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**MARATHI PART - II /
HINDI**



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डॉ. अर्चना परदेशी

विभागाध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग, नवगण महाविद्यालय, परली - वै.

साहित्यकार एक सामाजिक प्राणी हैं। वह अपनी जीवन की अनुभूतियों को अपनी कृतियों में न चाहकर भी प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में निरंतर अभिव्यक्ति देता चलता है। बात करेंगे हम महानगरीय परिवेश की तथा उसमें स्वयं को संभालती हुई स्त्री की। महानगरों में हमारे अमानवीकरण की प्रक्रिया छिपी हुई है। शहर दिनोंदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। फिर भी आदमी की जरूरतों को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। महानगरों में सबसे विडंबनापूर्ण स्थिति है निर्माण कार्य में लगे मजदूरों और उसकी स्त्री की। उपयोगिता के हिसाब से ठेकेदार इन्हें छाँटकर अलग-अलग कामों में लगा देता है तो औरतें घरों की सफाई में झाड़ू-पोंछा या अन्य गंदे कामों के लिए रख ली जाती हैं। कोई देखने में ठीक-ठाक या हट्टी-कट्टी तो वेरयालय में भेज दी जाती है।

हिंदी साहित्य में झाड़ू-फटका करनेवाली औरतों पर तो जहाँ-तहाँ थोड़ा-बहुत लिखा मिलता है। परंतु उन औरतों पर वित्कुल नहीं जो हमारे इर्द-गिर्द कूड़े के ढेर से रूढ़ी कामज, प्लास्टिक या बोतलों के टुकड़ों, लोहे या अन्य धातुओं की टूटी फेंकी चीजें बटोरती हैं। स्टेशनों के पास या रेलवे यार्ड में इजन से गिराए हुए कोयले में से अधजले कोयले के टुकड़ों को खोजती हैं। राख या कूड़े-कचरे के ये ढेर इनके लिए कुबेर का खजाना हैं।

आज पारिवारिक संबंधों में मात्र औपचारिकता रह गई है। पति-पत्नी के संबंध में आत्मीयता का अभाव है। पति-पत्नी के परंपरागत रिश्ते में जमीन-आसमान का फाड़ आया है। पति परमेश्वर की भावना, पति की सेवा, दासी का रूप सब बदल गया है। औपचारिकता के साथ-साथ संबंधों में व्याप्त असंतोश एवं घुटन की भावना अधिक लक्षित हो रही है। इसके मूल में यौन असंतोष औपचारिकता एवं नारी का आर्थिक स्वावलंबन है। इलियट के अनुसार, "पारिवारिक तनाव पारिवारिक विघटन का महत्वपूर्ण कारण है। ये तनाव पिता-पुत्र, पति-पत्नी, किसी भी सदस्यों के मध्य हो सकते हैं। पारिवारिक विघटन का संबंध पति-पत्नी के मध्य होनवाले तनावों से विशेषकर है।" आज कई पति अपनी पत्नी को पत्नी नहीं समझते उन दोनों का आपसी रिश्ता दुश्मनी का है। इन दोनों के बीच तनाव का कारण कई बार आर्थिक होता है। यौनिक तनाव भी विघटन का कारण है। जब दोनों में से कोई भी जीवन-साथी आशा के अनुरूप स्नेह प्रदान करने या प्रेम प्राप्त करने में असफल रहता है तब पारस्परिक संदेह की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है। इससे बदतर स्थिति उन प्रेमी युगल की होती है जो पति-पत्नी के बंधन में निरंतर एक-दूसरे को संदेह से देखते हैं और हमेशा तनावग्रस्त रहते हैं।

नारी को संवैधानिक दृष्टि से पुरुष के बराबर समान अधिकार मिलने से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद नारी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अग्रसर हो गई। आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी वह आत्मनिर्भर हो गयी है। आज जीवित रहने का संघर्ष इतना तेज हो गया है कि अकेला रहना तक मुश्किल है। उस पर घर में पढी-लिखी स्त्री खाली बैठकर खाए और श्रृंगार करे, यह आज के युग में हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। अतः नारी अब विरही नहीं रही। समाज ने अब

उसकी स्वतंत्रता को स्वीकारा है। इस नयी हवा में उसके व्यक्तित्व का स्वतंत्र विकास होने लगा है और वह पुरुष के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर चलना चाहती है। इस बदलते परिवेश में नर-नारी के पारिवारिक संबंध ही नहीं, पति-पत्नी के सेक्स संबंध भी डगमगाने लगे हैं। पत्नी अब हर समय उसके लिए उपलब्ध नहीं रहती। उसकी अपनी पसंद-नापसंद, सुविधा-असुविधा का भी तो प्रश्न है। परंतु पुरुष नवचेतना के बावजूद अभी उस पर अपना अधिकार छोड़ने को तैयार नहीं। जब पत्नी उसके पहुँच से बाहर हो जाती है, तो वह घर से बाहर मनोरंजन ढूँढने लगता है। पर विवाहेत्तर सेक्स-संतुष्टि के अवसर पाकर भी मध्यवर्ग का पति संस्कार वश अपराध भावना का शिकार हो स्वच्छंदता में रम नहीं पाता और बार-बार पत्नी की ओर लौटता है। परंतु स्त्री का ऐसा नहीं है। कार्यालयों में उसका चुनाव उसकी योग्यता के साथ, उसके सौंदर्य को भी ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। इसलिए आज समाज में संकेतपोश वेश्यावृत्ति पनप रही है। कुछ घंटे काम करने का बहाना कर यौन-स्वतंत्रता द्वारा वह अपनी सुख-सुविधा जुटाती है। कुछ रचनाओं में तो कुछ स्त्रियाँ जैसे 'लीज' पर खरीद ली गई हैं। सेक्रेटरी कम पत्नी बनकर बीस के साथ देश-विदेश घूम आती है। कुछ पतियों के विचारों में आज स्त्रियाँ सिर्फ बच्चे ही नहीं पैदा करती, सपने भी पैदा करती हैं।

राजनीति की बदौली के कारण अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। किसी को किसी का भय नहीं रहा। मुफ्त की बर्बाद शराब और वेश्याओं पर उखाड़ी जा रही है। अधिकतर वेश्याएँ भागी हुई या भगाई हुई लड़कियाँ, संवधियों के दुर्लक्षित से पीड़ित, तिरस्कृत एवं किम्वदन्त नारियाँ, समाज उपेक्षित एवं अविवाहित माताएँ होती हैं। वेश्यावृत्ति नारी की विवशता है तो शोचनीय बनना कीमत।

वैश्वीकरण के दौर में नारी मुक्ति का सवाल समाज की हर क्षेत्र की नारी का सवाल है। सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या सचमुच भूबदलीकरण के दौर में नारी मुक्त हो चुकी है? मुक्ति का मतलब क्या यहीं तक सीमित है कि नारी पढी लिखी डॉक्टर, इंजिनियर, फायरफाइट, किसानों में काम आदि तक ही है। दूरारा सवाल यह है कि कम कपड़ें पहने शरीर को दिखाए यही स्त्री मुक्ति है? भारतीय पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति में स्त्री का स्थान कहीं तक है। आशापूर्णा देखी लौक ही कहती है, "पुरुष बड़ी बातें करे तो भी कुछ नहीं होता। पर नारी की उसी गलती पर उसे कड़ा दंड दिया जाता है। जिस समाज को मानव ने बनाया उसी समाज की दृष्टि में मानव और मानव के बीच यह भेद क्यों?" हमने तब तब है कि हम विकसित एवं वैश्विक युग में जीवन जी रहे हैं। आधुनिक शिक्षा और नारी मुक्ति देखे तो ग्राम जीवन में कहीं तक शिक्षा पहुँची है। स्त्रियों की 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया गया है। इस आरक्षण का अर्थ तक ग्रामीण स्त्रियों को पता नहीं है।

वर्तमान समय में समाचार पत्रों, दूरदर्शन में हर दिन बलात्कार की घटनाओं का वृतांत है निर्भया कांड की घटना ने देश-विदेश को हिला दिया था। इन चारों दोषियों को फाँसी की सजा सुनाई गई। लेकिन कमजोर व्यवस्था के कारण दोषियों की सुनवाई तारीख पर तारीख बढ़ते ही जा रही है। कहीं उन्नाव कांड, कहीं जालना कांड, कित-कित घटना का जिक्र करें। ऐसी कितनी ही घटनाएँ हैं जो बदनामी के डर से छिपा दी जाती है।

नौजुदा रचनात्मक दौर में 'स्त्री शक्ति' आज संसार भर के साहित्य तथा चिंतन का एक विषय बन गया है। नारी जागृति, नारी चेतना, नारी आंदोलन, स्त्री मुक्ति आदि शब्द आज हमें आए दिन पढ़ने-सुनने मिल रहे हैं। 19 वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में हमारे समाज सुधारकों ने प्रारंभ किया नारी मुक्ति आंदोलन आज एक ऊँचाई के शिखर पर

है। आज हिंदी स्त्री लेखन में स्त्री की पीड़ा का अंकनकर उससे मुक्ति की आस प्रस्तुत होती दिखाई दे रही है। स्त्री की चेतना को जगाने का प्रयास हो रहा है। उसके सत्व की अनुभूति करने का महत्वपूर्ण काम हो रहा है।

निष्कर्षत

हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आज भी स्त्री मात्र भोग की ही वस्तु मानी जा रही हैं। चाहे वह उच्चवर्ग की हो या निम्नवर्ग की। स्त्री पर हो रहे अन्याय-अत्याचार का वह विरोध कर रही है। अब वह पुरुष की कठपुतली बनकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत नहीं करना चाहती, बल्कि मानसिक और शारीरिक गुलामी से उपर उठकर अपना जीवन सफल बनाना चाहती है।

संदर्भ

1. M.A. Elliott, Family Disorganization, pg. 345
2. आशापूर्णा देवी, प्रथम प्रतिभूति, जनसत्ता, जुलाई, 1995



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10. Women Entrepreneurship Development in India: Challenges and Opportunity

Dr. Anurath M. Chandre

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Involving in entrepreneurship via women is the key to overcome monetary challenges. As of now, growing numbers of women are displaying lot of interest to contain in entrepreneurship. It is true that these days girls are equipping themselves in contributing largely for the overall monetary improvement of the country. Therefore it is a must to provoke enough programmes and policies in order to render full guide to women for having entrepreneurial culture. Media can play a vital position to telecast the fulfillment of ladies marketers within the display so that it will observe them and their achievement in a commercial enterprise as a model by using the prevailing younger technology to copy in their life. All developing countries need to pay much attention for promoting women entrepreneurship not only seeing them as emerging marketers, giving lot of job opportunities to many but additionally boosting up the financial system of the country.

Keywords - Entrepreneurship, Women Development, Economic

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is essential to initiate the system of economic improvement of each evolved and developing international locations as it's far the returned bone of financial system of any usa. Entrepreneurship refers to combining the available assets of manufacturing in such a new manner that it produces the goods and services more first-class to the customers. Entrepreneur is a catalytic agent of exchange. It is likewise instrumental in sustaining the technique of financial development. Every usa tries to achieve monetary improvement for prosperity and higher lifestyles fashionable of its people. Development has economic, social and political dimensions and is incomplete with out the development of ladies who constitute about 50 consistent with cent of overall population. So, contribution of girls is essential in monetary activities for healthy state building. Women entrepreneur has been diagnosed over the past decade as an critical untapped source of monetary increase. Women marketers create new jobs

for themselves and others and by being unique solutions to management. In these days scenario whilst India is starting to be an financial electricity house the recent economic which has affected nations has had its impact on the minds of women as they've understood want to earn more. Entrepreneurship refers to the act of setting up a new business or reviving existing business on the way to take blessings from new opportunities. An entrepreneur is a person who starts an enterprise. Thus, marketers shape the economic system by creating growing new wealth and new jobs and via inventing new products and services. However, insight take a look at reveals that it isn't always about making money, having the greatest knowing the high-quality income pitch, making use of the fine advertising strategy. It is in an attitude to create some thing new and an interest which creates value within the whole eco-system. It is the psyche make-up of a person. It is a nation of mind, which develops based on his/ her surrounding and experiences, which makes him/ her reflect on considerations existence and profession in a given way. Entrepreneurship has been a male-dominated phenomenon from the very early age, but time has changed the situation and brought in these days's most memorable and inspirational entrepreneurs. National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) into movement and ensuring Survival, Protection and Development of women and youngsters thru rights based totally approach.

Women Education

Education is most crucial way of empowering ladies with the knowledge, ability and self-worth to participate fully in the improvement manner. It is necessary for all of us in general to girls and women because it is an access factor to other possibilities. Investments in secondary level education yield particularly extra and higher dividends. At present in the twenty-first century there turned into no difference made in matters of schooling among boys and women. Girls who have been educated can recognize the significance of health care and their desires.

"If you educate a man an individual is educated if you educate a woman entire family is educated."

Today, greater and more ladies are assignment numerous economic sports. For marketers are energetic in any respect levels domestically, locally and globally. When entrepreneurs encounter simplest one 1/3 of all entrepreneurs. In the generation of globalization the demanding situations are some distance greater for girls.

Definition of Women Entrepreneur

The time period entrepreneur has been derived from the French phrase *entreprendre* means to undertake. The time period entrepreneur can be described as an entrepreneur is someone who combines capital and labor for manufacturing||

Schumpeter's Definition

The entrepreneur in an advanced economy is an man or woman who introduce some thing new within the economy- a method of manufacturing now not but tested with the aid of revel in within the department of manufacturing, a product with which consumers aren't but familiar, a new source of raw fabric or of new markets and the like||

Peter Drucker's Views on Entrepreneur

An entrepreneur is the only who always searches for alternate, responds to it and exploits it as an possibility. Innovation is the specific tool of marketers, the approach through which they exploit adjustments as an possibility for a extraordinary enterprise or different service"

Some Successful Women Entrepreneurs in India

1. Indra Nooyi

CEO, Pepsico Indra Nooyi, 56, is the present day chairman and CFO of the second largest food and beverage business, PepsiCo. Born in Chennai, Indra did her Bachelor's in Science from Madras Christian College in 1974 and a Post Graduate Diploma in Management (MBA) from Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta in 1976. She has been conferred with prestigious Padma Bhushan for her enterprise achievements and being an inspiration to India's company management.

2. Naina Lal Kidwai

Current position: Group General Manager & Country Head – HSBC, India, Naina Lal Kidwai, 55, is currently the Group General Manager and Country Head of HSBC India. Naina has a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Delhi university and an MBA from Harvard Business school. She began her career with ANZ Grindlays. Indian government conferred Padma Shri award on Naina for her contributions inside the area of Trade and Industry.

3. Kiran Mazumdar Shaha

Current position: CMD, Biocon Kiran, 59, is the founder Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of Biocon Limited. Born in Bangalore, Shaw completed her Bachelors in

Geology from Mount Carmel College, Bangalore University. She later did her
commencement in Brewing and Brewing from Ballarat College, Melbourne University.

A. Neelam Bhawan

Managing Director, Microsoft India. She is widely known discern in IT Industry of
Before joining Microsoft, she worked in nearly all of the pinnacle IT Companies.

S. Lalita Gupta & Kalpana Morpanta

Joint Managing Directors of KKV Bank, have made vast contribution to the bank
region in India.

A. Ekta Kapoor

Who is popularly referred to as the "cleaning soap queen", Creative Director of the
television is credited for bringing approximately a revolution inside the Indian small
industry. She is a rare mixture of splendor and mind and a excellent idea for budding
entrepreneurs.

Challenges Faced by Women Entrepreneurs

Gender Gaps in Education

While girls are making major strides in Educational attainment at primary and second
stages, they often lack the Combination of schooling, vocational and technical skills, and
enjoy Needed to guide the improvement of fairly productive corporations.

Heavy Household Responsibilities

leave a demand on ladies mainly those in rural regions who've greater youngsters.
ILO report on girls entrepreneurship identifies the following problems faced by women
marketers.

Lack of Family Support

Sometimes the own family may additionally make the girls experience guilty
neglecting household duties in her pursuit of commercial enterprise obligations. Cultural
traditions might also preserve lower back a girl from venturing into her own commercial
enterprise.

Social Barriers

The traditions and

they're always seen with suspicious eyes is absolutely need of the hour to encourage women entrepreneurship to explore the unexplored dimensions of commercial enterprise venture.

Lack of Raw Materials

Due to terrible avenue connectivity and bad transportation, it is quite tough to make availability of raw materials all the time in rural areas. Availability of raw materials is an critical aspect of entrepreneurship.

Male Dominated Society

In our charter there are same rights for women and men but in real sense equality does not exist in rural areas. Women are being ignored in many spheres of existence. Women aren't treated identical to men. As a ways as rural regions are concerned, humans have a fixed mindset that ladies are most effective for family work.

Lack of Finance

Problem of finance Women entrepreneurs need to suffer lots in raising and meeting the economic desires of the business, bankers, creditors and monetary institutes are not coming ahead to provide monetary help to women borrowers on the ground in their less credit score worthiness and extra possibilities of commercial enterprise failure.

Conclusion

Even even though we have many successful Women Entrepreneurs in our united states of america, however it ought to be cross-checked with the actual marketers. These factors may range from vicinity to location and commercial enterprise to commercial enterprise but girls entrepreneurship is important for the growth of any financial system The Indian ladies is now turning into a knowledgeable and economically independent. Governments has come ahead with so many profitable schemes like facilities, concessions and incentives completely for ladies entrepreneur. Women entrepreneurs face so many issues from financial, marketing, fitness, family, and other issues factor of view. The governments and monetary institutions need to put into effect a few measurable hints for women entrepreneurs from time to time. Whether it is massive or small. It is observable that girls entrepreneurs have proved to be a sturdy driving pressure in nowadays's company world. All growing international locations need to pay much attention for promoting ladies entrepreneurship no longer simplest seeing them as emerging marketers, giving lot of job possibilities to many however also boosting up the financial system of the country. Resurgence of entrepreneurship is the need of the hour in India. Therefore, girls

entrepreneurs are to be enabled to own entrepreneurial qualities and talents not most effective meet the changing trends and challenging global markets, but additionally to emerge competent persons to sustain in the local monetary arena as ladies entrepreneurs.

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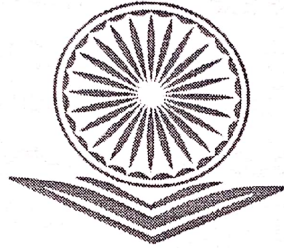
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15. Impact of GST on Various Business Sector in India

Dr. Anurath M. Chandre

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Introduction

GST, the foremost widely accepted tax systems over the planet is prevalent in additional than 150 countries. Globally, the GST has been structured as a destination based comprehensive tax levied at a specified rate on the sale and consumption of products and services within a rustic. It does away with this system of origin base tax and, users during a one tax regime for the whole country. This most vital tax reforms, post-independence is a boon for the state and can pave way for a discount in evasion and increases accountability and efficiency in tax administration. it's also a business reform in India and can cause for reaching changes within the way businesses are structured. Introduction of the worth Added Tax (VAT) at the Central and therefore the State level has been considered to be a major step – a crucial breakthrough within the globe of tax reforms in India. If the VAT may be a major improvement over the pre-existing Central excise duty at the national level and therefore the nuisance tax system at the State level, then the products and Services Tax (GST) will indeed be a further important perfection – subsequent logical step towards a widespread tax reform within the country.

