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Bibliometrics of the Publication During the year 2019-2020

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Name of the Author	Title of the Journal	Year of the Publication	Citation Index	Institutional Affiliation as mentioned in the Publication	Number of Citations excluding self- citations
1	MGNREGA: A livelihoo od And Protection Program For Rural India: A case Study ofNa District in Maharashtra S	Sontakke	Indian Economic Journal	Dec 2019		Indian Economic Association	
2	MGNREGA: Employment Generation Policy For Rural Development	D., D.:	Unnati, International National Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research, Bhopal	July 2019			
3	Jagtik Mukta Vyaparat Krushi Arthvyavsthela Milalele Yashapyash: Ek Manthan	Dr. Rajani Sontakke	Ajanta Prakashan Aurangabad	2019			

Bibliometrics of the Publication During the year 2022-2023

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Name of the Author	Title of the Journal	Year of the Publication	Citation Index	Institutional Affiliation as mentioned in the Publication	Number of Citations excluding self-citations
1.	Swatontrottar Kalatil Bharat Sarkarche Krushi Dhoran: Ek Chintan	Dr. Rajani Sontakke	Vidyawarta A Peer Reviewed International Multilingual Research Journal Issue-44 Vol-2 ISSN 2319-9318	Oct – Dec 2022	Impact Factor: 8.04		
2	Swatantrachya Amrut Mahotsavi Varshyat Swikarlele Navin Shaikshanik Dhoran-2020	Dr. Rajani Sontakke	Printing Area A Peer Reviewed International Referred Research Journal Issue-93 Vom-3 ISSN 2394-5303	Sep-2022	Impact Factor:8.012		

3	Swatantra Bharat Ke Amrut Mahotsav Varsh me Jan-jatiya Logonka Samajik Evam Aarthik Vikas	Dr. Rajani Sontakke	Swadeshi Research Foundation A Monthly Journal of Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed And Referred Journal Vol-9 Isuue- 10 ISSN 2394-3580	Aug - 2022	Impact Factor: 5.2	
4	Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan me Nai Vagyanikm Taknikonka Upayog: Gananatmak Evam Gunatmak Shodh me Naya Parivartan : Ek Drushtikshep	Dr. Rajani Sontakke	Unnatri International Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research Vol - 4 Isuuue-7 ISSN 2581-8872	Aug-2022	Impact Factor: 4.8	

Principal

Dr. Yeshwant Patil





Special Issue February 2018



International Multilingual Research Journal



Bharatiya Vidya Mandir Amravati's
Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Morshi Dist.Amravati



One Day National Conference

On

Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy

24th February 2018



Principal

G.S.Meshram

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Organized By

Department Of Economics

Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Morshi Dist. Amravati In Collaboration With Aadhar Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati

Index	
01) Impact of Demonetisation in Agriculture Sector Dr. Prabhakar U. Athwale, Akola.	13
02) Positive and Negative effects of demonization On Indian economy Dr. Nilam M. Chhangani, Karnaja (Lad), Dist-Washim.	16
03) "Demonetization and It's Impact on Various Sectors of Indian Economy" Dr. Rajani V. Sontakke, Nagpur.	19
04) DEMONETISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY DR. PRASHANT M. PURANIK, NANDA, DIST: CHANDRAPUR	23
05) IMPACT OF DEMONITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE P. S. Dharpal, S. S. Thakare, K. N. Barse	26
06) An Overview of Demonetization Dr. Rajesh M. Deshmukh, Amravati.	26
07) Impact of Demonetization on Rural India Dr. Manoj Pandkar, Pune	29
08) Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy Prof. Narendra Patil, Warora	32
09) "Demonetization and its effect on Banking Sector" Tathagat P. Gajbhiye, Surtoli/Lohara	35
्र 10) भारतातील ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था आणि विमुद्रीकरण प्रा. मनोहर आ. गुडधे, पोंभूर्णा जि. चंद्रपूर	39
हैं 11) नोटांबदीचा पीक कर्न वाटपावर (रब्बी हंगाम) झालेला परिणाम(विशेष संदर्भ विदर्भ) पा.डॉ.संतोष एन.ताडे, प्रा.एम.के.नब्रावरे	41
्रा १८) मुद्रानिश्चिलीकरणाचे आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिणाम है 12) मुद्रानिश्चिलीकरणाचे आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिणाम क माधुरी पंडितराव राखुंडे, कळंब, जि. यवतमाळ	43
र्थ १३) भारतीय आर्थिक विषमता	48
है प्रा. गौतम भ. धुळधुळे, नागपूर ∜दिद्यादाता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal ImpactFa	(10) 15.151

MAH MUL/03051/2012 ISSN: 2319 9318

UGC Approved Sr.No.62759

Vidyawarta®

February 2018 Special Issue

019

If we somehow try to manage short-term discomfort which we all are going to face in the coming days then positive aspects are really great to consider.

Everything is fair in love and war. It's a war against Corruption and love for our Country.

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"Demonetization and It's Impact on Various Sectors of Indian Economy"

Dr. Rajani V. Sontakke Associate Professor of Economics Dr. M. Wasnik PWS Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur.

Introduction:

The Indian economy is one of the fastest growing major economy in the world with 7 -7.5 percent GDP growth p.a. Everything was going all is well but suddenly on 8th December 2016 the NDA government announced the scrapping of high value bank notes 500Rupee and 1000 Rupee, which amounted to 86 percent (15.44 Trillion) currency in circulation and 12 percent of India's total money supply 500 Rupee & 1000 Rupee notes were made invalid. This invalid cash was replaced with new 500 and 2000 Rupee notes. Demonetization was just like a shock therapy. This shock therapy hits the Indian economy, its growth rate slowed down by 3 percent range. By this decision, as per the recent estimates by some economists, nearly 90 percent of the total cash in circulation has come back into the banking system and hence, the stated purpose of the Demonetization exercise which was to 'extinguish' black money and enable the RBI to lower its liabilities thereby providing the government with huge dividend seems to have been belied. Demonetization of Rs. 500 and 1000Rupee severely disrupted the ordinary life across the country for several weeks.

The harder-hit were those in rural areas, where access to banking and the internet are quite low. According to the RBI Report on 2016,

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93 percent of rural centers in the country are unbanked, (see Figure 4) with the population dependent on roving banking correspondents and on distant urban or semi-urban branches. Access to the internet is equally patchy, with only 3 percent of households in underdeveloped rural areas reparting access to internet in a 2016 consumer economy survey.

In India, demonetization was made first in 1946 and 500, 1000. 10,000 Rupee notes were declared illegal tender, and second time in 1978. Demonetization:

Definition of Demonetization: "Demonetization is the act of strippling a currency unit of its status as legal tender".

The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Sometimes, a currency completely replaced the old currency with new currency. The first demonetization was adopted by United States of America in 1873 by demonetizing gold standard to silver standard. There are multiple reasons of demonetization of currency:

- To combat inflation
- · To combat corruption and crime (counterfeiting, tax evasion)
- · To discourage a cash- dependent economy
 - To facilitate trade.

The main objectives of the India's demonetization made in 8 December, 2016 were.

- To bring income and wealth into the banking system, where it can be more easily monitored and, if necessary, taxed,
- · To help to remove the population into digital economy; and,
- To eliminate frauded currency, which is often used by terrorists groups.

Demonetization affects the Indian economy in various ways; here are some impacts on various sectors discussed-

An aggregate demand shock because

it reduces the supply of money and affects private wealth especially of those holding unaccounted money,

- · An aggregate supply of shock to the extent of economic activity relies on cash as an input (for example, agricultural production might be affected since showing requires the use of labour traditionally paid in cash); and
- An uncertainty shock because economic agents face imponderable related to the magnitude and duration of the cash shortage and the policu responses (perhaps) causing consumer to deter or reduce discretionary consumption and firms to scale back investment. Impact of Demonetization on GDP:

GDP growth has decelerated over the last four quarters, from 7.9 percent growth in Q2 2016 to 5.7 percent in Q2 2017. By comparison, most of the rest of the world began to see a pick-up in Q3 2016. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy(CMIE) 1.5 million jobs were lost between January and April 2017 as the employed level fell to 405 million people.

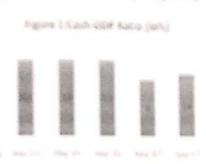
Consumer spending and two-wheelers, as the best indicator for both rural and urban less affluent demand:

- Real credit growth; and
- Real estate price.

Contrary to early fears, as of January 15, 2017, aggregate sowing of the two major rabbicrops-wheat and pulses (grain exceeded last year's planting by 7.1 percent and 10.7 percent respectively.

Recorded GDP growth in the second half of FY 2017 will understate the overall impact because the most affected part of the economyinformal and cash-based are either not captured in the national income accounts or to the extent they are, their measurement is based on formal sector indicators. For example, informal manufacturing is proxied by the Index of Industrial production, which includes mostly large establishment. So on the production or supply side, the effect on economic activity will

Figure 1 Cash-GDP Ratio (in %)

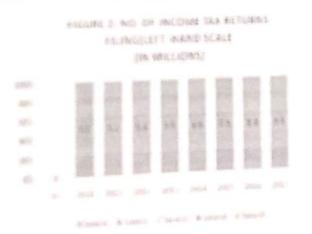


Annahold Sales and A. S.

Source: CMIE, MOSPL, Mint Calculation

The Cash GDP ratio for September 2017 regressent the ratio for the first half of FY 2018 under the assumption that nominal GDP growth has been 10 % in the first half of FY 2018.

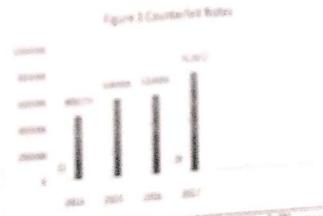
Figure 2: No of Income Tax Filing (Lefthand Scale (in Millions)



Source: Income tax Department

Figure 3: Counterfeit Notes Total Noted Detected(Left-hand scale)

Growth in Detection (year-on-Year in %)



Source: CME

Figure 4: Banking Network



Source: Report of Internal Working Group on Rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy, RBI, 2016

Positive Impact of Demonetization:

A year after demonetization, microfinance sector with a biggest practicsioner of micro lending to the poor showing improvements in financial health. Microfinance players across the spectrum said collection efficiency for loans disbursed after January improved to predemonetization level. States where repayments was impacted the most for earlier loans have shown better repayment record too Demonetization had impacted negatively but the digital push after the government's cash ban programme created the future growth platform for MFIs, said CEO of Ujjiwan Small Finance Bank.

Tax receipt were up 16.9 percent yearon-year in February 2017 3-a 24 percent increase in number of tax receipts filed. In additions reports in the banking system rose to 473,000 in FY 2017, up from 106,000 in FY 2016, a possible source of future tax revenue

Digital and credit card payment were up by 46 percent and 65 percent respectively, in the year to march 2017 only 12 percent of the ill gotten money could be extracted with the demonetration.

- · A good part of black money is eliminated from the economy.
- · Post-demonetization, Indian government blocked many routes for black money formation.
- · With increased transparency, trust on Indian Economy is increased. Thereby foreign investment poured in.
- · Amid the fears of government moves, everyone is now ready to pay the taxes. Hence, more revenue for Indian government.
- · Due to the heavy usage of cash transactions, informal sector is the worst hit by demonetization move. Though it suffered at first, many informal organizations are now turning into formal organizations, which means more transparency and more taxes for Indian economy.
- · Demonetization move encouraged cashless transactions, which is a boost to economy.
- · As people are more likely to keep their money in banks, savings will be increased.
- · With more money in banks, loans will be available to more people with increased loans, banks will be benefited by interests.
- · Terrorism have reduced by 60 percent especially in Jammu& Kashmir. Hawala business has also got a big blow and fell almost 50 percent.
- · There is a radical fall in the trafficking industry due to demonetization

Negative Impact of Demonetization:

- · GDP growth was earlier estimated as 7.8 percent post-demonetization, lowered to 7 percent.
- · Agriculture sector, small and medium scale business and informal sector are the worst hit by demonetization. It takes a lot of time for them to recover from the losses. This has a negative effect on economy.
- There is no guarantee that demonetization move will turn Indian into a cashless economy.
- · Consumer demand was hit by demonetization, hence retail inflation fell to 3.17 percent amultiyear low with this, growth of economy slowed down.

