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A Half Yearly National Research Journal

Contents

Knowledge Resonance

Employment in Organised & Unorganized Sectors
A Conceptual Analysis

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Abstract

Employment has featured as an important item in the development agenda in India. The same is divided into two organized and unorganized sectors. The organized sector in India consists of 293.77 thousand industrial establishments. Out of these, 172.34 thousand are public sector enterprises while 121.43 thousand are in private sector. The rate of growth of average real wages slowed down greatly in the last decade, and the rate of growth of real productivity (value-added per worker) increased. According to an NSS employment survey, employment in the unorganised sector rose from 33 to 35 million. There are interesting similarities and contrasts between the patterns of growth in the organised and unorganised sectors over the period. The major point of similarity is that both experienced growth in productivity and stagnation in real wages in much of this decade, perhaps suggesting a kind of convergence in labour market institutions. The main objective of writing this paper is to study the Employment in Organised and Unorganized Sectors and to analyse it conceptually in respect of economic growth and stability, considering several facts taken from various journals, books, economic survey, etc.

Key Words: - Employment, Organised, Unorganized, Rural, Urban, Enterprises, Stagnation.

Introduction

Organised sector cover those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work. The sector, which is registered, follows Government rules and regulations have employees and employers union is called organized sector. The company form of business comes under organized sector. While the Informal sector is referred to as the unorganized sector, this sector broadly corresponds to the household sector including private unincorporated enterprises. The unorganized sector also includes some formal activities on which there is no regular system of data availability. However, contribution of these formal activities in the unorganized sector is quite small. It is regarded as a group of household enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by households that include informal own-account enterprises, which may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis; and enterprises of informal employers, which employ one or more employees on a continuous basis.

Source of Data

The present study is purely based on analytical nature and makes use of secondary data. The relevant secondary data are collected

from various publications of Government of India, Economic Survey and research journals, books etc.

Status and Issues

The organised sector: - It focuses on the dynamics of the labour market, and suggests that the employment growth resulted from a coincidence of reforms with changes in industrial relations. Incidence of labour militancy came down in the 1990s, and may have encouraged more recruitment while slowing down wage growth. There has indeed been a great deal of adjustments in employment and terms of contract. The corporate sector has pushed a lot of jobs, formerly integrated, to the service sector. On an average, the private sector employee seems to work harder for less at 2002 than at 1992.

New firms in the 1990s started without any overhead of surplus workforce and the option to introduce more flexible work regime. By contrast, employment was sluggish in the 1980s because of labour militancy, often state-backed, and a great lack of flexibility. One point missed out in the 'jobless growth' debate is that employment growth is a sum of new jobs created and old ones lost. The debate, by contrast, has been preoccupied only with the rate of job creation. It is possible to estimate gain and loss separately for the organised sector.

The main difference between the 1980s and the early-1990s was not one of 'more' or 'less' militancy, but of change in bargaining institutions. Industry-wide unions were in decline all through the 1980s, making way for firm-specific bargaining. Closures, to the extent they can be attributed to labour factors such as militancy or wage-rigidity, also ceased to be industry-wide in the 1990s. In contrast with the early-1990s, the late-1990s were devastating. In only two years of recession,

1997 and 1998, job loss was quite significant. Between 1994 and 1999, the organised sector employment fell from 9.4 to 8.4 million. The real magnitude is somewhat smaller, for these two figures correspond to two industrial classification systems. Adjusted for that, the extent of the fall may have been about half a million.

The unorganised sector: - On the other hand, there is a significant contrast in employment growth **in unorganised sector**. In 1989-95, while employment in the organised sector grew from 8.3 million to 9.4 million, in the unorganised sector, it declined from 35 million to 33.4 million. This decline was an average over rapid growth in sectors such as garments and leather products, and fall in traditional consumer goods such as handlooms and earthenware. An NSS informal sector survey indicates that employment fell from 33 million to 29 million. And the most recent NSS unorganised manufacturing survey shows that employment rose from 33 million to nearly 38 million. It is better to settle for the scenario of an increase. Changes in labour market institutions, post-reform and post-recession, show up in general statistical trends in two ways. First, estimates of job loss show that the dynamics of closure has changed, from industry- to firm-level. Second, the unorganised sector absorbs an increasing extent of new entry as well as jobs shed in the organised sector.

Rural Employment

In rural sector, most of the employment is in agriculture and allied activities. Employment away from agriculture and primary activities, towards secondary and tertiary sectors is rather small. During the 1980s there was diversification of employment away from agriculture. It was generally considered to be a positive feature because it had resulted in

overall growth of rural employment in most regions of the country and was associated with a decline in the incidence or rural poverty. The main dynamic source of rural employment generation in this period was expansion of the government expenditure rather than forces internal to the rural economy.

The NSS data show that the government's contribution to total rural employment was only around 5 per cent during the 1980s. At the same time, nearly two-thirds of the regular non-agricultural employees in rural areas were employed by the government which accounted for four-fifths of such regular job creation over that decade. Hence, flow of government resources into rural areas must have been substantially large. This flow of public resources was mainly in two forms. First, there was an increased expenditure on rural development schemes with an explicit employment orientation. The second form was increased expenditure on rural infrastructure. This led to creation of opportunities for diversification on non-agriculture self-employment. Obviously jobs thus created went to the better off and more powerful groups in rural society. Moreover, access to better employment was accorded to male workers rather than to women workers.

Over the 1990s, under neo-liberal economic reforms the government reversed several of its policies which had contributed to more employment in rural areas. Macroeconomic strategy from 1991 involved cuts in Central government revenue expenditure on rural development in per capita terms. There were substantial reductions in public investments in infrastructure which adversely affected non-agricultural employment in rural areas. Moreover, reduced transfers to State government meant facing financial crunch they also cut down their spending, particularly on social sectors like education, health and sanitation which in turn undermined public employment. Financial reforms effectively cut down availability of rural credit reducing scope for rural enterprise development. Thus possibilities of self-employment were curtailed.

Urban Employment

As is evident from information contained in Table 1 the rate of employment growth in the urban areas declined sharply during the 1990s. Male work participation rate after fluctuating around 50 percent for some years declined to 47.8 per cent. For women also there was some fluctuation in work participation rate, but finally the trend was of decline and the decade of 1990s ended with female work participation rate of 14.7. Thus the perceived feminization of employment did not materialize in reality.

Table 1:- Growth Rates of Employment (percent change per annum)

Period	Rural	Urban	Rural-urban combined
1983 to 1993-94	1.72	3.10	2.01
1993-94 to 2004-05	0.47	2.70	0.98

Source: - Economic & Political Weekly, January 20, 2007, Table 1, p. 186.

The most disturbing feature of urban employment during the 1990s was deceleration in organized sector employment. In this period though industrial growth has been rather slow, the service sector in which organized employment was based was the most dynamic element in national income growth. This factor however did not enable organized sector

employment to growth rapidly. Contrary to expectations of all neo-liberal economists not only organized sector employment growth slowed down, it actually declined in absolute terms for male workers. This fall was the result of conscious policy decision at the government level to cut down public sector employment. True, in this period, private sector employment increased but that was not enough to compensate for the loss of employment into the public sector.

Conceptual analysis

The key strategy for achieving inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan has been generation of productive and gainful employment, with decent working conditions, on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force. The Eleventh Plan (2007-12) aims at generation of 58 million work opportunities in twenty-one high growth sectors so that the unemployment rate falls to 4.83 per cent by the end of the Plan. The 64th round (2007-08) of NSSO survey on employment-unemployment indicates creation of 4 million work opportunities between 2004-05 and 2007-08.

As highlighted in Economic Surveys of previous years based on NSSO data, employment on a current daily status (CDS) basis during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 had accelerated significantly as compared to the growth witnessed during 1993-94 to 1999-2000. During 1999-2000 to 2004-05, about 47 million work opportunities were created compared to only 24 million in the period between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and employment growth accelerated from 1.25 per cent per annum to 2.62 per cent per annum. However, since the labour force grew at a faster rate of 2.84 per cent than the workforce, unemployment also rose. The incidence of unemployment on CDS basis increased from 7.31 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.28 per cent in 2004-05.Categories of workers: - For the 2001 census, the population was divided into main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers. The table 2 shows total workers sub-divided into main workers and marginal workers and distribution of total workers in four broad categories in rural and urban areas as on 1 March 2001. Employment in the organized sector has been shown in table 3.

Table 2 :- Population by Category of workers   (In crores)

Sr.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	2001 Census			
1.1	Total Population	74.25	28.61	102.86
1.2	Total Workers	31.00	9.23	40.22
1.3	Marginal Workers	8.08	0.85	8.92
1.4	Main Workers	22.92	8.38	31.30
2.	Category of Total Workers			
2.1	Cultivators	12.47	0.26	12.73
2.2	Agricultural Labourers	10.24	0.43	10.68
2.3	Household Industry Workers	1.21	0.48	1.70
2.4	Other Workers	7.07	8.05	15.12

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India, New-Delhi.

Knowledge
Resonance

Table 3 :- Employment in Organised Sector

	March 1998	March 1999	Mar. 2000	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2002
Public Sector					
Central Government	32.53	33.13	32.73	32.61	31.95
State Government	74.58	74.58	74.60	74.25	73.84
Quasi Government	64.61	63.85	63.26	61.92	60.20
Local Bodies	22.46	22.59	22.55	22.61	21.75
Private Sector (non agriculture)	78.21	77.70	77.19	77.09	75.08
Smaller establishment (employing 10 to 24 workers)	9.27	9.28	9.27	9.43	9.24
	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2004	Mar. 2005	March 2006	March 2007
Public Sector					
Central Government	31.33	30.27	29.39	28.60	28.00
State Government	73.67	72.22	72.02	73.00	72.09
Quasi Government	59.01	58.22	57.48	59.09	58.61
Local Bodies	21.79	21.26	21.18	21.18	21.32
Private Sector (non agriculture)	74.72	72.34	74.89	78.04	82.29
Smaller establishment (employing 10 to 24 workers)	9.49	10.12	9.63	10.01	10.46

	March 2008
Public Sector	
Central Government	27.39
State Government	71.71
Quasi Government	57.96
Local Bodies	19.68
Private Sector (non agriculture)	88.32
Smaller establishment (employing 10 to 24 workers)	10.43

Source: - DGE&T, Ministry of Labour

Knowledge Resonance

Employment in the Organized Sector

Employment growth in the organized sector, public and private combined, increased during the period 1994-2008. This has primarily been due to employment growth in the private sector. Employment in the establishments covered by the Employment market information system of the Ministry of Labour and Employment grew at 1.20 per cent per annum during 1983-94 but the growth decelerated to 0.05 per cent per annum during 1994-2008. This decline was mainly due to a decrease in employment growth in public-sector establishments from 1.53 per cent per annum in the earlier period to -0.65 per cent per annum in the later period. The private sector, on the other hand, showed accelerated growth from 0.44 percent to 1.75 per cent per annum (Table 4)

Table 4 :- Rate of Growth of
Employment in the Organised Sector

Sector	1983-94	1994-2008
Public Sector	1.53	-0.65
Private Sector	0.44	1.75
Total Organized	1.20	0.05

Source: - Planning Commission & Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour & Employment

Employment in the Organized and Organised Sectors

The unorganized sector in this country is quite large. Whole of agriculture is in unorganized sector. Besides agriculture, most of mining, manufacturing, construction, trade, transport and communications, social and personal services are in the unorganized sector. By and large organized sector is restricted to manufacturing, electricity, transport and financial services.

Organized sector employment in 1999-2000 was 28.11 million, i.e., about 7.08 per cent of the total employment of about 397 million as shown in Table 5. Interestingly, despite economic reforms employment in the organized sector has been declining in percentage terms. In absolute terms, employment in the organized sector was 24.01 million in 1983. It steadily rose to reach the level of 27.37 million in 1994 and further to 28.11 million in 1999-2000. This cannot be considered as a satisfactory development, because in percentage terms employment kept on declining since 1983. The organized sector had accounted for 7.93 per cent of the employment in 1983. Thereafter its share in total employment steadily declined to 7.3 per cent in 1994 and further to 7.08 per cent in 1999-2000. Moreover, growth rate of employment in the organized sector has shown a tendency to decline. Employment in the organized sector had increased at the rate 1.23 per cent per annum during the period 1983-94. Thereafter most of economic growth in the organized sector has been jobless, as a result of which annual average rate of employment growth declined to 0.53 per cent during the period 1994-2000.

Table 5 :- Employment in Organized & Unorganized Sectors

Sector	Employment (Million)			Growth Rate per cent per annum	
	1983	**1994**	**1999-2000**	**1983-94**	**1994-2000**
Total Employment	302.75	374.45	397.00	2.04	0.98
Organized Sector Employment	24.01	27.37	28.11	1.20	0.53
Public Sector	16.46	19.44	19.41	1.52	-0.03
Private Sector	7.55	7.93	8.70	0.45	1.87
Unorganized Sector Employment	278.7	347.08	368.89	2.01	1.02

Source: - Government of India, Economic Survey 2001-02, Table 10.7, p 240.

The organized sector is divided into the public sector and the private sector. The public sector had accounted for 68.55 per cent of the employment in the organised sector in 1983. Its share in employment in the organized sector had increased during the period 1983 to 1994 and stood at 71.03 per cent. Thereafter the government consciously pursued the policy of reducing employment in the public sector and as a result, employment declined from 19.44 million in 1994 to 19.41 million in 1999-2000.

Increasing Casualisation

Data on employment status by category of employment shows that over the period 1972-73 to 1999-2000, the share of self-employed declined from 61.4 per cent to 52.9 per cent while the share of regular wage / salaried workers remained almost constant in percentage terms (it was 15.3 per cent in 1972-73 and 13.9 per cent in 1999-2000). On the other hand, the share of casual workers in total employment rose from 23.3 per cent in 1972-73 to 33.2 per cent in 1999-2000. This phenomenon is generally referred to as increasing casualisation of labour force. Increasing casualisation of labour force has been in evidence in both rural areas and urban areas. As far as rural areas are concerned, agriculture has proved to be incapable of productively absorbing the growing rural labour force. As a result, people have been seeking employment in non-agricultural activities (like construction, trade and services).

Stagnation in the proportion of regular wage and salary earners noted above has been due to slow growth of employment in the organized sector. While employment growth in this sector was just about 0.5 per cent during 1994-2000, in the post -2000 period, organized sector employment showed an absolute decline by about 1 million (from 28 million in 2000 to 27 million in 2003). As a result, the share of unorganized sector employment increased. According to Papola, "the high and increasing preponderance of the unorganized sector has been a matter of anxiety from the viewpoint of quality of employment as workers into his sector suffer from poor conditions of work, low

earning, and lack of employment and social security.

Conclusion

Until recently, the data to measure net employment effects of the reforms were not available. Whereas employment in registered factories the organised sector is available annually, no up-to-date estimate of unorganised (unregistered) sector employment was available. Yet, the unorganised sector played a large role in the story of India's structural adjustment. Recent National Sample Survey (NSS) studies redress that gap greatly. The recent experience, however, suggests that most of the new employment opportunities are likely to be generated in the unorganised sector and will be characterised by poor conditions of work, and lack of employment and social security. Even within the organised sector an increasing number of workers are being employed in a 'flexible' manner on casual or contract basis, without the social security benefits available to regular workers. And, also, the problem of the ⬜working poor', namely, of those fully engaged in work, but earning less than the poverty line income, will persist. Thus the challenge of quality of work, in terms of earnings and social security will continue. Tightening of the labour market with increase in the demand for labour may lead to improved earnings over time, but a vast majority of workers will continue to have no social protection against the risks of work related hazards, unemployment, sickness and maternity and old age. A measure of security against these risks is currently available to the workers in the organised sector. With a decline in its share and increase in that of the unorganized sector, the share of the unprotected workers will increase. Provision of a minimum social protection to this large mass of workers is, therefore, likely to emerge as a much greater challenge than of expanding employment opportunities. It will require special attention of the state and society at large in coming years, as the market⬜driven high growth even if accompanied by an expansion in employment opportunities may not by itself be adequate to address the issue of social protection.

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Knowledge Resonance

A Paper on Scope of Manufacturing of Telescopic Tilting Tower in Vidarbha Region

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Introduction:

The basic natural needs of human beings are **Light, Water** and **Air** above all the other needs of the human beings. We all know that the human needs are infinite like the universe, which is so infinite there are number of galaxies in the universe and each galaxy has its own stars, planate, sub planate, comets etc. And in these galaxies there are many stars having their own family like our solar system is having. The well established rule of physics is that every physical body has its physical limitations. And there is also a philosophical principle that every physical appearances getting the birth, the end (death) of such living physics is must. So every star taking birth physically by self explosion by doing so it can create its family.

Our sun is a star which exploded millions of years ago and parts and pieces of it are scattered and moving around it. All these parts and pieces were balloons of gases and known as planate. After millions of years some of them are getting the tough surface like our Earth is having. There was light on the earth and the main source of it, was the Sun which exist today also. There was air in the form of Gases which also exist today. As the time lapsed the earth produced the miracle liquid by the sum of two of its main gases hydrogen and oxygen which is called as water the chemical name of the water being called as H_2O. And the existence of water gave rise to develop the entire environment which remains today also on the earth. And this leads to develop the Flora, Herb Forest and birth of the beings. There was also an edge of Ice on this earth when all the frozen state was there on the earth. Then after many of the edges the earth evident, the beings in which many animals and other beings were produced by this earth. And out of many beings one of them was the Ape (Kind of Monkey) and these ape were become the first progenitor. Thus the apes were the origin of the human beings.

Now, in this universe only the earth having human civilization. In addition, it is seen that the evolution of human beings and their civilization leads to the overall development of the world which is evident form the 'Edge of Stone' to today's 'World of Information Technology'.

The entire human activities have certain reasons to perform the same. Moreover, it is very clear that the human beings doing all the activities to fulfill their basic want. They are searching the way to secure & satisfy their wants consistently and regularly. After fulfilling their wants they are going for the further development of their lives for comforts and luxurious way to live & enjoy their lives. And all these activities are Known as 'business' so it can be summarized that," every activities of human being in relation to production, sales, distribution of goods and services to earn profit with an object of acquiring the wealth, is called as business".

As the development and evolution of the human beings was continued they started more to concentrate over the business and other activities to earn more to secure their life. And

Knowledge
Resonance

then the time of working hours required to be enhanced. They started work more and for this they required and compel to invent the light so that they can work even in the night.

Thus, the invention of light has been made by the scientist Thomas Alva Edision who was the pioneer in this world of light. He invented and made very first light 'Bulb' which has given the light to this world. Then after the world changed dramatically it has the night world also. Now a day we can see another world which wakes up only in the night and earning much then the persons earning in day time. This was possible only with the help of invention of the light.

The people are now working 24 hours in a day. As discussed above the human beings are so competitive to each other and they are much motivated to work hard. Now, people are not only working hard to fulfill their basic need but they are working to secure their future also. According to Prof. Maslow's theory of motivation, the human beings in their lives are motivated all the time through out their lives. The priorities may be different time to time and accordingly their behavior and activities are affected.

While doing so there are many problems being arose & faced by the business, thus the ancillary businesses like Warehousing, Banking, Insurance and other infrastructure providing industries were required to survive the business. These all activities being included in the term of business which is known as Commerce, Trade & Industries and this is the subject of this research study. The sources of these studies are the various magazines & newspapers. In India, 'Vidarbha', the part & parcel of the state of 'Maharashtra' is under developed region in the context of socio-economy, trade, commerce and industries as

compared with the other region of the state. The reason behind this is the slow growth rate of industries in this region.

The failure of agriculture seasons in this region leads towards the weaker economy of the region, which adversely affect the growth of industries. The entrepreneurs of this region are also keen to start with their enterprises, but many of the problems in this regard being faced by them. This study is meant for making the decision regarding manufacturing of Telescopic Tilting Tower along with the other towers like Earthen Lightning Towers, Trolley Mountain Towers which are helpful to give the light by setting the flood lights on such towers. The aim of the research is that whether the manufacturing of the Telescopic Tilting Tower is beneficiary or not and also provides some suggestions in this regard.   While making research an idea of dissertation for the above over all problems of industries in Vidarbha being undertaken. And for the sake of studies, the problems of an industries providing and manufacturing the Earthen Towers and Trolley Mountain Towers has been taken as sample study industry which can illustrate the factual situation of the problems discussed above for the Vidarbha region . In the Vidarbha there is only the company which is manufacturing the Telescopic Tilting Tower. The name of the company is M/s. 'Sarja Electrical and Engineering Services (P.) Ltd which is situated in the city of Nagpur. India is a developing nation and in recent days it has done tremendous progress in trade, industries and commerce. The scenario of India now a days looking very rosy because of the development of industries in India is good even though the overall economy of the world is facing the recession period from the year 2007-08. We know that, every big or small industry requires ample land, air, light, water facilities to run its business along with the other infrastructure. Out of theses amenities the amenity to provide

lightning is also a basic necessity. And for this, the industries installing towers at prominent places within their industrial campus. And the subject of this paper is to study the manufacturing of Telescopic Tilting Tower is profitable or not.

Objectives:

Any study carried by any one that should be carried with a certain base or bases. Without base no study has meaningful sense. And all these base or bases has certain objectives for which the study has to be carried out. So it can be summarized that every study has certain objectives accordingly this study also focused on the following objectives. The details of these objectives are discussed there under.

1. To know the procedure for erecting and manufacturing of the Telescopic Tilting Tower.

2. To ascertain the cost and expenditure incurred in erecting and manufacturing of Telescopic Tilting Tower.

3. To know the difficulties in erecting and manufacturing of Telescopic Tilting Towers

The details of these objectives are as per following.

1. To know the procedure for erecting and manufacturing of The Telescopic Tilting Tower:

A technical knowledge is must required apart from the experience of making such towers. Because the structure is based on engineering of Structural Science. These Tilting tower requires the MS square pipe of 113x113 mm having 74x74 mm Outer Dial (OD) with 48.3 OD & 21.3 OD Triangle Top Tower. Jack Screw of 50x750 mm Length/Height that contains flood Light lamps and a Generator set of 5KV. By assembling and fabricating these all components, a tower can be erected.

2. To ascertain the cost and expenditure incurred in erecting and manufacturing the Telescopic Tilting Tower:

The above-mentioned material requires the lab our work of fabrication. Moreover, the overall cost comes at Rs. 3.00 lakhs (Rs. Three Lakhs only) for erecting a Telescopic Tilting Tower

Knowledge Resonance

Specifications :

1.	Square Top Tower	MS Square Pipe 113x113 mm 74x74 mm Outer Dial (OD)
2.	Triangle Top Tower	48.3 OD & 21.3 OD
3.	Jack Screw	50x750 MM Length/Height
4.	Flood Light	Lamps, Control Panel
5.	Generator set	5 KV
6.	Time required for manufacturing of above Tower	6 to 10 days
7.	Sale Price of above Tower	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs
8.	What is the biggest Difficulty in manufacturing the above tower	Power Cut. Uue to this cost rises by 15%
9.	Specialty of this tower (if any)	It is specially designed in such a way that it is easy to carry & give the lights from desired height.
10.	Utility of the 'Telescopic Tilting Tower'.	It is very handy & effective it is movable and can be carry out any where it is required, because it also have the tires.
11.	Technology used	Modern technology like hydraulic system of technology is used in manufacturing such towers.

3. To know the difficulties in erecting and manufacturing of the Telescopic Tilting tower:

a) Place of Manufacturing, Transportation & Handling of Materials

The another object of the planning and organizing this study is to know the difficulties in erecting and manufacturing of the above Towers. Following are the difficulties faced by the said industry. No basic facilities like Cranes, Pullers, Transportation and Land provided by the Government. Since the towers requires the length and height both. The Government failed in providing such infrastructure need of the said industry through M.I.D.C. or by any other Industrial Corporation.

b) Labour Problems

This kind of industry requires very skilled labours which are not easily available. Since the labours are skilled, hence, they demands high labour rate which ultimately causing the higher cost of the product.

c) Time required in Manufacturing:

Such kind of tower manufacturing takes little time for the manufacturing process it takes days to finish. The tower becomes ready for successful trial before the technicians of the purchasing parties. And after the successful

demonstration of the same the technicians approves the same and then a deal becomes final for the sale. This time consuming process requires many working days. This also requires sufficient working capital and liquidity in the hands of the company for purchasing of raw material, payments to be made to labors and for the operating expenditure as well.

d) Power Cut Problems:

Today, load shading (power cut) is a serious problem in the Vidarbha region. The load shading increases the idle time which affects the cost centers of the company and accordingly the production cost per tower is increased. Which also leads to failure of timely deliveries of towers to the costumers?

Conclusion

There are many other problems like rate of iron and steel is increasing day by day. Similarly, rate of labor, transportation is also very high. The another big problem is lack of market hubs, though the geographical situation of the Vidarbha Region is at centre in the atlas of India but it has no any domestic or international market hub. Recently an announcement being made by the Government that an International Cargo Hub may be set within the region.