The constitutional modification invoice for goods and offerings tax (GST) has been authorised by means of the president of india post its passage inside the parliament (Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha) and ratification with the aid of majority of state legislatures. The Government of india desires to update all the oblique taxes levied on goods and services via the centre and states and put in force gst from april 2017. goods and offerings tax proposes to introduce a unmarried tax on supply of goods and offerings or both, by amalgamating all of the primary oblique taxes (excise responsibility, countervailing duty and provider tax) and country indirect taxes (vat, luxury tax, access tax, octroi, and many others). gst seems to be extra complete, compliable, easy, harmonized and Development oriented tax device. the gst, in contrast to the gift system, will allow the provider at every degree to set-off the taxes paid at previous levels in the deliver chain. it is essentially a tax on value added at every stage.

the final consumer will thus undergo simplest the gst charged by using the last supplier in a deliver chain, with set-off blessings at all of the preceding ranges gst may be a revenue changing reform for the indian economic system by growing a not unusual marketplace And lowering the cascading impact of tax on the value of products and services, going to effect the tax shape, tax incidence, tax computation, tax price, compliance, credit and reporting, leading to a whole overhaul of the modern-day oblique tax system. gst can have far-reaching impact on nearly all the aspects of advertising within the usa, as an instance pricing of merchandise and services, supply chain optimization, accounting, and compliance systems. gst will subsume following taxes with implementation of gst following tax can be subsumed and we've got simplest one uniform items and service tax. GST has become a buzzword across the state, which has created a way of transformation of businesses yet to see clarity in various sectors. In retail industry, business has undergone dramatic changes both organized and unorganized retailing in Tier-I cities and Tier-II cities of India. As it is highly fragmented in nature, the country goes to experiment with Goods and Services Tax with new regime which has cascading effects on the economy. during this context, Retailers are facing challenges in terms of handling merchandise across categories which successively has effect on their bottom line of business.

Objectives of the study

1. To spot how Goods and repair tax different from present tax structure
2. To review the impact of products and services tax on Marketing

Impact of GST on Vairious Sector

1. Impact of GST on E-Commerce

In the recent years, E-commerce in India has spread its root, as never before. it's due to this unprecedented growth story, India has become the second largest marketplace for E-commerce within the world actually, a recent investment by one among the world's leading retailer in India's e-commerce sector has put India on the track to becoming a world leader in this sector. E-commerce enables small and medium enterprises to connect with the purchasers across the country for marketing their products, while assuring timely delivery and genuine products at the most competitive prices. The said business model also supports the key policy initiatives of 'Make in India' and 'Digital India' in addition to making employment opportunities

and having a positive ripple effect on other associated sectors like logistics, communications, cash handling and management services, etc.

GST is that the biggest tax reform within the history of Indian Economy. The spillover effects of GST are immense from increase in government income vis-a-vis better tax compliance and reduced evasion, enabling greater control and facilitating efficient monitoring than the normal taxation system. The increased tax revenues of state would create scope for enhanced public investments in various social and physical infrastructural activities creating further scope for employment generation. However, despite the immense potentiality borne by GST towards a better growth trajectory of Indian economy, reportedly various business, industry and exporters face enormous problems thanks to an equivalent. Chamber of Commerce and Industry has conducted a comprehensive survey to spot and access the bottom level impediments faced by Businesses, Industry and Exporters thanks to implementation of GST, which revealed some startling results. Consistent with the survey quite half the respondents revealed that their business sales post-GST implementation has declined. Around 43% of the respondents revealed that the technicalities followed by moving on to GSTN are slightly difficult, whereas 29% and 24% responded that they're very difficult and highly complex, respectively. On the questions pertinent to refund mechanism, around 55% of the respondents revealed that the refund mechanism under GST is slightly complex but time saving, whereas 35% of them responded that the mechanism is extremely complex and time consuming. Around 38% revealed that the legal cost incurred thanks to compliance by their business for getting into GST network was greater than INR 1 lakh whereas half the respondents revealed that the technical cost was greater than INR 1 lakh. On the general transparency scenario within the GST network, majority of the respondents said that there's less transparency within the mechanism. Around 48% of the respondents said that the refund procedure and accessibility of laws and rules are less transparent. Similarly, 43% of the respondents revealed that changes in rules and laws are less transparent.

2. Impact on Software industry

There are numerous software service companies who are now tackling with the products and repair tax scheme now. Among them, there some industrial companies who state a special point of viewer garding the regime. Nikhil Rungta, director of Intuit India, mentioned that "In the GST regime, it's imperative for each stakeholder in the ecosystem to upload tax. If one doesn't, the party that has sold the products forces the receiving party to doso immediately alternatively

faces the burden of not getting input decrease." there's lesser if not fully impact on the software industry with tax scenario being lower than previous

3. Impact on Government Income

Previously, Service tax provisions were applicable to all over India except Jammu & Kashmir because of that Central Govt. had no right to gather service tax on the services rendered there as part of India but as per the Model Goods and Services law, GST extends to everywhere India including Jammu & Kashmir and also allows Central Govt. to gather the service taxes on rendered services within the state of Jammu and Kashmir which will eventually increase the govt. Revenue

4. Impact of GST on Service Sector

The services sector isn't only the dominant sector in India's GDP, but has also attracted significant foreign investment flows, contributed significantly to exports also as provided large-scale employment. "The government has unveiled a four-tier GST rate structure for the world 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent. the majority of the services will, however, be taxed at 18 per cent. the world is currently taxed at 15 per cent, therefore the GST regime will likely increase tax incidence for this sector. India's services sector covers a good sort of activities like trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing, insurance, land, business services, community, social, personal services, and services related to construction. the world contributed around 66.1 per cent of its Gross Value Added growth in 2015-16.

5. Logistics

"The logistics segment in India formulates the mainstay of the economy. we will fairly accept that a well-organized and mature logistics industry has the dormant to coil the "Make In India" initiative of the govt. of India to its expected position".

6. Pharmaceutical

"GST helps the pharma and healthcare industries. it'll create A level playing arena for drug makers, increase medical tourism and shorten the tax structure. If there's any concern whatsoever, then relates to the pricing construction (as per latest news). The pharma sector is hoping for a tax respite because it will make affordable healthcare easier to access by all".

7. Telecommunications

"The prices in telecom will come down after implementation of GST. will save on costs through efficient management."

warehouses. Handset manufacturers will find it easier to sell their equipment as GST has negated the necessity to line up state-specific entities, and transfer stocks, the desire also save on logistics costs”.

9. Textile Industry

“The Indian textile industry offers service to an outsized number of skilled and unskilled workers within the country. “It donates about 10% of the entire annual export, and this charge is probably going to surge under GST. GST would affect the cotton value chain of the textile industry which is chosen by most small medium enterprises because it previously attracted zero central excise duty (under optional route).”

10. Real Estate

“The land sector is one among the foremost essential sectors of the Indian economy, playing a big role in occupation generation in India. The influence of GST on the important estate sector can't be fully measured because it largely depends on the tax rates. However, the segment will see substantial benefits from GST application, because it has delivered to the business much-required transparency and responsibility”.

11. Agriculture

“The agricultural sector is that the largest contributing segment the general Indian GDP. “It covers around 16% of Indian GDP”. one among the main issues faced by the agricultural sector is that the transportation of agriproducts across state lines everywhere India. GST will resolve the difficulty of transportation”.

12. FMCG

The FMCG sector is experiencing noteworthy savings in logistics and distribution prices because the GST has eradicated the essential for multiple sales depots.

13. Freelancers

“Freelancing in India remains a budding industry and therefore the rules and regulations for this disordered industry are still up within the air. But with GST, “it will become much easier for freelancers to file their taxes as they can easily roll in the hay online. they're taxed as facility providers, and therefore the new tax structure has transported about consistency and responsibility during this segment”.

14. Automobiles

"The industry in India may be a massive profession producing an outsized number of cars annually, fueled mostly by the large population of the country. Under the previous legal system there have been several taxes applicable to the present sector like excise, VAT, sales tax, road tax, automobile tax, registration duty which can be subsumed by GST".

15. Start-ups

"With augmented limits for registration, a DIY compliance model, decrease on purchases, and freeflow of products and services, the GST regime truly augurs well for the Indian startup scene. Previously, many Indian states had different VAT laws which were confusing for companies that have a pan-India presence, especially the e-com sector. All of this has changed under GST".

16. Life assurance Premium-

"The Premium Amounts on policies will rise, with an instantaneous impact are often seen on your term and endowment policy premiums because the rates are increased under GST across life, health and general insurance."

17. Mutual funds Returns

"GST impact on your returns from mutual funds' investments will largely be marginal because the GST will be charged on the TER i.e. Total Expense Ratio of an open-end fund. The TER is usually called as expense ratio of an open-end fund company, and therefore the same is about to travel up by 3%. The return that you get as an investor will be reduced thereto extent unless the respective open-end fund company i.e. AMC absorbs it but that anyhow are going to be a marginal difference."

Conclusions

The implementation of products and services tax (GST) is demonstrating its wonderful effect on Indian service sector. the labour marketplace has ended up strong and employment phase is recuperating after 2011. even though there are a few demanding situations which want to be addressed, the economy is getting acquainted to GST and is likely to reveal high quality affect moreover. implementation of GST via government. is one of the revolution in the economy. via classing the tax into SGST, CGST & integrated tax it has avoided the cascading impact. but implementation of GST is not successfully planned & based. on the whole it has each fantastic & terrible effect of carrier zone depending at the tax slab mentioned on distinctive offerings & consequently, few amendments & restructuring is expected inside the GST law.

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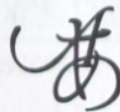
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१९	बोलीभाषा आणि साठोत्तरी वाङ्मयीन प्रवाह आदिवासी प्रा. डॉ. केंद्र सीता लक्ष्मणराव	७८-८१
२०	आदिवासी साठोत्तरी वाङ्मयीन प्रवाह प्रा. महानंदा संदिपान बिडगर	८२-८५
२१	स्त्रियांच्या कथालेखनातील बोलीभाषिक सौंदर्य : नवी दृष्टी नवी सृष्टी प्रा. डॉ. गायत्री सोपानराव गावडेकर	८६-९४
२२	ग्रामीण कविता आणि बोलीभाषा प्रा. डॉ. मारोती माधवराव घुगे	९५-१०१
२३	लोप पावत चाललेले मराठीवाडी बोलीतील कृषी शब्द डॉ. अशोक घोळवे	१०२-१०४
२४	बोलीभाषांचे मराठी साहित्याला योगदान प्रा. डॉ. मुंढे के. जे.	१०५-१०६
२५	मराठवाड्यातील लोकगीत : बोलीभाषेचे वाहक डॉ. चत्रभुज बालासाहेब कदम डॉ. लालासाहेब घुमरे	१०७-१११
२६	धनी, चेहरा या काव्यसंग्रहातील मराठवाडी बोली प्रा. डॉ. सोपान माणिकराव सुरवसे	११२-११४

२५. मराठवाड्यातील लोकगीत : बोलीभाषेचे वाहक

डॉ. चत्रभुज बालासाहेब कदम

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डॉ. लालासाहेब घुमरे

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प्रास्ताविक

मराठवाडा हा गोदावरीच्या कुशीत वसलेला सुपीक असा भू-प्रदेश आहे. येथील बहुतांश लोकांचा शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असून त्यांच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक आणि आर्थिक जीवनाला वेगळेपण लाभलेले दिसून येते. या भू-प्रदेशाविषयीचे वर्णन करतांना संत तुकाराम महाराज म्हणतात की, "गोदातटे निर्मळे । देव-देवतांची देवळे ।" अशा या मराठवाड्यात आज औरंगाबाद, जालना, परभणी, हिंगोली, नांदेड, लातूर, उस्मानाबाद व बीड ही आठ जिल्हे समाविष्ट झालेली आहेत. ही आठही जिल्हे मराठवाड्याचे स्वतःचे वेगळेपण दर्शवितात. याचे यथार्थ दर्शन लोकवाङ्मयातील लोकगीतांच्या माध्यमातून दिसून येते. एवढेच नाही तर लोकगीतातील 'लोक' भाषेने मराठी साहित्याला नवनवे शब्दधन देऊन समृद्ध आणि संपन्न केलेले दिसून येते.

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात मराठवाड्यातील लोकगीते, बोलीभाषा, बोलीभाषेचे वेगळेपण निर्देशित करून मराठवाड्यातील लोकगीतांनी येथील बोलीभाषेचे जतन, संवर्धन व हस्तांतरण करण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य केलेले दिसून येते. या संबंधीचा आढावा घेऊन काही निष्कर्ष नोंदविले आहेत.

लोकगीते

मराठी लोकपरंपरेतील लोकगीतांचे दालन अतिशय समृद्ध आणि संपन्न आहे. मौखिक परंपरेने चालत आलेल्या लोकगीतातून समग्र लोकजीवनाचा आविष्कार अलगदपणे आलेला दिसतो. त्याचबरोबर मनोरंजनातून लोकशिक्षण आणि लोकसंस्कृतिचा वसा आणि वारसा संक्रमित होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. याविषयी डॉ. शरद व्यवहारे असे म्हणतात की, "लोकगीतांचा कर्ता अनामिक असतो. तो समूह मनाची निर्मिती असून मौखिक परंपरेने लोकजीवनात पिढ्यान् पिढ्या प्रचलित राहतात. लोकगीतांची निर्मिती प्रामुख्याने अशिक्षितांतच होते. लोकगीतांतून लोकजीवनाचा, लोकमनाचा त्यातील विविध भावभावनांसह

आविष्कार घडतो.२” यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, लोकगीते म्हणजे लोकजीवनातील मौखिक शाब्द आविष्कार होय. त्यामधून लोकजीवनाचे दर्शन घडते.

बोलीभाषा

लोकगीताच्या मौखिक शाब्द आविष्काराची निर्मिती ही बोलीभाषेतून होत असते. यामुळे लोकगीतातून व्यक्त होणारे भाव,उसळणारा आनंद-दुःख, खळखळणा-या हास्याचे क्षण पकडण्याची किमया लोकगीतातील शब्दात असते. हे शब्द अंतरीच्या भावनेने ओथंबूनच व्यक्त होत असल्यामुळे लोकगीताचे वेगळेपण नजरेत भरते. लोकगीतांची भाषा ही व्यक्तीच्या दैनंदिन जीवन व्यवहारातील भाषा असते, ती अलगदपणाने सहज वापरली जाते. याबाबतीत डॉ. ना. गो. कालेलकर यांचे मत लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे वाटते, “प्रत्येक बोली भाषेचे अस्तित्व स्वतंत्र असते. निरनिराळ्या जातीच्या, निरनिराळ्या प्रदेशाच्या स्थलभिन्नतेनुसार बोली असलेल्या सांगता येतात.३” म्हणजेच बोली भाषेत स्थळ, काळ, व्यक्ती, समूहपरत्वे बदल होत असतांना दिसून येतात.

उदा. स्थळानुसार- मराठवाडी,कोकणी,खानदेशी,डांगी,नागपूरी इत्यादी. काळानुसार यादवकालीन, शिवकालीन, पेशवेकालीन आणि व्यक्तीनुसार - लहानमुलांची, प्रौढांची, वृद्धांची, स्त्रियांची, पुरुषांची तर व्यक्तीसमूहानुसार कैकाडी ,वडार, पारधी,सुतार ,लोहार इत्यादीची. अशा प्रकारच्या बोलीचा प्रवाह वाहत्या नदीप्रमाणे असलेला दिसून येतो.

उदा. “आषाढ मासी एकादशी, दिंडी चालली पंढरीशी,

साजने बाई, आली पंचमी हाताशी.....

आकिदीचा केळी कळसा , भावई आली आमरसा.....”

हे संपूर्ण लोकगीत लोकजीवनातील मराठमोळ्या सण-उत्सवाचे भावपूर्ण चित्रण करत जाते. त्याचबरोबर आपल्या समाजव्यवहारासाठी उपयुक्त असलेल्या बोलीची अर्थपूर्णछटा दिसून येते. उदा. मासी (महिना), साजने(मैत्रिण), आकिदी(अक्षयतृतीया), केळीकळसा(मातीची लहान बिंदगी, सुगडे), भावई(ज्येष्ठ महिन्याती अमावस्या) तर दुस-या एका लोकगीतातून स्त्री मनातील भाव लक्षात येतो, तो पुढीलप्रमाणे:-

“सणामंदी सण आला पाडवा नेमाचा, अन् करु घोळाणा लिंबाचा...” या गीतात गुढीपाडवा या सणाविषयीची लोकभावना, त्याबाबतचे नितीनियम , लोकाचार आणि लोकसंस्कृती दिसून येते. त्याचबरोबर मातृभाषेतील शब्दांची नवता ही लक्षात येते. उदा. नेमाचा(नियमीत), घोळाणा (गुळ, चिंच, लिंबाचा तोर,

हरब-याची डाळ यांचे मिश्रण). याबाबत डॉ. गो.म. पाटील यांच्यामते, “लोकसाहित्याची भाषा ही खरी भाषा आहे, कारण ती मनमानेल त्या त्या समाजाच्या गरजा पार पाडत प्रवास करीत असते. आणि जर कोणास ती आत्मसात करावयाची असली तर थोड्याशा श्रमामे तो तो वश होऊन आपला अनादीकालापासून चालत आलेल्या जीवंत मानवी मनाच्या उत्स्फूर्त आक्रंदनाचा अगर हर्षाचा अपारसाठा ती स्वतः होऊन उघडा करून देते.⁴”

डॉ. सरोजिनी बाबर यांच्या मते, “लोकभाषा ही लोकांचीच असल्यामुळे हिच्यात प्रमाणित भाषेपेक्षा जीवंतपणा अधिक आहे.⁵” यावरून असे म्हणता येते की, आपल्या मनातील भाव-भावनांना ‘या हृदयाची त्या हृदयी’ घालण्याचे कार्य लोकगीतातून होत असते. यामुळे लोकगीतांच्या बोलीभाषेला अंतरीचा ओलावा असलेला दिसून येतो.

उदा. “ पंचमीच्या सणाला बंधू आले नयेयाला, विचारिते घरच्या घर धन्याला, जाते बाई माझ्या माहेराला....”

