



Tourism: Prospects and Problems Across International Level

Dr.Smt Tekade M.S.

A.D.A.B.Mahaviyalaya,
Kada, Dist. Beed (MS)

Introduction:

It is a fact that tourism is key factor for accelerated development, education, employment and dignity for the world's forest countries. Tourism can help reduce poverty with fair and progressive liberalization. The World Tourism Organization is calling for "Liberalization with a Human face" – a progressive asymmetrical loosening of restraints with special benefits for the poorest, with safety nets and real regard for sustainability. Increasing foreign exchange, promoting entrepreneurship, stimulating infrastructure investment and creating millions of skilled jobs in tourism.

\Frangialli continues to insist that tourism trade can be one of the most decisive factors in achieving the goals of development and sustainability in the global trading system particularly in the world's poorest countries. He argues that now is the moment to carry forward what he refers to as '**tourism liberalization with a human face**' – prioritizing poverty alleviation along with fair trade and triple bottom line sustainable development."

Tourism is one of the oldest areas of **economic activity** covered under the WTO's General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Tourism and travel related services account for about 10.8 percent of World GDP and employ about 231.2 million people worldwide.

India Tourism & Travel **employment** is estimated at 30,607,000 jobs in 2018, 8.5% of total employment or one in every 19.3 jobs.

The Beneficial Characteristics of Tourism

Irrespective of its diverse impacts many countries focus on tourism because they are convinced it has a significant influence not only on the institutions, people and facilities that are engaged in tourism activities but also on the local host communities. The key positive characteristics of Tourism include the following:

- (i) Tourism is a labour intensive industry, which generates employment opportunities at semi-skilled, technical and managerial levels.
- (ii) Tourism consists of predominantly small-scale businesses, in spite of the fact that there has been increasing investment and involvement in the sector by multinationals and local medium size and some big-size companies.
- (iii) Tourism is a relatively decentralized industry that is highly capable of diversifying regional economies, and hence is more suitable in affording the region equitable development.
- (iv) Tourism is an important vehicle for promoting cultural exchanges that enhance international understanding and goodwill among the diverse peoples of the world.
- (v) Thus the tourism activities act as catalyst for the development of other sectors of the economy

Contribution of Tourism to GDP

The Travel & Tourism contributed to 11.8% to world GDP in 2015. In south Asia it is estimated to contribute 2.25%, on the other hand the industry in India



contributed 2.0% in 2007(INR 938.7 billion). The travel & tourism inks a high growth activity which is expected to increase its total economic activity by 4.4% p.a. worldwide. It is estimated at 7.3% growth in South Asia and 7.9% in India.

Employment Creation

Travel & Tourism is human resource incentive, creating quality jobs across the full employment spectrum. In 2015, one in 12 jobs was generated by the industry accounting for 8.3% of global employment. Today, there are 86.1 million Tourism & Travel industry jobs and 431.2 million jobs in Tourism & Travel economy and these will rise to 86.6 million jobs and 262.6 million Tourism & Travel economy jobs by 2017.

Tourism earnings

According to World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), the demand for tourism is expected to post US \$8000 billion of economic activity worldwide. Travel & Tourism demand in South Asia is expected to reach US \$ 90 billion by the end of 2011 whereas in India it is expected to reach INR 3500.00 billion of economic activity growing to INR 9472.7 billion by 2017.

Tourism & Travel is a major exporter, with inbound visitors injecting foreign exchange directly into the economy. Tourism & Travel exports in South Asia are expected to 5.5% of total exports in 2017 whereas it is expected to generate 5% (INR 574.8 billion). It is interesting to note that the Travel & Tourism operating expenditure worldwide represents at 3.8% and in case of India it is just 1% of total government spending.

Contribution of Tourism to Development of Infrastructure

The benefits accruing from investments in infrastructure and superstructure as airports, hotels and restaurants, road networks, communications, power and water supply as well as other related public utilities are widely shared with other sectors of the economy, resulting into greater economic efficiency of any country that encourages tourism.

Tourism and Regional Development

Tourism has been cited as a major promoter of international goodwill and understanding as well a prime means of developing social and cultural understanding at the local level. The industry contributes significantly to international commerce and also in enhancing good relations between the countries of the world.

Travel Motivations

In 2018, just over half of all international tourist arrivals were motivated by leisure, recreation and holidays (51%)- a total of 430 million. Business travel accounted for some 16% (131 million), and 27% represented travel for other purposes, such as visiting friends and relatives(VFR), religious reasons/pilgrimages, health treatment, etc (225 million). The purpose of visit for the remaining 6% of arrivals was not specified.

Transport Preferences

Air transport (42%) and transport over land- whether by road (46%) or rail (4%) –generate roughly equal shares of all arrivals, while arrivals through the sea route accounted for 8% in 2018. For the past three years, the trend has been for air transport to grow at a faster pace than ground and water transport.



Receipts from International Tourism Worldwide

For many destinations, visitor expenditure on accommodation, food and drink, local transport, entertainment, shopping etc., is an important pillar of their economies, creating much needed employment and opportunities for development. Some 75 countries earned more than US \$ 1 billion from international tourism in 2018.

UNWTO estimates that worldwide receipts from international tourism reached US \$ 733 billion (584 billion euros) in 2018. In absolute terms, international tourism receipts increased by US \$ 57 billion (40 billion euros) in 2006-an amount will above the receipts of the world's second biggest tourism earner, Spain, or the combined receipts of the Middle East and Africa.

Demand for Long-haul Travel Keeps Growing

In 2018, interregional travel increased by 8% as against a growth 5% for interregional traffic. In terms of source markets, international tourism is still largely concentrated in the industrialized countries of Europe, the Americas and Asia and the Pacific. However, with rising levels of disposable income, many emerging economies have shown fast growth over recent years, in particular markets in North-East and South-East Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Southern Africa.

International Tourism Top Spenders

In 2018, there were almost no changes in the leaders' ranking of the world's biggest spenders on international tourism. Two major exceptions- China continued to rise up the ranking, overtaking Italy to take sixth place, and the Netherlands was ousted from the top ten by the Republic of Korea, thanks to an 18% increase in spending on tourism abroad by Koreans in 2018. Among the top ten world source markets, which accounted for over half of all international tourism spending worldwide, the best performers in 2018, apart from the Republic of Korea, & China(+12%), Canada and Russian Federation (+6% each).

Challenges Faced by Tourism Industry

Climate Change

The theme will contribute in putting forward the global campaign to implement the Davos Declaration (Climate Change and Tourism – Responding top Global Challenges), and builds on the tourism sector's strong relationship with climate as well as its role in sustainable development.

Spending Fuelled by Debt

This spending is underpinned by some very slow but fundamental shifts emerging in the Traveler Psyche. People are becoming more open to new things. Now more travelers consider themselves 'attracted to new things' and they are performing tours using smart money generated through credit cards.

Materialism Driven by Desire for Style and Status

There is also evidence of a change in the pattern of leisure. With increasing work demands, flexibility is driving the choice of leisure activities with a move to more self-selecting/personal activities as opposed to group controlled and scheduled leisure.

Increase in Oil (Petrol)

Rising petrol prices are also having an adverse effect on tourism. Regional touring is suffering as the rising cost of petrol pushes travelers to look at other options. People are no longer visiting friends and relatives in the same numbers. Customers are



now choosing to capitalize on the ‘cheap’ airfares and let the airlines pricing dictate their destination.

Sustainability of Tourism

Another big issue for the world of tourism is very survival-the sustainability of tourism. Increasing urbanized and growing world population pose a challenge to tourism-a challenge that is separate to the big climate change/global warming situation that has implications for every part of our society.

Travel Agents are struggling

More dramatically, we see in the domestic market travel agents haven’t been able to capitalize on the growth in the industry where again the internet continues to grow rapidly as a preferred booking method resulting a low yield for Travel Agents worldwide.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that tourism will continue to play a major role in the world economy. We must have faith that properly planned tourism will be a positive factor in national development; creating challenging employment and distributing wealth to all sectors of society. It will have flow-through effects and will serve as a catalyst for growth in other sectors such as agriculture, transportation and construction. These positive effects will be sustainatially enhanced if tourism is planned and coordinated on a regional basis.

References:

Mathieson, A. Tourism, Economic, Physical and Social Impacts – (London : 1982).

Pearce D. Tourism – Today – Longman, 1987.

Raymand F: Ecological Principles for Economic Development (London 1978)

Trease, Geoffrey: The Grand Tour (London 1967).

www.ministryoftourism.com



ANALYSIS OF ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS IN GONDIA DISTRICT

Prof. Dr. Rajesh M. Bansod

(M. Com., M.A. (Eco.), M. Phil. Ph. D., SET)

HOD of Commerce Department

C. J. Patel College, Tirora. District - Gondia (M.S.)

Email Id : bansodraj45@gmail.com

Mobile No. 9764785664

Abstracts

On 1st May, 1999 Gondia district was come into existence by dividing Bhandara district. As a District Gondia is comprised of 8 Tehshils – Gondia, Tirora, Goregaon, Amgaon, salekasa, Deori, sadak Arjuni and Arjuni Morgaon. The distance of Nagpure from Gondia is 164.5 km while the capital of Maharashtra Mumbai is 967 km from Gondia. The Geographical area of Gondia is 5641 sq. km while Forest area is of 10 lac 80 thousand 300 hundred hector, Population 13 lac 22 thousands 331 while rural Population is 10,17,276, Revenue village - 950, Municipal Councils -2, Gram Panchayat - 556, Panchayat Samitis - 8, Primary School -834, Z. P. Higher Secondary School - 14, Z. P. Schools - 870, Literacy ratio -85.41%, Pre-primary Schools - 1108, Child Development Project – 8, Primary Health Centers – 39, Primary Health Sub-Centers – 235, Vetornary Hospitals (Class 1 and 2) – 64, Police Station – 12, Talathi – 190, Village Lakes – 246 , Revenue Departments – 25, Account Holders – 2,23,476, Land Revenue – Rs. 17,61,759.

Maharashtra State is classified into six administrative division – Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune and Mumbai. As per Census of 2001, total population of Gondia District is 12,00,151 in which sex ratio of Male and Female is 1000:1005. Literacy ratio is 78.56 in which Male's Literacy ratio 89.54% while Women's 67.89%. Gondia district is one district among 35 district while in administrative division of Nagpur and Amravati. It is included among 11 district of Vidarbha. Gondia Municipal Council was established on 1st April, 1920 while Tirora Municipal Council was founded in 1952. The first Chairman of gondia Municipal Council was Late Shri. Ram Prasad Laxman Agrawal which the first Municipal Commissioner was G. V. Kane. At that time population of Gondia City was 20,000 which is now increased Upto 1,20,632 while initially there were only 10 ward members elected.

Introduction

Central Government can't fulfill all daily needs of people either it is democratic as dictatorship. In order to fulfill the demands of people, Union Government take help of Local self Government in democratic nation. These Institutions also develop local leadership which turn into national leadership. Thus we can say, the Local Self Government are workshops for shaping future leadership of nations.

Though these Institutions provide civil facilities to common people, people don't aware about their works, the sources of income, shortcomings in their administration.

Municipal Council's elections in Gondia district are divided into different wards for the election. The administration has the right to make every decision. In reality,



however, this task is entrusted to the municipality. In Maharashtra, the District Collector has powers to divide the boundaries of the ward. Also the Collector has the right to decides wards for women and backward classes.

A representative is usually elected from a ward. If they want to elect more than one representative are to be elected from a ward, the administration decides how many representatives to be elected from that ward. The number of voters in each ward varies from state to state. A number of representative should be varies in different wards in different wad. There should be attempt to maintain a balance in the proportion of representation.

The state government has full authority to make rules regarding municipal Council's elections. Municipal Council's election system is as follows:

- 1) Preparation of voter list,
- 2) Announcing the dates of elections,
- 3) Announcing the date of filing of nomination papers,
- 4) Announcing the date of withdrawal of names,
- 5) Marking the candidates,
- 6) Appointing election officials,
- 7) Determining the place of elections,
- 8) Determining the voting process,
- 9) Suspension of voting,
- 10) Counting of votes,
- 11) Publish the names of elected and nominated corporation members.

The analysis of municipal Councils election system is as follows.

1) Subdivision of Municipal Council's Area into wards and reservation of seats for women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes of Citizens and Women:

According to the Section of 12, article 9 of Maharashtra Act No. 1997, the State Election Commissioner has to publish the gazette for every municipal Council. Such area shall determine the number and extent of wards to be divided into wards and by that or similar order, which shall also specify the wards reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes of Citizens and Women. While approving any such order for the subsequent general elections, he shall ensure that all the wards have alternately reserved seats in the various wards of the municipal Council's area for the benefit of such reservation.

Before issuing any such order, the State Election Commissioner should make arrangements for the information of all the residents of the municipal Council's area to be drafted, posted on the notice board in his office at the municipal Council's office and other places in the municipal Council's area where he deems fit and a notice announcing his intention to publish such order. The diagnosis of consumption in that area should be published in at least one newspaper. Within seven days from the date of publication of the notice in the newspaper, under section 14 (b) of the Maharashtra Act No. 8 of 2002, any person objecting to the aforesaid draft of the aforesaid order should be asked to submit it in writing along with his reasons.

According to the sub-section (2) of section 14 have mention that not less than three and not more than five members of each ward shall be elected from each ward and each voter shall have the right to vote equal to the number of members of the



corporation to be elected in his ward. Every order issued under sub-section (1) shall come into force for the purpose of the forthcoming general election, which shall take place immediately after the date of such order. Some seats of municipal Council's are reserved for women and person belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes. Neither women and nor persons of these caste and classes should be deemed to be constrained by any of the provisions of this section for standing and getting elected for any of the reserved seats in such municipal Councils.

However, if any of the other provisions of the Act are extended to the people of the Tri-Territory after any election, the election shall be held as soon as it is feasible for extended representation and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to these elections with appropriate modifications. Provided that the total number of wards in the municipal Council's area, including the newly formed wards for the extended area under this sub-clause, shall not is more than the number of constituencies specified in the table in sub-section (2) clause (a).

However, the population of the newly formed wards under this subdivision may be more or less partial than the average population of other wards. However, the term of office of the members elected from the newly formed wards under this sub-clause shall be the same as the term of the Municipal Councils. If the remaining term of the Municipal Councils is less than one year, then election cannot be held under sub-section (5).

2) State Election Commissioner:

Supervising the work of preparing voter lists for all Municipal Council's elections, giving instructions and controlling for it and holding all such elections are vested in the State Election Commissioner. The State Election Commissioner may, by order of any of his powers and functions, delegate to any officer of the Commission or to any officer not inferior to the Deputy Collector of the State Government or to the Chief Officer of the Municipal Councils. All officers and staff appointed or specially appointed to compile voter lists and conduct Municipal Council's elections under this Act or rule, work under the supervision, direction and control of the State Election Commissioner. Anything contained in this Act and Rules, special or general orders or directions may be issued to the State Election Commissioner not to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and rules for fair and impartial elections.

3) Instructions to prevent bonuses should be given to voters at the time of election:

-

Instructions for voting should be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The Election Commissioner may instruct the State Commissioner to deem it appropriate to prevent impression of voters at the time of election. They will notify the General Assembly by a special order to provide the hard copy of identity proof with photocopies.

4) Preparation of List:

The Maharashtra assembly voter list prepared for the Maharashtra legislative assembly in 1950 and in effect at the time of the state election commissioner notify by general or special order. It will divide into parts. The printed copy of each part of the attested voter list thus dated by the Election Commissioner or the officer authorized by him shall be the ward list of each department.



5) Right to vote:-

Under section 11 of 1973, section 19 of Maharashtra Act No. 20 of 1980, every voter whose name appears in the electoral roll will be eligible to vote whose name in on the list will be able to vote in such an election. The list of voters kept under section 11 for the purpose of determining whether a person is eligible to vote or not in any election at the time of election, is the proof.

6. Procedure of Voting:

According to Section 15 of Maharashtra Act No. 8 of 2002, at the time of election the ballot will be cast by secret ballot or by electronic voting machine and no votes will be accepted by ballot paper.

7) Other Restrictions on Voting:

Any person, even if his / her name is registered in the voters list of more than one ward, will have not the right to vote more than one ward at the time of general election and if he / she votes in more than one ward, his/her votes in all ward will be canceled. Also, even if the person's name is registered more than once in the voter list of a ward, he/she will not have the right to vote more than once in any election in the same ward ad if he/she casts his/her vote, all his/her votes in the ward will be cancelled.

8) Eligibility Criteria for becoming a member of the corporation:

Section 12 of Maharashtra Act No. 12 of 1990, a person who is not be less than 21 years of age on the last date fixed for submission of nomination papers for any general election or by-election and whose name is included in the electoral roll kept under section 11. Every person who is and has not been disqualified from being elected as a member of the corporation under this Act or any other law enacted at that time, is eligible to be elected as a member of the corporation in any election and a person who is not twenty one years of age and whose name is not included in such list. Nor will every person who is disqualified from being elected as a member of the corporation be eligible to be elected as a member of the corporation in any election. Also, the list of voters compiled under section 11 for the purpose of determining whether a person is eligible to be elected as is at the time of any election is conclusive evidence subject to the provisions of sub-section (1).

9. Criteria of disqualification for becoming a member of the corporation:

In case of contesting municipal elections or becoming a member of the municipal Councils, certain criteria of disqualification have been laid down. According to them, any person is disqualified from contesting Municipal Council's elections or being a member of the municipal Councils in the following cases: She will not be disqualified for this reason:

1. She may be disqualified for the election of the State Legislature by any law in force at that time, but if the person has attained the age of twenty one years, she shall be disqualified on the ground that she is less than twenty five years.
2. She may have been disqualified from contesting elections by any law enacted by the Maharashtra State Legislature.
3. A court in India may have convicted her of any crime and sentenced her to a minimum of two years imprisonment, and she may not have been released from prison for a period of five years or a specified (less than five years) period fixed by the State Government in a particular case.



4. She may at any time have been convicted of an offense under section 153-A or sub-section (2) or (3) of section 505 of the Indian Penal Code and the period of five years from the date of conviction has not elapsed.
5. She may have been convicted of an offense punishable under the Untouchability (Offenses) Act, 1955 and sentenced to imprisonment or fine, and six years may not have elapsed since her release from prison.
6. She may have been convicted by a court in India of an offense which would have been morally degrading and would not have been six years from the date of conviction.
7. The person will be mentally retarded and will be declared mentally retarded by the competent court.
8. That person will be a free bankrupt.
9. After holding any position of office under any government or local authority, she may have been dismissed for misconduct and five years may not have elapsed after such dismissal.
10. She will be in arrears of any amount due to the Municipal Council's after she is billed under section.
11. She shall be a secondary officer or employee of the Government or any local authority or hold any for-profit position under the Government or any local authority.
12. The person may not be a citizen of India or may have voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign country or may have confessed in any form that he will be loyal to a foreign country.

Based on any one of the above criteria, any person can be disqualified from contesting Municipal Councils elections or being elected to the Municipal Councils or being a member of the Municipal Councils.

10. Right to make rules for regulation of elections:

The State Government may, under Section 121 of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1994, in consultation with the State Election Commissioner, make rules for the provision or regulation of matters relating to elections generally to be held under this Act. The State Government may, in consultation with the State Election Commissioner, make rules in respect of all or any of the following matters under section 7 of the Maharashtra Act No. 1973, 1973, without compromising the generality of the foregoing rights. :-

- 1) To prepare, publish and keep the voter list.
- 2) Determining the dates, times and venues of the various stages of the election.
- 3) Appointment and duties of Returning Officer, Head of Electoral Center and the staff to be appointed for the election.
- 4) Nominations of candidates, sample of nomination papers, objections to nominations, scrutiny of nomination papers and appeals against acceptance or rejection of nominations.
- 5) Deposits to be kept by the candidates and the circumstances under which such deposits will be returned to the candidates or confiscated and credited to the Municipal Councils.
- 6) Assigning symbols to the candidates.
- 7) Withdrawal of candidature.
- 8) Appointment of candidate representatives.
- 9) Preparation of Ballot Sample.



- 10) Determining the modus operandi between contested and non-contested elections.
- 11) Find out the measures to be taken to prevent voter manipulation.
- 12) Determining the voting procedure.
- 13) Determining the procedure to be followed in the case of objected and given votes.
- 14) Scrutiny of votes, counting or recount of votes, declaration of results and determination of the procedure to be followed if a member of the corporation is elected to represent the same trust or more than one ward.
- 15) Preservation and disposal of election related documents.
- 16) Decide the circumstances under which voting may be postponed or taken up anew.
- 17) Decide on any matter of election which may or may not be prescribed under this Act.

11. Failure to win:

In a general election or by-election, if one does not get elected from any of the constituencies, the results of the new election will be announced for the election of the Municipal Council's Member from that constituency.

12. Declaration of election results:

If the Municipal Council's Election is a by-election, after the counting of votes in that ward and if it is a general election in the Municipal Council's area, the State Election commissioner publish the results as soon possible in the Government Gazette under the Section 123 of Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1994.

According to the Section 3(a) of the Act No. 10 of 1967, in any ward or in any ward for any purpose, polling could not be held at the time of election, but if it was held in more than two thirds of the wards on that date, the results obtained by the State Election Commissioner are published in the Government Gazette as soon as possible after counting of votes in that ward. The State Election Commissioner publishes their results in the Government Gazette. In the case of wards, fractions will not be taken into account when determining the number two-thirds. After each general election, after the publication of the result under this sub-section in the Government Gazette or as the case may be, after the first publication of the result, it is assumed that the Municipal Council's has been formally constituted.

13. Publication of names of Nominated Corporation Members:

The names of nominated corporation members are also published in the Gazette by the State Election Commissioner. At the end of the election all the ballot boxes are properly closed and brought to the designated place and counting of votes takes place on the appointed day. The winning candidate is announced. If a single candidate has won from two or more wards, it is necessary to inform the Collector as to which ward will be preferred for him within a specified period. Arrangements are made for re-election for other wards after informing the ward of your choice. If such a candidate does not report his preferred ward within a specified time, then the Collector may order re-election in all those wards. The court decides in that regard. This is the analysis of municipal Councils elections.

Conclusion:

There are elected members, nominated members and appointed member in the Municipal Councils. There reserved seats for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward classes and for women. Municipalities are classified into three categories in Maharashtra – 'A', 'B' and 'C'.



‘A’ Grade Municipal Council : The minimum number of representatives is 40 and if the population is more than 75,000, ratio of population and representative is decided 5000:1 i.e. the maximum number of representative is not more than 60.

‘B’ Grade Municipal Council: The minimum number member can be 30 while maximum 50. When the population is more than 30,000, ratio is 3000:1.

‘C’ Grade Municipal Council: The minimum number of representative is 20 while maximum can be 30 when the population is more than 15,000 the ratio of population and representative is 2000:1.

The norms of representatives followed in A and B, grade Municipal Councils on the basis of 10% members of Municipal Council for women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- **Bansod Rajesh (2019):** An Analytical Study of Financial Administration of Municipal Councils in Gondia District (Period: 2000-01 to 2010-11), Our Heritage, pp 2036-2046
- **Bansod Rajesh (2015):** An Analytical Study Of Financial Administration Of Municipal Councils In Gondia District, Review of Research, pp 1-12.
- **Bansod Rajesh (2015):**An Analytical Study of Financial Position of Municipal Councils in Gondia District, Golden Research Thought, pp 1-4.
- **Bisen D.K and Kudnar N.S. (2013a):** Watershed development: a case study of drought prone village darewadi source, review of research [2249-894x] d, pp-1-6.
<https://arastirmax.com/en/publication/review-research/2/4/1-6-watershed-development-case-study-drought-prone-village-darewadi/arid/4ffdd843-ca6f-4276-9db1-1f094bb69d44>
- **Bisen D.K and Kudnar N.S. (2013b):** A Sustainable Use and Management of Water Resource of the Wainganga River Basin: - A Traditional Management Systems. *figshare. Journal contribution.*
<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.663573.v1>
- **Bisen D.K and Kudnar N.S. (2013c):** The production, export and catchment areas market of onion in Indian agriculture, Research Expo International Interdisciplinary Journal, Volume III, Issue IV, pp-39-44.
- **Bisen D.K and Kudnar N.S. (2013d):**Paradigm shift in the field of Higher Education,Monthly Multidisciplinary Research Journal, Golden Research Thought, pp 1-5.
- **Kudnar N. S. (2017):** Morphometric Analysis of the Wainganga River Basin Using Traditional & GIS Techniques, Ph.D. Thesis, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, Pp 66-250.
- **Kudnar, N. S., (2015)** Linear Aspects of the Wainganga River Basin Morphometry Using Geographical Information System, Monthly Multidisciplinary Online Research Journal Review of Research, pp 1-9.
<http://oldror.lbp.world/UploadedData/1929.pdf>
- **Kudnar, N. S., (2015):** Morphometric Analysis and Planning for Water Resource Development of the Wainganga River Basin Using Traditional & GIS Techniques, University Grants Commission Minor Research Project, pp 12-120.



- **Kudnar, N. S., (2019):** Impacts of GPS-Based Mobile Application for Tourism: A Case Study of Gondia District, Vidhyawarta, Peer-Reviewed International Publication, PP-19-22.
- **Kudnar, N.S. & Rajasekhar, M, (2019):** A study of the morphometric analysis and cycle of erosion in Waingangā Basin, India, Model. Earth Syst. Environ. (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-019-00680-1>
- **Kudnar, N. S., (2018):** Water Pollution a Major Issue in Urban Areas: A Case Study of the Wainganga River Basin”. Vidyawarta International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, pp 78-84.
- Prof. V. B. Patil - Maharashtra Panchayat Raj Nagari Local Self Government Institutions in Maharashtra.- K. Sagar Prakashan, Pune.
- Dr. G. S. Badhe- Origin and sale of Indian Local Self Government Institutions- Himalaya Prakashan House, Mumbai.
- Dr. Shantaram Bhogle - Local Government in India - Vidyaprakashan, Nagpur 2
- Shri Dinesh Nakhate- Gondia District Pride.
- Gondia District Gazetteer.
- Bhandara District Gazetteer.
- Shri Rajesh Khandelwal - Garudzep - Citizen Sports Society, Gondia.
- Mr. V. N. Swami and Mrs. Madhavi Kavi- Vidyabharati Talathi - Complete guidance of Clerical Audit- Vidyabharti Prakashan, Latur.
- Lokmat- Newspaper, 10 November, 2011



महाराष्ट्रातील वनसंपदेचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

डॉ. अशोक शहाजी भालेराव

भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख

चिश्तिया कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,
खुलताबाद.

प्रस्तावना :

पर्यावरण संतुलनामध्ये वनस्पतींची म्हणजेच वने अथवा अरण्ये यांची भूमिका अतिशय महत्त्वाची असते. वननीती प्रमाणे पर्यावरण समतोल राहण्यासाठी एकूण भूप्रदेशाच्या 33 टक्के वनक्षेत्र-वनाच्छादन आवश्यक आहे. भारताचे वनक्षेत्र एकूण भूभागाच्या 21 टक्के आहे. तर महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे वनक्षेत्र एकूण भूभागाच्या 19 टक्के आहे. (FSI-2019 नुसार) वननीती प्रमाणे देशातील व राज्यातील वनक्षेत्रात वाढ होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वृक्षलागवड त्यांचे जतन आणि संवर्धन गरजेचे आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये 36 जिल्हे असून मराठवाडा, विदर्भ, खंडेश, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र व कोकण असे पाच प्रादेशिक विभाग आहेत; तर औरंगाबाद, नाशिक, पुणे, कोकण, अमरावती आणि नागपूर असे सहा प्रशासकीय विभाग आहेत. येथे भौगोलिक घटकांमध्ये विविधता असल्याने वनांच्या वितरणातही विषमता आढळते. त्यातही मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे दिवसेंदिवस वनांतील वृक्षांची संख्या अतिशय कमी होत आहे. यामुळे पर्यावरणाच्या गंभीर स्वरूपाच्या समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. वातावरणातील तापमान वाढ, ऋतुमानात बदल, अवर्षण, दुष्काळ, महापुर, गारपीट, वादळे, साथीच्या रोगांचा प्रसार अशा अनेक पर्यावरणीय समस्यांना मानवाला तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. अजुनही वेळ गेलेली नाही. पर्यावरण समतोलासाठी व चिरंतन मानवी विकासासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वृक्ष लागवड करून त्यांचे जतन व संवर्धन होणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी शासनाचे प्रयत्न चालूच आहेत. जनतेचा सहभाग आणि प्रतिसाद जाणिवुर्वक वाढविणे गरजेचे आहे.

अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे -

- 1) महाराष्ट्रातील वनप्रकारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) महाराष्ट्रातील वन वितरणाचा अभ्यास करणे.

अभ्यास विषयाची निवड :

महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र 3,07,713 चौ.कि.मी. आहे. वनाखालील एकूण क्षेत्र 61,038 चौ.कि.मी. एकूण भौगोलिक भूक्षेत्राच्या वनाच्छादनाचे प्रमाण 20.10% आहे. पर्यावरण संतुलनाच्या दृष्टीने वनाच्छादनाचे प्रमाण 33% असणे आवश्यक आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य भारतातील एक महत्त्वाचे राज्य आहे. आर्थिक, सामाजिक तसेच औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या महाराष्ट्र भारतातील अग्रेसर राज्य आहे. एकूणच देशाच्या विकासामध्ये राज्याचे योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. राज्याच्या चिरंतन विकासासाठी राज्यातील नैसर्गिक पर्यावरण अबाधित राहणे अनिवार्य ठरते. ती काळाची गरज आहे. हीच आवश्यकता आणि गंभीरता लक्षात घेवून सदरील लेखामध्ये वनांचे प्रकार आणि वनांचे वितरण या घटकांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे.

अभ्यास पद्धती :

“महाराष्ट्रातील वनसंपदेचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास” या घटकाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दुय्यम स्वरूपाच्या माहितीचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यासाठी Maharashtra Forest Department तसेच Government of Maharashtra – official website आर्थिक व सामाजिक सांख्यिकीय माहिती, उपलब्ध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, दैनिक वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख या साधनांचा वापर माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी केलेला आहे.



(वनांसदर्भात माहिती पुरविणारी संकेतस्थळे)

उपलब्ध आकडेवारी दाखविण्यासाठी आवश्यक सांख्यिकीय तंत्राचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील वनांचे प्रमुख प्रकार :

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये हवामान, भूमिस्वरूपे, मृदा यामध्ये विविधता आढळते. यामुळे येथील वनांमध्ये ही विविधता आहे. सध्या राज्यामध्ये जी वने आहेत ती डोंगराळ प्रदेश, ओबडधोबड प्रदेश, नापीक असलेला भूप्रदेश अशा प्रदेशात आहेत. राज्याचे वनक्षेत्र 20.10 % हा कागदावरील आकडा आहे. प्रत्यक्षात वनातील वृक्षांची संख्या अतिशय अल्प आहे. वृक्षघनता कमी आहे. काही वनांमध्ये वृक्षेच नाहीत. तर काही ठिकाणी फक्त गवत आहे. म्हणजेच राज्याचे वनक्षेत्र काळजी करण्यासारखे आहे. राज्यातील वनस्पतींचे स्वरूप व हवामान लक्षात घेवून वनांचे खालीलप्रमाणे प्रमुख प्रकार पडतात.

1) उष्ण कटीबंधीय सदाहरीत वने

या प्रकारची वने महाराष्ट्रात खूप कमी आहेत. राज्यातील ज्या भागात सु. 3600 ते 6000 मी. मी. पर्जन्य पडतो. तसेच तो भूप्रदेश स.स. पासून 1200 ते 1400 मी. उंचीचा आहे. अशा पर्वतीय, डोंगरदऱ्यांचा प्रदेश येथे सदासर्वकाळ हिरवीगार सदाहरीत वने आहेत. या प्रदेशातील मृदा जांभा किंवा लॅटेराइट प्रकारची आहेत. भूभाग तीव्र उताराचा असल्यामुळे शेतीसाठी अनुकूल नाही. पर्जन्य भरपूर, वातावरणातील आर्द्रता जास्त, मृदेमध्ये हयुमसचे प्रमाण भरपूर या अनुकूल घटकांमुळे या भागात वनस्पतींचे दाट आच्छादन आहे. येथील वृक्षांची उंची 45 ते 60 मी. दरम्यान आढळते. भीमाशंकर, अंबोली, खंडाळा, महाबळेश्वर, माथेरान आणि सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यातील सावंतवाडी परिसरात ही सदाहरीत वने आहेत. या वनांमध्ये पांढरा सिडार, नागचंपा, जांभूळ, फणस, हिरडा, अंजन, आंबा, लाल देवदार ही झुडुपेही या वनांमध्ये आढळतात. दिवसेंदिवस या वनामध्ये मानवी हस्तक्षेप वाढला आहे. त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात वृक्षतोड होत असून वृक्षांची संख्या कमी होत आहे. येथील वनांचे जतन आणि संवर्धन अतिशय गरजेचे आहे. ही वने आर्थिकदृष्ट्या कमी महत्वाची असली तरी मृदासंधारण व पर्यावरण संतुलनाच्या दृष्ट्या मोलाची आहेत.

