurship policy is, 'To create an eco-system: India wherein opportunity and innovative entrepreneurship generates, sustains and grows leading to creation of a more dynamic and 'entrepreneurial economy'.

Objectives of The Entrepreneurship Policy:

The overall objective of the 'National Entrepreneurship Policy' is to bring about a continuous flow and emergence of opportunity driven entrepreneurs. The specific objectives are:

- 1) To create an entrepreneurial culture and inculcate entrepreneurial values in the mind-set of people towards entrepreneurship.
- 2) To create awareness about the charms of being an entrepreneur and the process of entrepreneurship, especially among youth.
- 3) To encourage more dynamic start-ups by motivating educated youth, scientists and technologists to consider entrepreneurship as a lucrative, preferred and viable career.

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- 1) To create an entrepreneurial culture and inculcate entrepreneurial values in the mind-set of people towards entrepreneurship.
- 2) To create awareness about the charms of being an entrepreneur and the process of entrepreneurship, especially among youth.
- 3) To encourage more dynamic start-ups by motivating educated youth, scientists and technologists to consider entrepreneurship as a lucrative, preferred and viable career.

The Government has decided to refocus on promotion of entrepreneurship in the country, in a significant manner, through a comprehensive 'National Entrepreneurship Policy'.

Vision of policy:

The vision is: 'To place India in the country of front ranking entrepreneurial and innovative nations.'

Mission of policy:

The mission of the entrepreneurship policy is, 'To create an eco-system: India wherein opportunity and innovative entrepreneurship generates, sustains and grows leading to creation of a more dynamic and 'entrepreneurial economy'.

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country. They play a vital role in initiating and sustaining the process of economic development of a nation. The overall aim of an entrepreneurial development policy is to stimulate a person for adopting entrepreneurship as a career and to make him able to identify and exploit the opportunities successfully for new ventures.

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A Study of Problems & Prospects of Make in India

Mr. Sangopal Prakash Ingle

Abstract:

Foreign direct investment is playing a very vital role in the development of a nation through increase in production, enhance competitiveness through transfer of know-how, technology, skill, generate employment opportunities. The main idea of "Make in India" is to make India a "manufacturing hub", manufacturing super power in the world. And the world also sees to India as a global economic powerhouse. It focuses on job creation & skill enhancement, manufacturing in India & so products worldwide. It get well support from industrial leaders from India & abroad also. If our government continues Make in India campaign in systematic manner then definitely we will see the desired impact of it. Make India as a Manufacturing hub".

Introduction:

India is a rich country in natural resources. Make India is an initiative of the Government of India, which is encourage to companies to manufacture their products in India. "Zero Defect Zero Effect" is a slogan coined by Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, which signifies production mechanisms wherein products have no defects and the process through which product is made has zero adverse environmental & ecological effects. The slogan object also to prevent products developed from India from being rejected by the global market. Make in Maharashtra is an initiative started by the Government of Maharashtra state on the sidelines of the make in India conference. The main aim is to create a business friendly atmosphere in Maharashtra by increasing ease of doing business as much as possible. Its target is to increase FDI & local investment in the region to further increase its contribution to Maharashtra.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study of problems & prospects of Make in India
- 2) To know the employment opportunities & skill enhancement under Make in India

Research Methodology:

This study is based on secondary data. It is collected from books, Magazines, Journals, articles, research papers, internet, agriculture reports, other media, etc.

Needs of the Study:

The need of this study is to focus on problems & prospects of Make in India. It will contribute in the economic development of the nation.

Prospects & Problems of Make in India:

Prospects:

Make in India is an initiative of the Government of India, which is encourage to companies to manufacture their products in India. "Zero Defect Zero Effect" is a slogan coined by Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, which signifies production mechanisms wherein products have no defects and the process through which product is made has zero adverse environmental & ecological effects. The slogan object also to prevent products developed from India from being rejected by the global market. Make in Maharashtra is an initiative started by the Government of Maharashtra state on the sidelines of the make in India conference. The main aim is to create a business friendly atmosphere in Maharashtra by increasing ease of doing business as much as possible. Its target is to increase FDI & local investment in the region to further increase its contribution to Maharashtra.