किंवा

“बहिणी बोळविल्या झाला वाटाच्या बाजूला. सख्या तुला मया भारी शेला नेतरी लाविला ...”

किंवा

“रूप घेऊनी कासार झाला, हरी बांगड्या विकाया आला.....” या लोकगीतामधील नयेयाला(नेण्यासाठी येणे), घर धन्याला (पती), बोळविल्या(वाटे लावणे), बाजूला (कडेला), सख्या (भाऊ), मया(प्रेम), भारी (जास्त), शेला (अंगावरील भरजरी पंचा), नेतरी (डोळा), इत्यादी शब्दांच्या हेलावरून मराठवाडी बोलीचे वेगळेपण लक्षात येते. तसेच ते कोणत्या परिसरातील आहेत? त्यांचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, व्यावसायिक, जातीनिहाय दर्जा कोणता? ते कोणत्या वातावरणात वावरतात? याबद्दलची माहिती संवादातील बोलीतून आपोआपच समजते? सामान्यपणे एखाद्या व्यक्तीला न पाहताही बोलणाराचे वय, लिंग, परिसर, व्यवसाय, अथवा जात ओळखण्या इतपत अंदाज बांधता येतात. याबाबत प्रा.डॉ. विठ्ठल जंबाले म्हणतात की, “बोली हा व्यक्तीच्या जगण्याचा आरसा असतो.⁶” त्यामधून मानवी जीवनाचे नितळ प्रतिबिंब दिसून येते.

उदा. “दिवाळीच्या दिशी माझ्या ताटांमधी नथ, अन् बंधू माझा संबंरथ”

किंवा, “ उसाच्या वैरणीनं व नंदी झालेत वंगळ, नंदी झालेत वंगळ व आणा केळीचे कंबळ.....”

किंवा “ थो-या घरची मैना हंडा घेऊनी वाडाचढ, आला सकरातीचा सण कुंभाराच्या पाया पडं..”

वरील लोकगीतातील मधी(मध्ये), संबंरथ(श्रीमंत), वैरण(वाळलेला कडबा), नंदी(बैल), वंगळ(खराब होणे), थो-या(श्रीमंत घरची), मैना(मुलगी), सकरात(संक्रांत), पायापडं(पाया पडणे, दर्शन घेणे) या लोकभाषेतील शब्द भंडारातून आपुलकी, जिव्हाळा, प्रेम, संस्कार, रुढी, परंपरा, याबरोबरच त्यामधील वाङ्मयीन मूल्ये ही दिसून येतात.

आज जागतिकीकरणाच्या संक्रमण अवस्थेत लोकगीताच्या तालाने आणि बोलीने आपले स्वरूप बदलून नित्यनूतनता हे विशेष जोपासलेले दिसून येते, त्यामुळे बदलत्या जीवनाचा वेध घेण्याचे सामर्थ्य लोकगीतात असलेले दिसून येते. ते पुढील प्रमाणे:-

उदा. “आताच्या युगात, भाऊ नव्हं बहिणीचा, माणसाचा लोभ नाही सर्व लोभ पैशाचा”

किंवा,

“ घरामध्ये सून आली फार तापड, काय सांगू बाई माझं वाण उघडं” अशा प्रकारच्या लोकजीवनातील बोलीच्या अस्तित्वाबाबत डॉ.तारा भवाळकर म्हणतात की, “संस्कृतीचा पसारा कितीही वाढला तरी माणसाच्या अस्तित्वाच्या आदि पेशीशी असलेले नाते कधी सरत नाही.” त्याचे चित्रण लोकगीतातील बोलीभाषेच्या माध्यमातून आपणास अनुभवायला मिळते. म्हणून बोलीभाषा ह्याच प्रमाण भाषेला समृद्ध करणा-या ज्ञानगंगोत्री असतात असे म्हटले तर अतिशयोक्ती ठरणार नाही.

निष्कर्ष

- प्रत्येक बोली, त्यातील प्रत्येक शब्द रुढी-परंपरांचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतो. त्यामधून तेथील भौगोलिक प्रदेश, समाजजीवन आणि त्यातून घडत गेलेल्या मनःस्थितीचे अस्सल दर्शन घडवितो.
- बोलीभाषा ही मोकळी ढाकळी, मधाळ, अर्थप्रवाही असते, त्यामधून येणारी मानवी मनोवृत्ती आणि लोकसंस्कृती ही निराळी असते.
- लोकभाषा हीच खरी मातृभाषा असल्याने तिच्या भरणपोषणातूनच प्रमाण भाषेचा पींड घडत असतो.
- लोकगीते ही स्थलांतरक्षम असल्याने त्यामधून बोलीभाषेचेही आदान-प्रदान होत असते.

- लोकगीतातील बोलीभाषा चटकन उमगत नाही अशावेळी ते ध्वनीमुद्रित करून घ्यावे. तसेच त्याचे शब्द लिहायचे झाले तर ते उच्चारानुसार लिहावेत.
- लोकगीते ही 'लोक'भाषेत असल्याने आपल्या आदिम संस्कृतीचा वारसा जतन,संवर्धन व हस्तांतरीत करण्याचे कार्य करतात म्हणून ख-या अर्थाने ते 'बोलीभाषेचे वाहक' ठरतात.
- लोकगीताची बोलीभाषा लोकरंजनातून डोळ्यात अंजन घालणारी, वेळप्रसंगी काळजात घुसणारी असलेली दिसून येते.
- आजपर्यंत लोकगीतांचे विपूलप्रमाणात संकलन,विवेचन झालेले असले तरी त्याचा बोलीभाषेच्या अंगाने विस्तृत अभ्यास होणे उपकारक होईल.

संदर्भ

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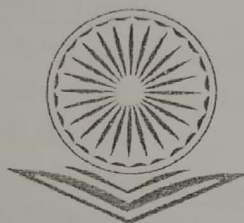
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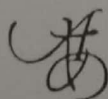
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22. Export Problems of Rural Industries

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Abstract

The export performance of our country is not praiseworthy. When selling overseas one should always try to picture the attitude of the purchasers when confronted with a product which is new to him. It is useless to go into exporting with the idea that, if a product sells well at home, it must sell well in other countries. In this article, the author narrates the basic problem of leather industry.

Introduction

Since Independence, the volume and structure of India's exports have undergone great changes. Our export markets have also been diversified, with a striking increase in the countries. Our exports were stagnant during the early 80's. what are the reasons for this poor performance on our export front? The uncomfortable gaps between the planned targets and the actual realisation cannot be viewed in isolation from the interplay of various national and international economic and other forces. The achievement of our export target has been hampered by serious internal and external problems. Internally, the overall performance of the economy, particularly the slow growth of industrial production, non-availability of raw materials as well as the inadequacy of various infrastructure facilities, had a dampening effect on our exports. The external environment was affected by protectionist pressures, monetary instability and the consequent uncertainty. All in all, the end of the 90's is going to prove many new, export challenges for the leather industry in rural areas.

The leather industry, largely confined to the small-scale sector is an important labour intensive industry. A considerable part of the demand for leather footwear and leather products is being met from the cottage and small-scale sectors. This accounts for nearly 91 per cent of the total footwear production. The Indian Leather Industry suffers from a low utilisation of installed capacity. Moreover, this is one single industry where, barring a few large factories here and there, its products continue to be manufactures with very little use of modern technology. The

higher incidence of import duty on wattle extract and machinery has come in the way of modernisation and mechanisation, especially in the small sector.

Export Challenges

The share of finished leather and leather goods amounted to nearly Rs. 470 crores out of a total export earnings of Rs. 800 in 1992-93. The export of leather and leather goods (including footwear) has been stagnant during the last few years. In 1988-90 exports amounted to a record level of Rs. 1040 crores, but in 1990-91 it declined to Rs. 756 crores on account of recession in world leather industry. The improvement in 1992-93, when it declined to Rs. 800 crores.

India's overall leather exports during 1990-95 period totalled Rs. 2,163.28, showing an average growth of Rs. 865.60 crores per annum. The yearwise performance shows that export earnings registered a marked increase in 1991-92. They marginally declined to Rs. 798.90 crores in 1993-94 but rose to Rs. 1,169.95 crores in 1994-95. The need for exploring new markets has been felt with a view to achieving an ambitious target of Rs. 2,140 crores set for the terminal year of the 1995-2000 period. The total exports during the entire 1995-2000 plan period will be of the order of Rs. 7,600 crores implying an average growth of Rs. 1,460 crores per annum.

Export Performance

The export performance of India has been rather poor compared to the target set for 1990-95 plan period. It has been increasing at about 13 percent annually during the first two years in real terms. It has declined at an annual rate of 18.4 percent. To achieve the target of 12.16 percent growth rate in the real export, it is necessary to achieve an export growth rate of 40 percent at current prices in the next two years. In import also, the real rate of growth has been only 4 percent against the target of 10.16 percent. The following table throws light on the commodity, group-wise index of unit values and quantum of leather, leather manufactures and other products in the foreign trade of India.

The table shows that leather and leather manufactures are playing an important role in the unit value of index of exports compared to textile, cotton, fabrics, paper and other products. Products like metals, iron and steel, floor coverings, non-metallic minerals and other products are giving more foreign trade compared to leather and leather products. Therefore, "consume less leather and leather products and export more" is a wrong slogan. The right one would be, "consume more and export more." This is possible when production shoots up. Leather export is

basically a function of production. The production of leather and leather products should be large enough to meet India's internal demand as well as export demand.

For boosting exports of value added goods and to discourage exports of semi-finished leather, the Government has given cash contemporary support (CCS). Case compensatory support on exports of footwear now fetches the highest rate of 22 percent. For footwear components and leather garments it was fixed at 18 percent. The revised rate for harness and saddlery is 15 percent. However, the new cash compensatory support rate for finished leather has been reduced from 13 percent to 3 percent. The exporters of finished leather have protested against the reduction in the support rate, which they feel will only bring down the total export earnings from leather goods.

Basic Problems of Industry

There are some basic problems confronting the leather industry:

1. In the industry there are a large number of small units with various constraints, particularly, financial and managerial. Quite often these units are perpetually in the hold of wholesalers and middlemen who swallow a large chunk of profits, leaving the producers at the lower level high and dry. This also speaks for the high rate of obsolescence prevailing in the leather industry. Efforts are, therefore, being made to develop the industry on modern lines.
2. Short supply of raw hides is another hurdle. Plenty of cattle hides are available, but as high as 50 percent of them are lost because of stray deaths of the starving cattle. As a result, the processing units are starved regular supplies of raw materials of economic price. This is because the collection of dead animals is in the hands of thousands of people, who have no experience or stake in the industry. Besides there is no scientific way of harnessing our cattle population for economic and viable uses. Lack of modern slaughter houses in the rural areas impedes the task of maintaining a regular supply of raw materials. Because of this factor, quality leather goods are not available for export.
3. The supply of wattle bark is also inadequate. Hence, large quantities have to be imported from South Africa. Efforts have now been made to expand the plantation of wattle trees in the Nilgiris and Palani areas. This wattle bark as against the country's requirements of about 30,000 tons. Field tests are being carried out in Assam, Bengal, Maharashtra,

which our leather products suffer. Under the Pass Book Scheme introduced recently, suitable provision has been made for liberal imports of duty-free inputs. Foreign collaboration has been allowed on a liberal basis and this expected to enable interested manufactures to obtain suitable marketing channels. Besides, the services of well-known designers from abroad have been sought. The Government is also thinking of sending Indian technicians abroad on a regular basis for training in design and production organisation.

The Union Government has asked the State Trading Corporation to import scarce inputs like zip, scrap fasteners and other materials and sell them off the shelf to exporters and manufacturers. It has often been found that units in the small sector cannot import them easily. Imports of such items normally require moderate investment and in the process of claiming duty drawback, the money often medium blocked for a long period. While the large and medium units can withstand this burden, those in the organised sector prefer to used indigenous item.

Similarly, the Government has initiated a number of steps to promote the export of leather goods. A pilot footwear manufacturing plant and a computer aided design centre has been installed at the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) Complex, Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs as a first step towards propelling the trade oriented Indian leather industry on the modernisation path. The pilot plant manufacturing complete footwear with a capacity of about 100 footwear per hour has been imported from Italy which is the world leader in footwear machinery manufacturing.

In India, the bulk of the footwear industry's production units are on a miniscule scale. Concurrently, these units are financially extremely weak and lack adequate working capital. The consumption on footwear depends on various factors such as the size of population, price, durability, fashion etc. The two projections, one with an increase of less than 40 percent over a decade, and the other with an increase of only 23 percent, may be constructed as rather pessimistic from the point of view of the footwear industry. The fact that the projected increases are very small is mainly due to the assumptions that the per capita consumption of leather footwear in the United States will not rise and that any further increase will be very small in those countries of Western Europe with highest per capita income.

Consumer Trends

The projections assume that the per capital consumption of leather footwear in Europe will never reach the level at which it has stabilized in North America. This assumption may be

questioned, but there is no a priori reason why the consumption of particular items should level off at the same figure in different countries: there is, in fact, strong evidence that the per capita consumption of leather footwear has already begun to level off in countries such as the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland.

A permanently higher level of per capita consumption of leather footwear in North America could be easily explained: In North America shoes may simply have a shorter life and higher replacement rate partly because of relatively high repair costs. In that case, if the consumers in North America and Western Europe wished to maintain about the same sized stocks of shoes, those in North America would have to purchase more shoes per year than those in Europe. A tendency to scrap and replace earlier is by no means unknown with respect to other aspects of consumer or producer behaviour in North America as compared with Western Europe.

In practice, the number of shoes purchased per year depends not only on wear and tear and differences between the desired and actual stocks of shoes held, but also on obsolescence, which in this context is governed by fashion. Consumers may well decide to scrap and replace footwear before it is worn out, and the role of fashion is particularly important here, especially for women's shoes. Fashion in shoes is essentially a device to persuade people to do. Thus, fashion tends to increase real consumption number of shoes purchased per year. However, unless changes in fashion become more and more frequent, it is difficult to envisage how real consumption can be raised lead to a permanently higher level of real consumption and rate of purchase. Nevertheless, unless in the interest of fashion, people can be persuaded to scrap and replace shoes faster and faster without limit, it is not possible to keep consumer's annual purchases of shoes increasing indefinitely by these means.

Conclusions

To sum up, the strong point of leather includes is that it is rich in the matter of its principal raw material, namely, hides and skins, as India has the world's largest cattle population – more than 180 million heads of cattle and 61 million buffaloes. This necessitates greater attention to animal husbandry measures in-order to ensure a steady increase in the supply of quality hides and skins needed for the manufacture of value added items such as leather, leather footwear, shoe uppers, leather garments, etc. The bulk of leather footwear industry's production units are on a miniscule scale, financially weak and lacking working capital. As a result, their leather purchases are in very small quantities, yet call for credit facilities that the tanneries

cannot or will not extend in the circumstances. The bulk of the leather footwear industry is located far away from the major tanning centres. Difficulty of physical contact thus adds substantially to the problems.

The system of bonus import licenses issued in return for export performance: the tanning industry is totally disinterested in the domestic market as long as its export market flourishes. Leather diversified to the footwear industry, in effect, resulted in a penalty to the tanners in the form of lost import licenses. The formation of buying cooperatives by small-scale manufacturers of such traditional products as chappals and sandals for which the ultimate export market and potential scope is small. The consolidation of enterprises in the conventional footwear sector into larger units. The retail prices of leather and leather products are high. The consumer would gain only when there is more production as well as larger supply in the open market.

An umbrella type of organisation for improving the intrinsic quality of products in these units and for proper marketing. The idea is to induce big exporters to take under their umbrella 15-20 small manufacturers, feed them adequate finance, raw material, know-how techniques and market their goods. Our export will have to expand further and faster in order to maintain a healthy position in our balance of payments. The export earnings must at least be doubles in the present decade itself, if we are to dispense with foreign aid and place ourselves on the path of growth of industry and the supporting infrastructure are adequate enough to generate and sustain an exportable surplus. Unless the production base is widened and diversified in respect of basic raw materials as well as finished products, it would be impossible to think of achieving significant results in our rural based exports.

Table
 Leather and Other Products Foreign Trade of India

(1988-89 = 100)

Sr. No.	Name of the Product	Unit Value Exports	Index Imports	Quantities Exports	Index Imports
1.	Leather and Leather Manufactures excluding footwear	141	-	69	-
2.	Paper, paper board and articles	-	147	-	52
3.	Textile yarn	124	146	124	21
4.	Cotton fibres than cotton	140	-	83	-
5.	Cotton fabrics woven	131	-	59	-
6.	Made-up articles of textile materials	122	-	78	-
7.	Floor Coverings	161	-	120	-
8.	Non-metallic mineral manufactures	152	115	35	28
9.	Iron and Steel	183	107	11	99
10.	Copper	-	92	-	108
11.	Nickel	-	102	-	68
12.	Aluminium	-	102	-	25
13.	Lead	-	85	-	71
14.	Tin	-	136	-	48
15.	Metals and other unclassified products	262	102	71	239

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25. A Geographical Analysis of Scheduled Caste Literacy in Beed District

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Tal & Dist. Dhule.

Abstract

Literacy is an important feature of the population. The degree of community education is used to measure the pace of modernization progress. As a demographic characteristic, it also indicates the level of sophistication, socio-economic position the degree of familiarity with culture to new ideas and information as the parts of individuals. In this reference, educational status of the respondents has direct relevance for a wide array of concerns, ranging from measuring the fertility, mortality and other demographic events to the inventories of human resources with emerging possibilities to achieve the social change systematically. Literacy is one of the great challenges in the Scheduled caste society. Despite huge improvement in recent decade's literacy level in many district remain shockingly low. Literacy also reduces the economic inequality and reduces the disparity of all which the Scheduled caste faces today.

Keywords: education, literacy, literacy rate, educational facilities, Scheduled caste.

Introduction

The United Nations has defined literacy as the ability for a person to read and write with a simple statement on his daily life. An important point of the definition of literacy is the ability to read with 'understanding'.

A person who can read and write his own name is considered a literate person. But this capacity is insufficient in view of the needs of the present society. According to the United Nations Organization, a literate person is someone who has the ability to read and write.

According to Census of India, "a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate", Different criteria are used in various countries and there is no one common definition for the entire world.

Literacy level is the proportion of literate persons in the population. The use of the alphabet, known as painting, has gradually evolved from the use of pictures in search of written languages.

Literacy is related to religion and caste. In India proportion of literates is lower among the Muslims than that among Hindus. Similarly proportion of literates is lower among the people belongs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The main reason for lower proportion of literates among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is that they were deprived of educational facilities for generations. (Sawant and Athawale 1994)

The caste system, originally an instrument for division of labour in the society, emphasized that educational skills were to be acquired only if they had any functional relevance. The caste system prescribed for four-fold hierarchical order with the Scheduled Caste on the top and the tribal's at the bottom. The system accorded the Scheduled Caste the monopoly of acquiring knowledge and imparting it to the younger generation on a selective basis. In other words, only the children of upper castes were entitled to getting an education.