2) उष्ण सदाहरित-निम सदाहरित वने :

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये 2000 ते 3000 मी. मी. पर्जन्यमान व उष्ण हवा असलेल्या प्रदेशात सदरील वने आढळतात. या प्रकारातील वनस्पती सदाहरीत वनातील वृक्षांपेक्षा कमी उंचीच्या असतात. या वनातील वृक्षांपेक्षा कमी उंचीच्या असतात. या वनातील वृक्षांची पानगळती एकाच हंगामामध्ये होत नाही. तर पानगळतीचा हंगाम वेगवेगळा आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांना निमसदाहरित वने म्हणतात. कोकण, घाटमाथा येथे ही वने आढळतात. पश्चिम/कोकण किणारपट्टीवर या वनांचा सलग पट्टा आढळतो. लोणवळा, अंबोली या भागात ही वने आढळतात. बेहडा, जांबत, बिबळा व रान फणस, शिसम, किंजळ, अंजन ही वृक्षे प्रामुख्याने आढळतात. ही वने इ पाटयाने कमी होत आहेत. यांचे जतन आणि संवर्धन आवश्यक आहे.

3) उष्ण कटिबंधीय आर्द्र पानझडी वने :

राज्यातील ज्या भागात सु. 1500 ते 2000 मी. मी. पर्जन्यमान तापमान तापमान जास्त असलेल्या डोंगर उतारावर तसेच काही मैदानी भागात आर्द्र पानझडी वने आहेत. स.स. पासून 700 मी. उंचीच्या भूमीवर ही वने आढळतात. यापेक्षा जास्त उंचीच्या भूमीवर ही वने वाढत नाहीत. नाशिक, धुळे, कोल्हापूर, नंदुरबार तसेच भंडारा, गोंदियाचा काही भाग, गाविलगड टेकड्या, मेळघाट, उ. कोकण डोंगररांगा, महादेव, हरिश्चंद्र-बाला घाट आणि सारमाळा डोंगररांगांच्या पश्चिम भागात आर्द्र पानझड वने आहेत. या प्रदेशामध्ये चार महिने पर्जन्य आणि आठ महिने कोरडा काळ असतो. साग सेथील प्रमुख वृक्ष आहे. शिसम, आवळा, बिबळा, हिरडा, कुसुम, सिरम इ. वृक्षे आढळतात. आर्द्र पानझडी वने आर्थिकदृष्ट्या खूप महत्वाची आहेत. त्यामुळे येथे जंगलतोड मोठ्या प्रमाणात

होते.या वनांचे संवर्धन होणे महत्वाचे आहे.राज्यात या वनांखालील वनक्षेत्र 3,4,10 चौ.कि.मी.असून वनत्रेत्ताच्या 5.5% आहे.

4) **उष्ण कटिबंधीय शुष्क पानझडी वने :**

अजिंठा डोंगररांगा,सातपुडा पर्वतरांगा,घाटमाथ्याच्या पूर्वेस पायथ्यालगत कमी उंचीच्या टेकड्यांवर,विदर्भातील डोंगराळ भाग या भागात वार्षिक पर्जन्य सु.1000 ते 1250 मी.मी.आहे.या भागात शुष्क पानझडी वने आहेत.कोरड्या काळामध्ये वृक्षांची पाने गळतात,वृक्ष पर्णहीन असतात.धावडा,रोहण,साग,ऐण ही वृक्षे आढळतात.या शिवाय बोर,बाभूळ,आपटा,चारोळी,चेरी,टेंभुर्णी इ.झाडे व झुडुपे आहेत.या बरोबरच अनेक प्रकारचे गवत व औषधी वनस्पती आढळतात. या वनांमध्ये शुष्क पानझडी वनांचे शुष्क साग वृक्षांची वने आणि शुष्क,मिश्र वृक्षांची वने असे दोन उपप्रकार पडतात.येथील वृक्षांचा वापर टिंबर म्हणून आणि इंधन म्हणून मोठ्या प्रमाणात होतो.येथे मानवाने मोठ्या प्रमाणात अतिक्रमण केलेले आहे.वृक्षतोड करून शेती केली जाते.महाराष्ट्रात या वनाखालील क्षेत्र 10326 चौ.कि.मी.असून एकूण भूप्रदेशाच्या 16 टक्के आहे.या वनांचे संवर्धन होणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे.

5) **उष्ण कटिबंधीय काटेरी वने :**

राज्यात ज्या भागात 80 से.मी.पेक्षा कमी पर्जन्य होतो अशा अवर्षणग्रस्त प्रदेशात ही वने आहेत. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील पर्जन्य छायेच्या प्रदेशात खुरटी काटेरी वने आहेत.अहमदनगर,पुणे,सातारा सांगली या जिल्हयांच्या पुर्व भागामध्ये तसेच सोलापूर व मराठवाडा,विदर्भातील काही टेकड्यांवर ही वने आहेत.बाभूळ,खैर व निंब,बोर,पळस व तरवड,टाकळा,निवडुंग अशी झाडीझुडुपे आहेत.येथे गवताळ माळराने आढळतात.कमी पर्जन्य व नापीक मृदा यामुळे येथील वनांमध्ये अत्यंत विरळ वनस्पती आहेत.महाराष्ट्रात काटेरी वनांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक 40602 चौ.कि.मी.असून वनक्षेत्राच्या 63 टक्के आहे.

6) **सागरी किनाऱ्यावरील दलदलीची वने / खाजण किंवा खारपुरी वने :**

सिंधुदूर्ग,ठाणे जिल्हयाच्या पश्चिम सागरी किनारपट्टी प्रदेशात,(दलदलीच्या प्रदेशात) खाड्यांच्या काठावरील गाळाच्या पानथळ जमीनीवर ही वने आहेत.वृक्षांची उंची 4 ते 6 मीटर पर्यंत असते.वनस्पतींची मुळे जमीनीतून बाहेर आलेली दिसतात.येथील वृक्षांचा वापर कातडी कमावणे,मासेमारी जाळी धुण्यासाठी, टॅनीन मिळविण्यासाठी,इंधन म्हणून केला जातो.अंबोरी,मारूडी,काजळी,तिवर,समुद्रफळ या प्रजाती आढळतात.राज्यात या वनांचे क्षेत्र 147 चौ.कि.मी.असून वनक्षेत्राच्या 0.5 टक्के येवढे आहे.

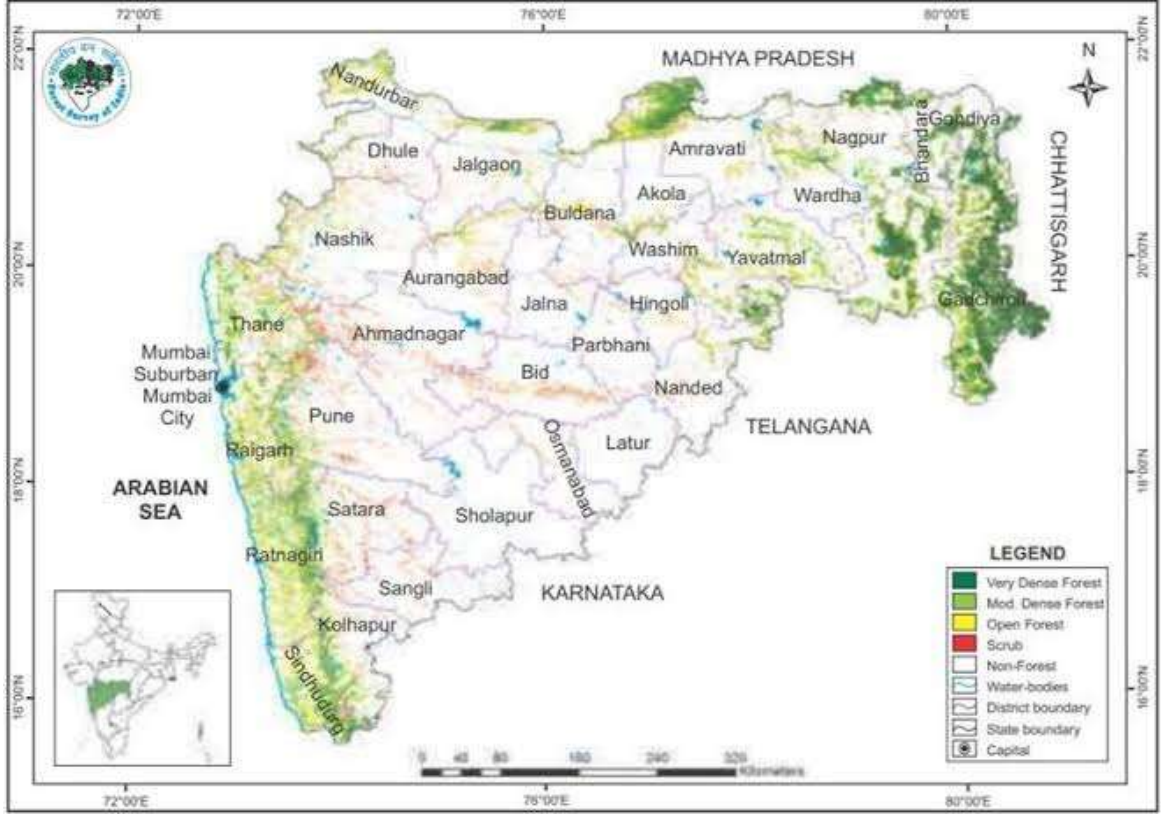
महाराष्ट्रातील वनक्षेत्राचे जिल्हानिहाय वितरण :

अ.क्र.	जिल्हा /प्रशासकिय विभाग	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (चौ.कि.मी.)	वनक्षेत्र (चौ.कि.मी.)	टक्केवारी
1	नागपूर - नागपूर	9892	2584.20	26.12
2	वर्धा .	6309	1101.75	17.46
3	भंडारा	3890	1384.65	55.59
4	गोंदिया	5431	2715.48	49.99
5	चंद्रपूर	11443	4534.88	39.63
6	गडचिरोली	14412	12876.99	89.34
	एकूण भौगो.क्षेत्र	5177	23951.92	46.61
7	अमरावती - अमरावती	12235	3488.89	28.51
8	अकोला	5429	408.60	7.52
9	बुलढाणा	9661	1172.79	12.13
10	यवतमाळ	13582	3094.97	22.78
11	वाशिम	5155	454.02	8.80



अ.क्र.	जिल्हा /प्रशासकिय विभाग	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (चौ.कि.मी.)	वनक्षेत्र (चौ.कि.मी.)	टक्केवारी
	एकुण भौगो.क्षेत्र	46062	8619.27	18.7
12	पुणे - पुणे	15643	2251.89	14.39
13	सातारा	10475	1582.64	15.11
14	सांगली	8572	552.69	6.44
15	सोलापूर	14895	357.61	2.40
16	कोल्हापुर	7685	1744.6	22.69
	एकुण भौगो.क्षेत्र	57270	5488.89	11.33
17	नाशिक - नाशिक	15539	3435.63	22.10
18	धुळे	8095	2067.18	25.53
19	नंदुरबार	5055	2344.45	46.37
20	जळगांव	11765	2015.87	17.13
21	अहमदनगर	17048	1801.54	10.56
	एकुण भौगो.क्षेत्र	57502	11664.67	20.28
22	कोकण - मुंबई उपनगर	369	29.41	10.69
23	मुंबई शहर	603	92.34	31.89
24	ठाणे	4214	1085.53	37.62
25	पालघर	7162	2156.75	31.05
26	रायगड	7152	1020.71	25.05
27	रत्नागिरी	8208	82.86	1.00
28	सिंधुदुर्ग	52060	555.66	10.67
	एकुण भौगो.क्षेत्र	37900	6404.31	16.89
29	औरंगाबाद-औरंगाबाद	10107	930.11	9.20
30	बीड	10693	251.37	2.35
31	जालना	7718	101.7	1.31
32	उस्मानाबाद	7569	79.63	1.05
33	लातूर	7157	45.23	0.63
34	नांदेड	10528	1300.03	12.34
35	हिंगोली	4526	290.61	6.42
36	परभणी	6511	101.46	1.55
	एकुण भौगो.क्षेत्र	64809	2874.04	4.43
एकुण राज्य	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	307713	61038.42	19.83

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त वनक्षेत्र गडचिरोली जिल्हयामध्ये 12876.99 एवढे आहे.एकुण भूभागाच्या 87.26 टक्के आहे.या खालोखाल भंडारा 55.59 टक्के,गोंदिया 49.99 टक्के,नंदुरबार 46.37 टक्के,चंद्रपूर 39.63 टक्के याप्रमाणे आहे तर राज्यातील सर्वाधिक वनक्षेत्र नागपूर या विभागाचे आहे.ते एकूण भूभागाच्या 46.61 टक्के आहे तर राज्यामध्ये सर्वाधिक कमी वनक्षेत्र औरंगाबाद विभागाचे एकूण भूभागाच्या 4.43 टक्के एवढे आहे.



निष्कर्ष आणि उपाय :

महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे एकूण भौगोलीक क्षेत्र 307713 चौ.कि.मी असून एकूण वनाखालील क्षेत्र 61038.42 चौ.कि.मी म्हणजेच एकूण भूभागाच्या 19.83 टक्के एवढे आहे.सदरील वनक्षेत्र वननितीनुसार कमी असून वनक्षेत्रात वाढ होणे गरजेचे आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये 36 जिल्हे आहेत.पैकी गडचिरोली जिल्हयामध्ये सर्वाधिक वनक्षेत्र 87 टक्के आहे. सर्वाधिक कमी वनक्षेत्र लातूर जिल्हयाचे आहे.एकूण भूभागाच्या 0.63 टक्के आहे.सदरील वनक्षेत्र अतिशय अल्प असून पर्यावरणीय दृष्ट्या चिंताजनक आहे.तसेच अल्प वनक्षेत्र असलेले जिल्हे सांगली 0.64,रत्नागिरी 1.00, जालना 1.31, उस्मानाबाद 1.05, परभणी 1.55, बीड 2.35, सोलापूर 2.40, अकोला 7.52, औरंगाबाद 9.20 टक्के असे आहे. वरील जिल्हयांचे वनक्षेत्र अल्प गटातील आहे. या जिल्हयांमध्ये वृक्ष लागवड मोठ्या प्रमाणात करण्यासाठी तसेच वृक्षांचे जतन आणि संवर्धनासाठी ठोस उपायांची गरज आहे. एकुणच राज्यातील काही जिल्हयांमध्ये वनक्षेत्रात वाढ होण्यासाठी शासनाच्या प्रयत्नांबरोबरच समाजाचे सहकार्य आणि प्रतिसाद महत्वाचा आहे.यासाठी पर्यावरण तज्ञ,पर्यावरणप्रेमी,सामाजिक संस्था,जागरूक नागरीक, शाळा, महाविद्यालये यांची भूमिका महत्वाची ठरणारी आहे.

संदर्भ :

- 1) भारताचा भूगोल - डॉ.जयकुमार मगर
- 2) आर्थिक व सामाजिक सांख्यिकिय विभाग
- 3) Geography of Maharashtra - Dr. Pandurang Keche
- 4) Maharashtra Forest Department
- 5) Government of Maharashtra - official website
- 6) Forest Wikipedia
- 7) India State of Forest report -2019
- 8) Forest survey of India



A Study of Occupational Stress Among Male & Female Bank Employees

Dr. Prabodhan B. Kalamb

Head & Assistant Professor
Department of Psychology,
MSS Arts college, Tirthpuri,
Tq. Ghansawangi, Dist Jalna (MS)
Prabodhankalamb8888@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose research attempted to study the Occupational Stress among Male and Female bank employees. The Total sample of present study 100 banks employees, in which 50 were Male banks employees (25 Public banks Employees and 25 Private Banks employees) and 50 Female banks employees (25 Public banks Employees and 25 Private Banks employees). Both groups sample banks employees from Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra States. purposive Sample Design was selected and the subject selected in this sample was age group of 18-50 years. The scale was used for data collection Occupational Stress Index (OSI) developed & standardized by Prof. S. K. Srivastava and Prof. A. P. Singh. 2X2 Factorial design was used and data were analysis by Mean, SD and 'F' values. Results show that 1) Female banks employees high Role overload, Role ambiguity, Powerlessness, than Male banks employees. 2) Male banks employees high Role conflict, Group and political pressures and Low status than Female banks employees. 3) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Responsibility for person, under participation, Poor peer relations, Intrinsic impoverishment, Strenuous working conditions, Unprofitability and Occupational Stress.

Key words – Male and Female bank employees, Occupational Stress

INTRODUCTION

Banking psychology is concerned with the study of human behavior in those aspects of life that relate to financial crises, new technologies, new policies, customer satisfaction, accepting and safeguarding of public money and lending it to others for a surplus profit. Now, banking has broader areas of operations, such as the business of trading information related to customers, money-market, risk and risk services. The Indian banking sector is one of the imperative sectors in financial system of India and it has significant role in growth of economy. The work environment is vital source of occupational stress among bank employees because they spend considerable amount of time in their banks. The characteristics of job in banking sector is highly tedious as it has long work hours, lack of proper recognition and rewards, lack of autonomy in job and conflicts and variation in roles. The banking sector in India provides various facilities and opportunities to its customers and acts as a custodian of public money and offers an array of services and products to its customers across India. As financial mediators, it has both positive and negative impacts on its operations that are likely



affecting individual customers and nation as a whole. The long term success of Indian banking system is highly depending upon how it manages and keeps their employees happy because they are main functionaries in banking operations. The banking sector in India has witnessed dramatic changes over the past two centuries and it is growing rapidly since nationalization of banks in the year 1969 and its coverage is outstanding. Traditional banking operations have slowly shifted to modern practices and methods of credit management. The Indian banking sector is undergoing impressive changes in its operations and policies.

Occupational stress is a situation of nervousness that is happened when employees respond to their work pressures that may come from family, occupation and external environment and those that are internally generated from personal obligations, demands and personal condemnation. Occupational stress is affecting both banks and employees in considerable ways. Occupational stress reduces the job efficiency of employees and makes bank employees dissatisfied and it also affects performance of banks.

Occupational stress is the responsiveness to the external environment that ends in psychological, physical and or behavioral divergences for employees. Occupational stress is a status of tension that is generated when the employees respond to the pressures and demands that arise out of work, family and other external conditions, and those that are also from internal situations from personal demands, responsibilities and personal disapproval. The causes of occupational stress for employees in banking sector would be helpful to understand various casual factors that generate stress among employees of banking sector. The level of occupational stress for employees in banking sector would be useful to know the intensity of the stress among employees in different banking sector. The reaction and bring out the occupational stress of employees of banking sector would be helpful to comprehend the various reactions articulated by the employees of banking sector because of occupational stress. The health problems faced by employees of banking sector because of occupational stress would be useful to make out the different health related issues encountered by them.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Jamal Akhtar & Kushwaha (2015) this study found that Different factor used to analyze stress are Under participation, Poor Peer Relations and Low status Powerlessness, Role Overload, Unreasonable group and Political pressures, respectively reveal that the stress levels of male employees are significantly lower than the stress levels of female employees and Finding of the study expose that female employees perceive that they are overworked are not given their due and feel marginalized.

Jick and Mitz(1985) this study reviewed that gender differences in occupational stress and found that women frequently experienced high psychological distress than males and males on the other hand experienced more physical distress than males.

Renji Issac and Krishnaveni, (2018) this study reveals that there is a significant difference between male and female with occupational stress index with respect to their level of Role overload, Role ambiguity, Role conflict, Unreasonable group and political pressure, Responsibility for persons, under participation, Powerlessness, Poor peer relations, Intrinsic impoverishment, Low status, Strenuous working conditions and Unprofitability. Strenuous Working Conditions indicate the absence of any significant

difference in stress levels of female and male employees, which shows that both of them think similar that they have stressful jobs and they are not adequately compensated in terms of wages and salary for their job.

Vijit Chaturvedi, (2011) this study found that there is a significance difference between stress level of men and women in private institutes Women are seen to feel more stress in comparison to men in private institutes. One of the reason that why men have lower stress than women is that women have to keep a balance between professional and personal life and need to give equal contribution in managing household affairs and thus experience higher stress than men.

Yahaya, Opekum and Idown (1996) this study revealed that there was no significant difference in the stress experienced by male and female bankers. The study also indicated that the stress experienced by bank employee who were married and single were significantly different while male and female as well as single and married employees adopted different coping strategies.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Study of Occupational Stress among Male and Female bank employees.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To Study of Occupational Stress among male and female bank employees.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

There will be no significant difference between Male and Female bank employees With Occupational Stress dimension on Role overload , Role ambiguity, Role conflict, Group and political pressures, Responsibility for person, Under participation, Powerlessness, Poor peer relations, Intrinsic impoverishment, Low status, Strenuous working conditions, Unprofitability.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE

The Total sample of present study 100 banks employees, in which 50 were Male banks employees (25 Public banks Employees and 25 Private Banks employees) and 50 Female banks employees (25 Public banks Employees and 25 Private Banks employees). Both groups sample banks employees Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra States. Non-Probability purposive Sample Design was selected and the subject selected in this sample was age group of 18-50 years and Ratio 1:1.

Research Design

2 X 2 Factor Design used in the present study.

Variables of the Study

Table No- 01 Variables

Variable	Type of variable	Sub. variable	Name of variable
Gender	Independent variables	02	1) Male banks employees 2) Female banks employees
Occupational Stress	Dependent Variables	12	1) Role overload 2) Role ambiguity 3) Role conflict



			4) Group and political pressures 5) Responsibility for person 6) Under participation 7) Powerlessness 8) Poor peer relations 9) Intrinsic impoverishment 10) Low status 11) Strenuous working conditions 12) Unprofitability
--	--	--	--

RESEARCH TOOLS:-

Table N0.02 the Occupational Stress Index (OSI)

Aspect	Name of the Test	Author	Sub Factor	
Occupational Stress	Occupational Stress Index (OSI)	Prof. S. K. Srivastava and Prof. A. P. Singh.	1) Role overload	Item- 46
			2) Role ambiguity	
			3) Role conflict	Reliability- 0.935 and 0.90
			4) Group and political pressures	Validity – 0.44 to 0.59.
			5) Responsibility for person	
			6) Under participation	
			7) Powerlessness	
			8) Poor peer relations	
			9) Intrinsic impoverishment	
			10) Low status	
			11) Strenuous working conditions	
			12) Unprofitability	

PROCEDURES OF DATA COLLECTION

The primary information was gathered by giving personal information from to each to each Banks employees. The Banks employees were called in a small group of 10 to 15 Banks employees.

DATA ANALYSIS

The Mean and SD with graphical representation for Gender on Occupational Stress was analyzed. A simple design was selected to adequate of statistical analysis of ANOVA in order to examine the roll of main as well as subsequently on Occupational Stress.

RESULTS

Table No.03 - Summary and Results of Analysis of variance showing the Bankers on Occupational Stress.

Sr. No	Factor	Bankers	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Sign
Table No. 03 (A)	Role overload	Male Bank employees	19.16	3.18	50	98	38.11	0.01
		Female Bank employees	23.16	2.13	50			
Table No. 03 (B)	Role ambiguity	Male Bank employees	9.50	1.22	50	98	75.92	0.01
		Female Bank employees	13.20	2.60	50			
Table No. 03 (C)	Role conflict	Male Bank employees	16.16	4.06	50	98	15.93	0.01
		Female Bank employees	13.60	2.37	50			
Table No. 03 (D)	Group and political pressures	Male Bank employees	16.33	2.50	50	98	68.12	0.01
		Female Bank employees	12.63	2.67	50			
Table No. 03 (E)	Responsibility for person	Male Bank employees	11.80	1.68	50	98	1.076	NS
		Female Bank employees	11.36	1.71	50			
Table No. 03 (F)	Under participation	Male Bank employees	12.50	1.90	50	98	1.024	NS
		Female Bank employees	13.00	1.96	50			
Table No. 03 (G)	Powerlessness	Male Bank employees	10.86	2.20	50	98	34.49	0.01
		Female Bank employees	13.06	1.61	50			
Table No. 03 (H)	Poor peer relations	Male Bank employees	14.03	2.76	50	98	0.729	0.01
		Female Bank employees	14.43	3.15	50			
Table No. 03 (I)	Intrinsic impoverishment	Male Bank employees	12.90	1.98	50	98	0.136	0.01
		Female Bank employees	13.03	1.58	50			
Table No. 03(J)	Low status	Male Bank employees	10.60	1.22	50	98	17.62	0.01
		Female Bank employees	8.90	1.84	50			
Table No. 03 (K)	Strenuous working conditions	Male Bank employees	14.20	3.08	50	98	0.292	0.01
		Female Bank employees	14.00	3.02	50			
Table No. 03 (L)	Unprofitability.	Male Bank employees	6.73	1.11	50	98	0.14	0.01
		Female Bank employees	6.76	1.10	50			
Table No. 03 (M)	Occupational Stress	Male Bank employees	154.73	13.55	50	98	0.295	0.01
		Female Bank employees	156.43	14.33	50			

(Critical value of “f” with df 98 at 0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 and NS- Not significant)

Discussion

Results shown in Table No. 03 (A) indicated that mean and SD values of Role overload obtained were 19.16 ± 3.18 by the Male banks employees and 23.16 ± 2.13 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated ‘f’ value (38.11) is high than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that

hypothesis is rejected. It means that Female banks employees high Role overload than Male banks employees.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (B) indicated that mean and SD values of Role ambiguity obtained were 9.50 ± 1.22 by the Male banks employees and 13.20 ± 2.60 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (75.92) is high than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is rejected. It means that Female banks employees high Role ambiguity than Male banks employees.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (C) indicated that mean and SD values of Role conflict obtained were 16.16 ± 4.06 by the Male banks employees and 13.60 ± 2.37 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (15.93) is high than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is rejected. It means that Male banks employees high Role conflict than Female banks employees.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (D) indicated that mean and SD values of Group and political pressures obtained were 16.33 ± 2.50 by the Male banks employees, and 12.63 ± 2.67 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (68.12) is high than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is rejected. It means that Male banks employees high Group and political pressures than Female banks employees.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (E) indicated that mean and SD values of Responsibility for person obtained were 11.80 ± 1.68 by the Male banks employees, and 11.36 ± 1.71 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (1.076) is Low than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is accepted. It means that There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Responsibility for person.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (F) indicated that mean and SD values of under participation obtained were 11.80 ± 1.68 by the Male banks employees, and 11.36 ± 1.71 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (1.076) is low than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on under participation.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (G) indicated that mean and SD values of Powerlessness obtained were 10.86 ± 2.20 by the Male banks employees, and 13.06 ± 1.61 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (34.49) is high than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is rejected. It means that Female banks employees high Powerlessness than Male banks employees.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (H) indicated that mean and SD values of Poor peer relations obtained were 14.03 ± 2.76 by the Male banks employees, and 14.43 ± 3.15 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (0.729) is Low than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Poor peer relations.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (I) indicated that mean and SD values of intrinsic impoverishment obtained were 12.90 ± 1.98 by the Male banks employees, and $13.03 \pm$



1.58 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (0.136) is Low than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Intrinsic impoverishment.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (J) indicated that mean and SD values of Low status obtained were 10.60 ± 1.22 by the Male banks employees, and 8.90 ± 1.84 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (17.62) is high than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is rejected. It means that Male banks employees' high Low status than Female banks employees.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (K) indicated that mean and SD values of strenuous working conditions obtained were 14.20 ± 3.08 by the Male banks employees, and 14.00 ± 3.02 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (0.292) is Low than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Strenuous working conditions.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (L) indicated that mean and SD values of Unprofitability obtained were 6.73 ± 1.11 by the Male banks employees, and 6.76 ± 1.10 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (0.14) is Low than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Unprofitability.

Results shown in Table No. 03 (M) indicated that mean and SD values of Occupational Stress obtained were 154.73 ± 13.55 by the Male banks employees, and 156.43 ± 14.33 by Female banks employees. It is observed that the calculated 'f' value (0.295) is Low than the table value (0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 levels). That is to say that hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Occupational Stress.

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1) Female banks employees' high Role overloads than Male banks employees.
- 2) Female banks employees' high Role ambiguity than Male banks employees.
- 3) Male banks employees' high Role conflict than Female banks employees.
- 4) Male banks employees high Group and political pressures than Female banks employees.
- 5) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Responsibility for person.
- 6) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on under participation.
- 7) Female banks employees high Powerlessness than Male banks employees.
- 8) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Poor peer relations.
- 9) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Intrinsic impoverishment.
- 10) Male banks employees' high Low status than Female banks employees.



- 11) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on strenuous working conditions.
- 12) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Unprofitability.
- 13) There is no significant difference between Male and Female banks employees on Occupational Stress.

REFERENCES

- Amigo I, Asensio E, Menéndez I et al. (2014): Working in direct contact with the public as a predictor of burnout in the banking sector. *Psicothema*, 26 (2): 222-6.
- Anas Khan (2015), 'Job Stress among Managers in Public and Private Sector Banks: A Case Study of SBI and ICICI Bank', *Galaxy: International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 4, no. 5, 6-13.
- Bano B & Jha RK, (2012), "Organizational Role Stress among Public and Private Sector Employees: A Comparative Study." *The Lahore Journal of Business*, 1, 1, 23-36.
- Bano, B., and Jha, R., (2012), "Organizational Role Stress among Public and Private Sector Employees", *The Lahore journal of business*, 12(1):23-26.
- Deepanshi , and Mini Amit Arrawatia (2018) a study of organizational role stress among public and private sector bank employees. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*, 6,1, 436-446.
- Kan D and Yu X (2016): Occupational stress, work family conflict and depressive symptoms among Chinese bank employees: the role of psychological capital. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 13:134.
- Karshan B. Chothani, (2015) Job Satisfaction and Occupational Stress among Public and Private Bank Employees. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 2, 2, 78-87.
- Lopes C & Kachalia D,(2016) "Impact of job stress on employee performance in banking sector." *International Journal of Science Technology and Management*, Vol.5, No. 3,,901 -913.
- Malik, N. (2011). A Study on Occupational Stress Experienced By Private and Public Banks Employees in Quetta City. *African Journal of Business Management*, 5(8), 3063-3070.
- Nadeem Malik, (2011), "A Study on Occupational Stress Experienced by Private and Public Banks Employees in Quetta City", *African Journal of Business Management*, 5(4), 3063-3070.
- Pavithra R, Ramya V, Rashmi BM, Halappanavar AB, Nagendra-Gowda MR. A Study on Occupational Stress among Bank Employees in Belagavi City. *Ann Community Health* 2021;9(2):203-206.
- Pendke B.S. (2016). A Comparative Study of Stress Experienced by the Employee of Public and Private Sector Banks. *GE International Journal of Management Research*,4(4).41-44.
- Prabaharan, T., and Panchanatham, N., (2007), "Occupational Role Stress among Public Sector Banks Employees in Sri Lanka", *Wadalba Journal of Management*, 4(1), 22-25.



- Rao, S., Mohan, S. M. & Panday B. (2014). Stress Management and Performance Status of Employees of Public And Private Banks. *Indian J. Sci. Res*, 9(1), 158-162.
- Ratna Manikyam, K., (2014), "Indian Banking Sector-Challenges and Opportunities", *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)*, 16(2): pp.52-61.
- Renji Issac and Krishnaveni, (2018) An Analysis of the Bank Employees Domains of Occupational Stress with Reference to Kottayam District, Kerala. *International Journal of Engineering & Technology*, 7 (3.6) 164-167.
- Rishipal & Manish (2014), 'Public and Private Sector Bank Employees Loyalty and Personality Types', *International Journal of Multidisciplinary and Current Research*, ISSN: 2321-3124, vol. 2, pp. 905-908.
- Roli Pradhan, and Praveen Tomar, (2013), "Evaluating Stress in the Indian Banking Scenario", *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 2(5): pp. 5-20.
- Samartha, V. & Begum (2013). Regression Analysis of Stress- A Comparative Study of Employees in Public and Private Sector Banks. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Management Studies*, 3(7), 68-79.
- Sankpal, S., Negi P. and Vashishta J. (2010). Organizational Role Stress of Employees: Public Vs Private Banks. *The Indian Journal of Management*, 3(1), 4-16.
- Selvakumar, A.X. (2015). Employees Stress Management in Public and Private Sector Banks in Nagapattinam District-An Analysis. *Asia Pacific Journal of Research*, 1(XXVI), 93-102.
- Srivastava, A.K. and Singh, A.K. (1984). *Occupational Stress Index*. Agra: Psychological Research Cell.
- Subramanian, S. & J. K. (2012). Comparison Between Public and Private Sector Executives on Key Psychological Aspect. *Journal of Organization & Human Behaviour*, 1(1), 25-32.
- Vishal Samartha, Vidyavathi, and Mustiary Begum, (2013), "Regression Analysis of Stress - A Comparative Study of Employees in Public and Private Sector Banks", *EXCEL International Journal of Multidisciplinary Management Studies*, 3(7): pp.68-76.
- Xavior Selvakumar & Lawrence Immanuel 2015, 'Employees Stress Management in Public and Private Sector Banks in Nagapattinam District - An Analysis', *Asia Pacific Journal of Research*, ISSN – 2347 - 4793, vol. 1, no. 26, pp. 93-102.
- Yahaya, Opekum and Idowu, "Stress and Coping Strategies among Employees in Selected Banks in Nigeria", *The Counsellor*, Vol: 14, No: 1, August 1996, pp: 14-21.

वंचित उपेक्षित मराठवाडा: एक अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. शाम कदम

विभाग प्रमुख राज्यशास्त्र विभाग
देवगिरी महाविद्यालय औरंगाबाद.
drshyamkadam@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना

मराठवाडा हैदराबादच्या निजाम राजवटीपासून स्वतंत्र होऊन 74 वर्ष पूर्ण झाली मागे वळून पाहतांना मराठवाड्याचे मागासलेपण सहज दिसून येते ब्रिटिशांच्या वर्चस्वाखालील प्रदेशात ज्याप्रमाणे आधुनिकतेची मूल्ये, संचार साधने, दळणवळणाचे मार्ग, औद्योगीकरण, आणि शिक्षणाची वारे(शिक्षण संस्था) होते ते मराठवाड्यात खूप उशिरा पोहोचले. इतर सुविधांचा वनवा होता शेतीपूरक धोरणांचा, औद्योगिक विकासाचा लवलेशही नव्हता निजामाच्या पाडावानंतर मराठवाडा विभाग विनाअट संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रात सामील झाला.