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It is noted that a few of the respondents have stated that there are more than one problem in Gulbarga district. Particularly, among all the respondents, 53 (17.6%) have stated that there is poor sanitation in Gulbarga district, 48 (16.0%) have stated that there is scarcity of pure drinking water, 45 (15.0%) have mentioned that Lack of health awareness, 1.3% have also mentioned that there are other problems in Gulbarga district.

Conclusion

To conclude, woman's health is her total well-being, not determined solely by biological factors and reproduction, but also by effects of work load, nutrition, stress, war and migration, and other factors. When I conducted survey in district that the numbers of the woman's are don't good health. They are suffering some of the problems like, illiteracy, education, health awareness etc. Women's access to better health should be increased through proper guidance have that inferently complex in their mind. Therefore, women should come out from that situation only it's possible to build good health and healthy society.

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Digital Banking In India

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Research Paper - Commerce

Abstract:-

Banking industries is fast growing with the use of technology in the form of ATM online banking telephone banking Mobile banking etc. Plastic card is one of the banking products that cater to the needs of retail segment has seen its number grow in geometric progress in recent years today the concept of core banking has made anywhere and anytime banking a reality along with technological services have also developed technological banking product are carried out through the medium of high technological at a fraction of the cost to the customer this focus on how the technological services in banking sector during the sustainable development.

Keywords: Banking, Digital ATM

INTRODUCTION:

Digital banking encompasses composite services delivered over the Web, which aim at serving both banks and consumers as a means of providing a convenient, faster and better experience than traditional banking. The shift from traditional and digital banking is gradual and should be rather described in degrees of service digitization than through a categorization into yes and no. It involves high levels of process automation and web-based services and may include APIs enabling cross-institutional service composition to deliver banking products and provide transactions. It provides the ability for users to access financial data through desktops, mobile devices and ATM machines.

HISTORY OF DIGITAL BANKING

The earliest forms of digital banking trace back to the advent of ATM machines and cards launched in the 1960s. As the internet emerged in the 1980s with early broadband,

digital networks began to connect retailers with suppliers and consumers to develop needs for early online catalogues and inventory software systems. By the 1990s the internet emerged and online banking started becoming the norm. The improvement of broadband and e-commerce systems in the early 2000s led to what resembled the modern digital banking world today. The proliferation of smartphones through the next decade opened the door for transactions on the go beyond ATM machines. Over 60% of consumers now use their smartphones as the preferred method for digital banking. The challenge for banks is now to facilitate demands that connect vendors with money through channels determined by the consumer. This dynamic shapes the basis of customer satisfaction, which can be nurtured with Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software. Therefore, CRM must be integrated into a digital banking system, since it provides means for banks to directly communicate with their customers. There is a demand for end-to-end consistency and for services, optimized on convenience and user experience. The market provides cross platform front ends, enabling purchase decisions based on available technology such as mobile devices, with a desktop or Smart TV at home. In order for banks to meet consumer demands, they need to keep focusing on improving digital technology that provides agility, scalability and efficiency.

DIGITAL BANKING SERVICES IN INDIA

Technology has been one of the most important factors for the development of the nation. Information and communications are significant part in the field of technology which is used for accessing, processing, storage and dissemination of information electronically. Banking industry is growing rapidly with understanding the requirements of customer by offering technological services like ATM, online banking, telephone banking, and mobile banking and so on. This growth has been strongly supported by the development in the field of technology. With the development of information technology, the world has become a global village and it has brought a revolution in the banking industry. Bank customers are becoming very demanding and it is the extensive use of technology that enables banks to satisfy adequately the requirement of customers.