The SC's are only marginally ahead of the ST's in terms of literacy rate. Nearly 45 per cent of the SC population in the study region is still illiterate. Female literacy rates among these two groups are still lower.

Literacy plays a very important role in the social and economic development of the country. Low levels of literacy in the population prevent social and economic development and progress on the path of political power. Illiteracy, especially among the adults in the community, weakens the national security and stops the overall economic growth due to the stability of technology, social and cultural gaps.

In study area literacy is one of the most important aspects of literacy a differential in the country relates to male-female gaps in literacy rates. Gender differ entail in literacy rates is so pervasive that it exists in total population as well as in the rural and urban areas, and in different social segments, though in varying magnitude.

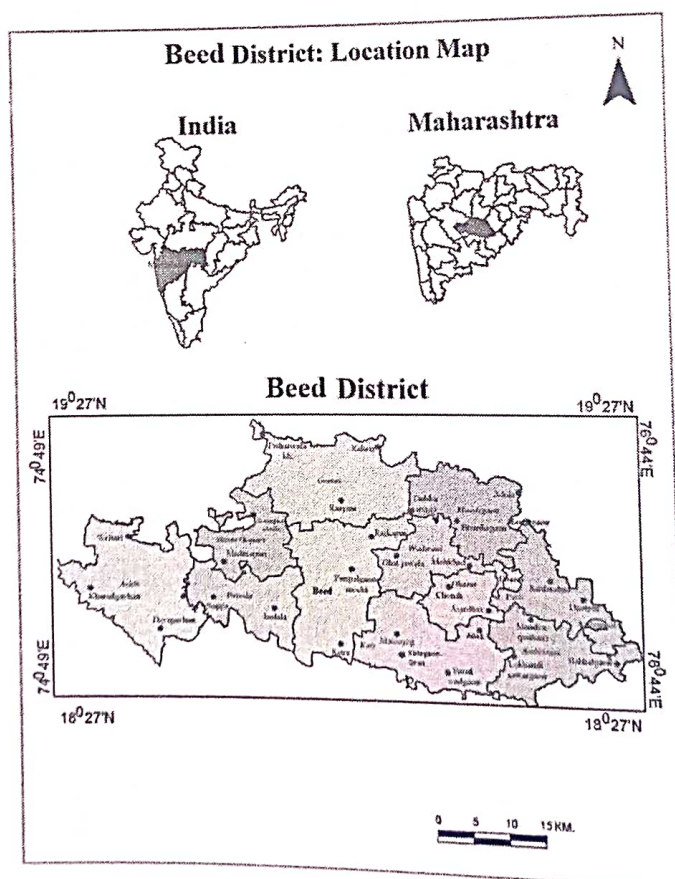
Objective

- To study spatial pattern of Scheduled caste literacy.
- To analyse the decadal changes in literacy.
- To find out the factors affecting on Scheduled caste literacy.

Study Area

Beed district is situated in central part of Maharashtra and lies between $18^{\circ}27'$ and $19^{\circ}27'$ north latitude and $74^{\circ}49'$ and $76^{\circ}44'$ east longitude. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna districts to the north Parbhani district to the north east Latur district to the south-east, Osmanabad district to the south and Ahmadnagar district to the west. The shape of the Beed district is broadly likely that of a trapezium, the northern and southern sides of which are nearly parallel. Geographical area of this district is 10693.00 sq.km. and it is 3.44% of Maharashtra State.

According to the 2011 census, Beed district has total 1368 inhabited villages and 25,85,049 people are residing within the district and Population density of the district was 242 persons per sq.km. Percentages of the rural population are 80.10 percent while 19.90 percent people live in the urban areas. In Beed district there are 13.59 per cent population is scheduled Castes the 2011 census total Scheduled castes population of the district is 3,51,254.



Data Base and Methodology

This study is based on the reliable and accurate census data. It is not possible to conduct individual enumeration of the required data from door to door in study region. The required secondary data has been collected from the

- A) District census handbook (1981,1991,2001 & 2011)
- B) Other Government publications-
 - i) Socio –Economic review.
 - ii) Records of zila perished.
 - iii) District statistical abstract.

The geographical study of over 30 years i e from 1981-2011 has been analyzed for Scheduled Castes literacy. For detailed study of changes in Scheduled Castes literacy a specific 29 Scheduled Castes villages are selected as sample villages by area sampling method. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph.

Discussion

Table no. 1 shows that the total Scheduled Caste literacy in the study region during the period of 1981 to 2011. In the study region, there is a large variation. Hence the most of Scheduled Caste villages are selected.

According to 1981 literacy data the study region literacy was 31.79 per cent. In the village wise total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio, there was a wide variation. The lowest literacy ratio found in GhatJawala sample village with 12.23 per cent followed by Massajog, Adas, Asardhav and Yusuf Wadgaon with 18.58, 18.62, 19.87 and 20.68 per cent respectively. The highest total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio recorded in Kharadgavhan sample village it was 71.33 percent It was highest than district literacy ratio followed by Madmapuri, PimpalgaonMochi, Suppa, DubbaMajra, Patharwalakh., Raheri, rajkapur and Ranjani with 43.27, 38.76, 37.81, 37.31, 36.71, 32.50, 32.00 and 31.77 percent respectively. In fifteen sample villages, the total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio was 22.62 to 29.64 per cent. Due to the poor educational facilities, lack of transport facility, poor economic condition and social awareness the literacy ratio was very low in these sample villages.

Table no 1
 BeedDistrict: Total Scheduled Castes Literacy (1981 to 2011)

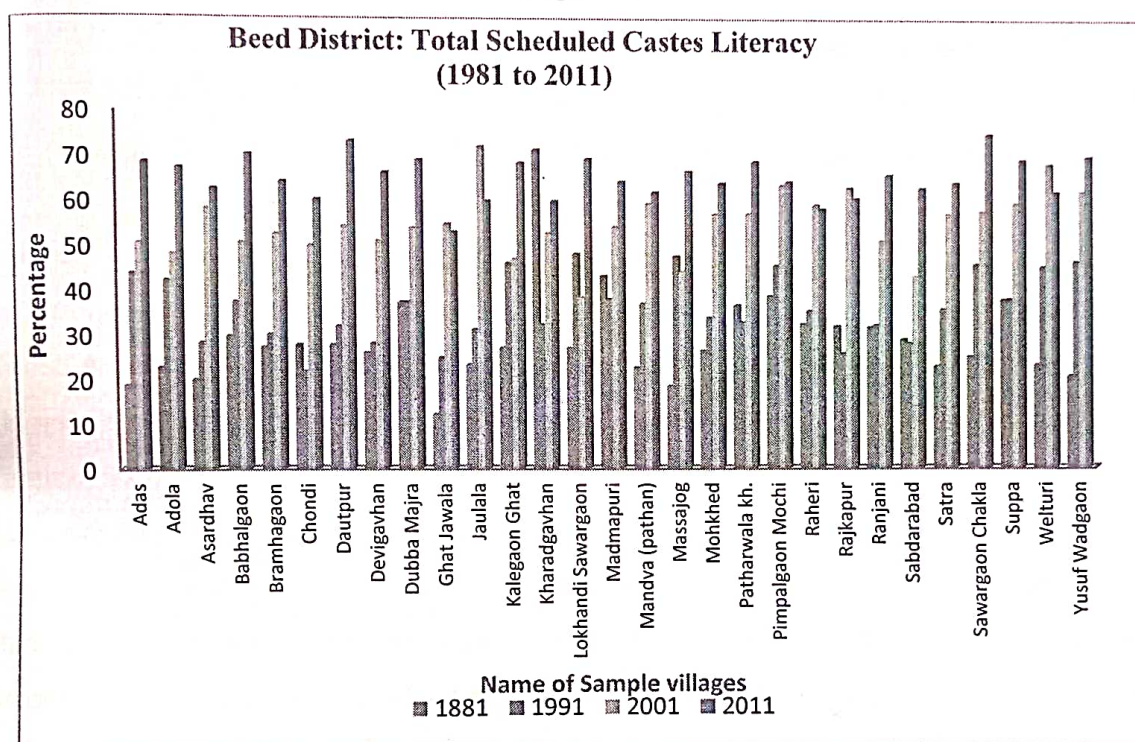
Sr. No	Name of Village	Total Schedule Caste Literacy in percent			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Adas	18.62	43.74	50.46	68.43
2	Adola	22.62	42.19	48.11	67.25
3	Asardhav	19.87	28.14	58.30	62.68
4	Babhalgaon	29.64	37.30	50.66	70.22
5	Bramhagaon	27.18	30.03	52.53	64.17
6	Chondi	27.76	21.76	50.00	60.25
7	Dautpur	27.77	31.96	54.36	73.27
8	Devigavhan	26.00	28.08	51.04	66.32
9	DubbaMajra	37.31	37.44	53.93	69.02
10	GhatJawala	12.23	24.94	54.80	53.11
11	Jaulala	23.29	31.26	71.95	60.07
12	KalegaonGhat	27.22	46.15	47.07	68.44
13	Kharadgavhan	71.33	32.43	52.84	59.96
14	LokhandiSawargaon	27.16	48.26	38.57	69.32
15	Madmapuri	43.27	38.11	54.31	64.38
16	Mandva (pathan)	22.79	37.16	59.37	61.98
17	Massajog	18.58	47.73	44.28	66.53
18	Mohkhed	26.48	34.05	57.12	63.94
19	Patharwalakh.	36.71	32.90	57.19	68.72
20	PimpalgaonMochi	38.76	45.63	63.42	64.26
21	Raheri	32.50	35.48	59.07	58.13
22	Rajkapur	32.00	25.84	62.80	60.44
23	Ranjani	31.77	32.29	51.03	65.69
24	Sabdarabad	28.95	28.14	43.03	62.71
25	Satra	22.92	35.61	56.95	63.91
26	SawargaonChakla	25.10	45.80	57.55	74.77
27	Suppa	37.81	38.02	59.31	69.04
28	Welturi	23.20	45.21	68.05	61.82
29	Yusuf Wadgaon	20.68	46.33	61.95	69.73
District		31.79	39.48	57.44	66.47

Source: District Census Handbook, Beed(M.S.) (1981, 1991, 2001 to 2011)

In 1991 the district total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio increased it was 39.48 per cent. The lowest total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio recorded in Chondi with 21.76 per cent followed

by GhatJawala, Rajkapur, Devigavhan, Asardhav, Sabdarabad and Bramhagaon with 24.94, 25.84, 28.08, 28.14, 28.14 and 30.03 percent respectively. The highest total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio recorded in LokhandiSawargaon sample villages with 48.26 per cent followed by Massajog, Yusuf Wadgaon, KalegaonGhat, Sawargaonchakla, PimpalgaonMochi, Welturi, Adas and Adola sample villages with 47.73, 46.33, 46.15, 45.80, 45.63, 45.21, 43.74 and 42.19 percent respectively. In 13 sample villages, the total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio found between 31.26 to 38.11 percent.

Fig.No. 1



In 2001 the district total Scheduled Caste literacy was 57.44 per cent. The highest total Scheduled Caste literacy recorded in Jaulala with 71.95 per cent followed by Welturi, PimpalgaonMochi, Rajkapur and Yusuf Wadgaon with 68.05, 63.42, 62.80 and 61.95 per cent respectively. The lowest total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio was recorded in LokhandiSawargaon with 38.57 per cent followed by Sabdarabad, Massajog, KalegaonGhat and Adola sample villages with 43.03, 44.28, 47.07 and 48.11per cent respectively. In 19 sample villages, the total Scheduled Caste literacy ratio existed between 50.00 to 59.67 per cent. In this decade the literacy is mightly increased hence the increased transport facility.

According to 2011, the district total Scheduled Caste literacy ration increased it was 66.47 per cent. The highest total Scheduled Caste literacy ration recorded in SawargaonChakla

sample village with 74.77 per cent followed by dautpur, Babhalgaon, Yusuf Wadgaon, LokhandiSawargaon Suppa, DubbaMajra, Patharwalakh., KalegaonGhat and Adas sample village with 73.27, 70.22, 69.73, 69.32, 69.04, 69.02, 68.72, 68.44 and 68.43 per cent respectively. The lowest total Scheduled Caste literacy ration recorded in GhatJawala sample village with 53.11 per cent followed by Raheri and Kharadgavhan with 58.13 and 59.96 per cent respectively. In sixteen sample villages, the total Scheduled Caste literacy ration found between 60.07 to 67.25 per cent.

Improved procedures for the first time, with the results largely taken by many nationwide literacy campaigns. However, the literacy rate jumped from 31.79 per cent in 1981 to 66.47 per cent in 2011 due to the exclusion of children under the age of seven. For the first time since 1991, the number of literate people in the district has declined in the area of study.

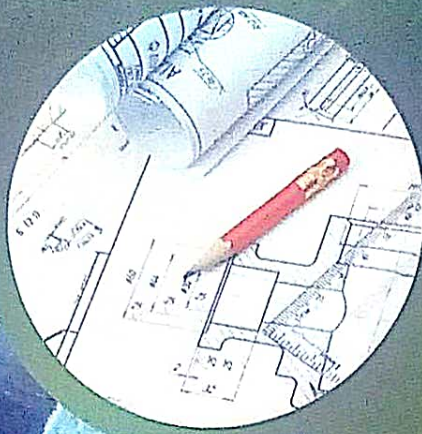
Conclusion

It may, however, be noted that the gap between female literacy rates of the three groups has significantly narrowed down during the 1991s. Although enrolment of SC children as a percentage of total children is said to have perceptibly increased during the last few decades, particularly at primary level, the dropout rates among these children continue to be very high. The main reason for this high rate of dropout among SC children is their poor economic conditions, which compel the children to join the chunk of labour to supplement the meagre family income. The proportion of literates is low for rural areas. There is a dearth of educational facilities in rural areas. Similarly, there is absence of proper environment needed for spread of education. The areas changes of highly literate to modern lately literate began in the industrial region of the Beed district. This literacy transition then gradually spread to another developed region of the district. By now, these entire regions have already achieved universal literacy. But, in the less developed parts of the region, which account for more than three-fourths of its population, the problem of illiteracy still remains a serious problem.

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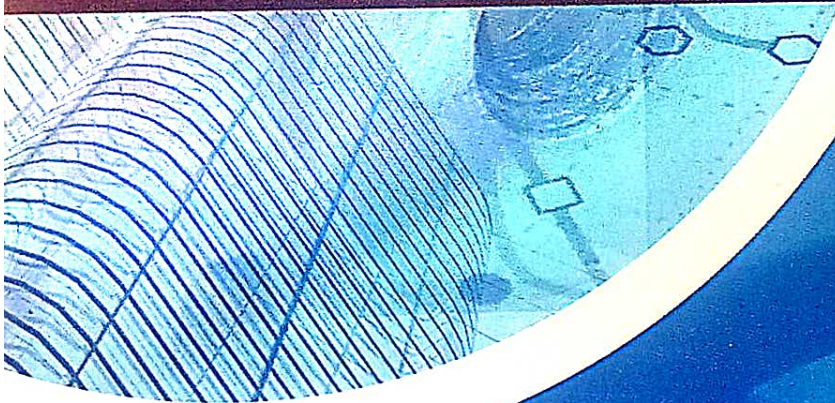
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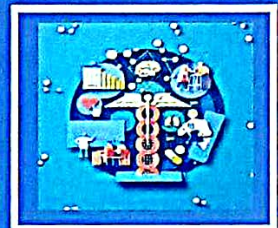
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Geographical Analysis of Changing Scheduled Caste rural and Urban Population Growth in Beed District

Dr. Chaudhari Prakash Hirachand

Head, Dept. of Geography, N.S.S.R's. Arts and Commerce College Parli-V Dist-Beed

Abstract

The growth of population may be approached just by taking into consideration the next growth of population over the basic year. Population growth is a subject matter of general interest to anthropologist, economists, geographers, demographers and sociologists. The growth of population means any changes in population number. This change is in negative direction then population decreases, when it is in positive direction then population increases. Rural Population and Urban Population Their Development Seventy percent of India's population still lives in rural areas. There are huge differences between states in the proportion of rural and urban population. Rural Population and Urban Population Their Development Seventy percent of India's population still lives in rural areas. There are huge differences between states in the proportion of rural and urban population.

Keywords: Scheduled Caste, Rural and Urban, Population growth, growth rate, Demographic.

Introduction:-

The growth of population is an index of its economic development, social awaking and many other characters (Ghosh 1985). It is one of the significant factors associated with man's occupations. In other words, it follows in the size from time to time and people migrate temporally both within the administrative boundaries and across them. The growth of population in any area is determined by these basic factors namely fertility, mortality, and mobility. The difference between fertility and mortality is called natural growth of population.

The problem of Scheduled Caste is one of the major national problems. Scheduled Castes are name of the backward castes. They are known as the 'Dalit and Harijans'. The term Scheduled Caste appeared for the first time in the government of India Act. 1935. The British government in the year 1936 listed these backward comminutes systematically in a particular schedule. Since these time people termed as Scheduled Caste. Constitution (article 341 (i) also prescribe the list of Scheduled Castes for the purpose of upliftment of the people contained in the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Caste had suffered a neglected in society and socially, economically and politically backward and less awakened.

The large number of rural workers is small, including smallholder farmers and landless farm laborers. These people have much lower unemployment; both pay and productivity are low. In turn, there was poverty, it is estimated that 320 million people are still living below the poverty line in rural India. Although poverty has declined over the last three decades, the number of rural poor has really increased due to population growth. Families of poor people place heavy burdens on their scarce resources and prevent them from breaking the bonds of poverty.

Urbanization is one of the parameters to gauge the level of transformation. In India, for two decades the rate of urbanization increased substantially. But unfortunately in the study region the growth of urbanization is comparatively slow. Due to the scarcity of drinking water few irrigation facilities and projects, lack of industries the urbanization is low. Population in the region to a great extent has been influenced by the topography, due to lack of modernization industrialization and urbanization play important role in the process Scheduled caste region.

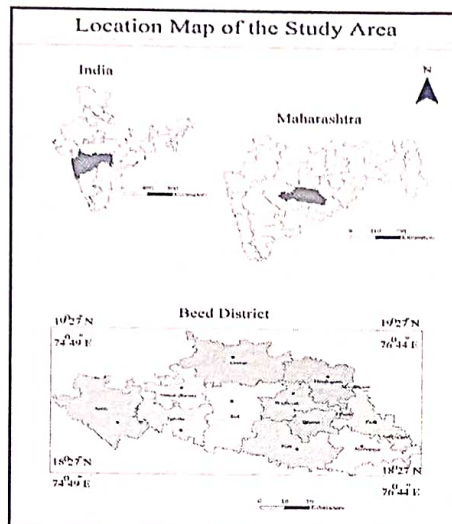
Objective

- To study spatial pattern of Scheduled Caste rural and urban population growth.
- To analyse the decadal changes in Scheduled Caste rural and urban Population growth.
- To find out the factors affecting on Scheduled Caste rural and urban Population growth.