अशी ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी असलेला मराठवाडा शेती विकास, पीक पद्धतीतील नियोजन, जमीन सुधारणा, हरित क्रांति, पाणी साठे निर्मिती, पाणी साठी नियोजन, नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती, औद्योगिक विकास इत्यादी सर्व गोष्टींमध्ये आजही खूप मागे आहे हे प्रश्न गेली 74 वर्षांपासून



सोडवण्यात आले नाहीत. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या राज्यकर्त्यांनी अद्याप पर्यंत मराठवाडा वंचित उपेक्षितच ठेवला आहे मराठवाडा आजही मागासलेलाच आहे आणि आणखी किती वर्ष हा विभाग वंचित उपेक्षित राहणार आहे हा एक मोठा प्रश्न आहे.

राजकीय नेतृत्वाची उदासीनता:

मराठवाड्यातील जवळपास 90 टक्के नेतृत्व खाजगी आणि सार्वजनिक सभेत स्वतःचा वारसा आणि व्यवसाय शेती असल्याचे सांगत असतात पण शेतकऱ्यांच्या हिताचे प्रश्न सोडवण्याचा प्रयत्न करत नाहीत. विदर्भापेक्षाही मराठवाड्यातील शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण आज वाढलेले आहे. आतापर्यंत शेती विकासाचे आणि शेतमालाला हमी भाव मिळवून देण्याचे प्रयत्न झाले नाहीत मोठ्या प्रकल्पांच्या परिसरात पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सहकार क्षेत्राचे अनुकरण करत साखर कारखाने काढले गेले पण दुष्काळी स्थितीत अनेक साखर कारखाने बंद ठेवावे लागतात. आता मराठवाड्यातील एकाही साखर कारखाना सुरळीत आणि नफ्यात चालत नाही. शेतीवर आधारित इतर उद्योग व्यवसाय, शेती पूरक जोड व्यवसाय, शेतीमाल प्रक्रिया उद्योग, शेती पूरक उद्योग क्षेत्र आदींचा विकास करण्यात आला नाही. याशिवाय ग्रामीण सहकारी बँक सोसायट्या सुरू केल्या पण अपवादात्मक वगळता सर्वच सहकारी संस्था तोट्यात किंवा बुडित निघण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. मराठवाड्यातील सर्वच जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँका या तर गॅस वर आहेत. एकाही जिल्ह्यातील सहकारी बँक सुव्यवस्थित व्यवहार करणारी नाही.

कोरडवाहू शेती विकासाचा प्रयत्न एकाही राजकीय नेतृत्वाने केला नाही परिणामी मराठवाड्यातील शेतीक्षेत्र मागासलेले राहिले आहे मराठवाड्यातील राजकीय नेतृत्वाने शेती विकासासाठी व्यावहारिक पातळीवर नवनवीन प्रयोग करायला हवे होते. तसेच शेतीला जोड व्यवसाय असणारे विकास करणे गरजेचे होते मराठवाडा विभाग पूर्णतः शेतीवर अवलंबून असणारा विभाग आहे. तरी याबाबत राजकीय नेतृत्वाने मोठ्या प्रमाणात आजतागायत उदासीनता दाखवली आहे परिणामतः मराठवाडा मागास राहिला आहे.



प्रादेशिक असमतोल:

महाराष्ट्रातील विभाग निहाय विकासाच्या असमतोलाचे मोजमाप करून अनुशेष निश्चितीचे काम अनुशेष निर्देशांक समितीने 1994 सालाची आकडेवारी घेऊन 24 वर्षांपूर्वी केले होते व त्याच्याच आधारावर आताही राज्यपाल विकास निधीचे वाटप करित आहेत. फार वर्षांपूर्वी च्या निकषावरच आजही वाटप करून मराठवाड्यावर फार मोठा अन्याय केला जात आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढतच गेला आहे आणि तो कमी करण्याचे प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न केले गेले नाहीत. वैधानिक विकास महामंडळ असूनही त्याला पुरेसा निधी दिला जात नाही. परिणामी मराठवाड्याचा विकास संथगतीने चालू आहे त्या तुलनेत पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र कित्येक पटीने अग्रेसर होत गेला आहे.

थोडक्यात:

मराठवाडा ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीने तर मागास होताच तो आज वंचित उपेक्षित पण आहे राजकीय नेतृत्वाने आता तरी मराठवाड्यावरील अन्याय दूर करण्याचे प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे. मराठवाड्याचा निधी त्याला पूर्णतः मिळालाच पाहिजे औद्योगिकरणास चालना देऊन येथील शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाला प्रोत्साहन देऊन भांडवल देखील उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. मराठवाडा शेतीवर पूर्णतः अवलंबून असल्यामुळे आणि ही शेती कोरडवाहू असल्यामुळे तोट्यात आहे परिणामी मराठवाड्यात शेतकरी आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण देखील दिवसेंदिवस खूप वाढलं आहे.

संदर्भ:

- 1) दैनिक सकाळ, सप्तरंग लेखन मालिका, 17 सप्टेंबर, 2020.
- 2) दैनिक दिव्य मराठी, संपादकीय, 20 डिसेंबर, 2011
- 3) पेंडसेलालजी, "संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचे महामंथन" मुंबई, 2010
- 4) महाराष्ट्राच्या समतोल प्रादेशिक विकासाच्या प्रश्नावरील उच्च समितीचा अहवाल, नियोजन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई, 2013
- 5) दैनिक महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स, संपादकीय, 18 सप्टेंबर, 2018



CHILD EDUCATION PROBLEMS IN URBAN SLUMS

Dipendu Mondal

Assistant Professor, Saltora B.Ed College,

Bankura, West Bengal

dipendu15mondal@gmail.com

Abstract -- India ranks second in the world in terms of population. Due to population growth, cities in India have an average number of slum areas. Census data shows that 13.7 million slum dwellers live in 63% of the towns and cities in the country. These slum areas are generally identified as the most polluted, wasteful, underprivileged, and hazardous waste areas in the city. One of the major problems facing the people living here is poverty. According to slums in India- A statistical compendium, 2015, 44.8% of households live in a single room, and 0.55 million households are in dilapidated condition. According to the ASER 2020_report, in 2005, the poverty level was set at US \$ 1.25 per person per day, according to the ASER 2020 report 5.3% of children aged 6-10 years old have not enrolled in school this year. Slum areas are mainly formed along large drains, landfills, and along the railway lines. Garbage piles can be seen around the slum area, where small children play. They spend most of their time in this garbage dump. Since the family members have no interest in education, most of the children get involved in some work when they are a little older. Due to the fact that they are earning money at an early age and a lack of proper guidance from their parents, they often commit various types of criminal activities. They need to be educated to fix this problem. For this, the Central and State governments need to work together. They need to adopt different types of development plans. so that they too can enter the mainstream of society.

Keywords- Child education, poverty, women education, Home environment, Unhealthy living conditions

Introduction --

From the past to the present, we have learned in different ways. In the past, we used to receive various lessons from gurus. Even today, we are learning different subjects in different ways. But is this education possible for everyone? Some sections of society are still far from this education. One of them is slum children's. With the growth of urban areas, slum areas developed at a very fast pace in the surrounding areas. Approximately 63 percent of Indian towns are home to the 13.7 million slam households counted in the 2011 census. Their biggest problem is that they do not have a conducive environment for education.

Methodology--

A number of published sources were examined for this paper's secondary data. It is necessary to gather information from a wide range of sources, such as books and reports from the NSSO and the Census of India. The academician's collected works on slum residents are used to show the general social and economic problems of the slum dwellers.

Definition --

According to the United Nations programme, a slum is defined as " a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterised as having inadequate housing and basic services." In India , the definition of slum are brought out by the census and the NSSO - a compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60- 70 households of poorly built congested tenements , in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure



and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities in the state / UT are categorised as identified slums.

Objectives of the study --

A major problem in India is slum children and their education. So we need to identify their problems and help them find solutions. The reason for the dropout rate of slum children, what is their education rate? Identify the causes of all these problems and find ways to solve them.

Problems of slum children in education-- There are different types of problems in slum areas when it comes to flourishing education. The main problems are --

1. Value of education----It is generally seen that those who live in slum areas have very low family incomes. We can calculate their economic profile by their occupation, income, expenditure pattern, etc. According to the survey, more than 41% of urban slum households had an average monthly income of between Rs 5000 and Rs 10000, according to the survey. Therefore, earning is more important to them than education.

2. Lack of girl child and women education - Lack of women's education is an important aspect of the education of slum children. The mother is the first teacher for a child, if the mother is uneducated then the importance of education of the children decreases. If the mother is educated, then the importance of proper education, nutrition, health care, etc. for her child increases.

3. Lack of supportive elements in education - Education is not limited to schools. Education we can get from outside the school or some materials that help a lot in education. The elements that help in education are: - suitable environment, electricity, mobile phones for higher education, laptops, computers, radios, etc. But most children do not have all these facilities. Due to which they are not able to get education. From the information given below we can easily understand the situation.

ACCORDING TO SLUMS IN INDIA - A STATISTICAL COMPENDIUM ,2015

Number of rooms

4.4% have no exclusive room for living.

44.8% have one room.

29.5% have two room.

0.55 million houses are in dilapidated condition.

Electricity

Electricity was available in 68 percent of the slums.

There were just 6.5 per cent of the slums that did not have power.

Computer / Laptop

Computers and laptops are in use by 10.4% of all households.

3.3 percent of the population has access to the internet.

Mobile

Only 63.5 percent of the population has access to mobile facilities..

4. Neglect of Indian language - In an environment where children grow up, their education is of little importance. They mostly speak their mother tongue at home. But English is a major language of instruction in schools. Since they usually do not use any language other than their mother tongue. So it became a big obstacle for them to learn English. Since they do not speak English well, they have to face many difficulties in getting a job.

5. Poverty - Poverty is a major problem in the education of slum children. The economic situation of most slum children is very poor. The poverty line, set by the World Bank in 2005 at US\$1.25 per day per person, is used to calculate its poverty estimates. In this situation, it is not possible for the family to create a conducive learning environment for all.

6. Home environment - A conducive environment is required for study. But most slum children do not get that environment. Most people who have been affected by displacement or rehabilitation in India's poor urban environment are likely to be affected by transportation, population, health, and safety issues. According to the ASER 2020 report, 5.3 % of rural children aged 6-10 years have not enrolled in school this year. A higher percentage of female students (3.23%) are not in school. In most cases, the girls do not go to school, they help with various household works or take care of their brothers and sisters.

Million Plus cities	T. Popn.(in '000)	Slum Popn. (in '000)	%of Slum to T. Popn.	Sex Ratio in Non-Slum areas	Sex Ratio in Slum areas
Greater Mumbai	11,978	6,475	54.06	859	770
Delhi M. Corp.	9,879	1,851	18.74	836	780
Kolkata	4,573	1,485	32.48	841	805
Banglore *	4,301	431	10.02	915	947
Chennai *	4,344	820	18.88	953	974
Ahmedabad	3,637	474	13.46	891	850
Hyderabad *	3,520	627	17.23	930	938
Kanpur	2,551	368	14.42	857	857
Pune	2,538	492	19.39	920	928
Surat	2,433	508	20.89	794	701
All India	73,346	17,697	24.13	874	820

*Million Cities of South India

*Reader, Dept. of Research Methodology, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai – 400 088

7. Unhealthy living conditions and hazardous location - In most cases, unfavourable living conditions are found in slum areas. There is no access to safe drinking water, no sewerage system in the houses, and the residents usually do not get their basic needs. Slum areas are most often formed near large drains or dirty dumps. Childrens use that dirty space as their playground. Many people throughout the world die each year, and India is accountable for 25% of those deaths.

According to slums in India - A statistical compendium ,2015

0.79 Million census houses are temporary in nature.

6.17 million houses have only one room

There are no exclusive rooms for living in 0.6 million houses.

4.67 million homes do not have latrine facilities.

2.58 million households have no sewerage system.

There is no separate system for garbage disposal in 27% slum area of India.

23% slum located across large drain.



Recommendations for improving conditions

1. The government of India and all the state governments need to be given special knowledge in this regard so that no new slum area is created in any area.
2. In order to improve the economic condition in slum areas, various types of micro financial schemes need to be organised.
3. Schoolteachers in slum areas need to be made aware of the importance of educating students in that area. They need to focus more on their mother tongue while teaching so that they can understand easily.
4. Arrange some special schools in the slum area, where children can study during the afternoon, weekend and summer vacation.
5. To provide job oriented education along with general education to the children in the schools . so that their economic condition can be improved. If their economic situation improves, then maybe they will understand the importance of education.

Conclusion --

Slums are located in the city's surroundings. where the living conditions are very low. It is not possible for children to grow up in this hostile environment and get the nutrition, protection, and education they need in the right way. So we all need to think about this. It is our duty to educate every child in the country. If they understand the importance of education, they may be able to become suitable people in other adverse situations.

REFERENCES--

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4746497/>
2. <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/ijg/article/view/12466/pdf>
3. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/17-of-urban-india-lives-in-slums-census/articleshow/19118219.cms>
4. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/slums-make-life-easier-say-33-urban-people/articleshow/24226156.cms>
5. <https://www.economicdiscussion.net/articles/problems-faced-in-the-progress-of-education-in-india/2291>
6. <https://senseselec.com/blogs/what-is-wrong-with-the-indian-education-system/>
7. <https://hindrise.org/resources/slum-dwellers-in-india/>
8. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/keep-india-beautiful/life-in-a-slum-ugly-face-of-india/>
9. KUMAR, CH. S , RAVINDRA, K, April 2014 , Female Literacy Status of Urban Slums Communities in Andhra Pradesh, Vol. II, Issue 1/ April 2014 , EUROPEAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH
10. Roy, D , Palavalli , B, et. al, Data Descriptor: Survey-based socio-economic data from slums in Bangalore, India, www.nature.com/sdata/
11. Slums in India -A Statistical Compendium , 2015, Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, National Buildings Organisaion
12. SINGH, B.N, SEP2016, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SLUMS DWELLERS: A THEORETICAL STUDY, KIJAHS/JUL-SEP2016/VOL-3/ISS-3/A2, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, KAAV INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTS, HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES,
13. Tiwari, N, Singh, M,K, (2021) Problems of Education in Slums of Delhi, Int J Edu Sci, 32(1-3): 43-56 (2021), IJES 2021



जिल्हा पोलीस कर्मचारी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य: एक अभ्यास

डॉ. एस.जे. गायकवाड

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, मानसशास्त्र विभाग

अंकुशराव टोपे महाविद्यालय, जालना

प्रस्तावना :

समाजात घडणा-या अनुचित प्रकारांना आळा घालण्यासाठी पोलीस हा समाज व्यवस्थेचा कणा समजला जातो. प्रत्यक्ष सेवा, जबाबदारी, कर्तव्य, ह्या गुणांचे त्यांच्या मनावरती नेहमी संस्कार बिंबवले जातात. पोलीस प्रशासनामध्ये तशा प्रकारचे प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते. शिक्षण उक्तीप्रमाणे पोलीस हा समाज व्यवस्थेचा आरसा आहे. जो नेहमी त्यांच्या कार्यातून चांगल्या वाईट अनुभवांची ओळख जगासमोर ठेवत असतो. उदा. मुंबई बॉम्बस्फोट, भुकंप, जलप्रलय सरकारी अधिवेशन, दंगल, निवडणुक कार्यप्रणाली, प्रशासन, सुव्यवस्था, मानव व मानवी निती मुल्यांची पायमल्ली होणार नाही, यासाठी ते नेहमी जागरूक असतात.

‘सदरक्षणाय खलनिग्रहाय’ ब्रीद उक्ती आधारे त्यांनी समाजाचे संरक्षण करणे, सेवा जबाबदारी कर्तव्याने पेलण्यासाठी त्यांची स्वतःची ओळख निर्माण केलेली आहे. पोलीस जनतेचे शत्रु नसून मित्र आहेत. जनमाणसात त्यांना मानाचे स्थान लाभावे, त्यांची सामाजिक प्रतिमा स्वच्छ व सुंदर व्हावी यासाठी ते नेहमी कर्तव्य तत्पर असतात. कारण अशा जबाबदारी पुर्ण भावनेतून जनतेचे सेवक समजले जातात.

लोकशाहीत जनता ही महत्वाची मानु जनतेच्या भावनेचा विरोधात जाऊन शासन किंवा शासकीय यंत्रणा काम करू शकत नाही. पोलीस कामकाजातील गुन्हांचा तपास असो किंवा कायदा व सुव्यवस्थेचा प्रश्न असो. जनतेच्या सहकार्याशिवाय कोणतीही गोष्ट साध्य करणे शक्य नाही.

मानसिक आरोग्य:

मानवी विचार भावना वर्तन आणि व्यक्तीसाठी आवश्यक असणारी शारिरीक व मानसिक स्थिती यावर व्यक्तीचे मानसिक आरोग्य अवलंबून असते. विचार, वर्तन, प्रतिक्रिया सातत्य व स्थिरता हे गुण असतो.

समाजस्थित विचार हा शारिरीक तक्रारीवर असतो. आज सर्वसाधारण विषयास्थित भीती, अवास्तव चिंता, राग, चिडचिडेपणा हा शारिरीक घटकाप्रमाणे तसाच मानसिक घटकांशी निगडीत असतो.

मानसिक आरोग्याबाबतचे दृष्टीकोन (Aspects of Mental Health)

जगप्रसिध्द मानसशास्त्रज्ञ फिलीपपिनल यांनी १७४५-१८२६ यामध्ये मानसिक आरोग्याचे कार्य केले. इंग्लंडमध्ये विल्यंम टयुक अमेरिकेत बेंजोमिन रश आदींनी अनुक्रमे कौटुंबिक वातावरणात, मनोरुग्णांवर उपचार केले. डॉ. सिंगमड फ्राईड यांनी अबोधवस्था व मनोविकृती यांचा संबंध प्रतिपादित केला. विसाव्या शतकात क्लीफर्ड बिअर्स National Concinnity for Mental Health ही संघटना स्थापन केली. World Health Organization (WHO) या सारख्या संघटना अस्तित्वात येऊन मानसिक आरोग्य वाढवण्यासाठी तत्पर झाल्या.



शोधचे विवरण:

जालना पोलीस ठाणे अंतर्गत काम करणा-या पोलीस कर्मचारी यांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे मापन करण्यात आले. प्रत्यक्ष जबाबदारी असणा-या १०० पोलीस कर्मचा-यांच्या मानसिक आरोग्याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी डॉ. कमलेश शर्मा यांची Mental Health Scale चा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

उद्देश

- जालना पोलीस कर्मचारी यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे मापन करणे.
- वयोगट २० ते ४० या वयोगटातील पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तपासणे.
- उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी गृहितकाची मांडणी केली.
- गृहितकाची तपासणी करण्यासाठी संशोधनाचा आराखडा तयार केला.
- जालना पोलीस स्टेशन अंतर्गत १०० पोलीस कर्मचारी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तपासण्यासाठी अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.
- डॉ. कमलेश शर्मा यांची मानसिक स्वास्थ्य प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.
- संख्याशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण व अन्वयार्थ लावण्यासाठी मध्यमान (Mean), प्रमाण विचलन (SD) काढणे

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये:

- पोलीस ठाणे जालना कर्मचारी यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचा अभ्यास करणे (महिला पोलीस व पुरुष पोलीस ५०+५०= १०० पोलीस कर्मचारी)
- वयोगट : २० ते ४० वयोगटातील पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तपासणे.

गृहितके -

पोलीस कर्मचारी यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्यांचा अभ्यास करणे

संशोधनाची मर्यादा :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध हा जालना शहरापुरताच मर्यादीत आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात २० ते ४० या वयोगटातील पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला.

संशोधन पद्धतीचा नमुना :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात पोलीस कर्मचारी यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला. यात मानसिक स्वास्थ्यांची पातळी कशी आहे यांचे मापन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

विश्वसनीयता व वैधता तपासण्यासाठी संशोधकाने मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे मापन करण्यासाठी जालना शहरातील पोलीस कर्मचारी यांच्याकडून चाचणी सोडावुन घेण्यात आली.

परिवर्तके :

१. स्वतंत्र परिवर्तके :

पोलीस कर्मचारी (महिला ५०, पुरुष ५०)

२. परतंत्र परिवर्तके :

डॉ. कमलेश शर्मा यांची Mental Health Scale

संशोधन साहित्य :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात 'मानसिक स्वास्थ्य' याचा शोध घेण्यासाठी डॉ. कमलेश शर्मा यांनी प्रमाणित केलेली आहे. यामध्ये एकुण ६० विधाने आहे.

चाचणीची विश्वसनियता:

Meth	Efficient of Correlation
Test retest	. ८६
Split Half	. ८८

चाचणीची यथार्थता :

प्रस्तुत चाचणी ही कमलेश शर्मा यांची असुन Mental Health Scale आहे प्रस्तुत चाचणी Mental Health Scale ही एक यथार्थ चाचणी आहे. चाचणीची यथार्थता .७९% आहे.

प्रदत्त गोळा करण्याची प्रक्रिया :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात जालना पोलीस ठाणे येथे जाऊन भेट घेऊन आदरणीय पोलीस अधिक्षक यांची परवानगी घेण्यात आली व पोलीस कर्मचा-यांकडुन Mental Health Scale - Dr. Kamlesh Sharma यांची सोडावुन घेतली. प्रस्तुत चाचणी पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे प्रमाण दाखविण्यात मदत करते त्यामुळे संशोधनासाठी ही चाचणी वापरली.

मापन साधने :

कार्यपध्दती : या संशोधनासाठी १०० पोलीस कर्मचा-यांची निवड केली यामध्ये ग्रामीण पोलीस ५० शहरी व ५० ग्रामीण अशी निवड केली या सर्व कर्मचा-यांचे प्रत्यक्ष भेट घेऊन सुचना देऊन नंतर चाचणी सोडवुन केली / घेतली. त्यांचे मुल्यमापन केले. प्रयुक्तांच्या प्राप्त झालेल्या गुणांकावरुन Mean मध्यमान, S.D ० 'T' Value मुल्य काढण्यात आले.

संशोधन आराखडा :

पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचा 'मानसिक स्वास्थ्य' प्रश्नावलीच्या आधारे ग्रामीण व शहरी भेद तपासला, यासाठी डॉ. कमलेश शर्मा यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्य प्रश्नावली तसेच ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास केला.

परिवर्तके:

- स्वतंत्र परिवर्तके : ग्रामीण व शहरी पोलीस
- परतंत्र परिवर्तके : मानसिक स्वास्थ्य चाचणी श्रीमती कमलेश शर्मा

फलतांचे विश्लेषण व चर्चा :

संख्याशास्त्रीय - तक्ता क्रं. १

Group	Sampling	Mean	S.D.	Df.	T value
शहरी	५०	३९.९	३.६०	५८	-१.९३
ग्रामीण	५०	४२.९	३.७६		

Significant at ०.००१ level - T Value २.६६
०.०५ level - T Value २.००

पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचा 'मानसिक स्वास्थ्य' या प्रश्नावलीमध्ये ग्रामीण व शहरी पोलीस यांच्यातील भेद तपासणे हा मुख्य हेतु संशोधन करण्यामागचा होता. वरील तक्ता क्रं. ०१ मध्ये पोलीस कर्मचारी ग्रामीण व शहरी पोलीस प्रशासनामधील भेद तपासण्यात आला. ग्रामीण भागातील ५० पोलीस कर्मचारी प्राप्ताकाचे मध्यमान (Mean) ४२.९ व प्रमाण विचलन (S.D) ३.७६ इतके आले. त्यामुळे दोन्ही मध्यमानातील फरकाचे 'T' मुल्य १.९३ इतके आले. त्यामुळे दोन्ही मध्यमानातील ०.०५ या सार्थकता पातळी भेद दिसुन



आला. यावरून पोलीस कर्मचारी यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे प्रश्नावली बाबत ग्रामीण व शहरी भेद दिसून आला. यावरून ग्रामीण पोलीसाचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य शहरी पोलीसांच्या तुलनेत उच्च प्रमाणात दिसून आले. म्हणून वरिष्ठ अभ्युपगमास मिळालेले गुणांक पुष्टी करतात. ग्रामीण भागातील पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचा भौतिक परिस्थितीला संघर्ष करण्याची क्षमता शहरी भागातील पोलीसांची जास्त असते. त्या सुख सुविधा त्यांना ग्रामीण भागात कमी मिळतात. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील पोलीस कर्मचा-यांमध्ये 'मानसिक स्वास्थ्य' क्षमता जास्त असते. ग्रामीण भागातील व्यक्तीमध्ये एकत्रित राहण्याच्या वृत्ती जास्त असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये मानसिक स्वास्थ्य दिसून येते.

निष्कर्ष :

- पोलीस कर्मचा-यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्य प्रश्नावलीमध्ये ग्रामीण व शहरी भेद दिसून आला.
- ग्रामीण पोलीसांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य शहरी पोलीसांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तुलनेत जास्त दिसून आले.
- टेबल किंमतीपेक्षा काढलेली किंमत कमी आहे, त्यामुळे ग्रामीण पोलीसांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य लक्षणीय फरक दिसून आले.
- टेबल किंमतीपेक्षा काढलेली किंमती कमी आहे त्यामुळे शहरी पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचा आणि ग्रामीण पोलीस कर्मचा-यांचा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हे शहरी पेक्षा ग्रामीण पोलीस कर्मचा-यामध्ये लक्षणीय फरक दिसून आला.

संशोधनासाठी पुढील शिफारशी:

अशा प्रकारचे संशोधन S.R.P पोलीस कर्मचारी यांचे करता येईल. अशा प्रकारचे संशोधन अधिक मोठा नमुना घेऊन करता येईल.

- या प्रकारच्या संशोधनात अधिक परतंत्र घटकांचा वापर करता येईल.
- जिल्हा पोलीस कर्मचारी यांच्या ताण तणाव व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी कार्यशाळा घेण्यात याव्या.
- पोलीस कर्मचारी वर्गासाठी योगा व ध्यान धारणा यांचे प्रशिक्षण देण्यात यावे.

संदर्भ -

- मानसशास्त्राची मुलतत्वे - वि.दी. तडसरे
- मानसशास्त्र परिभाषा कोष - श्रीपाद जोशी
- प्रायोगिक मानसशास्त्र संशोधन पध्दती - डॉ. भरत देसाई शोभना अभ्यंकर शिला गोविळकर
- पोलीस मार्गदर्शिका - पोलीस प्रशिक्षण केंद्र राज्य राखीव बल गट क्रं. २
- www.sakal.in
- Encyclopedia.com



A STUDY OF SPIRITUALITY AMONG MALE AND FEMALE ADULTS

Dr. S. E. Raypure

Head & Associate Professor in Psychology
Ankushrao Tope College Jalna

Savita Pathare

Research Scholar
Dr. B.A.M. University,
Aurangabad

Abstract

The present study is investigating the gender difference of male and female adults on spirituality. The sample consisted of 120 subject selected through the random sampling method. The age range between of 26 to 35, included in these sample 60 male adults and 60 female adults respectively. For the purpose of these study two psychological tests is used. Spirituality Scale developed Biswas & Biswas is used for this study. For the Statistical analysis t test is employed. Results indicate there is significantly difference between male and female adults on dependent variable spirituality.

Keywords: Spirituality and Adults.

Introduction:

Spirituality has many definitions, but at its core spirituality helps to give your life context. It's not necessarily connected to a specific belief system or even religious worship. Instead, it arises from your connection with yourself and with others, the development of your personal value system, and your search for meaning in life.

Spirituality is an integral part of the health and wellbeing of every individual. Spirituality means believing in a power operating in the universe greater than oneself; it involves a sense of interconnectedness with all living creature and an awareness of the purpose and meaning of life. Spirituality is an individual, personalized set of beliefs and practices that are not church related. Spirituality has become particularly interesting to specialized caregivers working with clients suffering from diseases, illness, chronic pain, trauma, the challenges of dying and processes of grief and bereavement. "Spirituality is a way of being and experiencing that comes about through awareness of a transcendent dimension and that is characterized by certain identifiable values in regard to self, others, nature, life and whatever one considers being the ultimate". Student leadership locations are not new aspects of higher education. For years, students have been given prospects to lead their college campuses in various capacities; however, little attention has been paid to the spiritual implications and opportunities for student growth within these roles.

Spirituality and religion are fundamental to many people's lives, health and wellbeing and are crucial for the effective delivery of holistic and person-centered care



because they address issues of hope, meaning and purpose. There has been a growing interest in spirituality within healthcare practice, research and policy, viewed now as an ethical obligation of professional care. Within psychiatry, attitudes have changed as the profession has become more accepting of the spiritual and religious concerns of patients. In 2015, the Executive Committee of the World Psychiatric Association accepted a position statement that the consideration of patients' spirituality, religious beliefs and practices and their relationship to the diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric disorders should be considered as essential components of psychiatric history taking, training and professional development. Spirituality refers to the diverse and personal ways people seek meaning, purpose and connection in their lives. Spirituality is often understood in a broader and more personally-defined way than religion, which is described as a system of faith or worship which seeks to understand the world and includes a transcendent being or beings and a metanarrative

Review of Literature:

Barbara J. Williams (2012). Spirituality is multifaceted as it is a nonphysical meaning placed upon existence and is unique to each individual. This exclusivity makes it difficult to measure or analyze, but the need remains to discover answers to questions regarding spirituality, human life, and its factors. This exploratory, pilot study involved interviewing three older adults to address issues of individual perceptions of spirituality, integration of spirituality in daily life, and utilization of spirituality to address individual needs. Thematic results indicate spirituality is a principle-based and intrinsic factor integrated into daily life. It involves motivation and meaning as spirituality addresses personal needs by providing strength and inspiration. Finally, spirituality affects chosen occupations by providing a sense of purpose.

Derek G. Turesky & Jessica M. Schultz (2010). Older adults may face many existentially related developmental challenges such as confronting their own death, forgiveness, coping with the loss of others, finding meaning and purpose in life, physical illness and limitations, decreases in social support networks, and adjustment to retirement. This article explores the unique developmental spiritual needs and changes among older adults. Several developmental contextual models related to these unique spiritual changes in older adulthood are discussed. The impact of spirituality and religion on the physical and mental health of older adults is also examined. Finally, several techniques to integrate spiritual and religious issues into counseling with older adult clients are delineated along with an illustrative case example.

Paul Wink and Michele Dillon (2002). Longitudinal data spanning early (30s) and older (late 60s/mid-70s) adulthood were used to study spiritual development across



the adult life course in a sample of men and women belonging to a younger (born 1928/29) and an older (born 1920/21) age cohort. All participants, irrespective of gender and cohort, increased significantly in spirituality between late middle (mid-50s/early 60s) and older adulthood. Members of the younger cohort increased in spirituality throughout the adult life cycle. In the second half of adulthood, women increased more rapidly in spirituality than men. Spiritual involvement in older age was predicted by religious involvement and personality characteristics in early adulthood and subsequent experiences of negative life events.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To study spirituality of male and female adults.

Hypothesis:

- 1) There will be significant difference between female and male adults on spirituality.

Operational Definition:

1) Spirituality:

Spirituality can be thought of the personal, internal, and emotional expression of the sacred and is assessed by peace and comfort derived from faith, spiritual well-being, spiritual or religious opting, and spiritual connectedness.

Sample:

The sample of the present study were consist of 120 male and female adults with the age group between 18 to 25 years from Aurangabad city which were classified equally in both sex's 60 male and 60 female adults. The random sampling techniques were used for selection the sample. The sample distribution is as follows.

Variables:

In the present study there were three variables included. Namely spirituality these are the dependent variables. The independent variable is gender of adults.

Research Design:

Descriptive research design is selected for this study. First stage of this research mean and SD is calculated from the data. Second stage independent sample t test method is used for statistical analysis.

Tools use for data collections:-

1. Spirituality Scale:

To measure spirituality of the subjects Spirituality Scale (Biswas & Biswas, 2006) was used. Spirituality items for this measure were developed after reviewing the work of Indian spiritualist leaders and philosophers. Four aspects of Indian spirituality

were found which shares commonality with others spiritual practices. They included centrality of God, ethical and moral values, and the cyclical nature of pain and pleasure in one’s life and power of meditation. Based on spiritual literature, twenty two statements were written which described different aspect of spirituality in Indian context. These statements were presented to seven different individuals who were knowledgeable about Indian spiritual tradition and also practiced different methods of spiritual practices. Based on their feedback one item is dropped and few items were reworded to make it more meaningful. Thus, the final instrument consisted of 21 statements. All items were rated on four point rating scale ranging from strongly agree (4) to strongly disagree (1). The possible score range on the scale can be 21 to 84. The crookback alpha for the measure was 0.84.

Results & Discussion:

The total data sets obtained for Spirituality prepared scoring. For the each subjects initially data of age group were separately tabulated by employing frequency distribution and descriptive statistics. Find out the gender wise differences using a mean scores comparison and ‘t’ test were and suitable statistical technique and calculations were carried out with the help of calculated and SPSS software was used.

Table No. 1
Mean, SD and T value of the adults on spirituality

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	T value	Sig.
Spirituality	Male	50	43.20	11.55	3.70	0.01
	Female	50	52.60	12.30		

Above table shows mean differences of dependent variable spirituality among male and female adults. The result shows that the spirituality means score of the male and female adults respectively 43.20 and 52.60. The difference between two Mean is highly significant at the level of 0.01 (‘t’= 3.75, df= 118) that’s means Hypothesis No. 1. ‘There will be significant difference between male and female adults on spirituality,’ is accepted. That’s mean female adults are more spiritual than the male adults.