DIGITAL BANKING ERA IN INDIA

Banking is today's flourishing industries. Focus on technological innovation. Banks play an important role and active role in the economic development of country banking systems of any country needs to be effective efficient and disciplined because it brings about a rapid growth in the various sectors of economic liberalization brought several change to Indian services industries. Technology is revolutionizing all areas of human endeavour and activity it

has right now brought it E-banking which is gradually replacement the traditionally branch banking internet banking has emerging as the biggest focus and targetable area the customers are able to choose their banker from a number of bankers offering wide range of services and delivering quality services. the commercial bank in India are now becoming more market oriented and customers friendly internet banking and is having a significant impact on the banking relationship. Banking industries is fast growing with the use of technology in the form of ATM, on line banking telephone banking Mobile banking this growth to understand the modern banking services and to know the impact of technological banking services to aware of the impact of modern banking services system to realize the benefits of modern banking services.

DIGITAL BANKING BASED MODERN BANKING SERVICES:-

Use of advanced technology has led to the shift from traditional banking methods to modern banking methods. Currently, the most common and useful technology based banking methods are online banking, Mobile banking, Video banking, Telephone banking, ATMs, Plastic money and so on.

1. On line Banking:-

It empowers customers to conduct financial banking transactions on a secure website which can be operated by retail, virtual bank, credit union or building society. It makes banking faster and easy. The following are transaction and non transaction application of on line banking services

Remote video connection it can be performed over purpose built banking transaction machines (ATM) through bank branches enable with video the following bank activity:-

- Customer authentication
- Cash and cheque deposits
- Cash and coin withdrawals
- Account transfer and bill payments
- Processing new account and loans
- Bank consultations and enquires

2. Telephone banking :-

It is a bank service Provide by financial institution allowing its customers to conduct banking transactions over the telephone institutions which over the telephone banking services exclusively over telephone are called phone bank. They use specially technology to modern the customers

widening bank and account related information over a telephone

Benefits and worth of the telephone banking:-

ated phone answering system (IVRS) system interactive voice recorded system Phone
response resources voice recognition capability. Features of telephone banking :-

Account balance information

List of latest's transaction

Electronic bill payment

Fund transfer between one Accounts to another account

Loan and account application

Online account opening

Debit or credit card replacement

Mobile banking :-

Banking is a system that allows customers of financial institutions to conducted a
of financial transactions through a mobile device such as mobile phone or personal
assistance it is used for performance through mobile device it is used for performing
mobile device such as a mobile phone or a Personal Digital

Assistant (PDA) banking activities such as:

Balance checks

Account details

Portfolio management Account transactions

Payments and investments

Applications and other transactions Mobile Banking enables connection with customers
at the customer life cycle in a much better way than before.

objectives are:-

customer relationships reducing cost and gaining revenue Promotion of banking
on brand Personalization of banking experience

ATM(automated teller machine):-

electronic machines which are operated by a customer himself to deposit or to
cash from bank. For using an ATM, a customer has to obtain an ATM card
bank. The ATM card is a plastic card, which is magnetically coded. It can be
used by the machine.

Advantages of ATMs:-

ATM provides 24 hours service

It gives convenience to bank's customers

It reduces the workload of bank's staff

It provide service without any error

It is very beneficial for travelers

It may give customers new currency notes

Facilities of ATMs:-

\$ Cash withdrawals

\$ Cash deposits

\$ Balance enquiry or checking the balance in the bank account

\$ Request for statement of account

\$ Change of personal identification number (PIN)

\$ Cheque book request

\$ Transfer of funds from one account to another account

\$ Other facilities like bill payments

Plastic money:-

Plastic Money is a must need of our busy life. Today plastic money is the best alternative of
the cash. It is also safer to traveling with a plastic money card than cash. Today it is
very easy to carry money without having a lot of cash or gold. This is a new idea of present
life-style which has made money transaction so easy that anybody can carry it with him or her
in a pocket. Benefits of Plastic Money:- Purchasing power, Time saving, additional Credits
limits

Cyber cash:-

Cyber cash is pioneer in the electronic commerce industry and the leading provider of internet
payment technologies and services. It enables merchants to accept secure payments on the
internet with more ease, flexibility, reliability and cost-savings than any other solution.