One can evaluate the figures and facts and can adjudged the findings and make the conclusion. Even one hypothesis the normal inflation rate at 10% especially the cost of iron and steel in the recent days is so flexible and the trend of price of the same is so zigzag. Similarly, the cost of labor in the Vidarbha region is also very high as discussed above in this paper. The cost centers of the company also adversely affect due to power cut (load shading of electricity). It is evident that even though the cost rise by 10% as mentioned above and due to power cut though the cost is being risen by 15% thus total cost of production increases by 25%.

Accordingly the cost of production increases from Rs.3, 00,000.00 to Rs.3,75,000.00 (Rs. 3.00 lakhs original cost + 25% of cost rise at Rs.75000.00). Though the total cost after rise in price comes at Rs. 375000.00 the business will make the profit, because the sale price of the Telescopic Tilting Tower is at Rs. 5,00,000.00.

Where, as mentioned earlier and the original cost of such tilting tower before such hypothetical rise of 25% was considered at Rs.3,00,000.00 then gross profits comes at Rs. 2,00,000.00 for each such towers. Thus, the percentage of gross profit before rise in price comes at 66.67% as to cost.

In addition, if the rise in the cost of production as discussed above considered then, the cost of the product comes at Rs.3,75,000.00. Where the sale price of the product considered to the same as earlier that is at Rs.5,00,000.00 then the profit will comes at Rs.1,25,000.00 which comes at 33.33% as to cost

Thus, it can be seen that, though the percentage of profit cut down (from 66.67% to 33.33%) that is one half of the original ratio of profit but the profit just came down from 2,00,000.00 to Rs.1,25,000.00, which is not exact 50% of fall down but it, is fall down by Rs. 75,000.00 which can be considered at 37.50% decrease as compared to profit of Rs. 2,00,000.00. Which can be proved by applying the formula like this

$$\frac{\text{Fall Down of Profit x 100}}{\text{Original Profit}}$$

75000 x 100/ 200000 = 37.50%.

The percentage of fall down of profit is 37.50% as compared to original profit. By looking in to the data it can be conclude that the manufacturing of ' Telescopic Tilting Tower ' will be beneficiary.

It is evident from the above study and

discussion that the manufacturing and erection of Telescopic Tilting Tower is benefited decision.

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Knowledge Resonance

Employer Branding in Current Scenario

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Brand
Brand is used to differentiate tangible product.

"A brand is a distinguishing name and/or symbol (such as logo, trademark, or pack design) intended to identify the goods and services of either one seller or a group of sellers and to differentiate those goods or services from those of competitors."

-Aaker

The creation of a brand is, therefore, embedded in identification of the product or service provided, as well as a differentiation strategy to stand out among immediate competitors. Branding is anchored in identification, ensuring that consumers can recognise a specific product.

Employer Branding- An Introduction

Branding was originally used to differentiate tangible products, but over the years it has been applied to differentiating people, places and firms. Like actual product branding, organizations have started to invest employer branding as employees are the internal customers of the firm. The employer brand builds an image confirming the organization as a good place to work.

Ambler and barrow have defined employer branding as the development and communication of an organization's culture as an employer in the marketplace. It is the package of functional, economic and psychological benefits provided by employment, and identified with the employing company. It conveys the "value proposition" the totality of the organisation's culture, systems, attitudes, and employee relationship along with encouraging your people to embrace and share goals for success, productivity, and satisfaction both on personal and professional levels.

The employer brand puts forth an image showing the organization as a good place to work. This means involving employees at all levels in the development of the brand so that it accurately reflects both the realities and aspirations of the business and its workforce.

Employer Branding Combination of marketing and HR

In Employer Branding, there is combination of Marketing and Human Resource Management. 'Employer & Employee' relationship represents the Human Resource Management likewise Brand is the term of Marketing. In Employer Branding there is tried to combine both.

Employer Branding & its Determinants

Employer branding is the process to communicate an organization's culture as an employer in the marketplace.

An employer brand is the sum of all the characteristics and distinguishable features that prospective candidates and current employees perceive about an organization's employment experience.

The employment experience serves as the foundation of the employer brand and includes tangible features such as salary, rewards and benefits, but also extends to intangibles such as
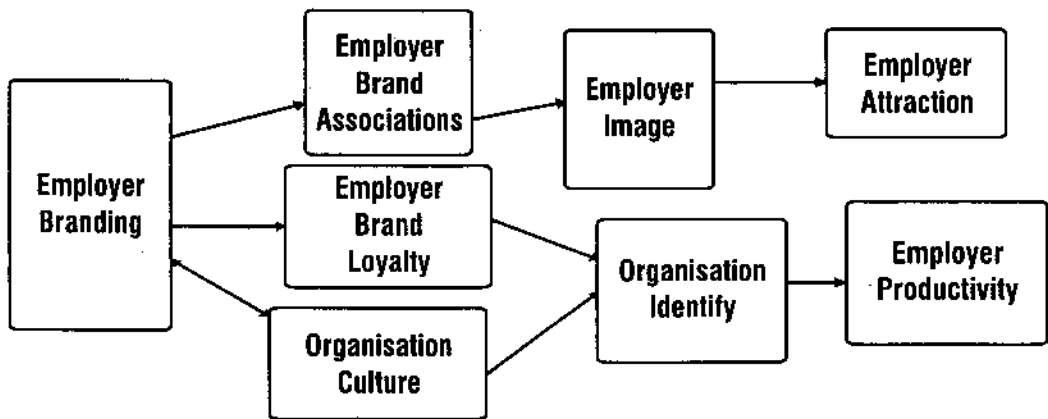
an organization's culture, values, management style and opportunities for employee learning, development and recognition .

Employer image is a composite psychological impression that continually changes with the firm's circumstances like performance, pronouncements, etc. It is the employees' perception of the firm.

It provides Employer Attraction.

Organizational identity comes when there is a common ownership of an organizational philosophy which is manifested in a distinct corporate culture. It helps organizations to enhance employer brand identity.

Organizational culture is an idea in the field of organizational studies and management which describes the psychology, attitudes, experiences, beliefs and values (personal and cultural values) of an organization.

Employer brand loyalty serves to define what the organisation would most like to be associated with as an employer; highlight the attributes that differentiate the organisation from other employers.

Ultimately it generates the employee productivity.

Employer Branding Model

In developing product branding strategy, a lot of factors are involved. They are

i)   nature of business,

ii) nature of market,

iii) target reception,

iv) budget flexibility,

v) long term mission of the organization, and

vi) organizational structure.

Every organisation has an external brand and an internal brand. The external brand is the image that an organization projects to the customers, suppliers, investors, and the public.

It includes:-

i)   Job Sites
ii)   Banners
iii)   Organising Seminars
iv)   Presentation
v)   CSR
vi)   Public events
vii)   Newspaper
viii) Email

The internal brand is the image of the employers to the employees. It Contributes:-

i)   Front Office
ii)   Stays Interview
iii)   Exit Interview
iv)   Employee Satisfaction
v)   Policy Formulation
vi)   Customer Orientation
vii)   Employee Perception
viii) Trained Employees

Employer Branding A Challenge

Business environments are becoming more global and challenging for all companies and they are forced to find new ways to withstand fierce competition and succeed in their operations. Among the challenges they face, the most critical ones known definitions of Employer Branding has been presented by Backhaus : "Employer Branding represents a firm's efforts to promote, both within and outside the firm, a clear view of what makes it different and desirable as an employer". This definition describes well how the general concept of branding has now also become a part of human resource management.

According to Barrow and Mosley, employer branding is used not only to transfer the message of the personality of a company as an employer of choice, but it also has been used to adapt the tools and techniques usually used to motivate and engage employees. Like a consumer brand, it is an emotional relationship between an employer and employee.

Employer branding in Indian companies

In recent years and also in the globalised economies, the world has witnessed the dramatic entrance and success of Indian corporations in the global marketplace. With the continued influx of multinational corporations in Indiaas well as Indian corporations expanding beyond their own bordersthe opportunities for India to contribute to the world economy have significantly increased, with the likelihood of favourable outcomes for "Brand India" in the domestic and international markets. Thus, as India, Inc. forges forward to make a wider mark in the world, the employer brand as a strategic HR tool will take on greater importance in Indian organizations in how it is developed, communicated, marketed and ultimately. Big companies of India are using to solidify their brand to tap the tremendous growth potential that diverse markets represent.

Employer Branding first emerged in the early 1990's. Recently studies have revealed that Employer Branding has been one of the key strategies in employment and recruitment in the past years, which reflects well on the general concept of brand management where delivering a steady and unique brand experience for customers has been a central idea for years.

In recent years, Employer Branding has started to gain interest in India but still very little progress can actually be seen. One reason for this might be that Employer Branding is a process that requires time and resources and also top managerial commitment. These necessities might slow down Employer Branding to gain its status as a mean to gain more competitive strategic assets in the form of human resources. In the global recession of recent years might have hindered the development of Employer Branding in India .

Employer employee relationships have

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              ┌──────────────┐
              │    Brand     │
              └──────────────┘
               ╱            ╲
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External	Internal
Use of job sites	**Front Office**
Banners	Stays Interview
Organizing Seminars,	Exit Interview
Presentation	Employee Satisfaction
CSR	Policy Formulation
Public Events	Customer Orientation
Newspapers	Employee Participation
Email	Trained Employees

undergone a paradigm shift over the past few decades. The war for talent has meant companies are jostling for space in an increasingly crowded job market where skill is at a premium. A successful employer branding strategy can have a far reaching impact in increasing the number and quality of applicants. With companies like Infosys, TCS, Tata Steel , CEAT figuring prominently in establishing their brand as a best place for working and also attracting the best talents across the world , one can safely surmise that wooing talent is the new battle to be fought. This can happen only when there is a perception that their workplace is attractive. Infosys and the companies seek to do this by a strong learning culture and leadership development strategy, where each employee has a career roadmap to follow.

Conclusion

The increasing focus on competitive advantage is leading many Indian firms to rethink their employer brands. A powerful employer brand has the capacity to attract and retain talent and represent quality to its customers, with the goal of gaining global recognition in a sustainable manner. The right kind of employer branding has also plenty of advantages as it provides a personality to the company and helps structure recruitment. It pulls in the right kind of candidates and spells out the company's expectations from them right at the beginning.

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"A Study of Sport's Decision Making"

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ABSTRACT:-
In every body's life one has to pass through a non responsibility phase in life and later he is shouldered with responsibilities of various type in his life, where he has to take decision to make situation better.
The decision making quality given by God is to think, decide, and act. In this present paper I have taken up a survey of people in different sports and to know the various outcomes about their decision making.
This survey was planned with a set of question and an interview to discussed various aspects involved in decision making. This is an effort to put the outcome of the survey and to make suggestion on the art of decision making, as it is not always a mathematical solution.

KEYWORDS:-
Persons, Situation Priorities, Abilities

INTRODUCTION:-

In every body's life one has to pass a responsibility phase in life and later he is shouldered with responsibilities of various type in his life, where he has to take decision to make situation better.

The decision making quality given by the God to think deside and act. In this present paper I have taken up a survey of people in different filed and to know the various outcome about their decision making. A survey was taken from people like football players, badminton players, volleyball players, basketball players, table tennis players, khokho players, hockey players are studied their methods of decision making and to study them.

This survey was planned with a set of question and an interview to discussed various aspects involved in decision making. This is an effort to put the outcome of the survey and make suggestion on the art of decision making, as it is not always a mathematical solution.

AIM:-

To Study and understand different aspect involved in learning decision making.

OBJECT:-

- To use the analysis and the data of survey made for improving the art of decision making.
- To make suggestions for decisions making

HYPOTHESIS:-

1. Decision making is an art and it can be learned.
2. There is a scope of improvement in decision making.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

- A survey of different 50 (fifty) players from various sports were planned, to collect the various aspects in decision made by the group.
- A set of questions on decision making is prepared as a base of data collection. The selected people of different sports were subjected to give answers of questionnaires.
- The above persons are also interviewed to study more aspects critically on decision making.

Knowledge Resonance

- The collected information is subjected to analysis for drawing conclusion.
- On above conclusive, comments and data is finely put as a result to add more information and learning about decision making.

DECISION MAKING CAN BE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:-

"IT is the thought process of selecting a logical choice from the available options."

"**Decision making** can be regarded as the mental processes (cognitive process) resulting in the selection of a course of action among several alternative scenarios. Every decision making process produces a final choice.[1] The output can be an action or an opinion of choice."

"When trying to make a good decision, a person must weight the positives and negatives of each option, and consider all the alternatives. For effective decision making, a person must be able to forecast the outcome of each option as well, and based on all these items, determine which option is the best for that particular situation."

NEUROSCIENCE PERSPECTIVE

The anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), orbitofrontal cortex (and the overlapping ventromedial prefrontal cortex) are brain regions involved in decision making processes. A recent neuroimaging study found distinctive patterns of neural activation in these regions depending on whether decisions were made on the basis of personal volition or following directions from someone else. Patients with damage to the ventromedial prefrontal cortex have difficulty making advantageous decisions.

Art of Decision making covers mainly following aspects.

- The situations which demand to make decision.
- The need of the situation to suggest solution.
- Decision making authority
- Locating problem for which the decision has to be made
- Gathering of different solutions
- Effect involving persons
- Post decision effects
- Ability of decision maker
- Hurdles in decision making
- Effective means to overcome obstacles
- Available Means of implementation
- Sources and method adopted to get the success on decision
- A study for individual or generalize implantation of decision
- Rational and emotional process involved during decision making
- Decide the goal for which the decision has to be made

There are different methods adopted in different field throughout the world for making a decision needed for the organizational setup and goal which is to be achieved.

KEY POINT:-

Decision-making is a skill and skills can usually be improved. As you gain more experience making decisions, and as you become more familiar with the tools and structures needed for effective decision-making, you'll improve your confidence. Use this opportunity to think about how you can improve your decision-making and take your skills to the next level. Ultimately, improving your decision-making skills will benefit you and your organization.

PLANNING FOR DECISIONS

Making a decision without planning is fairly common, but does not often end well. Planning allows for decisions to be made comfortably and in a smart way. Planning makes decision

making a lot more simpler than it is. Decision will get four benefits out of planning:

1. Planning give chance to the establishment of independent goals. It is a conscious and directed series of choices.

2. Planning provides a standard of measurement. It is a measurement of whether you are going towards or further away from your goal.

3. Planning converts values to action. You think twice about the plan and decide what will help advance your plan best.

4. Planning allows to limited resources to be committed in an orderly way. Always govern the use of what is limited to you (e.g. money, time, etc.)

DECISION-MAKING STEPS

Each step in the decision making process may include social, cognitive and cultural obstacles to successfully negotiating dilemmas. It has been suggested that becoming more aware of these obstacles allows one to better anticipate and overcome them. The Arkansas Program presents eight stages of moral decision making based on the work of James Rest:

1. Establishing community
2. Perception
3. Interpretation
4. Judgment
5. Motivation
6. Action
7. Reflection in action
8. Reflection on action

DECISION MAKING

- Objectives must first be established
- Objectives must be classified and placed in order of importance
- Alternative actions must be developed
- The alternative must be evaluated against all the objectives
- The alternative that is able to achieve all the objectives is the tentative decision

- The tentative decision is evaluated for more possible consequences
- The decisive actions are taken, and additional actions are taken to prevent a n y adverse consequences from becoming problems and starting both systems (problem analysis and decision making) all over again
- There are steps that are generally followed that result in a decision model that can be used to determine an optimal production plan
- In a situation featuring conflict, role-playing is helpful for predicting decisions to be made by involved parties.

PROBLEM ANALYSIS VS DECISION MAKING

It is important to differentiate between problem analysis and **decision making**. The concepts are completely separate from one another. Problem analysis must be done first, and then the information gathered in that process may be used towards decision making.

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

- Problem must be precisely identified a n d described
- Problems are caused by a change from a distinctive feature
- Something can always be used to distinguish between what has and hasn't been effected by a cause
- Causes to problems can be deducted from relevant changes found in analyzing the problem
- Most likely cause to a problem is the one that exactly explains all the facts
- Outline your goal and outcome.
- Gather data.
- Develop alternatives (i.e. brainstorming)
- List pros and cons of each alternative.
- Make the decision.

- Immediately take action to implement it.
  Learn from and reflect on the decision.

EVALUATING ALTERNATIVES

1. Risk Most decisions involve some risk. However, you need to uncover and understand the risks to make the best choice possible.

2. Consequences You can't predict the implications of a decision with 100% accuracy. But you can be careful and systematic in the way that you identify and evaluate possible consequences.

3. Feasibility Is the choice realistic and implementable? This factor is often ignored. You usually have to consider certain constraints when making a decision. As part of this evaluation stage, ensure that the alternative you've selected is significantly better than the status quo.

DIFFICULT DECISIONS

Simple decisions usually need a simple decision-making process. But difficult decisions typically involve issues like these:

- **Uncertainty** - Many facts may not be known.
- **Complexity** - You have to consider many interrelated factors.
- **High-risk consequences** - The impact of the decision may be significant.
- **Alternatives** - Each has its own set of uncertainties and consequences.
- **Interpersonal issues** - It can be difficult to predict how other people will react.

With these difficulties in mind, the best way to make a complex decision is to use an effective process. Clear processes usually lead to consistent, high-quality results, and they can improve the quality of almost everything we do. In this article, we outline a process that will help improve the quality of your decisions.

INDECISIVENESS SOME CAUSES:

Recourse to someone or even something else: e.g palm readings, looking up at stars, numerology, etc

False hopes: False hope and fear are two sides of the same coin.

Sunk-cost conscious:

Pray for a miracle: The worse things get, the harder people pray, the worse things get.

Misrepresentation

Pass the buck: Pass off responsibility of making the decision to someone else.

Succumb to failure

Set up a committee

Failure to define the problem

The Decision maker has obligations

False alternative

Information

THERE ARE SIX STEPS TO MAKING AN EFFECTIVE DECISION:

1. Create a constructive environment.
Establish the objective
Agree on the process
Involve the right people
Allow opinions to be heard
Make sure you're asking the right question
Use creativity tools from the start

2. Generate good alternatives.
Generating Ideas
Considering Different Perspectives
Organizing Ideas

3. Explore these alternatives.
Risk
Implications
Validation

4. Choose the best alternative.

5. Check your decision.

6. Communicate your decision, and take action.

WHEN ONE SHOULD NOT MAKE SERIOUS DECISIONS?

Do not make any serious decisions because you are angry, hurt, depressed, desperate, or frightened. Do not make decisions just to get revenge or to harm someone else. Do not make decision when you are incapable of rational thought. Make decision for the right reasons and when you are calm and thoughtful. Even at these states of mind you must decide whether making any decision is necessary or desirable. Spend some careful thought before acting, so that you will not end up making unnecessary problems.

The following sets of situations for avoiding decision-making are legitimate and appropriate. These conditions include: depression and other mental illness which impairs decision-making functions, coercion, and revelation states.

GOOD DECISION MAKER

There are many factors that contribute to being a good decision-maker, the cardinal ones are:

1. Self-esteem (not pride)
2. Courage
3. Honesty
4. Love

DISTINGUISH AMONG RUMOR, BELIEF, OPINION, & FACT

As a necessity the human rational strategic thinking has evolved to cope with his/her environment. The rational strategic thinking which we call reasoning is another means to make the world calculable, predictable, and more manageable for the utilitarian purposes. In constructing a model of reality, factual information is therefore needed to initiate any rational strategic thinking in the form of reasoning. However, we should not confuse facts with beliefs, opinions, or rumors.

In any organization, it is a must for everyone to learn the ability to work with other people. **Henry Ford used to say:**

- Coming together is a beginning;
- Keeping together is progress;
- Working together is success.
- There are two ways to persuade people.
- The first is by using conventional rhetoric, which is what most managers are trained in. The other way to persuade people and ultimately a much more powerful way is by uniting an idea with an emotional appeal.

A BEHAVIORAL DECISION MAKING:

Decision making types may allows for only three unique systems of making decisions:

1. Individualism :- which access inequity, relishes competition and identifies with the rights and power of the individual.
2. Collaboration :- which treats all men as equally important, exalts collaborative efforts and identifies with unlimited democracy.
3. Power and authority :- which respects power and identifies with controlling authority.
4. Emotion appears to aid the decision making process
5. Individual decision making based upon self interest,
6. Group decision making based upon consensus,
7. The greatest derangement of the mind is to believe in something because one wishes it to be so.

EVERYDAY TECHNIQUES

Some known decision-making techniques include:

- Pros and Cons
- Simple Prioritization
- Satisfying
- Elimination by Aspects
- Preference Trees
- Acquiesce to a person in authority or an "expert"

- Flipism
- Prayer, tarot cards, astrology, augurs, revelation, or other forms of divination
- Opportunity cost
- Bureaucratic
- Political
- An emerging need of using software for decision-making process is happening for individuals and businesses.

POST DECISION ANALYSIS

It is very important step to review over the whole process of decision making and its consequences after its implementation. This makes you to learn about mistakes and suggest alternatives to improve decisions in future. Out of every good decision, comes forth a new problem that will require another effort. Each success only buys an admission ticket to a more difficult decision problem.

WORKING OVER THE DECISION MAKING BY SURVEY MADE:

Observations and Data Collection through Questionnaire:-

Following models questions are prepared for the survey and submitted for data collection

Questionnaire: (Ref: www.mindtools.com › Decision Making)

	Statement	Not at all	Rarely	Some times	Often	Very Often
1	I evaluate the risks associated with each alternative before making a decision.	○	○	○	○	○
2	After I make a decision, it's final because I know my process is strong.	○	○	○	○	○
3	I try to determine the real issue before starting a decision-making process.	○	○	○	○	○
4	I rely on my own experience to find potential solutions to a problem.	○	○	○	○	○
5	I tend to have a strong "gut instinct" about problems, & I rely on it in decision-making.	○	○	○	○	○
6	I am sometimes surprised by the actual consequences of my decisions.	○	○	○	○	○
7	I use a well-defined process to structure my decisions.	○	○	○	○	○

	Statement	Not at all	Rarely	Some times	Often	Very Often
8	I think that involving many stakeholders to generate solutions can make the process more complicated than it needs to be.	O	O	O	O	O
9	If I have doubts about my decision, I go back & recheck my assumptions & my process.	O	O	O	O	O
10	I take the time needed to choose the best decision-making tool for each specific decision.	O	O	O	O	O
11	I consider a variety of potential solutions before I make my decision.	O	O	O	O	O
12	Before I communicate my decision, I create an implementation plan.	O	O	O	O	O
13	In a group decision-making process, I tend to support my friends' proposals & try to find ways to make them work.	O	O	O	O	O
14	When communicating my decision, I include my rationale & justification.	O	O	O	O	O
15	Some of the options I've chosen have been much more difficult to implement than I had expected.	O	O	O	O	O

	Statement	Not at all	Rarely	Some times	Often	Very Often
16	I prefer to make decisions on my own, and then let other people know what I've decided.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
17	I determine the factors most important to the decision, & then use those factors to evaluate my choices.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
18	I emphasize how confident I am in my decision as a way to gain support for my plans.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

CONCLUSION OF OBSERVATIONS:
We conclude on above survey through score as following.

Direction for score on survey results

Score	Comment
18-42	Your decision-making hasn't fully matured. You aren't objective enough, and you rely too much on luck, instinct or timing to make reliable decisions. Start to improve your decision-making skills by focusing more on the process that leads to the decision, rather than on the decision itself. With a solid process, you can face any decision with confidence. We'll show you how. (Read below to start.)
43-66	Your decision-making process is OK. You have a good understanding of the basics, but now you need to improve your process and be more proactive. Concentrate on finding lots of options and discovering as many risks and consequences as you can. The better your analysis, the better your decision will be in the long term. Focus specifically on the areas where you lost points, and develop a system that will work for you across a wide variety of situations. (Read below to start.)

Score	Comment
67-90	You have an excellent approach to decision-making! You know how to set up the process and generate lots of potential solutions. From there, you analyze the options carefully, and you make the best decisions possible based on what you know. As you gain more and more experience, use that information to evaluate your decisions, and continue to build on your decision-making success. Think about the areas where you lost points, and decide how you can include those areas in your process. (Read below to start.)