Conclusion:

There is significant difference between male and female adults on spirituality. Female adults are more spiritual than the male adults.



References:

- Alexandria Withers, Kimberly Zuniga & Sharon L. Van Sell (2017). Spirituality: Concept analysis, *International Journal of nursing and clinical practices*, Volume 4, 234.
- Barbara J. Williams (2012) An Exploratory Study of Older Adults' Perspectives of Spirituality, *Occupational Therapy In Health Care*, 22:1, 3-19.
- Derek G. Turesky & Jessica M. Schultz (2010). Spirituality among Older Adults: An Exploration of the Developmental Context, Impact on Mental and Physical Health, and Integration into Counseling, *Journal of Religion, Spirituality & Aging*, 22:3, 162-179.
- Fabricatore, A. N., Handal, P. J., & Fenzel, L. M. (2000). Personal spirituality as a moderator between stressors and subjective wellbeing. *Journal of Psychology and Theology*, Vol. 28(3), 221-229.
- Hodges S. (2002). Mental Health, Depression, and Dimensions of Spirituality and Religion, *Journal of Adult Development*, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 109-115.
- Katrina L. Walkar & Vicki Dixon (2002). Spirituality and academic performance African American adults, *Journal of black psychology*, Volume: 28, Issue: 2, page(s): 107-121.
- Milner, K., Crawford, P., Edgley, A., Hare-Duke, L., & Slade, M. (2020). The experiences of spirituality among adults with mental health difficulties: A qualitative systematic review. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, 29, E34.
- Paul Wink and Michele Dillon (2002). Spiritual Development Across the Adult Life Course: Findings From a Longitudinal Study, *Journal of Adult Development*, Vol. 9, No. 1.



Accessibility of Main Road Network in West Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra State

Dr. Shivanand S. Kumar

Assistant Professor

Post Graduate Department of Geography

Government Vidarbha Institute of Science & Humanities, Amravati

Mob No – 9822321459, Email Id - sshivanandkumar@gmail.com

Abstract

Road network is the main indicator of regional development and roads are like the blood veins of any region. Normally the area near the main road is accessible, as such an area is easily accessible from the main road as well as easy access to the main road from that area. The economic development of the region which is more accessible is found to be comparatively higher. In the present research paper, district-wise study of accessibility of main roads in the study area has been done.

Keywords - Accessibility, road network, zone, development

Introduction

Roads in any region play an important role in development. This is because the movement of goods and human beings from one place to another is mainly done by road transport. Accessibility is mainly based on time and distance. This area is known as high accessibility if the distance from the main road is short and the time taken to reach it is short. As the distance from the main road increases, the accessibility decreases. In the present research paper, the study of Sugmata of main roads in West Vidarbha is done district wise.

Objectives

The main objective of the present research paper is to calculate and value district wise accessibility of road network in the study region.

Data Source and Research Methodology

Present investigation is mainly based on the graphical analysis. Road map of West Vidarbha region is collected from PWD Divisional Office, Amravati. The accessibility zone from the main road network is created in GIS software. Also their district wise area is presented in the table. The zone wise accessibility is shown in the map of West Vidarbha. The present analysis based on the year 1981 and 2011.

Study Area

Geographically study region is located in between $19^{\circ} 23' N$ to $21^{\circ} 43' N$ latitude and $75^{\circ} 57' E$ to $79^{\circ} 09' E$ longitudes. This region is the west part of Vidarbha region therefore it is known as West Vidarbha. It is also known as Amravati Divisions. Amravati, Yavatmal, Akola, Washim, Buldhana districts are included in this region. West Vidarbha region covered total 46547 sqkm area and it is 14.75% to the area of Maharashtra state. Region has total 11258117 populations according to the census 2011.

Accessibility of Road Network

Road accessibility is measured by distance. The area within a certain distance from the main road in the study area is accessible and then the accessibility decreases. In the present section, National Highways, Raj Highways and major District Roads have been selected under Main Roads. Distance from main road up to 3 kms is high access area, 3 to 6 kms is

accessible area, 6 to 9 kms is moderately accessible area, 9 to 12 is low access area, 12 to 15 is very low access area and more than 15 kms is non accessibility area.

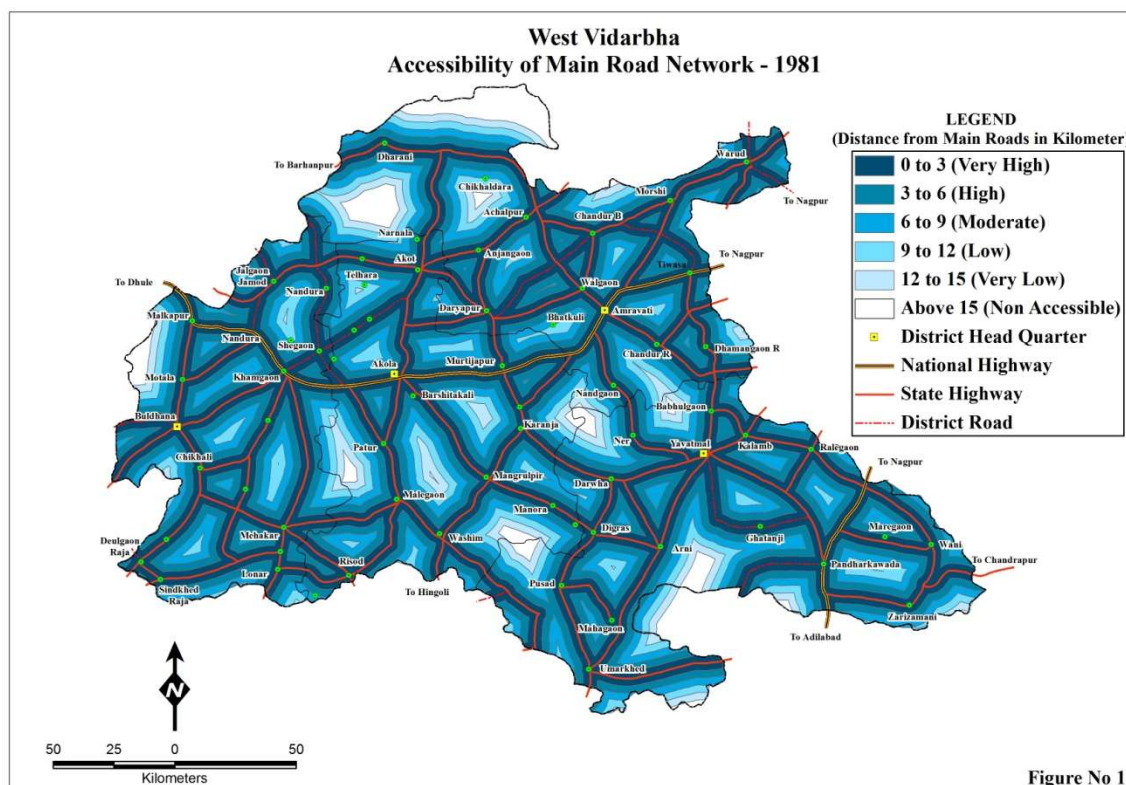
Very High (0 to 3 Km)

This zone occupied 18053sqkm area in 1981 and 21696 sqkm in 2011. It is increased by 3643 sqkm during this period. All the urban centers and tahsilcenters are included in this very high accessibility zone. The main market centers are also located in this zone. Table 1 shows the total access area by distance from the study area.

Table No 1
West Vidarbha Region – Total Accessibility of Main Road Network

Distance from Main Road in Km	Accessibility Zone	Year 1981 (Area in SqKm)	Year 2011 (Area in SqKm)
0 to 3	Very High	18053	21696
3 to 6	High Accessible	13013	13497
6 to 9	Moderate	7943	6438
9 to 12	Low	3768	2686
12 to 15	Very Low	1814	1185
Above 15	Non Accessible	1427	516
Total		46018	46018

Source:- Calculated by Author



High (3 to 6 Km)

This accessibility zone covered total 13013 sqkm area in 1981 and 13497 sqkm areas in 2011. The area under this zone is also increased during this period and it is increased 484 sqkm, but the rate of increasing this accessibility is very low. Maximum educational facilities are included in this accessibility zone.

Moderate (6 to 9 Km)

This zone is covered 7943 sqkm area in 1981 and 6438 sqkm in 2011. The area under

this moderate zone is found to be decreased by 1505 sqkm. The high accessibility area has increased during this period in the region where the moderate accessibility area has decreased. The development of main roads in the region during this period increased the accessibility.

Low (9 to 12 Km)

This zone of road accessibility has also found decreased in 2011 than 1981. Area under this zone was 3768 sqkm in 1981 and 2686 sqkm in 2011. During this period 1082 sqkm area has been decreased of low accessibility region and mostly included increased in 0 to 3 km zone.

Very Low (12 to 15 Km)

In the region 12 to 15 kms area from main road network is found very low accessibility. This low accessibility region covered 1814 sqkm area and 1185 sqkm in 2011. This part is also decreased in this period, means the road network is developed during this period and therefore accessibility is also increased.

Non Accessibility Region (Above 15 Km)

Above 15 km area from main road network is non accessibility region and this part is covered 1427 sqkm area in 1981 and 516 sqkm in 2011. In this period total 911 sqkm area is decreased and it was added in high accessibility zone because of the development of new main road network in this region. In 1981 northern and northwest part of West Vidarbha region found non accessible also middle of Washim and Pusad, lower part of Ghatanji, middle part of Chandur railway is also non accessible. In 2011 Melghat region, northeast part of Patur tahsil, some part of Pusad and Washim, east of Karanja, southern part of Chandur railway tahsil is still non accessible. In 2011 the accessibility is increased but it is not increased in hilly and rough topography region.

Figure No 1 and Figure No 2 show the accessibility of main road network in West Vidarbha region of the year 1991 and 2011 respectively.

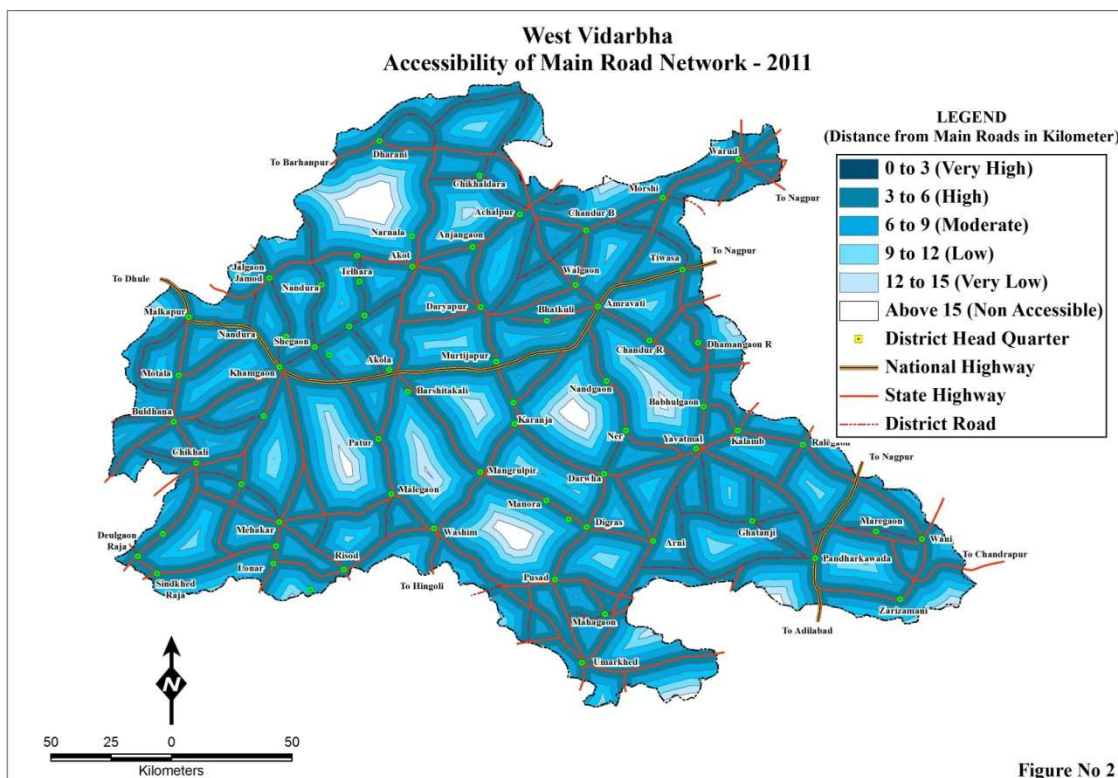


Figure No 2

District wise Accessibility of Road Network

This part is included the district wise analysis of road accessibility in West Vidarbha region. Table No 2 indicates the district wise accessibility zone and its area in 2011.

Amravati District

Near about 70% area of Amravati district is included in 0 to 3 and 3 to 6 km accessibility zone. The non accessible part is higher in Amravati district compare to the other district of West Vidarbha region. Melghat part of the district having maximum area and road network is low compare to its geographical area. The road accessibility is also lower in this part. The east and north part of the district has found developed road network.

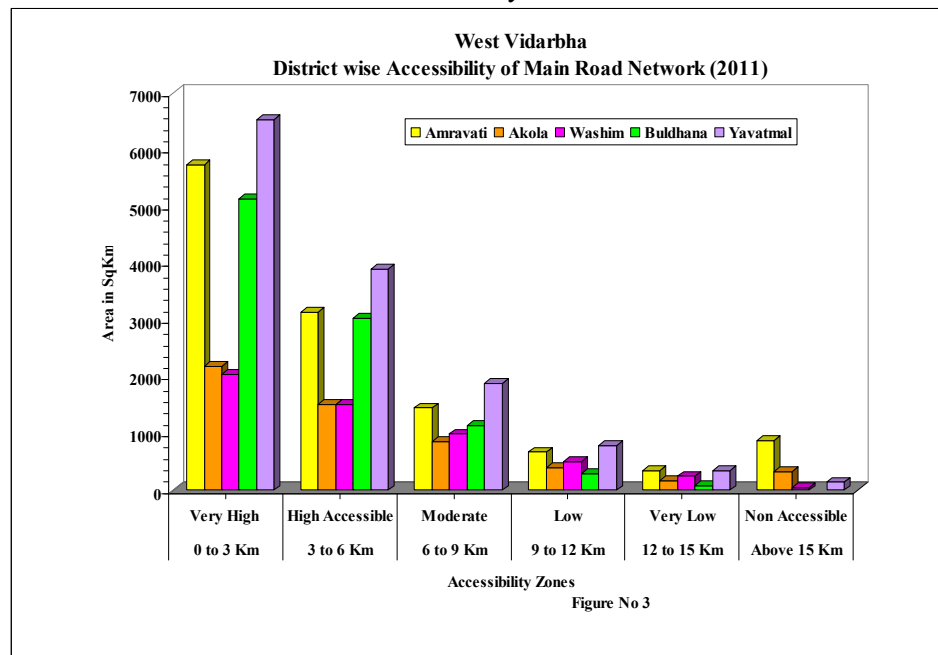
Akola District

Akola district is located at middle of the West Vidarbha region. In the district 68% part is found in 0 to 3 and 3 to 6km accessibility region. Total 372 sqkm area of the region is still found non accessibility of main road network. Northwest of Patur, north and south of Murtijapur tahsil has poor development of main roads and poor accessibility in the entire district.

Table No 2
West Vidarbha Region – District wise Accessibility of Main Road Network (2011)
Area in SqKm

Distance from Main Road in Km	Accessibility Zone	Amravati	Akola	Washim	Buldhana	Yavatmal
0 to 3	Very High	5737	2179	2042	5136	6536
3 to 6	High Accessible	3140	1513	1510	3034	3899
6 to 9	Moderate	1452	855	984	1134	1884
9 to 12	Low	671	391	506	285	781
12 to 15	Very Low	340	164	249	76	344
Above 15	Non Accessible	870	327	43	-	140
Total		12210	5429	5134	9661	13584

Source:- Calculated by Author



Washim District

Washim district has also found maximum area under high accessibility zone. Washim district has lowest geographical area in the study region and also found the non accessibility

zone where main road network is not developed. West part of Mangrulpir, east part of Karanja tahsil has low accessibility and poor main road network.

Buldhana District

Near about more than 80% area of Buldhana district has found in high accessibility region. This district is not found area of non accessibility region and it indicates good road development compare to the area in the study region. Northern part of Mehakar, and eastern part of Sindkhed Raja tahsil found the low accessibility.

Yavatmal District

Yavatmal district is mainly famous for cotton production. Coal mines are found in Wani and it is situated in the east of the district. Yavatmal district occupied highest geographical area in West Vidarbha region. Total 6536 sqkm area is covered with very high accessibility zone and 3899 under high accessibility network. Near about 76.82% area of the district is found 0 to 6 km accessibility region. Total 140 sqkm area of the district is found non accessible. Some part in Babhulgaon, Darwha, Pusad, Umardhed and Kelapur tahsil is included in this non accessibility zone. It is necessary to develop main road network in Yavatmal district according its geographical area.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In 1981 Mainly high accessibility is found in Amravati, Yavatmal, Warud, Achalpur, Daryapur, Akot, Akola, Khamgaon, Buldhana and Mehkar urban centers. Amravati city is the central part and Divisional head quarter of West Vidarbha region. Therefore the accessibility is high in this region. Chikhaldara is near from Achalpur also it is a historical place. Yavatmal is the market of cotton also Khamgaon, Akola and Mehkar at the centre of main transport network. It all impacts the high accessibility of this region.

In 2011 the accessibility is increased compare to the 1981. In 2011 mainly high accessibility is occurred in Wani, Pandharkwada, Yavatmal, Darwha, Mahagaon, Umardhed, Washim, Mangrulpir, Amravati, Warud, Achalpur, Akot, Daryapur, Akola, Jalgaon Jamod, Khamgaon, Buldhana, Chikhali and Mehkar urban centers. During 1981 to 2011 mainly accessibility is increased in Wani center because coal mines are situated here. This city has its own importance in industry development. It is necessary to develop main road network in Melghat part of Amravati district, south part of Washim, west part of Yavatmal district. This part is rough topography but proper planning can be developed road network in such regions. Although it is difficult to build a new main road considering the area in a region where road development is abundant, the construction of flyovers and subways in such a region can increase accessibility and control traffic congestion. It is also necessary to develop roads in remote areas keeping in view the balance of nature, as increasing the ease of transportation will lead to regional development.

References

- 1) Khatib, G. Hassan (2005), 'Two State demand viability' Wapsit
- 2) Lasensky, B. Scott (2003), 'U.S. Policy and the concept of a Vable Palestinlan State.' Council an loseign relation, Augst, No.1,
- 3) www.bitteslemons.org
- 4) Mukherjee, A.B. (1974), "Road Transportation Network Structure and level of Urbanization." N.G.J.L, Vol - XX, Part-1.\
- 5) मून विशाल (२०१३), "पश्चिम विदर्भाच्या शहरांमधील रस्ते मार्गाची संपर्कता व सुगमता यावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या भौगोलिक घटकांचे विश्लेषण", अप्रकाशित शोध प्रबंध, संत गाडगे बाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठ, अमरावती, पृ क्र 158-176.



A Study of Population Growth and Density in Aurangabad City

Dr. Prakash Rajeshyam Konka

Assisant Professor,

Department of Geography,

Shri Bankatswami Mahavidyalaya, Beed (MS)

prakashkonka123@gmail.com

Introduction:

The population growth refers to the growth of human population in a particular area during a specific period of time. The growth may be positive or negative. It can be measured either in terms of percentage or in absolute numbers. Density of population refers to the average number of inhabitants living within a specified unit of area. In other words, population density can be defined as a ratio between population and area. Thus, it indicates man-land ratio. Generally, it is expressed in terms of persons per square kilometre or persons per square mile area. Study of population growth and densities helps in understanding the nature, characteristics and extent of population over a particular area. It is helpful for implementation of development schemes related to residence, health, education, trade, transportation network, agriculture, etc. Thus, the knowledge of population growth and density can play an important role in better urban planning.

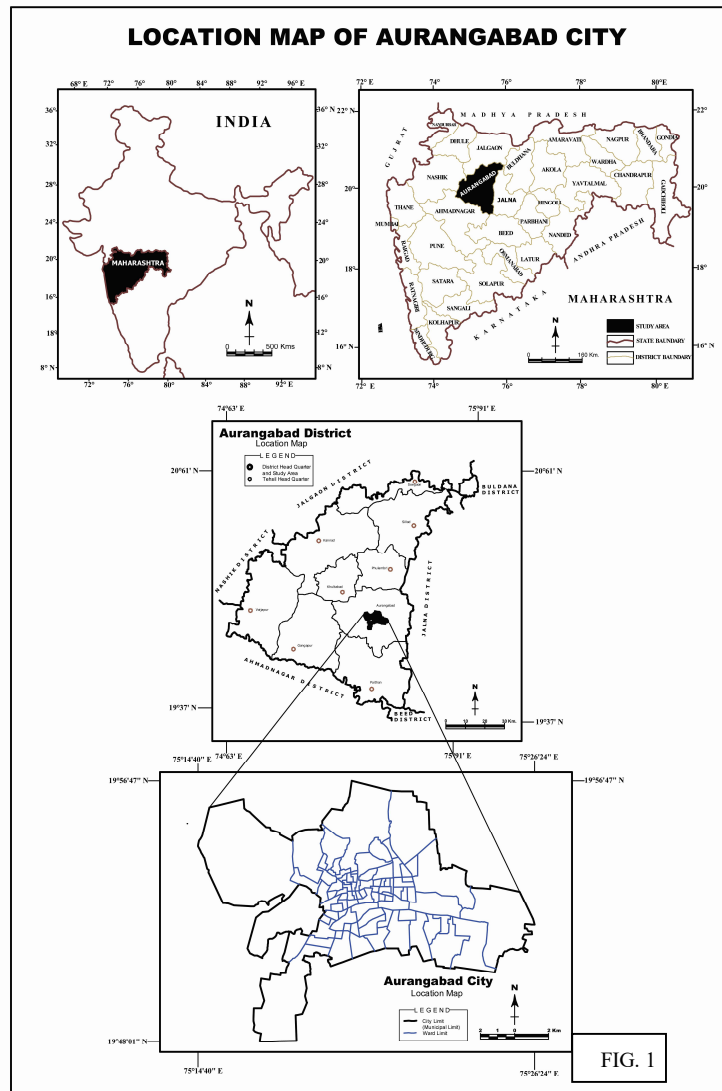
Study Area:

For the present study Aurangabad city has been selected as a study region. The selection of study region is not arbitrary. In recent decades, the city witnessed rapid growth of population. In the city, landuse is changing rapidly and land values also increasing at fast rate. It can be considered as a representative of million cities of the nation. Besides, researcher is familiar with the study region and also there is a close attachment with it. All these considerations motivated the researcher to undertake the present study.

Aurangabad is the largest urban centre of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. It is headquarter of Aurangabad district and divisional headquarter of Marathwada region. It is an ancient and historical city of the Marathwada Region. Now days it is an important industrial centre and tourist place of the state. It is also recognised as million plus city. In population it ranks 38th in the country. According to 2011 Census, the population of the city is 11,75,116 persons with the density of about 8,485 persons per sq.km.

Aurangabad sits in a strategic position on the Maharashtra Plateau. The city is situated at the foot hills of Ajanta. It is surrounded by many hillocks. It is located on the bank of River Kham, a tributary of Dudhana which meet to Godavari. The average elevation of Aurangabad city is 555.04 metres above the mean sea level. Total area occupied by corporation limits of Aurangabad city is about 138.5 sq. km. The city area lies between 19° 48' 1"N to 19° 56' 47"N latitude and 75° 14' 40"E to 75° 26' 24"E longitude (Figure 1).

The Aurangabad Municipal Council was formed in 1936. In the year 1971 the geographical area of the town was 64.41 sq. km. On 3rd December 1982 the council was converted into a Municipal Corporation and 18 nearby villages were included in the city and area of the city extended up to 138.5 sq. km. Aurangabad was Asia's one of the fastest growing city during the decade of 80s and 90s due to development of industrial area.



The city has many attractions such as Bibi Ka Makbara, The Panchakki, Soneri Mahal, etc. Aurangabad is also a centre of education in Marathwada region. Marathwada University was established in Aurangabad in 1958. Many educational institutions have come up in the neighbourhood of university. This has caused the development of the new housing societies.

Aurangabad is well connected with Mumbai, the state capital, Delhi, the national capital and other important places by air, rail and road. The city is located on Hyderabad – Manmad - Mumbai railway line. After to conversion of meter gauge into broad gauge railway line, the city is well linked with the major cities in India.

Aims and Objectives:

The main aim of the present study is to analyse the urban growth and population density. To achieve this aim, the following specific objectives are kept in mind:

- i) To know the population growth of the study region.
- ii) To study the population density of the city.

Database and Research Methodology:

A) Literature Survey:

The available literature on the topic of research has been scanned from various libraries, research institutes, journals and internet.

B] Data Collection:

For this study the secondary data are used for the present research work. Base map of the city and ward-wise maps were obtained from the Survey of India, Municipal Corporation and Town Planning office. Geographical, historical and socio-economic information about the city have been collected from government and non-government published literature.

The population data have been collected from District Census Handbook of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 (CD-ROM) and 2011 (CD-ROM) and Provisional Population Totals, Census of India website and also from Municipal Corporation Office.

C] Data Analysis:

The data collected from secondary sources are processed by adopting appropriate methods and statistical techniques to investigate various aspects. The details regarding the various scientific methods and techniques have been discussed in the text at appropriate place.

The obtained results are given in the form of tables and maps. Appropriate cartographic techniques are employed to support the analysis.

A) POPULATION GROWTH IN AURANGABAD CITY:

The population growth of Aurangabad city since 1901 is given in the form of absolute numbers and also in terms of percent (Table 1). The decadal growth rates are depicted in Fig. 1. Actual rate of population growth for each decade is calculated with the help of following formula:

$$P_n - P_o$$

$$Ar = \frac{\text{-----}}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where,

Ar = Actual rate of population growth

P_n = Current year population

P_o = Base year population

Table No. 1: Population Growth of Aurangabad City

Census Year	Population	Absolute Change	Growth Rate
1901	36,837	--	--
1911	34,902	-1,935	-5.30%
1921	36,876	1,974	5.70%
1931	36,870	-6	0.00%
1941	41,644	4,774	42.19%
1951	57,949	16,305	39.15%
1961	87,579	29,630	51.13%
1971	150,483	62,904	71.83%
1981	298,937	148,454	98.65%
1991	573,272	274,335	91.71%
2001	873,311	300,039	57.33%
2011	1,171,116	298,019	34.12%

Study reveals that the population of Aurangabad is increasing rapidly since 1941. In 1901, the population of Aurangabad was only 36,837. By the year 2011 it increased up to 1,171,116 and recognized as a 'Million City'. It ranks 38th million city of the country and 5th in the state. Aurangabad was Asia's one of the fastest growing city during the decade 80s and 90s due to development of industrial area. The growth rate was highest in 1981 at 98.65%.

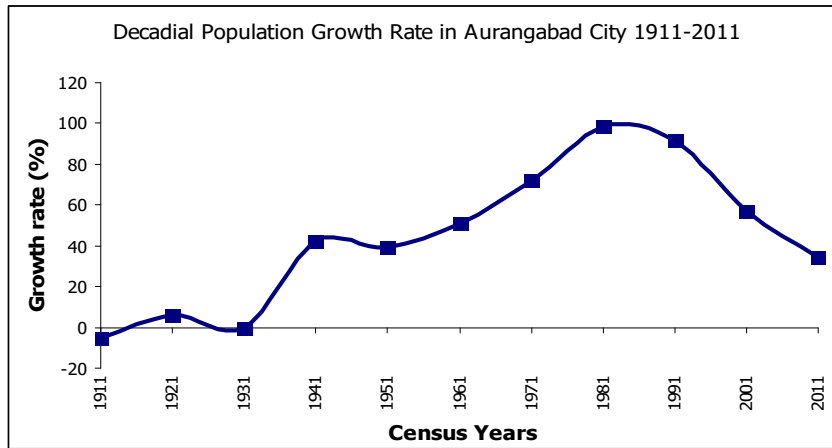


Fig. 2

Table 1 indicates that, in 1901 the population of Aurangabad City was 36,837. It recorded negative change in the decade 1901 to 1911 and almost remained stable during the decade 1921 to 1931 mainly due to frequently occurring famines and epidemic diseases such as plague and influenza. Since 1941, the population of Aurangabad city is continuously increasing with fluctuating decadal growth rates (**Fig. 2**). The Aurangabad municipal came into existence in the year 1936. At that time, the nearby settlements were merged into the municipal limits. As a result, in the decade 1931 to 1941 population increased by 42.19 percent. In the succeeding decade, i.e. from 1941 to 1951, many people migrated to another area in search of job. Therefore, in this decade the population was increased only by 39.1 percent. After 1951, the population of Aurangabad city increased very rapidly up to 1991. The decade 1971 to 1981 witnessed highest growth rate of 98.65 percent followed by next decade with 91.71 percent. It is noteworthy to mention that Aurangabad was Asia's one of the fastest growing city during the decade of 80s and 90s due to development of industrial area. Now a day, it is an important industrial centre and tourist place of the state. After 1991 the population growth rate declined rapidly. During the decade 1991 to 2001, population of the study region increased by about 57.33 percent. In the last decade (2001 to 2011) growth rate further decreased upto 34.12 percent and as per 2011 census, population of the city is about 11,71,330.

Population growth of Aurangabad city occurred due to natural growth and migration from outside particularly in search of job. There appears to be a floating population of seasonal workers, skilled and unskilled construction and factory workers from the district as well as from outside the district.

B) DENSITY OF POPULATION:

The problem of urban population densities has long been a thorny one for city planners (Ludlow, 1966). Population density is one of the basic element of urban form as the size, structure or age of the cities are often expressed in urban growth has its influence on urban density. The population density greatly affect on the urban landuse and land values. Therefore, this section deals with the analysis of population density in Aurangabad city. The density is computed by using following formula.

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Geographical Area}}$$

Average population density of Aurangabad city for the census years 1961 to 2001 are computed and reported in **table 2**.

Table 2: Average Population Density of Aurangabad City.

Census Year	Total Population	Area in Hectares	Population Density (Persons per hectare)
1961	87579	4079	21
1971	150483	4079	37
1981	284607	5420	53
1991	573272	13850	41
2001	873311	13850	63
2011	1175116	13850	85

Source: Density Computed by Researcher.

It is clear from **table No. 2** that the average density of population in Aurangabad city was 21 souls per hectare of land in 1961. It increased up to 37 and 53 persons per hectare by the year 1971 and 1981 respectively. In 1982 the council was converted into a Municipal Corporation and 18 nearby villages were included in the city and area of the city extended up to 13850 hectares. Consequently, the population density decreased in succeeding census year 1991 as compared to population density in 1981. During the year 1991, the density was 41 persons per hectare. By the year 2001, the population density again increased up to 63. In 2011, population density further increased up to 85 persons per hectare due to development of service sector, educational facilities and industries.

Ward-Wise Population Density in 2001:

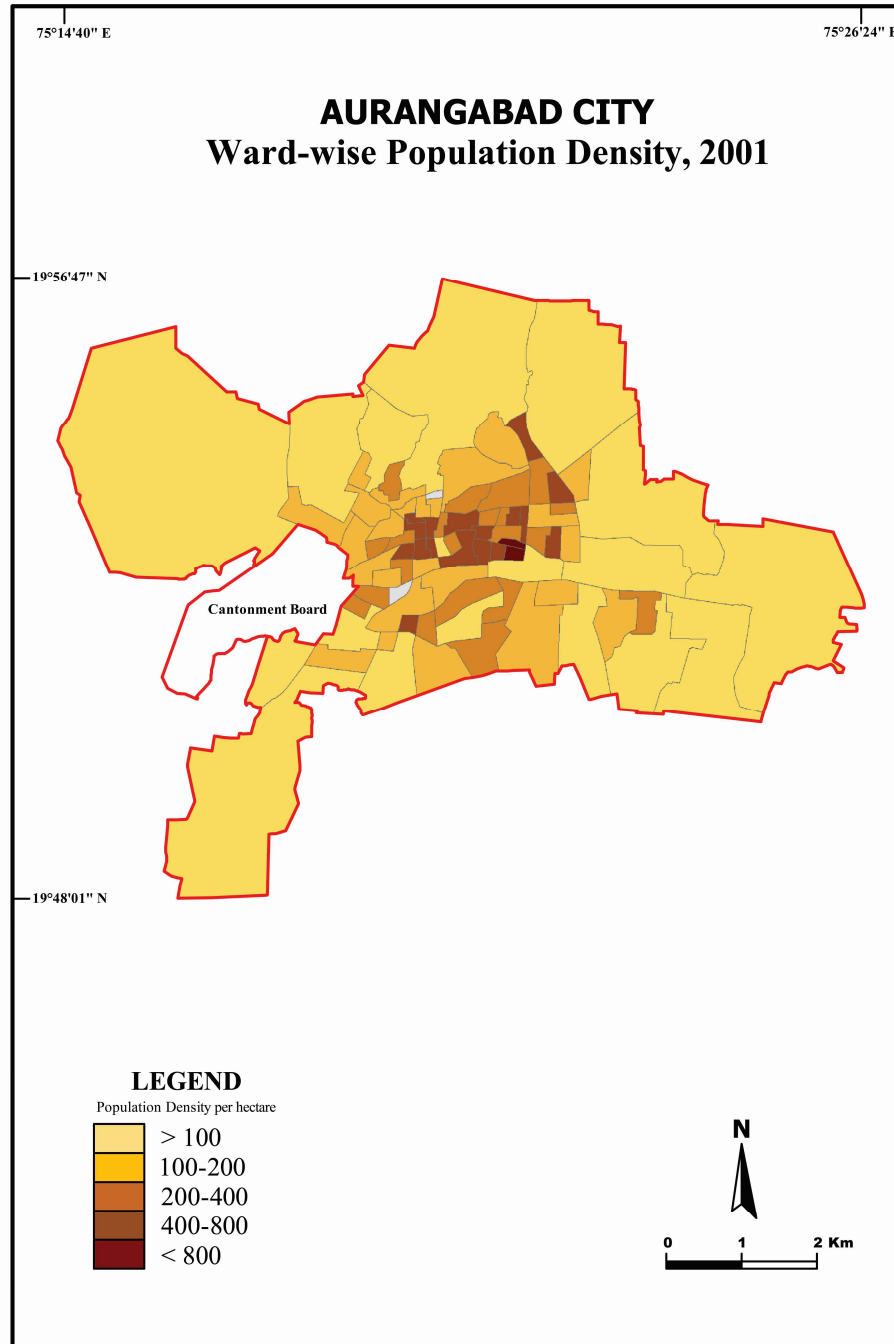
Population densities observed in different wards of Aurangabad city during the year 2001 are mentioned in **table No.3** and depicted in **figure 3**. The highest density of 1,472 persons per hectare was noticed in ward No. 74. On the other hand, very low density of population i.e. only 4 persons per hectare of land was found in ward No. 1. While studying the spatial variations in population densities within the Aurangabad city during the year 2001 (**Fig. 3**), it is noticed that in two out of 83 wards the population density was very high i.e. above 800 persons per hectare of land. These are ward No. 55 and 74. The density between 400 to 800 persons per hectare found in seventeen wards, (Ward No. 25, 72, 79, 69, 77, 73, 57, 80, 76, 83, 81, 56, 45, 62, 52, 48 and 82) with highest of 689 in ward No. 79 and lowest of 411 in ward No. 82. The wards having high to very high population densities are mainly located in old city area. Total twenty one wards have recorded the density between 200 to 400 persons per hectare with highest of 388 in ward No. 49 and lowest of 201 in ward No. 47. Twenty five wards have reported the population density between 100 to 200 persons per hectare. Remaining eighteen wards have reported the density of below 100 persons per hectare. Among them, in six wards (Ward No. 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 and 28), the density was even less than 25 persons per hectare.