Study Area:

Beed district is situated in central part of Maharashtra and lies between 18°27' and 19° 27' north latitude and 74° 49' and 76° 44' east longitude. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna districts to the north Parbhani district to the north east Latur district to the south-east, Osmanabad district to the south and Ahmadnagar district to the west. The shape of the Beed district is broadly likely that of a trapezium, the northern and southern sides of which are nearly parallel. Geographical area of this district is 10693.00 sq.km. and it is 3.44% of Maharashtra State.

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The following formula is used to calculate the growth of population.

$$r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

r = Denotes growth rate of population

P_n = Denotes current year population

P_o = Denotes base year population.

The geographical study of over 30 years i.e. from 1981-2011 has been analyzed for Scheduled Caste rural and urban population growth. For detailed study of changes in Scheduled Caste rural and urban population growth at the tehsil level. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph.

Dissection:-

On measure about the rural-urban population also varies the different tehsils. The total rural population in the Beed district is residing in 1368 villages, whereas the total urban population is being accommodated by 6 urban centres. The table no 1 clearly shows that the region under study has a rural character and has the dominance of general population. Three decade indicates that the percentage of rural population is very high to the urban population.

Table No. 1 shows the over 30 years i.e. from 1981 to 2011 has been Scheduled Caste Rural and Urban population growth of the 11 tahsils in Beed District. During 1981-1991 Rural population in the Beed District region has recorded was 32.20 per cent. During the year 1991-2001 decrease in the Scheduled Caste population growth was 15.06 per cent and 2001-2011 was 19.24 per cent respectively.

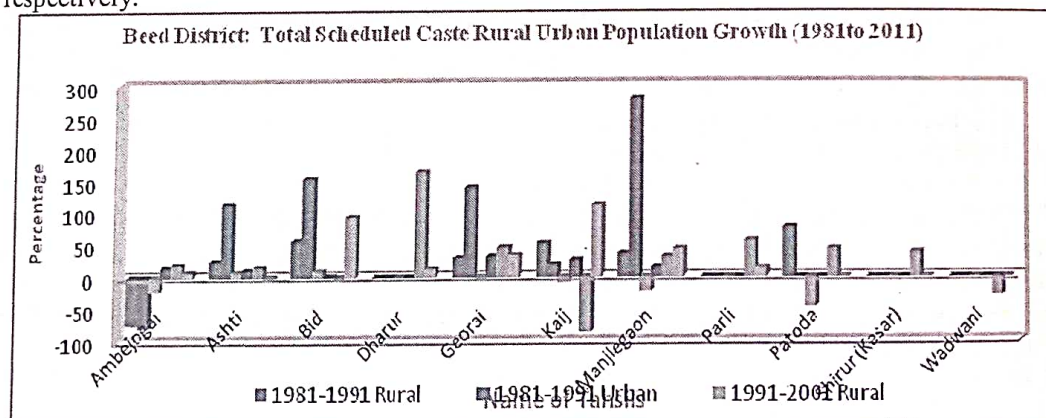
Table No. 1, Beed District: Total Scheduled Caste Rural-Urban Population Growth (1981 to 2011)

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsils	Total Scheduled Caste Rural Population Growth			Total Scheduled Caste Urban Population Growth		
		1981-	1991-	2001-	1981-	1991-	2001-

		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Ambejogai	-74.35	-21.51	18.84	-79.27	14.73	07.42
2	Ashti	24.04	6.93	14.72	114.14	10.06	-01.71
3	Beed	56.58	08.86	-01.65	154.46	00.95	93.62
4	Dharur	00.00	00.00	165.16	00.00	00.00	11.63
5	Georai	28.85	-01.63	45.45	140.17	31.17	32.76
6	Kaij	51.60	-08.35	-85.27	18.34	25.29	111.77
7	Manjlegaon	35.44	-21.92	30.72	278.74	14.28	42.92
8	Parli	00.00	00.00	55.88	00.00	00.00	12.74
9	Patoda	76.76	-46.07	43.18	00.00	00.00	00.00
10	Shirur (Kasar)	00.00	00.00	37.44	00.00	00.00	00.00
11	Wadwani	00.00	00.00	-29.53	00.00	00.00	00.00
	District	32.20	15.06	19.24	45.00	15.42	52.78

Source: District Census Handbooks, 1981 to 2011, Beed District (M.S.)

During 1981-91 the region's Scheduled Caste rural population growth was 32.20 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region, the highest negative change was recorded in an Ambejogai Tahsil with -74.35 per cent. In the study region, the tahsil highest rural population growth was found in Patoda tahsil with 76.76 per cent followed by Beed and Kaij tahsils with 56.58 and 51.60 per cent respectively. In lowest Scheduled Caste rural population growth was found in Ashti tahsil with 24.04 per cent followed by Georai and Majlegaon tahsils with 28.85 and 35.44 per cent respectively.



During 1991-2001 the region's Scheduled Caste rural population growth was 15.06 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region the highest negative change was recorded in Patoda Tahsil with -46.07 per cent followed by Manjlegaon, Ambejogai, Kaij and Georai tahsil with -21.92, -21.51, -08.35 and -01.63 per cent respectively. In the study region, the tahsil lowest Scheduled Caste rural population growth was found in Beed tahsil with 08.86 per cent followed by Ashti tahsils with 06.93 per cent respectively.

During 2001-2011 the region's Scheduled Caste rural population growth was 19.24 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region, the highest negative change was recorded in Kaij tahsil with -85.27 per cent followed by Wadwani and Beed tahsil with -29.53 and -01.65 per cent respectively.

In the study region, the tahsil highest Scheduled Caste rural population growth was found in Dharur tahsil with 165.16 per cent. In lowest Scheduled Caste rural population growth was found in Ashti tahsil with 14.72 per cent followed by Ambejogai, Manjlegaon, Shirur (Kasar),

Patoda, Georai, and Parli tahsils with 18.84, 30.72, 37.44, 43.18, 45.45 and 55.88 per cent respectively.

During 1981-1991 Scheduled Caste urban population in the Beed District region has recorded was 45.00 per cent. During the year 1991-2001 decrease in the Scheduled Caste population growth was 15.42 per cent and 2001-2011 increase in the population growth was 52.78 per cent respectively.

During 1981-91 the region's Scheduled Caste urban population growth was 45.00 per cent. Among the tahsils of the region, the highest negative change was recorded in Ambejogai Tahsil with -79.27 per cent

In the study region, the tahsil highest Scheduled Caste urban population growth was found in Manjlegaon tahsil with 278.74 per cent followed by Beed, Georai and Ashti tahsils with 154.46, 140.17 and 114.14 per cent respectively. In lowest Scheduled Caste urban population growth was found in Kaij tahsil with 18.34 per cent.

During 1991-2001 the region's Scheduled Caste urban population growth was 15.42 per cent. In the study region, the tahsil highest Scheduled Caste urban population growth was found in georai tahsil with 31.17 per cent followed by Kaij tahsils with 25.29 per cent respectively. In lowest Scheduled Caste urban population growth was found in Beed tahsil with 00.95 per cent followed by Ashti, Manjlegaon and Ambejogai tahsils with 10.06, 14.28 and 14.73 per cent respectively.

During 2001-2011 the region's Scheduled Caste urban population growth was 52.78 per cent. In the study region, the tahsil highest Scheduled Caste urban population growth was found in Kaij tahsil with 111.77 per cent followed by Beed tahsil with 93.62 per cent respectively. In lowest scheduled Caste urban population growth was found in Ambejogai tahsil with 07.42 per cent followed by Dharur, Parli, Georai and Manjlegaon tahsils with 11.63, 12.74, 32.76 and 42.92 per cent respectively. In Ashti tahsil was negative Scheduled Caste urban population growth of study region.

Urbanization is one of the parameters to gauge the level of transformation. In India, for two decades the rate of urbanization increased substantially. But unfortunately in the study region the growth of urbanization is comparatively slow. The distribution is observed to be closely associated with the quality of agriculture, industry and other economic activities which are conducive to large employment.

Conclusion

In the Beed district where the level of fertility change has been reached, the population growth rate is very low as compared to many other districts but the population density is high and therefore there is pressure on the land. The low productivity of smallholder landlords ignores poverty, low energy and under nutrition and thus prevents development so that it creates a side effect. In most tahsils, non-agricultural employment in rural areas has not increased very much and the increasing labor force cannot absorb. People who are especially educated beyond primary level may not want to do manual farming. They would love better opportunities and more paying jobs.

Population growth rate among rural and urban in the district was increased but the percentage was not high during last three decade. Due to rural connectivity, lack of awareness, inadequate and weak functional infrastructure, rural poor have inadequate access to basic minimum services. The population growth rate of rural and urban population affected by various physio, socio - economic factors during the study period. Therefore decennial growth of rural and urban population in the study region shows wide variation during the study period.

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प्रास्ताविक

१९ व्या शतकापासून युरोपखंडात विशेषतः ब्रिटनमध्ये औद्योगिक क्रांतीला सुरवात झाली. पूढे फ्रान्स, जर्मनी या शहरातून ही औद्योगिक क्रांतीने जोम धरला. औद्योगिक क्रांतीने मोठ्या प्रमाणात उद्योग धंदे व कारखानदारी व्यवसाय वाढले. यातूनच पूढे मांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था उदयास आली. मांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये सर्वांचेच हीत जोपासले जाईल. याची निश्चित अशी शाश्वती देता येत नाही. कारण जास्तीत जास्त नफा मिळवणे या व्यवस्थेचे मुख्य सुत्र असते. त्यातूनच पर्यायाने विषमता प्रस्थापित होते. या अर्थ व्यवस्थेला पर्याय म्हणून मालक आणि उत्पादन साधनावरील ताबा हा समाजाकडे असला पाहिजे अशी मागणी करणारे विचारवंत पूढे आल्यामुळे अशा या विचारधारेतूनच समाजवाद फोफावला गेला त्याचे बीज हे औद्योगिक क्रांतीतूनच रोवले गेले. १

मांडवलशाही मध्ये खाजगी मालमत्तेचा हाक्क असतो या उपरांत समाजवाद हा मांडवल शाहीच्या विरोध्दी आहे. स्वतः कमावलेल्या उत्पन्नाचा आपल्या मजिनुसार उपभोग घेणे बचत करणे, मालमत्ता निर्माण करणे, हे मांडवलशाहीतील मुलभूत हाक्क समजले जातात. खाजगी मालमत्तेच्या हाक्काप्रमाणे वारसाहक्कसुध्दा असतो. नफाच्या प्रेरणा हा तर मांडवलशाहीचा प्राणच असतो. या उलट समाजवादात उत्तपादन साधकावर समाजाची मालकी असते त्यामुळे समाजवादात मांडवलशाहीसारखी विषमता, कामगाराची पिळवणुक, वर्ग संघर्ष, व्यापारचक्रे इत्यादी सारखे दोष दिसून येत नाहीत. समाजवादात संधीच्या समानतेवर भर दिलेला असतो त्यामुळे मांडवलशाही प्रमाणे गरीब व श्रीमंत असी दरी नसते. समतेवर भर देण्यात आल्यामुळे, जन्म, जात, व धर्म इत्यादी बाबी विचारात न घेता समाजातील सर्वांनाच आपल्या उत्कर्षाची संधी मिळावी असी व्यवस्था असते. यामुळे समाजवादात आर्थिक विषमता कमी होण्यास मदत होते. २

विशेषतः समाजवादी विचारवंत हे पाश्चिमात्य राष्ट्रातच होवून गेलेले आहेत. त्यांनी मांडलेल्या व विकसित केलेल्या समाजवादी संकल्पनेस प्रत्यक्षात मुर्त स्वरूप देण्याचा प्रयत्न सर्व साधारणपणे विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरवातीस झाल्याचे दिसून येते. ३

समाजवादी विचाराचा प्रभाव हा भारतात १९ व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वी अल्प प्रमाणात होता. प्रामुख्याने विष्णूबूवा, ब्रम्हचारी, आचार्य नरेंद्रदेव, डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया, मानवेंद्रनाथ रॉय व जयप्रकाश नारायण इ. विचारवंतांनी समाजवादी विचार मांडून त्यांनी मुहूर्तमेढ रोवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तर महात्मा गांधी, रविद्रनाथ टागोर, आचार्य विनोबा भावे, पंडित नेहरु यांनी समाजवादासंबंधी पाठपूराव केला तर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी समाजवादाकडे

सामाजिक व आर्थिक विषमता दुर करण्याच्या दृष्टीने समाजवादाची मांडणी करुन भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी औद्योगिक व यंत्रप्रधान संयत्तेचा वापर करुन भारतातील दारिद्र्य हारवता येईल अशी भुमिका मांडली.

भारतातील समाजवादाची निर्मिती ही कामगार वर्गाच्या चळवळीतून निर्माण न होता ती बुद्धीवादांची वर्गाची निर्मिती आहे कारण ही चळवळ राष्ट्रीय स्वातंत्र्य लढयाबरोबर विकसीत होत गेलेली आहे. 4

भारताची गावीराज्य कोणत्या पद्धतीची असावी या दृष्टीकोणातून वेगवेगळ्या विचारवंतांनी भारतातील सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यासकरुन मांडणी केलेली आहे. त्यामध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी समाजवादासंबंधी आपली रुपरेषा अशा प्रकारे मांडली की, राज्यसत्तेने कांही महत्वाच्या व पायाभूत उद्योगधंद्याची मालकी ही स्वतःकडे घेतली तरच ती शोषनाला पायबंद घालू शकेल. आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या काटेकोर आखणीतून ती उत्पादन वाढ साधू शकेल आणि मालमत्तेची न्यायीक करू शकेल त्यांच्या समाजवादाची मुळसूत्रे अशी होती.

- १) शेती हा राज्यउद्योग असावा.
- २) जमीनीची मालकी ही राजाचीच असावी.
- ३) कोणीही जमिनदार नसावा तसेच कोणीही कुल व भुमिहीन नसावा.
- ४) सक्तीचे जमीन-संकलीकरण व कुळकायदे यापेक्षा सामुहिक शेतीचे प्रयोग हाती घेतले जावेत.
- ५) राज्यसत्तेच्या संपूर्ण निगराणी खाली अर्थव्यवस्थेचे औद्योगिकरण केले जावे.
- ६) विमा ही बाब पूर्ण राज्यसत्तेच्या नियंत्रणाखाली असावी 5

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी मांडलेली वरील योजना ही संविधानातच अंतर्भूत करावी त्यामुळे व्यक्तीचे हक्क सुरक्षित रहातील. खाजगी मालकी नसल्यामुळे नागरीकांना भय राहणार नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या हक्काचे संरक्षण होईल. नागरिक हे आपल्या हक्कासाठी आग्रही राहातील म्हणून शेती क्षेत्राचे राष्ट्रीय करण करणे महत्वाचे ठरते. परंतु हा विचार न स्विकारता फक्त उद्योगधंद्याचे राष्ट्रीयकरण करावे अशी स्पष्ट भुमिका न घेता जमीन सुधारणा करणारे कायदे निर्माण करुन खाजगी मालकी प्रस्थापित झाली. यामुळे जमीनदारचा वर्ग प्रस्थापितच राहीला. शेतीवर राष्ट्राची मालकी असावी म्हणून डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी शेतीच्या राष्ट्रीय करणाचा प्रस्ताव संविधान समेसमोर ठेवला तो नाकारला गेला या देशातील जमीनदारी नष्ट करुन हा देश सगळ्यांचा आहे. केवळ भांडवलदार, जमीनदार यांचा नाही. गरीब श्रीमंत ही दरी कमी होणार होती, शेती ही सर्वांची, शेती राष्ट्राची ही भावना देशात निर्माण झाली तर देश विकासाच्या मार्गावर जाणार होता. देशातील वेटबीगारी संपवीने शेती नसणाऱ्यांचा उपवास संपविणे. हा देश माझा आहे ही भावना गरीबात निर्माण होवून सामाजिक, आर्थिक समता निर्माण करणे हाच उद्देश डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा या प्रस्तावामागे असल्याचे दिसते 6

परिणामी या देशातील शेतीचे हाल स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही कायमच राहिले. यामुळे जमीनदार वर्ग व शेतकरी कामगार वर्गही संपुष्टात येवू शकला नाही आज तर शेती क्षेत्रातील अर्थिक गुंतवणूक कमी करण्यात आली आहे शेतीक्षेत्रासंबंधी कायम स्वरुपी अशा कोणत्याही उपाययोजना न करता पॅकेज देण्याची पद्धती स्विकारली आहे त्यामुळे शासनाच्या शेती करण्याच्या या दिशाहीन धोरणामुळे शेतकरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आत्महत्या करीत आहे. त्यामुळे डॉ. बा. आंबेडकरांनी सांगितलेला मार्ग हा जणकल्याणाचा आहे.