SURVEY MADE IN VARIOUS SPORTS

Sports	Players Involved in teams
Football	4
Badminton	6
Volleyball	10
Basketball	4
Table tennis	6
Khokho	13
Hockey	2
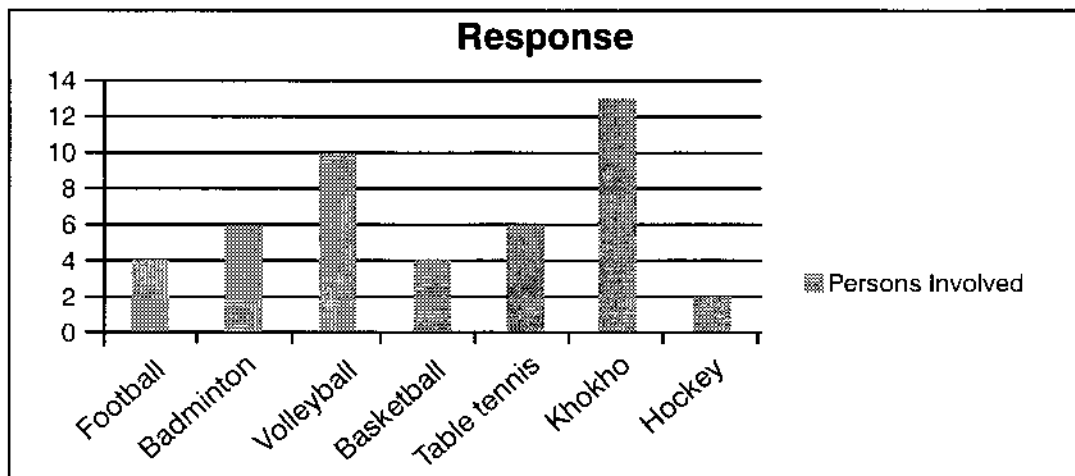
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS SCORE

Group	1	2	3
Score	18-42	43-66	67-90
Response	44	6	0
Percentage	88 %	12%	0

Percentage

RESULT:-
In Survey out of 50 players, 88% fall in first category group one (i.e 18-42 Good)
In Survey out of 50 persons, 12% fall in first category group two (i.e 43-66 Better)
In Survey out of 50 layers, 0% fall in first category group three (i.e 67-90 Best)

SALIENT FEATURES:-
1.   In the present study a small group of fifty members are included from different sports.
2.   A personal interview of few also is considered to know the process of decision making in the group critically.
3.   A large group of 88% falls in category of good decision making.
4.   A group of 12% players fall in better category of decision making
5.   No player could be included in best category group
6.   The gradations are made on the directive decided for the questionnaire result.

CONCLUSIVE COMMENTS:-
        As the study is a small model of only fifty members only few points can be added to learning process of decision making and there is good scope to improve on these lines if the study is made for larger groups in different sports.
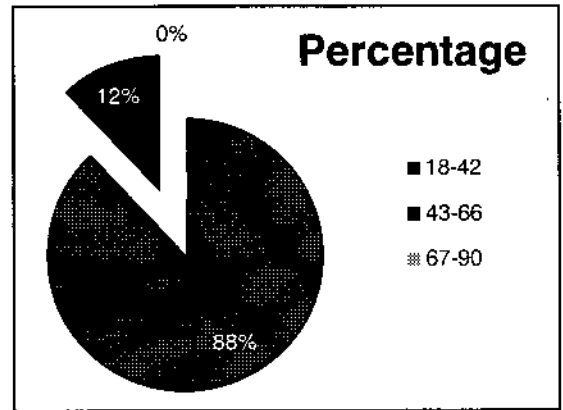
RECOMMENDATION:-
        Encouragement for such study at larger scales is recommended by involving difference section of the society through voluntary organizations, educational organization and social & economical organization. This helps to gather more directives of learning in the field of decision making. These kind of larger studies have a definite scope in improving decision making capacities in various situations and different fields.

MESSAGES:-
For a successful decision, reality must take precedence over the decision model, for reality cannot be fooled.

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Study Habits of Secondary School Students

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Abstract:

The present day student is haphazard and desultory in his Habits of study as he rely on cheep bazaar notes to get through the examination and neglects the important source of knowledge offered by the educational system has neglected the cultivation of good study habits. Find out the assumed fact, researchers take 100 students of 9th standard of secondary school, 50 from Central Board of Secondary and 50 from State Board of Secondary School. Out of them 50 from urban area and 50 from rural area. 25 boys and 25 girls from urban area and rural area of Akola District which is in Maharashtra. The investigators try to find out the significance differences, if any, Study Habits of CBSC & SBSC, Urban and Rural, Male & Female students. For this study Standard Deviation and t test had been used. The results were test at 0.05 of Significant level.

Introduction

Educational Institution aim at producing qualitative results, and well educated students who would be the future nation builders. The teaching learning process, teacher student's relationship, the school atmosphere and home environment contribute a lot to produce successful students. Above all good habits of students and their influencing factor like socio-economic status, learning environment really influence each other.

In the field of education a burning problem is the constant increase in the number of failure of students at the school level the failure rate in various examination, have many reasons but one of the main reason is poor study habits.

The present day students is haphazard and desultory in his Habits of study as he to cheep bazaar notes to get through the examination and neglects the important source of knowledge offered by the educational system has neglected the cultivation of good study habits.

Study Habit

According to Crow and Crow meaning of "study implies investigation for the mastery of facts, ideas Or procedure that as yet are unknown or only partially Knows to the individual" and the meaning of habits, according to Webster's Dictionary, refers to an act repeated so often by an individual that it has become automatic with him.

Study habit means the activities of students that are done by them al school and particularly at home. This will further mean.

1. Book they refer.
2. Methods of study they employ.
3. The Frequency of their time they devote and duration of their devotion.
4. The style of concentration and the way by

which try to concentration on school and home curriculum work.

Study Habit has been considered to be nine different kinds of study behaviour.

Comprehension:-

There are specific behaviours with respect to a student's study behaviour which are greater to better comprehension, too example before a reading lesson intensively the students may try to catch on wall the lesson is establish a mental set for studying a particular content. Similarly he may try to relate the materials learned in one subject with these learned in anther so that he may substance the new learning with previous knowledge.

Concentration:-

Concentration is a very important predictor of study habit. some students are capable of concentrating easily and for, long, some other take time to concentrate but one's they concentrate, they can continue for long, some may read only when they are in moved to do so others may require stimulations through tea, coffee for concentration.

Task Orientation:-

If a student's who has to study a series of students and has to develop different level to cognition, the orientation is an important component of the study habit. For example some students' study different subjects according to fixed routine. Certain students fix the time target for completing certain academic tasks. Student's orientation and behaviour towards accomplishment of the task in a pre-decided time frame is task orientation.

Sets:-

By study sets we mean the physical and situational characteristic which students adapt for study. For example, some students read only in night, some students learn more when he read lying on the bed where as some other. May as well sleep if they read lying on the bed.

Interaction:-

Interaction of student's with his teacher or parents of his friends or his friends contributes positively towards better learning. This interaction is a significant component of study habit. For example when a student does not understand while studying he may go to some of his friends for a discussion.

Drilling:-

Drilling means practicing a particular learning again and again' while drilling is a common practice at school level. It is important component of good study habit among students of science.

Supports:-

Study in any particular discipline gets a sound backup from a broader study base. A student's habit of studying different types of book other than text book or newspapers and magazines may be helpful in the learning of his subjects.

Recording:-

At higher level and good teacher hardly teaches on the basis of a single book for a good performance of the students. It is also necessary to read a number of books, recording in the form of at text, class notes or preparing one's own study notes are very importance.

Language:-

Language capability is an important predicator of effective study habit e.g. where the median of instruction is English, if is important to see with what facility and easy does a student read book in English this affects his concentration, comprehension and duration of study.

Significance of Study:

Frequently, students perform poorly in school, because of lack of good study habits. In many cases, students do not know where to begin, do not fully understand the material, are not motivated by it, or feel that there was too much work given to them with too little time to complete or study it. If their study skills were not improved, these students will continue to test poorly and not perform to their fullest potential.

If you can find that you still have trouble in a class, one can always ask the teacher for extra help. This may require going to him or her in the morning or after school. Additionally, check out your school or community for tutors: often cost is minimal, and some people even tutor free. Above all, do not feel embarrassed to ask for help. Such type of simple solutions can go a long way in helping one develop good study habits.

This study helps in analyzing effective and innovative methods of learning new techniques of teaching will contribute to quality education. Moreover, the study helps in understanding students' problems and way to build harmonious relationship between students and teachers. Teacher will also come to know that apart from being intelligent the student should know the proper method of studying and develop good study habits. It is the duty of teacher to bring out talents hidden written students. The teachers will frame the technique of teaching and methods teaching according to individual difference with this knowledge teachers can invite parents and discuss of the educational system are to produce future citizens of good character who are highly compliant to face the challenges of the day.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the Study habits of Central Board of Secondary & State Board of Secondary School Students.
2. To study the Study habits of Central Board of Secondary & State Board of Secondary School of Male and Female Students from Urban and Rural area.
3. To compare the Study habits of Central Board of Secondary & State Board of Secondary School among male and female students from Urban and Rural area.

Hypotheses of the Study

1) There is no significant difference between study habits of Central Board of Secondary Education & State Board of Secondary Education School Students.
2) There is no significant difference between study habits of Urban Male students and Urban Female students.
3) There is no significant difference between study habits of Rural Male students and Rural Female students.
4) There is no significant difference between study habits of Urban Male students and Rural Male students.
5) There is no significant difference between study habits of Urban Female students and Rural Female students.

Scope and Limitation:-

1. Present research is limited to CBSC & SBSC of Akola District.
2. Research is limited to 9th standard students of Central Board of Secondary & State Board of Secondary School only.
3. The academic session of 2011-12 is chosen for this research.
4. Present research is limited to Akola district of

Knowledge Resonance

Maharashtra.

5. Total 100 students have considered for this study out of them 50 from Central Board of Secondary and 50 from State Board of Secondary School. Out of them 50 from urban area and 50 from rural area and 25 boys and 25 girls from urban and rural area have been respectively studied.

6. For present research only English Medium Central Board of Secondary & State Board of Secondary School were considered.

Methodology:-

Normative Survey method was used in this study to find out the study habits among male and female students.

Sample:-

The sample comprised 100 students from Akola District for this study out of them 50 from CBSC & 50 from SBSC. Out of them 50 from urban area and 50 from rural area 25 boys and 25 girls from urban and rural area were respectively studied.

Tools used:-

Present study, selected the standardized Study Habit Inventory (S.H.I.) of M. Mukhopadhyay (New Delhi) and D. N. Sansanwal (Indore) for testing the study habit of Secondary School Students

Data Collection:-

The Study Habit Inventory (S.H.I.) was given to 50 from Central Board of Secondary and 50 from State Board of Secondary School. Out of them 50 from urban area and 50 from rural area and 25 boys and 25 girls from urban and rural area. There was no time limit for solving the Study Habit Inventory (S.H.I.).

Statistical Technique used:-

Mean, Standard deviation
Probability associated with students 't' test

Analysis and Data Interpretation: -

The data were analyzed using Mean, SD. And 't' value. This Study Habit Inventory (S.H.I.) has been divided into nine sections Comprehension, Concentration, Task Orientation, Sets, Interaction, Drilling, Supports, Recording and Language

Table 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 describes the Type of School, Number of Students-N, Mean, Standard Deviation, Probability associated with students 't' test, Significant Level at 0.05.

1) There is no significant difference between study habits of Central Board of Secondary Education & State Board of Secondary Education School Students

Table No- 1: Study Habits of Central Board of Secondary Education & State Board of Secondary Education Students

SN	Type of School	N Students	Mean	SD	Probability associated with student's t test	Significant at 0.05
1	CBSE	50	177.66	23.68726	0.346157	Not Significant
2	SBSE	50	179.48	22.14354		

Table 4 describes that the obtain Probability associated with students 't' test value of the educational Study Habits among Central Board of Secondary Education & State Board of Secondary Education Students of Urban Male students and Rural Male students to be 0.052296 and 0.158667, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It concluded that there

is no significant difference between Study Habits of Central Board of Secondary Education & State Board of Secondary Education Students of Urban Male students and Rural Male students.

5) There is no significant difference between study habits of Urban Female students and Rural Female students.

Table No 5 : Study Habits of Urban Female students & Rural Female students

SN	Type of School	Sex	N	Mean	SD	Probability associated with student's t test	Significant at 0.05
1	Central Board of Secondary Education	Urban Male	12	186.9167	18.96148	0.441641	Not Significant
		Rural Female	12	185.8333	16.69966		
2	State Board of Secondary Education	Urban Male	13	165		0.250689	Not Significant
		Rural Female	13	170.0769			

Table 5 describes that the obtain Probability associated with students 't' test value of the educational Study Habits among Central Board of Secondary Education & State Board of Secondary Education Students of Urban Female students and Rural Female students to be 0.441641 and 0.250689, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It concluded that there is no significant difference between Study Habits of Central Board of Secondary Education & State Board of Secondary Education Students of Urban Female students

and Rural Female students.

Conclusion :
1) The Study Habits of CBSE & SBSE Students are same.
2) The Study Habits of Urban Male students and Urban Female students are same.
3) There is no significant difference between study habits of Rural Male students and Rural Female students
4) There is no significant difference between study habits of Urban Male students

Knowledge Resonance

and Rural Male students

5) The Study Habits of Urban Female students and Rural Female students are same.

Educational Implications:-

Teachers play a vital role in shaping of 'study skills' of the students through it have been already inherited from home. Family who introduces the skills of learning at home. Teachers develop and nurtures study skills of the students at school. The child, who enters the school, with a different background of home atmosphere, slowly changes, adjusts him / her to school atmosphere and learns many facts from teacher's friends. And people with who me it interacts in everyday life.

The school should conduct parentsteachers meeting to discuss about students socio-economic problem, irrespective to their background. This will establish a sense of equality among parents should be given necessary quid lines to have a through watch on their children when they are away from home a close watch on student's behavior. As teacher and parents, we must bring up good students who are would be citizens and nation builders.

Students may be born intelligent and nourished well in home environment, but good schooling is also equally important to build "good study habits".

Here are some tips for cultivating good study habit.

1. Have a clear understanding of the meaning of studying.
2. Chalk out a plan well in advance with regard to what one wants to study.
3. Avoid displaying reluctance.
4. Allot some fixed hours for engaging with the activities other than the school-
    academic activities.

5. Develop a liking for good habits.
6. Study habits should become a part of the daily activities.
7. Don't hesitate to communicate freely with the parents.
8. Never follow the rote method of study.

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Principles Of Management & Leadership In The Bhagavad Gita

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A society, a nation or a business organization is a collective organism that has a central point, which is called its 'soul'. Even if the term 'soul' is deemed as metaphorical or figurative, it is true metaphysically. Because any organism must have an essence which is called 'soul' and the healthy condition of the soul is essential for the life of that organism. The term 'soul' is invoked here because it is used in the Gita to represent man. "According to modern management the excellent performance is a product of efficient action. Bhagavad Gita considers efficiency in action, as the Yoga, as the ultimate". (Dr. C.V Jayamani : Preface."Lectures on Bhagvad Gita and Management". 2007. BIAS&R. Thiruvananthapuram). Management is defined as a 'convergence of action and wisdom', and if so, 'Bhagavad Gita has all the management processes such as direction, coordination motivation and leadership' (op.cit. p.9).

The Bhagavad Gita is one of the greatest religious scriptures of the world. Along with the Bible and the Quran, the Bhagavad Gita is an acknowledged repository of wisdom and also a perennial source of inspiration and succor to the troubled and confused mankind. The relevance of its teachings and propositions, to the present organizational and corporate conditions is beyond doubt. Emphasis on material progress, scientific advances, conceptual globalization in the modern world has necessitated a new ethos a new work culture, "an energized work environment for growing prosperity of one and all'. But a serious concern for leadership and management is found everywhere, because

collective responsibility and equality of ability have become a distant mirage. Naturally the great holy books are referred to find out the sources and qualities of leadership, so that they can be utilized for the present context. In this paper an attempt is made to see what are the suggestions made in the Bhagavad Gita for leadership and management. The new emphasis on management and leadership skills is mainly due to lack of worthy individuals and able persons to handle the growing industry and administration.

It is said, "the confinement of our mind-set to physical existence, limits our true potential", but a great soul is not satisfied in such a condition; it cares little for the temporary, fleeting or own self. Such a 'soul' is the real leader. "Krishna suggests that an effective leader should always be unfettered by the impermanence of life and changes, but strives to transform an organization, community or a nation. In this strife, "sometimes one must sacrifice personal interests…some times the cost might mean one's own life...a purpose-driven leader should not be fettered by the impermanence of life. The effective leader champions peace and growth regardless of the potential changes that may lie ahead".[1]

The context of the Gita in the Mahabharata is very close and similar to that of the modern society. The confused and disillusioned Arjuna, the Pandava warrior in the battle field of Kurukhetra, represents the modern man in more than one aspect. Confusion and indecision are the serious maladies of the contemporary world. Man has lost the centre that can drive towards or dictate the right path

or correct action. Religion ceased to be a spiritual shelter, as politics ceased to be a protective guardian. Institutions like the State or the Society have become only nominal and they are exploited by the strong with money or power. Policies and schemes are moulded by the selfish and the unscrupulous. So it is felt universally that though Arjuna is ever-present, Krishna is missing, in the sense, the greatest dearth is of one who can guide, assist and direct with moral and spiritual authority.

A leader is one with not only some special attributes but also with the common quality-ingredients 'more harmoniously blended' by nature.

"He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might standup
And say to all the world, 'This was a man'". [2]

Primarily a leader is more brave and courageous and is not afraid of adverse conditions or dangers. He is not selfish nor parsimonious in interests or attitudes. He is always ready to risk or endanger his life for the welfare of the other-many.

"…Rightly to be great
Is not to stir without great argument,
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw
When honour's the stake" [3]

It is more true that crises churn out real leaders and dangerous conditions are the test for true leaders. In the midst of critical and confusing conditions, leaders alone can see clearly and act positively. It is not becoming of a leader to lament in crisis. Lord Krishna admonishes Arjuna:

"Where does this weakness in you come from Arjuna, at this time of crisis? It is not fitting a noble man. It does not gain you heaven. It does not bring you any honour. Don't give in to this impotence. Give up this petty weakness, this faintness of heart. You are a world conqueror, Arjuna, Stand Up!" [4]

The despair and despondency of Arjuna makes him weak and his untimely and futile sentiment shall misguide him, and the real aim shall be defeated. Secondly a leader must be above personal and transient factors, He must a possess broader vision and comprehensive attitude; change and death are brought out by nature and they should not bother a leader in the course of his action. Krishna convinces Arjuna that bodily changes are like the changes in the visible world and a wise man is not disturbed by them. Because all visible world is illusory, and life and death are also illusory, as nothing dies as nothing is born. "What does not exist cannot come in to existence and what does not exist cannot cease to exist" [5]. "Just as a man discards worn-out clothes and gets others that are new, so the embodied one discards worn-out bodies and enters others that are new". [6]

Lord Krishna goes on to say that no one kills as no one is killed. Because it is He that kills and is killed. Arjuna is only an agent. So a good leader is an effective agent to bring about a change. If this applied to the social or business world, a leader is made of different stuff, capable of superior organization, convincing and collecting people, galvanizing their spirits and directing to work towards achieving positive and sustainable results. Any common man reacts to adversity with anger or hatred. Under such situations the greatest need is of calm and quiet temper. Krishna says, "From this anger comes delusion, and from this delusion comes this distortion of memory and this distortion of memory leads to the loss of insight. From this, one dies". [7] The qualities of leadership that are necessary for encountering odd and difficult situations are described in the Gita and their relevance to the present need not be exaggerated.

Even in the field of management, the Gita has many suggestions to be made. That the qualities of management must be cultivated is comparatively of a recent origin. Earlier, the

qualities of leadership and management were considered as inherent or birth born. But the increasing need for business and industry for managers and executives faced a new problem. Instead of searching for inborn leaders and managing executives, a novel attempt is being made to train and mould good leaders and effective executives. This is the reason why the present emphasis on management studies. Besides, the conditions and the performance of the management cadres also brought the study of management into limelight.

It is stated that the management cadre is facing a serious hazard. Due to the tension and mental exhaustion, the executives or "killing themselves by resorting to dangerous way of living…globalization has made these executives as an endangered species". There is a dangerous race for maximum production and high returns, which neglect even ethics and values. More than this, personal happiness and health becomes the first casualty. To save this situation, management is being treated as scientific device, to overcome its losses.

At present management is conceived as a skill, an art of efficiency in action, manifestation of perfection, conflict resolutions. All this attributes are needed for good productivity and unending prosperity. The main functions expected of management are directions, coordination and motivations. It also demands eliciting faith and inculcating from the subordinate employees.

In this context the Gita provides many revelations and remedies. For example, when Arjuna is confused and undecided about the future course of action Krishna motivate him to come out of his mental morass. He asked Krishna "O unshakable one, stop my chariot here in the middle between these armies".[8] After surveying the two armies, ready to fight , Arjuna tells Krishna, "My arms and legs have grown heavy. My mouth is dry. My body is trembling and hair on my head stands on end."[9]

Seeing Arjuna in such sunken mood Krishna encourages him and motivates him by giving various arguments. It is a classical example of motivating a disillusioned man to recover a fighting spirit.

Krishna also provides a strong direction a concrete remedy, in only fighting the enemy. "Also, you should reflect upon your own caste duties. You should not get agitated. In fact, for a warrior there is nothing more noble than a just war. The opportunity arises by pure chance, and the doors of heaven open. O Arjuna, those warriors are happy who get the opportunity to fight such a war! But if you will not participate in this just war, a war of duty, you will have abandoned your caste duty and your honor as well, and you will have won only evil for yourself. The whole world will talk of your permanent dishonor, and for someone of your stature dishonor is worse than death."[10]

It is felt everywhere in administration or in industry or in business; the urgent need is to impart the work culture. The general feeling among all employees and workers is that work is a duty, lesser the better and never best. But Krishna elaborates the concept of work as Karma, a natural an inevitable function of all organisms which has to be undertaken with pleasure and sincerity. Krishna's sermon on work is essentially needful for every worker and employee in the present world. According to Krishna, work is the cardinal principal of everyone, one who neglects or tries to escapes is a sinner. It is only through work that one can fulfill the aim and object of life. Krishna exhorts that while working one must not bother about the results because the results are dispersed by Him and in His discretion.

While dealing with leadership and management, this chief must prove that he is not only strong but also superior. The subordinates adore and obey the chief, only when they realize his superior strength and ability. To convince Arjuna, Krishna reveals his

supreme strength Vishvaroopdarsanam. The present world situation demands the leadership and management qualities absolutely. According to this demand attempts are being made to train and produce worthy leaders and effective executives, throughout world. In this vision, the Gita can definitely be useful with its innumerable suggestions and effective devices.

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Swami Vivekananda & the Future of India

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Introduction

The 15th August 1947, so far as India is concerned may be said to mark the end of the one epoch and the beginning of another. Foreign domination which began with Plassy in 1757 ends today-exactly 195 years later. This epoch of political slavery is but a short interregnum viewed against the background of India's long history. The real significance of this interlude in our history can be assessed only when we are at a little distance in time from it, when alone an objective consideration of events becomes possible. It is difficult for any but the greatest thinkers to view events dispassionately even while living them. Any such event, therefore, will appear to have a different value to such a thinker from what it will bear to an average person.

Political Freedom versus Political Subjection

Political slavery, to an average person may be nothing unusual, if it does not affect the routine within the little horizon of his daily life. But it becomes galling when the same person becomes politically conscious. When its restriction impinge upon his newly acquired sense of values of freedom and self respect. With the dawning of the unconsciousness of these values, he becomes a political entity-a being who values freedom above mere material and physical security. This marks the emergence of a spiritual and moral value in the life of man and the evolution of a rudimentary moral and spiritual personality. It is this rudimentary personally that, later on, through political education in life, and through the intense pursuit of the value of freedom, grows into that finished social product, the citizen. The evolution of this citizen is the end of politics, as it is also the highest social end.

India Stands Up to the Modern Challenge

Political subjection in the nineteenth century, with its promise of an era of peace was more or less accepted by the vast mass of Hindus and Muslims of this country, urged by considerations of physical and material security and as an escape from the uncertainties of the earlier centuries. But this becomes a challenge, as much when it tends to uproot the cultural inheritance, as when it tends to restrict the scope of functioning of a people. The challenge to India came from the fronts-cultural as well as socio-political, India rose to meet the challenge first on the cultural front, then on the political, broadly speaking the second half of the nineteenth century evidenced the first, while this century up-to-date evidenced the second--- thus demonstrating the abiding vitality of the people and their legacy. In the arresting story of this double process and the phenomenal success it has attained even in so short a period lies the romance of recent Indian history and its significance to the world at large.

Vivekananda and the Modern Indian Renaissance

Swami Vivekananda stands as the most effective spokesman and representative of our cultural movement. He was one of those who found in the British connection a potent means for breaking our moribund society and civilization, with a view to making it expansive. In his personality was fused the past and the

present, ancient wisdom and modern knowledge; he knew the glory of our past, he felt intimately the degradation of our present day, he was Hindu to the backbone, he loved and revered other religions as well. He was a lover of the social and spiritual gospel of Islam and Christianity and their value to Indian life and thought. Above all, he was deeply imbued with the spirit of modern thought with its theoretical and practical contributions in the field of science and political and economic contributions in the field of life and society. Last but not the least; he was fully aware of international character of human relationships in the modern context. His was not the role of a reactionary patriot who would take his country away from the companion of other peoples, or who would ride his chariot of nationalism roughly over the freedom of other nations. He loved India, but he loved humanity too, with equal passion. Says he in one of his letters affirming his faith in the glory of man as such, undivided by narrow domestic walls: what is India or England or America to us? We are the servants of God who by ignorant is called Man." And we may as well add, whom the more ignorant call Hindu, Muslim, Christian, or Indian, Russian, American etc. Jawaharlal Nehru pays a tribute to his aspect of Swami Vivekananda's personality, "Rooted in the past and full of pride in Indian's heritage, Vivekananda was yet modern in his approach to life's problems and was a kind of bridge between the past of India and her present."