CONCLUSION:-

The use of internet banks has increased the competition for your banking business. with both
online and traditional banks offer unique benefits and drawbacks, it may not be wise to do

your banking exclusively with either options, while it's not possible for everyone, the best play may be to split your banking between both in-store and online service and enjoy the conveniences and savings of internet banks while maintaining the customer service and personal relationships a physical branch can provide.

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Female Feticide: A Social problem in India

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5

Research Paper - Sociology

Introduction

Female feticide is one of the extreme manifestations of violence against women social problem that is now spreading unchecked across the country. Female foetuses are selectively being aborted after pre-natal sex determination, thus denying a girl's 'RIGHT TO LIFE'. They are a peevish pair being complementary to one another, each helps the other, not that without the one, the existence of the other cannot be conceived, and, therefore, follows as a necessary result from these facts that anything that will impact the status of either of them will involve the equal ruin of both. According to (Manu), a woman has to be reborn as a man to attain moksha (redemption). A man cannot attain moksha unless he has a son to light his funeral pyre. Also, it says a woman who gives birth to only daughters may be left the eleventh year of marriage. The neglect of and discriminatory behavior against girls leads to excess female mortality has been widely documented by several studies, but the force increase in the juvenile sex ratio discussed above has very likely resulted from rapid spread ultrasound and amniocentesis tests for sex determination in many parts of the country, followed by sex-selective abortions. Because of simplicity of the tests and their easy availability on the other hand there is a strong son preference on female-specific abortions appear to have become popular and widely used people generally thought that the cost of the test and result abortion is much lower than the cost of providing dowry and other life-long presentations to daughter after marriage. According to (Chaudhury 2003), the alarm bells ringing in the corridors of power about the missing girls do not find an echo in the dusty bylanes of the villages of India. It is important to understand the emergence of the phenomenon in a wider perspective India pioneered in legalizing induced abortion under the medical termination of pregnancy

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Occurrence of Coccidian parasites in Sheep in Omerga region

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ABSTRACT

Coccidian infections were studied in the Omerga region during the period of six months. 127 fecal samples of sheep were collected from different villages. Total samples were examined out of which 92 Samples are positive and there percentage is 72.45 %. The relative prevalence of the sheep was analyzed.

Keywords: Protozoa, coccidia, fecal samples, sheep, oocysts.

INTRODUCTION

Coccidiosis is an economically important disease which is caused by unicellular protozoa, *Eimeria*; with worldwide distribution (Chartier and Paraud 2012, Khelrandish *et al.*, 2012). It continues to be a serious threat to animal health and results in lowered productivity due to the associated morbidity, mortality and cost of treatment and control measures (Agyei, 2004). All ages of sheep are susceptible to *Eimeria* infection but lambs are most severely affected by clinical coccidiosis and disease outbreak (Khan *et al.*, 2011). The disease is caused by single cell parasite of the genus *Eimeria*. Infection of sheep with coccidia occurs through ingestion of sporulated oocysts along with water, soil and contaminated with fecal matter. In the small intestine sporulated oocysts release sporozoites which infect intestinal epithelium. The prevalence of coccidiosis species has been recorded in sheep in many countries of the world. Fifteen species of *Eimeria* has been considered that infect sheep, these species found in the intestines of infected sheep (Reginsson and Richter, 1997). Therefore, the objective of the present study is to investigate the factors affecting in prevalence and parasite load of *Eimeria* species of sheep. This effort is an initial survey to gain information that has not been previously reported from Omerga region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area: A total of 179 samples were collected from various villages in Omerga region.**Fecal sample collection:** Fecal samples were collected from the domestic sheeps from Omerga region, which were chosen randomly and each sample was packed in a separate plastic bag, labelled properly and put it in a cooler box at 4°C until examined.