- Vidyawarta · The rural and informal economy suffered disproportionately because most transactions are cash-based. The liquidity squeezes led to a pile-up at wholesale markets leading to a sharp decline in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of perishables such as fruits and vegetables in the immediate aftermath of demonetization. By turning farm markets demonetization may have also contributed to the decline in prices of pluses. Rural consumer sentiment too took a hit, with domestic sales of two-wheelers plunging sharply. Car sales also declined but the decline was less severethan in the case of two wheelers.
 - · A slowdown in the economy which started before demonetization, also seems to have been exacerbated by demonetization. New project announcements declined sharply in the wake of demonetization, a center for Monitoring Indian Economy analysis showed hurting the capex cycle as it had to pay interest of Rs. 17426 crore after it mopped up excess liquidity in the banking system following demonetization. The previous year, the Central bank had earned interest of Rs. 506 crore in its liquidity management operations. RBIs printing costs also went up because of the move.
 - · The one big promise of demonetization was a rapid expansion in the tax base but actual results have been quite modest. According to the Finance ministry's estimates published in the latest economic survey, the tax base expansion attributed to demonetization was Rs.10,600 crore, lower than what RBI spent on interest expenses, and equivalent to only 0.1 percent of India's gross domestic product (GDP). The full effect on the tax collections "will materialize gradually" as reported income of new taxpayer gross, said the survey.
 - · Another stated aim of demonetization was to detect counterfeit notes. The growth in detected counterfeit notes after demonetization has not been usually large, shows RBI data, even as counterfeits of the freshly issued notes have

already emerged in the system.

· Demonetization did provide a boost to non-cash payments in the short-term but that effect may be waning, with a cash-to-GDP ratio back to double digit. There seems to have been some impact on the stock of blackmoney (rather than the flow), given that the construction sector has been hit hard. But this may also have led to large-scale job losses. The proportion of highvalue notes Rs. 500 and above)- often viewed as conduits of black money- has also been rising as new notes have entered the system. At the end of FY 2017, the proportion of high-value notes stood at 74 percent considerably lower than that in FY 216.

Conclusion:

Though the GDP growth hit for the year 2017, the effects of demonetization move along with policies like digital India, Benami Act, Cap on cash transactions will spur GDP growth in the coming years. Demonetization managed to reduce the ill-gotten wealth, corruption, terrorism and fake currency to some extent. Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimates that demonetization has cost India around 1.28 lakh crore which has burdened the shoulders of poor, tax payers and people holding legitimate currency. It failed to curb the difference between rich and poor. It has also beaten the economy, creating unemployment and breakdown of the industrial structure of the country.

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DEMONETISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

DR. PRASHANT M. PURANIK GURUKUL ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE, NANDA TAL: KORPANA, DISTT: CHANDRAPUR (M.S.)

ABSTRACT: 8th November 2016 is the most important date in Indian history. On this date Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi has made an important announcement of demonetization of current currency of 500rs. and 1000rs. notes. It was really sthundering news for whole country. Because Indian economy was never admired such changes before this.

Due to such sudden decision of modi government, the total Indian economy started shaking enormously along with many factors. Industrialization resources as well as actual trading business have a great impact due to the demonetization in India.

KEYWORDS: Domestic, declined, affected, monopoly, transaction.

India is known for it's mixed economy. INTRODUCTION: It is called as the country of mix economy because our economy is not depending on the particular sector. But it depend on the bundle of various sectors; i.e. Agriculture sector, Basic Infrastructure Sector, Social welfare Sector, Industrial Sector, Construction Sector, Natural Resources Sectors etc. Out of these all the sectors Indian Economy is also depend on the Industrial Sector in 2016-17. Industrial Sector contributes 29.02% if Gross Value Added. ^1. The Industrialization in India has a major

Trade and Balance of Payments

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Issues, Opportunities and Challenges 12. Foreign Direct Investment T. Raghu and C. Rayanani 13. Care	
Swami Prakash Srivastava 12. Foreign Direct Investment Impact on Indian Economy 13. Causality Linkage between Foreign Direct Sana Fatima 14. An Impact Company Swami Prakash Srivastava 15. Navana Sana Challenges 16. Navanani 17. Navanani 18. Causality Linkage between Foreign Direct 19. Sana Fatima 19. Navanani 10. Navanani 10. Navanani 11. Navanani 11. Navanani 12. Foreign Direct 13. Causality Linkage between Foreign Direct 14. An Impact Company 15. Navanani 16. Navanani 17. Navanani 18. Navanani 18. Navanani 19. Navanani 19. Navanani 19. Navanani 19. Navanani 10. Navanani 10. Navanani 10. Navanani 11. Navanani 11. Navanani 12. Foreign Direct 13. Causality Linkage between Foreign Direct 14. An Impact Company 15. Navanani 16. Navanani 17. Navanani 18. Navanani 18. Navanani 19. Navanani 19. Navanani 19. Navanani 19. Navanani 10. N	Pa
12. Foreign rukash Srigger and Sevelop	ALVER
T. R. Sin Direct Toastava Challer Challer	10
13 C Naghu and Cott Invests	
Causality C.K. Governt Imp	74
Investor Linkage Linkage Investor	
Sana rent and rent and rent indian re	
14 A Fatima Exports in Foreign D	βĮ
13. Causality Linkage between Foreign Direct Sana Fatima 14. An Impact Study of FDI on Export Promotion in India Abhishek Anand 15. The Effect of Real Exchange Rate on India Trade Balance in Short-Russ	10
Ahl: 1 raci Stude	103
15. The France Anand of FDI on Experience	
15. The Effect of Real Exchange Rate on India's Amal Sarkar 16. Impact	lη
Trade Balance i Keal Exchange P	11/
Amal Sarkan Short-Rive Rate on India	120
16. Image Run and Long P	•41)
Trade Balance in Short-Run and Long-Run 16. Impact of Oil Price No.	
A Study Tice Move	126
16. Impact of Oil Price Movements on India's A Study on the Repercussions of Oil Price Movements On Indian Exports between 2000 of A. Marings	140
A. Mariyama Ports between 2000 or Price Movem	
A Study on the Repercussions of Oil Price Movements on Indian Exports: on Indian Exports between 2000-01 and 2015-16 17. India's Exports:	
17. IIIdla's Experi	138
Trends in Composition	
Trends in Composition and Policy Implications Bindi Shukla	
18 Pole Cr	148
18. Role of Leather Manufacturing Clusters in India's Exports: With Reference to Kannar L. al.	
Exports: With Reference to Kannan I India's	
Exports: With Reference to Kanpur Leather Industry Deepshikha Sonker and G.C. Tripathi	158
and G.C. Triputni	(
19. Import and Export from Major Ports of India	
through Containers Shipping	176
P. Jothilakshmi and K. Jayaraman	110
20. India's Exports and Potential Exports to	184
SAARC Countries	104
R. Rajendran and S. Saravanan	
	105
21. India's Exports:	195
Trends in Composition and Policy Implications	
C 17-11:	40
22. India's Exports Performance and Trends in	13
22. India's Exports	
Camposition of Ent	
Rajani V. Sontakke	
Tunj	

India's Exports Performance and Trends in Composition of Exports

Rajani V. Sontakke

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian economy is the seventh largest economy in the world, measured by nominal GDP and the third largest by Purchasing power Parity (PPP), with average annual growth of 7%. India also topped the World Bank's Growth outlook for 2015-16 for the first time with the economy having growth 7.6% in 2015-16 and expected to grow 8.0% in 2016-17. Indian economy became the world's fastest growing major economy in the world in 2014, replacing the People's Republic of China. The Indian economy has the potential to become the world's 3rd largest economy by the next decade.

In the economic growth foreign trade is one of the significant macro fundamental variable of an economy. In foreign trade exports plays a vital role in the performance of the economy. In the external sector, exports are a means of financing imports, which are essential to sustain desired levels of consumption, investment and production in the economy, while keeping the trade deficit and external

borrowing within manageable proportion.

At macro level, exports not only provide an external market that complements domestic demand as a driver of economic growth on the demand side, but also impart efficiency and competitiveness in domestic production by enforcing a cost discipline on the supply side. India cannot aspire to sustainable high growth without a dramatic transformation in its export performance. India was predominantly a primary good exporting country. In 1950s, India's share in the world trade was 1.78%, which was declined to 0.59% in 1990 and continue to remain around 0.60% till now. India's share in world exports was 0.8% in 2006. India's new economic reforms provided the electrical of processors was decided in adjust to the transfer of the formal of the processors of the first transfer of

If we take a local at feeder a suspent protection on tradespreadence the exposit was fluctuating bodie congress consensus in 1951 to 1960 had therefore it now deverties our note our defect was negative bodies a merchanolise expose our development of \$1011-11 f \$60 believe to \$6011-12 f \$60 tellines to \$6011-12 f \$600 tellines tellines to \$6011-12 f \$600 tellines tellin

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Trends in Composition of Exports

or 118.4 billion during 2014 215

Maria 10 US\$ 118.4 billion during 2014-15 as against US\$ 116.5 All (April-January).

3. INDIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE

Composition of India's Foreign Trade opposition of Foreign trade means major commodity or sector composition of Foreign trade means major commodity or sector composition is doing export and import. India is Composition of the commodity of sector and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which India is doing export and import. India is a very old which which India is a very old mylich India is a very old trade. Indian foreign trade registered a number participant in world trade. Indian foreign trade registered a number of the trade is a very old trade. Indian foreign trade registered a number of the trade is a very old in the planning period. The trade is a very old in the planning period. of structural changes during the planning period. The total exports of structural changes, i.e. export of chemicals and engineering districtural classed, i.e. export of chemicals and engineering goods have has increased, ise, some other items are gems and jewellary. India bown a goods like tea, coffee, rice, pulses, spices, tobacco, jute, iron ore, etc.

India's total merchandise trade increased from US\$ 467 billion in FY 2010 to US\$ 757 billion in 2015 (See Table 1). Exports from India have increased at a CAGR of 11.6% from \$ 179 billion in FY 100 US\$ 310 million in FY 2015. It is also a good thing that India's export to GDP ratio increased from 13.3% in FY 2010 to 15.6% in FY 2015. It indicates that India's share in world merchandise export was 1.7% in 2014, India could improved its rank from 29th in 2005 to 19th in 2014. This is a good sign in economic development. But this is not enough. India's trade deficit is still high, though the data of trade deficit shows that it declined 25% to \$8.12 billion in June 2016 and exports rose 1.27% to \$ 22.5 billion. Similarly, imports slumped 7.3% over a year, earlier to \$30.7 billion, however, it is the lowest drop in imports. India's trade deficit gap is widened. (Indian Express, 2016) Balance of trade in India averaged US\$ -2126.93 million from 1957 until 2016, reaching an all time high of US\$ 258.90 million in 1977 and a record low of -20210.90 million in October 2012. The biggest trade deficit were recorded with China, Saudi Arab, Iraq, Switzerland and Kuwait in recent year. India records trade surpluses with United States, Singapore, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom.

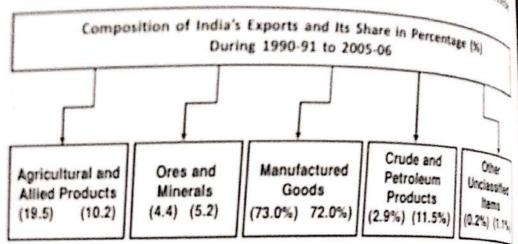
TABLE 1 India's Merchandise Trade (2009-10 to 2014-15 US\$ Million)

				· willion)		
Export	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Import Total Trade Trade Deficit	178.8 288.4 467.1	249.8 369.8	306.0 489.3	300.4 490.7	314.4 450.2	309.6 447.5
Source : Exim		619.6 -120.0	795.3 -183.3	791.1 -190.3	764.6 -135.8	757.1 -138.8

Bank of India (2015), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. GOI.

Composition of India's Exports

are as follows:



The composition of India's exports is summarized as follows

 Agricultural and Allied products: The share of agricultural items in the total exports of India has declined between 1990-91 to 2005-6. The share of agri. Exports was 19.5% in 1990-91 it came down to about 10.2% in 2005-6. The top agri. goods exported are - fish products, rice, oil cake, fruits and vegetables.