Vivekananda's Domestic Policy

Vivekananda as person led India into the current of world cultural forces. Vivekananda as idea seeks to guide India into the world community of nations after making her a well knit people. In Vivekananda's conception, India had in her the requisite historically acquired capacity to function as the moral leader of nations. The new world situation also demands

a strong moral guidance to the energies of nations. But India, he held, could not assume that role and discharge it effectively without first effecting certain vital changes within her. Political freedom, economic advancement, and social solidarity are the three pre-conditions of effective Indian participation in world affairs. With the accomplishment of the first item today, the second and third remain to be tackled. Vivekananda was the first to point out the harm that has been done to the spiritual and moral personality of our people by economic backwardness and social division. Involuntary poverty, to him, is unspiritual and immoral. Religion, he held, is not for empty bellies. Social inequalities and unwholesome hierarchies are a disease in the body-politic. In his wanderings through the length and breath of India, he came into intimate personal contact with the emaciated and dismembered body and mind of India, as he had earlier came into contact with their undying and eternal unity of spirit through his contact with his master, Sri Ramkrishna and through his own studies of her literature and history. He found the ideal and the real far apart and he set his heart and hands to make the real approximate to the ideal. He wrestled through sorrow and anguish to lay bare the problem of modern India and to find its solution, and he worked himself to an early death in imparting to his countrymen his passion and his resolve. The mind and face of India today bear unmistakably the impress of Vivekananda's heart and resolve.

When the country is celebrating its day of deliverance from foreign subjection, it is well for us to remember Swami Vivekananda and his conception of the future containing Hindu, Muslim have certain things to learn from each other, which would make them not merely better Hindus and better Muslims, but, what is more important, better men. Since man-making was his religion, he exhorted his countrymen to discard narrow lovers and hates and grow into

Knowledge Resonance

that wholeness which is perfection of character. In the same vein, he exhorted the Hindus to discard the sectional loyalties of caste and sect and grow into that fullness and wholeness expressive of the Divine in man. It is an effective help to this religion of man-making that he upheld the modern theory and practice of democracy with its faith in freedom and equality and sacredness of personality.

Democracy and the tragedy of Partition

The strength of democracy lies in the citizen. Democracy in India seeks to turn Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and others into citizen owing allegiance to certain fundamental values which are universal and human. This great process will derive ample sustenance from the inspiration of the great world religion. But that inspiration has to be sought not from the dogmas and creeds of religions, but from their inner core of essential truths. This work of elevating democracy to a moral and spiritual value is the task that awaits the energies of a free India.

Our freedom has come to us with a good bit of sorrow in it, the voice that will proclaim freedom today will also be the voice that will proclaim our division into two political entities. But tragic as division is, we shall not make it more tragic by considering it as something more than political and administrative; superficially, it appears to be a division based on cultural and religious grounds. But, on a close view, it reveals itself as a mere political division, based in political considerations only, both using cultural and religion badges. It has left behind colossal material and human destruction.

Social Forces to undo this Partition One Day

But all this does not prove that Islamic culture and religion require to be protected from the contamination of Hindu religion and culture in a separate sovereign state, all that proves is that Muslim intelligentsia has began

to think that it required a separate state to express its political and economic personality. If and when partition will fulfill this desire, it is bound to annul itself for want of a basic urge. The people are one whether under one sovereign state or two. And, as such, there will always be a large India looming behind the states of India and Pakistan. That India is bound to impinge itself on the social constitutions and on political states of two parts of divided India. The pressure of politics has divided us, but the pressure of sociology will unite us, and culture reinforced by social and economic forces and the realities of the world situation will speed up the process. This process, which always goes on in a society, producing on ever widening unity of types, had to reckon, in the case of India, what an incalculable third factor, the presence of a foreign power perusing a policy of continual thwarting of healthy national forces in the interest of its own self-perpetuation. The elimination now of this incalculable third factor leaves the field free for the effective operation of social forces. This is faith that sustains those who, though feeling pang of partition, are yet not dismayed by it or confused by it. This section even now is large, comprising individual both among the Muslims and among the Hindus. When abnormalities of the present situation with its leaving the Indian sky clear the county will recognize the correctness and cogency of the above faith and vision; the faith of a steady few will then become the enthusiasm of the many, leading to a reconciliation and reunion of the hundreds parts, and the unsettling of a settled fact through popular will.

Politics: Plaything of Socio-economic Forces

To work towards this glorious consummation silently and steadily is the task that faces the country today. We have to realize that politics is the playing of social forces. Sociology is more fundamental than politics. In

this healthy manipulation of social forces to make them tend toward social solidarity. The country will find inspiration and guidance from the personality and message of Swami Vivekananda. Vivekananda let view that the beauty of Hindu religion has been marred by its social inequalities. In agony he cried in on of his letters written from America devoted worker in India.

'No religion of earth preaches the dignity of humanity in such a lofty strain as Hinduism, and no religion on earth treads upon the necks of the poor and the low in such a fashion as

Hinduism. The Lord has shown me that religion is not at fault, but it is Pharisees &

Saddacees in Hinduism, hypocrites, w h o invent all sorts of engines of tyranny in the shape ofparmarthika and Vyavaharika (absolute and relative truth)."Religion is not at faults; on the other hand, your religion teaches you that every being is only your own self multiplied. But it was the want of practical application, the want of sympathy-the want of heart.

Freedom to Release the Sociological Factor for Mutual Emulation.

Mutual respect will lead to mutual emulation, we have suppressed this great sociological factor of emulation for long, it has led to a distortion of our religions and our personalities. It is time that we give free play to this compulsive factor of social evolution. That is the line of our future advance.

Conclusion

An India spiritually united, economically strong, and socially stable, and imbued with ethical passion will be a unique force in world affairs, this was Swami Vivekananda's dream of the future of our country. The world expects

much from India. The stability of civilization depends upon the giving of a moral and spiritual direction to powerful world forces. The world calls, will India listen and respond? Vivekananda believed that she can and will responds. Let free India lay hold of that Faith and Vision and march forward. Arise! Awake! And stop not till the goal is reached!

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Indian Constitution & Secularism in Multi-Religious Indian Society

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The preamble to the constitution of India declares that India is a **secular country**. The term secularism refers to the governmental practice of indifference towards religion. Secular politics attempt to prevent religious philosophies or bodies from influencing governmental policies. The philosophy that the Indian upholds is a kind of secular humanism made relevant through a historical development of the ideology within the context of religious pluralism in India. The constitution of India prohibits discrimination against members of a particular religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

The word secular was inserted into the preamble by the Forty-second Amendment (1976). It implies equality of all religions and religious tolerance. India therefore, does not have an official state religion. Every person has the right to preach, practice and propagate any religion they choose. The government must not favour or discriminate against any religion. It must treat all religions with equal respect. All citizens, irrespective of their religious beliefs are equal in the eyes of law. No religious instruction is imparted in government or government-aided schools. Nevertheless, general information about all established world religions is imparted as part of the course in Sociology, without giving any importance to any one with regards to the fundamental beliefs, social values and main practices and festivals of each established world religions. The Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai v. Union of India held that secularism was an integral part of the basic structure of the constitution.

History:

Secularism in India has very different meaning and implications. The word secularism has never been used in Indian context in the sense in which it has been used in Western countries i.e. in the sense of atheism or purely this worldly approach, rejecting the other-worldly beliefs.

India is one country where casteism and the evil of untouchability are still prevailing in religious, social and cultural domains. Caste has a very prominent role in the life of Indian people, even in Christian and Islamic societies. The two world religions like Christian and Islam also developed caste structure because most of the conversions in these religions were intruded from lower caste Hindus. There are the churches and mosques specifically meant for these underdogs.

However, under feudal system there was no rivalry between different religious traditions as the law of 'might is right' was prevailing there. Generally there were no inter-religious conflicts among the people of different religions. They co-existed in peace and harmony; however, some petty inter-religious controversies did arise.

There was also tradition of tolerance between religions due to state policies of various kings since time immemorial from Gupta Kings to Ashoka and Akbar. Many religious sects and practices kept away from rigid intolerant forms.

The history of Indian secularism begins with the protest movements in the 5th century B.C. The three main protest movements were by the *Charvakas* (a secularistic and materialistic philosophical movement),

Buddhism, and *Jainism*. All three of them rejected the authority of the Vedas and any importance of belief in a deity.

However, during the 18th century, when the control of *British East India Company* over India was in full swing, the ideas of secularism began to affect the Indian mind. Until then, religion was considered to be an indispensible factor of political and social domain. On the other hand, the British implemented laws pertaining to practices within religions of the sub-continents. They formulated separate laws for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and others as part of their divide-and-rule policy. By doing this, they had sown the seeds for a nonuniform civil code which is still reigning Indian society. Hindu politicians insist that there should be a uniform civil code for all citizens. For example, believers of all faiths except Islam, are legally bound to be monogamous while those who practice or convert to Islam are permitted up to four marriages, which is a contradiction for the concept of uniform civil code.

After independence, *The Indian National Congress* adopted secularism, not as an ideology but more as a political arrangement. As power-sharing process could not be poised satisfactorily between the Hindu and Muslim elite, the country was divided into two independent states of India and Pakistan, Muslim majority areas of North-West going to Pakistan. After independence and partition a large body of Muslims were left in India and hence the leaders like Gandhi and Nehru preferred to keep India secular in the sense that Indian state will have no religion though people of India will be free both in individual and corporate sense to follow any religion of their birth or adoption. Thus India remained politically secular but otherwise its people continued to be deeply religious.

In India, right from the British period, main contradiction was not between religious and secular but it was between secular and communal. In the western world main struggle was between church and state and church and civil society but in India neither Hinduism nor Islam had any church-like structure and hence there never was any such struggle between secular and religious power structure. The main struggle was between secularism and communalism. The communal forces from among Hindus and Muslims mainly fought for share in power though they used their respective religions for their struggle for power. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was great champion of secularism and secular politics. Theoretically speaking the Congress Party was also committed to secularism. However, the Congress Party consisted of several members and leaders whose secularism was in doubt. But it was due to Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and B.R.Ambedkar that India committed itself to secularism and its Constitution was drafted on secular lines.

During the drafting of the Indian Constitution, despite the reluctance of the Constituent Assembly to incorporate the word 'secular', and despite the fact that the word 'Secular' was formally inserted in the Preamble to the Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment of 1976 to the Constitution of India, still, a survey of the provisions of the Indian constitution suggest that India as a state is separate from religion and would guarantee religious freedoms to the citizens of all faith, while not discriminating against any citizen on the basis of religion. Thus, the Indian Constitution guarantees both individual and collective freedom of religion through the Articles 25-28 enshrined in the Part III of the constitution which deals with Fundamental rights. Article 15 and 16 also guarantees non discrimination on the ground of religion. The Indian constitution through its preamble, fundamental rights and directive principles has

created a secular state based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination. With the advancement of Indian Constitutional philosophy of social and economic democracy, secularism has been held to be one of the 'Basic Structures' of Indian Constitution. Thus, the nature of polity promised in the preamble is incapable of alteration even in the exercise of the power to amend the Constitution under article 368.

Secularism in India, as pointed out before, meant equal respect for all religions and cultures and non-interference of religion in the government affairs. Also, according to the Indian Constitution no discrimination will be made on the basis of caste, creed, gender and class. Similarly all citizens of India irrespective of one's religion, caste or gender have right to vote. All can enjoy same rights without any discrimination on any ground. All those who reside in India are free to confess, practice and propagate religion of one's choice subject of course to social health and law and order. Thus even conversion to any religion of one's choice is a fundamental right.

There are some rationalists and secularists who reject religion in its entirety but such rationalists or secularists are extremely few in India. Also, there are extremely orthodox people who exhibit rigidity and intolerance towards other faiths though of course not on communal grounds but on the grounds of religious orthodoxy but they too are in minuscule minority.

Tolerance in India among people of all religions is widely prevalent. It is perhaps due to influence of ancient Vedic doctrine that truth is one but is manifested in different forms. Thus the real spirit of secularism in India is all inclusiveness, religious pluralism and peaceful co-existence.

However, it is politics, which proved to be divisive and not religion. It is not religious leaders by and large (with few exceptions) who divide but politicians who seek to mobilize votes on grounds of primordial identities like religion, caste and ethnicity. In a multi-religious society, if politics is not based on issues but on identities, it can prove highly divisive. Politicians are tempted to appeal to primordial identities rather than to solve problems.

The medieval society in India was more religiously tolerant as it was non-competitive. The modern Indian society, on the other hand, has proved to be more divisive as it is based on competition. Thus in case of India one can say by and large it is secular in as much as it is religiously plural and tolerant but there are politically divisive forces quite active and create communal pressure and widen the gap between religious community thus bringing Indian secularism under threat.

The present scenario of 'Secularism' in India is indeed a cause of concern. Today, the secular character of the Indian democracy is considered to be under threat. The razing of the Babri Mosque in Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh) led to riots and killings by Muslims and by Hindus. The recent massacres of innocent Hindus in Godhra (Gujarat), presumably ignited by smoldering Muslim resentments against the *Hindutva* proponents over Ayodhya, touched off a larger massacre of equally innocent Muslims in tit-for-tat killings that undermined yet further the amity under which these religious communities had lived earlier in Gujarat State in an atmosphere of secularism. Apart from these, the unspeakable atrocities of 1984 against the Sikhs in Delhi after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; and an occasional slaying of proselytizing Christian missionaries clearly presents a grim picture of "Indian Secularism", moreover, the intrusion of religious passions and caste loyalties into Indian politics casts serious doubts over the claim of India to be a secular and theocratic state.

Another probable cause for the threat to "Secularism" can be attributed to the large scale religious turmoil at the international level. The after impact of the 9/11 has, as a matter of fact, led to the rise of religious fundamentalism across the world which has grown itself into religious fanaticism probably because of the singling out of one particular religion, despite the fact that the act was done by a handful of people. This indifferent approach of singling out a religion has lead to large scale resentment amongst people of various walks of life. India as a part of the globalised world has been adversely effected by this turmoil.

However, still there is hope, as if we trace bits and pieces of Indian history it can be safely said that India, despite numerous adversaries has always been able to find the solution for survival by maintaining the same diverse socio-religious culture. India still maintains its secular character, however, what is probably required is that India as a democratic and secular State must not allow itself to be identified with any religion, and also must ensure that while guaranteeing the freedom of religion for all, it should not legislate on the basis of any religion.

Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said: "I swear by my religion, I will die for it. But it is my personal affair. The State has nothing to do with it. The State would look after your secular welfare, health, communications, foreign relations, currency and so on, but not your or my religion. That is everybody's personal concern!!"

In the end, secularism begins in the heart of every individual. There should be no feeling of "otherness" as we all have is a shared history. India being a traditional society that contains not one, but many traditions owing their origin in part to the different religions that exist here, has so far managed to retain the secular character of its polity. Ours is a society where Sufis and Bhakti saints have brought in a cultural acceptance for each other. Are we going to let it all go to waste and listen to people who have concern for their careers as politicians or leaders rather than our welfare at heart? Let us instead concentrate our efforts at making India a powerful and progressive nation.

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Census of India 2011: Facts & Realities

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India, with 1,210,000,000 (1.21 billion) people is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,350,044,605 (1.35 billion) people. The figures show that India represents almost 17.31% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet live in India. With the population growth rate at 1.58%, India is predicted to have more than 1.53 billion people by the end of 2030 while China's population is forecast to be at its peak of 1.46 billion When India gained independence from the United Kingdom sixty years ago, the country's population was a mere 350 million. Since 1947, the population of India has more than tripled.

More than 50% of **India's current population** is below the age of 25 and over 65% below the age of 35. About 72.2% of the population lives in some 638,000 villages and the rest 27.8% in about 5,480 towns and urban. The birth rate (child births per 1,000 people per year) is 22.22 births/1,000 population (2009 est.) while death rate (deaths per 1000 individuals per year) is 6.4 deaths/1,000 population. Fertility rate is 2.72 children born/woman (NFHS-3, 2008) and Infant mortality rate is 30.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2009 estimated). India has the largest illiterate population in the world. The literacy rate of India as per 2001 Population Census is 65.38%, with male literacy rate at 75.96% and female at 54.28%. Kerala has the highest literacy rate at 90.86%, Mizoram (88.80%) is on the second position and Lakshadweep (86.66%) is on third.

Every year, India adds more people than any other nation in the world, and in fact the individual population of some of its states is equal to the total population of many countries. For example, Population of Uttar Pradesh (state in India) almost equals to the population of Brazil. It, as per 2001 Population Census of India, has 190 million people and the growth rate is 16.16%. The population of the second most populous state Maharashtra, which has a growth rate of 9.42%, is equal to that of Mexico's population. Bihar, with 8.07%, is the third most populous state in India and its population is more than Germany's. West Bengal with 7.79% growth rate, Andhra Pradesh (7.41%) and Tamil Nadu (6.07%) are at fourth, fifth and sixth positions respectively. The sex ratio of India stands at 933. Kerala with 1058 females per 1000 males is the state with the highest female sex ratio. Pondicherry (1001) is second, while Chhatisgarh (990) and Tamil Nadu (986) are at third and fourth places respectively. Haryana with 861 has the lowest female sex ratio.

Some of the reasons for India's rapidly growing population are poverty, illiteracy, high fertility rate, rapid decline in death rates or mortality rates and immigration from Bangladesh and Nepal. Alarmed by its swelling population, India started taking measures to stem the growth rate quite early. In fact India by launching the National Family Planning programme in 1952 became the first country in the world to have a population policy. The family planning programme yielded some noticeable results, bringing down significantly the country's fertility rate. In 1965-2009, the contraceptive usage more than tripled and the

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fertility rate more than halved. The efforts did produce positive results, however, failed to achieve the ultimate goal and the population of India since getting independence from Britain in 1947 increased almost three times. Whereas India has missed almost all its targets to bring the rate of population growth under control, China's 'One Child Policy' in 1978, has brought tremendous results for the latter. The policy claims to have prevented between 250 and 300 million births from 1978 to 2000 and 400 million births from 1979 to 2010. However the negative factor for China is that India's 50% **current population** is below the age of 25.

India At a Glance

Current Population of India in 2011	1,210,000,000 (1.21 billion)
Total Male Population in India	623,700,000 (623.7 million)
Total Female Population in India	586,500,000 (586.5 million)
Sex Ratio	914 females per 1,000 males
Age structure	
0 to 25 years	50% of India's current population
Currently, there are about 51 births in India in a minute.	
India's Population in 2001	1.02 billion
Population of India in 1947	350 million

The Provisional population data from census-2011 shows population grew a little bit more than what expert had expected as the population became 1.21 billion while the predicted figure was 1.20 billion. The state level data shows some major conclusion from what the experts has projected a decade ago. Following table shows statewise population and their share in India's population.

States/Union Territories	Population,2001 States/Union Territories	Population,2011 States/Union Territories	Share of Different States in India's Population-2011
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,56,152	3,79,944	0.03%
Andhra Pradesh	7,62,10,007	8,46,65,533	7%
Arunachal Pradesh	10,971,968	13,82,611	0.11%
Assam	2,66,55,528	3,11,69,272	3%
Bihar	8,29,98,509	1,03,804,637	9%
Chandigarh	9,00,635	10,54,689	0.09%
Chhattisgarh	2,08,33,803	2,55,40,196	2%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,20,490	3,42,853	0.09%

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States/Union Territories	Population,2001 States/Union Territories	Population,2011 States/Union Territories	Share of Different States in India's Population-2011
Daman & Diu	1,58,204	2,42,911	0.02%
Delhi	1,38,50,507	1,67,53,235	1%
Goa	13,47,668	14,57,523	0.12%
Gujarat	5,06,71,017	6,03,83,628	5%
Haryana	2,11,44,564	2,53,53,081	2%
Himachal Pradesh	60,77,900	68,56,509	0.56%
Jammu & Kashmir	1,01,43,700	1,25,48,926	1%
Jharkhand	2,69,45,829	3,29,66,238	3%
Karnataka	5,28,50,562	6,11,30,704	5%
Kerala	3,18,41,374	3,33,87,677	3%
Lakshadweep	60,650	64,429	0.05%
Madhya Pradesh	6,03,48,023	7,25,97,565	6%
Maharashtra	9,68,78,627	11,23,72,972	9%
Manipur	21,66,788	27,21,756	0.22%
Meghalaya	23,18,822	29,64,007	0.24%
Mizoram	8,88,573	10,91,014	0.09%
Nagaland	19,90,036	19,80,602	0.16%
Orissa	3,68,04,660	4,19,47,358	3%
Pondicherry	9,74,345	12,44,464	0.10%
Punjab	2,43,58,999	2,77,04,236	2%
Rajasthan	5,65,07,188	6,86,21,012	6%
Sikkim	5,40,851	6,07,688	0.05%
Tamil Nadu	6,24,05,679	7,21,38,958	6%
Tripura	31,99,203	36,71,032	0.30%
Uttaranchal	84,89,349	1,01,16,752	1%
Uttar Pradesh	16,61,97,921	19,95,81,477	16%
West Bengal	8,01,76,197	9,13,47,736	8%
India	102,86,10,328	121,01,93,422	

However, the above data shows population of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tamilnadu, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat grew at a higher rate than the official projections. Amongh larger state Tamilnadu was 7% higher rate than earlier projected, with Bihar and chattisgarh has 6% & 5% more than the official projections. However as compared previous census 2001-2001 the percentage decadal growth rate of the six most populous states have declined during 2001-2011.

States	Percentage of growth rate 1991-2001	Percentage of growth rate 2001-2011
Uttar pradesh	25.85%	20.09%
Maharashtra	22.73%	15.99%
Bihar	28.62%	25.07%
West Bengal	17.77%	13.93%
Andra Pradesh	14.59%	11.10%
Madhya pradesh	24.26%	20.30%

India compared with other countries:

On April, 2011 India is projected to have 1210 Million people, i.e. 16 percent of the world's population on 2.4 percent of the globe's land area. If current trends continue, India may overtake China in 2045, to become the most populous country in the world. While global population has increased threefold during this century, from 2 billion to 6 billion, the population of India has increased nearly five times from 238 million (23 crores) to 1 billion in the same period. India's current annual increase in population of 15.5 million is large enough to neutralize efforts to conserve the resource endowment and environment. With the total world population India & China shared 17.5% & 19.4% population respectively, Japan 1.9%, Rusian Federation 4.5%, Nigeria 2.3%, Bangladesh2.4% Pakistan 2.7%, Brazil 2.8%, Indonessia 3.4%, U.S.A. 4.5% and other countries sharing 41.2%. It is interesting to see that India & China both share 36.9% population of the world.

As the total fertility rate in India remains at the high number of 2.8, that goal was not achieved so it is highly unlikely that the total fertility rate will be 2.1 by 2010. Thus, India's population will continue to grow at a rapid rate. The U.S. Census Bureau does predict a near-replacement total fertility rate of 2.2 to be achieved in India in the year 2050. Population projections for India anticipate that the country's population will reach 1.5 to 1.8 billion by 2050. The Population Reference Bureau has published projections out to 2100, they expect India's population at the close of the twenty-first century to reach 1.853 to 2.181 billion. Thus, India is expected to become the first and only county on the planet that will ever reach a population of more than 2 billion

India's high population growth results in increasingly impoverished and sub-standard conditions for growing segments of the Indian population. As of 2007, India ranked 126th on the United Nations' Human Development Index, which takes into account social, health, and educational conditions in a country.

9.21%.

5] The literacy rate for male and the female is 82.14% & 65.46% respectively which is an increasing trends by 6.88% & 11.79% respectively with compare to previous census 1991-2001.

6] The Total literates added during the decade is 217,700,941 out of which female literate is 110,069,001 and male literate is 107,631,940 lower than the female literate.

7] The entire exercise is estimated to cost Rs. 2200 Crore or Rs. 18.33 per person.

8] No. of languages in which Schedules were canvassed is 16

9] No. of languages in which Training Manuals prepared is 18

10] No. of Schedules printed 340 Mn.

11] Population of India rate increase- Per Year 1,55,31,000, Per Month 2,73,033, Per Day 42,434, Per Hour 1,768 and Per Minute 29.

12] The population of India, at 1210.2 million, is almost equal to the combined population of U.S.A., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan put together i.e. 1214.3 million.

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To,

Date : 07-07-2012

The Editor
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Sub : Regarding Article on Census of India - 2011

R/Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith article on Census of India 2011 title **'Census of India 2011: Facts & Realities'** for the forthcoming issue. I am request to your honour to kindly publish the same in your esteem issue.

Thanking Your.

Yours Faithfully
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Sex Selective Infanticide - Impact on Indian Society

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Abstract :- In India, the girl child occupies a far more inferior position to that of a boy child. Today , the rejection of the unwanted girl can being her Birth. Prenatal sex determination tests fallowed by quick abortions eliminate thousands of female foetuses before they can become daughters. Those girls who manage to survive till birth and beyond find that the dice is heavily loaded against them in a world that denies them equal access to food health care, education, employment and simple human dignity.

Key words : Daughters, Sex Selection, Female foeticide, Discrimination, Son Preference.

Introduction :-

During the past 50 years India has achieved considerable Social and economic progress. It is also generally assumed that the future progress will be even more rapid and that India will be an important player is the global market. Despite this unbridled optimism, the future for India' unborn female children looks increasingly bleak. In fact, the country is undergoing a social and demographic development of stunning proportion, which can be expected to have far- reaching social and economic consequences.