Fecal examination technique

Faecal samples were microscopically examined individually for the search of coccidian oocysts. Faecal samples resulted positive were dissolved in distilled water for centrifugation for 5-6 minutes at 3000 rpm. Then using flotation technique with saturated Sodium chloride solution as flotation solution for the presence of oocysts. After the centrifugation sample were dissolved in a 2.5 % $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution and maintained in the dark and at the room temperature to allow sporulation of the oocysts. Oocysts were daily checked for sporulation for 3-5 days after submerging the faecal sample in 2.5% $K_2Cr_2O_7$, following which samples were stored at 4°C. Sporulated oocysts were observed using light microscope with a 100× oil immersion objective and images were taken using a Sony cyber shot dsc-wx 200 digital camera.

RESULTS

Domestic animals are usually infected with many parasites; the knowledge of which is essential for management of the infections. Coccidian parasites are important in domestic animals because they affect their intestinal tract. Coccidian species are host specific and species specific. In coccidiosis some *Eimeria* species are pathogenic and some are non-pathogenic. Thus, these parasites should be considered among those diseases responsible for health and production of sheep. (Mokhtaria *et al.*, 2015) However in a study, Gomez *et al.*, 1996, have reported transient diarrhea in highly infected mouflon in central Spain.

Since coccidiosis has a great impact on sheep industry, identification, current prevalence of *Eimeria*

species will help to minimize the economic losses in the sheep industry. The prevalence of *Eimeria* species in this study was 72.45%. It is within the infection range in different countries. The prevalence rate of *Eimeria* species in India Singh was (1963) 71 %, Bawazir (1980) 34.48 %, Nikam (1983) 34.24 % and More (2011) 24.57%.

In other country Saudi Arabia, was 41% (Toulah F.H. 2007), Iran 16.7% (Yakhchali 2008), Tanzania 93% (Kusiluka 1996), Senegal 94% (Vercruysse J. 1982), Pakistan 51.61% (Asif, 2008), 80% in South Australia (Ocallaghan 1986) and 85% in goats at north of Jordan (Abo-shehadeh M.N. 2003). Coccidial infection in small ruminants has been reported worldwide [Chhabara and Pandey, 1991; Maingi and Munyua, 1994; Skirnisson, 2007; Kimbita *et al.*, 2009; Gadahi *et al.*, 2009; Wang *et al.*, 2010].

In the present study, the prevalence of coccidial infection was 72.45% in sheep in Omerga. Our results are similar to those reported in northeastern china, Zimbabwe and Turkey (Chhabara and Pandey, 1991; Galip K, 2004; Yakhchali and Golami, 2008; Wang *et al.*, 2010), but different from that reported in Iran, Pakistan and India (Yakhchali and Golami, 2008; Gadahi *et al.*, 2009), which revealed a prevalence of 19.2, 27.77% and 24.57 % respectively.

In this study highest prevalence of coccidial infection in month of July and lowest in month of November. This study suggests that the rate of infection with gastrointestinal parasites in domestic sheep was high rate in comparing with previous studies. Infection is highest in rainy season than winter.

Table : Showing the monthwise prevalence of coccidian infection in sheep in Omerga Region during the period July 2013- December 2014

| Sr. no. | Period | No. of Sample | | % of Prevalence |
|---------|--------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | No. of Sample Examined | No. of Sample Positive | |
| 1 | July | 22 | 18 | 81.82% |
| 2 | Aug | 25 | 19 | 76.00% |
| 3 | Sep | 19 | 14 | 73.68% |
| 4 | Oct | 21 | 15 | 71.43% |
| 5 | Nov | 21 | 13 | 61.91% |
| 6 | Dec | 20 | 14 | 70.00% |
| | Total | 127 | 92 | 72.45% |

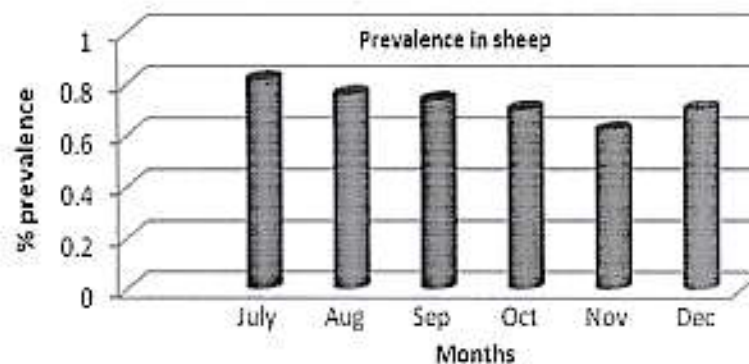


Fig.1 : Showing the monthwise prevalence of coccidian infection in sheep in Omarga Region during the period July 2013- December 2014