डॉ. वा. आंबेडकरांच्या 1948-1956 या दुसऱ्या टप्प्यात अमुलाग्र बदल घाल्याचे दिसते. याबाबतीत डॉ. सुखदेव भणतात 1947 पूर्वी मांडवलशाहिच्या मर्यादा लक्षात घेवून त्यांनी अनेक अर्थिक धोरणांचा सल्ला दिला परंतु मांडवलशाहीला संपूर्णतः विरोध असल्याचे दिसत नाही. 1948 मध्ये मात्र राज्य व अल्पसंख्यांक या पुस्तकात तसा विचार दिसतो. मांडवलशाही ऐवजी समाजवादाचा आग्रह दिसतो. अशा समाजवादात शेती उद्योगधंदे व विमा सरकारी मालकीचे असावे अशी भुमिका स्पष्टपणे डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी मांडलेली आहे. 7

डॉ. वा. आंबेडकरांना व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य व समाजवाद हे एकमेकांना मारक आहेत असे मुळीच वाटत नाही. समाज व शिक्षण यातून आंबेडकर व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्यवादी असले तरी बुद्धीमत्ताचातुर्य यांनी त्यांना समाजवादी केले होते. व्यक्ती प्रतिष्ठा व सामाजिक जबाबदारी दोहोतील सुसंवादाचा पाठपूरावा हा त्यांच्या राजकीय विचारात आढळतो. मांडवलदाराच्या कचाट्यातून सुटका हा जसा आंबेडकरांच्या समाजवादाचा हेतू होता त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांच्या समाजवादाला सामाजिक न्यायाचा नैतिक संदर्भ ही मोठा आहे. पाश्चिमात्य समाजवादाचा सिद्धांत ते जशासतसा स्विकारीत नाहीत. मालमत्तेचा हक्क काढून टाकणे किंवा संपूर्ण अर्थिक व्यवहाराचे राष्ट्रीयकरण करून खाजगी क्षेत्र नष्ट करणे हा सिद्धांत डॉ. वा. आंबेडकरांच्या समाजवादात बसत नाही. खाजगी मालमत्ता व मांडवलदारी या दोघानाही काही प्रमाणात व्यक्तिगत व सामाजिक उपयोगिता आहे असे ते मानतात. मात्र त्या दोघाचे अनिष्ट परिणाम राज्यसत्तेने नष्ट करावेत असे ते सुचवतात. मजूरांना निवयत कामाचे तास, पर्यटन वेतन, सुरक्षितता या बाबींची हमी देणारी मांडवलदारी अपेक्षित वाटत नाही. खाजगी प्रयत्नातून औद्योगिकरण झाले तरी त्यातून युरोप प्रमाणे इथे ही सामाजिक विषमता निर्माण होईल अशी मिती डॉ. आंबेडकरांना वाटत होती. देशातील राज्यसत्तेने शांततामय व कायदेशीर मार्गांनी सामाजिक, अर्थिक राजकीय स्थितीचे निर्मुलन करावे हा समाजवादाचा दुसरा हेतू आहे. 8

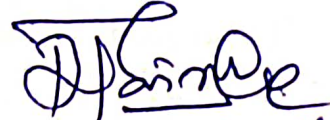
डॉ. वा. आंबेडकरांना अमिप्रेत असणारी लोकशाही आणि सध्याच्या राज्य-घटनेने उभा केलेला लोकशाहीचा राजकीय सांगाडा एक नव्हे, डॉ. आंबेडकरांना अमिप्रेत असणाऱ्या लोकशाहीत एक व्यक्ती एक मुल्य विचार आहे. तर आपल्या राज्यघटनेत केवळ एक व्यक्ती एक मत हा फक्त देखावा आहे. कारण आजच्या भारतीय राज्यघटनेने संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था ही नेहमीच एकाच वर्गाच्या हातात राहिल याची तरतूद करून ठेवलेली आहे. मुलमूत हक्कासंबंधीचे परस्पर विरोधी आणि गोंधळवून टाकणारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे निकाल हा याचा पूरावा आहे. म्हणजेच न्यायलयसुध्दा काही अशी एका बाजूस झुकल्यासारखे वाटते.

डॉ. वा. आंबेडकरांनी सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्यासाठी आहोरात्र प्रयत्न केलेले आहेत आज भारत देश हा महासत्ता बनणार आहे असा सतत प्रचार केला जातो अनेक वेळा वेगवेगळे उपक्रम राबवले जातात. तरी देखील डॉ. वा. आंबेडकरांना अपेक्षित असणारी समता येवू शकली नाही. म्हणून भारत देशातील सामाजिक व अर्थिक विषमता जवून समता आल्याशिवाय भारत हा महासत्ता बनू शकेल काय ? जागतिककरणामुळे 1990 मध्ये जागतिक समाजवाद संपुष्टात आलेला आहे. आज मांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था प्रबळ होत चालली आहे. याचा जास्त परिणाम हा आर्थिक विषमता वाढीकडे होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. डॉ. वा. आंबेडकरांनी लोकशाही समाजवादाच्या दृष्टीने जे विचार भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या संदर्भात 1947 साली मांडलेले आहेत परंतु बहुमताच्या विरोधामुळे त्यांच्या विचाराना विधीनियमांच्या स्वरूपात मुर्तरूप देण्यात येश आल्याचे दिसत नाही त्यांचे हे सैद्धांतिक विचार जनतेच्या समोर मांडून

त्यांच्या विचारगारेला गुर्तरुप देण्यासाठी सर्वांनी प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे. तरच भारत देशात समता नांदेल यात
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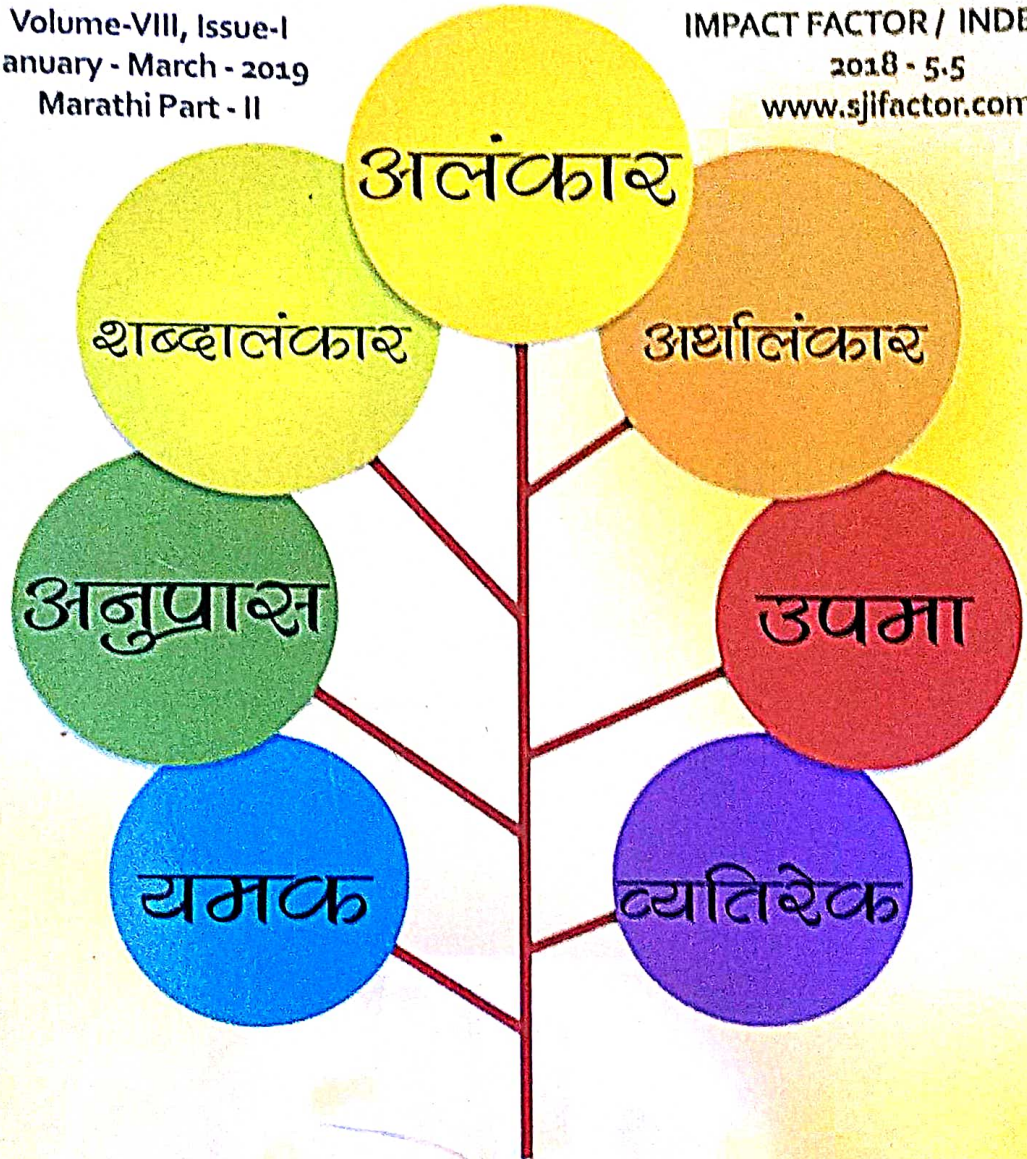
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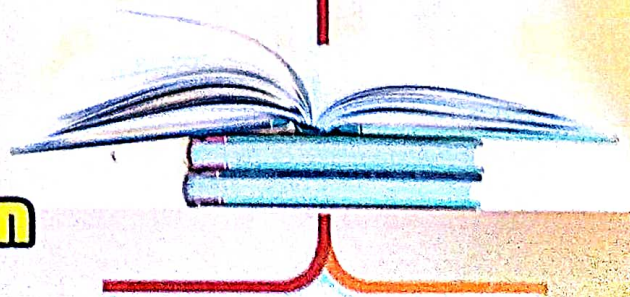
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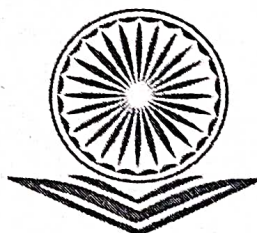
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प्रा. डॉ. धायगुडे आर. बी.

विभाग प्रमुख, नवगण महाविद्यालय, परळी, वै. जि. बीड.

बोलणे आणि ऐकणे जाण्याच्या प्रक्रियेतून भाषेची जडण घडण होत गेली. पुढे भाषेच्या बोलणे आणि ऐकण्याला लिहिण्याची साथ प्राप्त झाली. भाषेतील बोलाची निर्मिती हजारो वर्षांपूर्वी झाली. बोलणे ते लिहिण्यापर्यंतचा भाषेचा हा प्रवास आहे. प्रवाहित्व आणि बदल ही भाषेची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत.

भाषेचा विनिमय दोन रुपात केला जातो - मौखिक व लिखित रुपात. भाषेचा विनिमय मौखिक रुपात अधिक होतो. भाषेचे मौखिक रूप म्हणजे बोली व लिखित रूप म्हणजे ग्रंथिक भाषा. मौखिक रुपातील भाषा सहजस्फूर्त व जिवंत असते. तर भाषेचे लिखित रूप कृत्रिम व घडीव असते. बोली म्हणजे काय ?

एक भाषिक प्रदेशात बोलल्या जाणाऱ्या भाषेत अनेक प्रकारचे भेद आढळतात. भाषेची निरनिराळी रूपे पाहावयास व ऐकावयास मिळतात. विशिष्ट भूप्रदेश आणि या प्रदेशात वास्तव्य करणारा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण लोकसमूह यामुळे त्या प्रदेशात बोलल्या जाणा-या भाषेत निरनिराळेपणा आलेले असते. एकाच भाषेच्या या निरनिराळ्या रुपांना बोली, पोटभाषा असे म्हटले जाते. पोटभाषा, बोली यांच्यातही काहीसा सुक्ष्म भेद आहे.

महाराष्ट्र हा मराठी भाषिक प्रदेश ; पण महाराष्ट्र सर्वत्र एकाच स्वरूपाची मराठी बोलली जात असल्याचे दिसत नाही. महाराष्ट्राच्या वेगवेगळ्या भागांत मराठीची निरनिराळी रूपे पाहावयास ऐकावयास मिळतात. कोल्हापूर - सातारा परिसरातील लोकांची मराठी पुणे - मुंबई परिसरातील लोकांच्या मराठीपेक्षा वेगळी आहे. विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, खानदेश व कोकण या प्रदेशात बोलल्या जाणा-या मराठीतही एक वेगळेपण आहेच. मराठीच्या या वेगवेगळेपणात दर बारा कोसावर भाषा बदलते. या लोकोक्तिप्रमाणे पुन्हा एक वेगळेपण दिसून येते. मराठीच्या या निरनिराळ्या रुपांना - बोलींचा व-हाडी, मराठवाडी, खानदेशी (अहिराणी), कोकणी अशी प्रादेशिक नावे आहेत, विशिष्ट भूप्रदेश, या प्रदेशात राहणारा वैशिष्ट्यापूर्ण लोकसमूह, त्यांची पारंपारिक जीवन पद्धती, त्यांच्या परंपरा, त्यांची संस्कृती इत्यादी वैशिष्ट्यामुळे तसेच वंश, जात, वर्ग, अर्थ धर्म व व्यवसाय इत्यादींमुळेही त्या प्रदेशाच्या भाषेत भेद, भाषेची निरनिराळी रूपे आलेली असतात. भाषेची ही निरनिराळी रूपे म्हणजेच बोली. बोलीसाठी बोलभाषा, लोकभाषा असेही पर्यायी शब्द प्रचलित आहेत.

भाषेच्या बोलींचा अभ्यास करताना या बोली बोलणा-या लोकांची, लोकसमूहाची वैशिष्ट्ये जाणून घेणे मार्गदर्शक ठरते ; कारण त्यांच्या या वैशिष्ट्यातूनच त्यांच्या बोलभाषेला एक वेगळेपण प्राप्त झालेले असते.

बोलभाषा किंवा बोली म्हणजे वैशिष्ट्यापूर्ण लोकसमूहाची बोलण्याची भाषा, दैनंदिन व्यवसायाची भाषा. बोलणे आणि ऐकल्या जाणे हे बोलभाषेची गुणधर्म, बोलभाषेतील बोल म्हणजे अर्थपूर्ण स्थिति

किंवा हल्ले, बीलाचे हे साधन त्या त्या लोकसमूहातील व्यक्तीला स्वाभाविकपणे व परंपरेने प्राप्त होते. बीलमापेतील बीला ला लोककदूनच अर्थ प्राप्त झालेला असतो. माणूस ज्या भाषिक लोकसमूहाचा सदस्य असतो, ज्या लोकसमूहात वावरतो त्या भाषिक समूहाकदूनच त्याला परंपरेने, स्वाभाविकपणेच बील प्राप्त होते. या बीलाच्या मागे, बीलाच्या वापराची म्हणजेच बीलप्यामागे पिढ्यान् पिढ्याची परंपरा असते.एका पिढीकडून दुस-या पिढीला हे बील भौतिक रूपातच परंपरेने प्राप्त होते. लोकसमूहातील बीलाचा हा प्रवास हजारो वर्षांचा आहे. बीलाच्या या प्रवासात बदलत्या काळाप्रमाणे जगण्याच्या बदलत्या पांढरीनुसार काही बील हरवले जातात तर काही नव्या बीलाची त्यात भर पडत जाते व बीलमाषा प्रवाहित राहते.

27 फेब्रुवारी हा मराठी राज्यभाषा दिन! त्या निमित्ताने मराठी भाषेच्या सांस्कृतिक स्थिती संबंधात चर्चा करणे उचित ठरणे. इंग्रजीचे आक्रमण आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या झंझावातात मराठी भाषा आणि संस्कृती नष्ट होण्याची भिती सातत्याने व्यक्त केली जाते. परंतु आज जागतिक संदर्भातही मराठी भाषिकांची असलेली प्रचंड संख्या पाहता तिच्या -हाशाची भिती अनाटायी आहे असेच म्हणावे लागेल. खरे तर आज मराठी भाषेच्या संवर्धनाचे अनेक मार्ग खुलले आहेत. संगणकीय तंत्रज्ञानही मराठी भाषेत उपलब्ध होत आहे. विविध ज्ञानशाखांमधील उपयुक्त ज्ञान आज मराठीत येत आहे. या सगळ्याला जोड असायला हवी ती आपल्या नियहाची. मराठी भाषेबद्दल रास्त अविमान बाळगण्याची, आणि तीची जोपासणा व संवर्धन करण्याची, मराठी भाषकांच्या स्वतंत्र महाराष्ट्राची स्थापना होवून अर्ध शतक उलटून गेले आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या स्थापनेनंतर मराठी आणि संस्कृतीच्या संवर्धनाला गती आणि दिशा प्राप्त होईल असे वाटत होते. भाषा व प्रांत रचनेच्या मागणीमागचे उद्दिष्टही हेच होते परंतु मराठी भाषा संवर्धन करण्याचे जाणीव पूर्वक आणि नियोजनबद्ध प्रयत्न सातत्याने झाले नाहीत. किंवा जे काही प्रयत्न झाले ते पुरेशा सामर्थ्याने आणि दुरदृष्टीने केले गेले नाही. म्हणूनच येणा-या काळात मराठी भाषेचे अस्तित्व टिकून राहिल काय ? असा विवेचा सुरू सतत ऐकु येत आहे. या बाबत विविध व्यासपिठावरून चर्चा होत आहे. हि चर्चा पुर्नतः गरजामु आहे. असे म्हणता येणार नाही. पण मराठी भाषेच्या संवर्धनाचा विचार करताना जि जिवंत राहणार आहे आणि आपण ती जीवत ठेवणार आहोत, हे पहिल्यांचा गृहित धरायला हवे या भुमिकेतून वर्तमानातून मराठीच्या स्थिती गतीचा शोध घेतला असाता असे लक्षात येते की, मराठी बाबतचा आपला दृष्टीकोन हा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक जीवनातील भाषाविषयक उथळ, अविवेकी, अतिमावनाशिल अशा आपल्या एकंदर अनास्थादर्शक नव्हे तर साकल्याने मराठी भाषेच्या भवितव्या संबंधी गामिर्याने विचार करण्याची आणि कृतिशिल होण्याची निकड आज आहे. भाषा संवर्धन करायची म्हणजे प्रत्यक्षात काय करायचे तर पहिली गोष्ट म्हणजे आपली भाषा हिरीरीने बोलण्याची, जास्तीत जास्त जास्तीत जास्त ठिकाणी बोलणे हे कुठल्याही भाषेच्या संवर्धनाचा पहिला टप्पा आहे. भाषेच्या संवर्धनासाठी संख्यात्मक वाढ आणि वर्चस्व आवश्यक आहे. हिंदी व बंगालीच्या उदाहरणावरून हे आपल्याला स्पष्ट दिसते. याबाबतीत मराठीची परिस्थिती आशादायक आहे. कारण आजच्या घडीला मराठी मातृभाषा असणा-यांची संख्या सुमारे आठ ते साडेआठ कोटीच्या सुमारास आहे. पुढच्या पन्नास वर्षांतसुद्धा हि संख्या मक्कमच राहणार आहे. त्यामुळे सर्वत्र आपण

हिरीरीचे मराठी बोलणे पाहिजे. ती बोलायला लाजायचे कारण नाही. आपण आपल्या भुमिंत भक्कम उभे जाहोत आपली भाषा हि जगातल्या प्रमुख भाषांपैकी एक आहे.

भाषेच्या विविध बोली जोपासणे आणि वाढविणे तितकेच गरजेचे आहे. मराठीच्या अनेक बोली जाहोत त्यातील व-मराठी, कोकणी, अहिराणी असे काही उल्लेख भेद आपल्याला माहित आहेत पण त्या बोलींमध्ये प्रोटोबोली आहे. उदाहरणार्थ - कोकणात चारली, ठाकरी, कातकरी, आगरी, कुनबी, भालवणी असे अनेक भेद आहेत. मराठीचे संवर्धन व्हायचे असेल तर या प्रत्येक बोली भाषेचा विकास झाला पाहिजे. सुरिशीतानी आपल्या बोली भाषेची लाज न बाळगता आपआपल्या समुहात आणि प्रदेशातही दैनंदिन व्यवहारात बोली भाषेचा वापर केला पाहिजे. या बरोबरच बोली भाषेचे व्याकरण अद्यावत करणे, त्याच्या साहित्य विविधता करणे, त्या साहित्याचा गावोगावी प्रसार करणे याही गोष्टी प्राधान्याने कराव्या त्यातील कारण मराठीचे संवर्धन भवितव्य हे बोलीच्या विविधतेत आणि त्यांच्या समृद्धीतही साभावलेले आहे.