The numerical relationship between males and females in the population, the sex ratio, is the most basic indicator of equality between men and women in a country at a specific point of time. Changes in this relationship reflect the underlying changes, for better or worse for women, in the country socio-economic and cultural patterns. To date, much research has been done on the nature of India's declining sex ratio, in particular the rapidly declining sex ratio in the age group 0 to 6. Though intuitively significant, the relationship between the processes of rapid social and economic changes and the worsening plight of girl children has so far received little attention.

Indian census has always shown a gendered imbalance. This marked gap between boys and girls, which has nationwide implications, is the result of decisions made at the most local level the family. One of the most heinous ways of discrimination against women in a society is through female foeticide. Sex selective infanticide is a practice of selective elimination of the female foetus after prenatal sex determination or sex Pre-selection, thus avoiding the birth of a girl child. Sex Selective abortion is a fairly recent phenomena but its root can be traced back to the age old practice of female infanticide. Female foeticide is a practice that involves the detection of the sex of the unborn baby in the womb of the mother and decision to abort it if the sex of the child is detected as a girl. This could be done at the behest of the mother, or father, or both or under family pressure.

Definition :-

"Sex selective infanticide is the practice of selective infanticide against infants of an undesired sex."

What is female foeticide?

Female foeticide is a practice of selective elimination of the female foetus after prenatal
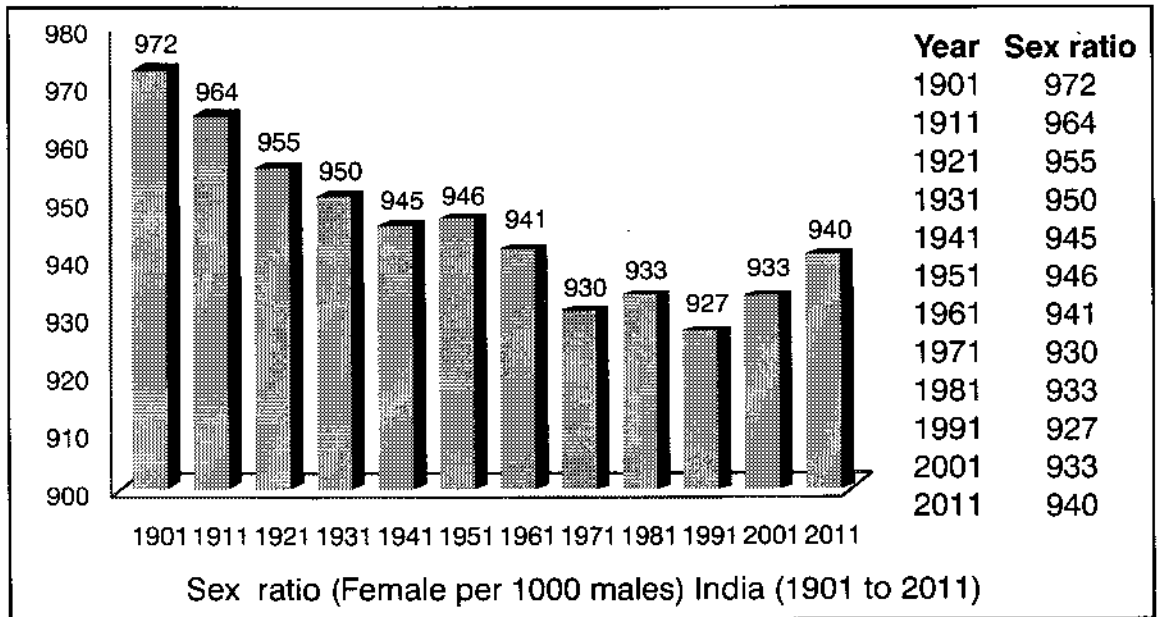
sex determination or sex pre-selection, thus avoiding the birth of a girl child. Essentially, female foeticide is a two-step practice. The first step involves the detection of the sex of the unborn baby in the womb of the mother and the second step involves to abort it.

Sex ratio:- According to census report, the sex ratio, which is powerful indicator of the status of women and girl, in 1991 (927 females per 1000 males)in 2001 (933 females per 1000 males) and in 2011 (940 females per 1000 males) in spite of improvement in the economy, health services and general living condition, the sex ratio has been deteriorating from decade to decade of the present century.

More than a hundred million women are missing because their parents wanted a son. Female foeticide is a process of aborting perfectly healthy foetuses after about 18 weeks (or more) of gestation just because they are females. The same foetuses would've been allowed to live if they were males.

Despite a law banning sex selective abortion in force for a decade, as many as half a million female foetures are aborted each year in the country. Gender discrimination in our society is so entrenched, that it begins even before a girl is born. Baby girls are throttled, poisoned or

Year	Sex ratio
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	933
1991	927
2001	933
2011	940

Sex ratio (Female per 1000 males) India (1901 to 2011)

drowned in a bucket of water. Ababy girl tied in polythene bag and dumped in a public dustbin lefts to be torn away by wild stray dogs. There are a number of methods for killing the baby girl.

1) Quick And Painless
- Slit their throats
- Feeding them salt to increase blood pressure
- Stuffed in clay pots.
- Holding the baby by the waist and shaking it
- Snaps the spinal cord
- Snapping their necks
- Starvation
- Wrapping them is wet towels so they contract pneumonia

Knowledge
Resonance

2) Modern killing methods
- Ultrasound
- Amniocentesis
- Abadonment
- Abortion
- Female deselection.
- Though India has a history of skewed female sex ratio, what the country is witnessing today is the systematic extermination of the female child, with the ultrasound machine serving as an instrument of murder.

Clinics offering ultrasound scanning facility have mushroomed throughout the country, and despite making prenatal sex determination a penal offence, doctors and parents alike rampantly violate this law.

Factors responsible for sex selective infanticide
- Son preference
- Economic utility
- Dowry factor
- Family composition and position
- Sociocultural factor
- Religious factor
- One child policy
- Sons are ritually essential to light the funeral pyres of the parents and thus help release their souls from earthly bondage.
- The birth of a son also elevates the status of a women.
- Sons add to the earning power of the family
- Sons are a source of economic security and support for their parents.

Son preference would be a strong barrier to the success of family planning programs, and thus would be an obstacle to fertility decline. The decline in the child sex ratio is not a problem of number alone. The very status of women, and the gain that have been made in this regard over the year, are at stake. The likelihood is that with fewer women in society, violence against women in all forms would go up. This atmosphere of insecurity would lead women to confine within the four walls of their home. This is not the only mainifestation of the threat of serious disruption in the social fabric.

If this decline is not checked the delicate equilibrium of nature can be permantly distroyed.

Preventive measures for sex selective infanticide
1. Organised workshop for students
- Teachers can filter down the message save the girl child to the students.
- Teachers can pass on information of current child sex ratio, PCPNDT Act, and misuse of technology to the students.

Legal Initiative
To check female foeticide, the pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was enacted. The act came into force in 1996. By itself it in a comprehensive legislation which lays down the situation in which the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques is prohibited as also where it is regulated. It has provisions for establishing mechanisms responsible for policy making under the Act and also those responsible for the implementation of the Act. At the same time newer techniques have been developed to select the sex of the child even before conception leading to a further decline in the sex ratio.

3. Awareness campaign
To deal with a problem that has roots in social behaviour and prejudice more legislation is not enough. Various activities have been undertaken to create awareness against the practice of prenatal determination of sex and female foeticide.
- To implement the provisions of the act.

Knowledge Resonance

- Media units like AIR, Doordarshan, song and drama division, directorate of field publicity.
- Seminars have been organized through voluntary organizations at state, regional, district level.
- Fours on the humanist, scientific and rational

4. Approach and a move away from the traditional teachings which support discrimination.

- Empowerment of women and measures to deal with other discriminatory practices such as dowry.
- A strong ethical code for doctors.
- Simple methods for complaint registration for all women, particularly those who are most Vulnerable.
- Regular appraisal and assessment of the indicators of the status of women such as sex ratio, female mortality, literacy and economic participation.

Conclusion

It is estimated that by 2020 there could be more than 25 million young "surplus males" in India. Indian tradition says that most parents want their first child to be born a male. Female deselection is also due to deeply rooted traditions and parent desire sons in order to make familial. The consequence of female infanticide and ,more recently, abortion is India's awkwardly skewed gender ratio, among the most imbalanced in the world. Infanticide is illegal in India and laws are also in place to stop[sex-selective abortion. But in some places, national rules don't hold enough way to overcome local religious and social-customs which remain biased in fovour of sons over daughters.

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नागरी सहकारी पतसंस्थेच्या संदर्भात अक्रियाशील संपत्ती निर्माण होण्याची कारणे

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प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय सहकारी चळवळ २५ मार्च १९०४ रोजी सुरु झाली. सहकारी चळवळीच्या माध्यमाने आणि प्रेरणेने सहकारी क्षेत्रात नागरी पत संस्थेच्या माध्यमाने स्थानीक लोकांना कर्जपुरवठा करता यावा, लोकांमध्ये बचतीची व काटकसरीची सवय लागावी आणि लघुउद्योग, व्यापार-व्यवसाय, कृषी क्षेत्र, कुटीर उद्योग, शिक्षण, आरोग्य इत्यादी करिता कर्जपुरवठा करता यावा. या उद्देशाने पत संस्था अस्तित्वात आल्या आणि सामाजिक बांधीलकीच्या दृष्टीने सामाजिक कार्य करणे. समाजाचे हित साधन असा महत्वाचा उद्देश दृष्टीक्षेपात ठेवून त्याचप्रमाणे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास घडवून आणण्याकरिता नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थाची स्थापना झाली.

सहकारी पतसंस्थेचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय हा सभासदांना कर्ज वाटप करणे असुन सर्व पतसंस्थेची स्थापना ठेवी संग्रहीत करणे व कर्ज वाटप करणे या प्रमुख उद्देशाने झालेली आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी पतसंस्थेचा इतिहास पाहिल्यास पतसंस्थेच्या पतपुरवठयामध्ये तारणनिहाय, उद्देशनिहाय, कर्जदार निहाय व रक्कम निहाय असे बदल काळानुसार होत गेल्याचे दिसुन येते. तथापी या सर्व कर्ज व्यवहाराचे प्रमुख सुत्र कायम राहिले व ते म्हणजे 'सामाजिक गरजाधिष्ठीत कर्ज व्यवहार', पत नसणाऱ्यांची पत निर्माण करणे आणि असणाऱ्यांची वाढविणे हाही या मागचा उद्देश आहे. म्हणुनच रोजगार निर्मीती आणि जीवनमान उंचविणे हे पतसंस्थेचे प्रमुख उद्देश असल्याचे दिसुन येते.

कर्ज व्यवहारासाठी उपलब्ध होणारे निधी, संस्था, स्वनिधी, ठेवीदारांकडून संग्रहित केलेल्या ठेवी, जिल्हा बँकेकडून घेतलेली कर्जे असे उभारण्याचा मार्ग असला तरी यातील मोठा आणि महत्वाचा मार्ग म्हणजे ठेवीदारांकडून गोळा केलेल्या ठेवी हा होय. त्यान्वये कर्ज व्यवहारात किमान धोका राहिल याची काळजी घेणे प्रत्येक पतसंस्थेला आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा टेवीदारांची संचित ठेव बुडण्याची भिती आहे व असे झाल्यास पतसंस्थेच्या अस्तित्वाला धोका पोहचण्याची शक्यता आहे. म्हणून कर्ज कसे मंजूर करावे, कसे वितरीत करावे, कसे वसुल करावे कशा प्रकारे व कोणती कागदपत्रके घ्यावीत याची माहिती असणे जरूरी आहे. त्या अण्वये कर्ज व्यवस्थापन असणे कोणत्याही पतसंस्थेकरिता महत्वाचे आहे.

सहकारी पतसंस्थेची प्रगती व्हावी, गुंतवणुक दारांचे हित जपता यावे. तसेच आर्थिक विकास वेगाने साधता यावा या उद्देशाने महाराष्ट्रात महाराष्ट्र सहकारी संस्था अधिनियम १९६० हा कायदा लागु करण्यात आला. तसेच सहकार खात्याने महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व पतसंस्थांना आदर्श उपविधी लागू केलेली असुन त्यात नमुद श्रेणीप्रमाणे पतसंस्थांना जास्तीत जास्त कर्ज व्यवहार (खंदंडइसम थ्वनदके) करु शकतात.

प्रस्तुत सादरीकरणात नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थेच्या अक्रियाशील संपत्ती निर्माण होण्याची कारणे शोधणार आहोत. आणि अक्रियाशील संपत्ती कमीत-कमी निर्माण होण्याकरिता उपाय योजना सुचविणार आहे.

कार्याचा आढावाः-

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था बंद आणि संरक्षित अर्थव्यवस्थेकडून मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे वाटचाल करीत आहे. मुक्तव्यवस्थेमधे ''शिथिलीकरण'', स्पइमतंसपेपंजपवदवदद्ध ''खाजगीकरण'', द्यतपअंजपेंजपवदवदद्ध आणि ''जागतिकीकरण'', ळसवइंसपेंजपवदवदद्ध या बाबींमुळे देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत आमूलाग्र बदल घडून आले आहेत. देशात विविध संघटनांची कार्ये सुरु झाली आहेत. यात सहकारी क्षेत्राचा देखील विशेष समावेश होता.

सहकारी चळवळीमध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे देशात अग्रेसर असे राज्य आहे. तसेच राज्यात मोठया प्रमाणावर नागरी

Knowledge Resonance

सहकारी पतसंस्थांचे जाळे पसरलेले आढळते.

महाराष्ट्रातील विकासात नागरी सहकारी पतसंस्थेचे योगदान महत्वपुर्ण मानले जाते. त्यामुळे या संस्थांना सामाजिक जीवनामध्ये प्रमुख स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे. ''एकमेका सहाय्य करू, अवघेची धरु सुपंथ'' या प्रमाणे सहकाराद्वारे एकत्रित येवून कार्य करण्याची पत संस्थेकडून अपेक्षा आहे. स्थानीक लोकांनी पुढाकार घेवून तेथील लोकांच्या आर्थिक अडचणी जाणून घेणे आणि स्वतः बचत व काटकसर करून शिल्लक राशी पत संस्थेत जमा करणे आणि हा पैसा कमी व्याज दराने दुसर्‍या व्यक्तिच्या आर्थिक गरजा पुर्ण करण्यासाठी उपयोगात आणणे अश्या महत्वपुर्ण उद्देशाने या संस्था स्थापन केल्या जातात. या संस्थांनी आपले कार्य नियोजनबध्द रीतीने आणि कायदयाच्या चाकोरीतून पुर्ण करावे, यासाठी सहकार कायदा तयार करण्यात आला, त्यामुळे कायदयातील तरतुदींना तडा जाणार नाही आणि नियोजीत कार्य योजनाबध्द पध्दतीने पूर्ण करता यावे, यासाठी या नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थेची स्थापना करण्यात आली.

सहकारी पत संस्था प्रणाली ही आजच्या काळाची गरज आहे आणि देशाच्या प्रत्येक नागरीकांच्या आर्थिक सुदृढतेसाठी या पत संस्थेची भुमिका फार महत्वाची आहे. परंतू सामान्य जनतेच्या आर्थिक गरजा पुर्ण करण्यासाठी पत संस्थेचे व्यवस्थापन सुदृढ असावे लागते आणि पत संस्थेचे व्यवस्थापन सुदृढ असावे याकरिता नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थेच्या व्यवस्थापकीय समस्या व विविध समस्या लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थेची ध्येये व विविध उद्दिष्टे तसेच विविध योजना साध्य करण्यासाठी पत संस्थेच्या कार्यप्रणालीतील समस्या सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.

नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थेच्या संदर्भात अक्रियाशिल संपत्ती ;छवद घमतावितउपदह ोमबजेद्ध निर्माण होण्याची कारणे:-

अक्रियाशील संपत्ती:-

अक्रियाशील संपत्ती म्हणजे काय?

नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थांचे ताळेबंद आणि हिशेबपत्रक योग्य आर्थिक स्थिती दर्शविणारे असावेत. उत्पन्नक्षमता नसलेल्या कर्ज खात्यावर आकारलेले व्याज प्रत्यक्ष वसुल झाल्याखेरीज व्याज उत्पन्न धरु नये. हे ह्यामध्ये मुख्य तत्त्व आहे आणि म्हणुनच ज्या कर्जखात्यातुन अथवा इतर मालमत्तेपासुन उत्पन्न मिळत नाही असे कर्जखाते अथवा

मालमत्ता उत्पन्नक्षमता नसलेली अक्रियाशील संपत्ती समजावे.

म्हणजेच एखादे कर्ज (मालमत्ता) उत्पन्न निर्मिती करण्यास असमर्थ ठरते अथवा उत्पन्न निर्मिती करत नाही तेव्हा ते कर्ज (मालमत्ता) अक्रियाशील संपत्ती समजावे.

अक्रियाशील म्हणजे एखादया कर्जखात्यावरील (मालमत्तेवरील) व्याज/कर्जाचा हप्ता हा ठरवून दिलेल्या कालावधीनंतरही वसुल न झाल्यास असे खाते अक्रियाशील संपत्ती होय.

अक्रियाशील संपत्तीचे कारणे:-

अक्रियाशील संपत्ती निर्मान होण्याकरीता सर्वसाधारण पाच घटक जबाबदार आहेत.

१) कर्जदार:-

अ) जाणुन बुजुन थकबाकीदार:- जेव्हा कर्जदाराची मानसीक प्रवृत्ती कर्ज ज्या-ज्या ठिकाणावरून मिळते तेथुन कर्ज घेणे च परतफेड न करणे. अशी बेजबाबदारी पणाची असते.

ब) कर्जाचे अपुर्ण व्यवस्थापनः- जेव्हा कर्जदार ज्या कारणाकरिता कर्ज घेतो परंतू त्याचा वापर इतरत्र करतो परत फेडीबाबतचे विचार न करणे, अविचारीवृत्ती असणारे कर्जदार.

क) कर्जदाराचे अंतर्गत वादः- जेव्हा अनेक कर्जदार एकत्र येवून कर्ज घेतात. परंतू परतफेडीच्या वेळी आपसी मतभेद निर्माण झाल्यास कर्ज थकबाकी होऊ लागते.

ड) अवाजवी आत्मविश्वासः- कर्जदार बाहेरील येणी, वसुलीत दिरंगाई, निरूत्साहीपणा, उधारीत विक्री व वसुलीत दिरंगाई हे दोन व्यवसायातील शत्रुशी मैत्री करणारे व अवाजवी आत्मविश्वास बाळगणारे कर्जदार.

इ) सामाजिक कार्येः- मनुष्य समाजशील प्राणी असल्यामुळे सामाजिक कार्यात तो अप्रत्यक्ष गुंतल्या जातो आणि त्याकरिता पत नसताना सुध्दा खर्च करतो उदा. रूढी-परंपरानुसार धार्मिक विधी, लग्न समारंभ, इतर समारंभ करणे या कारणाने कर्जदार थकबाकी राहतो.

फ) अपघात- कर्जदाराच्या किंवा त्याच्या घरातील एखादया

सदस्याचा अपघात झाल्यास कायम स्वरूपी अपंगत्व आल्यास, आजार, मृत्यु झाल्यास किंवा नौकरीत अस्थिरता आल्यास कर्जदार बच्याच वेळा थकबाकी होत असतो.

२) व्यवस्थापनः-

अ) चुकीची माहितीः- पतसंस्थेतील कर्मचारी-व्यवस्थापक कर्जमंजुरीकरिता कर्जदाराची चुकीची माहिती किंवा भ्रमीत करणारी माहिती संचालक मंडळासमोर मांडते व कर्ज मंजुर करून घेतात.

ब) कर्मचाऱ्याचे हित संबंध- व्यवस्थापनात कार्य करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्याचे सभासदासोबत हित-संबंध प्रस्तापीत होतात. अनैतिक आर्थिक व्यवहार सुध्दा घडतो याच कारणाने कर्ज अश्या सभासदांना मंजुर करून करण्याकरिता या कर्मचाऱ्याच्या सिंहाचा वाटा असतो. कालांतराने असे कर्ज थकबाकी होतात.

क) कर्ज वसुलीबाबत दिरंगाईः- कर्जवसुलीची जबाबदारी संबंधीत कर्मचाऱ्याची असते काही परिस्थीतीत कर्मचारी वेगवेगळी कारणे संचालक मंडळांना सांगुन कर्ज वसुली करिता उशीर करतात. परिणामः कर्जदार थकबाकी होतात.

ड) कर्ज दिल्या पश्चात तपासणीचा अभावः- कर्ज ज्या कारणा करिता दिले आहे त्या करिता उपयोग होणे गरजेचे असते परंतु कर्मचाऱ्याच्या बेजबाबदार पणामुळे कर्जरक्कम वापरावर दुर्लक्ष करतात आणि त्याचा परिणाम संबंधीत कर्ज थकबाकी होते.

३) संचालक मंडळः-

अ) संचालकाचे हितसंबंधः- सर्व सभासद हे कोणत्या तरी संचालकाशी संबंधीत असतातच हे संचालक स्वतःचे हित जोपासण्याकरिता कशाही रीतीने कर्ज मंजुर करतात परिणामतः असे कर्जदार थकबाकी होतात.

ब) राजकारणः- प्रत्येक सभासद हा संस्थेचा मतदार असतो. भविष्यात आपल्याला निवडुन देण्याकरिता संबंधीत सभासद मदत करेल या भावनेनी सुध्दा कर्ज मंजुर करून घेण्याचा काही संचालक प्रयत्न करतात.

क) परतफेडीची पात्रताः-

काही सभासद मिळेल तिथुन कर्ज घेण्याच्या मानसीकतेचे असतात. कर्ज परतफेडीची पात्रता नसतांनाही अश्या कर्जदारांना कर्ज दिले जाते उत्पन्न कमी- खर्च जास्त अशी परिस्थीती थकबाकी करिता पोषक ठरते.

ड) अपुरे/चुकीचे कागदपत्रेः- कर्जदाराच्या कायम वास्तव्याकडे दुर्लक्ष, जमानतदार व कर्जदाराच्या पुर्व इतिहासाचा अभ्यास न करता दिलेले कर्ज, प्रस्तुत कागदपत्राची तपासणी न करता दिलेले कर्ज, आवश्यक अटींची पुर्णतः/ पालन न करता मंजुर केलेले कर्ज थकबाकी होत असते.

४) सरकारः-

अ) थकबाकी वसुलिची पध्दतीः- सहकारी कायदयात कर्ज वसुलीची कायदेशीर पध्दती अत्यंत गुंतागुतीची असुन दिरंगाईची आहे. त्याच्याच फायदा थकबाकीदार घेतात.

ब) धोरणातील बदलः- सरकारी धोरणात बदल झाल्यास संचालक मंडळाला कर्ज वाटप धोरणात बदल करावा लागतो. उदा. कर्ज वाटपाची टक्केवारी, कागदपत्रांना अधिक महत्व. असे बदल थकबाकी करिता कधी-कधी पोषक ठरतात.

क) कर्ज वसुलीकरिता कायदेशीर अधिकाराचा अभावः- भ्रष्टाचार आपले अस्तीत्व इथे सुध्दा ठेवत असतो. सरकारी यंत्रणेकडुन वसुलीची परवानगी घेणे, पोलीस यंत्रनेची मदत घेणे. हे काम पाहीजे तेवढे सोपे नाही. याचा फायदा काही थकबाकीदार घेतात.

ड) इतर कारणेः- या कारणांवर कोणाचेच नियंत्रण राहु शकत नाही. जसे आर्थिक तेजी-मंदीचे चक्र, महागाई, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, याही कारणाने प्रमाणीत कर्जदार, थकबाकीदार होऊ शकतो.

निष्कर्ष :- अक्रियाशील संपत्ती निर्माण होण्याची कारणे सविस्तरपणे तपासल्या नंतर असे निर्देशनात आले कि, कर्जदार, व्यवस्थापन, आणि संचालक मंडळाद्वारे निर्माण होणाऱ्या कारणावर संचालक मंडळाकडुनच कठोर नियंत्रण ठेवल्यास फार मोठया प्रमाणावर तसेच सरकारने योग्य लक्ष

घालुन कायदयातुन पळवाटा बंद करण्याचा प्रयत्न केल्यास निश्चितच अक्रियाशील संपत्ती निर्मीतीवर मर्यादा येतील आणि नागरी सहकारी पत संस्थेचा विकास होऊन संचालक, सभासद,सरकार, कर्मचारीवर्ग यांना फायदा होईल.

संदर्भ :-

१) पतसंस्था मार्गदर्शक, नचिकेत प्रकाशन, नागपूर.

२) पतसंस्था संदर्भ डायरी.

प्रकाशक- महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी पतसंस्था फेडरेशन लि. मुंबई.

३) संक्षिप्त टिपण. एन.एल.राव सहकार प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, नागपूर.