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the present survey revealed that prevalence of coccidian infection in Omarga region is significantly high. Knowledge of the prevalence of coccidiosis and current *Eimeria* species will help to minimize the economic losses in the sheep industry, evaluate infection potential and control programs, especially for lambs. These results also provide relevant "base-line" data for assessing the effectiveness of future control strategies against coccidiosis in sheep.

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Study of *Eimeria canadensis* in *Bos indicus* from Marathwada Region

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Abstract: The objective of this study is first time describe *Eimeria canadensis* in cow. *Bos indicus* from Marathwada region. The described *Eimeria canadensis*, common to cattle have not been reported previously from *Bos indicus* in this region.

Keywords: *Bos indicus*, Coccidiosis, *Eimeria*, Sporulated oocyst and Unsporulated oocyst

1. Introduction

Coccidiosis in cattle is one of the five most economically important diseases of the cattle industries. *Eimeria* are known to infect cow. Several *eimeria* species are pathogenic in cattle causing several clinical symptoms (Samson Himmelstjerna et al 2006, Sanchez, Romero, Founroge 2008). Most pathogenic species in cow is *Eimeria zurnii* and *Eimeria bovis*.

In severe infection deaths occur within 7 to 10 days. In united state 2 to 3 millions cattles are treated annually, for clinical coccidiosis. It is reported that up to one in five of these animals dies. *Eimeria Canadensis* are studied and identified in different countries (Kasim, Al Shawa 1985, Munyua, Ngotho 1990 Chivonda et al 1997, Matjila, Penzhorn 2002, sanchez, romero, Founroge 2008).

Several species of coccidia cause extensive pathological damage and mortality in poultry, cattle, sheep, goat, pig and other domestic animals. For this reason coccidia have attracted the attention of many workers. Here author is describing only one species i.e. *Eimeria Canadensis*

2. Materials and Methods

The material for the study of species *Eimeria canadensis* in cow (*B. indicus*) was obtained from different localities in Marathwada region in the form of fecal matter. Fecal matter of each cow was collected in separate plastic vials. These samples were examined and processed within five to six days after collection. Used salt flotation tech. for the presence of oocyst after sieving and centrifugation. The oocysts collected were spread out in shallow petridishes in 2.5 % potassium dichromate solution for sporulation. The character included were oocyst shape, presence or absence of micropile, polar granules and oocystic residuum. Similarly for sporosysts its shape, steida body, residuum and sporulation time was taken to consideration.

3. Description of the oocyst

The oocysts of this species are ovoid. Micropyle is inconspicuous and micropylar cap is absent. The wall of

oocyst is two layered 1 to 1.5 μ m thick. Outer layer is thicker than inner layer. Inner layer is light red and outer one is reddish brown. The unsporulated oocyst has spherical to ovoidal, sporoblast at the centre in the form of compact mass. The sporulated oocyst shows four sporocysts. No oocystic residuum is seen. Sporocystic residuum is in the form of loose granules in linear masses. Sporozoites are elongated, banana shaped and lie head to tail in the sporocyst and have two to three clear refractile globules each. Steida body is very clear.

4. Dimension of sporulated oocysts are as follows:-

(All measurements are in μ m) (Phase contrast at 100x X 10x)

| Particulars | Oocyst from cow feces | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Length of oocyst | 29-33 | 31 |
| Width of oocyst | 23-26 | 24.5 |
| L/W ratio of oocyst | 1.26 | |
| Length of sporocyst | 16-18 | 17 |
| Width of sporocyst | 05-07 | 06 |
| L/W ratio of sporocyst | 2.83 | |

Sporulation time:

Sporulation time of the oocyst was 4-5 days.