Ores and Minerals: The overall export performance of one and minerals is not satisfactory. In percentage terms, the export performance of ore and minerals has increased from

4.4% in 1990-91 to 5.2% in 2005-6. 3. Manufactured Goods: The share of manufactured goods items in the total export earnings of India is on the increase In 1990-91, the share of manufactured goods in the total export earnings was about 73% of the total export earnings In 2005-06, the share of manufactured items in the total The top manufactored stagnant at 72%. The top manufactured export items are engineering goods. Gems and Jewellary, chemicals and Allied products and Readymade garments. The export of engineering goods increased from \$ 2.23.15 increased from \$ 2.234 millions in 1991-92 to \$ 21,315 million in 2005. million in 2005-6. In percentage terms the share of engineering goods rose from 12.5% in 1991-92 to 2002-03, engineering goods engineering goods occupied the second position in India's export earnings after export earnings after gems and jewellary. However, thereafter engineering gems and jewellary. thereafter engineering goods have occupied the first place. In 2005-06 they categorized 20 7 are occupied the first place. In 2005-06 they categorized 20.7% (one-fifth) of total export earnings. For most of the period since 1991, largest export

earnings came from the exports of gems and jewellary. The share of gems and jewellary in India's export was The share of 5 1 15.3% in 1991-92 and 15.1% in 2005-6. However, gems and jewellary industry is a highly import intensive industry requiring large amount of imports of pearls and precious stones. Exports of chemicals and allied products rose significantly from \$ 1583 million in 1991-92 to \$ 11,935 million in 2005-6. The share stood at 11.6% in 2005-6 and occupied a third place in India's export earnings in this year. In percentage terms, readymade garments maintained an almost constant share all through the period since 1991. They contributed 12.3% of export earnings in 1991-92 and 12.5% of export earnings in 2000-01. In 2003-04, their share fell to 9.3% and in 2005-6 to 8.3%.

4. Minerals Fuel and Lubricants: There has been an improvement in the export of minerals fuel and lubricants both in terms of value and in terms of percentage. In percentage terms, its share has increased from less than

Some other facts regarding structural change in India's export since 1991 are as follows:

There are indications that during 1990s, some of Indian exports have moved upwards in value addition chain whereby instead of exporting raw materials, the country has switched over to export of processed goods. There were significant compositional shift within the major manufactured product groups such as engineering goods,

Other Unclassified Items: There has been a slight improvement in the export of unclassified items both in terms of value and in terms of percentage. In percentage terms, its share has increased from 0.2% in 1990-91 to 1.1% in 2005-6.

4. INDIA'S EXPORTS PERFORMANCE

India's merchandise export was fluctuating during the 2009-10 to 2015-16. In 2012-13, it increased by \$ 300.40 billion as compared to \$ 305.96 bn in 2011-12 and \$ 249.82 billion in 2010-11. This has resulted in an annual growth of exports in Indian Rupee of the order of 11.48% in 2012-13, 8.3% in 2011-12 and 34% in 2010-11. On the other hand, in terms of USD, Indian exports witnessed a fall by 1.48% in 2012-13, although in 2011-12 and in 2010-11, export rose by 22.42% and 39.76% respectively.

India's merchandise export reached a level of \$ 185.3 billion during 2008-09, registering a growth of 13.9% as compared to a

Trade and Balance of Payment growth of 29.1% during the 2007-08. Notwithstanding the growth in 2008-09, India's export-sector, the decelaration of the growth in 2008-09, India's export-sector has a markable resilience and dynamism in the recent has exhibited remarkable resilience and dynamism in the recent years and Average Annual Ground Ground Recent years Our merchandise exports recorded an Average Annual Growth Rate of the five year period from 2004-05 to 2008 to of 23.9% during the five year period from 2004-05 to 2008-09, at the preceding five years when exports increased. compared to the preceding five years when exports increased by lower Annual Average Growth Rate of 14.3%. According to latest WTO data (2009), India's share in the world merchandise exports increased from 0.8% in 2004 to 1% in 2008. India also improved its ranking in the leading exports in world merchandise trade from 29th rank in 2005 to 19th rank in 2010. India's trade policy of 2015. 20 is made which aims the target of \$ 900 bn export of goods and services by 2020 and India's share in world export to 3.5%.

Share of Commodity Composition of Exports

The share of top 10 principal commodity group in India's total exports during 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given. (See Table 2)

TABLE 2 Share of Commodity Composition of Exports

(In Percentage)

Comr	modity Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	9.7	12.4	14.0	10.0
2.		3.4	2.8	2.0	-
3.	Gems and Jewellery	16.0	14.7	15.4	13.0
4.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.0
5.	Manufactures of Metals	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.0
6.	Transport Equipment	6.4	6.9	6.3	7.0
7.	Electronic Goods	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0
8.	Readymade Garments	4.6	4.5	4.3	7.0
	Handicrafts	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA
10.	Crude and Petroleum (Including Coal)	16.8	18.7	18.9	20.0

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, GOI.

India's Major Top 10 Export Destinations

The top 10 destination countries for Indian exports remained more or less same during the last four years except for some minor changes in relative for methods the last four years except for some minor changes in relative for position here and there. These ten countries together had a share of together had a share of more than 50% of our total exports. The UAE and the USA have been the UAE and the USA have been the top two export destinations for the last year 2014-15 with about 120 last year 2014-15 with about 12% share in total Indian export in 2015. In terms of value, India's export to In terms of value, India's export to each of these two countries was about to touch ₹ 2 lac crores during 200. about to touch ₹ 2 lac crores during 2014-15. Hongkong marginally

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68

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And the thing and the thing the thin of export to bag the third position, though both the each in India's total exports. The cut of export to was each in India's total exports. The other sport destinations include Saudi Arabia (\$ 11.2 L. export destinations include Saudi Arabia) (\$ 9.3 bm) erent destinations include Saudi Arabia (\$ 11.2 bn), are erent destinations include Saudi Arabia (\$ 7.5 bn). Sri I esport destinations include Sauur Arabia (\$ 11.2 bn), Germany (\$ 7.5 bn), Sri Lanka oree (\$ 10.1 bn), UK (\$ 9.3 bn), where the figures in parents (\$ 10.1 ton), Sri Lanka where the figures in parenthesis (\$ 6.3 bn), where the figures in 2015_16 Country's share in total Indian export in 2015_16 Country's Netheriand (and ingures in parenthesis share in total Indian export in 2015-16. Some and the country's share in total indian export in 2015-16. Some about the country of the destinations in recent years are Belgium, and France, etc. banksia and France, etc.

TABLE 3 Top Ten Export Destinations

Top left Expos	(FY 2015 US\$ bn)		
	Share in Exports (US\$ bn)		
	42.4		
	33.3		
	13.5		
	12.0		
	11.2		
	10.0		
	9.3		
	7.5		
	6.7		
	6.3		
	309.6		
	Top Tell Exp		

Source: www.ministryofcommerce&industy.com

CONCLUSION

Indian economy is growing considerably with annual GDP growth rate of over 7% since last decade. India's export sector is one of the important contributor in its rapid economic growth. During 2010-14, India's export performance was conformed to the average India's share in world exports stayed in the range of 1.5%, while its share in developing countries' exports remained unchanged at 4%. Petroleum products and chemicals are a major Contributor to India's industrial GDP, and together they contribute over 34% of its export earnings. India, now, has become a major exporter of IT, services, BPO services and software services with \$167.0 billion worth of service exports in 2013-14. India is also the fourth largest start-up hub in the world with over 3100 technology start-ups in 2014-15. There are some positive signs seen in exports growth. Thirteen of the top 30 export items reported growth in May 2015. Among the major items, export of gems and jewellery 24.34%,

chemicals 10.94% and engineering goods 2% increased while chemicals 10.94% and petroleum pharmaceuticals 14.2%, readymade garments 5.3% and petroleum pharmaceuticals 15.5% declined. The data released by the Reserve Road pharmaceuticals 11.2 petroleum products 15.5% declined. The data released by the Reserve Bank of products 15.5% declined agrowth in services exports flat agrowth in India, shows that there is a growth in services exports flat at \$ 129 India, shows that displays 13.01bn in April 2015, while services billion in April, as against \$ 13.01bn in April 2015, while services 55% of India's Gross Domestic Product for sector contributes 55% of India's Gross Domestic Product (CDP) The new economic reforms could not bridge the trade deficit but some positive signs have been seen during the FY 2016, Indian exports has increased by 1.27% year-on-year to \$ 22.5 million in June 2016, in which non-petroleum product's share with 88.6% in total export increased by 3%. It is also a good thing has been seen that imports falls by 7.33% to \$ 30.68 billion in June 2016. Gold imports also drop over 38% to \$ 1.2 billion in June 2016. According to the apex exporters body FIEO, a positive figure has instilled optimism among exporters, though global scenario remains challenging. The positive exports by engineering, marine, drugs and pharma, plantation commodities, electronic goods, carpets and handicrafts sector is very encouraging as these are high employment generating sectors as well but the exporters need a booster dose to rise confidence.

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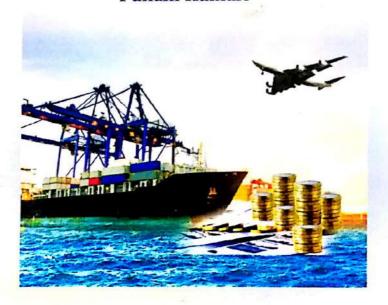
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Trade and Balance of Payments

Global Changes and Instability

Punam Kumari





SHANDILYA PUBLICATIONS

Publishers & Distributors

760, Pocket-D, Lok Nayak Puram, New Delhi - 110 041

Email: shandilyapublications@gmail.com Website: www.shandilyapublications.com



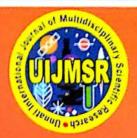


7th National Conference on Multidisciplinary Research in the Field of Development

Venue: Conference Hall, Vikramaditya College, Vijay Nagar, Jabalpur (M.P.)

Date : 13 / 07 / 2019, Saturday

ISSN: 2581-8872



Vol - 1, No. - 6 July - 2019

Unnati International Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research



Peer Reviewed - Refereed Journal Impact Factor - 3.2, Open Access, Double Blind, Monthly Online Journal









PRASHANT KUMAR

PUBLISHED BY International Scientific Research Solution

> Web: www.isrs.in Email: ncrd2016@gmail.com

CONTENTS

S. No.	Paper Title	Author Name	Page N
1	In Rural Economy Importance of Agriculture Development	Dr. Devendra Vishwakarma	1-6
2	Role of Agriculture in Rural Development	Dr. Amit Sahu Dr. Devendra Vishwakarma	7-11
3	Women Entrepreneur in India	Dr. Vandana Namdeo Bankar	12-15
4	Status of Scheduled Tribes Population in India	Dr. Ericharla Raju	16-24
5	MGNREGA: Employment Generation Policy for Rural Development	Dr. Rajani Sontakke	25-31
6	Corporate Social Responsibility – Not a Concept of Corporate Philanthropy	Hemant Sindhwani	32-37
7	The Effect of Thermal Free Carriers on the J/V Characteristic of a Trap-Free Insulator Working Under Non Constant Mobility Regime	Reshma Mehra Yougal Kishor Sharma	38-40
8	Identifying the Role of Education in Socio- Economic Development	Sonia Dovari	41-50
	Quinoa - unique ingredient for Indian cuisine	Chef Devashish Pandey	51-53
10	Study on Anthropometric Assessment of Pre- School Children of Slum Area (Sarvodaya Nagar)	Anushka Nagaich	54-58
	of Jabalpur City Population Growth and Environmental Effects	Sri.T.Tirupati Naidu	59-61
11	Population Growth and Environmental Envelopment	Dr. Basanti Mathew Merlin	62-64
12	Microfinance in India and Rural Development Accountability of English Communication Skill	Dr. Manisha Dwivedi	65-68
14	Achieving Human Development through	Mohammad Abdullah Sarkar	69-73
15	Psychological Intervention Changing Dynamics of Human Resource Management: A New Strategy for	Sachin Kumar	74-79
16	Development of Indian Banking Sector Organizational Culture and Performance: A	Amit Kumar	80-84
17	Research Review on Service Sector Modern Marketing Strategies for Special	Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Saxena	85-88
18	A Comparative Analysis of Employee Productivity between Regular Employees and Outsourced Employees in Indian Railways with special reference to Rail Coach Factory,	Ritu Garg	89-96
19	Nishatpura, Bhopal गाँधीवादी आर्थिक विचारधारा की प्रासंगिकता	डॉ. (श्रीमती) मंजुलता कश्यप रामसेवक राम भगत	97-101
20	हिन्दी दलित आत्मकथाएँ और उनका देशज	घर्मेंद्र कुमार कोरी	102-106
21	शब्द संसार नि शुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 के प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में शिक्षकों का दृष्टिकोण	राजेश तिवारी डॉ. श्रीमती अर्चना दुवे	107-111
	शान्ति शिक्षा के पोषण में जनसंचार माध्यम	मनोज कुमार सिंह	112-115
22	Allied Isleil & Aldel	योगेश कुमार सिंह	116-120
23 24	याबान मारत न रिला के पर्यटन विकास	मदन सिंह मरावी डॉ. संजय कान्त खरे	121-125

MGNREGA: Employment Generation Policy for Rural Development

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Abstract :- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a rural Government Scheme for Central development by providing 100 days unskilled manual work with dignity, it was started in two phases in India. It was first started in September 2006 in most 200 backward and distressed districts but after its positive response in these 200 districts, it was spread over through the country in 2008. The scheme's main objective is to provide livelihood security to the rural households as well as to boost rural economy by creating assets and maintaining rural infrastructure and employment generation so that rural migration can be stopped. This paper focusses on the overview of the impact of MGNREGA on employment generation in India. To achieve the goal of this paper secondary data have been used. In this study, it is found that MGNREGA's performance is eye catching in some part of the country i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan etc. Whereas in other part of the country i.e. Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal etc. is not satisfactory. Never the less it's findings reveals that MGNREGA is playing a vital role in employment generation in rural India. It is providing a safety net to livelihood and rural development.