बचतगटाव्दारे महिलांचे सबलीकरण

■ प्रा. इन्दु हरिवल्लभजी राठी (जाजु)

गृह अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

यशवंतराव चव्हाण कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मंगरूळपीर जि. वाशिम

प्रस्तावना : भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळुन पासष्ट वर्षे पूर्ण झाली आहेत. तथापि स्वातंत्र्यांचे फायदे भारतीय समाजातील महिलांचा एक मोठा घटक अद्यापही पूर्णपणे उपभोगू शकत नाही. भारतीय आर्थिक व समाज व्यवस्थेत महिलांना दुय्यम स्थान असल्यामुळे त्या आजपर्यंत संधीवंचित, अर्थवंचित, सत्तावंचीत व प्रतिष्ठावंचित राहिलेल्या आहे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात महिलांच्या विकासासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेले असले तरी अपेक्षित यश प्राप्त झालेले नाही. समाजात महिला घटक उपेक्षित असुन त्यांच्या कष्टाची,गुणांची कदर कोणीही करत नाही. आयुष्यभर लहान मोठयांची काळजी घेण्यात आयुष्य खर्च होते तरी, स्त्रीघटकांचा मान कोणी ठेवत नाही याचे मुख्यकारण आर्थिक आहे.

प्रत्येक राष्ट्र आपल्या देशातील स्त्रीपुरुषांच्या विकासा मार्फत देशाचा सर्वांगीन विकास करू शकतो म्हणून राष्ट्राच्या विकासामध्ये पुरुषाबरोबरच स्त्री विकास विचारात घ्यावा लागतो आणि स्त्री विकासासाठी स्त्री सबलीकरण आवश्यक असते.

महिला सबलीकरणाचा अर्थ :

महिला सबलीकरण ही संकल्पना अत्यंत व्यापक असल्यामुळे तिचा नेमका अर्थ सांगणे कठीण आहे. तरी सुदधा असे म्हणता येईल की स्त्रीला सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व प्रशासकीय क्षेत्रात योग्य प्रमाणात सहभागी करून निर्णय प्रक्रिये मध्ये सामील करणे म्हणजे महिला सबलीकरण होय.

व्याख्या : ''स्वतःच्या क्षमतांचा विकास करणे, स्वतःच्या समस्यांचे निराकरण करून आत्मनिर्भयतेने व आत्मविश्वासाने काम करणे, यासाठी मदतीची माहिती मिळविणे त्यास महिला सबलीकरण म्हणतात''

जागतीक बँकेने केलेली व्याख्या :''व्यक्तींना किंवा गटांना आपली पसंती ठरविण्याची व ही पसंती इष्ट त्या कृती मध्ये आणि फलप्राप्तमध्ये उतरविण्याची क्षमता वाढविण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे सबलीकरण होय. "महिला सबलीकरण म्हणजे आत्मविश्वासामध्ये वाढ, क्षमता, वृध्दी , सामाजिक जाणीव जागृती , कार्यात्मक साक्षरता लिंगसमभाव , आरोग्य विशयक जाणीव , स्वतः आत्मसन्मानाने जगणे, आत्मनिर्भर ,व वित्तीय संस्थांबरोबर जोडणी घेणे त्यास महिला सबलीकरण म्हणतात''

अश्याप्रकारे महिला सबलीकरणाबाबत विविध स्तरावर वेगवेगळ्या संकल्पना मांडल्या आहेत.

उद्देश :

● महिलांच्या शारिरीक, मानसिक आणि भावनिक जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारणे, त्याचप्रमाणे राजकीय, आर्थिक सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने समान हक्क आणि अधिकार प्राप्त करून देणे हा महिला सबलीकरण प्रक्रियेचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.

● राजकीय क्षेत्रातील दुर्गुणाचा नाश करण्याकरीता निकोप राजकीय क्षेत्रात प्रवेश करणे हा महिला सबलीकरणाचा उद्देश आहे.

● समान संधीसाठी म्युनसपजल व व्यचवतजनदपजल प्रयत्न आणि लिंगभेदावर आधारित भेदामेद नश्ट करणे ही महिला सबलीकरण प्रक्रियेची मुख्य उद्देश आहेत.

गृहीतके :

१) महिला सबलीकरण हा पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने समान राजकीय सामाजिक अधिका मिळविण्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर चालविलेला संघर्ष आहे.

२) महिला पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने विकास आणि प्रगतीच्या समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे महिला सबलीकरणाच्या प्रकियेत अपेक्षित आहे.

३) महिलांना आर्थिक समता, हक्क, अधिकार, निर्णय, कर्तव्य, स्वअस्तित्व याची जाणीव व्हावी.

४) संपुर्ण समाज सुखी समाधानी, आनंदाने व जबाबदार म्हणुन

कार्य करण्याकरिता सबलीकरण आवश्यक आहे

५) समाजामध्ये मुलगी, पत्नी, माता, या भूमिका सांभाळण्या करिता आवश्यक आहेत.

६) महिलांचे संघटन मजबूत होण्याकरिता आणि महिला वरील अन्याय,अत्याचार,गुन्हेगारी, दूर होण्या करिता महिलांचे सबलीकरण आवश्यक आहे.

संशोधनाचे सिंहावलोकन :

महिलांच्या अनेक समस्या आहेत आज ही समाजातील महिलांचे स्थान दुय्यम दर्जाचे आहे. ग्रामीण भागात आजही स्त्री ही दुस.याच्या घरी जाणार हा समज पक्का आहे. अशिक्षित आणि गरीब आई वडीलांना दोन वेळची खळगी भरण्याच्या कारणाने, धाकट्या भावंडांना सांभाळण्यात मूलींना गुंतवावे लागते व शाळा शिक्षण सोडावे लागते. लहान वयातच लग्न व नंतर शिक्षणाच नावच नाही. त्यामुळे शिक्षण आणि एकंदरीत स्त्रियांच्या विकासावर मर्यादा पडत आहेत.

महिलांच्या विविध प्रश्नांवर, समस्यांवर चर्चा करण्यासाठी सन १९७५ पासुन आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला परिषदांचे आयोजन करण्यात येत आहे. महिलांच्या विविध प्रश्नांवर संशोधन करून या समस्यांची शासनाला माहिती देण्यासाठी भारतामध्ये सन् १९९० साली राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग आणि महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सन् १९९४ साली राज्य महिला आयोगाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली.

तथ्य संकलन :

महिलांचा आर्थिक दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी आणि शैक्षणिक उन्नतीसाठी महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अनुक्रमे सन १९९४ व सन २००१ साली महिलांना शासकीय नोक.यांमध्ये आणि पदवी पातळीवरील अभ्यासक्रमाच्या प्रवेशामध्ये महिलांकरिता ३० टक्के जागा राखीव ठेवण्याचा क्रांतीकारी निर्णय घेण्यात आला.

सबलीकरणाचे घटक :

महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण अनेक घटकांनी अपेक्षित असले तरी काही सबलीकरणांचे घटक खालील प्रमाणे आहेत.

बचत गटाद्वारे महिलांचे सबलीकरण :

समाजातील विषमता कमी करण्याकरिता विविध विकास योजना, चळवळी आहेत. त्यातुन सबला या दृष्टीकोनातुन परिवर्तन होत आहे. सबला व्यक्ती सभोवतालचे वातावरण बदलुन शाश्वत विकास करतात. म्हणुन कमकुवत स्त्रोत निर्माण केल्यास सबलीकरण होऊ शकतो. या करिता गेल्या १० ते १५ वर्षात बचत गटाद्वारे महिलांचे विविध स्तरावर सबलीकरण होत आहे. सर्व बचत गटातुन महिलांचे समसमान आर्थिक, सामाजिक परिस्थिती वेगवेगळी असते तरी बचत गटाद्वारे पुढील प्रमाणे सबलीकरण होत आहे.

१) आर्थिक सबलीकरण :

स्त्री कामाचा दर्जा, परिस्थिती, हीन दर्जाची मानलेली असतात. स्त्रियांच्या कामाला केंद्रीभूत मानुन त्यांच्या कामाचा, त्यागाचा विचार केल्यास सक्षमीकरणास सुरूवात होईल. स्वतंत्र उद्योग उभा करणे जोखमीचे वाटते, परंतु स्वंयः सहायता बचत गटामार्फत धाडसाने उद्योग सुरू करतात. कारण उद्योग प्रशिक्षण, भांडवल, उभारणी, विक्री व्यवस्था, यंत्रसामग्री, कच्चामाल, कर्जफेड इ. गोष्टीचा सल्ला मार्गदर्शन गटामार्फत मिळता.

२) सामाजिक सबलीकरण :

समाजातील चालीरीती, रूढी परंपरा या बंधनामुळे स्त्रीचे सामाजिक खच्चीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. स्त्री ही सामाजिक बंधनामुळे खच्चीकरण होवून अबला बनलेली आहे. स्वातंत्र्यपुर्व व स्वातंत्र्यानंतर शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातुन अनेक समाज सुधारकांनी महिलांचे सामाजिक बंधन शिथिल करण्यास सुरूवात केली. यात महत्वाचा घटक स्वयंसहायता बचत गट होय. गटामुळे महिला एकत्र येवु लागल्या. गावातल्या देवळात महिला सभा घेवु लागल्या. गटामुळे स्त्री पुरूष समानता प्रस्थापित होवु लागली आपल्या हितासाठी गटामार्फत चळवळी उभ्या करू लागल्या आहेत.

३) राजकीय दृष्टया सबलीकरण :

स्वंयसहायता गटाच्या माध्यमातुन महिला राजकारणात सहभागी होत आहेत गटामध्येच संघटन, व्यवस्थापन, निर्णय, राजकीय डावपेच याचे कौशल्य आत्मसात होवु लागले त्यामुळे पंचायत राज्य संस्थांचा कारभार सुरळीतपणे पार पडत आहे शिवाय नेतृत्व व कर्तव्य पार पाडण्याची संधी प्राप्त झाली आहे स्वंयसहायता बचत गटामुळे राजकीय दबाव गट निर्माण होत आहे. राजकीय व्यासपीठावर सन्मानाने वागविले जात आहे.

अशा पध्दतीने बचत गटाद्वारे महिलांचे विविध स्तरावर सबलीकरण होत आहे

सबलीकरणात येणाऱ्या अडचणी :

१) समाजाचा विरोध :

महिलांचे परिवर्तन स्वीकारण्यास समाजातील पुरूष, पुढारी लोक सहसा अनुकुलता दर्शवित नाहीत. कदाचित महिलांना संघटित करतांना समाजाचा विरोध होईल प्रसंगी संघर्ष होऊ शकतो .

२) शोषक वातावरण अभाव :

महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण करण्यासाठी समाजात पोषक वातावरणाची आवश्यकता असते. परंतु समाजात असे वातावरण अशक्य असते. त्यामुळे महिला थोडयाफार अपयशांनी खचू शकतात.

३) महिलांची स्वतःची मानसिकता :

महिलांचे स्वतःचे बदललेले स्थान सामाजिक आरोप प्रत्यारोप, टिका, अफवा, या कारणामुळे बदलेले स्थान स्विकारण्याची मानसिकता निर्माण होत नाही. स्वतःमध्ये न्युनगंडाची भावना असते.

४) चारित्र्यावर ठपका :

घराबाहेरील जबाबदाऱ्या, कर्तव्य महिला करू लागतात अनेक मंडळीशी कामानिमित्त संपर्क, भेटीगाठी होतात. त्यातुन महिलांच्या चारित्र्यावर आरोप केले जातात. महिला यशाची पायरी चढतांना अनैतिक संबंधाच्या अफवा पसरविल्या जातात. जेणे करून महिलांनी घराबाहेर पडू नये.

५) सार्वत्रिक दारिद्रय :

भारतामध्ये सक्षमीकरणात महत्वाचा अडसर सार्वत्रिक दारिद्रय होय. महिलांमध्ये सर्व बाबतीत दारिद्रयांचे प्रमाण मोठे असल्यामुळे सक्षमीकरणात अडचणी येतात.

६) समाज पूर्वग्रह दुषित व पुरूषसत्ताक पध्दती :

समाजपुर्व ग्रह दुषित आहे. कि महिलांनी घराबाहेर पडुन काम करू नये. समाजात कामाच्या टिकाणी वर्तणूक चांगली मिळत नाही, तसेच पुरूष सत्ताक पध्दतीने महिलांना निकृष्ट पध्दतीची कामे दिली जातात त्यांच्या मताला कमी किंमत दिली जाते. त्यामुळे सक्षमीकरण होण्यास अडचणी निर्माण होतात.

७) ग्रामिण , धार्मिक रूढी परंपरा याचा पगडा :

महिला या सामाजिक रूढी, परंपरा, धार्मिक जोखंडयात बांधल्या गेल्यामुळे जगण्याची उमीद कमी होते. या परंपरामुळे त्या घरातच अडकुन राहतात त्यामुळे सक्षमीकरण होत नाही.

इतर समस्या :

कौटुंबिक स्थान, वैचारिक पात्रता, महिलांकडे पाहण्याची वृत्ती, महिला वर्तणुकीबाबत शंका अशा विविध महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण करण्यास अडचणी येतात.

अशा प्रकारे सक्षमीकरणात अडी अडचणी असल्या तरी यावर स्वयंसहायता गटामार्फत मात करता येते.

शिफारशी :

महिला सबलीकरणाद्वारे स्त्रि शिक्षणाचे - साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढवणे.

महिलांना आर्थिक दृष्टया स्वावलंबी बनविणे. पुरूषाप्रमाणे महिलांसुदधा निर्णय प्रकियेत सहभागी करून घेणे.

आर्थिक व्यवहार व संपत्तीमध्ये महिलांना अधिकार देणे.

राजकारणात महिलांना योग्य प्रमाणात प्रतिनिधित्व देण्यात यावे.

सामाजिक व सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमामध्ये महिलांना सहभागी करून घेणे.

महिलांना त्यांच्या अधिकाराची जाणीव करून देणे.

पुरूष प्रधान संस्कृती व मानसिकतेमध्ये बदल करणे.

विकास योजना व कार्यक्रम अंमलबजावनी मध्ये महिलांना प्राधान्य देणे.

निष्कर्ष :

महिलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासात स्थानिक लोकांचा सहभाग, विकासाचे नियोजन, अंमलबजावणी आणि मुल्यमापना पर्यंत स्वयंसहायता बचत गट सक्रिय झालेले आहेत. महिलांना मिळणाऱ्या संधी आणि महिलांच्या प्रगतीत येणाऱ्या अडचणीचे निराकरण करून महिलांचा विकासाचा विचार विविध स्तरावर केल्याने महिलांना जिव्हाळा वाटणारे स्वाभिमानी व सामर्थ्याने उभे करणारे केंद्र म्हणून स्वयंसहायता बचत गटाचे महिलांना फायदे होतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

१. बचतनामा - प्रा. विजय कुलकर्णी

२. सहयोगिनी, स्वयंसहायता बचत गट चळवळीचा कणा - कुसुम बाळसराफ

३. अल्पबचत नियोजन (बचत गट) डॉ. एम. मु. मुलाणी

Knowledge
Resonance

४. आमचे व्यासपीठ, स्वंयसहायता समुह – डॉ. अश्विनी घोरपडे, सुरेश शिवतरे

५. महिला सक्षमीकरण स्वरूप व समस्या – डॉ. राजेन्द्र कांकरिया , डॉ. गोटे

६. महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण – दारिद्रय निर्मूलन व स्वंयसहायता – श्रीमती कविता दासगुप्ता, श्री. रविंन्द्र देसाई नारी सशक्तिकरण – विदर्भ एवंम यथार्थ – आशा कौशीक

धन्यवाद !

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रसार माध्यमांचा मुलांवर प्रभाव

प्रा. डॉ. ज्योती सुभाष सेलुकर

असोसिएट प्रोफेसर

समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, बॅरि. शेषराव वानखेडे कॉलेज, खापरखेडा

आधुनिक काळात व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात नवीन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रसार माध्यमांचा प्रभाव अतिशय वाढला आहे. टीव्ही, संगणक, इंटरनेट, मोबाईल या माध्यमांनी मुलांच्या आयुष्यावर आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित केले आहे. श्डंद पे ''वबपंस 'दपउंसश या ऑरिस्टॉटलच्या विधानानुसार मानव एकटा जीवन जगूच शकत नाही. त्याला जगतांना सतत आपल्या गरजांच्या पूर्तीसाठी इतरांशी आंतरक्रिया कराव्या लागतात. यासाठी मानव एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात येतो. त्यातून 'सामाजिक आंतरसंबंध' ''वबपंस त्मसंजपवदीपचद्ध विकसित होतात. थोडक्यात संपर्क हा मानव जाती इतकाच प्राचीन आहे. जनसंपर्कातून मानवाच्या भावना प्रगट होतात. या जनसंपर्कासाठी विकास प्रक्रियेत मानवाने अनेक माध्यमे शोधून काढली. प्रागैतिहासिक काळापासून मानवी समाजात जनसंपर्काची कुठली ना कुठली माध्यमे प्रचलित आहेत. काळानुसार त्यात परिवर्तन होत गेले आणि आज तर या जनसंपर्काच्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रसार माध्यमांनी जगात तांत्रिक क्रांती घडवून आणली.

आधुनिक बाजारीकरणाच्या चढाओढीमध्ये भौतिक सुखाच्या लालसेपोटी टीव्ही, संगणक, इंटरनेट, मोबाईल इत्यादी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स माध्यमे घरोघरी पोहोचली. या माध्यमांनी ज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात क्रांती घडवून आणली. ज्ञान आणि मनोरंजनाशी संलग्न असलेल्या या साधनांनी आज तांत्रिक विकासाचा सर्वोच्च टप्पा गाठला. या माध्यमांद्वारे आज एकाचवेळी लाखो प्रेक्षकांशी संवाद साधता येतो. एखाद्या विचाराचा किंवा ताज्या घडामोडींचा प्रसार कमी वेळात सर्वत्र होतो. लोकशिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीनेही या माध्यमांची उपयुक्तता आहे. ते लोकजागृतीचे आणि समाज प्रबोधनाचे प्रभावी माध्यम ठरले आहे.

व्यावसायिक संस्था व उद्योगांमध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मिडियाला अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे. या माध्यमांद्वारे उत्पादन आणि सेवा यांची माहिती जनतेपर्यंत पोहचवली जाते. व्यावसायिक स्पर्धेत टिकून राहण्यासाठी किंवा स्पर्धकांवर मात करण्यासाठी ही साधने अत्यंत उपयुक्त ठरतात. संपर्क तज्ज्ञ पॉल गिल्स्टरने असे म्हटले आहे की, 'आपल्या जगात काहीतरी प्रचंड गहन फेरफार घडत आहे. याला त्यांनी प्रसार माध्यमांचे केंद्राभिसरण संबोधले आहे.' या माध्यमांनी सामाजिक संरचनेत आमुलाग्र परिवर्तन घडवून आणले. व्यापार-उद्योगासोबतच कला जगत, शिक्षण क्षेत्र आणि इतर सर्वच क्षेत्रात मोठी क्रांती घडवून आणली.

ही माध्यमे आज मानवी जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग बनली आहे. आशय व विषयाच्या प्रसारणातील वैविध्यामुळे तसेच घर बसल्या जगाशी संपर्क साधण्याचे कौशल्य आणि हवे ते ज्ञान प्राप्त करून देण्याची क्षमता या वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे ही माध्यमे लोकांच्या गळ्यातील ताईत बनली आहेत. या माध्यमांनी छोट्यांपासून प्रौढांपर्यंत सर्वांनाच भूरळ घातली आहे. प्रौढ आणि तरूणांच्या कामासाठी वापरात असलेल्या या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स माध्यमांचे शाळकरी आणि किशोरवयीन मुलांना प्रचंड आकर्षण आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :-

१. टिव्ही, संगणक, इंटरनेट, मोबाईल या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स माध्यमांचा बालकांवरील प्रभाव अभ्यासणे.

२. किशोरावस्थेतील मुलांच्या जैविक आणि शारीरिक घडामोडींचा अभ्यास करणे.

३. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रसार माध्यमांच्या अती वापरामुळे मुलांवर येणाऱ्या ताण-तणावांचे अध्ययन करणे.

४. प्रसारमाध्यमांमुळे मुलांमध्ये वाढणाऱ्या हिंसात्मक वृत्ती आणि व्यसनाधिनतेचा अभ्यास करणे.

५. प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या विघातक परिणामांचे अध्ययन करून त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

मुलांच्या बाल्यावस्था व किशोरावस्थेतील मानसिकता :

बाल्यावस्थेतील उत्तर बाल्यावस्थेचा म्हणजे ६ ते १२ वर्षाचा कालखंड मानसिक विकासाचा महत्त्वपूर्ण कालखंड आहे. या कालावधीत मुलांना नैतिक कल्पनांची ओळख होते. योग्य-अयोग्यतेची जाणीव होत सामाजिकसमूहांच्या मानदंडाचा बालकांवर प्रभाव पडतो. या वयात मुले खोडसळ होतात. संपर्कातील नवीन घटक त्यांच्या 'स्व' प्रतिमेवर परिणाम करतात. मित्र-मैत्रिणींच्या संपर्कातून या प्रतिमा तयार होतात. समूह स्वीकृतता वाढीस लागते. कोणत्याही गोष्टीशी तादात्म्य पावण्याची क्षमता विकसित होते. या वयात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स माध्यमांच्या संपर्कामुळे ते त्यातील गोष्टींशी पूर्णपणे तादात्म्य पावतात. म्हणून ही माध्यमे आज मुलांच्या सामाजिकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत आहेत.

किशोरावस्था ही १३ ते १८ वर्षे वयाची अवस्था आहे. याला श्म्मदंहम्श म्हणतात. या काळात मुले ना बालक राहात ना तरूण. बाल्यावस्था जाऊन तारुण्यावस्थेला सुरुवात झालेली असते. ही मुलांच्या मानसिक अस्थिरतेची अवस्था आहे. या अवस्थेत मुलांमध्ये स्वतःविषयीची जाणीव निर्माण होते. ते आत्मकेंद्री होतात. त्यांच्या लैंगिक भावना जागृत होतात. वेगवान शारीरिक वाढीचा व भावनिक संघर्षाचा हा कालखंड आहे. हार्मोन्सच्या बदलामुळे हे वय अस्वस्थतेचे असते. पालकांच्या या वयातील मुलांकडून अपेक्षा वाढलेल्या असतात. अपेक्षांच्या दडपणाखाली मुले चाचपडत वाट शोधत असतात. याकाळात भावनेच्या आहारी जाऊन तोल ढासळण्याचा धोका असतो. जिज्ञासा, कुतुहल, शंका, भिती यांचा गोंधळ आणि जीवनाला दिशा देणाऱ्या परिक्षांची तयारी असा हा व्यक्ती जीवनातील अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण कालखंड आहे. मुलांच्या व्यक्तीमत्वाला कसा आकार मिळेल याची दिशा याच अवस्थेत ठरते.

मुलांच्या व्यक्तीमत्व विकासाच्या दृष्टीने उत्तर बाल्यावस्था आणि किशोरावस्थेचा कालखंड अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. मात्र आज या बालकांवर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स माध्यमांचा प्रभाव अती वाढला आहे. ज्ञान, मनोरंजन या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स माध्यमांच्या विधायक परिणामांची जागा आज अती वापरामुळे अनपेक्षित असामाजिक परिणामांनी घेतली आहे. सोशल नेटवर्किंगच्या वाढत्या प्रभावामुळे मुलांवर शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आधात होत आहेत.

टिव्ही वरील कार्यक्रमांचा प्रभाव :

टिव्ही वरील नॅशनल ज्युऑग्राफी, डिस्कव्हरी आणि न्यूज चॅनल्स किंवा इतर चॅनल्सवरील ज्ञानमय कार्यक्रमांच्या प्रसारणामुळे मुलांच्या ज्ञानात वाढ होते. ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्याची त्यांची जिज्ञासा वाढते. नवनवीन गोष्टी त्यांना माहित होतात. छब्न्ट ने केलेल्या संशोधनानुसार 'टिव्हीमुळे मुलांमध्ये जागृतता, आवड, मूल्यांकन, परिक्षण आणि एखादी गोष्ट स्विकारण्याची क्षमता अधिक वाढते.' मात्र असे ज्ञानमय कार्यक्रम बघणाऱ्या मुलांची संख्या कमी आहे. आज अनेक पालक नोकरीच्या निमित्याने दिवसभर घराबाहेर असतात. मुले घरी एकटी असतात. अशावेळी वाढत्या वयातील मुलांना मारधाड, हिंसा अथवा रोमांस असलेले कार्यक्रम अधिक आवडतात. काही मुले तर अशा कार्यक्रमांची ॲडिक्ट होतात. कार्यक्रमांमध्ये दाखविण्यात येणाऱ्या मारामाऱ्या, कटकारस्थाने बघून मुलांच्या बालसुलभ भावना बोथट होत जातात. हिंसाचार, शारीरिक छळ, दादागिरी या गोष्टी त्यांना आवडू लागतात, शक्तीवर्धक वाटू लागतात. त्यापासून त्यांना आनंद मिळतो. त्यांच्या या मानसिकतेचा अभ्यास करून आज टीव्ही वर अशा हिंसात्मक, असांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमांचे उदात्तीकरण सुरु आहे. जाहिरातीतील भडकपणा आणि उदात्तपणा मुलांच्या मनोविश्वावर आघात करतात. कार्टुनचे वेड मुलांना लहानपणापासून असते. कार्टुनच्या काल्पनिक जगात वावरत असतांना ही मुले खरं जगणं विसरु लागतात. त्यांच्या वागण्या-बोलण्यात व प्रत्यक्ष वर्तणूकीत त्याचे पडसाद उमटतात. दिवसातून पाच ते सहा तास सतत असे कार्यक्रम बघितल्यामुळे त्याचा विपरित परिणाम त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर होतो. कॅलिफोर्नियामध्ये बैपसक ब्ंम भ्ंसजी च्तवहतंउ द्वारा आयोजित श्म्समबजतवदपबे डमकपं 'दक लवनदह बीपसकतमदश या ।।ड २००१ मध्ये केलेल्या अध्ययनात असे म्हटले आहे की, टीव्ही तासन्तास पाहिल्याने मुलांमध्ये खेळणे, संभाषण करणे किंवा सामाजिक आंतरक्रिया करणे इत्यादीबाबत निरुत्साह निर्माण होतो. मुले एकटेपणाची भावना जोपासू लागतात. यामुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये सामाजिक कौशल्य (सामाजिक जाणिवा) निर्माण होण्यात अडथळा येतो.