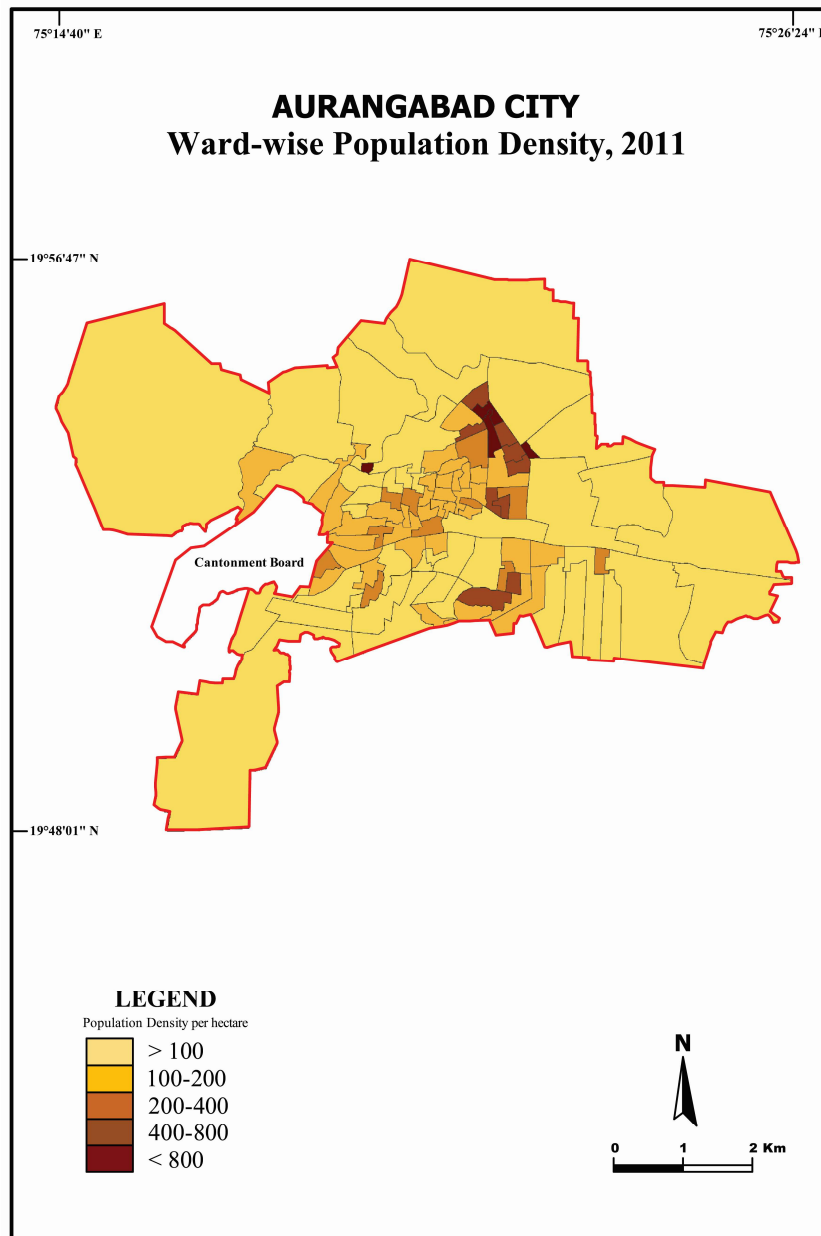
Ward-Wise Population Density in 2011

Population densities in different wards of Aurangabad city during the year 2011 are mentioned in table 4.5 and depicted in **Fig. 4**. It is observed that in 2011 population density of city increased (85 persons per hectare) as compared to density in 2001(63 persons per hectare), because of increase in population and area of the city remain unchanged. However, due to change in numbering and area of wards it became impossible to compare the ward-wise growth in population density. In 2011, the highest population density of 1184 persons per hectare density was noticed in ward No. 12. On the other hand, very low density of population i.e. only 15 persons per hectare of land was found in ward No. 8.

While studying the spatial variations in population densities within the Aurangabad city during the year 2011 (**Fig. 4**), it is noticed that in 4 out of 99 wards the population density was very high, i.e., above 800 persons per hectare of land. These are ward 12, 16, 17 and 20. The density between 400 to 800 persons per hectare found in nine wards, (Ward No. 3, 15, 83, 19, 47, 18, 48, 25 and 84) with highest of 781 in ward No. 3 and lowest of

402 in ward No. 84. The wards having high to very high population densities are mainly located in old city area. Eleven wards have recorded the density between 200 to 400 persons per hectare with highest of 394 in ward No. 75 and lowest of 200 in ward No. 28. The population density in thirty five wards was between 100 to 200 persons per hectare. Remaining thirty nine wards have reported the density below 100 persons per hectare (**Fig. 4**). Among them, in three wards, the density was even less than 25 persons per hectare. These are, ward No. 8, 6 and 24.





Conclusion:

- i) Study reveals that the population of Aurangabad is increasing rapidly since 1941. In 1901, the population of Aurangabad was only 36,837. By the year 2011 it increased up to 11,71,116 and recognized as a ‘Million City’. It ranks 38th in million cities of the country and 5th in the state. Aurangabad was Asia’s one of the fastest growing city during the decade 80s and 90s mainly due to the development of industrial area. The growth rate was highest in 1981 at 98.65%.
- ii) In 2011, the population of city was distributed in 99 wards. Among them, the ward No. 2 possessed maximum population whereas ward No. 84 have reported minimum population.
- iii) The average population density of Aurangabad city was 21 souls per hectares of land in 1961. It increased up to 53 by the year 1981. Thereafter, due to significant increase in geographical area of the city, the average density decreased up to 41 persons per hectare in 1991 and again increased up to 85 by the year 2011.



iv) While studying ward-wise population density during 2011 it is found that the density was above 800 persons per hectare in four wards. On the other hand, in three wards the density was less than 25 persons per hectare.

Table 3: Ward-wise Population Density in Aurangabad City, 2001

Ward No.	Total Population	Area in Hectares	Population Density / Hectares	Ward No.	Total Population	Area in Hectares	Population Density / Hectares
1	11304	2894.80	4	43	6632	60.66	109
2	10506	597.88	18	44	11703	79.92	146
3	8067	295.12	27	45	15729	36.87	427
4	15938	458.70	35	46	26163	92.10	284
5	17159	1243.55	14	47	11847	58.91	201
6	9124	68.72	133	48	13747	33.21	414
7	19927	757.50	26	49	12875	33.22	388
8	12525	237.59	53	50	7793	49.89	156
9	12409	1059.26	12	51	7366	40.57	182
10	7713	478.13	16	52	11489	27.63	416
11	12136	335.98	36	53	8585	33.18	259
12	18887	92.13	205	54	7383	128.18	58
13	18390	147.17	125	55	14271	15.37	928
14	17340	201.84	86	56	6632	15.37	431
15	8353	63.85	131	57	15792	29.52	535
16	42791	222.50	192	58	9385	28.27	332
17	23995	66.43	361	59	5471	86.22	63
18	8762	34.39	255	60	4444	37.01	120
19	12471	36.92	338	61	7287	24.56	297
20	11276	177.70	63	62	6499	15.37	423
21	12171	67.76	180	63	7771	24.57	316
22	8726	36.94	236	64	7096	30.16	235
23	11017	61.33	180	65	9570	73.68	130
24	11020	61.35	180	66	7451	39.29	190
25	8501	15.36	553	67	6291	55.50	113
26	11206	67.52	166	68	7531	54.78	137
27	8682	247.04	35	69	7594	12.29	618
28	9717	1421.94	7	70	12590	44.32	284
29	9542	81.45	117	71	4869	15.28	319
30	12727	250.71	51	72	10595	15.37	689
31	9520	110.82	86	73	12559	22.14	567
32	7140	24.54	291	74	9050	6.15	1472
33	8212	33.78	243	75	8189	24.60	333
34	6822	43.14	158	76	8559	18.42	465
35	7596	60.79	125	77	8566	14.75	581
36	8740	55.26	158	78	4746	19.41	245
37	9843	61.48	160	79	6363	9.37	679
38	6896	58.87	117	80	7863	14.75	533
39	5971	34.36	174	81	4389	9.84	446
40	6813	55.39	123	82	7463	18.14	411
41	11267	36.87	306	83	3402	7.37	462
42	8509	36.93	230	City	873311	13850.00	63

Source: Census of India CD-Rom Volume 9 -2001

Table 4: Ward-wise Population density in Aurangabad City, 2011

Ward No.	Total Population	Area in Hectares	Population Density (Persons / Hectares)	Ward No.	Total Population	Area in Hectares	Population Density (Persons / Hectares)
1	24431	700.00	35	51	10524	60.00	175
2	31584	350.00	90	52	13139	58.00	227
3	10226	13.10	781	53	11231	65.00	173
4	21406	230.00	93	54	12270	70.00	175
5	15718	380.00	41	55	10019	54.00	186
6	7595	330.00	23	56	9696	68.00	143
7	17679	150.00	118	57	9973	72.00	139
8	22443	1500.00	15	58	10149	45.00	226
9	10928	150.00	73	59	8819	45.00	196



10	9408	50.00	188	60	8445	70.00	121
11	7866	88.00	89	61	9142	40.00	229
12	10656	9.00	1184	62	8448	75.00	113
13	10361	189.00	55	63	8559	50.00	171
14	10133	50.90	199	64	8521	120.00	71
15	8283	11.90	696	65	9226	80.00	115
16	9446	11.20	843	66	9975	125.00	80
17	9679	11.10	872	67	10660	125.00	85
18	9901	20.10	493	68	9677	80.00	121
19	9096	15.10	602	69	10258	108.00	95
20	9102	10.80	843	70	14816	163.00	91
21	23420	336.00	70	71	10308	43.00	240
22	12907	366.00	35	72	10667	100.00	107
23	14523	569.00	26	73	11012	100.00	110
24	9709	410.00	24	74	10892	160.00	68
25	9773	24.20	404	75	9848	25.00	394
26	10581	56.60	187	76	13305	175.00	76
27	11858	52.00	228	77	17934	310.00	58
28	11986	60.00	200	78	11117	440.00	25
29	13502	70.00	193	79	12766	158.00	81
30	8259	99.00	83	80	13357	145.00	92
31	10237	120.00	85	81	19930	120.00	166
32	11523	116.00	99	82	23641	210.00	113
33	10234	50.00	205	83	10347	17.00	609
34	10109	117.00	86	84	20089	50.00	402
35	9194	108.00	85	85	13310	170.00	78
36	10293	69.00	149	86	13639	110.00	124
37	8827	55.00	160	87	13378	150.00	89
38	7780	40.00	195	88	17921	220.00	81
39	10425	50.00	209	89	11038	215.00	51
40	8870	59.00	150	90	10426	60.00	174
41	9506	55.00	173	91	8078	30.00	269
42	11168	62.00	180	92	9297	110.00	85
43	8455	51.00	166	93	7307	189.00	39
44	12448	70.00	178	94	11326	70.00	162
45	11397	68.00	168	95	8809	40.00	220
46	10973	57.00	193	96	8822	150.00	59
47	10697	18.50	578	97	14313	160.00	89
48	8984	21.80	412	98	17694	715.00	25
49	11447	49.70	230	99	16272	108.00	151
50	9700	177.00	55	City	1175116	13850.00	85

Source: Census of India CD-Rom 2011

References:

Dubey, S.N. (2001), "Population of India", Authors Press, Delhi.

Estall R.C and Buchanan (1980): Industrial Activity and Economic Geography Hutchinson and Co. Ltd. London.

Firdos, Shaikh Sameena. "A Geographical Study of Tourist Centres in Aurangabad District." Online Available at www.cmrj.in

Hassan, M.I. (2005), "Population Geography", Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Hoyt, H. (1939), "The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighbourhoods in American Cities". U.S. Govt. Planning Office, Washington D.C.

J. P. Singh (1976), "Pattern of Land-Use in Urban Area: A case study of Shillong", Indian Geographical Studies, R. B. No. 6, , pp. 25-32

Khan, G. A. (1941), "History of the City of Aurangabad." Transaction of IHC.

Konka, P.R. (2008), "Impact of Urbanization on Landuse and land Values in Jalna City of Maharashtra State" Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

Kulkarni, K.M. (1985), "Urban Structure and Interaction, A Study of Nasik City-Region", Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.



- Ludlow, W.H. (1966), "Measurement and Control of Population Densities", in Gibbs, J.P. (Ed) Urban Research Methods, D. Von Nostrand Co. Inc. Princeton, New Jersey, New York, p. 86.
- Mandal, R.B. (2000), "Urban Geography- A Textbook" Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Mayer, H.M. (1963), "Geography of Urbanism", Reading in Urban Geography, edited by Mayer, H.M. and Kohn, C.F. Chicago p. 7.
- Mayhew, S. (2006), "Oxford Dictionary of Geography – Indian Edition", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Mishra, R.P. and Mishra, K. (ed.), "Million cities of India" Vol. I, II, New Delhi, 1988
- Mohan, Rakesh, and Chandrashekhar Pant (1982), "Morphology of urbanisation in India: Some results from 1981 census." Economic and Political Weekly: 1579-1588.
- Parodi, L. E. (1998), "The Bibi-ka Maqbara in Aurangabad." A Landmark of Mughal Power in the Deccan: 3-4.
- Parodi, Laura E. (1998), "The Bibi-ka Maqbara in Aurangabad A Landmark of Mughal Power in the Deccan?." East and West 48.3/4: 349-383.
- Pathy, T. V. (1978), "Ajanta, Ellora and Aurangabad Caves: An Appreciation", Marathwada University.
- Premi, M.K., "Population of India-In the New Millennium: Census 2001", National Book Trust, India (2006).
- Sawant, S.B. (1978), "Poona: A Study in Urban Geography" Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Poona.
- Sawant, S.B. and Athawale, A.S. (1994), "Population Geography" Mehta Publishing House.
- Singh, U. (1966), "Allahabad: A Study in Urban Geography", Banaras Hindu University
- Sinha, B.N. (1970), "Sirsi – An Urban Study in Application of Research Models", Karnataka University, Dharwar.
- Sinha, V.N.P. (1976), "Chota Nagpur Plateau: A Study in Settlement Geography", K.B. Publication, Delhi p. 3.
- Srivastava S.C. (2004), 'Studies in Demography', Anmol Publication, Delhi. Census of India : Census Centenary Publication No. 5, ORG Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
- Syeda A. S., Dr. A. Chaus, (2014) "Aurangabad A Historical City of Deccan India" "Knowledge Scholar" An International Peer Reviewed Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research Volume: 01, Issue: 01, NOV-DEC. eISSN NO.2394-5362
<http://www.ksijmr.com> Page, 115



गद्यकार महादेवी वर्मा और उनका साहित्य

डॉ. बिककड अभिमन्यु सदाशिव

विभागाध्यक्ष हिन्दी विभाग

राष्ट्रमाता इंदिरा गांधी कला वाणिज्य

व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय जालना.

मो. नं. 9421307706

महादेवी वर्मा सर्वप्रथम हिन्दी की एक श्रेष्ठ कवयित्री है। छायावादी काव्य धारा के प्रमुख चार कवि प्रसाद, निराला, पंत और महादेवी वर्मा एक आधास्तंभ है। इनमें महादेवी वर्मा का विशेष स्थान है। इस संदर्भ में डॉ. इंद्रनाथ मदान लिखते हैं – “आधुनिक कवियों में श्रीमती महादेवी वर्मा का स्थान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। वह इसलिए नहीं कि वे एक स्त्री हैं, वरन उनके कंठ से विशुद्ध अनुभूतिमय होकर फूटा है और उनकी कल्पना अनुभूति से ऐसी घुल-मिल गई है, यह धोखा है कि वह अनुभूति है या कल्पना असंभ नहीं। हृदय की सूक्ष्मत्य भावनाओं को जितनी सफलता के साथ महादेवीजी ने व्यक्त किया है, उतनी सफलता के साथ अन्य कोई कवि शायद ही कर सका हो। उनके काव्य में कला तंत्र विकास न होकर हृदय की सचाई की झलक है।”

वर्मा ने अपने साहित्य में जन सामान्य के दुःख-दर्द, पीडा वेदना, या तनाओं को सुक्ष्मता के साथ अभिव्यक्त किया है। अपने करुणामय व्यक्तित्व के कारण ही उनका साहित्य गौतम बुद्ध के करुणा अहिंसा और शांति से प्रभावित दिखाई देता है। गरिबों की दशा देखकर वह व्याकुल हो उठती है। इतना ही नहीं तो इनका पशु, पक्षी, फूल-पत्तियों से लगाव सैदव बना रहा है। महादेवी जी को करुणा के कारण कुछ विद्वानों ने उनको आधुनिक मीरा भी कहा है। लेकिन कुछ विद्वान इसे सहमत नहीं है। वह एक साहित्य में ऊँचा स्थान पानेवाली कवयित्री हैं। इसी कारण से उन्हें गद्य लेखिका के रूप में कम जानते हैं। परंतु यह कवयित्री के साथ एक श्रेष्ठ गद्य लेखिका भी है।

महादेवी वर्माजी के कविता में व्यक्ति वादी है तथा गद्य में उनकी दृष्टि समष्टि पर केंद्रित हुई है। साहित्य मूलतः निर्माण है – व्यष्टि के लिए भी और समष्टि



के लिए भी। उनका साहित्य उनके जीवन का यथार्थ है जहाँ लेखिकाने अनेक प्रसंगों को देखा, जिया और संघर्ष किया। स्वयं लेखिका अपने स्मृतिचित्रों के संबंध में लिखती है – “इन स्मृतिचित्रों में मेरा जीवन भी आ गया है। यह स्वाभाविक भी था।” तू उनके पिता गोविंद प्रसाद हेडमास्टर माता हेमरानी देवी शिक्षित थी। यह उनके लिए एक मात्र संतान थी। महादेवीजी का जन्म 1907 में फरुखाबाद में हुआ। इनका बचपन इंदौर में बिता। उनका विवाह 9 वर्ष की थी तब नारायण शर्माजी के साथ हुआ परंतु वह संबंध ठीक नहीं पाया।

महादेवीजी का व्यक्तित्व ऐसा था कि उन्हें मिलने आया प्रत्येक व्यक्ति प्रभावित होता था। लेखिका भी उनका अतिशय उतना ही साहित्यकारों के लिए एक याद बन जाता था। लेखिका ने इंदौर छोड़ने के बाद प्रयाग में स्थिर हुई। निर्धन और गरिबों के लिए हमेशा मदद करती थी। गरिबों के दुःख दर्द से व्याकुल हो जाती थी। गद्य में विशेषतः रेखा चित्र और संस्मरण विद्या में दुःखी पीड़ित, शोषित, दमित, उपेक्षित, आदि हीन-दीनों का यथार्थ चित्रण है। समाज में नारी की अवहेलना, प्रताडना से लेखिका का मन द्रवित होता है, विद्रोह की आग उनके हृदय में भडक उठती है और वह अन्याय, अत्याचार, जुल्म के खिलाफ आवाज उठाती है।

उनके केवल प्रसिद्ध रेखाचित्र तथा संस्मरण के अतिरिक्त अतीत के चलाचित्र, और स्मृति की रेखाएँ उल्लेखनीय है। इसमें निम्न वर्ग के लोगों का वर्णन है। रामा बिंदा सबिदा, घीसा, बदलू, राधिया, लछमा, भक्तिमन, केरीवाला, विधवा भाभी, आदि पात्र है। प्रत्येक चरित्र का करुण अंत लेखिका के जीवन में वेदना की एक टीस छोड़ जाता है।

सबिया के माध्यम से लेखिकाने उच्चभ्रु समाज के लोगों से भयभीत उस नारी की व्यथा को उद्घटित किया है। वह ईमानदारी से जीवन जीना चाहती है। परंतु समाज का सधन वर्ग गरिबों के साथ ऐसा सलुक करता है, सबिया जैसे वर्ग के लोगों को जीना मुश्किल हो जाता है। समाज के इस क्रूरता के प्रति कठोर आघात करते हुए लेखिका लिखती है – “इस भारतीय पुरुष जैसे अपने मनोरंजन लिए रंग बिरंगे पक्षी पाल लेता है, उपयोग के लिए गाय, घोडा पाल लेता है, उसी प्रकार यह एक स्त्री को भी पालता है, हमारे समाज के पुरुष के विवेकहीन जीवन का सजीव चित्र देखना हो तो विवाह के समय गुलाब सी खिली हुई स्वस्थ बालिका को पाँच वर्ष बाद देखिए उस



समय प्रौढ़ दुर्बल संतानों की रोगिणी पीली माता में कौन सी विवशता कौन सी रुला देनेवाली करुणा न मिले।”

लेखिका पर भारतीय संस्कृति का गाढ़ा प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। एक ओर पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति से शोषित नारी का चित्रण करती है। तो दूसरी ओर पुरुष के प्रति उदार, एक निष्ठ एवं सहृदयशिल नारी का भी चित्र करती है। 'राधिया' एक ऐसा ही पात्र है जो अपने गरीब पति के साथ अभाव की जिंदगी बड़ी प्रसन्नता के साथ जीती है। घीसा एक गरीब देहाती बालक है। बचपन में पिता का साथ उठ जाने से अपने माँ के साथ मजदूरी पर जाता है। जाने के लिए मोटी रौटी, नमक और डली गुड, तन ढकने के लिए फटे कपडे है। लेखिका ने देहाती का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है।

महादेवीजी ने अपने गद्य साहित्य में समाज के उपेक्षित, दीन हीन गरीब वर्ग के पात्रों का उनके दुःख, दर्द, पीडा, निराशा, कुंठा, शोषण, दमन, अकेलापन के साथ उनके संघर्षमय जीवन का चित्रण किया है। प्रत्येक पात्र उनके पास चलकर आया है या निकट रहा है। प्रत्येक पात्र के प्रति लेखिका के प्रति करुणा दिखाई देती है। विद्रोह का स्वर उनके कई चरित्रों में दिखाई देती है – वह इस प्रकार से –

“बर्बरा तुमने हमारा नारीत्व, पत्नीत्व सब ले लिया, पर हम अपना मातृत्व किसी प्रकार न देंगी, तो इनकी समस्याएँ तुरंत सुलझ जावे। जो समाज इन्हें वीरता, साहस और त्याग भरे मातृत्व के साथ नहीं स्वीकार कर सकता क्या वह इनकी कायरता और दैन्यभरी मूर्ति को ऊँचे सिंघासन पर प्रतिष्ठित कर पूजेगा? युगों से पुरुष स्त्री को उसकी भक्ति के लिए नहीं, सहनशक्ति के लिए ही दण्ड देता आ रहा है।

उपसंहार के रूप में हम कह सकते हैं कि महादेवी जी के संस्मरण, रेखाचित्र भारतीय समाज में नारी जाति के शोषण उसकी अवहेलना, अत्याचार, निम्न वर्ग के साधारण लोगों के प्रति लेखिका की सहानुभूति करुणा, प्रेम, ममत्व एवं स्नेह का जीता-जागता प्रतीक है। जो आज भी प्रासंगिक है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- 1) छायावादी कवि : पृ. 172, 173.
- 2) अतित के चलचित्र अपनी बाप – पृ. 2
- 3) मेरे प्रिय संभषण – महादेवी वर्मा
- 4) अतिक के चलचित्र – महादेवी वर्मा – पृ. 65-66.



A Study of Self-Confidence of Male & Female College Students

Dr. Kalpana Ramrao Vitore

Assistant Professor,
Dept.of Psychology,
M.S.S.Arts College, Tirthpuri,
Tq.Ghansawangi, Dist.Jalna.

ABSTRACT :-

The primary aim of the present research was to assess Self-Confidence among male & female college students. For this purpose Agnihotri's self-confidence inventory(ASCI) was used to measure the self –confidence and collect the data & T test was used to analyzes scores the total sample of 50 college students (25 Male & 25 Female) From Tirthpuri was selected by samplings methods. The results indicate that there was significant different between males & female of college students on self-confidence.

INTRODUCTION :

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

Confidence is related to personality and those who exude self-confidence across a range of contexts say at work. Socially and in their sport are said to be high in trait confidence. However Confidence can also be very specific to a particular situation or with to a set of circumstances in which case it is known as self-confidence or self-efficacy, self-confidence is the knowledge that you can do something and do it well.

Self-Confidence comes from firsthand knowledge of the task at hand, knowing your strengths and weaknesses applying your skills to any situation and adapting quickly as the situation unfolds a people who exude self-confidence know they have what it takes to master difficult situation and they are not afraid of failure.

Develop overall self-confidence by reflecting on your mind examine why you think the way you do. May be as a child, your parents told you could not do something. Overcome negative programming by reflecting on your positive accomplishments



develop new positive programming by telling that you can achieve your desired goal. Whenever you show self-confidence reflect on how good this feels with positive reinforcement, self-confidence will begin to emerge in your life.

The personality pattern is a unified multidimensional structure in which the concept of self is the core or centre of gravity. Into this structure are integrated many patterns of response tendencies, known as traits which are closely related to and influenced by the concept of self.

Self-confidence is one such personality trait. The self is a composite of a person's thoughts and feelings, strivings and hopes, fear and fantasias, his view of what he is what he might become and his worth. Self-concept is a positive attitude of oneself towards ones self-concept. It is an attribute of perceived self. Self-confidence refers to a person's perceived ability to tackle situations successfully without learning on others and to have a positive self-evaluation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

“A Study of Self-Confidence of Male & Female College Students.”

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

- (1) To investigate the level of self-confidence of male college students.
- (2) To investigate the level of self-confidence of female college students.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:-

- (1) There will be significant difference of self-confidence between male & female college students.

METHODOLOGY:-

SAMPLE :-

According to the purpose of present study total 50 students randomly selected. There were 25 male and female included from area. All sample selected from various college.



VARIABLES:-

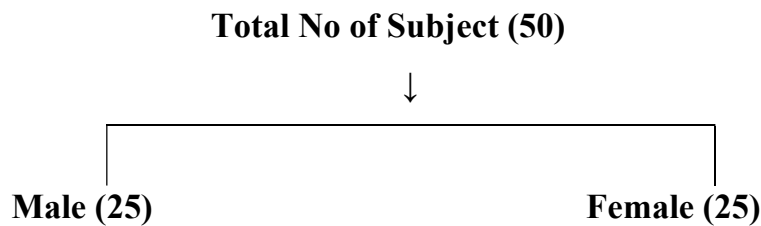
In the present study following variables.

Dependent Variable :- Self-Confidence

Independent Variables :- Gender (1) Male (2)Female

SAMPLE & DESIGN :-

The sample including in this study was 50 college students from tirthpuri. For this study sample selected college 25 male & 25 female from Tirthpuri. Total sample was 50 and the age range was 16 +and above.



TOOLS :-

In the Present study following psychological test were used.

Self-Confidence Inventory:-

Self-Confidence Inventory Authors by Dr.Rekha Agnihotri. The inventory consists of 56 items and there is no fixed time limit. However, most response should complete it in about 20 minutes.

Reliability:-

The obtained reliability and the index of reliability are reported in table.

Method	N	Reliability	Reliability coefficient
Split-Half	362	.95	.91
K.R.Formula 200	200	.94	.89
Test-Retest	116	.88	.78

Validity:-

The inventory was also validated by correlating the scores obtained on this inventory with the scores obtained by the subject on Basavanna’s (1975) self-



confidence Inventory. The validity coefficient obtained is .82 which is significant beyond .01 level. The obtained reliability coefficient for test-retest is 0.78 and index of reliability is 0.88.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:-

Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), T-value methods used for statistical analysis. At the first stage data was treated by descriptive statistical techniques mean, S.D.

RESULT & DISCUSSION:-

The table showing mean, s.d. and t value a study of self-confidence of male & female college students.

SR	Group	N	Mean	S.D.	D.F.	T.Value	Signific.
1	Male	25	26.8	4.99	24	2.80	0.01
2	Female	25	27.9	5.05	24		

The result in table indicates male self-confidence have mean is 26.8 & 4.99 of degrees of freedom (df)24 and the female mean is 27.9 and freedom (df) 24 and T value is 2.80. The result shown that there is significant difference among college students. Hence hypothesis no.1 is accepted.

CONCLUSION:-

- (1) There is significant difference among college students on self-confidence.

References:-

- (1) Agnihotri, R.(1987). Manual for Agnihotri’s Self-Confidence Inventory(ASCI), Agra: National Psychological Corporat ,New Delhi
- (2) Garrett,H.E.(2004), Statistics in Psychology And Education. Paragon International Publisher.



भारतीय समाजशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व

डॉ. संदीप रामराव गोरे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व समाजशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख
श्री. योगानंद स्वामी महाविद्यालय, वसमतनगर
जि. हिंगोली - ४३१ ५१२

भारतीय समाजाचे वैशिष्ट्य त्याच्या विविधतेत आहे. भारतामध्ये विभिन्न जातीचे लोक राहतात- व त्यांचे वर्तनप्रकार वेगवेगळे आहेत. अनेक रूढी आणि परंपरा यांचा ते स्विकार करतात. कार्याक दृष्टीकोनातून भारतीय समाजाकडे पाहणारे विचारवंत त्या बहुविविधतेला फारसे महत्त्व न देता भारतीय समाजातील ऐक्य कसे आहे, यावर जास्त भर देतात. पण भारतीय समाजाच्या अनेकविध अशा सामाजिक रचनेकडे विशेष लक्ष देऊन त्याचे विश्लेषण करणे आवश्यक ठरते. त्याकरीता बंबात्मक किंवा विरोधावर अधिष्ठित विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनाचा स्विकार करणे अगत्याचे ठरते.

विरोधातून होणारा किंवा विरोधाधिष्ठित विकास म्हणजे काय ह्याचा विचार करतांना मार्क्सचे तत्वज्ञान हे मुख्यतः विरोधाधिष्ठित विकासवाद असे मानले जाते. त्याची कल्पना मार्क्सला त्याचे गुरू हेगेल यांच्यापासून मिळाली होती हेगेलच्या तत्वज्ञानाची मूळ भूमिका अशी होती की, भौतिक सृष्टी हे कल्पनासृष्टीचेच रूप असते. मानवी कल्पना सृष्टीतील येणारा बदल हा विरोधातून येणाऱ्या विकासामुळे होत असतो. त्याचप्रमाणे भौतिक सृष्टीत होणारा बदलही विरोधातून विकास ह्या प्रक्रियेतून होत असतो.