Key Words : MGNREGA, Rural Development, Unskilled Labour, Employment, Poverty.

Introduction :- "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little".

- Franklin Roosevelt

India is growing with 8 percent growth rate since last two decades but India is still facing the problem of unemployment and poverty. Economic growth, though an essential condition for poverty reduction, it is by no means a sufficient condition

for poverty reduction and vice-versa (Mehrotra and Delamonia 2007). The GDP growth rate was 5.5 percent per annum during the period 1997-98 to 2001-02 which accelerated to an average of 7.7 percent per annum during the period 2002-03 to 2006-07 (HDI 2011 pg. no. 94). However, the noninclusive character of the growth process social exclusion create barriers to income poverty reduction. Income is depend on employment and it increases the level of standard of living. It is directly attack on the households' income. As we look at the present situation of employment and poverty what we can see that Unemployment rate in India increased to 3.53 percent in 2018 from 3.52 percent in 2017, Unemployment rate in India averaged 4.03 percent from 1983 untill 2018. According to the CMIE Report 2019, the total unemployment Rate in India in 2019 is 7.60 %, in urban India 7.56 % and in Rural India 7.61 % respectively.

India's per capita GDP has grown at a compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.2% since 2000. The Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector in rural and semi-urban India is expected to cross US \$20 billion mark by 2018 and reach US \$ 100 billion by 2025.

Higher unemployment and low income in the rural areas results in low purchasing power of the rural people, ultimately affecting their quality of life. The Government has launched several schemes to generate employment especially in the rural areas. According to the NSS, unemployment rate in the rural areas has increased from 7.2 % in the year 2000 TO 8.1 % in the year 2010.

To achieve growth with equity and social justice, the government of India has implemented the wage employment programme, the mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2006. Initially implemented in 200

ISSN: 2581-8872, Vol.: 1, No.: 6 July - 2019

distressed districts during the FY 2006-07, it was extended to 330 districts and finally to 615 districts during the FY 2007-08.

Government's Initiative by MGNREGA for **Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction:** Government of India has taken a historical step to generate rural employment and reduce poverty for rural development, i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005, providing right to work with dignity and a means to promote livelihood security in India's rural areas. MGNREGA launched in III phases throughout India from Feb.2006 to 1 April 2008. This Act came into existence with a combination of previous schemes NFFWP (2004), SGRY(2000), JSGY (1099), EGS (1993), JRY (1989), NREP (1980), RLEGP (1983). MGNREGA focuses on planning productive absorption of under-employment and surplus labour force in rural areas by providing 100 days of direct supplementary wage employment generation in the rural households.

According to the World bank, MGNREGA is the largest scheme in the world covering 15% of population under this scheme.(News Akashwani, 8 July, 2015 AT 10.00 A.M.) This Act provides 100 days guaranteed unskilled manual work, is supposed to have generated 12 million persondays of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 crore since 2006 (GOI 2013 a;286). The provision of expenditure on MGNREGA since 2009-10 to 2019-20 was Rs. 39,100 cr., Rs.40,000 cr., Rs. 33000 cr., Rs. 33000 cr., Rs. 37082 cr., Rs. 36025 cr., Rs.34,699 cr., Rs.38,500 cr., Rs. 48,000 cr., Rs. 55,000 cr., Rs.60,000 cr. During the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 respectively. It is around 1 percent of the union budget.

Lets have a look on the objectives of this big budget scheme...

Objectives of MGNREGA:-

- Providing at least 100 days work as per deligible. resulting in creation of productive assets a prescribed quality and productivity.
- Strengthening the livelihood resources base n the poor.
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion and
- Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions(PRIs)

Salient features of MGNREGA:-

- Registration- Adult member of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work can apply for registration either in writing or orally to the Gram Panchayat (GP).
- Application for work- A written /oral application seeking work is to be made to the GP or block office, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The GP will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days.
- Job Cards- After the verification of place of residence and age of the members only adult members are eligible for employment, the registered household is issued a job card (JC). Job card is an identification for demanding employment.
- Unemployment Allowance- If the work is not provided within the 15 days of the work demanded, the State has to pay an unemployment allowance to the beneficiary.
- Provision for work- Work should be provided within a 5 km. radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km., extra wage of 10 percent will be payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses. Priority is given to women at least 1/3rd of the beneficiaries under the scheme are women.
- · Wages- The wage rate is notified State-wise by the Government of India and this is indexed to the initial as measured by the Consumer Price Index.
- · Timely payment- Payment of wages has to be done on a weekly basis and not beyond a

fortnight in any case. Payment should be done through bank post office to the beneficiary accounts.

- Planning- Plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be undertaken in a financial year are to be decided in open assemblies of a Gram Sabha.
- Cost sharing- GOI bears 100 % wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75% of material cost, including the wages of skilled and semi – skilled workers and administrative cost at 6% of the total expenditure. The State Government meets the rest of the expenditure.
- Work site Management- To ensure that the spirit of the Act is not diluted and wage employment remains its main focus, MGNREGA mandates that in the total cost of work undertaken in a GP, the wage expenditure to material expenditure ratio should be 60:40.
 Worksite facilities such as creches, drinking water and shade have to be provided at all worksites.
- Transparency and Accountability-To maintain n
 the transparency and accountability of this Act,
 social audit should be done once in the six
 months by every GPs.

Review of Literature :- Since MGNREGA's inception various studies have been carried out to see the impact of MGNREGA on employment generation and livelihoods of the poor households. Some reviews of the studies are given below-

Liu and Deninger (2013, presented in 2014) looked at the short and medium-term impact of MGNREGS employment on various development indicators in Andhra Pradesh, which is widely credited with a good performance record. As per their studies, it shows that MGNREGA development if it is implemented with administrative commitments. They found in their studies that the participants' caloric and protein intake has been increased in short term. MGNREGA has improved participant' food security and nutritional level while the medium —term effects shows that their investment particularly in

accumulation of land has been increased. They also found that in Andhra Pradesh, expenditure on MGNREGA programme has been increased which translates directly into an increase in additional employment opportunities.

Kumar, (2014) in his paper found out that MGNREGA has a positive impact on rural area. MGNREGA is playing a pivotal role in rural employment generation and enhancing the rural employability. Gram Panchayats are playing a leading role in planning and implementation of the programme. MGNREGA is helping in generating wage employment in the rural areas.

Prasad, (2012) in his study revealed that it has enabled rural households with sufficient purchasing power and they are able to at least to support their basic needs like food. By providing work on demand at their place MGNREGA has stopped migration to the cities. It is not only giving rural livelihoods but also involving them in other non-agricultural activities. It has reduced disguised unemployment. MGNREGA is providing employment in other agricultural work to improve the rural infrastructure and rural asset building which is leading to the sustainable development.

Xavier (2014) finds that MGNREGA could increase the rural wage and household's income. He finds that post MGNREGA income of the household has been increased which has increased their consumption and saving also. Hence, their standard of living in being improved during the post MGNREGA period. He also added that women's participation under MGNREGA is increased.

Objectives of the Study: The aim of the present study is to assess the employment generation and how far is the scheme reaching towards its goals, The main objectives of this present study are as follows-

- To analyse the role of MGNREGA for employment generation in Rural India,
- To know the importance of MGNREGA for

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rural growth,

 To find the enhancement of employability in rural areas.

Research methodology: To achieve the goal and fulfill the objectives of the present study, secondary data from MGNREGA website, MoRD, Reports of MGNREGA MoRD, new Paper, Research papers in Journals and other published work have been collected.

Study and Discussion: Secondary data have be collected from different sources, journals, Me papers and online database. This paper completely based on secondary data and descriptive agruments related to MGNREGA were in rural India.

Table No. 1: Performance of MGNREGA in Employment Generation (2019-20)

1	Total No. of Districts	691
2	Total No. of Blocks	6920
3	Total No. of GPs	2,62,645

Sr. No.	Job Cards	In Cr.
1.	Total No. of Job cards Issued	13.11
2.	Total No. of Workers	25.74
3.	Total No. of Active Job Cards	7.4
4.	Total No. of Active Workers	11.43
5.	SC Workers (against active workers %)	19.52
6.	ST workers (against active workers %)	16.31

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in, MoRD Annual Report

The above table no. 1 shows the present situation of MGNREGA during the FY 2019-20. It depicts that MGNREGA is working in 691 districts and 6920 blocks and 2,62,645 Gram Panchayats in rural India. During this year (2019-20) 13.11 crore persons were issued a job card and total no. of workers were 25.74 cr. Although 13.11 cr. Job cards were issued, but out of them 7.4 cr. Were active job cards means they were working actually.

Total no. of active workers were 11.43 cr.. Out of these active workers, the percentage of active SC workers was 19.52 percent which is higher than ST workers. The percentage of ST workers is 16.31, is lower than SCs.

Now let's see the job card holders and employment provided under MGNREGA during the year 2014-15 to 2018-19

Table No. 2: MGNREGAs performance during the FY 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Year	Job Card Holders (In Crore)	Employment Provided (In Crore)	
2014-15	127793884	62160250	
2015-16	129286185	72259092	
2016-17	126916591	76690926	
2017-18 128321116		75915341	
2018-19 131131557		77772269	

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in, Report Ministry of Rural Development.

Table no 2 shows that the number of job card holders is very high as compared to employment preparted it revealed that MGNREGA is not providing employment according to their demands it fails in balancing the demand supply sides. Never the less, it is not so poor performance in providing employment, but it canbe done properly to meet its goal and objectives.

Now let's have a look on employment generation. It is very much important to know that how many employment MGNREGA could generate because its main objective is to generate employment and create assets so that the objective of employment generation + poverty reduction = sustainable development can be achieved.

Table No. 3: Employment Generation through MGNREGA

Table No. 3: Employment Generation through MGNREGA			
Year	Employment Generation (in Cr.)	Growth of Employment Generation(in %)	
2014-15	1661836108	19	
2015-16	2351412793	29.33	
2016-17	2356403416	0.21	
2017-18	2337431332	-2.34	
2018-19	2679626106	12.77	

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in, Annual Report, Gol. Ministry of Rural Development.

The table no. 3 shows that the performance of the growth of employment generation is decreasing during the year 2016-17 to 2017-18 and again increasing during the year 2018-19. It's growth in employment generation is positive and megative, up AND DOWN AND UP. THE OFFICIALS STATED THAT penging wages hit the MGNREGA work. Wrages haven't been paid since December

14, 2018, also material costs haven't been paid in the same year, because of this people lose faith and they could migrate in search of jobs. (deccan herald, Feb.5, 2019, Pending wages hit MGNREGA work in drought -hit K'taka).

Financial progress of MGNREGA: Now let's see the financial progress of MGNREGA during the FY 2014-15 to 2019-20.

Table No. 4: Financial Progress under MGNREGA

110	Yah	Table No. 4: Financial Progress under MONREGA				
Year	Budgetory	Total Expenditure(In Cr.)	Percentage of Utilisation(%)	Libalities Wages (In Cr.)	Average Cost per day per Person (In Cr.)	
	36,025.04	95.84	473.37	206.13		
1014-15	36,025	44,002 59	101.43	340.44	202.46	
2015-16	34,699		102.02	1465.61	226.98	
2016-17	38,500	57,924.97	78.95	1285.33	197.54	
2017-18	48,000	25,063.89	100.36	47158.29	272.91	
2018-19	55,000	69,602.66	31.38	4653.66	221.52	
2019-20	60,000	5292.14	in MoRD, Gol		20.	