सतत टिव्ही समोर बसणारी मुले समाजापासून तुटतात, एकाकी होतात, हेकेखोर बनतात, अबोल होतात, उपरोधाने बोलतात, आक्रमक आणि हिंसक होतात.

संगणक/इंटरनेटचा वाढता प्रभाव :

आधुनिक युगात संगणक आयुष्याचा केंद्रबिंदू झाला आहे. नवजिज्ञासा, नवीन ज्ञान आणि प्रबोधनाचे संगणक प्रभावी माध्यम समजले जाते. इंटरनेटच्या विकासामुळे सोशल नेटवर्कींगमुळे या प्रसारमाध्यमांना अधिक व्यापक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे. २०११ च्या इंटरनेट अँन्ड मोबाईल असोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया आणि 'आयएमआरबी इंटरनॅशनल' या संस्थांनी इंटरनेटच्या वाढीचा अभ्यास करून सादर केलेल्या अहवालानुसार, ''शाळकरी मानला गेलेल्या १८ वर्षाखालील वयोगटात इंटरनेट झपाट्यानं वाढलं. इंटरनेटं मुलांची 'सज्ञान' पणाची वयोमर्यादा घटवण्यास सुरुवात केली. मत मांडण्याचं स्वातंत्र्य, लैंगिक चर्चेचं व माहितीचं स्वातंत्र्य इंटरनेटं दिलं. मित्र निवडण्याचं, त्यांच्याशी मोकळेपणानं 'चॅटिंग' करण्याचं खाजगीपण दिलं. या साऱ्या गोष्टी 'गोपनीय' ठेवण्याचं स्वातंत्र्यही दिलं. १२ ते १७ या वयोगटातील पिढीला 'ऑनलाईन ॲक्टीव्हीटी'मध्ये कधी नव्हे इतकी आवड निर्माण झाली आहे. सध्याच्या वाढीची गती पाहता २०२० पर्यंत हा सर्वाधिक इंटरनेट 'युजर्स' चा देश बनणार आहे.''

इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून आज अश्लील साहित्य, छायाचित्रे, व्हिडिओ गेम्स, सोशल नेटवर्किंग, तासन् तास चॅटिंग करणे याकडे मुलांचा कल वाढत आहे. इंटरनेटवर सेक्सचे धडे देणाऱ्या गेम्सचा शिरकाव झाला आहे. बाजारात सहज उपलब्ध होणारे असे गेम्स मुलांना वाढत्या वयात सेक्स व रेपच्या प्रवृत्ती शिकवत आहेत. यासंबंधीचा 'डेमो' ही यात दाखविला जातो. आजचे 'पोर्नगेम' मुलांच्या नाजूक भावनांवर आघात करतात. त्यांच्या भावना उद्विग्न करतात. अमेरिकेत या गेम्सवर बंदी आहे. भारतात मात्र त्याची सर्रास विक्री सुरू आहे. इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून सायबर गुन्ह्याचे प्रमाणही वाढत आहे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मिडियाचा असा गैरवापर मुलांच्या भविष्यासमोर मोठे आव्हान आहे. आज २७ शाळकरी मुले-मुली इंटरनेटचा वापर करतात. इंटरनेटवर हवी ती गोष्ट बघायला मिळते. त्यामुळे मुलांच्या कल्पनाशक्तीचा ऱ्हास होतो. वाचन संस्कृती लयास जाते. घरात अहोरात्र संगणक वापरणारी मुले मैदानी

खेळ खेळत नसल्यामुळे त्यांच्यात मधुमेहाचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या आरोग्याचा प्रश्न बिकट होण्याची शक्यता आहे. याबद्दल डॉक्टरांनी तीव्र चिंता व्यक्त केली आहे.

मोबाईल : संवादाचे प्रभावी माध्यम :

मोबाईल आज मुलांच्या जगण्याचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. सेलफोनवर बोलणे ही किशोरवयीन मुलांची गरज झाली आहे. याला ते 'स्टेटस् सिम्बॉल' मानतात. वास्तविकतः मोबाईल गरज पडल्यास उपयोगात येणारे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. परंतु त्याचा अतीवापर मुलांच्या आरोग्यासाठी घातक आहे. सेलफोनमध्ये वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे रेडिएशनचा धोका असतो. मोबाईलच्या व्यसनामुळे डोके दुखणे, कानात आवाज होणे, रात्री दचकून जाग येणे, बेचैनी, अस्वस्थता इत्यादी रोग मुलांना पडतात. ताणतणाव वाढतो. अभ्यासातील एकाग्रता कमी होते. ताणतणावातून अनेक मुलांना नैराश्य येते. औदासिन्यतेमुळे ते लोकांमध्ये मिसळणे टाळतात. थेट संवाद साधायची त्यांना भिती वाटते. 'भारतात प्रसार माध्यमांमुळे दोन तृतीयांश मुले तणावग्रस्त असतात,' असे एका अध्ययनात आढळून आले आहे.

टीव्ही, मोबाईल, इंटरनेट हे तात्पुरते मनोरंजन आहे. आणि गरज पडल्यास ज्ञान प्राप्तीचे साधन आहे. परंतु त्याच्या पूर्णपणे आहारी गेल्यामुळे मुलांवर त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम होतो. आयुष्याच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक स्थित्यंतराच्या काळात या माध्यमांच्या आहारी गेल्यामुळे मुले भरकटतात. त्यांच्या हातून विघातक अथवा अनैतिक कृत्य घडण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. चिडचिडेपणा, विफलता, मन एकाग्र न होणे, तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया यात वाढ होते. त्यातून हिंसाचारी वृत्ती वाढीस लागते. आज अनेक किशोरवयीन मुलांमध्ये घडून येणारी प्रेम प्रकरणे, ब्रेकअप मुळे घडून आलेले हिंसाचार यांचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे.

साऊथ आफ्रिका युनिव्हर्सिटीमध्ये करेन ऑलीव्हीअर यांनी श्जीम मॅमिबज व टपवसमदबम पजमतदमज ळॅुमे 'द बीपसकतमद दंक श्रनअमदपसमेश' या शोधनिबंधामध्ये असे म्हटले आहे की, 'उदासिनतेमुळे अनेक मुले व्यवसाधिन होतात.' भारतातील मानसिक आरोग्य क्षेत्रातील अग्रगण्य संस्थेच्या अहवालात असे नमूद केले आहे की, 'व्यसनाचा अनुभव घेण्याचे वय आज १८ वर्षावरच आले आहे. आणि यात महिला वर्गही समाविष्ट होत आहे.' किशोरवयीन मुलांमध्ये

नशा करण्याचे वाढते प्रमाण हा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रसार माध्यमांचाच एक परिणाम आहे. म्हणून या माध्यमांच्या अतिवापरावर निर्बंध घालणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

१. मुलांमध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रसार माध्यमांचा वापर अत ीी वाढला आहे.

२. या माध्यमांच्या अतीवापराचे विपरित शारीरिक व मानसिक परिणाम मुलांच्या आरोग्यावर होत आहेत.

३. मुलांचे 'सोशल नेटवर्किंग' वाढले आहे मात्र सामाजिक आंतरक्रियात्मक संबंध त्यामुळे दुरावले आहे.

४. इंटरनेटवर क्षणार्धात प्राप्त होणाऱ्या गोष्टीमुळे मुलांच्या कल्पनाशक्तीचा ऱ्हास होत आहे.

५. मुलांच्या मानसिक ताण-तणावात वाढ होत आहे.

६. मुलांमध्ये हिंसाचाराचे प्रमाण वाढण्यास प्रसार माध्यमे जबाबदार आहेत.

७. मुलांमध्ये आलेल्या औदासिन्येतेमुळे व्यसनाधिनता वाढत आहे.

शिफारशी :

१. टिव्ही, इंटरनेट, मोबाईल च्या अतीवापरावर आळा घातला पाहिजे.

२. या माध्यमांच्या विपरित परिणामांची जाणीव मुलांना लहानवयातच सामाजिकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतून करुन द्यावी.

३. मुलांना बालवयापासून वाचनाची सवय लावावी.

४. पालकांनी मुलांशी संवादाचे प्रमाण वाढवावे.

५. सोशल नेटवर्किंगपेक्षा प्रत्यक्ष सोशल इंटरॅक्शनची मुलांना सवय लावावी.

६. मुलांमध्ये योग्य सामाजिक मूल्यांविषयी जागृती निर्माण करावी.

वाढत्या वयातील मुलांनी आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स माध्यमांचा ज्ञान आणि मनोरंजनासाठी विधायक वापर करुन घेतल्यास ही माध्यमे त्यांच्या व्यक्तीमत्व विकासात नक्कीच सहाय्यक ठरतील.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

१) डॉ. नागोरी, मोनिका : 'जनसंचार एंव समाज', अंकुर प्रकाशन, राजस्थान, २००५

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३) दळवी, जयमती :'भारतातील प्रसार माध्यमे काल आणि आज', डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे, २००८

४) सोनी, सुधीर तिवारी : 'इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मिडिया : विविध संदर्भ', वाईकिंग बुक्स, जयपूर, २०१०

५) डॉ. बोरकर, पुरुषोत्तम : 'मानसशास्त्र-मानवी वाढ व विकास' पिंपळापूरे प्रकाशन, नागपूर, २०११

६) कप्तान, डॉ. संजय फुले, डॉ. किशोर : 'जनसंपर्क', डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे, २००६

ह.मो. मराठे यांची
'निष्पर्ण वृक्षावर भर दुपारी' ही कादंबरी : एक अभ्यास

प्रशांत रामदासजी राऊत

नूतन आदर्श कला, वाणिज्य आणि श्रीमती मणीबेन हरिलाल वेगड विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, उमरेड जि. नागपूर.

प्रस्तावना -

ह. मो. मराठे यांचा जन्म २ मार्च १६४० साली झोळबे ता. सावंतवाडी, जि. सिंधुदुर्ग येथे झाला. ह. मो. मराठे हे एक नामवंत संपादक, पत्रकार व लेखक म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहेत. त्याचबरोबर ते कथाकार, कादंबरीकार आणि व्यंगलेखक म्हणूनही नावारूपास आले. त्यांच्या अनेक कथा-कादंबऱ्या विविध पुरस्कारांनी गौरविल्या गेल्या; परंतु 'निष्पर्ण वृक्षावर भर दुपारी' या एकाच छोटेखानी कादंबरीने त्यांना मराठी साहित्यसृष्टीत एक ठळक स्थान नेहमीसाठी निर्माण करून दिले.

कथानक -

शंकर सारडा यांच्या मते - 'निष्पर्ण .... ' चे कथासूत्र तसे काही अभिनव वा नाविन्यपूर्ण नाही. एका बेकार तरुणाची नोकरी मिळविण्यासाठी चाललेली धडपड आणि त्यातच पत्नीला दिवस गेल्याचे कळल्यावर त्याची झालेली तगमग असे 'वन लाइन' आशयसूत्र सांगता आले असते; वेगळे होते ते त्यातील नायकाचे त्या सर्व धडपडीतून जाताना दिसणारे अस्वस्थ मन; त्याची चीड, त्याचा संताप, त्याच्याच भाषेत सांगायचे तर आत्मदैन्य; त्याची उत्कटता आणि या सर्व भावभावना प्रकट करण्याची त्याची आक्रमक भाषा व शैली. त्या भाषेत कुठे-कुठे शिवराळपणा होता, कुठे-कुठे श्लीलतेच्या त्यावेळी शिष्टसंमत असणाऱ्या मर्यादांचे उल्लंघन होते; काही भावनिक प्रतिक्रिया भलत्याच प्रक्षोभक होत्या. त्या सर्वसाधारण सद्भिरूचीच्या सीमारेषांना धुडकावणाऱ्या होत्या. नायकाच्या विशिष्ट मनोवृत्तीचा संदर्भ लक्षात घेता त्या भाषिक अभिव्यक्तीची अपरिहार्यताही जाणवत होती. प्रा.अजित मगदूम म्हणतात, ''बेकारीचा दाहक अनुभव व्यक्त करणारे जुजबी कथानक केंद्रस्थानी असूनही ही कादंबरी मन सुन्न व बधिर करते.''

स्वरूप -

'निष्पर्ण वृक्षावर भर दुपारी' या रचनेला कादंबरी म्हणावे की दीर्घकथा असा प्रश्न अनेकांनी उपस्थित केलेला आहे. लघुकादंबरी, कादंबरी असेही तिला म्हटले आहे. या कृतीचा, कथावस्तूचा आवाका तसा लहान आहे; हे खरेच आहे. केशव मेश्राम यांना या रचनेचा जीव छोटा असला तरी तिच्यातले जीवनदर्शन भेदक आहे असे वाटते. रा.ग.जाधव यांना ही वास्तववादी दीर्घकथा वाटते. मध्यमवर्गीय व्यस्ततावादाची तिच्यातील जाणीव आवेगपूर्ण आहे, जीव लहान असलेल्या दीर्घकथेने स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील तरूण पिढीच्या अगतिक वैफल्यग्रस्त भ्रमनिरासाचा अनुभव इतक्या उत्कटपणे द्यावा, यात प्रा.मधु जामकर यांना हमोंची कलात्मक पुण्याई जाणवते. डॉ.प्रल्हाद वडेरांचा कल लघुकादंबरी/दीर्घकथा असे मानण्याकडे झुकतो. गणेश पाठक यांच्या मते ह.मो.मराठे यांच्या कादंबरीतील काही वर्णने कथेच्या ओघात अशी काही चपखल आहेत की ती वेगळी काढून वाचण्याची उठाठेव करण्याची गरज नाही. कलात्मक मूल्यांच्या दृष्टीने ती कथा सरस आहे. वि.स.खांडेकरांच्या मते कथेचे स्वरूप एकेरी राहिले आहे त्यामुळे ती कथा दीर्घकथाच वाटते, कादंबरी होऊ शकत नाही. कादंबरीला कथेच्या पार्श्वभूमीचे विश्लेषण आणि कथेतल्या पात्रांचं निरनिराळ्या दृष्टिकोनातून दर्शन या गोष्टी पोषक ठरतात.

अभिव्यक्ती व भाषा -

कादंबरीतील नायकाच्या तीव्र प्रतिक्रियांना योग्य अशीच ही अभिव्यक्ती व भाषा आहे. प्रा.डॉ.प्रल्हाद वडेर यांच्या मते मराठयांनी बाह्य वास्तवाच्या आरशात आंतरवास्तवाचे रौद्र व भेदक चित्रण करताना त्याला साजेशी, विलक्षण, प्रभावी, धक्के देणारी, रूढ वाङ्मयीन संकेत मोडून, तोडून, फेकून देणारी, शॉक देणारी भाषा व शैली त्यांनी वापरली. दीपक घारे यांनी 'निष्पर्ण....'च्या भाषिक अवकाशाचे

मार्मिक विश्लेषण केले आहे. त्यांच्या मते 'निष्पर्ण....'ची भाषाशैली दृश्य माध्यमाशी जवळीक साधणारी आहे. मिड शॉट, क्लोज अप, लाँग शॉट ही कॅमेर्‍याची भाषा त्यांच्या अनेक वर्णनांना लागू पडते. फॅन्टसी आणि पार्श्वसंगीत यांनीही या कादंबरीचा भाषिक अवकाश समृद्ध होतो. त्यांच्या भाषाशैलीवरचे वृत्तपत्रिय संस्कारही धारे स्पष्ट करतात. उपनिषदापासून इंग्रजीपर्यंतची भाषेची वेगवेगळी वळणेही ते प्रसंगानुरूप वापरतात. दृश्य प्रतिमा, ध्वनी प्रतिमा आणि शब्द प्रतिमा यामुळे 'निष्पर्ण....'चे भाषिक अवकाश गतिमान बनले आहे. एकाच अवकाशाचे हे वेगवेगळे भाग एकमेकांवर आपला प्रभाव गाजवतात व एक समग्र अनुभव देतात; त्यामुळे हे पुस्तक आजही ताजे वाटते असा दीपक धारे निर्वाळा देतात.

निवेदन –

नीलिमा पालवणकर यांच्या मते निवेदनपर, संवादरूप, वर्णनपर आणि भाष्यरूप अशा चार निवेदनप्रकारांचा वापर लेखकाने कल्पकतापूर्ण केला आहे हे उदाहरणाद्वारे दाखवू पाहतात. निवेदन कथांकित करण्यासाठी पात्रांच्या उक्ती प्रत्यक्ष पात्रमुखातून वदविणे म्हणजे शोईंग – या प्रकाराचा निवेदक कसा वापर करतो याचेही सोदाहरण विवेचन नीलिमा पालवणकर करतात. तसेच नंदा सुर्वे यांना कादंबरीतील नवेपणा जितका ताजा तितकाच जीवघेणाही वाटतो. कादंबरीतील विस्कळीत प्रकटीकरणात रांगडेपणा व भाबडेपणा जाणवतो.

रचना –

'निष्पर्ण....'ची संपूर्ण रचना पाश्चात्त्य वळणाची आहे, तिच्यात प्रबळ इंग्रजीकरण व दुबळे संस्कृतकरण यांचा परिणाम जाणवतो. निवेदकाच्या संज्ञाप्रवाहाचे मूळ देशी नसून जेम्स जॉइस व्हाया मर्ढेकर टू मराठे असे पसरले आहे. 'निष्पर्ण....'या अर्थाने आधुनिक आहे; पण उत्तराधुनिक नाही असे आनंद पाटील म्हणतात.

कादंबरीचा नायक –

प्रभाकर पाध्ये यांच्या मते या कादंबरीतील नायक हा आजच्या तरुण पिढीचं एक प्रतिक आहे आणि या पिढीच्या वैतागात जो त्वेष आहे तो त्याच्या निराशेतही आढळतो. प्रा.

रवींद्र शोभणे यांना 'निष्पर्ण....'चा अनामिक नायक हा साठोत्तरी किंकर्तव्यमूढ, दिशाहीन, क्लांत पिढीचे जे दुःख प्रकट करतो ते त्याचे वैयक्तिक नाही; ते मध्यमवर्गीय पांढरपेशा वर्गाच्या आत्मदैन्याचे प्रातिनिधिक रूप आहे असे वाटते. तर डॉ.पंडीत टापरे यांच्या मते कुठे हा नायक मनाने प्रांजल आहे तर कुठे नायकाचे वैशिष्टय म्हणजे त्याचा कोणाशी संवाद साधत नाही. आपले मन तो मोकळे करू शकत नाही, तर कधी हा नायक शापित आहे. अश्वत्थाम्याशी त्याचे नाते आहे. त्याचा प्रवास सहानुभूतीशून्य वाळवंटातून आहे.

ह.मों.चा विशेष प्रयोग –

'निष्पर्ण.................' मध्ये काही टायपोग्राफिकल (मुद्रणकला) प्रयोगही आहे. रा.कृ.जोशी यांच्या सत्यकथेतील 'अक्षर' कविता, ई.ई. कमिंग्ज या अमेरिकन कवीच्या कविता, मार्शल मॅकलुहान यांचे 'मिडियम इज द मेसेज' वगैरे टायपोग्राफिकल प्रयोग थोडेफार परिचित होते. त्यामुळे कादंबरीत त्याचा वापर हा ही प्रसंगी प्रभावशाली व अर्थवाहक होऊ शकतो हे 'निष्पर्ण....' मध्ये जाणवले. ह. मो. नी 'निष्पर्ण....'मध्ये टायपोग्राफिचा केलेला प्रयोग स्वागतशील असला, विषयाचे गांभीर्य टिकवणारा वा वाढवणारा असला तरी त्यानं काही विशेष रसनिर्मिती झाली असे म्हणता येणार नाही. याउलट मिश्र भाषाशैलीमुळे रंजकता तर वाढलीच शिवाय नायकाचा सगळा भावनिक थयथयाट ज्या प्रचलित लोकवाणीत यायला हवा त्या वाणीत आल्यानं ती केवळ पत्रपंडित वर्णने न राहता वाचकाला 'आपलेच दुःख' या सहकंपापर्यंत ती वर्णने नेऊन ठेवतात.

नाविन्यपूर्ण प्रयोगशीलता –

प्रा. मधू जामकर यांच्या मते 'निष्पर्ण....'चे खास वैशिष्ट्य हे तिच्या प्रयोगशीलतेत आहे. आशय आणि अभिव्यक्ती या दोन्ही बाबतीत तिची प्रयोगशीलता विचार करण्यासारखी आहे. निव्वळ प्रयोगशीलतेच्या दृष्टीने विचार केला तर तिच्या अंतरंगात व अवकाशात कलासन्मुख बदल घडून आलेला दिसतो. त्यातून जाणिवेच्या कक्षा विस्तारल्या जातात व त्या नव्या जाणीवेशी एकरूप असा नवा घाट निर्माण करतात यामुळे कादंबरीतील प्रयोगशीलता उपरी न होता ती आशय-अभिव्यक्तीशी अतूट नाते जोडते, ती स्वतःच्या

विकासाला पोषक ठरते. या प्रयोगशीलतेची जात असल आहे.

लेखनातील चिंतनाची खोली :

ह.मो.मराठे यांच्या या लेखनाला नायकाच्या बेकारीच्या अवस्थेतच चिंतनाची एक आदिम अशी दिशा सापडली आहे. नायक तरुण असल्यामुळे तसेच दुःखात आणि पूर्णपणे असुरक्षित असल्यामुळे त्याच्या मनात येणाऱ्या विचारांना आणि चिंतनाला व्यापक असे मानवी परिमाण लाभलेले आहे. नायकाचे चिंतन हे एकूणच संस्कृतीच्या कोषातूनच संस्कृती आणि व्यवस्थेचा पुनर्विचार करायला भाग पाडणारे आहे. या लेखनातून व्यक्त होणारे चिंतन हे खोली असलेले आणि नायकाच्या मानसिकतेचाच एक भाग असलेले आहे. म्हणूनच लेखनातील चिंतनाला विविध परिमाणे प्राप्त होताना दिसतात. वेगवेगळ्या अँगल्समधून चिंतनाची ही परिमाणे जाणवू लागतात. वाचकांनाही स्वीकारावयाची वृत्ती जिवंत ठेवावी लागते.

कादंबरीतील वास्तववाद -

फडके, खांडेकरांनी चित्रित केलेल्या वास्तववादापेक्षा वेगळा वास्तववाद 'निष्पर्ण....'द्वारे समोर येतो. फडक्यांना आपल्या कादंबऱ्यातून वास्तवतेचे चित्रण करण्याऐवजी आरामोद्यान निर्माण करायचे होते तर खांडेकर आदर्शोन्मुख ध्येयवाद आणि समाजप्रबोधन यांनी झपाटलेले असल्याने गरीब श्रीमंत अशा दोन ध्रुवात्मक मानवतावादातच घुटमळत राहिले. 'निष्पर्ण....'सारखा विद्रोह व तडफडाट त्यांच्या कथा-कादंबऱ्यात आढळत नाही. हमोंच्या 'निष्पर्ण....'मध्ये बाह्य वास्तवापेक्षा आंतरिक वास्तवाला महत्त्व आहे. बाह्य वास्तवाच्या त्यात चिंधड्या उडवलेल्या आहेत. बाह्य वास्तवात जो प्रचंड भ्रष्टाचार आणि शिक्षितांच्या बौद्धिक व अन्य व्यभिचारांचा उकिरडा आहे, त्याविरुद्ध 'निष्पर्ण....'च्या नायकाच्या प्रतिक्रिया तीव्र व भडक आहे तसा त्यांचा आविष्कारही अत्यंत भेदक आहे. त्यामुळेच फडके-खांडेकरांच्या साहित्यातील बाह्य वास्तव आणि 'निष्पर्ण....'मधील भडक पण खोल, आंतरवास्तव यात फार मोठे अनुल्लंघनीय असे एक अंतर पडलेले आहे. मराठ्यांनी बाह्य वास्तवाच्या आरशात आंतरवास्तवाचे रौद्र व भेदक चित्रण केले आहे असे प्रा.वडेर यांच्या प्रतिपादनाचे सूत्र आहे.