एखादी विशिष्ट कल्पना मांडावयाची झाल्यास काही जणांची भूमिका त्या कल्पनेच्या अनुरूप असेल. अशा वेळी काही जणांनी विरोधात्मक भूमिका घेतली. तर अशा प्रतिपादनामुळे दोन्ही पक्षांच्या विवेचनातील सत्याचा शोध घेऊन समन्वय साधण्याचा प्रयत्न तिसरी एखादी व्यक्ती करते आणि ह्या विरोधातूनच मानवी प्रगती साधलेली असते असे हेगेलचे मत होते. मार्क्सने हेगेलच्या विरोध विकासवादाचा स्विकार केलेला असला तरी त्यातील आदर्शवाद मात्र स्विकारलेला नाही. आदर्शा ऐवजी मार्क्सने भौतिकवादाचा पुरस्कार केला. आत्मतत्त्वाच्या जागी भौतिक आणि सत्य घटनांना मांडले आणि त्यावरून हेगेलच्या सिद्धांताच्या बरोबर उलटा विरुद्ध सिद्धांत मांडला. मार्क्सच्या मतानुसार विरोध विकास पद्धतीने जो विश्वविकास होतो. त्याचे मुळ कारण भौतिकविश्व हेच आहे आणि हेगेलने प्रतिपादिल्याप्रमाणे आत्मतत्व हे नाही. या भौतिकवादाच्या आधारानेच ऐतिहासिक उत्क्रांतीचे मार्क्सने स्पष्टीकरण दिले आहे. मार्क्सच्या ह्या मतप्रणालीस विरोध विकासाधिष्ठित भौतिकवाद असे म्हणतात. मार्क्सच्या मुलभूत सिद्धांतात भौतिक उत्पादनशक्तीचा विकास म्हणजेच मानवी समाजाचा विकास होय. सर्व ऐतिहासिक घटना अशा विकासामुळे घडत असतात. कोणत्याही समाजातील धार्मिक, सामाजिक, भौतिक, नैतिक, राजकीय संस्थांचे अस्तित्व,



त्यांचे स्वरूप व कार्य त्या त्या समाजातील उत्पादनपद्धतीवर अवलंबून असते. पर्यायाने जगाच्या इतिहासात आर्थिक घटकांना फार महत्वाचे स्थान असते, असे मत मार्क्सने मांडले. इतिहासातील घटना सिद्ध करतात की. इतिहासावर समाजातील निरनिराळ्या संस्थांच्या रूपाने व्यक्त होणाऱ्या भौतिक घटनांचा प्रभाव पडत असतो. अशा संस्थांमधील परस्पर संबंध मालमत्तेशी प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपाने जोडलेले असतात. म्हणून अशा संस्थांमध्ये संघर्ष होतात. परिणामी जगाचा इतिहास हा वर्गकलहाचा इतिहास ठरतो. पुढे जाऊन मार्क्सने असेही मत मांडले आहे की, प्रत्येक संस्था आपल्या जन्माबरोबरच आत्मनाशाची बीजे घेऊन येत असते. तसेच आपल्या विकासाबरोबर स्वतः च्या नाशास कारणीभूत होणाऱ्या घटकांची जोपासना करीत असते.

प्रगतीसाठी एखादी संख्या जेव्हा प्रयत्न करीत असते, त्याचवेळी त्या संस्थेची शक्ती त्या संस्थेचे उच्चाटन करणाऱ्या शक्तींची जोपासना नकळत करीत असते. अशा प्रकारे धन व ऋण शक्तींच्या संघर्षामधुन एक वेगळ्याच प्रकारची सुसंबद्ध अवस्था तयार होत असते मार्क्स सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे मुळ अर्थव्यवस्थेत शोधतो व त्याने दिलेली ही दृष्टी काही समाजशास्त्र अत्यंत महत्वाची मानतात.

'माणसे सामाजिक उत्पादनात भागीदार होत असताना काही अपरिहार्य आणि आपल्या इच्छेपलिकडील अशा निश्चित प्रकारच्या सामाजिक संबंधांनी एकत्र येत असतात. हे उत्पादनाचे संबंध भौतिक उत्पादक शक्तींच्या विकासातील विशिष्ट अवस्थांशी संलग्न असतात. या उत्पादन संबंधाची गोळाबेरीज म्हणजे समाजाची अर्थ रचना हा खरा पाया आहे ज्यावर कायद्याची व राजकीय इमारत उभी केली जाते व ज्याच्याशी सामाजिक जाणीवेचे निश्चित प्रकार संलग्न असतात, भौतिक जीवनातील उत्पादनाचे स्वरूप सामान्य सामाजिक, राजकीय व बौद्धिक जीवनाची प्रक्रिया नियंत्रित करत असते.' पुढे जाऊन ढोबळ मानाने असे म्हणता येते की, भांडवलशाही उत्पादनाचे संबंध उत्पादनाच्या सामाजिक प्रक्रियेमधील अखेरची अंतर्गत विरोधी असणारी अवस्था आहे. हा विरोध वैयक्तिक नसून व्यक्तींच्या जीवनावर सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा होणारा परिणाम यातून तो निर्माण होतो. त्याचवेळी भांडवलशाही समाजाच्या गर्भात वाढलेल्या उत्पादक शक्तींनी अशी भौतिक परिस्थिती निर्माण केली आहे, ज्यामुळे हा विरोध नष्ट करता येतो, अशा प्रकारची सामाजिक रचना म्हणजे मानवी प्रागैतिहासिक अवस्थेचा शेवट आहे असे म्हणता येईल. मावसच्चे स्वतः चे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे तो आर्थिक वातावरणाला इतरांपासून वेगळे करतो व त्याचा सामाजिक संस्था घडविण्यास परिणाम होतो असे दाखवितो, थोडक्यात मार्क्सला असे म्हणावयाचे आहे की, सामाजिक जीवनाचे स्वरूप उत्पादनाच्या प्रकाराशी संबंधित आहे समाजात वर्ग आहेत म्हणूनच विषमता आहे कोणत्याही समाजात दोन प्राथमिक वर्ग आहेत व हे वर्ग तत्कालीन समाजाच्या संपत्ती प्रकाराशी व मालकीशी संबंधित आहेत सरजामशाही व भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेतील भांडवलदार व गुलाम, भूदास व कामगार हे दोन वर्ग होत. मावर्तने विरोध विकासवाद हेगेलकडून उचलला आहे व त्याचा वापर भौतिक परिस्थितीतील बदल सांगण्याकरीता त्याने केला आहे. दोन परस्परविरोधी तत्वे म्हणून हे परस्परविरोधी वर्ग असतात.



माक्सच्या मते एका वर्गाचे शोषण हाच दुसऱ्या वर्गाच्या विकासाचा पाया असतो. त्याने असे प्रतिपादन केले की, समाजातील एका वर्गाने दुसऱ्या वर्गाचे स्वतःच्या हिताकरीता शोषण न करणे यातून वर्गविहिन समाज किंवा शोषणविरहित समाज निर्माण होईल.

माक्सच्या तत्वप्रणालीत विमर्शक व तात्विक घटकांमध्ये समाजशास्त्रीय संकल्पनांचा उपयोग समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी केला आणि माक्सच्या विरोध-विकासावर अधिष्ठित दृष्टीकोनात सुधारणा केली. भारतामध्ये माक्सवादी विचारसरणीचा प्रभाव काही विचारवंतांवर पडलेला आढळतो. काहींनी त्यावरून जातीसंस्थेचे आर्थिक प्रतिपादन केले. काही विचारवंतांनी उत्पादन विकासाच्या अवस्थानुसार वर्गव्यवस्थेचा विकास कसा झाला हे मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. काही जाणकारांनी भारतीय समाजातील विकासाच्या अवस्था आर्थिक संस्थांशी संबंधित आहेत असे दाखविण्याचे कार्य केले. आधुनिक काळात कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष व काँग्रेस पक्षातील बरेचसे पुढारी यांच्या विचारांवर माक्सवादी विचारांचा पगडा होता. जवाहरलाल नेहरू. एम. एम. रॉय, जयप्रकाश नारायण यांनी प्रथम जरी या विचारसरणीचा पुरस्कार केला तरी नंतर मात्र त्याला विरोध केला. ब्रिटीश समाजातील शास्त्र, मानवशास्त्र व भारतातील समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी कार्यवाही दृष्टीकोनाचा पुरस्कार केला व विरोध विकासाला फारसे महत्व दिले नाही तरीही डी. पी. मुखर्जीसारखे काही भारतीय समाजशास्त्रज्ञ माक्सवादी पद्धती शास्त्राचे महत्व मानतात. या समाजशास्त्रज्ञाने भारतातील सामाजिक प्रक्रियाचा अभ्यास विरोध विकासवादाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून केला आहे. त्यांच्या मते भारतीय परंपरा व पाश्चात्य परंपरा यांचा एकमेकींशी संबंध आला. परिणामी भारतीय संस्कृतीतील काही विरोध कधी झाले किंवा नष्ट झाले तर त्याच वेळी नवीन मध्यम वर्गाचा उदय झाला. पाश्चात्य आणि पौरात्य संस्कृतींच्या संपर्कामुळे या दोन परस्परविरोधी शक्तींचा एकमेकात तात्विक आणि वैचारिक संघर्ष सुरू झाला. भारतीय परंपरेचे विशेष वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे तिची सढीप्रियता आहे. नवीन सुधारणा किंवा विचारप्रवाह यांचा घाईघाईने स्विकार कधी झाला नाही तर अन्वय, विरोधान्वय व शेवटी समन्वय या विरोध विकासाच्या तीन अवस्थांमधून जाऊन भारतात नविन वर्गनिष्ठित रचना उदयास आली 'विरोधान्वय' ह्या मधल्या अवस्थेत उलट सुलट विचारांची देवाणघेवाण होऊन विचार प्रस्थापित होतात. पौरात्य आणि पाश्चिमात्य यांच्यातील विरोधी मुल्य आणि वर्ग अधिष्ठित अभिरुची यांच्यात समन्वय घडून आला आणि आवश्यक असलेली स्थित्यंतरे घडून आली. बैताकडून अद्वैताकडे नेणारी ही पी. डी. मुखर्जीची विचारसरणी मावसेच्या विचारप्रणालीचा प्रभाव दर्शविते. भारतावर इस्लामी राज्यकर्त्यांचा अधिकार व प्रभाव होता, तेव्हापासून ते सध्याच्या काळापर्यंत भारतीय समाजाला विरोधासह आपली संस्कृती समन्वित करून परंपरा व स्थित्यंतरे पुढे गाठायची आहेत. भारतातील मध्यमवर्ग हा भारतीय परंपरा किंवा आधुनिकीकरण यामुळे निर्माण झालेला नाही.

विरोध-विकासवादी दृष्टीकोन वापरला आहे. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात ब्रिटीश वसाहतवादामुळे ज्या आर्थिक सुधारणा झाल्या, त्याचा परिणाम म्हणजे भारतात ब्रिटीशपूर्व काळातही नसलेला राष्ट्रवाद निर्माण



झाला आहे. नवीन प्रकारची सामाजिक जाणीव व नवीन अस्तित्वात आलेली वर्गरचना यामुळे राष्ट्रवाद निर्माण झालेला दिसतो.

ब्रिटीश कालखंडात वेगवेगळ्या वर्गांच्या वेगवेगळ्या तक्रारी होत्या. भारतीय उद्योगधंदे चालविणाऱ्यांची इच्छा अशी होती की, त्यांना उद्योग व्यवसाय चालविण्याचे संपूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य असावे. भारतीय उद्योग धंद्यांना पूर्ण संरक्षण मिळावे. नोकरी करणाऱ्या वर्गाचे म्हणणे असे होते की, नोकरीतील वरच्या पदांवर व अधिकाराच्या जागांवर फक्त ब्रिटीश व्यक्तींच्याच नेमणुका होत होत्या. शेतीवरील कर कमी करण्याची मागणी शेतकरी वर्ग करीत होता. कामगार वर्ग अधिक पगार व कामाच्या ठिकाणी उत्तम सोयींची एकमुखाने मागणी करीत होता. तर सर्व देशाच्या पातळीवर संघटना स्वातंत्र्य, मुद्रण स्वातंत्र्य कायदेमंडळ व शेवटी संपूर्ण 'राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य मिळावे अशी जनतेची मागणी होती. यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, भारतातील राष्ट्रवादाची भावना ही नवीन सामाजिक व भौतिक परिस्थितीचा परिणाम म्हणून उदयास आली आहे. ब्रिटीशांच्या आक्रमणामुळेच हा राष्ट्रवाद उदयास आला. भारतीय समाजाचे व ब्रिटीश समाजाचे या देशातील हेतु भिन्न होते. ह्या दोन वेगवेगळ्या हेतूंमध्येच संघर्ष निर्माण झाला व त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून राष्ट्रवादाचा जन्म झाला. डॉ. देसाईनी आपल्या विवेचनात पुढे असेही म्हटले आहे की, इंग्रजांमुळे भारतात नवीन शिक्षणपद्धती आली. इंग्रजीमुळे तांत्रिक व शैक्षणिक प्रगती झाली असेल. पण राष्ट्रवाद (हा फक्त) इंग्रजी शिक्षणामुळे निर्माण झाला असे म्हणणे चुकीचे आहे. म्हणूनच थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येते की, भारतीय समाजशास्त्रज्ञांच्या राष्ट्रवादी विवेचनात विरोध विकास वादाचा उल्लेख असतो, ददात्मक वा विरोध विकास वादाची कल्पना जशी वापरली गेली, तशीच त्यावर टीकाही झाली. योगेंद्र सिंघ यांनी टीका करताना म्हटले आहे की, भारतीय सामाजिक स्थित्यंतराचा परिपूर्ण अभ्यास करण्याकरीता आवश्यक असलेली पुरेशी वस्तुनिष्ठ माहिती आपल्याला मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे या पद्धतीच्या गृहितकांना आव्हान देणे सोपे असते,

शेवटी असे म्हणता येईल की, विरोध विकास पद्धतीतील काही उणीवा लक्षात घेऊनही स्थित्यंतर आणि संघर्षात्मक विविध प्रक्रियांचे विश्लेषण करण्याकरीता ही एक उत्तम पद्धती आहे. शास्त्रशुद्ध संशोधनावर भर देऊन व या पद्धतीचा उपयोग करून भारतीय समाजशास्त्रात झालेले संशोधन कार्य हे उपयुक्त आणि मार्गदर्शकही आहे. भारतीय समाजाच्या अनेकांगी विशेषत्वामुळे हा दृष्टीकोन उपयुक्त ठरतो.



A Study of Personal and Social Experiences of Mahatma Gandhi in *My Experiments with Truth*

Dr. Mohan P. Joshi

Head, Dept of English,
A.S.C. College, Badnapur.

Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi was truthful, brave and generous considered as God in history of India. He believed that aim of human life is happiness and true happiness can be achieved through work and good fellowship. He was a man with spiritual power. Mahatma Gandhi's famous autobiography "The story of my Experiments with Truth" is one of the finest classics of modern India. It produces various stages of development of Mohandas Karamchanchand Gandhi to Mahatma Gandhi. He considers religion is self realization. Gandhiji's life in England, south Africa and India gives us number of messages about way of life, code of conduct. Spiritual and moral training of Indians was corner stone of India's freedom. With this Gandhiji prescribed Non violence, Ahminsa, Brahmacharya, truth, non stealing, non possession, Swadeshi and fearlessness.

Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869. He was truthful, brave and generous considered as God in history of India. He believed that aim of human life is happiness and true happiness can be achieved through work and good fellowship. He was a man with spiritual power. He hated violence in politics. For Gandhiji fight on political ground was very small part of his life. Mahatma Gandhi's famous autobiography "The story of my Experiments with Truth" is one of the finest classics of modern India. It produces various stages of development of Mohandas Karamchanchand Gandhi to Mahatma Gandhi.

Personal and Social Experiences of Mahatma Gandhi in *My Experiments with Truth*:

In this autobiography record of events and circumstances of his life from birth to the non co operation movement are very neatly sketched by him. Gandhi did not continue his story beyond 1920 because his life became an open book for all. He has dedicated his life for independence and for various movements.



The story is divided into five parts. The first part has twenty five chapters and it deals with Gandhiji's childhood, education, family life and marriage. In this part he has focused on his education in England and his return journey to India. The second part has twenty nine chapters. It is about his struggle to start as a lawyer. He has visited to South Africa. Various experiences and particularly about colour discrimination made him aware of condition. Third part is divided in to twenty three parts. It is about his transformation of thoughts and entry in to Indian politics. The fourth part consists of forty seven chapters. In this chapter his life gets totally changed. He has thrown him in to movement of Satyagrah and other movement. The last, fifth chapter is divided into forty three chapters. It deals with his arrival on the Indian political platform. He worked hard for social inequality, injustice, reforms in society and Ahminsa.

Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar, Gujrat. He was shy and introvert in his childhood. His father left Porbandar for Rajkot. In his school, once school inspector visited school and asked students for exercise. Gandhiji misspelled one word. Teacher tried to prompt him but he remains firm on his guilt. It was his nature of never lying and copying. He was married at the age of thirteen with Kasturba. In his schooling he dislikes gymnastics. At the school his friend persuaded him to eat meat. Gandhi agreed to eat meat. It was first time in his life to see meat of goat. On eating he becomes sick and then after he never touched meat.

When Gandhi was sixteen years old his father suffered lot and became bed ridden. Gandhi, his mother and one servant use to serve his father, His father dies in after few months. He was very far from religious knowledge. He considers religion is self realization. After completing his matriculation, he joined college at Bhavnagar. On suggestion of his friend Gandhi planned to go for England for study of law. After long discussion and arguments at home it was decided to send him for higher studies to England. Gandhiji's faith in vegetarianism and atmosphere of England were two poles. His last effort to make a public speech in England was on the eve of his departure for home. He got over shyness in South Africa. He hesitates whenever he has to speak before strange audience.

When he stayed in Ventnor his landlady's daughter took him to the lovely hills. Due to shyness he could not freely talk to her. He became friend of an old lady. She invited him



for dinner. Gandhiji found difficult to practice at the bar, He had studied the law but not learnt to practice. Dadabhai Nauroji encouraged him for practice in court.

Gandhiji returned from England to India. His brother received him on dock. He told him about death of mother. Gandhiji was in grief. On return Dr, Mehta introduced him with several friends. Gandhiji believes in Hindu theory of 'Guru'. His brother believes that Gandhiji will prove him very efficient lawyer at court. First case was of Mamibai. He charged thirty rupees fees. It was first time of Gandhiji to stand before Indian court. He was not able to do cross examine and left court. His second case was to draft a memorial. In 1893 he left for South Africa. Abdullah seth was at port to receive him at Natal. He observed that Indians were not held in much respect. Living of Gandhiji was expensive like Europeans. The Indians in Natal were divided into three groups. Muslims, Hindus and Parsis. Englishmen use to call Indians labours. The Law society of Natal opposed his application for admission as an advocate of Supreme Court. The chief justice over ruled all objections and said that law makes no differences. Gandhiji practiced law as subordinate occupation. He concentrated on public service. Gandhiji formed organization of people in Natal and named it Natal Indian Congress. Gandhiji was its secretary. . Gandhiji devoted himself to the service of poor.

The desire of realization made Gandhiji absorbed in the service of community. He realized that God could be realized through community service. He read number of books on religion. Expenses were very high and he had to keep his position as an Indian Barrister in Natal. After staying for three years in South Africa he decided to leave for India in 1896 for six months to bring his wife and children and then return to settle. He gave the charge of responsibilities of congress in Natal. On return, he wrote green pamphlet about condition of Indians in South Africa. Papers in Natal and England took notice of article. Gandhiji went to Pune to meet Lokmanya Tilak. Tilak approved his work in South Africa and agreed to help him. Then he met Gokhale, Dr. Bhandarkar, Surendranath Banerjee, Mukharjee, Maharaja Tagore and editor of various news papers to know about condition of India and also to discuss about Indians in South Africa.

Gandhiji leaves for South Africa with family. He adopted Parsi style dressing for his family because European considers Parsis as most civilised. No passengers were allowed to land to the South Africa with medical examination because of plague in Bombay. Passengers were confined in the ship for twenty three days. Gandhiji was



conscious of his responsibilities. At last with great difficulty the ship was permitted to enter harbour. Whites were highly enraged against Gandhiji, he was advised to send his family to Rustomji's house.

The Natal advertiser interviewed Gandhiji who gave him copies of the written speeches, delivered in INdiA. He also showed him that he had no hand bringing the passengers to South Africa. Charges were levelled down. Gandhiji went Durban with his wife and children. He dislikes convent school so avoided to send children to school. He use to teach them at home.

Gandhiji's professional work was satisfactory but he wants to serve for society. He opened a hospital for Indians with the help of Dr. Booth. Gandhiji believes in 'Brahmacharya'. He decided to go for Brahmacharya but his lust stopped him from doing so. In 1906 he once again decided to go for Brahmacharya. He believes that Brahmacharya means control of senses in thoughts, words and deeds. "Control of the palate is the first essential in the observance of the vow."

Friends in India were asking Gandhiji to return back. He was also thinking to serve for mother land. His followers and friends in South Africa agreed to relieve him. He reached India in 1901 He met Lokmanya Tilak in Calcutta in congress meet. Gandhiji observed unhygienic atmosphere at congress meet. He got some responsibilities in congress meet. Gokhale introduced Gandhiji to members of congress committee and allowed him to speak in last meeting for five minutes. He presented a resolution on his work in South Africa. Gandhiji stayed there for one month to meet members of chamber of commerce. He observed sheep were sacrificed to Goddess Kali at Calcutta. He argued that such cruel customs should be stopped. Gandhi is of opinion that 'Killing or Injury to life can be an act of violence only under certain conditions. These conditions are anger, pride, hatred, selfish consideration, bad intention and similar other consideration. Any injury to life done under these motives is 'Ahimsa'. He attended meetings of Brahmo samaj at Calcutta. He enjoyed fine Bengali music in function. From Calcutta he travelled to Banaras where he did worship of God Vishvanath. On receiving call from South Africa he left for South Africa as per his promise given to Indians in south Africa. Gandhiji had to prepare for a case for the Indians in Africa. He got permission but officials thought that Gandhiji had entered without permission. Gandhiji's theosophist friend intended to draw him into their society. He read Swami vivekanand, Bhagwat Gita. Gita exercised great influence on



Gandhiji. He thought as God created us, he will take care of us. He gave up all his savings to his brother and decided to live life without any expectation. Ideas of sacrifice and simplicity became more and more realizing to him. He loved all human being equally. He did not make any superfluous distinction man and man. He was serious about untouchables.

Gandhiji was sent to jail in 1908. It was his first time. On release from jail Gandhiji gave up milk and cereals. He commenced fasting as a means of self-restraint. He started to keep Ekadashi fast. He also persuaded the muslim youngsters to observe Ramzan fast. The spiritual training of boys was a much more difficult task than their physical and mental training. Gandhiji wanted to acquaint every student with the elements of his own religion and therefore provided for such knowledge as best as he could do. He asks children to read moral books for spiritual development. Satyagraha is essentially based on love. In fact, according to Gandhi, Satyagraha appears to be as a religious pursuit. Gandhi also feels that a belief in rebirth is almost a pre-condition of Satyagraha. Satyagraha demands selfless and sincere pursuit of Truth Gandhi says, 'with the knowledge that the soul survives the body, he (the satyagraha) is not impatient to see the triumph of in the present body.'

In 1914 Gokhale instructed Gandhiji to return to India. He reached Poona. Gokhale and other member overwhelmed him. He wanted to have an ashram in Gujrat to settle down. Gokhale approved the idea and agreed to give him expenses for Ashram. He went to Porbandar where he met his brother's widow and formed ashram at Sabarmati. In India Gandhiji applied weapon of Ahminsa in Champaran. He also launched Kheda satyagrah struggle. Gandhiji made good practice for Hindu Muslim unity and extended support for Khilafat movement in 1919. Tragedy at Jaliyanwala Bagh made him sad. He wanted to go to Amritsar but was arrested and sent to Bombay jail. The news of horror and atrocities of Amritsar was suppressed for many months. Hunter commission was appointed for enquiry. Gandhiji pleaded that General Dyer should be removed from post. British government removed him but gave him reward. Mahatma Gandhi started two journals Navjivan and Young India. He expresses his views freely through journal. Gandhiji gave a call of swadeshi to India. He believes in concept of India's economic development. He ordered to burn foreign goods in Bombay on occasion of visit of the prince of Wales.

The Khilafat issue was not yet solved. The Khilafat committee in its meeting at Bombay passed a resolution approving Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-cooperation in



1920. Non cooperation movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi includes all honours, honorary officers, boycott of government schools, colleges. The call was followed by all. Students left schools, colleges, thousands of officers, magistrates resigned. Number of demonstrators were arrested and imprisoned. The non cooperation movement spread all over India. Spiritual and moral training of Indians was corner stone of India's freedom. With this Gandhiji prescribed Non violence, Ahminsa, Brahmacharya, truth, non stealing, non possession, swadeshi and fearlessness. After Lakmanya Tilak Mahatma Gandhi was at the height of power. He was considered as saint. Gandhiji's life becomes public so he avoided writing after 1921. Gandhiji very honestly sketched his experiences. To him truth was God. He gave Khadi, Ahminsa, Satyagrah, struggle agaist class conflict, social harmony, equality and many more things through his life and speech.

Works cited:

1. Gandhi M.K. The Story of My Experiments with Truth, B N publishing,
2. Naik M. K. A History of Indian English Literature, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, 1982
3. M.K. Gandhi, 'The Bhagabat Gita', According Gandhi, Orient Publishing, New Delhi - 2015

















पुरुष रचनाकारों के साहित्य में चित्रित महिला

प्रा. डॉ. शेख शरफोद्दीन फक्रोद्दीन

हिंदी विभाग

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,

बदनापूर

प्रारूप :

स्त्री-लेखन पितृसत्ताक व्यवस्था के पुनरीक्षण का महाभियान है। स्त्री-पुरुष समानता की पक्षधरता स्त्री-लेखन की बुनियादी शर्त है, लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ कदापि नहीं कि अपनी विशिष्ट जैविक संरचना को भूलकर स्त्री परिवार और संबंधों की उध्या को नष्टकर डाले। स्त्री लेखन स्त्री को ही न माने जाने के पुसंवादी अहंकार का विरोध करता है और जीवन, करन, साहित्य प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उन अभिव्यक्तियों को प्रशंसांकित करता है जो स्त्री को गौण, हीन, अबला, भोग्या एवं पुरुष-निर्भर मानता है। चूँकी परंपरा और संस्कार ग्रस्तता अलक्षित भाव से मनुष्य की चेतना एवं, मूल्यबोध को प्रभावित करती चलती है। जागरुक कहे जाने वाले चिंतक साहित्यकार भी स्त्री को हीन मानने की दुर्बलता का शिकार हो जाते हैं। स्त्री-आलोचन पुरुष रचनाकारों की रचनाओं का पुनर्पाठ दो उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु करती है - पहटन स्त्री को लेकर समाज के पूर्वग्रहों को उद्घाटित करना। दूसरा, तर्क द्वारा उन पूर्वग्रहों को खारिज करते हुए पाठक के भीतर स्त्री को मनुष्य समझने क चेतना विकसित करना।

बीज शब्द :

पितृसत्ताक व्यवस्था, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, पुसंवादी अहंकार, स्त्री आलोचना, मनुष्य चेतना एवं मूल्यबोध

प्रस्तावना :-

अनादि काल से ही स्त्री सृष्टि के केंद्र में रही हैं। स्त्री मनुष्य के रूप में एवं एक तत्व के रूप में सृजन का पयथि है। सर्जक और संहारक है, तथा उसका स्वरूप दैवीय और मानवीय दोनों धरातलों पर स्वीकृत है। पौराणिक गाथाओं में स्त्री जननी, पोषक, संरक्षक और संहारक के रूप में वर्णित है। साहित्य और कला माध्यमों में सर्वाधिक चित्रण और वर्णन स्त्री का ही हुआ है। विश्व साहित्य के केंद्र में स्त्री ही सभी युगों में विद्यमान रही है। गोदान, त्यागपत्र और नदी के द्वीप हिंदी की तीन कालजयी कृतियाँ हैं। ये तीनों कृतियाँ बीसवीं सदी के राष्ट्रीय स्वाधीनता आंदोलन की साक्षी रही हैं। यह वह दौर था, जब राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त कर देश-विश्व के सामने अपनी अस्मिता प्रदान कर देना चाहता था। जाहिर है कि स्त्रियों की पराधिनता एक चुनौती की तरह इस युग के सामने आयी। पंडिता रमाबाई, सावित्रीबाई फुले, अज्ञात हिंदु महित्न, रुकैया सखवता हुसैन, शिवरानी देवी, सुभद्राकुमारी चौहान, इस्मत चुगताई, रशीद जहाँ, महादेवी वर्मा ने साहित्य सृजन के माध्यम से पहली बार



स्त्री मानस को प्रमाणित अभिव्यक्ति दी जो पुरुष रचनाकारों के बराबरी की थी। हिंदी साहित्य में बेशक उससे पहले १५ वीं शताब्दी में मीराबाई अपनी पीडा एवं विद्रोह को अभिव्यक्त कर चुकी थी परंतु कृष्ण-भक्ति का आरोपण कर उनके अभिप्रेत अर्थ का वहीं दम घोंट दिया गया था। १९ वीं सदी के अंत और २० वीं सदी के प्रारंभ में जब इन स्त्री रचनाकारों ने लेखन किया तो पहली बार स्त्री-पुरुष की दृष्टि, संवेदना और प्राथमिकता में फर्क महसूस किया गया। ये स्त्री रचनाकार धर्मग्रंथ और सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं द्वारा स्त्री को हीन माने जाने के पूर्वगृह का विराध करती हैं। स्त्री पुरुष समानता का आग्रह करती दिखाई देती हैं।

अशिक्षा और सामाजिक कुरीतियों के प्रति असहिष्णुता दिखाते हुए एक नई समाज व्यवस्था को सतह पर लाना चाहती हैं। पीडा, सहानुभूति और आत्मदमन की अपेक्षा असहमति और असंतोष को अपना हथियार बना कर ये संबंध और व्यवस्था का नया प्रारूप से ही स्त्री चित्रण अधिक हुआ। अबलला रक्षणीया और भोग्या की छवि। प्रस्तुत स्त्री रचनाकारों के संदर्भ में तद्युगीन पुरुष रचनाकारों द्वारा चित्रित स्त्री लेखन स्त्री के प्रति तत्कालीन समाज एवं स्वयं लेखक की दृष्टि को समझाने में सहायक है।

गोदान में चित्रित स्त्रीपात्र : 'औरत का धरम है कि वह गम खाए' हंस और जागरण की संपादकीय टिप्पणियों में प्रेमचंद ने स्त्री चेतन, स्वतंत्र और अधिकार संपन्न करने के लिए मुहिम चलते हैं। बाल विधवा शिवराणी देवी से विवाह कर वे स्त्रियोंध्दारक के रूप में अपनी छवि पुष्ट करते भी नजर आते हैं, लेकिन स्त्री-दृष्टि से गोदान का पुर्नपाठ उनकी सामंती दृष्टि को ही स्पष्ट करता है। धनिया, मालती और गोवींदी-गोदान के तीन स्त्री पात्र प्रेमचंदयुगीन उन पूर्वग्रहों की पुष्टि करते दिखाई देते हैं। जो की स्त्री जीवन को सार्थकता मातृत्व, पत्नित्व और गृहिणात्व में समझते हैं। गोदान की वास्तविकता यह है कि होरी के सहमति के बिना उसके विद्रोह की ध्वनि, गति और जिंदगी कुछ भी नहीं होरी अपनी निश्चित प्राथमिकताएँ हैं - मरजाद, कुष्ठ परतिसठा, भाईयों के साथ खून का रिश्ता और इसके निर्वाहण के लिए बँधी हुई पारंपारिक दृष्टि।

होरी-शासित गृह राजनिति में धनिया की हैसियत एक मुहरे से ज्यादा नहीं है। पुरुष के मन और समाज की संरचना जानने वाली धनिया अपनी पराधीन स्त्री नियति को खूब पहचानती है। वह जानती है कि नैतिकता के दोहरे मानदंड पुरुष के लिए अपनी पत्नी देवी और दूसरों की पत्नी को कुलटा मानकर गुलधरै उडाने की घूट देते हैं। जब स्त्री ने अपने अस्तित्व को महसूस कर अन्याय के खिलाफ जरा भी कसमसाहट की है, बड़े बुजुगों ने उसकी 'गाँव' पर नसीहत के घडों से पानी उडेल दिया है - "औरत का धरम है कि वह गम खाए।" पति के अस्तित्व के बिना समाज स्त्री को नहीं स्वीकारता। पति को पाने के ललसा में अगर विधवा स्त्री यदि झुनिया की तरह किसी गोबर का हाथ पकड़ अपना सर्वस्व दान कर दे तो दोषी गोबर नहीं है, दोषी झुनिया है। लडकों से भूल-चूँक होती रहती है।

मालती धनिया का विलोम नहीं, लेकिन उससे भिन्न तो नहीं है। पुरुष मंडली में उन्मुक्त घुमती तथा खन्ना की मित्र के रूप में, प्रेमचंद ने मालती का खूब मजाक उड़ाया है। मालती को प्रतिष्ठा दे तभी कर सकते थे जब वह पाश्चात्य शिक्षा-दिक्षा भुल कर भारतीय रंग में रंग जाए।

गोदींदी को वे आदर्श स्त्री छवि के रूप में गढ़ते हैं। मुँहजोर, चपल, खुशामिजाज, आत्मनिर्भर मालती के सामने गोदींदी गंभीर, उदास, सादगी के परिपूर्ण आत्मसंकुचित महिला है। गोदींदी मेहता की स्थापनाओं से असहमति जताते हुए कहती है कि "भूल जाइए कि नारी श्रेष्ठ है और सारी जिम्मेदारी उसी पर है, श्रेष्ठ पुरुष है और उसी पर गृहस्थी का सारा सार है। प्रेमचंद के स्त्री पात्र रचयिता के रूप में प्रेमचंद के अंतर्विरोधों को उजागर करते हैं। एक उपन्यास, दर उपन्यास स्त्री जीवन में नरक रचती समस्याओं को उठाकर देखते हैं। भरसक समाधान जुटाते हैं और स्त्री के पक्ष में जनमत बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन जैसे ही क्षिमरी, सिकुडी, बिसूरती अनुगता स्त्री उत्साह से स्वयं झंडा गाडती नेतृत्व करती है तब वे हत्बुध्द से जम जाते हैं। कहीं कहीं नैतिकता के दोहरे मानदंड की रक्षा भी करते हैं।

त्यागपत्र में चित्रित स्त्री-पात्र

'मैं चिडियाँ होना चाहती हूँ।' त्यागपत्र जैनंद्रकुमार का महत्वपूर्ण उपन्यास है जिसमें स्त्री मन की विवशताओं को समाज के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उपन्यास की नायिका मृणाल हिंदी साहित्य की पहली आधुनिक स्त्री है जो स्त्री-मुक्ति का परचम लहराए बिना नारी मुक्ति के मर्म को समझ सकी है और मुक्त नारी का ज्वलंत उदाहरण बन कर उभरी है। प्रथमदृष्ट्या मृणाल गोविंदी का विलोम जान पडती है। मानसिक दृढता एवं स्वतंत्रता अर्जित कर वह वैचारिकी जगत में अपना ठोस योगदान देना चाहती है। उसकी छोटी-छोटी एसरते दरअसल बड़े-बड़े हौसलो और सपनों की ओर बढ़ते कदम हैं। उपन्यास के प्रारंभ में ही वह स्वीकारती है कि - "मैं चिडिया होना चाहती हूँ... उसके छोटे-छोटे पंख होते हैं... पंख खोल वह आसमान में जिधर चाहे उड़ जाती हैं।"

निष्कर्ष :

प्रेमचंद से लेकर आज तक अनेक पुरुष साहित्यकारों ने स्त्री समस्या को अपना विषय बनाया परंतु उस रूप में नहीं लिखा जिस रूप में महिला लेखिकाओं ने लिखा। पुरुष साहित्यकारों के साहित्य में कहीं कहीं नारी के मन को पहचानना वहीं कहीं नारी की दिशाहीनता दूविधाग्रस्ता कूंठा आदि का भी विश्लेषण मिला है। तो कहीं कहीं सामंतवाद एवं पितृसत्तात्मकता का भी परिचय मिलता है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- १) आज कल - मार्च २०१३.
- २) हिंदी गद्य का इतिहास - डॉ. रामचंद्र तिवारी
- ३) हिंदी उपन्यासों में नारी - डॉ. शैली रस्तोगी



Finding the Place in a Society: Power Relations in Lowry's 'Gathering Blue'

Dr. Gaikwad N. B.