Source www.mgnrega.nic.in, MoRD, Gol Report 2019-20.

The year-wise data of the financial progress

under MGNREGA scheme table no. 4 shows that

ISSN: 2581-8872, Vol.: I. No.: 6 July - 2019

the financial progress through the total expenditure, percentage utilization of that expenditure, wage liability and cost per day per person in an average is also increasing and decreasing. From the financial progress analysis, it is seen that it was an increase and decrease in alternate year from 2014-15. It was Rs 206.13 cr., Rs. 202.46 Cr., Rs. 226.98 Cr., rs. 197.54 cr., es. 272.91 Cr., Rs. 221.52 cr. During the FY 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. The average cost per day per person was highest during the year 2018-19 (Rs.272-91 or J. It shows that as the total expenses increase its average cost per day per person also increases. Government has made a huge provision for MGNREGA in every budget but financial progress report shows that their total expenditure increased every year than its provision except the year 2017-18. During the year 2017-18, the fund utilization percentage was very low. It means that MGNREGA work was not done properly using its funds.

Conclusion :- MGNREGA is the largest rural employment guarantee programme in India for employment generation and poverty reduction with sustainable development. MGNREGA not only provide 100 days jobs (150 days for the drought year/area) but also provide minimum earning for every rural adult of every household on their demand. Whenever a household demand for work it has to be provided to hin /her and it is this/her right to get it. This scheme is unique on its main which meets the other aspects of rural development I e, environmental protection, social protection, rural infrastructure, development, reduction, promoting empowerment for gender equality, asset creation and stopping migration. MGNREGA plays a vital role in rural development. It is a significant tool for job creation and overall development of rural tridia. Various studies under MGNREGA shows that MICHAELGA is playing a significant role in employment generation and asset creation as well as powerty reduction. MGNREGA beneficiaries have been enoured for employment that relieved

from poverty and hunger and strengther rural livelihood security.

However, MGNREGA is facing many by while studying, it was found that there are n of registrations under MGNREGA and Job holders but very few job card holders are the the job. There is a vast difference between demanded and job provided. This difference widening due to the apathetic approach beurocrates. There is also one thing is response for not responding to MGNREGA that wages not given in time. Delay in payment is the ma reason for not responding the MGNREGA Although these are the drawbacks of MCNASC MGNREGA is playing an important role enhancing rural development. MGNREGA . changed the wage structure, accessibility of an at nearest work place, stopped huge amount, relocation in rural India.

Despite all these drawbacks in implementa this scheme, MGNREGA is a main source alleviating rural poverty. MGNREGA is helping th rural poor from bringing them out from poverty b providing job guarantee. There is none anothe scheme than MGNREGA to give such opportunity.

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The Indian Economic Journal

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Special Issue, December 2019

SOCIAL PROTECTION:
JOBS UNIVERSAL
BASIC INCOME ETC.



THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION Special Issue, Conference 2019



CONTENTS

		8.	The Prevalence and Trend
			of Non-Communicable
1	A Gap Analysis of Mission Antyodaya		Diseases and Cardiovascular
	Parameters Focusing on Gram		Diseases in India
	Panchayat Development Plan with		K.V. Sona, V. Vaithianathan
	Special Reference to Tripura		and A. Sugirtha Rani
	Assumes Kiness and	9.	
	Nirmalta Dernath		Rural Development
76	Quantifying the Unpaid Women Work		Strategy in India
1000	for Livelihood and Social Security		SUNITA ROY
	AND KUMAR MINIKA	10.	Growth Trends and Pattern
	Canal actions agrangs		of Social Sector Expenditure
3.	Trade-off between Social		of State Governments in India
	Inclusion and Social Protection		VELAS KHANDARE, SHINDE VENAYAK
	for Working Poor in India		and Kokar Vishvnath
	Shipana Prakasam	11.	On the Lookout for the Relevance
ě.	A Study of Household Health		of Labour Laws and Regulations
	Care Expenditure and Awareness		Relating to Social Security in India
	of Health Insurance in Chennai City		DEBASIS MUKHOPADHYAY 80
	K. Soussekom		
	MARY UDAYABUYA DOMINIC	12.	Impact of MGNREGs on
			Livelihoods of Scheduled
	and E. Sagayannoba		Tribe Groups: A Case Study
<u>*</u>	Wamen Empowerment:		M. MURALIMOHAN and M. DEVARAJULU 89
	A Path to Socio-Economic Progress	13.	Public Provisioning for Inclusive
	Bernera Kateanus		Education in India with Special
	MCM PATNAK, ABBIEREK KUMAR		Reference to BIMARU States
	and Dimeson Parat		Saniay Kumar
		1	
Š.	A Soudy on Health Problems	14.	MGNREGA: A Livelihood and
	of Tanzary Workers in		Social Protection Programme
	Chrompet, Chennal, Tamilnadu		for Rural India: A Case Study of
	G. Valence and		Nagpur District in Maharashtra State
	K. Scipanical		Rajani V. Sontakke
N.	A Study on Income and Consumption	16	Quality of Employment and Employment
	Puttern of Code Workers in Kerala	*300	Intensity in Indian Manufacturing Sector
	with Special Reference to Valkam Taluk	-	No. Adulta and Section 1
	CHRISTIK HAR AND	1	- An Explanation of Macroeconomic
	The state of the s		Implication of Effective Demand
	V. Varimanarman	1	PENNAM KUMARI

MGNREGA: A Livelihood and Social Protection programme for Rural India: A Case Study of Nagpur District in Maharashtra State

Rajani V. Sontakke

INTRODUCTION

much: it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little." The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have

-Franklin Delano Roosevelt

of Maharashtra State from May 2008. under the Act with effect from April 1, 2008. This scheme was started in Nagpur district from April 1, 2007 and May 15, 2007, respectively. The remaining districts were included from Feb. 2, 2006, and extended, subsequently, to additional 113 and all districts with effect poor. The MGNREGA was implemented in 200 districts, in the first phase, with effect sponsored wage employment scheme, aims at providing livelihood security to the rural Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a Central

member volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act envisages the following... at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult The objective of MGNREGA is to ensure livelihood security of rural poor by guaranteeing

- in works that develop the infrastructure locality. Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor by generating wage employment opportunities
- Rejuvenate natural resources base of the area concerned
- Create a productive rural asset base.
- Stimulate local economy for providing wage employment
- Ensure women empowerment.

of total world's population had 20.6 percent share of world's poorest in 2011. (The Financial of which 179.6 million people lived in India. In other words, India with 17.05 percent According to the World Bank, the World had 872.3 million people below the new poverty in the world, clocked at growth rate of 7.6 percent in 2015, and a sizable consumer economy Poverty is a significant issue in India, despite having one of the fastest growing economies

Napu University Ass. Prof. Dept. of Economics, Madhukarrao Wasnik PWS Arts & Commerce College, Nagpur. Affiliated to RTM

Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$1.00 per day. According to the Modified mixed reference period (MMRP) concept proposed world Bank in 2015, India's poverty rate for period 2011-12 stood at 12.4 percent of total population, or about 172 million people taking the revised poverty line as \$1.90, Review economic growth since 1991, has led to sharp reductions in extreme poverty in India. In its growing with 8 % growth rate since last two decades but India is still facing the problem of poverty. India could not eliminate poverty on the other hand it seems that it is derived to poverty. India could not eliminate poverty on the other hand it seems that it is derived to poverty. India could not eliminate poverty on the other hand it seems that it is derived to poverty. India could not poverty reduction, it is by no means a sufficient condition for poverty reduction and vice-versa (Mehrotra & Delamonia, 2007). The interlinkages between the poverty reduction and poverty reduction works through various social sector outcomes which complement each other.

Rationale for Study

During the last decades (2008-2019), on an average Rs. 50,000/- crore was invested for various wage employment initiatives under MGNREGA. Considering the size and scope of programme implementation, it is necessary for the policy makers and implementers to know the benefits and impact of such development intervention. Further, issues and challenges limiting the effective implementation of the programme at the grass-route level could be diagnosed through a detailed micro level data analysis and corrective measures be outlined, accordingly

Scope and Coverage

The broad aims of this research study is to critical assessment of the policies, procedures and practices to reach conclusion especially on appropriate modifications required and assessment of performance of the Act and documentation of best practices for replications.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As mentioned earlier, MGNREGA provides opportunity of 100 days guaranteed employment throughout the year, those who are in distress and willing to do unskilled work, it has been observed that MGNREGA provided work to those poorer who are in acute need of job. In India several studies have been made to analyse the performance and evaluation of MGNREGA in rural India as well as it's impact on various aspects like income generation, asset creation, poverty reduction, women empowerment, agricultural productivity, income and livelihood of the rural poor and vulnerable households and rural development.

Dutta, et.al. (2014) in their study survey of 3000 households and rural development. as a scheme with potential to reduce poverty in Bihar. They found a pro-poor rationing and in the gains. The author documented that under ideal conditions, the implementation of the

klonner and Oldiges (2013, 2014), reported in their research that the poverty gap between Phase I and Phase II districts has decreased. Among SC/ST households both phase

The maian Economic Journal Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the total population were living on less than \$3. Times, 2014). As of 2014, 58 percent of the Modified mixed reference period (MMRP) concept proposes than \$3. Times, 2014). Times, 2014). 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The interlinkages between poverty reduction and vice-versa (Mehrotra & through various social sector outcomes poverty reduction and vice versus reduction works through various social sector outcomes which complement each other.

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Dutta, et.al. (2014) in their study survey of 3000 households in Bihar, viewed MGNREGA scheme with potential. as a scheme with potential to reduce poverty in Bihar. They found a pro-poor rationing and confirm that the scheme confirm that the scheme was reaching the poor, even as the richer households also share in the gains. The author do in the gains. The author documented that under ideal conditions, the implementation of the scheme would result in bringing.

Klopper and Olds bringing down poverty rates by 14 percent and more. Klonner and Oldiges (2013, 2014), reported in their research that the poverty gap ween Phase I and Phase II die in their research that the potential phase between Phase I and Phase II districts has decreased. Among SC/ST households both phase

NGNREGA: A Livelihood and Social Protection Programme • RAJANI V. SONTAKKE Il districts experienced a decline in equality with the effect being more for phase the phase of the statistically significant differences the statistical s They found that while there were no statistically significant differences for all districts. They have poverty measures for the agricult They rouse in the agriculture peak season. ldish significant large effects on consumption based poverty measures for the agriculture lean season while no such effect and consumption the agriculture peak season. and consumer in the agriculture peak season.

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steveraled in the day in their study indicated that MGNREGA significantly increased pavi and expenditure on food and non-food items. It improved a Ravi and Engles Ravi and Engles (apita expenditure on food and non-food items. It improved food security by monthly per capita expenditure of meals forgone. Participation in MGNREGA increased plonthly per capital forgone. Participation in MGNREGA increased the probability reducing the number of meals forgone. Participation in MGNREGA increased the probability reducing by households. of savings by households.

pasgupta, Aparajita (2013) in her study stated that while the policy did not help correct pasgupta, past health deficiencies, it was useful in buffring recent drought shocks, the for long-term passes of which varied by policy relevant sub-groups. The availability of the programme effect size of which varied by marginalized and socially excluded effect size of which the children of marginalized and socially excluded caste groups.

provided a buffer for the children of marginalized and socially excluded caste groups.

Mani, et.al. (2013) in their study found that access to the programme had large and Mani, et. al., et. al rest for verbal ability.

Gehrek (2013) in his study found an increase in the share of inputs allocated to more Gehrek (2017). According to him by enabling a shift to high risk-profitable crops, raised grofitable crops. According to him by enabling a shift to high risk-profitable crops, raised incomes of small marginal farmers.

The study of Medak district of Andhra Pradesh pointed out that, around 12% of the bousehold income was increased income of MGNREGA the mount that, around 12% of the bousehold were being able work. With this increased income of MGNREGA, the rural households started their own pwork. What started their own ventures. Another study of Birbhum district of West Bengal stated that 17% (out of 96 job ventures.) of the rural households used MCCAPAGE. ventures. And the rural households used MGNREGA's income to run, expand or start a rural business.

Rao and Madhusudan (2013) in their study revealed that a low coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries under individual land development works seems to point to the distributing view that the expansion (inclusion of small and marginal farmers etc.) of eligibility criteria to include other categories had had on adverse impact on socially and economically disadvantages groups.