मूल्यमापन -

'निष्पर्ण....'कादंबरीला आवश्यक ती बैठक लाभलेली नाही. ललित कृतीत चिरंतन प्रश्नांचा आविष्कार होतो; पण ते प्रश्न व्यक्ती, समाज, राष्ट्र आणि जग यांच्या प्रचलित प्रश्नांपेक्षा अलग पातळीवर आहेत. अशाप्रकारे विश्वात्मक रूप धारण करून आविष्कृत व्हायला हवे. हे पथ्य या कादंबरीत नीट पाळले गेलेले नाही. प्रचलित परिस्थितीशी अलिप्तता राखणे लेखकाला जमलेले नाही. तिला 'आऊटसाइडर' सारखी अलिप्तता साधता आलेली नाही. नायकाच्या लाचार बेकारीचा धोषा लावला गेल्यामुळे उच्च यशापासून ती दूर गेलेली आहे असे प्रभाकर पाध्ये यांचे निरीक्षण आहे. तरीही नायकाच्या अंतरंगाचे या कादंबरीद्वारे घडणारे दर्शन हे विलक्षण असून ते प्रचलित मराठी साहित्यात लक्षणीय ठरेल असा निर्वाळा ते देतात. डॉ. भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी मराठीतील रंजनवादी कादंबरीकारांचे युग संपुष्टात आणणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्यांमध्ये 'बनगरवाडी', 'वावटळ', 'मुंबई दिनांक' यांच्या बरोबरीने 'निष्पर्ण....'चा उल्लेख केला आहे. प्रा.म.द.हातकणंगलेकर यांनी जाणकारांना सैरभैर करण्याचे श्रेय 'निष्पर्ण....'ला दिले आहे. सुसंस्कृत नागर जीवनालाच खेटून-चिकटून असणारा बकालपणा आणि त्या बकालपणातला बिनधास्तपणा हा खास जीवनानुभव मराठी कादंबरीत भाऊ पाध्ये यांच्या 'वासुनाका' नंतर 'निष्पर्ण....'मध्येच दिसतो असे डॉ.द.दि.पुंडे यांचे मत आहे. साठोत्तरी काळातील तरुण पिढीच्या हताश श्वासोच्छ्वासाचे समर्थ जीवनव्यापी दर्शन या कादंबरीतून घडते; असे प्रा. अविनाश सप्रे यांना जाणवते.

निष्कर्ष -

वरील विवेचनावरून आणि विविध समीक्षक आणि साहित्यिकांच्या नोंदलेल्या मतांवरून असे निष्पन्न होते की, 'निष्पर्ण वृक्षावर भर दुपारी' ह्या ह.मो.मराठेंच्या कादंबरीला साहित्यिक मूल्य लाभलेले आहे आणि मराठीचे वैभव समृद्ध करण्यासाठी या कादंबरीचे भरीव योगदान आहे असे आढळते. या कादंबरीने मराठी कादंबरीचे पारंपरिक स्वरूप, रचनातंत्र, भाषासंकेत, शैली, अभिव्यक्ती इत्यादीला फाटा देऊन मराठी कादंबरीला नवीनच स्वरूप बहाल केले. या कादंबरीने एक स्वतंत्र आणि वेगळा विषय हाताळून मराठी कादंबरीला

अधिकच वास्तवाभिमुख बनविले. या कादंबरीमुळे कादंबरी या साहित्यप्रकाराची अस्सल क्षमता कळून येते.

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महायात्रा : गाथा का विवेचन

डॉ. उमा त्रिपाठी
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर
दयानंद आर्य कन्या महाविद्यालय जरीपटका, नागपुर - १४

रांगेय राघव द्वारा रचित महायात्रा : गाथा के प्रथम भाग में प्रागैतिहासिक काल से लगभग १५००० ई.पू. तक के मानवीय उत्थान पतन का कथात्मक इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया गया है। 'अंधेरा रास्ता' के विशाल प्रागैतिहासिक फलक में कुछ ६७ गाथाओं को समेटा गया है। प्रागैतिहासिक काल का इतना व्यापक चित्रण अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं मिलता। यह ग्रंथ तीन भागों में विभाजित है। प्रथम भाग में आदि से इन्द्र तक की कथा है अर्थात ५०००१ ई.पू. तक का काल चित्रित है। जिसमें २२ गाथाएँ हैं। दूसरा भाग इन्द्र से मांधाता तक अर्थात ५०००१ ई. से ३५०० ई.पू. तक जिसमें कुल २६ गाथाएँ हैं। तीसरा भाग मांधाता से जनमेजय तक अर्थात् ३५०० ई. पू. से १५०० तक का काल समेटा गया है जिसमें १६ गाथाएँ हैं। प्रत्येक अध्याय में गाथाओं के पूर्व भूमिका और अंत में परिशिष्ट दिया गया है, जिनसे कथ्य पूर्णतः स्पष्ट हो जाता है। प्रथम भाग के तीसरे अध्याय में गाथाएँ नहीं अपितु ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के आधार पर द्रविड, आग्नेय, किरात तथा देव असुर संस्कृतियों का विस्तार पूर्वक इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया गया है। प्रथम तथा तृतीय भाग को तीन अध्यायों में विभक्त किया गया है। द्वितीय भाग में किरात द्रविड़ युग, देवयुग, देवयुग का अन्त सत्ययुग का चित्रण मिलता है। तृतीय भाग में सत्युग का अंत, त्रेता तथा द्वापर युग को समेटा गया है।

इसके परिशिष्ट में लेखक ने लिखा है ''प्रस्तुत गाथा में कल्पना के आधार पर गढ़न्त बातें नहीं है। प्राचीन काल के वे नियम जो उपलब्ध हैं, वे ही इसके आधार हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत सी बातें जो परवर्ती काल में भी पाई जातीं हैं, वे भी इसमें आभास पा गई हैं क्योंकि परवर्ती काल में होने वाली बात का मूल रूप, उसके कारण, इसी समाज में थे।'' इस गाथा में लेखक ने प्राचीन कालीन प्रामाणिक शोध सामग्री का भी उपयोग किया है ''रंगपुर सौराष्ट्र आदि की खुदाई से प्रकट होता है एक सभ्यता धीरे धीरे लुप्त हो गई उसे नष्ट नहीं किया गया। कालान्तर में उस स्थान पर मिट्टी चढ़ गई और हजार डेढ़ हजार वर्श के बाद फिर एक नई सभ्यता आकर बसी। ...... किन्तु यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सारे भारत में ऐसा हुआ।''

''अभी तक विद्वानों ने केवल आर्यों के ही विशय में लिखा। अन्य जातियों के विकास के विशय में कुछ नहीं लिखा। ...... हमने तात्कालीन जीवन के साथ ही जातियों के ज्ञान-विज्ञान को परखने की भी चेश्टा की है, ताकि हमारी संस्कृति के निर्माण करने वाले तत्वों के बीज हमारे सामने आ सकें।'' इसमें गाथाओं का महत्व केवल इतना ही है कि घटनाओं तथा तथ्यों को रोचक ढंग से हृदयगम करा दिया जाय। बहुत सी ऐतिहासिक गवेशणाएँ एवं विद्वानों के मतों का साहसपूर्ण खंडन इसमें उपलब्ध है। तात्कालीन वातावरण का सजीव चित्रण इन गाथाओं में मिलता है ''पुजारिणी की प्रार्थना ...... भीड़ दोहराने लगी। उस समय प्रार्थना पुजारी वर्ग की ही बपौती नहीं हो गई थी, जैसा कि कालान्तर में सर्वत्र हुआ। ..... उधर सुन्दरियों के बारे में लोगों में होड़ भी हो गई थी कि उन्हें किस जाति का विदेशी लेगा, किस मोल तक किसकी बोली बढ़ जायेगी।''

इस महान ग्रंथ में गाथा के साथ-साथ इतिहास समिक्षा भी चलती है। इसमें इतिहास और गाथा का वह युग प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। इस नई शैली में ये दोनों एक दूसरे में गूँथे हुए प्रतीत होते हैं। इन दोनों ग्रंथों को न तो इतिहास ग्रंथ की श्रेणी में रखा जा सकता है और न ही ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास की श्रेणी में जैसा कि कई शोध प्रबंधों में रखा गया है। ऐतिहासिक गाथाओं को कहने की यह लेखक की मौलिक शैली है। श्री तपेश चतुर्वेदी ने लिखा है ''.... डॉ. रांगेय राघव ने 'महायात्रा' के रूप में मानव सभ्यता के क्रमिक विकास का ऐसा अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया है जो इतिहास भी है और मनोरंजक भी, जो समस्यामूलक भी है और समाधान मूलक भी। ....'' 'अंधेरा रास्ता' इतिहास की दृश्टि से अंधकार युग ही था इसलिए इसमें लेखक को कल्पनाओं का सहारा लेना पड़ा है, लेकिन यह कल्पना कोई अनर्गलता नहीं है। रांगेय राघव ने प्रागैतिहासिक

सभ्यता के तथ्यों को बड़ी जतन से जुटाकर ही गाथा का काल्पनिक आधार खड़ा किया है। इस 'दुष्कर साध्य ग्रंथ' में हमने इतिहास और गाथा का वह युग प्रस्तुत किया है जो कि अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है।' इसमें कथा मनु और इड़ा से प्रारंभ होती है। यज्ञ से उत्पन्न इड़ा मनु की पुत्री थी, दोनों के संसर्ग से मानव जाति का विकास हुआ। यह उस काल की कथा है, जब मुक्त यौन संबंध हुआ करते थे। तब अनेक अंधविश्वास प्रचलित थे। सूर्य को पक्षी, मृत्यु को पर्वत के पार जाना, माना जाता था। आदिम जाति के पश्चात आग्नेय, नाग, वरुण, निषाद आदि जातियाँ बनीं। महाभारत काल में दास प्रथा का प्रचलन था।

इन्द्र मान्धाता के काल में कन्यादान का प्रचलन शुरू हो गया और स्वच्छन्द यौन संबंधों पर प्रतिबंध प्रारंभ हो गया। इसके पश्चात् ब्राह्मणों का वर्चस्व कम होने लगा। कार्त्तवीर्यार्जुन कहता है ''मैं ब्राह्मण प्रधान जगत को क्षत्रिय प्रधान बनाऊँगा।' फिर परशुराम ने इस पृथ्वी को क्षत्रियों से रहित करने का संकल्प लिया। उन्होंने वैश्यों और शूद्रों का सहयोग लिया। लेकिन अब वैश्य और शूद्र उनके लिए भारी पड़ने लगे, तब उनके दमन के लिए ब्राह्मणों ने क्षत्रियों से संधि की।

प्रारंभ में मातृसत्तात्मक परिवार थे। स्त्री की सार्थकता माता होने में ही मानी जाती थी। मनुष्य विकास में सहयोगी प्राकृतिक उपादान एवं पशु पूज्य माने जाने लगे। मनुष्य जाति के विकास में सहायक लिंग और वीर्य की भी चिन्ह पूजा प्रारंभ हो गई और तभी से मंदिरों की स्थापना भी होने लगी। उस काल में राजा, देवता की तरह पूज्य माना जाता था, इन्द्र इसका प्रमाण है। इसमें लेखक ने मानव सभ्यता के क्रमिक विकास को प्रस्तुत किया है।

महायात्रा : गाथा रैन और चन्दा

इस भाग में भारतीय मध्यकाल के उत्थान पतन की कहानी वर्णित है। उस समय सामंती सभ्यता अपने चरम विकास पर थी। जनता के आधार पर विकसित इस सभ्यता को जनता के हितों का बिल्कुल ही ध्यान नहीं था, फल स्वरूप इस सभ्यता का पतन हो गया। इसीलिए सामंतों एवं प्रजा की तुलना रांगेय राघव ने चंद्रमा से की है ''सामंत वर्ग और जनता के इस संबंध को मैंने चंद्रमा से तुलना करके रखा है। पहले चंद्रमा धीरे-धीरे निकलता है और फिर खूब प्रकाश फैलाता है किन्तु फिर चाँदनी कुम्हलाने लगती है।'' इसमें १५०० ई. पू. से लेकर १२०० ई.

तक की गाथा कही गई है। यह कालखंड भारत में दास प्रथा के अंत और सामंत युग के प्रारंभ का समय था। ''भारत में जो विचित्र वर्ण व्यवस्था पाई जाती है, उसके विकास का यही समय है।'' महायात्राः गाथा के इस खंड में २७०० वर्षों की दीर्घ कालावधि को समेटा गया है। इतनी लम्बी अवधि को समेटने का यह प्रयास अपने आप में अपूर्व है। दोनों भागों में मानव सभ्यता के आदि काल से लेकर १२०० ई. तक के इतिहास को गाथाओं के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करना वास्तव में साहित्य के क्षेत्र में दुस्साहसिक प्रयास है, जिसमें रांगेय राघव को पर्याप्त सफलता मिली है। निस्संदेह लेखक ने 'महायात्रा' की है।

सामंतीय शासन से तात्कालीन समाज को क्या लाभ और हानि हुई, इसका ब्योरेवार चित्रण इसमें मिलता है। जिस संस्कृति ने मानव विकास को सहायता पहुँचायी उसे लेखक ने सहर्ष स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन जिससे भी मानवीय विकास में रोड़े अटके हैं, उसे भी बेझिझक बताया है। वे इतिहास के अच्छे-बुरे प्रभावों को तटस्थ रूप से दर्शाते चलते हैं। क्योंकि वे संस्कृतियों से भी बड़ा सत्य मानव कल्याण को मानते हैं। उनकी मान्यता है कि मानव के ऊपर कोई सत्य नहीं और यह सदियों पहले ही भारत में तय किया जा चुका है। 'रैन और चंदा' में बुद्धयुग से पहले के खंड को छोड़कर अन्य गाथाएँ ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से प्रामाणिक हैं, लेकिन बुद्ध युग से पूर्व के समय को चित्रित करते समय भी ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों का ध्यान रखा गया है। प्रत्येक युग में अधिकांश ऐतिहासिक पात्रों को ही लिया गया है, आवश्यकतानुसार ही काल्पनिक पात्र अल्पसंख्या में और गौण महत्व के लिये गये हैं। इन पात्रों द्वारा रांगेय राघव ने अपनी विचारणाओं को थोपने का प्रयास नहीं किया बल्कि उन्हें कलात्मक रूप देकर सजीवता प्रदान की है। ''विक्रमादित्य चन्द्रगुप्त ने ही भारत में अखण्ड ऐक्य स्थापित किया है। वह स्वयं वैष्णव है। उसका मंत्री शैव है। उसका सेनापति बौद्ध है।'' चन्द्रगुप्त के अतिरिक्त चाणक्य, प्रसेनजित, अजातशत्रु, अलक्षेन्द्र, सिल्यूकस, बिंदुसार, पुष्यमित्र, समुद्रगुप्त, चन्द्रगुप्त द्वितीय, स्कन्दगुप्त, कालिदास, हर्षवर्धन, पृथ्वीराज चौहान, जयचंद, मुहम्मद गोरी, चन्दवरदाई, संयोगिता, ध्रुवस्वामिनी जैसे ऐतिहासिक पात्रों को लेकर गाथाओं को रोचक ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

तात्कालीन राजनीतिक जीवन का चित्रण करते हुए लिखा है ''इन राज्यों के आपसी वैमनस्य के कारण राजनैतिक जीवन

अशान्त हो उठा और विदेशी आक्रमणों से छिन्न-भिन्न हो गया। महमूद के आक्रमण ने राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में हलचल मचा दी। राजपूतों की विलासिता अपनी पराकाष्ठा पर थी। दिल्ली का सम्राट पृथ्वीराज चौहान संयोगिता से विवाह करने के पश्चात गौरी के आक्रमण को भूलकर विलासिता में डूब गया।'' राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, एवं सांस्कृतिक वातावरण के चित्रण द्वारा भारत की बहुविध परिस्थितियों के विकासेतिहास की झलक मिल जाती है। इसमें बौध्दकाल के विकास और पतन को भी निरूपित किया गया है। इसके प्रारंभिक संयम का जब स्खलन होता है, अन्य धर्मों की तुलना में अपनी श्रेष्ठता सिध्द करने और विदेश आक्रमणकारियों को निमंत्रित कर उनका साथ देने के साथ ही इसका भारत में पतन प्रारंभ हो जाता है। लेखक ने अनेक ऐतिहासिक स्थापनाओं में अपने मौलिक मत का भी उपयोग किया है।

'रैन और चंदा' तीन भागों में बंटा हुआ है। 'जनमेजय से अजातशत्रु' तक (१५०० ई.पू. से ६०० ई.पू. तक) 'अजातशत्रु से हर्षवर्धन तक' (६०० ई.पू. से ७०० ई. तक) इन तीनों खण्डों के शीर्षक है १. चंदा उगने लगा २. चांदनी फैल गई और ३. चांदनी कुम्हलाने लगी। इसमें सामंतीय व्यवस्था और उसके प्रभावों का चित्रण विभिन्न गाथाओं के माध्यम से मिलता है।

यह सृष्टि का अटूट नियम है कि समय के साथ-साथ अन्य परिवर्तनों की तरह सामाजिक परिवर्तन भी होते रहते हैं। अनेक सभ्यताओं का जन्म होता है, वे विकसित होती हैं और कालान्तर में वे समय के गर्भ में समा भी जाती हैं। उत्थान-पतन का यह क्रम चलता ही रहता है। आर्य-अनार्य एवं विदेशी जातियों के आपसी संपर्क से संस्कृतियों की अंतर्भुक्ति का सिलसिला इसी काल में प्रारंभ हुआ। सामाजिक मर्यादा के प्रश्न पर ब्राह्मण और क्षत्रिय वर्ग में संघर्ष के फलस्वरूप वैश्य और शूद्र की स्थिति में दृढ़ता आ गई। हर्षवर्धन काल में दास प्रथा का अंत हो गया था, लेकिन अस्पृश्यता का प्रारंभ इसी समय से हुआ। नारियों की सामाजिक स्थिति पहले से गिर गई, अब पितृसत्तात्मक परिवार प्रणाली को मान्यता मिल गई थी। पुरूष प्रधान समाज में पुत्र प्राप्ति वंश वृध्दि के लिए अनिवार्य थी तात्कालीन युग में स्त्रियाँ पुत्र प्राप्ति के लिए पर पुरूष से संबंध स्थापित कर सकती थीं। बहुविवाह, बालविवाह, अंतर्जातीय विवाह भी प्रचलित थे। स्वयंवर का भी प्रचलन था। साथ ही

साथ सती एवं जौहर प्रथा का प्रचलन था, पर नारी शिक्षा पर प्रतिबंध नहीं था। मण्डन मिश्र की पत्नी भारती इसका अनुपम उदाहरण है। जिन्होंने आदि शंकराचार्य को अपने अकाट्य तर्कों से परास्त कर दिया था।
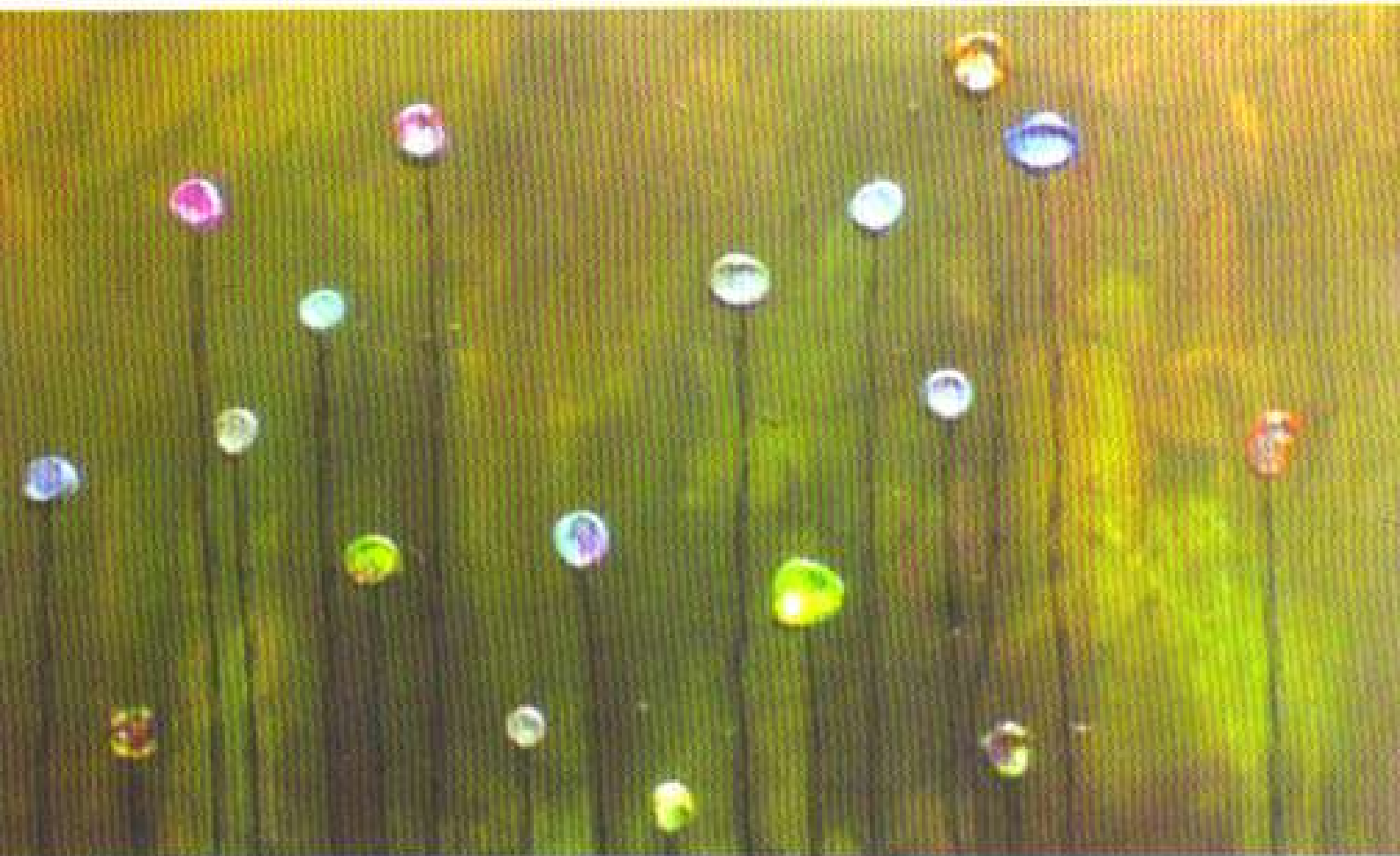
अनेक जातियों के परस्पर सम्पर्क से नये देवताओं को मान्यता मिली, फलतः बहुदेवपूजा का प्रारंभ हुआ। ब्राह्मण वर्ण का वर्चस्व समाज में बढ़ने के कारण बौध्द धर्म एवं जैन धर्म का उदय हुआ। तुर्कों के आगमन से धार्मिक बिखराव शुरू हुआ। अब राजनीति का शिकंजा धर्म और समाज पर अधिक जकड़ता चला गया। प्रागैतिहासिक काल में मानव विकास सहज रूप में हो रहा था, लेकिन अब वह राजनीति से संचालित होने लगा। चन्द्रगुप्त से हर्षवर्धन काल तक प्रजा सुख शांति का जीवन बिता रही थी। इसके पश्चात राजा शोषक व आततायी होते चले गये।

'महायात्राः गाथा' के दोनों भाग में आदिकाल से लेकर पृथ्वीराज के शासन तक के विस्तृत कालखण्ड को समेटा गया है, जिसमें न केवल कथा है बल्कि विस्तृत विवेचना भी है अतः इस कृति का कलेवर भी विस्तृत हो जाना स्वाभाविक था। लगभग १८०० पृष्ठों में मानव इतिहास और संस्कृति की व्याख्या विभिन्न कथाओं एवं विवेचनाओं की कड़ियों को जोड़कर इसमें प्रस्तुत की गई है। लेखक इसे १३ खण्डों में लिखना चाहते थे लेकिन केवल दो खण्ड ही लिख पाये। रांगेय राघव ''भारतीय इतिहास के बाह्य पक्ष को ही नहीं उसके अन्तस्थ को भी छूना चाहते थे और इसी इच्छा ने उन्हें 'महायात्राः गाथा' के वर्तमान शिल्प को अपनाने पर बाध्य किया। पूरी कृति दीर्घ कथाओं (गाथा) की कड़ियों से जुड़कर बनी है, बीच-बीच में विस्तार से विवेचन किया गया है। कथा भाग में रांगेय राघव के कृतिकार-सृजक ने अपनी सिध्दता दिखाई है तो विवेचन भाग में चिंतक रांगेय राघव ने।

संदर्भग्रंथ

१. रांगेय राघव ग्रंथावली भाग ७
२. साहित्य संदेश – रांगेय राघव स्मृति अंक
३. रांगेय राघव की 'महायात्रा : अंधेरा रास्ता' – तपेश चतुर्वेदी
४. महायात्रा : अंधेरा रास्ता
५. महायात्रा गाथा : रैन और चंदा
६. रांगेय राघव ग्रंथावली भाग १