जोपर्यंत पावायामध्ये मराठी भाषा विविध बोलींमध्ये बोलली, लिहिली जाते त्याद्वारे व्यवहार होतो तोपर्यंत तिला गिती नाही कोणत्याही भाषेचा दर्जा हा त्यातील साहित्यावर उरत असतो. मराठी भाषेच्या संवर्धनासाठी सर्व भेद विसरून एक व्हायला हवे तरच मराठी राजभाषादिन साजरा करायला खरा अर्थ प्राप्त होईल. जगभरात सध्या सहा हजार भाषा बोलल्या जातात. प्रत्येक देशाची स्वतःची अशी मातृभाषा - राजभाषा आहे भारतात बारीस अधिकृत भाषा असुन वेगवेगळ्या प्रांतात गिळून सोळाशे दायन भाषा बोलल्या जातात. मराठी भाषा देशातील चौथ्या क्रमांकाची भाषा आहे. तर जगातल्या असंख्य भाषांमध्ये मोठे समुह बोलणा-यांमध्ये मराठीचा पंधरावा क्रमांक लागतो. बोली भाषेचे अस्तित्व त्या प्रवाहातील मुख्य भाषा जिचीत असल्याचं प्रमाण मानलं जात. त्यामुळे न्युनगंड न बाळगता आपली भाषा जगरीत जारत बोलणे हे कोणत्याही भाषेच्या संवर्धनाचं पहिलं पाऊल उरतं.

ओडव्यात, संयणकापासून स्मार्ट फोन पर्यंत विविध तांत्रिक बाबींमध्ये मराठीचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात शिरकाव होणे आवश्यक आहे. मराठीत जितकं दर्जेदार साहित्य निर्माण होईल तितकी ति समृद्ध होत जाईल त्यासाठी वाचन चळवळ आणि साजेशे असे वाडमय वातावरण निर्माण करणे काळाची गरज आहे. ब-वाचदा आपण मराठी आणि समोरून बोलणाराही मराठी असतो पण बोलताना मात्र हिंदीत किंवा इंग्रजीत बोलतो. आपण संवाधाचा पारंभ जर नमस्काराने केला तर म्हणजेच मातृभाषेने केला तर संवाद मराठीत व्हायला मदत होईल. मराठी भाषुस नाटक वेडा असतानाही हिंदी चित्रपट पाहणा-यांची संख्या वाढते. तेव्हा मराठी नाटक चित्रपट स्वतःच्या मातृभुमितील कलाकृती नाटक सिनेमातला गत वैभव प्राप्त करून देण्यासाठी आपण सहकुटूंब मराठी नाटक, चित्रपट पहावयास हवे. मराठी भाषा आणि साहित्याला वाचविण्यासाठी वर्षाला निदान चार मराठी पुस्तके, दिवाळी अंक घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ

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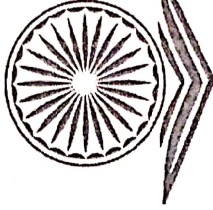
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14. Effect of Yogic Training on Emotional, Health Adjustment Traits of Personality

Dr. Ravindra U. Machale

HOD of Sports, N. S. S. R's Arts & Commerce College, Parli - Vajinath,
Dist. Beed Maharashtra.

Abstract

In the Indian perspective, the essence of human personality is the self, which in conjunction with the gross physical and subtle bodies becomes subject to experience pleasure and pain. Self-realization is the goal of human life according to Indian psychology. Education has a big role to play in the personality development of a student. Education to be complete must have five principal aspects relating to the five principal activities of the human being: the physical, the mental, the emotional, the intellectual and the spiritual. All these aspects are considered in our ancient system of yoga. Yogic training is a system of psycho-physical training that has its goal the uncovering of mystical consciousness. Yoga is a timeless pragmatic science evolved over thousands of years dealing with the physical, moral being of man as a whole

Problem: To assess the effect of Yoga Practices on emotional and health adjustment traits of Personality of professional college's students.

Keywords: - Yoga, Emotional Health, Personality

Introduction

Personality is best understood in terms of internal and external influences. At every moment, our genes, our experiences, environment and our free will determine our personality. In the western perspective, the various personality theories fall into five major perspectives the Psychoanalytic perspective which defines personality in terms of the dynamics that underlie behavior, the Trait perspective which defines personality in terms of behaviors, the Humanistic perspective which pays attention to the growth potential of people, the social cognitive perspective which emphasizes the ways in which our personalities are influenced by our environment and the Evolutionary perspective which asserts that the patterns of behavior seen in a species is a product of evolution. In the Indian perspective, the essence of human personality is the self, which in conjunction with the gross physical and subtle bodies becomes subject to

experience pleasure and pain. Self-realization is the goal of human life according to Indian psychology. Education has a big role to play in the personality development of a student. Education to be complete must have five principal aspects relating to the five principal activities of the human being: the physical, the mental, the emotional, the intellectual and the spiritual. All these aspects are considered in our ancient system of yoga.

Yogic Training

Yogic training is a system of psycho-physical training that has its goal the uncovering of mystical consciousness. Yoga is a timeless pragmatic science evolved over thousands of years dealing with the physical, moral being of man as a whole problem to assess the effect of Yoga Practices on emotional and health adjustment traits of personality of professional college's students.

Hypothesis

1. There would be no significant difference in the personality traits of yogic practitioners and non-practitioners.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the effect of yogic practices and non-practices on Psychological traits of Professional college students.

Methodology

The purpose of the study is to investigate the "The Effect of Yogic Practices on Personality Traits of Professional College Students"

Psychological Variables

1. Practices and non-practices of Yoga are Independent Variables.
2. Personality traits are Dependent variables.

Tools

Personality scale constructed by Cattell 16 P.F Scale has used.

The Sample

Yogic Practitioners	Non-Practitioners	Total
50	50	100

To select the 50 Girls of Yoga Practitioners and 50 non-practitioners and total sample of 100 Girls from ShriSantSavta Mali GraminMahavidyalaya, Phulambri, Dist. Aurangabad. The method of purposive sampling technique has been used in the present study.

Collection of Data

The standardized questioners are administered on yoga practitioners and non-practitioners and data have been collected from ShriSantSavita Mali GranthiMahavidyalaya, Phulambri, Dist. Aurangabad.

Statistical Techniques

T² test, has used to assess its effects on selected personality traits of professional college students. The hypothesis it is postulated on the rationale that the yoga practitioners with a positive personality traits would be more emotionally stable.

Table 2

Table showing the Mean, SD and t values of personality and emotional adjustment of practitioners and non-practitioners.

Variables	Practices		Non-Practices	
	Personality	Adjustment	Personality	Adjustment
Mean	50.32	10.42	24.30	14.40
SD	10.60	8.45	4.32	5.73
T value	34.80**		21.40**	

** Significant at 0.01 level

The above table presents the mean, SD and t values of personality and emotional adjustment of yoga practitioners and non-practitioners. The yoga practitioners have the mean score of 50.32 on personality and 10.42 on emotional adjustment when compared to the non-yoga practitioners who have the mean scores of 24.30 on personality and 14.40 on emotional adjustment respectively. The comparative analysis of the mean scores of both groups suggest that the yoga practitioners are having the positive personality traits and good emotional adjustment when compared to the non-yoga practitioners who lacks the positive personality traits and less emotionally adjusted. The obtained t value for the practitioners and non practitioners groups are 34.80 and 21.40 respectively, which are significant at 0.01 levels. The analysis of the above table is quite clear that the good personality yoga practitioners are emotionally good adjusted than their counter parts, hence the above-mentioned hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusions

The present reveals that regular practice of the various techniques had a beneficial effect on the personality traits at the physical, mental, emotional levels. The regular practice of yoga techniques produces a progressive relaxation of the psychological process within oneself and

cultivates skills of mastery over the emotion and interpersonal efficiency, and it is also developed heartedness and sympathetic attitudes toward human being. Thus, the personality development takes the direction of increased openness towards the environment and increased spontaneity.

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18. Women Health and Stress Management

Dr. Ravindra U. Machale

HOD, Dept of Sports, N.S.S.R's Arts and Commerce College, Parli-v Dist. Beed. Maharashtra

Abstract

Stress is ubiquitous in everyday life, and chronic stress can have negative consequences for health and social welfare. Although a growing body of research addresses the relationships between stress, health, and quality of life, there is a gap in the literature with regard to the effects of stress among women at midlife. The purpose of this commentary is to provide a brief history of stress research, including various methods for measuring stress; discuss the physiological effects of stress; and review relevant studies about women at midlife in order to identify unanswered questions about stress. Stressors have a major influence upon mood, our sense of well-being, behavior, and health. Acute stress responses in young, healthy individuals may be adaptive and typically do not impose a health burden. However, if the threat is unrelenting, particularly in older or unhealthy individuals, the long-term effects of stressors can damage health.

Keywords: Stress, Women Health, Working Women

Introduction

Indian women today have great opportunities specially with their empowered status they are provided with appropriate education, best job opportunities and lots of responsibilities to perform and when a girl in India gets married this responsibility doubles up which also include the duties that are associated with being a good home maker, to take care of the whole family and to ensure that there is a proper work and life balance because there are certain mindsets as well as norms associated with the status of women in our country that can never change and so this is the key reason why females/women despite of being in a 9 to 5 or a 12 hour job are expected to perform the marital duties too so as to make their in-laws as well as spouse happy. In India, over the past few centuries, the status of women has been changed a lot. In India, the history of women has been consequential. In modern India, women have reached several high offices, such as in Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha and also served as Leader of several political parties. However, in general women are still exposed to numerous social issues. Thomson Reuters conducted a global study in which he concluded that India is the "fourth most dangerous country" in the world for women. Working mothers have been proved to be beneficial for a

child's overall development, especially cognitive development. Working women does dual role in office and home. She plays a major role in development of children and contribute an important part in the betterment of the family. Children become smarter and active in comparison to those having non-working mothers. They become independent and more responsible. Working women can also provide financial help to their families and also help in raising their living standards. Thus to lead a comfortable life and to attain selfsatisfaction, women are working real hard. Continous support from their families and friends will help them in gaining the balance between their personal and professional responsibilities. There is no doubt about the fact that women are very strong and that they can pull off a lot of work burden be it related to their personal or professional life but at times these working married women in the rush of handling everything forget to take care of themselves and this leads to high levels of stress that can further lead to severe health problems in them. As per a recent research health problems in women are mainly attributed to conflict in duties that they perform at home as well as at workspace. According to WHO health is defined as a state of 'complete physical, mental and social well-being, therefore 3 main factors related to a women health which are effected by her aforementioned expanded role are Body Image, Mental Health and Overall Quality of Life. The Industrial Revolution in part was filled by the economic necessity of many women, single and married, to find waged work outside their home. Women mostly found jobs in domestic service, textile factories, and piece workshops. They also worked in the coal mines. For some, the Industrial Revolution provided independent wages, mobility and a better standard of living. For the majority, however, factory work in the early years of the 19th century resulted in a life of hardship. Women in India have come a long way after independence. From just a skilled home maker, women today have acquired skills and capabilities of not just being a homemaker but being at par with their male counterparts. This is the new generation of women, who wants to pursue their dream career. But this life is not a bed of roses for all.

What is Stress?

The physiological and psychological responses to situations or events that disturb the equilibrium of an organism constitute stress. While there is little consensus among psychologists about the exact definition of stress, it is agreed that stress results when demands placed on an organism cause unusual physical, psychological, or emotional responses. In humans, stress originates from a multitude of sources and causes a wide variety of responses, both positive and negative Psychosocial interventions have proven useful for treating stress-related disorders and may influence the course of chronic diseases. Stress-related

disorders are a pervasive concern, with negative consequences for health and social welfare. Stress is your body's response to the daily events that occur in your life. Everyone experiences stress. Stress can be positive and motivate women to achieve notable goals. But stress can also be negative and destructive, taking its toll in many life areas. When stress becomes chronic or excessive, it becomes harder to adapt and cope. Chronic stress builds up so that stress seems like a normal way of life for some women. Oftentimes women are so busy that they do not take time to slow down long enough to think about how stress is negatively affecting them.

Symptoms of Stress

There are many symptoms of stress

Physical. Headaches, difficulty sleeping, tiredness, pain (most commonly in the back and neck), overeating/under eating, skin problems, drug and alcohol misuse, lack of energy, upset stomach, less interest in sex/other things you used to enjoy.

Emotional. Anxiety, depression, anger, unhappiness, irritability, feelings of being out of control, mood swings, frustration.

Mental. Forgetfulness, worry, can't make decisions, negative thinking, lack of focus, boredom.

Occupational. Work overload, long hours, tense relations, poor concentration, unfulfilling job.

Social. Less intimacy, isolation, family problems, loneliness.

Spiritual. Apathy, loss of meaning, emptiness, unforgiving, doubt, guilt, despair.

Stress Affect on Woman's Health

In addition to the health symptoms that are brought on by stress, these additional health problems can develop in women exposed to stress over long periods of time.

Depression and anxiety. Women have higher rates of these conditions and other psychological disorders including panic disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder than men.

Heart problems. Stress increases blood pressure and heart rate.

Headaches and migraines. Tension headaches are more common in women than men.

Obesity. Women are more prone to stress-related weight gain than men.

Bowel problems. Stress can lead to such bowel problems as irritable bowel syndrome.

Pregnancy issues. Women with higher stress levels have a more difficult time becoming pregnant than women with lower stress levels.

Menstrual problems. Premenstrual syndrome is more severe with increasing stress levels.

Women and Stress Management

When you experience stress that lasts for weeks or months at a time, you can suffer more than just unpleasant feelings of worry and anxiety. Prolonged periods of stress can also affect your emotional and physical well-being. Some of the side effects or symptoms of unmanaged stress are headaches, digestive problems, sleep issues, irritability, decreased productivity, problems with memory or with concentration, weight gain or loss, and increased blood pressure or heart rate. In some cases, these affects can have long-term implications for your health. Since stress is an inevitable part of life for everyone, it's important that you learn how to manage it so that it doesn't take control of your life and wreak havoc on your health. Unfortunately, women who are dealing with stress tend to believe that they can just "power through", or that they should put off self-care in order to keep up with the multiple responsibilities of home, work, and family. If this sounds familiar, it may help you to re-prioritize your perspective by thinking about it this way: You are always going to be in a better position to care for your family, manage your household, and keep up with work and other responsibilities when you put your own good health first. The next time you find yourself dealing with a little more than you can easily handle, try these tips for better stress management

Women can manage stress by practicing healthy self-care strategies for coping with stress. Examine your negative stress signs in each of these six life areas: physical, emotional, mental, occupational, social, and spiritual. What would you like to be different in your life? What do you need to do to achieve more balance or potential? Here are some suggestions. Physical. Exercise, practice relaxation techniques (yoga, meditation, listen to relaxing music), eat healthy (for example, follow the Mediterranean diet), schedule leisure time, get enough sleep (7 to 9

1. Break a Sweat

If at all possible, find an outlet for physical activity and exercise, Almeida says. It's only natural. "We've evolved to mobilize energy in the face of a stressor," he says. Heart rate goes up and glucose is sent to all parts of our bodies, but "our modern-day response to that is to sit and work out the challenge mentally when our bodies are saying 'go out and do something.' If you know in advance that a certain day is going to be stressful, schedule a workout for that morning. If, instead, you've been blindsided by tension, make a point to hit the gym in the evening or work out at home. (Chill out with this relaxing yoga routine.)

2. Be Solution-Oriented

"Try to focus on solving the problem if it's solvable, rather than focusing on your emotions about the problem," Almeida says. Make a list of all the steps you need to take to get something accomplished and then cross them off as you complete them. When you see that you're making progress on smaller, more manageable tasks, the job as a whole will feel less overwhelming, Dan Ariely, Ph.D., a professor of psychology and economics at Duke University who studies irrational behavior.

3. Laugh It Off

The people who do best at not dwelling are those who have some sort of positive outlook on life, Almeida says. "In the face of challenge they can maintain joy, happiness, or humor—that seems to help a lot in limiting the duration of the stress response," he says. Research shows that smiling and laughing increase feel-good endorphins. Cracking up also causes levels of the stress hormones to plummet. Your laughter Rx? Hit up Buzzfeed.com and belly-laugh at animal photos or watch a YouTube clip from your favorite comedian.

4. Count Your Blessings

Being grateful can help calm you down. In a study published in *Applied Physiology*, people who focused on feeling grateful at bedtime were less worried and anxious and their overall sleep quality was better compared to previous nights. To improve your mood and outlook, make a list of five things for which you're grateful every night, no matter how small.

5. Massage It Out

A rub doesn't just make your muscles feel good—it can also do wonders for your anxiety. When the nerves in your skin sense firm pressure, your brain activates your parasympathetic nervous system. As a result, your adrenal glands cut back the release of stress hormones such as cortisol and vasopressin and your brain boosts production of the feel-good neurotransmitter serotonin.

6. Get some exercise

Not only does exercise produce stress-relieving hormones, it creates a chunk of time when you can be alone with your thoughts – or not think about much at all. If you're feeling stressed out, avoid the temptation to ditch your exercise routine in order to create more time to deal with your problems. If you're not currently exercising, get out a few times a week and take a brisk 20 minute walk. You just might find that you like the benefits so much that you're inspired to expand into a regular routine of physical activity. Find out more about starting an exercise routine.

7. Eat plenty of vegetables and fruits

"Stress eating", in the form of over-indulgence or trips to the vending machine or drive-through, may seem like a great idea when you're feeling anxious. But the fact is that you'll feel better in the long run if you reach for an apple instead of a bag of chips when you have the urge to munch. Get more healthy eating tips.

8. Stay hydrated

Alcoholic beverages and soft drinks can also be tempting distractions when you're feeling stressed out. However, water is a better choice. Your body will be better equipped to fight off stress's negative affects when it's properly nourished and hydrated.

9. Take a break

Unless you are dealing with an immediate life-or-death situation, the chances are that 20 minute breaks here and there aren't going to impact your problems one way or another. Activities like kicking back with a magazine, watching a favorite TV show, or stopping off for a cup of coffee with a friend can help you take your mind off your problems for a little while, which means you'll be able to tackle them with a fresh perspective whenever you're ready.

10. Talk to a friend

Sometimes our problems become bigger than they need to be when they are living inside our head. When you're feeling stressed, talking things over with a friend can help you find solutions and re-frame problems for better management. As always, seek the advice of your physician before changing your diet, starting an exercise routine, or if you believe you need help managing your level of stress.