Methodology

The present study is based on the performance evaluation of MGNREGA and impact on income of MGNREGA beneficiaries in Nagpur district's rural area. According to the 2011 census Nagpur district have 36.07% population living in below poverty line in rural area and 24.2% population in urban area. Nagpur city is the hottest city in the world and it always faces drought situation, which make the rural poor unemployed, hopeless and fustrated. Rural population is still struggling for livelihood. The present study is a part of Ph.D.thesis and based on primary data collected by survey and personal interview across alblocks of Nagpur district and inferences are made by observational study for achieving the following objectives.

The Indian Economics Objectives of the Study
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on 'Impact of MGNREGA on Income generation in Nagpur district of Maharashira

on 'Impact of MGNREGA with the following objectives:

been formulated with the following characteristics of MGNREGA benefic.

as been formulated with the foliation as the

- To examine the efforts made by the government.
- To discusses the poverty alleviating linkages.
- To review the problems faced by the MGNREGA beneficiaries.
- To review the part of MGNREGA on income in reducing poverty.
- To suggest the remedies in proper implementation of MGNREGA.
- To suggest the remedies in I Sug For accomplishing the object.

 For accomplishing the object.

 Overall position in Nagpur district, primary data has been collected from the field and second overall position in Nagpur district, properties of the position in Nagpur district, properties and websites. Secondary data has been collected to data from various published sources and websites. Secondary data has been collected to data from various published sources and other scholarly research works which includes academic data from various published sources and websites. data from various published social collected works which includes academic journel publications and various websites. govt. and non-govt. publications and various websites.

Significance of the Study

The present study is a significant attempt to examine the role of MGNREGA in poly reduction which will helpful to analyse lacunae in our country. This study will be helpful in analyzing lacunae in the poverty reduction programmes in the country. Further, it can helpful to explore some untapped areas where potential for development exists and rectification of the flows in the present system. The study will also be equally important for all the interested in undertaking similar studies in the context of other aspects of MGNREG because certain methods and approaches evolved and employed should be helpful in carrying out further studies of similar nature.

Definition of poverty and Poverty Analysis

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unabled fulfill even its necessities of life. Attempts have been made in all societies to define poven but all of them are conditioned by the vision of minimum or good life obtaining in social In India, the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of limit rather than a reasonable level of living.

"Poverty is described as lack of the income to acquire the minimum necessities of life."

"Poverty is multidimentional- Deprivation in income, illiteracy, malnutrition, mortality, access to morbidity, access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to economic shocks." Since, poverty is a multidimensional concept, the definitions of poverty changed ime.

to time.

Growth, Poverty and Per capita Income The poverty ratio (based on the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 816 The poverty ratio (MPCE) of Rs. 816 areas and Rs. 1000 for urban areas in 2011-12at all India level), has declined for rural areas in 2004-05 to 21.9 percent in 2011-12. In absolute terms for rural areas and 2004-05 to 21.9 percent in 2011-12at all India level), has declined from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 21.9 percent in 2011-12. In absolute terms, the number from declined from 407.1 million (40.71 crore) in 2004-05 to 260.2 37.2 percent 37.2 percent are 407.1 million (40.71 crore) in 2004-05 to 269.3 million (26.93 of poor declined are annual decline of 2.2 percentage points. of poor declines with an average annual decline of 2.2 percentage points during 2004-of poor decline of 2.1 percentage points during 2004-or or 2011-12. 05 to 2011-12.

The National Poverty Line estimated for rural areas during 2011-12 was 816 Rs. The National The N per capita per land. Thus, for a family of five, the all India poverty line in terms of consumption per month. Thus, would amount 4080 Rupees per month in rural areas and 5000. per month. The powerty lines would vary from State to Sta expenditure in urban areas. These poverty lines would vary from State to State because of inter-State in urban areas. price differentials.

Table 1 India: Percentage of Growth (GDP), Poverty and Per capita Income

	GDP (%)	Poverty Ratio (%)			Per capita Income
year		Rural	Urban	Total	In Rs.
		50.1	31.8	45.3	
93-94	7.0	42	25.5	37.2	NA
)4-05	8.4	33.8	20.9	29.8	33843
9-10	6.5	25.5	13.7	21.9	37850
1-12 _{Wal} Average I 1-12 (% point	Decline: 2004-05 to ts per annum)	2.32	1.69	2.18	_

Source: Economic Survey 2013-14.

The above table no.1 depicts that the economic growth during the FY 2004-05, the GDP rate was but the poverty ratio was 37.2% as a whole.

During the FY 2009-10 the growth rate increased by 8.4% and poverty declined from 37.2% to 29.8% and per capita income also increased by RS. 33843. During the FY 2011-12 the GDP rate was declined by 6.5% and poverty also declined by % but it is seen that per capita income rises by Rs.37850.

The ratio is based on the methodology that was suggested by the Suresh Tendulkar Committee that suggests the factors in money spent on health and education besides calorie intake to fix a poverty line. As per Tendulkar methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of MPCE based on Mixed Reference Period.

Government's Initiative by MGNREGA to Remove Poverty

Government of India has taken a historical step to reduce rural poverty, i.e., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005 (MGNREGA), providing right Work with dignity and a means to promote livelihood security in India's rural areas. MGNREGA launched in III phases throughout India from 2 Feb., 2006 to 1 April 2008. This Act came into existence with a combination of previous schemes NFFWP (2004),

SGRY (2000), JSGY (1999), EGS (1993), JRY (1989), NREP (1980), RLEGA (19 The Indian Economics SGRY (2000), JSGY (1999), EGS (1999), RI EGP (1980), RI EGP (1980) sGRY (2000), JSO Mahatma Gansignificance of the Mahatma Ganmain significance of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the rural poor by providing 100 days of employed the livelihood conditions of the livelih main significance of the rural potential significance of the rural potential manual work. Although the livelihood conditions of the rural work are willing to do unskilled manual work. Although the imployment the livelihood resources during the poor to maintain the rural household who are willing to do unskilled manual work. Although the livelihood resources during this critical period the livelihood resources during this critical period to the livelihood resources and equality. the livelihood who are willing to do and the livelihood resources during this critical period, but it helps the poor to maintain their copportunity to work in the livelihood resources during this critical period, opportunity to account the livelihood resources and equality with device on the livelihood social justice and equality with device on the livelihood resources during the critical period. rural household who rural household work in the lean period, opportunity to work in the livelihood resources during this critical period. Only level and strengthen the livelihood social justice and equality with developing level and growth cannot provide social justice and equality with developing alleviation and employment generation opportunity. opportunity to work opportunities for the society. level and strengthed level and strengthed level and strengthed economic growth cannot provide social seconomic growth cannot grow seconomic growth cannot growth canno and marginalised people of the society.

According to World Bank, MGNREGA is the largest scheme in the world at 10.00 to the world work is supposed to the society. According to World Bank, News on Akashwani, 8July2015 at 10.00 and 15% population under this scheme. (News on Akashwani, 8July2015 at 10.00 and 10 According

15% population under this scheme.

15% p Act provides 100 days guaranteed and Act provides 100 days guaranteed and Act provides 100 days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have to million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have to million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have to million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have to have to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 to have the million person days of work at a total expension of R 12 million person days of work at 2 million person days of work at (GOI 2013a; 286). The trend in an expenditure on MGNREGA since 2009-10 was Rs. 39,100 crore, Rs. 39,100 crore, Rs. 33,000 crore and Rs. 37,082 crore, Rs. 38,500 crore, Rs. 38,500 crore provision of expenditure on McGrore and Rs. 37,082 crore, Rs. 38,500 crore, Rs. 38,5 crore, Rs.33,000 crore, Rs. 35,000 crore, Rs. 35,000 crore, Rs.48,000 crore, during the years 2009-10,2010-11,2011-12,2012-13,2012 crore, Rs.48,000 crore, and 2017-18 respectively, it is around 1% of the new crore, Rs.48,000 cr crore, Rs.48,000 crore, damage crore, Rs.48,000 crore, and 2017-18 respectively, it is around 1% of the union by (See Table)

Table 2 Budgetary Allocations and Utilization for select Flagship Scheme (Per land) schemes-Budgetary Allocations and Utilization for select Flagship Scheme (Rs. Inc.

Scheme	Ministry/ Department	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 2
MGNREGA	MORD	39,100	40,100	40,000	33,000	33,000	38500	
PMGSY	MORD	10,933	12,000	20,000	24,000	21,700		38500 (
IAY/PMAY Rural	MORD	7918	10,000	10,000	11075	15184	NA	18290 g 10116 g
NRDWP	DW&S	8000	9000	9350	10500	11,000	NA	4370
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/ Swacha Bharat Mission	DW&S	1200	1580	1650	3500	4260	NA	7469
ICDS	W&CD	6750	8700	10,000	15,850	17,700	NA	NA
Sarva SA	HRD	13,099	15,000	21,000.47	25,554.76	27258	NA	NA
Mid-Day Meal	HRD	10314.93	8370.12	10360	11937	13215	NA	NA

Source: Yojana, March, 2017.

Performance Evaluation of MGNREGA in Nagpur District of Maharashtra State in Maharashtra Stat

The performance evaluation study was done in 2009 of 21 States where, Maharashtratal as low as 18. In 2007-08 (NCAER-PIF 2009), less than 50% of the districts. The PC CAG Report stated that Maharashtra has utilized only about 20% of the funds allow A performance audit report of the MoRD points out many issues such as those reliable to the such as the such as those reliable to the such as th job cards, wages, work-site facilities, administrative and technical sanction for maintenance of recent maintenance of records at the Panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works, the institutional state of the panchayat level inspection of works. for audits, vigilance and technical support and the non-appointment of adequate total

staff (GOI2008). A process study by the National Institute of Rural Development brings out staff (GOIZUGO). Staff (GOIZUGO) and implementation of the MGNREGA in Maharashtra- low fund utilization, in the planning among officials and inadequate capabilities among G in the planning among officials and inadequate capabilities among Gram Panchayat (GP) lack of motivation [Rao, Jadhav, Ambadkar & Jayalaxmi 2010]. The State has had a low work functionaries between 2008-09 and 2010-11(with 36, 16% follows). functionaries. (The State has had a low work completion rate between 2008-09 and 2010-11(with 36.16% falling to 32.20%) and further completion rate 22.50%. The average number of days of work per household has lingered between 39 to 22.50%. GOI 2013c 27 EPW, June 29, 2013, Vol.XLVIII, No. 26&27 pg.no.62) Though, the performance of MGNREGA in Maharashtra State remained fluctuating during the year 2014-15, many households of Marathwada region of Maharashtra State has utilized the opportunity in their distress time because this year the effect of drought was so intensive that made many award winner farmers to work under MGNREGA. Not only SCs and STs but also general category population is responding to MGNREGA. Not only drought during the FY 2014-15 has proved that, there is none other source than MGNREGA in the distress time.

Performance Evaluation of MGNREGA in the Study Area

MGNREGA was introduced in the III rd Phase in Maharashtra State and in Nagpur District in 1 April, 2008, to tackle the problem of poverty through providing 100 days guaranteed work with dignity. This was to help the poor families to cross over the poverty line by raising their income level with the help of income generating assets provided under the scheme. But independent evaluation studies conducted in Nagpur district revealed some glaring deficiencies in the implementation of this scheme. An analysis of the findings of present study has been made under the evaluation of MGNREGA scheme.

Discussion and Analysis

Nagpur district has 14 blocks. Responses were obtained for 837 respondents across 13 blocks of Nagpur district. When MGNREGA was launched in the year 2008-9, the labourer were not responded to this scheme because of lack of information about MGNREGA, & low wages under MGNREGA and therefore, its performance was very poor, only labour oriented Umred and Bhivapur blocks had taken up few works, but projects were not completed. All 13 rural blocks have 795 GPs but now in all the GPs MGNREGA work is taken up at small level.

The study was carried out in the year 2012-13 to observe the impact of MGNREGA on respondent's income, that has been analysed by using questionnaire, in-depth interview method and observation. A study was conducted with 837 MGNREGA respondents from Bhivapur 112, Hingna 42, Kalameshwar 88, Kamptee 47, Katol 59, Kuhi 34, Mouda 66, Nagpur(Rural)39, Narkhed 49, Parsheoni 81, Ramtek 62, Savner 25 Umred 130 blocks, which included information of occupation, income, caste, education, debt and source of credit. The socio-economic characteristics of selected 837 respondents of all 13 blocks of Nagpur district are shown in the following table no.