Unsporulated



Sporulated

Showing the Comparative Dimension of Oocysts of *Eimeria canadensis* from Cow (Based on Various Authors)

| Sr. No. | Author | Oocyst (µm) | | average | length / width ratio | macropyle | Sporocyst (µm) | | average | length / width ratio | Oocyst wall thickness | Oocystic residuum | Sporocystic residuum | Shape of sporozoite | Stieda body | Refractile globule | Sporulation time |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Length | Width | | | | Length | Width | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nigeria research report 2004 parts of Plateau State | 29.1 - 36.2 | 21.0 - 26.2 | 32.65x23.6 | 1.38 | P | 18.3 | 7.6 | 18.3x7.6 | 2.40 | 0.6 | Ab | Ab | Elongate | - | 2-3 | 3-5 |
| 2 | M.A. Taylor, R.L. Coop, R. L. Wall (Ebook: Veterinary Parasitology) | 28-37 | 20-22 | 32.5x21.0 | 1.54 | P | 12-22 | 6-10 | 17.0x8.0 | 2.12 | - | P | P | - | P | 2-3 | 3-4 |
| 3 | Brian Lassen 2009 Estonian University of Life Sciences | 28-37 | 20-27 | 32.5x23.5 | 1.38 | P | 15-22 | 6-10 | 18.5x8.0 | 2.31 | - | - | P | - | P | - | - |
| 4 | Institute of Parasitology University of Leipzig | 28-37 | 20-27 | 32.5x23.5 | 1.38 | P | - | - | - | - | - | Ab | P | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Zoological Survey of India 1980 by A.K. Mandal | 25-37 | 18-28 | 31.0x23.0 | 1.34 | P | 13-17 | 6.6-8.9 | - | 1.93 | 1.2 | Ab | P | Elongated | p | 1 | 3-4 |
| 6 | Vasant Jadhav 2002 | 25-38 | 17-25 | 31.5x21.0 | 1.5 | P | 13-18 | 6-9 | 15.5x7.5 | 2.06 | 1.2 | Ab | P | Banana shape | P | 2-3 | 3-4 |
| 7 | Bhatia et.al 1968 | 25-37 | 18-28 | 31.0x23.0 | 1.34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | P | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Levine and Ivens 1970 | 28-38 | 20-29 | 33.0x24.5 | 1.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Pellerdy 1974 | 28-37 | 20-27 | 32.5x23.5 | 1.38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Present author | 29-33 | 23-26 | 31.0x24.5 | 1.26 | P | 16-18 | 05-07 | 17.0x6.0 | 2.83 | 1.5 | Ab | P | Elongated | P | 2-3 | 4-5 |

5. Results and Discussion

This species was first described by Bruce 1921 in United States. Later described by several workers as Christensen 1941, Levine and Ivens 1967, Kennedy and Kralka 1987, worked on *Eimeria* in Alberta, Canada. Lin et al. 1993 worked in China.

In Turkey Dumanli et al. 1993 worked on incidence of coccidia species. Card 1993 and Grommes 1996 worked on epidemiological study of *Eimeria* infecting among grazing calves.

In India various workers reported this species from different parts of India like Gill 1960, Patnaik 1963, Patnaik and Pande 1965 and Bhatia et al. 1968.

Present author compared the species with earlier workers is shown in above table. After observation it is seen that approximately all the oocysts are similar including the present species except slight morphometric differences.

In Levine the oocysts are slightly larger than present one. V.D. Jadhav observed small polar granule which is not observed here. Sporocystic residuum is absent in Plateau State which is seen in the present species though some minor variations are seen in the earlier species and the present species.

Micropyle is noted by all the workers including present author except Bhatia et al 1968, Levine and Ivens 1970, Pellerdy 1974.

Sporocystic residuum is in all the earlier species except Nigeria research report which is present in present species. Oocystic residuum absence in all species including present one except M.A.Taylor, R.L Coop and R.L.Wall.