Conclusion

The financial burden is stated as main stressors among working women. But as women increasingly gain occupational mobility, they are not only exposed to the same physical hazards of work environment as men but also exposed to the pressures created by multiple role demands and conflicting expectations. By fulfilling their economic needs, employment has no doubt made women independent with an identifiable social status but it has also made them to juggle into two main domains of life- work and family. They have stepped into work place but the role responsibilities of women still remain the same. Multi-tasking is the buzzword these days for working women. An individual requires special skills to perform multiple tasks simultaneously. One way to minimize stress while multi-tasking is to plan, prioritize, and perform. It can thus be concluded that working women were significantly more stressed

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The Role of ICT in Higher Education

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Abstract:- Education is a continuous on going process Teaching and learning are the two sides of education, education is not completed without these two terms Higher education means the process of getting higher knowledge which is very important for our life Today's Age is the Age of Computer' means the use of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) ITC make our borders of knowledge very large and vast and it is only possible with the help of modern information technologies in our higher education. We can get even the information of the total Globe within few minutes because of the use of ICT Today the world is moving digitally in media and infomaion, the role of ICT in higher education is very important for the growth and development of our country, in the 21 Century

This Research paper highlights the various good impacts of ICT on higher education and explores potential future developments. The paper also focus the light on the role of ICT in trans forming teaching and learning and seeks to explore how this will helpful on the programs which Will be offered and delivered in the universities and colleges of the future .

Introduction:-

Education is onic of the most important elements in all round development and growth of an individual 'Education is one of the five basic needs of the human being which are food, shelter, clothes, Health and education Education mean to take knowledge of good things which help Us to develop our carrer Education help us to live Our life happily by gaining good money for our earning.

Education is a process which is going continuously within our total life Every man getting knowledge from his early boyhood to the end of his life It is a never ending process, Teaching and learning are the two main terms which are related to education Teaching is related with the teacher and learning is related to the student. In other words, education have two sides of it, one is teaching and another is learning. without these two sides of education, is not became complete, means education is totally depended on these two terms.

Objectives:-

- 1) To study the concept of higher education
- 2) To know the terms of teaching & learning
- 3) To study the concept of ICT
- 4) To know the role of ICT in higher education

Hypothesis:-

- 1) Education is the continous on going process
- 2) Education gives us knowledge
- 3) Education is the process which is related withteaching and learning.
- 4) ICT plays an important role in higher education

Research Methodology:-

For the completion of this research paper, the references are cited from the secondary data collection system, takes from the daily newspapers, magazines, journals, books, articles and websites of internate etc.

Higher Education :-

The higher education is a complex system Education which is given on the upper level, which is given for the U. G and P.G level is simply calledas the higher education By taking higher education, human being can reach upto the upper standard by intellectually So, higher education is an important education which help in the developmet of intellectual level it also means to develop the country. Todays Age is called as The Computerized Age' which made the total world as one Globe. During the 21 century, more and more India will have to live by its wits, prospering and decling according to the capacity of its people to develop new ideas, works with ophisticated technology, create new products and find imaginative new ways of solving problems. Higher education is playing an important role in the development of country. Today the communication within the countries is very vast and fast because of the higher education and techniques which are used in the higher education. Teaching and learning are the main terms on which the total education is depended as higher education. In what way these terms are used we may see in this paper as follow :

Teaching and Learning:-

There is a close relationship between teaching and learning. Teaching basically is a delivery of Knowledge skills and values by the teacher to the students. If the teacher is not successful in delivering his nity of knowledge, Ideas and concepts to the students properly, the process of learning is hampered. Similarly if the learner is not receiving the ideas, knowledge skills and values properly, the purpose of teaching and learning is defeated, it is therefore necessary that both the teacher and the learner should be aware of the process of teaching and learning.

Learning is the central theme of education. therefore, it is not unusual for teachers to be concerned about the study of the learning process since ancient times, teachers and education have been interested in pedagogical theories and ideas about how human beings think and learn, Pedagogy or the art of teaching, has been the subject of much writing throughout history, and different ideas have been dominated at different times. Only recently, have researchers been able to confirm and verify some of the ideas about human thought and learning and apply them to teaching techniques and curriculum.

Learning is a lifelong process. It begins with life and ends with life. It involves constant change adjustment and development, It implies acquisition of knowledge and skills on the one hand, modification of behaviour on the other. The process of learning is that by virtue of which the individual develops necessary skills and abilities so as to benefit himself from the past experiences. Learning process is that where a motivated individual succeeds in a situation which he perceives as leading to a goal. According to Skinner learning is not acquiring knowledge or skill by Mere Mechanical repetitions. In the view of Hilgard, "Learning refers to the change in a subject's behaviour to a given situation, provided that the behaviour change cannot be explained on the basis of native response tendencies, maturation or temporary states of the subject.

Concept of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies):

Communication is one of the commonest things people do. It is like eating and breathing, every one can do it and everyone does it the literate and the illiterate, the rich and the poor, the young and the old all with reasonable success. Literally, Communication means to inform, to tell, to show or to spread information. Thus, it may be interpreted as an interchange of thought or information to bring about understanding and confidence for good industrial relations.

George Yvarden in his book "Effective Communication of Ideas" defines effective communication as 'purposive interchange, resulting in workable understanding and agreement between the sender and the receiver of a message.

Keith Davis in his book, "In Human Behaviour at Work" defines communications as, "The transfer of information and understanding from one person to another person. It is a way of reaching others with facts, ideas, thoughts and values. It is a bridge of meaning among people so that they can share what they feel and know. By using this bridge, a person can cross safely the river of misunderstanding that sometimes separate people." Policy makers and the public often pose questions concerning the effectiveness and cost of technology in education, implying that technology is. In itself, an educational activity. In fact as in business, technology in education is a tool, a means to an end with endless specific implementation possibilities. A computer is the best mean or information and communication technology which serve all the good deeds which are needed for the education, it can serve as a word processor or to support desktop publishing for reporting the work of students

The Role of ITC in the Higher Education:

The child of today is the builder of the India of tomorrow. It is only through a well designed and effectively implemented educational programmes the child could be equipped to realize his inner potential and to contribute meaningfully to nation-building Educational technology introduces what we know about effective learning and effective technology and puts it together in a planning framework for educators and policymakers, educators can benefit the instructions technology enhanced programmes that complement at learning.

Much of the aberration of the present system of education in India is not due to lack of noble ideas but to lack of their appreciation and relevance to the management of education and day-to-day classroom practices. The present framework, therefore, highlights the major areas of intervention for students to further explain specific educational understanding and appreciation. Here, ICT means the modern technology which is totally related to the application systems of information and communication. This use of ICT is playing an important role in the process of teaching and learning in higher education which opens the windows of the world knowledge which are expanded day by day.

The use of ICT in the teaching and learning process in the higher education is an important incident in the education which helps to the learner very quickly to know an important information within

a few seconds. The teaching process is became very easy by the use of ICT in education. Students can get the vast treasure of knowledge of the total world within few minutes because of the ICT.

ICT in the higher education means the use of computer in the form of Audio-Visual Aids. Human senses have receptive mechanisms, they are getting knowledge 1% through test, 3% through smell, 2% through touch, 11% through hearing and 83% through sight. If the senses of eyes and ears are utilized together, pupils will be able to learn 94% of the total matter presented. So the teacher takes the help of some instructional aid while teaching, such aids are called as 'audio-visual aids'. The word 'audio' refer to hearing and the word 'visual' to seeing. By giving aid to the ears and the eyes they help in making the impression of the lesson permanent on the pupils mind. In this way with the help of the use of teaching aids the lesson is became easy and interesting and also made the permanent effect on the mind of pupils in the teaching learning process.

Computer and the internet also is used in the higher education, it is very important aid of the teaching, learning process. Students can get the real information about the topic without any more efforts and the information is hundred percent valuable. So, we may see the various types of use of computer in the form of ICT as e-filing, e-commerce, e-learning, e-banking etc. We can contact to the total Global with the help of computer and internet within few minutes on sitting at our home.

Conclusion :

The use of ICT in the process of teaching-learning in the higher education is became an essential thing which help to make this critical process be came easy. We may see the critical knowledge taking process became easy with the help of ICT. It makes the positive effect in higher education. In other words we say that the use of ICT in higher education means the work of oxygen is done by it to the body of higher education. So, the new equation came in the education field is as ICT means the higher education; the higher education process is not complete without the use of ICT in it. ICT plays an important role in the teaching-learning process in the higher education.

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has participated/ Presented the Research Paper entitled The Role of ICT in Higher

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3. Women Empowerment through Education

Dr. Vandana Phatale
Navgan College, Parli Vaijnath.

Introduction

"Empowerment" is an active multi-dimensional process which enables women to realise their full powers in all spheres of life. Power is not a commodity to be translated, nor it can be given in; it has to be acquired and once acquired; it needs to be exercised, sustained and preserved. Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process.

Women constitute half of the total population in India. Women being a major part of a huge population clearly reflect the need of their proper education. Still women are continuously denied equal opportunities in India. Women's education in India needs upliftment. Women's education plays a vital role in the overall development of the country. Education is a cornerstone of women's empowerment because it enables them to respond to opportunities, to challenge their traditional roles and to change their lives. Education can elevate women to the height of making decisions along with men in the society in every field, both within and outside the home. But we find that as compared to literacy the decision making rate is still low. Almost more than 60% of women have access to some money that they can use as they wish and more than 60% still need permission to go to market even. The prestige and position of women can be enhanced in all spheres of activity through higher education. Women can take part in politics and management if they are educated. Education helps women to become better mothers with better family health perspective. Women can equally contribute to the income of the family too. Literacy among women leads to better hygiene, improved nutrition practices and greater effectiveness in caring for family health and seeking timely medical intervention. This not only leads to better health status for the women herself but improved maternal competence which lowers infant mortality and population. Better health status of the woman makes a more productive worker both at home and outside leading the way to her equality and empowerment. Educated women can also make better use of their time. Education helps women to move from non-monetized to monetized sectors, from invisible to visible and from unpaid to paid activities and thus allowing them to participate in

the household economy. This in turn enhances their status and decision making power in the family. It is a major step towards their equality and empowerment. Making women literate and educating them are pre-requisite not only for their equality and empowerment but for the development of the nation. Despite strong linkages between women's education and their equality and empowerment female literacy remains very low in India.

The other important goal of education in the context of women's development is for inculcating the values of gender equality and gender justice for removing the discriminatory attitudes and practices against women and bringing about attitudinal change among both men and women on the valuable role and contribution of women to social development and on their rights and equal partnership within and outside the family. Such a change in social perceptions and values among men and women are necessary for women to be empowered and socially equal.

It is indeed an irony that women's education in India continued to be a source of serious concern after nearly one hundred and sixty years after famous social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidhyasagar, M.G. Ranade and others had worked tirelessly for social equality. As early as 1850, Raja Ram Mohan Roy realised that it was the extreme illiteracy and abject economic reliance of women on men that were responsible for the low social esteem of women leading to the perpetration of crimes like child marriage, widow burning etc. The social reformers worked to spread awareness among the general public on the need for educating women.

Approaches to Women's Education

A mere constitutional or policy pronouncement on equality of educational opportunity is not enough. This should be combined with a set of protective and welfare measures in order to ensure access of women to these rights. The government had hence adopted special incentives and specific measures like free education, free uniform, books and facilities, free mid-day meals etc. in order to attract children and girls in particular in the schools. Day-care centres will be provided as a support service, to enable girls engaged in taking care of siblings to attend school and as a support service for working women belonging to poor sections.

The biggest obstacle to women's education is the social attitude which treats it as being unnecessary, irrelevant and unrelated to her future roles as a wife, mother, and home-manager. A re-socialisation process thus becomes necessary and this has to be achieved through the intervention and introduction of women's studies in the curriculum approaches to extra-curricular

activities. All this is, of course, through the methods of formal school/college education. This does not and cannot go too far in the achievement of the goals in a poor underdeveloped like India. Not merely the poor economic resources obstruct the fast growth for formal education but the vast number of adult illiterates among women will have no access to formal education. The method of distance education is also being resorted to on a large scale. Open school, open university, Correspondence Education, universities of the AIR, CoTV, national network are some of the means adopted. They are, however, still limited and often play the role of strengthening the formal system rather than replacing it. A new creative, relevant and well constructed pedagogy for distant education is yet to emerge.

University Curriculum and Women's Concerns

If education has to serve the needs of women help in bringing a brighter tomorrow for them, the value of gender equality and gender justice should become very much part of the curriculum and regular university activities like research, seminars and teaching.

Conclusion

The only solution to improve this sickening picture is knowledge. One sure way to empower is to use knowledge inputs. Knowledge generates self worth and self esteem. And for even media can play a significant role in developing consciousness and awareness for self respect and dignity. Women should raise their dignity by their own efforts. They alone can pave their own royal road to glory. For this they need courage. Thus, education is the only pre-requisite for women's equality and empowerment, and of course for their wellbeing. Literally speaking education and thereby empowerment should develop a belief in women that no field is a male preserve, unethical or unfeminine. This belief only can raise their status in every field. At this juncture, we should remember our most dynamic former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's advice given to his daughter "Be courageous, other things follow"

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20. Nutrition Status of Pregnant Women in Rural Area

Dr. Vandana Phatale
 Navgan College, Parli-Vaijnath, Dist. Beed (Maharashtra)

Introduction

Women's health in India can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socioeconomics, standing and culture, to adequately improve the health of women India multiple dimensions of wellbeing must be analyzed in relation to global health averages and also in comparison to man in India. Every day approximately 1000 women die due to complications of pregnancy and child birth nearly all of these deaths are preventable Iron deficiency is the commonest nutritional cause of anemia. It may be associated with foliate deficiency. especially during pregnancy.

During this period the fetus is nourished directly by the mother placenta. This period women's normal nutritional requirement increases during pregnancy in order to meet the needs of the growing fetus and of maternal issues associated with pregnancy.

Materials and Methods

The present study conducted in Parli Taluka, District in Beed, Maharashtra. The sample consisted of 50 Pregnant women selected from different socio-economics status. The age of sample women ranged from 18 to 45 years all of pregnant women.

Table 1 :- Responders according age and socio-economics status.

Respondents	No. of sample	Percentage (%)
18 to 20		
21 to 25	8	16
26 to 30	30	60
31 to 35	10	20
35 to above	2	4
Respondents education illiterates	1	2
Primary School	5	10
Higher School	15	30
Higher Secondary School	25	50
Graduates	4	8
Monthly Income		
5000 to 10000	5	10
10000 to 15000	25	50
Above 15,000	20	40
Age of Marriage		
Up to 20 years	25	50
21 to 25	15	30
Above 25	10	20

Table – 2 :- Height & Weight during Pregnancy.

Respondents	No. of sample	Percentage (%)
Height		
Below 140	25	50
141 to 150	20	40
Above to 160	5	10
Weight		
Up to 50	10	20
51 to 60	15	30
61 to 70	15	30
Above 70	10	20

Table – 3 :- Average Nutrition intake by Pregnant women incomparison with RDA.

Nutrients	RDA	Actual Intake
Protein (g)	82.2	70.75
Energy	2250	2010
Calcium (mg)	1200	800.75
Iron (mg)	35	17.35
Vitamin C	60	50
Folic acid (mg)	400	75.00

Table – 4 :- Hemoglobin Level of Respondents.

Sr.No.	Hemoglobin level (g/dl)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	8-9	10	20
2	9-10	25	50
3	10-11	8	16
4	11-12	2	6
5	Above 12	1	2

Results and Discussions

It was observed that 60% of the sample belonged to age group of 21 to 25 years. 16% between 15-20 years only 4% sample were in the age group of above 35 years. Educational status determines the quality of life of an individual literate can be well differentiated from illiterate by their way of doing things. Among them 1% studied primary level and 2% of them were illiterates. 50 of studied up to higher school level and 30% up to higher secondary school



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the household economy. This in turn enhances their status and decision making power in the family. It is a major step towards their equality and empowerment. Making women literate and educating them are pre-requisite not only for their equality and empowerment but for the development of the nation. Despite strong linkages between women's education and their equality and empowerment female literacy remains very low in India.

The other important goal of education in the context of women's development is for inculcating the values of gender equality and gender justice for removing the discriminatory attitudes and practices against women and bringing about attitudinal change among both men and women on the valuable role and contribution of women to social development and on their rights and equal partnership within and outside the family. Such a change in social perceptions and values among men and women are necessary for women to be empowered and socially equal.

It is indeed an irony that women's education in India continued to be a source of serious concern after nearly one hundred and sixty years after famous social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidhyasagar, MG Ranade and others had worked tirelessly for social equality. As early as 1850, Raja Ram Mohan Roy realised that it was the extreme illiteracy and abject economic reliance of women on men that were responsible for the low social esteem of women leading to the perpetration of crimes like child marriage, widow burning etc. The social reformers worked to spread awareness among the general public on the need for educating women.

Approaches to Women's Education

A mere constitutional or policy pronouncement on equality of educational opportunity is not enough. This should be combined with a set of protective and welfare measures in order to ensure access of women to these rights. The government had hence adopted special incentives and specific measures like free education, free uniform, books and facilities, free mid-day meals etc. in order to attract children and girls in particular in the schools. Day-care centres will be provided as a support service, to enable girls engaged in taking care of siblings to attend school and as a support service for working women belonging to poor sections.

The biggest obstacle to women's education is the social attitude which treats it as being unnecessary, irrelevant and unrelated to her future roles as a wife, mother, and home-manager. A re-socialisation process thus becomes necessary and this has to be achieved through the intervention and introduction of women's studies in the curriculum approaches to extra-curricular

activities. All this is, of course, through the methods of formal school/college education. This does not and cannot go too far in the achievement of the goals in a poor underdeveloped like India. Not merely the poor economic resources obstruct the fast growth for formal education but the vast number of adult illiterates among women will have no access to formal education. The method of distance education is also being resorted to on a large scale. Open school, open university, Correspondence Education, universities of the AIR, CoTV, national network are some of the means adopted. They are, however, still limited and often play the role of strengthening the formal system rather than replacing it. A new creative, relevant and well constructed pedagogy for distant education is yet to emerge.

University Curriculum and Women's Concerns

If education has to serve the needs of women help in bringing a brighter tomorrow for them, the value of gender equality and gender justice should become very much part of the curriculum and regular university activities like research, seminars and teaching.

Conclusion

The only solution to improve this sickening picture is knowledge. One sure way to empower is to use knowledge inputs. Knowledge generates self worth and self esteem. And for even media can play a significant role in developing consciousness and awareness for self respect and dignity. Women should raise their dignity by their own efforts. They alone can pave their own royal road to glory. For this they need courage. Thus, education is the only pre-requisite for women's equality and empowerment, and of course for their wellbeing. Literally speaking education and thereby empowerment should develop a belief in women that no field is a male preserve, unethical or unfeminine. This belief only can raise their status in every field. At this juncture, we should remember our most dynamic former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's advice given to his daughter "Be courageous, other things follow"

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