Table 3 .e Indi

837

			Table 3		ndian
118		-amic charac	teristics o	of selected Rese	Indian
		Socio-Economic charac omic Characteristics of Res	spondents	Number of Responden 556 281	te
		omic Characteristics		s) Kesponde	3.
Sr.				556	11(2)
	Wate			281	/
1	Female			837	
2	Total				
	ce: Primary Data				
Sour	ce: Primers	Num	ber of Res	pondents	
	· · · · · · · · ·	- Num	639	%	of Res
Sr. N	lo. Religion-		04		Of Res
1	Hillon		Nil		76.
2	Muslim		194		0.
3	Christian				N
4	Buddhist194		837		23.
	Total				_10
		the Respondents	Numbe	er of Respondents	
Sr. No	o. Category of	the Respondents		213	% of
1	SC			33	_
2	ST			190	
3	OBC			331	
4	Other	110		70	
5	Adiwasi			837	
	Total				
Sr. No.	Educational q	ualification of the Respon	aents:	Number of Responden	ts %
1	Below SSC			780	ts %
2	HSSC			51	
3	UG			06	
4	PG			•••	
•	Total			837	
	042,9204,00			4	
r.No.	Age Groups:			Number of Respondent	s % (
7,710.	18-25		11 14 1	37	700
	26-35			286	
	36-45			321	
	46-55			189	
	56 & above			23	
	Total			837	
No.	Types of works	undertaken and % of		Number of Respondents	% 0,
	respondents er	ngaged in MGNREGA:		erandell 26 Mil	
	Pandhan Rasta	/Kaccha Rasta		419	
	Nursary Work			249	
	Construction			35	
	Rajiv Gandhi Se	ewa Kendra		08	
	Irrigation Wells	nenura			
	Forestry work			123	
	Total			03	

Total

CNREG		W HONE	2024
IÓNREUS	of Information: Number	er of Respondents	11
7. NO.	James Samici	395	of Respondents
1	837Gram Panchayat	412	47.19
	undia	Nil	49.22
	Neighbour/Friend	30	Nil
,			3.58
'	Total	837	100
	Do you get work after completion one project?	Numer	
Sr.No.		, mespondents	% of Respondents
	Yes	191	22.93
1	No	646	77.07
l.	Total	837	
			100
ir.No.	Time taken for getting work after registration	Number of Respondents	% of Day
7.NO.	Within 15 days	176	- Permento
	16 days to 1 month	416	21
	More than 1 month	1754-011-011	49.7
1		255	30.5
	Total	837	100
	Benefited by other GOI schemes (Indira Awas	Nt	¥ .
r.No.	Yojana/PDS etc.)	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
	Yes	94	33.94
9	No	743	67.51
	Total	837	100
r. No.	Time taken for payment of wages:	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
	2-4 weeks	306	36.56 %
	More than 4 weeks	531	63.44%
	Total	837	100

Source: Primary Data (Field Survey of Nagpur District collected by the researcher.)

FINDINGS

From all 13 blocks of Nagpur district 837 beneficiaries were selected by simple random sampling method, out of them 76.34% were men and 34% were women, out of them 76.34% were Hindus, 0.48% were Muslims, and having good educational background no respondent was found from Christian religion working under MGNREGA, 23.18% were Budhhist. Category wise break-up shows that 25% were SCs, the lowest 4% were STs, 23% were OBCs and highest percentage with 40% from Other category were engaged in MGNREGA work. It has also been found that 8% of Adivasis were also engaged in NGREGA work because of afforestation, they have lost their livelihood. Out of total beneficiaries highest percentage with 93.18% were having lower educational background and lowest with 0.75% from under graduate were engaged in NREGA work and they had chosen this opportunity at last resource. Age wise break-up of the respondents shows that highest percentage with 38.35% from youngest age group 26-35and lowest from 56 & above were engaged in NREGA work. It means that the actual workforce is utilized in NREGA.

While implementing MGNREGA, it was expected that permanent asset will be abjective of income & employment generation with sustainable developed to the actual site as the state of the sustainable developed to the sustain The Indian Economic While implementing MGNREGA, as while implementing MGNREGA, as that the objective of income & employment generation with sustainable developed than Rasta/Caccha Road was taken up at 50 occased and will be helpful in reducing poverty. But in the actual site of NREGA Road was taken up at 50 occasion. while implements of income & employees that the objective of income & employees the objective of income & employees the objective of income & employees the obje be increased and will be helpful in reduced be increased and will be helpful in reduced by the highest work of Pandhan Rasta/Caccha Road was taken up at 50.06% NRECALL was very poor and the forestry work with lowest percent has been under the was very poor and the forestry whether they get work quickly after that whether they get work quickly after the lowest percent has been under the lowest percent has been u the highest work of Pandhan Kastar work with lowest percent has been under the highest work was very poor and the forestry work with lowest percent has been under the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complaints. of work was very poor and the locally of work was very poor and the locally of work was very poor and the locally of work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was asked to the beneficiaries that whether they get work quickly after complete was a huge and the complete was asked to the beneficiaries that was asked to the beneficiaries unat was asked to the beneficiaries unat was asked to the beneficiaries. It shows that due to non-availability after complete project, only 22.93% answered yes. It shows that due to non-availability of work and project, only 22.93% answered yes. It shows that due to non-availability of work and project, only 22.93% answered yes. It shows that due to non-availability of work and project, only 22.93% answered yes. It shows that due to non-availability of work and project, only 22.93% answered yes. It shows that due to non-availability of work and project, only 22.93% answered yes. It shows that due to non-availability of work and project, only 22.93% answered yes. It shows that due to non-availability of work and project, only 22.93% answered yes. was asked to project, only 22.93% answered yes.

project, only 22.93% answered yes.

project, only 22.93% answered yes.

the respondents go for searching another work. There was a huge gap in registration the respondents go for searching work. 49.7% beneficiaries could get work under NREGA: the respondents go for searching and the respondent go for searching go for searching and the respondent go for searching go fo NREGA and getting work. 47.7.78

NREGA and getting work. 47.7.78

1 month and it was surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather is any provision of unemployment allowance. Although 12. 1.18

1 month and it was surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance. Although 12. 1.18

1 month and it was surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance. Although 12. 1.18

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1 month and it was surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that they did not get unemployment allowance rather the surprising that the surprising the surprising that the surprising the surprising the surprising the surprising that the surprising the surprising that the surprising the surprising that the surprising the surprising that the surprising the surprising the surprising the surprising the surprising the surprising that the surpr 1 month and it was surprising that 1 month and 1 month not know that there is any production, its impact on income is also noticeable,

Impact of MGNREGA in the Study Area

MGNREGA is one of the major poverty alleviation programme in India to prove to the rural poor in their lean period, this sale days employment guarantee to the rural poor in their lean period, this scheme gives to work with dignity. It provides jobs not only to the people living below poven but to all poorers or unemployed adults also those who want to work under this set MGNREGA was launched for rural development with dual objectives of poverty rein and employment generation. While achieving these objectives special attention would be to create durable assets for sustainable development. The incremental income, general the assets, enables the rural poor to cross poverty line. Therefore, the jobs provided in be sufficient enough to generate a volume of income which will enable the rural pu cross the poverty line. The present study attempts to evaluate the impact of MGNM on economic conditions of the rural poor. This has been attempted with the help of important variables, viz-

- Impact of the scheme on income of the beneficiaries, and
- Impact of the scheme on employment of the beneficiaries. In this paper the impact of MGNRGA on income is measured.

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

Monthly per capita expenditure has been used as a proxy indicator to measure the input MGNREGA on poverty levels to be positive if the increased in income has translated expenditure, particularly on food and essential items of household. The study conduction monthly percapita consumption expenditure of around 10% for households. Expenditure non food consumables increased significantly by around 23%. Expenditure on transport decreased significantly due to the MGNREGA by around 65%.

The wage seekers spending their additional wages from MGNREGA mainly on foods, hing (20%), education (10° to the mainly on foods, and the mainly on foods, and the mainly on the mainly on the mainly on the mainly clothing (20%), education(10.15%) and health care(10%).

The study conducted in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, most of the superior seholds reported that if MCNDER. households reported that if MGNREGA had not been implemented in the study areas, most of the stu

the households would not have had the capacity to purchase enough foodgrains. MGNREGA the households with to provide poor households the ability to withstand economic shocks seems to be helpful to provide poor households the ability to withstand economic shocks and deal with inflation.

Another study of Andhra Pradesh stated that participation of MGNREGA had significant Another stars

Anothe accumulation.

5.3.a Impact on Income of the Beneficiaries:

In examining the success of the MGNREGA in meeting its poverty alleviation objectives change in total household income becomes an important indicator. The analysis of incremental income generated by providing employment in distress becomes much more meaningful when its variables like registration of beneficiaries, employment created in mandays and wages given to the beneficiaries and livelihood of the MGNREGA families to cross the poverty line. In other words, the absolute increase in income of the beneficiary households crossing the poverty line can well be treated as measuring rod to evaluate the success of the programme. In the present study, income generation was estimated at two points of time, i.e. pre implementation of the scheme which served as a benchmark for income impact of the scheme.

Definition of Income Used

As mentioned earlier, MGNREGA provides opportunity of 100 days guaranteed employment throughout the year, which are in distress and willing to do unskilled work.

- For calculation of net family income pre-NREGA scheme, the following abbreviation were used:

NFIPNS

IDLA=Income from land asset,

IDOA = Income from Other Asset,

IAOS = Income from any other source.

Therefore; NFIPNS=IDLA+IDOA+IAOS

- For calculating of net family income from scheme. (NFIWS), the following abbreviations were used:
- NFIPNS=IDLA+IDOA+IAOSSI
- Where SI=Scheme Income.

5.3.b Income Level During Pre-MGNREGA:

5.3.b.i Income Level of Beneficiary Households:

As mentioned earlier, MGNREGA provides opportunity of 100 days guaranteed employment throughout the year, those who are in distress and willing to do unskilled work. It has been observed at Observed that MGNREGA provided work to those poorer who are in acute need of job.

In assessing the impact of MGNREGA, on poverty, it is important to also look at the interpay between NREGA and market wages. Literature suggests that workforce programmes

The Indian Economic like MGNREGA that can put upward pressure on agriculture wages, which are like most effective ways of improving the welfare of the poorest.

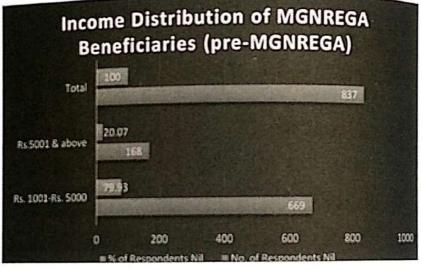
like MGNREGA that can provide the welfare of the poorest, whis some of the most effective ways of improving the welfare of the poorest, some of the most effective ways of improving the welfare of the poorest. MGNREON MGNREON MAYS OF THE MAY SELECT A SCHEME SEEN IN THE STUDY OF T

Under this study the income of the Under this study the income of MGNREGA scheme seen in the study area.

the investigator's assessment, no one beneficiary was found in income group of the investigator's assessment, no one beneficiary was found in income group of the investigator's assessment, as the 97% beneficiaries and the investigator's assessment as the 97% beneficiaries as the investigator's assessment as the investigator's as the investigator's assessment as the investigator's as the the investigator's assessment of MGNREGA scheme seen in the study area, it was a positive response of MGNREGA scheme seen in the study area, as a positive response of MCI that, as the 97% beneficiaries could not increase in increas

The present study points on the present study points of th before MGNREGA. They were wandering here and there for the employment, The property of the pro MGNREGA. They were wanted to make the property of the property of the points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that, on overall basis (Figure 1), pre MGNREGA 79.93% (669) of the basis points out that (600) of the basis (6 points out that, on overall basis 1001-5000/- and 20.07% (168) in income group upto Rs. 1001-5000/- and 20.07% (168) in income group of Rs. 0 to the basis were in income group one beneficiary found in the income group of Rs. 0 to were in income group upto the were in income group of Rs. 0-1000 to above. There was no one beneficiary found in the income group of Rs. 0-1000 to above. There was no one beneficiary found in the income group of Rs. 0-1000 to above. & above. There was no one details under reference that majority of beneficiaries that been observed from the table under reference that majority of beneficiaries. income group of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 5000/-. Figure 1

Income Distribution of MGNREGA Beneficiaries (Pre-MGNREGA)



Source: Computed by the researcher.