Asst. Professor, Dept. of English,
Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (MS)

Abstract:

Lois Lowry's dystopian novel 'Gathering Blue' portrays primitive society. The society is divided based on gender, social class. Deformed and crippled people are not allowed to live in village. Kira, who is crippled, allowed to live only because of her special gift of dying. While enjoying luxuries life at edifice, she knows harsh reality that all artists are in prison and council kills their parents. when she met her father, she takes bold decision despite the awareness that she is being held captive and knowing the fact that staying could affect her creative freedom. She takes decision though she knows that journey towards change will be slow and arduous. Lowry through her protagonist Kira inspires juvenile readers to stand up and fight for a better future.

Keywords: Dystopia, Gathering Blue, Artist,

In 2000, Lowry published 'Gathering Blue'. It is second book from quartet along with Messenger (2004) and Son (2012). As like the Giver, Gathering Blue also sets in future. The novel is a story of young girl Kira, who has deformed leg. The novel reveals her struggle to find place in society. Lowry Portrays both Societies i.e. of 'The Giver' and of 'Gathering Blue' in diverging way. Lowry portrays post disaster society, which has been survived 'the Ruin', the massive destruction caused by 'Fiery explosions of war' (186). The community in Gathering Blue is completely opposite from the community in the Giver. Lowry portrays scientifically advanced community in the Giver, whereas the community in Gathering Blue is a primitive state. Both societies are governed by local oligarchies. In Gathering Blue People are living with very low standards. There is no hygiene in society. People are depended mostly on hunting and foraging. Only physically fit people are allowed to live in the Village. Fear is become constant part of life.



Because of fear, they made shelter and found food and grew things. For the same reason, weapons were stored, waiting. There was fear of cold, of sickness and hunger. There was fear of beasts. (p. 3)

Children in the village have been taught to grab and shove to get what they want. Kira raised differently by her mother. She raised her with love and care, as she know Kira is with deformed legs. Lowry's Village structure is based on physical power, social status, age and gender. Lowry portrays village as very practical. Only powerful people qualified to be part of village, weak and crippled are thrown away for dying at field. They thought disable people are only burden. People, who become handicapped or children, who born deformed are taken to 'the Field' in the forest, where they leave to die. Kira also born with twisted legs. She was saved only because her grandfather was one of the chief guardian. When Kira's mother died villagers asked council for death of Kira as she is worthless. Jamison, who is one of the council member, is appointed to speak on her behalf. During the trial, he convince the Council that she has great skill of sewing and dyeing learned from her mother Katrina. Kira is assigned to be the Weaver, who is responsible for repairing the Singer's robe. Kira also allowed to live in Council Edifice.

The women are live in the village; they have to take care of children. Men used to stay in large old Edifice. Only men allowed to go on a hunt while women grow vegetables, take care of children and weave cloth.

People in the village are divided in three groups according to their social status namely the Elite, the Commoners and the inhabitants of the fen. The Elite group is on the top of society. They consist of the Council members and the artists. They live in edifice. The Commoner live in hut, which are full of dirt and without windows. The inhabitants of the swampy Fen are the lowest in the social structure. They are untouchables for the council. They are draggers and diggers. They live in the forest "with the trees thick overhead, and festering with dampness and an odor of ill health"(p. 173).

There is different naming system in village, which indicates the stages of the life and their social status. The newborn children don't have names; they are collectively called as tykes. The young infants have one syllable name. Kira's first name was "Kir".



(4), her mother's brother's children also named as 'Dan' and 'Mar' (15). Kira after becoming teenager got two-syllable name 'Thomas' also has two syllable names. The young singer 'Jo' has only single syllable name. Kira's mother has three syllable names. The old man who are considered as wise and the important people from councils have four syllable names Annabella and Kira's father Christopher has four syllable names. Lowry's future society has no official religion but they worship some mystery object. Lowry describes it.

Then, they had sat with the crowds on rows of benches, facing the stage that was furnished only with an altar table holding the Worship-object, the mysterious wooden construction of two sticks connected to form a cross. It was said to have had great power in the past, and the people always bowed briefly and humbly toward it in respect (27).

She describes mysterious object similar to the cross of Christianity. It has power in the past. Though this is community in future and cross does not have power, the people not dare to disrespect it. Without any meaning and knowledge, they bow to it. Lowry sarcastically shows the power of religion, how People follow it without understanding. Guardians have respect for it; therefore, other people also follow it. The building of Council Edifice contains many windows with colourful glasses, which is similar to windows of church. The life of village is scheduled by 'Bells' on tower of the Council's Edifice, similar as Bells on the church. Lowry compares Council Edifice with building of church from past and Council of Guardians to pope.

THE HUGE BELL in the tower of the Council Edifice began to ring. The bell governed the people's lives. It told them when to begin work and when to stop, when to gather for meetings, when to prepare for a hunt, celebrate an event, or arm for danger. Four bells- the third was resonating now- meant that the day's business could end (63).

Kira was very happy at the beginning as she get new luxurious life at edifice. Soon she realizes that she is in prison. She understands how the Council brought the artist together in Edifice. Everyone's parents died mysteriously. The children move into the Edifice and work exclusively for the state under the strict supervision of Jamison. Each of them is assigned different tasks in accordance with their gifts with common objective, to preserve a memory of the past and determine the future according to



Council's desires. Kira, who is expert in weaving, is assigned to repair the singer's robe, which contains crucial scenes from past and of the Ruin song. She is also expected to complete the robe with the visions of the future. All colours are available at the village but expect 'Blue'. Kira's hunt for Blue colour takes her to the forest, where she finds truth about beast. She found that there is no beast in jungle. It was fear created by council.

Thomas's job is to repair the carvings on the staff designed to help the Singer find his place and to remind him of the sections in the Song. Once he matures as an artist, the Council will tell him what to carve in the large empty space at the top of the staff. Jo is under training to be the Singer in the future. At the annual gathering, they are introduced to village, Jo as singer of future, Thomas as "Carver of future" (199), Kira as "the designer of the future" (199). Kira at first feels proud because of recognition she gets from the villagers. However, when she sees singer going back after the Ruin song, she finds that the singer is chained and bleeding. She finally realized the truth of being artist. At first, she thought that she will be free after repairing the robe but soon Jamison introduced her to harsh reality that she has to live whole life here working for council. Kira finds that she is trapped there. Matt who was on the quest to find blue colour, reappears with big surprises. First, he brings the plant of Woad for her, which is essential for colour blue. He also brings an old blind man named 'Christopher' Kira's father, who is believed to be dead. Kira comes to know, how the council and Guardians lie to society about beasts and how Jamison attacked her father due to envy and rivalry to be Guardian.

Though all the bad things happens, Kira realizes that she needs to decline her father's request to go back with him to his peaceful Village, a community where the healthy, the wounded, the crippled, and the persecuted live in a spirit of goodwill and sharing and where she would be welcomed. Now, she has blue threads and woad. She decides to stay behind and, through her art, create a better future for her community.

The Kira's decision indicates courage and perseverance. She takes bold decision despite the awareness that she is being held captive and knowing the fact that staying could affect her creative freedom. She takes decision though she knows that journey towards change will be slow and arduous. The last few lines of the novel indicates the birth of



hope in the form of the gathered blue thread quivering, “as if it had been given breath and was beginning to live” (p. 241). Lowry through her protagonist Kira inspires juvenile readers to stand up and fight for a better future.

References:

Chaston, Joel, D. 1997. “Lois Lowry”- *Twayne’s United States Authors Series Children’s Literature*. New York: Twayne Publishers.

Chaston, Joel, D. 1997. “Lois Lowry”- *Twayne’s United States Authors Series Children’s Literature*. New York: Twayne Publishers.

Joel D. Chaston, *personal interview with Lois Lowry* on October 6, 1994, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Lowry Lois. 2000. *Gathering Blue*. USA: HarperCollins Children’s Books.



























سر سید کی ادبی خدمات

Dr. Patel Shabina Begum Mujahed Saheb

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Urdu

Sharadchandra Mahavidyalaya, Shiradhon

shabinapatel751@gmail.com

Mob.No. 9552505096

سر سید احمد خان ۱۸۱۷ عیسوی میں دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ان کے بزرگوں کو شاہی دربار میں رسائی حاصل تھی۔ ان کا خود بھی قلعے میں آنا جانا تھا اسلئے مغل حکومت کی کمزوری سے وہ اسی وقت واقف ہو گئی تھے۔ ان کی پرورش اور میں ان کی والدہ کا بڑا ہاتھ تھا جب ملازمت کا وقت آیا تو سر سید نے درباری تعلق پر انگریزی سرکار کی ملازمت کو ترجیح دی اور سر رشتے دار ی سے شروعات کر کے صدر امین کے عہدے تک پہنچے۔ ان کی پہلی اہم تصنیف ،، آثار ا لصنا دید ،، ہے جس میں انہوں بڑی محنت اور چھان بین کے بعد دہلی کی عمارتوں اور نامور لوگوں کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ سر سید نے ملازمت کے ۳۵ سال مختلف اضلاع میں بڑی نیک نامی سے بسر کئے اور ساتھ ہی تصنیف و تالیف کا کام بھی انجام دیتے رہے۔ ان کی اس زمانے کی تصنیفات میں رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند بہت زیادہ اہم ہے۔ یہ کتاب سر سید کی صاف گوئی اور بے ہراسی کی مشاہد ہے۔ سر سید کی مذہبی تصنیفات بھی بہت زیادہ ہیں۔ وہ مذہبی عقائد میں سید احمد بریلوی اسمعیل شہید اور شاہ عبد العزیز سے متاثر تھے۔ سر سید نے تصنیف و تالیف کے علاوہ اشاعت تعلیم کی بھی بہت کوشش کی۔ وہ اچھی طرح جانتے تھے کہ مسلمانوں کی بربادی کی سب سے بڑی وجہ تعلیم کی کمی ہے اور ان کو تعلیم ہی کے ذریعے مصیبتوں سے نجات مل سکتی ہے۔ سرکاری ملازمت کے زمانے میں بھی اشاعت تعلیم کا کام کرتے رہے اور سب سے پہلا مدرسہ انہوں نے مراد آباد میں قائم کیا۔ اس مدرسے میں فارسی کی تعلیم دی جاتی تھی۔ ۱۸۶۴ عیسوی میں انہوں نے دوسرا اسکول غازیپور میں قائم کیا جس میں انگریزی بھی پڑھائی جاتی تھی



لیکن اُن کا سب سے اہم کام علیگڑھ کالج کے قیام سے پہلے سائنٹفک سوسائٹی غازی پور کا افتتاح تھا جو ۱۸۹۳ عیسوی میں ہوا۔ اس سوسائٹی کا اصل مقصد مغربی علوم کو ہندوستان میں رائج کرنا تھا لیکن سر سید نے تعلیم کے سلسلے میں جتنی کوشش کی ان میں مسلمانوں کی کوئی تخصیص نہیں تھی۔ سر سید نے جو مدرسے قائم کئے تھے ان میں ہندو اور مسلمانوں کی کوئی تفریق نہیں تھی۔ اگرچہ بعد میں انہیں یہ احساس ہوا کہ ہندو اپنے ماضی کے احیاء کے لئے تیزی سے اٹھ رہے ہیں۔ اور ہندو ہندی ہندوستان کا نعرہ کر رہے ہیں۔ سر سید کی دور بین نگاہوں نے اس تحریک کی اہمیت کا اندازہ کیا اور انہوں نے مستقل میں اس سے پیدا ہونے والے نتائج کو پہلے ہی اغزت کر لیا۔ اس وجہ سے بنارس کے قیام میں انہوں نے بالخصوص مسلمانوں کی تعلیم اور تہذیب کے تحفظ کی کوششوں کی ابتدا کی لیکن ان کی ان کوششوں کو فرقہ وارانہ رنگ نہیں دیا جاسکتا۔ انہوں نے آخر وقت تک اس بات کی کوشش کی تھی کہ ہندو اور مسلمان متحد ہو کر رہیں۔ انہوں نے ان دونوں قوموں کو ایک خوبصورت دلہن کی دو آنکھوں سے تشبیہ دی ہے۔

سر سید نے سب سے پہلے ہندوستان میں بسنے والے لوگوں کو متحدہ قومیت کا سبق دیا۔ اور آپس میں ایک دوسرے کی پریشانیوں اور مصیبتوں میں مدد کرنا سیکھا یا وہ اس بات سے اچھی طرح واقف تھے کہ ہندوستان کی ترقی اس صورت میں ممکن ہے جبکہ ہندو اور مسلمان متحد ہو کر رہیں۔ وہ کسی ایک فرقے کی ترقی کو ملک کی ترقی نہیں سمجھتے تھے۔ انہوں نے ہندوستان کے مختلف شہروں میں نہ جانے کتنی بار لوگوں کو غیر فرقہ واریت کا سبق دیا۔ سر سید اپنی کوششوں میں کافی حد تک کامیاب بھی ہوئے اور اس زمانے کے بعض غیر مسلم اخبارات نے انکے اس جذبہ کی تعریف کی۔ لاہور میں انڈین ایسوسی ایشن نے اُن کو جو سپا نامہ دیا تھا۔ اس پر دستخط کرنے والوں میں چوہہ ہندو اور پانچ مسلمان تھے۔ سر سید سے زیادہ اتحاد قومی اور بے تعصبی کی پالیسی رکھنے والا شخص مشکل سے نظر آئے گا لیکن اس وقت انگریزوں کا مفاد اسی میں تھا کہ ہندو مسلمانوں کے درمیان زیادہ سے زیادہ نفاق پیدا کیا جائے اور اسلئے شاید آخر میں سر سید کے متحدہ قومیت کے نظریے کو شکست ہوئی۔



پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے سر سید کے بارے میں لکھا ہے -

سر سید نہ تو فرقہ پرست تھے اور نہ ہندوؤں کے خلاف تھے۔ انہوں نے بار بار اس بات پر زور دیا ہے کہ مذہبی اختلافات کو کوئی سیاسی یا قومی اہمیت نہیں دینا چاہیے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ کیا تم سب ایک ہی ملک میں نہیں رہتے۔ یاد رکھو لفظ ہندو اور مسلمان محض مذہبی امتیاز کی نشانی ہے۔ ورنہ ہمارے ہندوستانی چاہے وہ ہندو ہوں یا مسلمان یا عیسائی ایک ہی قوم سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔

جب سر سید کا متحدہ قومیت کا خواب شرمندہ تعبیر نہیں ہوا تو انہوں نے اپنی تمام صلاحیتیں مسلمانوں کی جدید کے راستے پر صرف کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ ان کا یہ عمل ہر اعتبار سے درست تھا۔ اگر وہ ایسا نہ کرتے تو آج مسلمان ترقی کی دوڑ میں سب سے پیچھے نظر آتے جب ان کا تبادلہ صدر امین کی حیثیت سے مراد آباد کو ہو گیا تو یہاں انہوں نے بے گناہ مسلمانوں کی جانیں بچانے اور ان کی جائیدادوں کو ضبطی سے نکالنے کا بڑا اہم کام کیا۔ انہوں نے ایک شفا خانہ اور ایک یتیم خانہ بھی قائم کیا اور ہندو مسلمانوں کی یکساں مدد کی۔ سر سید نے مسلمانوں کے لئے جدید تعلیم کا بندوبست کیا، علی گڑھ میں محمڈن کالج قائم کیا جو آج علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے نام سے موجود ہے اس طرح انہوں نے مسلمانوں کو جدید تعلیم سے بہرہ مند ہونے کا موقع دیا۔ ان کا اس سے بھی بڑا کارنامہ یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے مسلمانوں کے اخلاق اور رسم و رواج کی درستی کے لیے رسالہ،، تہذیب ا لا خلاق،، نکالا جس نے مسلمانوں کی زندگی میں ایک انقلاب برپا کر دیا۔ اردو ادب پر سر سید کا بہت بڑا احسان ہے۔ انہوں نے اردو نثر میں مدعا نگاری کی بنیاد ڈالی۔ انہوں نے اپنی بات کو دلیلوں کے ساتھ واضح الفاظ میں کہنا سکھایا۔ اردو کو لفاظی اور بے جا عبارت آرائی سے نجات دلائی۔ انہوں نے خود کچھ لکھا اور اس سے بھی بڑا کام یہ کیا کہ لکھنے والوں کی ایک پوری جماعت تیار کر دی۔ یہ بات درست کہی گئی ہے کہ کچھ لوگوں نے تو براہ راست ان کے دامن تربیت میں پرورش پائی اور کچھ نے دور سے فیض اٹھایا۔ آج جو زبان ہم لکھتے اور بولتے ہیں اس کی داغ



माहिती तंत्रज्ञान अभ्यासाची आवश्यकता: एक दृष्टिक्षेप

प्रा. डॉ. श्रीहरी रामराव धोंड

मराठी विभाग, राष्ट्रमाता इंदिरा गांधी
महाविद्यालय, जालना.

प्रस्तावना शिक्षण क्षेत्रात आणि विद्यापीठ अभ्यासक्रमात सतत परिवर्तन होण्याची प्रक्रिया अत्यावश्यक आहे. विद्यापीठ संकल्पनेत अभ्यासक्रमात होत असलेली परिवर्तने स्विकारणे त्याला गतीमान करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. उपयोजित मराठी आणि व्यवहारिक अभ्यासक्रम हे मानवी जीवनाचे अविभाज्य अंग बनलेले आहे. त्यात प्रामुख्याने पत्रलेखन, जाहिरात लेखन, निविदा तयार करणे, विविध क्षेत्रातील कार्य करणे, बँकेतील दैनंदिन कामे करणे मुलाखत लेखन, बदलत्या सामाजिक विविध क्षेत्राचा बारकाईने व संगणक क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास करणे व आपले लेखन कौशल्य सुधारणे हा या शोधनिबंधाचा मुख्य हेतू आहे. साहित्याचा इतर भाषेतील साहित्याबरोबर मराठी भाषेचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करणे ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे. हीच व्यवहारिक व उपयोजित अभ्यासक्रमाची गरज बनलेले आहे.

मानवाने २९ व्या शतकात प्रवेश केला तेव्हा त्याला सर्व जग लहान वाटू लागले. मानवी जीवनाची प्रत्येक वस्तू जगणे. व्यवहार हे सर्व माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या कक्षेत येवू लागले. हा आश्चर्यकारक बदल सुशिक्षित व सतर्क व्यक्तीच्या लक्षात आले पण सामान्य माणसाला त्याची व्याप्ती आणि आवश्यकता लक्षात यायली वेळ लागू लागला आनॅलाईन पध्दतीने प्रत्येक व्यक्ती एकमेका पासून शत योजने दूर असला तरी तो एकमेकांत मिळून मिसळून असल्यासारखे वाटू लागले. देश व देशाबाहेर संपर्क करणे व बोलणे ही अत्यावश्यक गरजे बरोबर सहज वाटू लागली कारण पत्र, तार व्यवहार बंद होवून इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्ती एकमेकांत मिसळून गेले. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रवेश प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात झाला मानवी जीवनाला, मेंदूला तान देण्याची व विचार करण्याची पध्दती कमी



होऊन प्रत्येक गोष्टीचे ज्ञान ऑनलाईनच्या माध्यमातून इंटरनेटवरून सहज मिळवू लागली त्यामुळे खऱ्या अर्थाने अभ्यासाच्या दिशा वाढण्यापेक्षा त्या परावलंबी बनू लागल्या माहितीचे जाळे केवळ व्यापार उद्योग, देश, भौगोलिक सीमा ओलांडून बाहेर पडले. बाहेरच्या समाज व्यवस्थेचे बदलाचे स्वरूप इतके प्रचंड मोठे अतिवेगवान होते. त्यात सरकारी कार्यालये, रेल्वे सेवा, विमान सेवा, दूरसंचार, दुरदर्शन हे नित्योपयोगी व जिवनाशी निघडीत घटक बनले. प्रत्येकाची उलथापालथ दृष्टीपथात दिसू लागली त्यामुळे मानसाचे जीवन जगण्याची शैली बदलली वेळेच्या आधीन जीवन बांधले जाऊ लागले. आगगाडीच्या वेगाला व्यक्ती बांधली जाऊ लागली. जागतीक पतळीवरील उलाढाल त्याला सहज समजू लागली माहितीच्या क्षेत्राच्या मर्यादा अविभाज्य घटक होऊ लागला. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरावर आपले यश अपयश अवलंबून आहे. असे प्रत्येकाला वाटू लागले. माहिती हा घटक प्रत्येक काळात मानवाला महत्त्वपूर्ण वाटलेला आहे. माहिती हा घटक जगातील अर्थ व्यवस्थेच्या व जीवनाच्या केंद्रस्थानी आहे. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात माहितीचे महत्त्व लक्षात घेतले जाऊ लागले एकविसाव्या शतकाची सुरुवातच माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या झंझावाताने झाली तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साधनाचा उद्योग मोठ्या प्रमाणावर फोफावला हाच मानवी जीवनाचा क्रांतीकारी बदल आहे त्यामुळे सभोवतालची परिस्थिती सातत्याने बदलत आहे त्यातच समाजाची प्रगती झपाट्याने होत आहे. त्यामुळे समाज वेगवान बनला आहे. जो थांबला तो संपला अशी कल्पना रुढ होऊ लागली.

कृषी, उद्योग, व्यवसाय, शिक्षण, व्यवस्थापन, अशा प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात माहितीवर आधारित रचना बदलली परंपरागत माहिती मागे पडून तंत्रज्ञानावर अधारात माहितीचे महत्त्व वाढले. मी कुठे आहे. एखादे ठिकाण कुठे आहे. सांगण्याची आणि विचारण्याची आवश्यकता राहिती नाही. एकदा लोकेशन सेट करून चालायला सुरुवात केली की त्याचा अंतर आणि वेळ, दिशा सर्व माहिती जाग्यावर बसून पहाता येऊ लागली. पैशाच्या देवान घेवानीच्या पध्दती बदलल्या फोन-पे, गुगल पे इत्यादी मुळे व्यवहार सुलभ झाले देवान घेवान मिनीटे, सेंकदावर आली. हा वेग मोजण्याबाहेर गेला. आज माहिती तंत्रज्ञान एक



अव्हाण बनले आहे. मानवी जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात तंत्रज्ञान वापराच्या दिशा बदलल्या आपण काय करतो, कुठे गेलो, काय खाल्ले, पैशाचा हिशोब कुठून आला, कसा आला, कुठे गेले हे तोंडाने सांगण्याची गरज कमी झाली. आपल्या मोबाईल नंबरवर सर्व माहिती मिळू लागली.

तंत्रज्ञाची पार्श्वभूमी

संगणकाची पाहिती पिडी म्हणून १९४०-४२ पासून विचार केला जातो. अमेरिकन शास्त्रज्ञ व्हिन्सेट अनानासॉव्ह व क्लीफोर्ट बेरी याने १९४३ मध्ये संगणकाची प्रतिकृती तयार केली. त्याला विकसीत केले. १९४४ मध्ये प्रा. हावर्ड हायकेन यांनी आय.बी.एम. कंपनीच्या मदतीने संगणक तयार केला पण याचा व्यास आणि आकार फार मोठा होता त्यात सुधारणा होत गेली त्याचा आकार घटवण्यात आला. ही त्याची शोधाशोध १९६९ पर्यंत चालत राहिली त्यात सुधारणा करून त्याची मेमरी अनलिमिटेड करण्यात आली यात सुधारणा करण्यास अमेरिकेसारख्या देशांनाही ५० ते ६० वर्षे लागले याच संगणकाचा शोध व वापर होण्यास भारताला १९९५ चे साल उजाडले आज यात प्रत्येक देशाने एवढीच प्रगती केली आहे की त्याचा शोध घेणे आवक्या बाहेर आहे. संगणकाची दुसरी पीडी म्हणून १९५८ ते १९६४ या कालखंडाचा विचार केला जातो तर तिसरी पीडी म्हणून १९६४ ते १९७४ चा कालखंड आहे तर चौथी पीडी म्हणून १९७४ ते १९८४ कालखंड आहे. संगणकाच्या प्रत्येक १० वर्षांच्या कालखंडाला एक एक पिडी म्हणून संबोधले जाते.

संगणकाची वैशिष्ट्ये -

संगणक म्हणजे कॉम्प्युटर या कॉम्प्युटरची वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणून गती, अचुकता, सातत्य, स्मरणशक्ती, साठवणूक क्षमता, विश्वासाहता, भावना शून्यता, वैविधता, या गुण वैशिष्ट्ये तर या संगणकाबरोबर कार्य करणारे अनेक घटक आहेत त्याला की-बोर्ड, माऊस, मायकर, मायक्रोफोन, एलसीडी मॉनिटर, प्रिंटर, आदी साधने कार्य करीत



असतात. यापेक्षाही यांचे विविध प्रकारची नावे आहेत. एकंदर या सर्व साधांनाचा विचार केला तर मानवी श्रमाच्या कल्पना कमी होऊन बौध्दीक श्रमाची कल्पना पुढे आली बौध्दीक श्रमात पैशाचे मूल्य स्कीलवर अवलंबून आहे एक व्यक्ती अनेक कंपनी मध्ये दिवसावर तासावर काम करू लागला.

माहितीचे तंत्रज्ञानाचे अत्याधुनिकरण -

माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे आता पैसा खर्च करण्याची किंवा चैनीची वस्तू राहिलेली नाही. हे माहितीचे असे अथांग भांडार आहे. जे कधीच संपनार नाही. त्याला आंतही नाही. ज्यामुळे माहितीचा आणि ज्ञानाचा अमूल्य खजिना आहे. तो लपऊन ठेवलेला नसून सर्वांसाठी खुला केलेला आहे. जे की आपणास पाहिजे ती माहिती कोणत्याही दिवशी कोणत्याही वैळेला विनामुल्य प्राप्त करता येते. आपणास खर्च येतो तो फक्त साधने वापरण्याचा.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा जन्म अमेरिकेत झाला त्याचे मुळ शीतयुद्धात झाले पण त्याचे रुपांतर आता जागतिक व्यापारात झाले आहे. त्यात देश नसून जग हे जागतिक बाजारपेठा झाली आहे नेट मुळे एकमेकांची कनेकटीव्हीटी जुळली आहे एका नेट मधून माहिती दुसऱ्या नेट मध्ये सहज पाठवता येते याचे नाव इंटरनेट पडले आहे. त्यालाच आता आपण इंटरनेशनल नेटवर्क म्हणून पहात आहोत. एका ठिकाणची माहिती दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी विना विलंब पाठवता येते. जगात अशा इंटरनेटची निर्मिती प्रत्येक देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत आहे. त्याच्या युजरची संख्याही कोट्यावधी आहे त्यालाच आपण इनफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी म्हणजे त्यात टेक्स्ट, आवाज फाईल्स, चित्रे, चलचित्रे सहज पाठवता येतात जगातल्या सर्व भाषा या नेटवर्क बरोबर जोडल्या आहेत. इंटरनेटच्या कोट्यावधी साईट्स मेल आयडी उपलब्ध आहेत. त्यात त्यांची माहिती त्यांनाच गुप्त पध्दतीने कळते. भारतात सध्या विदेशा संचार निगम, इंटरनेट सर्व्हिस प्रोव्हाईडस, सत्यम ऑनलाईन इत्यादी कंपन्या आहेत. त्यांच्यासाठी विशिष्ट चार्जेस, आहेत ते एक युजर नेम व पासवर्ड दिला जातो त्या नुसार आपापली माहिती गुप्त ठेवता येते.



इंटरनेटचे महत्व -

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे जाळे आज संपुर्ण जगात व्यापले आहे. कोणतेही क्षेत्र यामधून सुटले नाही संपुर्ण जग सीमारहित झाले आहे. माहितीच्या व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियेत सध्या अनेक अत्याधुनिक साधनांचा समावेश झालेला आहे. त्यांचा वापर करून माहितीची उपयोगिता कित्येक पटीने वाढवता येवू शकते. व्यवसायाच्या आव्हानास सक्षमपणे तोंड देता येऊ शकते. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे कामगारापासून ते व्यवस्थापनापर्यंत कमीत कमी वेळेत अचूक पणे काम करणे सोपे झाले आहे नवीन उत्पादन क्षमता वाढून जेबीची निर्मिती करून आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठा काबीज करता येते.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणून वैधता, अर्थपूर्ण, नेमकेपणा, अचूकपणा, स्पष्टता ही माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत यातून माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या इतिहासाचा मागोवा घेतल्यास माहिती खरी खोटी यावर तिची गुणवत्ता ठरलेली असते माहिती देणे यालाच पुर्वी आपण हेर म्हणायचे याची जागा आता माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाने घेतली आहे पण यातही फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात अपप्रचार करून खरी माहिती युट्यूब, व्हॉट्सअॅप, फेसबुक इंटरनेट इन्स्टाग्राम आदीच्या माध्यमातून त्याचा प्रचार व प्रसार केला जातो.

आजच्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाला काळ, वेळेचे बंधन नाही जेव्हा तुम्हांला माहिती हवी आहे तेव्हा ते तंत्रज्ञान माहिती देऊ शकते. या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची कोणी चोरीही करू शकत नाही त्याला गुप्तही ठेवता येते त्याचेही नियम ठरलेले आहे. कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला एक जागेवर बसून संपुर्ण जगात भ्रमण करता येऊ शकते. व्हिडीओ कॉन्फरिंगच्या माध्यमातून अत्यल्प खर्चात जगात कोणासही संवाद साधता येतो. माहितीचा मार्ग हा अती वेगवान बनला आहे. याच वापरात मानवी कल्याण दडलेले आहे. हा माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर आता सुरु झालेला आहे. भविष्यात अजून किती चमत्कार दडलेला आहे. हे येणारा कालावधी ठरवणार आहे. आज आपण सर्वजन माहिती युगातून जात आहोत. आज जगभरात कोणत्याही ठिकाणी चाललेल्या क्रिडा स्पर्धा आपण आपल्या घरात बसून जिवंत पणे बघू शकतो तर एखाद्या डॉक्टर अमेरिका, जपान, जर्मनी, येथून ऑपरेशन थेटमध्ये



परदेशातून मार्गदर्शन करू शकतो ही इंटरनेटचे फायदे आणि महत्व आहे. हे मानवी जीवनाचे वरदान दिवसेंदिवस वाढत जाणार आहे. इंटरनेटच्या फायद्याचा विचार केल्यास शिक्षकासाठी, व्यापारासाठी, उद्योग व्यापारासाठी, खरेदी-विक्री, वैद्यकीय सेवा, पैशाचे देवाण घेवाण अशा असंख्या बाबी करीता इंटरनेटचे महत्व सिद्ध झाले आहे. हे जागतिक माहितीचे मोठे भांडार आहे. हे एकमेकांशी असे जोडले गेले आहे की, त्यात लाखो करोडो फाईल्स जतन करून ठेवता येतात हे इंटरनेट शिवाय ओपन करता येत नाही. याचा विस्तार किती व कसा करायचा हा न संपणारा शोध आहे. आज जमीनी पासून अंतराळापर्यंतची माहिती यात साठवलेली आहे. हव्या असलेल्या माहितीची देवाण घेवाण करता येते.