Sporulation time is approximately similar in all including present species. It is concluded that the present species is *Eimeria Canadensis* as most of the characters are similar and redescribed here by present author.

6. Conclusion

Present author compared the present species with the species *Eimeria Canadensis* described by earlier workers as in above comparative chart. It is concluded that though there are minor morphometric differences the species is *Eimeria Canadensis* and redescribe here.

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Showing the Comparative Dimension of Oocysts of *Eimeria canadensis* from Cow (Based on Various Authors)

| Sr. No. | Author | Oocyst (µm) | | average | length / width ratio | micropyle | Sporocyst (µm) | | average | length / width ratio | Oocyst wall thickness | Oocystic residuum | Sporocystic residuum | Shape of sporozoite | Steid a body | Refractile globule | Sporulation time |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Length | Width | | | | Length | Width | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nigeria research report 2004 parts of Plateau State | 29.1-36.2 | 21.0-26.2 | 32.65x23.6 | 1.38 | P | 18.3 | 7.6 | 18.3x7.6 | 2.40 | 0.6 | Ab | Ab | Elongate | - | 2-3 | 3-5 |
| 2 | M.A.Taylor, R.L. Coop, R. L. Wall (Ebook: Veterinary Parasitology) | 28-37 | 20-22 | 32.5x21.0 | 1.54 | P | 12-22 | 6-10 | 17.0x8.0 | 2.12 | - | P | P | - | P | 2-3 | 3-4 |
| 3 | Brian Lassen 2009 Estonian University of Life Sciences | 28-37 | 20-27 | 32.5x23.5 | 1.38 | P | 15-22 | 6-10 | 18.5x8.0 | 2.31 | - | - | P | - | P | - | - |
| 4 | Institute of Parasitology University of Leipzig | 28-37 | 20-27 | 32.5x23.5 | 1.38 | P | - | - | - | - | - | Ab | P | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Zoological Survey of India 1980 by A.K.Mandal | 25-37 | 18-28 | 31.0x23.0 | 1.34 | P | 13-17 | 6.6-8.9 | - | 1.93 | 1.2 | Ab | P | Elongated | p | 1 | 3-4 |
| 6 | Vasant Jadhav 2002 | 25-38 | 17-23 | 31.5x21.0 | 1.5 | P | 13-18 | 6-9 | 15.5x7.5 | 2.06 | 1.2 | Ab | P | Banana shape | P | 2-3 | 3-4 |
| 7 | Bhatia et al 1968 | 23-37 | 18-28 | 31.0x23.0 | 1.34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | P | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Levine and Ivens 1970 | 28-38 | 20-29 | 33.0x24.5 | 1.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Pellerdy 1974 | 28-37 | 20-27 | 32.5x23.5 | 1.38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Present author | 29-33 | 23-26 | 31.0x24.5 | 1.26 | P | 16-18 | 05-07 | 17.0x6.0 | 2.83 | 1.5 | Ab | P | Elongated | P | 2-3 | 4-5 |

5. Results and Discussion

This species was first described by Bruce 1921 in united state. Later described by several workers as Christensen 1941, Levine and Ivens 1967, Kennedy and Kralka 1987, worked on eimeria in Alberta, Canada. Lin et al. 1993 worked in China.

In Turkey Dumanli et al. 1993 worked on incidence of coccidia species. Card 1993 and Grommes 1996 worked on epidemiological study of *Eimeria* infecting among grazing calves.

In India various workers reported this species from different parts of India like Gill 1960, Patnaik 1963, Patnaik and Pande 1965 and Bhatia et al. 1968.

Present author compared the species with earlier workers is shown in above table. After observation it is seen that approximately all the oocyst are similar including the present species except slight morphometric differences.

In Levine the oocysts are slightly larger than present one. V.D.Jadhav observed small polar granule which is not observed here. Sporocystic residuum is absent in Plateau State which is seen in the present species though some minor variations are seen in the earlier species and the present species.