इंटरनेट आणि भारत

भारतात इंटरनेटची सुविधा सर्व प्रथम विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड(व्हिएसएनएल) कंपनीने १४ ऑगस्ट १९९५ मध्ये सुरु केली. त्यामुळे सरकारी व खाजगी क्षेत्रातील कंपन्या यात समाविष्ट झालेल्या आहेत. भारतीय बुद्धदीप्ततेचा वापर नॉलेज इज पॉवर या ब्रिदवाक्याने भारतीय तरुणांनी जागतिक पातळीवर आपली उपयोगिता सिद्ध केली आहे. कोणत्याही देशाच्या प्रगतीची चाहूल त्या देशाच्या विज्ञान अति तंत्रज्ञानावर ठरविली जाते. भारतात आज अनेक क्षेत्रात आय.टी. तंत्रज्ञानात भरभरारीकडे प्रवास करीत आहे हीच एका स्वाभिमानी, बलवान राष्ट्राची ओळख आहे. भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय धोरणात आय.टी.क्षेत्रात भविष्याच्या अल्पवधीत एक महासत्ता म्हणून भारत ओळखला जाईल यात शंका नाही. आज भारतात प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या जवळ मोबाईल आहे तो प्रत्येकाशी जोडलेला आहे. त्यामुळे इंटरनेटचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत आहे. म्हणून माहिती तंत्रज्ञान ही येणाऱ्या काळाची गरज असून यातच मानवी जीवनाचे कल्याण सामावले आहे.



संदर्भग्रंथ

१. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान - उज्वल जितेंद्र अहिरराव.
२. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि स्वयंरोजगार - एस.टी. दाभाडे.
३. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान - प्रभाकर वारंग.
४. मायबोलीतून कॉम्प्युटर - सतिश जोशी.
५. संगणकाची तोंड ओळख - प्रा.मोहन सराफ.
६. संगणक - अशोक तोष्णीवाल.



An Environmental Management Equipment in Indian Industry (Special Reference to TATA Group)

Ankush Gangaram Padle

Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Shri Muktanand College Gangapur,
Dist. Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar

Abstract:

Human activities, such as industrialization, construction, and research and development, are causing environmental degradation. The increasing population and the activities to meet their needs are negatively impacting the environment. Sustainable development is necessary to balance development and environmental conservation. Various environmental prevention and conservation activities have been initiated worldwide through legislative measures. India is a member of the United Nations Development Programs (UNDPs) and is working towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Indian government has taken many initiatives through legislative measures to prevent environmental degradation. Businesses also need to align and comply with these policies and measures. The research paper reviews the equipment/tools used by industrial organizations to comply with these legislative measures, using the TATA group as a case study. The TATA group is a trustworthy industrial organization with a wide range of activities and a strong legacy of ethical, moral integrity, and Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR).

Keywords: *Cleaner Production, Clean Production Agreement (CPA), Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), Energy Conservation, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Management System (EMS), ISO 14001, Environmental Accounting and Reporting, Environmental Auditing, Environmental Resource Management (ERM), Environmental Management equipment, TATA Group, Equipments or Tools.*

Introduction:

The Indian Environmental Management Program was initiated in 1972 with the aim of tracking polluting industries and controlling pollution. The program was established through the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPF) to coordinate and integrate the environmental policies and programs of the Indian government. To control pollution, the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act (1974) and the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act (1981) were passed. The Environmental Protection Act (1986) was enacted for comprehensive environmental protection, along with the Hazardous Wastes Management and Handling Act (1989).

To promote cleaner production, the Indian government introduced the Cleaner Production Policy (1992), which aimed to legislate and regulate fiscal incentives, voluntary agreements, educational programs, and information campaigns. The Indian government's attitude towards environmental management is reflected in various legislative measures and



policies, which serve as environmental management tools. These tools are important for eliminating the adverse effects of industrial activity and provide guidelines to preserve the environment amid industrial pollution and carbon emission chaos. The researcher has reviewed these important Environmental Management Equipments or Tools in this research paper.

These are some important equipments/tools:

1. Cleaner Production:
2. Clean Production Agreement (CPA)
3. Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)
4. Energy Conservation
5. Environmental Impact Assessment
6. Environmental Management Scheme
7. Environmental Accounting and Reporting
8. Environmental Auditing
9. Environmental Quality Management
10. Environmental Resource Management

These tools or Environmental Management Equipments can be explored one by one as below:

1. Cleaner Production:

Cleaner Production is defined as the continuous and rigorous use of industrial processes and products to prevent pollution, reduce waste at the source, and minimize risks to the human population and the environment. This is a preventive, company-specific environmental initiative. Developing countries face the dual challenges of encouraging industrialization to improve their GDP, while also preserving natural resources and maintaining ecological balance. To balance these needs, the Indian Government has adopted the policy of Cleaner Production, which includes strategies to promote cleaner production.

A workshop focusing on cleaner production was organized in Paris in June 1993 by the United Nations Environment Programme Industry and Environment Centre (UNEP/IE) in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Cleaner Production helps achieve economic welfare, seize new opportunities, and meet the targets set out in AGENDA 21 (Action Plan for Sustainable Development).

The advantages of Cleaner Production include:

- Minimizing waste and emissions.
- Increasing production output while preserving the environment.
- Reducing energy consumption.
- Improving efficiency.
- Aiding in the recovery of precious by-products.

2. Clean Production Agreement (CPA):

The Clean Production Agreement (CPA) is an environmentally friendly instrument developed in Chile. It initiates the implementation of cleaner production through productive promotions. The National Council for Clean Production, an undertaking of the Ministry of Economy in Chile, coordinates the processes and implementation related to it. The CPA serves as a benchmark for setting goals and planning actions to promote cleaner production. The Chilean Government sponsors this instrument, covering costs related to the diagnosis of sectors for



sustainable development, internal audits, technology assistance, training programs, and certifications. However, the National Council for Clean Production does not finance the purchase and acquisition of technology.

3. Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS):

EMAS is a voluntary Environmental Management instrument developed by the European Commission in 1993. Over 4,000 organizations and 10,000 sites have registered with EMAS. Its main objective is to continuously improve the environmental performance of companies and other organizations. It allows organizations to evaluate, improve, measure, and report their environmental performance.

EMAS assists in legal compliance and aligns the organization with policy targets. It provides transparency in organizational achievements by reporting annual environmental statements, which are confirmed by autonomous verifiers.

EMAS is suitable for all private and public organizations, promising less environmental impact, better efficiency, and reliable data.

The advantages of EMAS include:

- a. **Improved Environmental Performance:** EMAS enhances the environmental performance of the organization by complying with legal requirements and addressing all relevant environmental issues.
- b. **Improved Legislative Compliance:** EMAS aligns the environmental and organizational policy and strategy with legal compliance, resulting in better compliance with the organization's legal requirements.
- c. **Better Identification of Corporate Responsibility:** EMAS identifies the roles and responsibilities regarding the environmental performance of the organization, leading to better corporate image.
- d. **Fewer Environmental Accidents:** EMAS improves the environmental performance of the organization, reducing environmental disasters and accidents.
- e. **Cost Saving:** EMAS improves production by reducing waste, expanding energy efficiency, cutting penalties, reusing, recycling, and effectively utilizing resources.
- f. **Improvement in Relations with Stakeholders:** EMAS establishes better relationships with stakeholders by providing more transparency and higher return on capital employed through effective resource utilization and cost-saving.
- g. **Regulatory Relief:** EMAS aids in compliance with the organization's legal requirements, leading to relief in inspections by legal authorities.
- h. **EMS as an Integral Part of EMAS:** EMS plays a crucial role in environmental preservation and has become an integral part of EMAS.

4. Energy Conservation:

Energy Conservation is the strategic use of energy to reduce the energy requirements per unit output. It plays a vital role in human life and overall environmental management. The resources for energy generation are limited, and most are non-renewable, such as petrol, diesel, coal, and natural gas. Excessive use of these resources impacts nature and the environment, making resource degradation a pressing issue.

Efforts are made to save energy and reduce its consumption in production and organizational use. These efforts can be supplemented with efficient and effective utilization, waste management, reduction in losses, technological upgradation, improved operation and



maintenance, and population control. Energy conservation can be achieved through green engineering, which cares for both the environment and energy conservation, and sustains natural resources.

Energy conservation is part of the concept of Eco-Sufficiency. Effective use of energy can lead to environmental conservation, national security, and higher saving of resources. It helps in achieving sustainable development by allowing for future generations' needs with minimal degradation of their resources. The Government of India has issued detailed standard guidelines for energy conservation. Thus, energy conservation not only helps organizations grow but also leads to sustainable development.

5. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a crucial tool used by governments and organizations to assess the potential environmental impacts of industrial activities and new start-ups. It aims to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and achieve sustainable development. Here are the key points:

Definitions of EIA:

The Centre for Science and Environment defines EIA as the study to predict the effect of a proposed activity/project on the environment.

The Indian Economic Service (IES) views EIA as a management tool to minimize the adverse impact of developmental projects on the environment.

The Ministry of Environment and Forest sees EIA as a major tool for minimizing the adverse impact of industrialization on the environment.

Role of EIA: The EIA plays a major role in environmental conservation. It helps governmental agencies in saving natural resources.

EIA Process: Detailed reports of the assessment or evaluation of the project are presented to stakeholders and concerned authorities. If a project is found to be harmful to the environment, its harmful aspects must be lessened. Once the project is deemed safe for the environment, it is approved and sanctioned for implementation.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): EIA is based on the SEA as a tool of environmental management. It is a decision support process integral to project approval and decision making.

Indian Ministry of Earth Sciences: This ministry looks after various environmental impacts. It aims to evaluate environmental conditions associated with deep-sea minerals, evaluate sediment ecosystems and biogeography in abyssal areas, understand the interplay between geo-bio-chemical processes in these areas, develop environmental data to mine deep-sea mineral resources, and prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the first generation mine (FGM) site.

The Indian Ministry of Earth Sciences has set several objectives related to environmental impact assessment (EIA), including evaluating environmental conditions associated with deep-sea minerals, understanding geo-bio-chemical processes in abyssal areas, and preparing an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the first generation mine (FGM) site.

EIA in India started in 1976-77 as an initiative of the Planning Commission to examine river-valley projects from an environmental perspective. Initially, these were administrative decisions lacking legislative support. To strengthen the process and ensure environmental sustainability, the Government of India enacted the Environment (Protection) Act on 23rd



May 1986, making environmental assessment statutory. A notification was issued on 27 January 1994, making EIA statutory for 30 activities. This was later superseded by the EIA Notification 2006. The Government of India continues to issue notifications and OMs related to EIA to preserve the environment amid industrial activities.

6. Environmental Management System (EMS)

Environmental Management System (EMS) is a system developed to manage and reduce the environmental impact of organizations. Here are the key points:

EMS: It is a recognized management system that improves the environmental performance of an organization. It introduces industrial personnel to management procedures that help reduce the organization's environmental impact.

Definitions: The International Standard Organisation (ISO) defines EMS as a system that helps organizations identify, manage, monitor, and control their environmental issues in a holistic manner. BSI defines EMS as the organizational structure, responsibility, practices, procedure, process, and resource for determining and implementing environmental policy.

Purpose: EMS is adopted by industrial organizations to improve their environmental performance, leading to waste reduction, cost-saving, and a better corporate image. It assists organizations in complying with various local and international legal regulations and improves their ability to meet suppliers' requirements.

ISO Guidelines: The International Standard Organisation has issued ISO Guidelines and certification for the EMS i.e., ISO 14001. These are accepted worldwide for implementing EMS. The ISO 14001 helps organizations operate on a more sustainable level, leading to brand creation, reputation increase, cost-saving, and improved employee reliance.

Benefits: The adoption of EMS and ISO 14001 offers several competitive advantages, including improved environmental performance, good corporate and green corporate image, waste reduction and management, conservation of natural resources and environment through pollution control, risk mitigation of environmental disasters, market capture by complying with local and international legal requirements, cost-saving, and improved employee reliance and productivity.

Adopting the Environmental Management System (EMS) and ISO 14001 can lead to several benefits for both the organization and its customers & stakeholders:

For the Organization: It can gain government recognition and incentives, such as those offered by the Pollution Control Board for the adoption of EMS ISO 14001.

For Customers & Stakeholders:

- They can receive eco-friendly products.
- They can get better products at affordable prices.
- They can enjoy an improved environmental atmosphere.
- They can be informed about the environmental performance of the organization through reports.
- They can see more return on their capital employed.
- They can experience better status and improved belongingness.

They can have improved reliance on the organization as an investor.



7. Environmental Accounting and Reporting

Environmental Accounting and Reporting is a system that records and reports the environmental costs associated with an organization's activities. Here are the key points:

Accountability: In a general sense, accountability refers to responsibility or credibility. In a commercial context, accounting is the systematic recording, classifying, analyzing, and reporting of financial transactions.

Environmental Accounting: This refers to the recording of the environmental costs of an organization, i.e., the financial cost of environmental management practices. These practices are necessary to maintain a healthy environment and can lead to cost savings, better products, waste reduction, and recycling.

Impact on Corporate Image: Environmental practices can enhance a company's corporate image. Eco-friendly products are preferred by customers and are in demand in international markets.

Legal Compliance: Compliance with local and international environmental regulations can be achieved through environmental management practices.

Reporting: After implementing the Environmental Management System (EMS) in an organization, a statement showing environmental costs is prepared. This statement is reported to various authorities, customers, stakeholders, and management for decision-making. These statements are verified by an external auditor to ensure their authenticity and trustworthiness.

8. Environmental Auditing

Environmental Auditing is a process designed to identify and understand the gaps between environmental compliance and the implementation of an environmental management system (EMS). Here are the key points:

Purpose: Environmental Auditing includes compliance audits and management systems audits. It involves the identification and auditing of environmental media (air, water, waste, etc.) and operational aspects of a company.

Tools and Technology: Tools for environmental auditing are not specific and are developed by the organization itself based on its needs and compliance requirements. Auditing agencies develop their own protocols or checklists for effective EMS implementation.

Features of Environmental Audit: These include management tools, aim of the audit, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), systemic process, documentation, periodic evaluation, objective evaluation, and environmental performance.

Environmental Auditing Process: The process involves planning, choosing an audit team, inspecting the site/collecting data, analyzing audit results, and evaluating the audit.

Benefits of Environmental Audit: The benefits include improved EMS efficiency, adherence to environmental laws and standards, risk mitigation, stakeholder satisfaction, reduced operational inefficiencies, encouragement of continual improvement, adherence to certification requirements, increased employee awareness, and improved decision-making.

9. Environmental Resource Management (ERM)

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) is a field that focuses on the interaction and impact of human societies on the environment. Here are the key points:



Purpose: ERM aims to ensure the protection and management of ecosystem services, which are crucial for safeguarding future generations and maintaining ecosystem integrity. It does this through ethical, economic, and scientific methodologies and procedures.

Scope: ERM is connected to environmental protection, environmental sustainability, and environmental management. It covers a wide range of perspectives, including the management of the biophysical environment (both living and non-living) and their relationships with their natural habitat. It also considers the socio-cultural, political, economic, and religious aspects of the human environment.

Stakeholders: ERM involves various stakeholders, including the public sector, private sector, and civil society. It utilizes the tools of the ISO 14001 series for effective management.

Objectives of Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): The EIS aims to identify the prior impacts of a developmental project on the environment, society, and economy before deciding on its implementation. It also aims to minimize the harmful impact by mitigation to maximize the beneficial impact.

Environmental Management equipment/Tools in Indian Industries:

The environmental protection measures and equipment used in large, medium, and small-scale industries in India. Here are the key points:

Industrial Growth: The adoption of the Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) policy has led to remarkable growth in Indian industries. However, this rapid growth and increasing population have raised concerns about sustainable development.

Sustainable Development: The text emphasizes the need for development that does not compromise the needs of future generations. While industrial development allows for rapid economic growth, it can also lead to the extraction of non-renewable resources and environmental degradation.

Environmental Protection Initiatives: Industries are taking initiatives to protect the environment and preserve non-renewable resources. These initiatives are part of their environmental management practices, which aim to protect, conserve, and improve environmental performance.

Review of Environmental Practices: The text mentions a review of the annual reports of the most dominant industries in India to understand their recent environmental practices. This review covers environmental management practices in small, medium, and large-scale industries in India.

Initiatives of TATA Groups of Companies and their Environmental Management Tools:

The Tata Group, a multinational conglomerate, has implemented several environmental initiatives across its companies, emphasizing environmental and ecological issues as part of its corporate social responsibility. Here are the key points:

Tata Group: The group adheres to environmental procedures drawn up by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), operating under the United Nations. The group follows a policy of "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle."

Tata Steel: The company emphasizes creating a green environment around its plants and utilizes waste generated in the steel manufacturing process. Solid waste management is considered a business opportunity, with efforts made to increase waste reuse and recycling.



Tata Tea: The company's "Aranya" project employs and trains disabled youngsters to extract dyes from natural resources. Tea waste is used to create green dyes, and packaging scrap is recycled.

Tata Chemicals: The company's growth is guided by the principles of "Replace, Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle" in the field of energy, water, and other natural resources. It replaces the use of fresh water with seawater or treated seawater wherever possible. The company's sewage water treatment plant treats sewage generated by the township, which is then reused.

Indian Hotels: The company has developed a waste minimization program implemented across all its hotels. The program is divided into five groups, with a strict watch on how waste is disposed of or recycled. All hotels strive to minimize the use of paper and stationery in their offices, and all organic waste is sent to the biogas plant or used for composting.

The environmental protection measures and initiatives taken by the Tata Group and its companies. Here are the key points:

Waste Management: The Tata Group treats wastewater and uses it for cooling towers and gardening, among other things. Used oils are disposed of only to authorized dealers. Water is recycled wherever possible, and slurry from the wastewater plant is dried and used in the generation of manure. The company also tries to minimize gaseous wastes.

Energy Conservation: The group has several built-in programs for energy conservation. It monitors measurement systems and installs energy-efficient machinery when old machines are replaced. It uses innovative methods, such as separate off-line filters for cooling tower circuits, to reduce the frequent cleaning of condenser coils.

Climate Change Mitigation: The Tata Group has a comprehensive plan to combat climate change and is committed to reducing carbon emissions. It aims to reduce greenhouse gases and revive nature's ability to heal itself. The group addresses these issues through the Tata Code of Conduct 2008 and a climate change initiative run through Tata Quality Management Services (TQMS).

Leading from the Front: Various Tata companies have taken significant steps towards environmental sustainability. For instance, Tata Steel recycles more than 80% of the waste generated, Tata Chemicals has water recycling processes and sewage treatment facilities, and Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) is committed to building green offices. Several Tata companies have registered projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) instituted by the UNFCCC, focusing on areas such as waste heat recovery power generation, supercritical technology for power generation, fuel switch, methane capture, energy efficiency improvements, and setting up renewable energy power generation farms.

The Tata Group, a multinational conglomerate, has implemented several environmental initiatives across its companies. Here are the key points:

Tata Steel: The company recycles more than 80% of the waste generated, with the rest dispatched into safe landfills.

Tata Chemicals: The company has water recycling processes and sewage treatment facilities to reduce dependence on fresh water. It also invests in saving the whale shark, an annual visitor to the Mithapur plant.



Tata Consultancy Services (TCS): TCS is committed to building green offices, with its buildings rated by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): Several Tata companies have registered projects under the CDM instituted by the UNFCCC. These projects focus on areas such as waste heat recovery power generation, supercritical technology for power generation, fuel switch, methane capture, energy efficiency improvements, and setting up renewable energy power generation farms.

Tata Motors: The company has been an early adopter of environmentally friendly practices. It has converted a rocky and arid wasteland close to the Pune campus into a mini forest, developed a nature trail within the forest, and protects a lake that is home to various marine species.

Biodiversity Reserve Plantation Project: Tata Chemicals runs this project, which aims to create a botanical reserve for endangered plant species and a seed bank for their mass regeneration.

Tata Tea: The company safeguards the rich and diverse flora and fauna around its estates in Munnar, Kerala, and has taken on the challenge of protecting the Eravikulam National Park.

Code of Conduct: The Tata Group's code urges all companies to exercise caution in their use of natural resources and their impact on pollution levels. It mandates a change in approach and outlook, with a steering committee set up to guide all companies on mitigation activities.

Carbon Footprint Assessment: The group has decided to assess and benchmark its global carbon footprint and work towards its subsequent phased reduction. External consultants Ernst & Young and McKinsey & Company have been appointed to measure the current and future carbon footprint of the group companies and help them establish cost abatement curves and develop high-level mitigation strategies.

The Tata Group is actively involved in environmental protection and sustainability, with a focus on waste management, energy conservation, and climate change mitigation. user summarise this Leading from the front.

- Tata Steel recycles more than 80 per cent of the waste generated and the rest is despatched into safe landfills.
- At Tata Chemicals, water recycling processes and sewage treatment facilities have cut down the dependence on fresh water. It also invests time and resources in saving the whale shark that is an annual visitor to the Mithapur plant.
- Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) has committed to building green offices; its buildings will be rated by LEED or the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System which is the internationally accepted benchmark for green buildings.
- Tata Steel, Tata Motors, Tata Chemicals, Tata Power, Tata Sponge, and Tata Metaliks have registered projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) instituted by the UNFCCC.
- The major areas under CDM projects are: 1. Waste heat recovery power generation 2. Super critical technology for power generation 3. Fuel switch 4. Methane captures 5. Energy efficiency improvements 6. Setting up of renewable energy power generation farms using wind, solar, etc.



- Tata Motors has been an early adopter of environmentally friendly practices. Way back in 1964, the company took over 800 acres of rocky and arid wasteland close to the Pune campus and converted it into a mini forest with more than 1.5 lakh trees belonging to 188 species. The company has developed a nature trail within the forest and protects a lake that is home to an assortment of fish and other marine species.
- Tata Chemicals runs a biodiversity reserve plantation project, driven by volunteer employees. The objective of the project is to create a botanical reserve that will be a stronghold for endangered plant species and a seed bank for their mass regeneration. The plantation provides a safe breeding ground for Caspian Terns, migratory aquatic birds that visit every winter.
- Tata Tea safeguards the rich and diverse flora and fauna around its estates in Munnar, Kerala. It has assumed responsibility for conservation of 1,100 hectares of swamps and streams inside and near its estates and helps protect shola grasslands in the region.

The company has also taken on the challenge of protecting the 97 square kilometre Eravikulam National Park. The code urges all companies to exercise greater caution in the way they use natural resources and in the manner in which they impact upon pollution levels. In the clause on health, safety and environment, the code says: "It (a Tata company) shall prevent the wasteful use of natural resources and be committed to improving the environment, particularly with regard to the emission of greenhouse gases, and shall endeavour to offset the effect of climate change in all spheres of its activities." While the code mandates a change in approach and outlook, a steering committee and a group to lead the CCI has been set up to guide all the companies on mitigation activities. As a first step, the group has decided to assess and benchmark its global carbon footprint and work towards its subsequent phased reduction. To that end, two external consultants, Ernst & Young and McKinsey & Company have been appointed. Ernst & Young will measure the current carbon footprint and extrapolate the futuristic carbon footprint of the group companies. Five major Tata companies have been identified for the first stage Tata Steel, Tata Motors, Tata Power, Tata Chemicals and TCS. McKinsey & Company will help the companies establish cost abatement curves and develop high level mitigation strategies. The two consultants will also train many champions in the Tata group who can then cascade the initiative into other Tata companies. As per the plan, the carbon footprint will initially be mapped at the factory level and for major processes. In the second phase, it will be extended to minor processes. The climate change agenda is also being pursued through initiatives such as: intensive awareness. The Tata Group, a multinational conglomerate, has implemented several environmental initiatives across its companies. Here are the key points:

- They have undertaken several environmental conservation steps for their Indian operations, including achieving Zero Effluent Discharge (ZED) status at 27 out of 46 operating sites, reducing dust by 55%, reducing CO₂ intensity by 7%, and increasing waste utilization by 11%.
- The group has obtained certifications for various quality management systems, such as ISO 9000, ISO 14000, OHSAS 18000, TS 16949, and ISO 27000.
- Tata Communications has obtained ISO/IEC 27001 (information security) and ISO/IEC 20000 (IT services management) certifications for managed services and data centers.



- Tata Steel and Tata Motors have obtained ISO 9001 certification and implemented ISO/TS 16949 (quality management for automotive production and relevant service parts).
- Several Tata companies, including Tata Communications, Tata Steel, Tata Motors, Tata Consultancy Services, Tata Chemicals, Tata Tea, Tata Autocomp Systems, and Tata BP Solar, have adopted the international standard for environmental management, ISO 14001, to ensure high standards on emissions, waste disposal, and natural resource conservation.
- Recently, the group set up a formal structure to work on mitigating the dangers of climate change.
- Rallis India, a Tata enterprise, is a leading player in the agricultural inputs and agro-chemical business. The company is committed to sustainable business practices and supports rural India. They are developing more water-based formulations to reduce environmental impacts.

Agro Chemical: Rallis India

Rallis India not only has a green portfolio but also supports farmers through initiatives like the More Pulses Programs (MOPU). Sustainability is a strong pillar of the company, with a focus on the environment, corporate social responsibility, affirmative action initiatives, natural resource management, and employability through skill development. The company's efforts towards sustainability have been recognized by various forums. Their achievements in 2013-14 include the National Energy Conservation Award, ICC Award for Best Compliant Company for Process Safety Code under Responsible Care, Golden Peacock Eco-Innovation award, and two awards for appreciable performance during TATA Volunteer Week.

Rallis India's health and safety management is robust. They hold the Responsible Care Logo, have ISO-50001 certification, and practice zero liquid discharge from their manufacturing unit. Their focus on process safety management and behavior-based safety has set them apart from other organizations. All units of Rallis India are certified for ISO-14001 & OHSAS-18801. The unit at Dahej is certified for ISO-50001 (Energy Management). Two units at Ankleshwar & Lote have won the BSC Five-star award in the past.

Conclusion:

EMS and ISO 14001 adoption can lead to a win-win situation for both the organization and its stakeholders, promoting environmental sustainability and economic efficiency. In short, the cost of environmental management in an organization can be measured by the accounting and auditing process. This system allows organizations to be transparent about their environmental impact, leading to better decision-making and improved environmental performance. The Environmental Auditing is a crucial process that helps organizations improve their environmental performance, adhere to environmental laws and standards, and achieve their environmental goals. ERM is a significant field that helps shape the nature of human societies, people, animals, and biodiversity around the earth. It plays a crucial role in managing and conserving natural resources amid conflicts arising from meeting necessities. Sustainable development in the context of India's industrial growth and the initiatives taken by industries to protect the environment and conserve resources.



The Tata Group has implemented comprehensive environmental management practices across its companies, focusing on waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable resource management. The Tata Group is actively involved in environmental protection and sustainability, with a focus on waste management, energy conservation, and climate change mitigation. The Tata Group is actively involved in environmental protection and sustainability, with a focus on waste management, energy conservation, and climate change mitigation. Tata Steel recycles more than 80 per cent of the waste generated and the rest is despatched into safe landfills. At Tata Chemicals, water recycling processes and sewage treatment facilities have cut down the dependence on fresh water. It also invests time and resources in saving the whale shark that is an annual visitor to the Mithapur plant. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) has committed to building green offices; its buildings will be rated by LEED or the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System which is the internationally accepted benchmark for green buildings. Tata Steel, Tata Motors, Tata Chemicals, Tata Power, Tata Sponge, and Tata Metaliks have registered projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) instituted by the UNFCCC. The major areas under CDM projects are: 1. Waste heat recovery power generation 2. Super critical technology for power generation 3. Fuel switch 4. Methane captures 5. Energy efficiency improvements. The Tata Group is actively engaged in environmental management and climate change mitigation. The Tata Group's corporate goal is to improve environmental performance, and environmental protection is integral to their business operations. Their approach to environmental management is embedded in their vision and policies, guided by the Tata Code of Conduct, Climate Change Policy, Sustainability Policy, and UN Global Compact Principles. They have implemented environmental management systems in their manufacturing and mining operations to achieve excellence in environmental performance. All major sites are ISO 14001 certified.

References:

1. The Linkages between Economy and Environment Gorkhnath T. Uttekar¹, Dr. Prakash A. Salvi² [IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM e-ISSN: 2278-487X, p-ISSN: 2319-7668. Volume 20, Issue 6. Ver. VII. (June. 2018), PP 77-81
www.iosrjournals.org]
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainability>
3. <https://www.dkit.ie/sustainability-group/what-exactly-sustainability>
4. Indian Economy, V.K. Puri, S.K. Mishra, Himalaya Publication, Delhi, 2013
5. www.wikipedia.com
6. Report of the working group on "Effectively Integrating Industrial Growth and Environmental Sustainability" Twelfth five Year Plan (20012-17)
7. Target 3 Billion (Innovative Solutions towards Sustainable Development), A.P.J. Abdul Kalam & Shrijan Pal Singh, Penguin Books, 2011.
8. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2011/09/22/environmental-management-india>
9. <http://www.environmentallawsofindia.com/the-environment-definitions-and-acts.html>



10. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2011/09/22/environmental-management-india>]
11. Source:<http://www.environmentallawsofindia.com/the-environment-definitions-and-acts.html>
12. C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre Website: www.cpreec.org,
www.cpreecervis.nic.in
13. Stephen Tinsley and Ilona Pillai (2007) "Environmental Management Systems Understanding Organisational Drivers and Barriers" Earthscan. (pp 5-12, 77-91)
14. Kirkland, L.H. and Thompson, D. (1999) "Challenges in Designing, implementation and operating environmental management system", Business Strategies and Environment vol 8 pp128-143.
15. (May 1998), The Delphi group, Ministry of the Environment A business guide "Environmental Performance and competitive advantage" ISBN 0-7778-7538-1
16. Corporate Social Responcibilites, Madhumita Chatterji (2011), Oxford University Press,
17. Philipp Weiß and Jörg Bentlage, 2006, Environmental Management Systems and Certification The Baltic University Press © 2006 Printed by Nina Tryckeri, Uppsala ISBN 91-975526-3-1
18. <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/business/responsibility-of-a-business-towards-different-sections-of-society/25806/>
19. <https://www.iisd.org/business/issues/sr.aspx>
20. <http://old.nios.ac.in/Secbuscour/cc04.pdf>
21. Corporate Environmental Responsibility: Is a common CSR framework possible? , PIOTR Mazurkiewicz , DevComm-SDO, World Bank
22. Cleaner Production In Chemical Industry: The Indian Perspective Santanu Roy, Assistant Director & Dr. A.K. Saxena, Director Environment Division National Productivity Council India. ([Http://Www.Unep.Fr/Shared/Publications/Other/Webx0072xpa/Manual_Cdrom/Cplinks/Pdfs/ Con199616.Pdf](http://Www.Unep.Fr/Shared/Publications/Other/Webx0072xpa/Manual_Cdrom/Cplinks/Pdfs/Con199616.Pdf)>)
23. Government Strategies and Policies for Cleaner Production Article · August 2002 Nicholas A Ashford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/37592962_Government_Strategies_and_Policies_for_Cleaner_Production)
24. Website of European Commission https://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/pdf/other/EMAS%20presentation%20for%20organisations_2018.pdf
25. (Vishal Kumar Gaur & Bhavesh R Bhalja [<https://www.electricalindia.in/energy-conservation/>])
26. Indian Govt. Website , Energy Conservation Guidelines for Industries Bureau of Energy Efficiency Ministry of Power, Government of India Published by Bureau of Energy Efficiency 4th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi, India
27. <https://www.cseindia.org/understanding-eia-383>
28. [http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php?title=Environment_Impact_Assessment_\(EIA\)_in_India](http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php?title=Environment_Impact_Assessment_(EIA)_in_India)
29. Wikipedia <MacKinnon, A. J., Duinker, P. N., Walker, T. R. (2018). The Application of Science in Environmental Impact Assessment. Routledge
30. <https://www.moes.gov.in/programmes/environmental-impact-assessment-eia>



31. Introduction to ISO 14001:2015 International Organization for Standardization ISO Central Secretariat Chemin de Blandonnet 8 Case Postale 401 CH – 1214 Vernier, Geneva Switzerland iso.org
<https://www.iso.org/files/live/sites/isoorg/files/store/en/PUB100371.pdf>
32. National Conference on Marketing and Sustainable Development October 13-14, 2017 ISBN 978-1-943295-10-4 653 Environmental Management System (EMS) Practices in India Industries: An Introduction S. Partha Sarathi A. Aswini L. Mounika sirisetty123@gmail.com Annamacharya Institute of Technology and Sciences.
33. BSI Web Site: <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-IN/ISO-14001-Environmental-Management/>
34. The Study And Implementation Of Environmental Management System 1. Gangadhar Ramu Chavan B.E,M.Tech Programmer,UGC-NET University of Mysore Mysore,Karnataka,India 2. Prof. Nagaraja Naik M.Sc, Ph.D DOS in Chemistry, University of Mysore Manasagangothri ,Mysore, Karnataka, India International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT) Vol. 1 Issue 9, November- 2012
35. Wikipedia
36. Corporate Environmental Accounting and Reporting, Dr. Bhabatosh Banerjee, Professor of Commerce, University of Calcutta. iaarf@cal3. vsnl.net.in, The Chartered Accountant, April 2006
37. (Prakash Javadekar, Miners of state, (independent Charge), Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India (28th Nov., 2014) compendium of gazette notifications, office memoranda under environment impact assessment notification, 2006)
38. Special Secretary Government of India Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change Shashi Shekhar, IAS November 28, 2014. Compendium of Gazette Notifications, office memoranda under environment impact assessment notification, 2006
39. https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/25724/11/11_chapter_03.pdf
40. <http://www.rallis.co.in/content.aspx?id=55&menuID=110>
41. <http://www.rallis.co.in/content.aspx?id=60&menuID=122>
42. <http://www.tata.com/article/inside/1tjxlyeO8fs=/TLYVr3YPkMU=>
43. <http://www.tata.com/media/interviews/inside.aspx?artid=zrvzflkuig0=>
44. <http://www.tata.com/article/inside/f5KCaVEfP8s=/TLYVr3YPkMU=>
45. <http://www.tatasteel.com/sustainability/sustainability-pillars/environmental-excellence/>
46. <http://tata.com/article/inside/auR85UNUq20=/TLYVr3YPkMU=>