5.3.b.ii Shift in Income Level of Beneficiary households (post-MGNREGA)

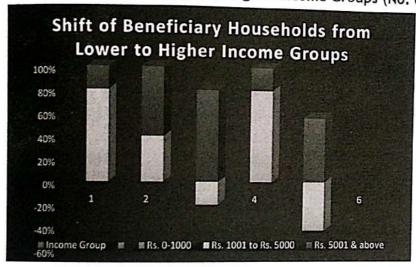
The change in the income level of the poor are not only due to the employment under MGNREGA scheme but also due to other types of works also. Because MGW provides only 100 days work and the poorers have to find other jobs and other types like factory daily wager or on construction work. Since the beneficiaries were daily wagers (97%) and MGNREGA wages are lower than other wages, laboure por to work on other sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction, compared to the sites rather than MGNREGA, like building construction and const construction or any other sites where they can get more wages than MGNREGA male respondents. male respondents could go out of their village for the employment. Following have been found in the present study:

In this study it has been considered that most of the people are attached to this dially women. specially women.

Men women difference is sticking under MGNREA shifting in income group fired income to higher income group is a healthy indicator.

Overall analysis depicts that net percentage change in income of the beneficiary households Overall and overall and overall and overall and overall and over the beneficiary households of the beneficiary households which was lower than the income group of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 5000; was 66.73% the beneficiary households which was lower than the income group of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 5000; 50.37 beneficiary households was 66.73% in Rs. 5001/ 8 above 50.37 beneficiary households was 66.73% in Rs. 5001/- & above income group in a group of Rs. 1001/- to Rs. 5000/- -50.37 beneficiary households. in income group of Rs. 1001/- to Rs. 5000/- -50.37 beneficiary households which was lower the income group of Rs. 5001& above. A further examination and the income group of Rs. 5001& above. A further examination of the table under reference than the income of the beneficiary households from lower to higher income groups was comparatively not so high in Nagpur rural area. The table also depicts that the shift in income of the beneficiary households which was not to the extent of the poverty line income of Rs. 9000/- as per Tendulkar committee. It was observed that where two persons of the family were working, their financial condition was better than the one person earner in the family. It was also observed that the financial condition was worst, where two persons or more were working and more family members were dependent on them.

Figure 2 Shift of Beneficiary House Holds from Lower to Higher Income Groups (No. of Beneficiaries)



Source: Calculated by the Researcher.

5.3.c Crossing the Poverty Line

Since, MGNREGA is implemented with the objective of reducing poverty, therefore, it was needed to know that how many beneficiaries working under MGNREGA could cross the poverty line and how far the government is away from the achievement of poverty reduction target. Some of the experts in this field have argued that crossing the poverty line index does not fully reflect the impact of the scheme in the sense that it does not take account of those whose income might have risen but not to the extent of the poverty line income. Therefore, shift in income from lower to higher income groups, as mentioned above supplemented to poverty line criterion. As per the present study, on overall basis (Table No.5.3.c) 60.33% of the of the sampled beneficiaries crossed the poverty line of Rs. 5364/- when the net percentage of beneficiary households was calculated it revealed that the net percentage of beneficiary households was calculated it revealed that the households was calculated it revealed that the households, who were also to cross the poverty line, fell from 60.33% to 40.26% on overall basis basis.

The Indian Economi

Table 5.3.c

Beneficiary crossing the Poverty Line

	r Darcons	Present Ye	ear(CPL)	Crossing	
Base Year (APL) No	of Persons	No.of Res.	%	No. of Res.	Povert
No. of Persons	20.07	50.5	60.33	337	% Line
168 Calculated		cher.			40.26

Source: Cal

Notes: i) APL= Above Poverty Line

CPL= Crossing the Poverty Line

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above observation and data analysis it can be concluded that MGNREGIA THE THE development and alleviating poverty and generating as From the above observation and alleviating poverty and generating employment and potential in rural development and alleviating poverty and generating employment are properly implemented in time for the benefit of the poor and alleviating employment and alleviating poverty and generating employment and alleviating employment and alleviating poverty and generating employment and alleviating employment and alleviating employment and alleviating employment and generating employment employment and generating employment empl much potential in rural development of the benefit of the poor and disadistribution of the poor and the schemes were proposed the schemes were proposed the dream of becoming economic superpower in the world can be achieved. When the dream of becoming economic superpower in the world can be achieved. When economic growth rate is achieved but 22.06% people are living below poverty line lead the nation towards economic superpower. The results do not show that India forward to achieve the Millennium Development Goal 1 to reduce poverty. There is a proper implementation of all these schemes which are meant for the poor and disadia In India, the LPG era is characterized by the economic high growth rate which has ten jobless. But job growth is only 1%. Under such circumstances MGNREGA is address issue of unemployment in rural area where unemployment is higher due to natural cal such as flood, drought, hailstorm, diseases on crop etc. India's MGNREGA is then which gives right to its rural poor. It has to play a vital role because of its human an It serves as an effective safety net for the unemployed especially during famine and MGNREGA focuses to increase target income by creating more market access and opport for the poor households and improving their standard of living. In case of the labour economy, the impact of MGNREGA is very effective. It observes the surplus labour areas and because of it the wage rate becomes higher and poor households move their desired income level and overcoming from poverty. MGNREGA increased the of the households by providing huge number of employment in rural areas. Thus, the income enhanced by creating opportunities and market access from multiple dimension MGNREGA helps to improve the situation of the poor households.

SUGGESTIONS

At Village Level/ GP level

Awareness regarding the objectives and approach of the scheme should be created beneficiaries and the scheme should be created to be compared to the scheme should be created to be compared to the scheme should be created t beneficiaries and they should be educated to develop a positive approach to scheme. For this ACLA and the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated to develop a positive approach to the scheme should be educated t scheme. For this ASHAs /Self-help Groups, Anganwadi workers schoolteachers, persons of the community should be utilized.

ii. Motivate villagers to register their names under MGNREGA by Gram Sewak and they should be properly their names under MGNREGA by Gram Sewak and they should be properly their names under MGNREGA by Gram Sewak and the should be properly their names under MGNREGA by Gram Sewak and the should be properly their names under MGNREGA by Gram Sewak and the should be properly their names under MGNREGA by Gram Sewak and the should be properly their names under MGNREGA by Gram Sewak and the should be properly they should be properly trained and educated regarding the objectives.

Villagers should be encouraged to go for Grievance Redressal regarding MGNREGA Villagers should villagers should be villagers officials, worksites facilities etc.

At District Level

i. Immediate follow up of proposals sent by the villages with local government should be done to provide another work quickly.

Various committees should be formed at district level to understand the problems of beneficiaries as well as implementation should be discussed with local NGOs representatives and they should be part of committees.

Delay in payment is a common matter which is not attracting beneficiaries towards MGNREGA work therefore, it is suggested daily payment should be given to the beneficiary. Monitoring of the performance is absent in the study area. The job of the officials at

DRDA and block level should be decided and to ensure a steady progress of this scheme, block level officials should also be made responsible for this.

At State Level

- i. State level advocacy group representing the all MGNREGA districts should be formed to establish dialogue with the State Government, for this, there should be vigilance that 100 % budget is to be utilized.
- ii. There should be no pressure on officials for implementation, on the other hand it should be done by heart.

At National Level/Central Level

- i. Interstate advocacy group should be formed to establish dialogue with the union Government.
- ii. Efforts should be made for increase in minimum wages all over.
- iii. Funds should be released timely and in sufficient amount
- iv. Concrete efforts should be made to ensure the transparency and accountability by institutions engaged in implementation of the scheme at different levels.

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Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)



ISSN 2277-5730

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

BH1615

Volume VIII, Issue IV
October December 2019
MARATHI PART I

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2019 - 6.399 www.sjifactor.com

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Secontents of Marathi Part - I

अ.क्र.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
२५	भारतातील कृषी व्यवसायासमोरील महत्त्वपूर्ण समस्या व शाश्वत वीकासासाठी	१२६-१३०
	संभाव्य उपाययोजना - एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन	M. 20 20 20 20 10
	डॉ. प्रशांत म. पुराणिक	
२६	शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या व त्यावरील उपायोजना	१३१-१३७
	राजेंद्र आ. मालेकर	
२७	जगतिक मुक्त व्यापारात भारतीय कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेला मिळालेले यशापयश : एक मंथन	१३८-१४५
	डॉ. रजनी सोनटक्के	
२८	शेतकऱ्यांची जीवनदायी ग्रामगीता	१४६-१५१
	प्रा. डॉ. रमेश के. शेंडे	

२७. जगतिक मुक्त व्यापारात भारतीय कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेला मिळालेले यशापयश : एक मंथन

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गोषवारा(Abstract)

जागतिकिकरणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषि उत्पादनच नव्हे तर ग्रामीण भागातिल रोजगाराच्या संधीं सोबतच शहरी — ग्रामीण भागातिल असमानताही वाढतच गेली. खरेतर जागतिकिकरण हे राष्ट्रांना मोठ्या प्रमाणावर हलवून सोडण्यास जबाबदार, अर्थव्यवस्थांना, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांना आणि एकूणच संपूर्ण जगाला मोउया प्रमाणावर कायापालट करण्यास जबाबदार ठरणारी एक मोठी शक्तिच ठरली. जागतिकिकरणामुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकार्य व व्यवहार वाढल्यास आर्थिक वृदिध्, उत्पन्नाचा स्तर आणि राहणीमानाच्या स्तरात वाह होत असल्याचे दिस्न येत आहे. जागतिकिकरणामुळे भारतात मोठया प्रमाणावर राजगार निर्माण झाला व गुतवण्कहो वाढलो. जागतिकिकरण स्वीकारल्यापासून मागिल काही वर्षांमध्ये भारताची नेत्रदिपक प्रगती घडुन आल्याचे आपल्या निदर्शनास येते आणि भारतात नवीन संधी ही निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. असे असले तरों, यद्मपों भारत देश अजूनहीं गरीबच आहे.ज्यांना जागतिकिकरणाचा फायदा झाला ते उच्च घरातील धनाढ्य लोक होते. जागतिकिकरणामुळे झालेल्या व मिळालेल्या विकासाची फळे सर्वात शेवटच्या घटकांपर्यंत पोहोचलीच नाहित.गरीब व दुर्बल घटक मात्र अजूनही विकासाच्या प्रिक्रियेपासून दूरच राहिले, त्यांची श्रमशक्ति उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी उपयोगात आणलीच नाही आणि त्यामुळे, खालच्या घटकांसाठी जागतिकिकरणाच प्रवास हा कष्टदायों व दुख:दायोच राहिला. अशाप्रकारे, जागितिकिकरणचा एकीकडे चांगला काळ तर दुसरीकडे वार्डट काळ आपल्याला बघावयास मिळतो. एकीकडे श्रीमंतांची श्रीमंती तर दुसरीकडे नैराश्याच्या खाईत लोटलेले दास्द्रिय अशी विसंगत व विदारक स्थिती जागतिकिकरणामुळे मागील अडीज दशकांमध्ये;२८ वर्षांमध्येद अनुभवायास मिळाली.

न्वरंतर जागतिकिकरणाची प्रक्रिया ही आर्थिक विकासाकरिता अवलंबिलेल्या व्यूहरचनेचा एक घटक आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात मागिल काही दशकांत जागतिकिकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेल अनुभवास आलेल्या विशेष बाबिंचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय अर्थवयवस्था ही आजच्या घडीला जागतिक स्तरावर एक बहुचर्चित अर्थव्यवस्था अस्न वंगवान आर्थिक विकासामुळे आर्थिक महासत्ता होण्याच्या मार्गावर वाटचाल करित आहे.असे असलेतरी,भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या आर्थिक विकासाला कलारणी देणाचा निवन आर्थिक सुधारणांचा व त्यांच्या परिणामांचा विचार होणे आवश्यक आहे.

ब्रिटिशांच्या आगमनापास्न ते ब्रिटिशांनी भारतानुन पळायन करणयापर्यंतच्या भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थच्या प्रवासाचा विचार केल्याम असे दिसून येते कि,भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही हेल्कावे खाणारी रहिली ब्रिटिणांच्या आगमनावेळी भारताच्या जीडीपी चा जागतिक जीडीपीतील हिस्सा २५ टक्के इतका होता परंतु तो त्यांच्या भारत सोड्न जाईपर्यंत २ टक्क्यांवर आला परंतु पुन्हा स्वातंत्र्यप्राणीनंतर मात्र स्वतंत्र भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रभान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी पंचवार्षिक योजनांचा अवलंब करीत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थच्या विकासाचा सपाटा मुरू केला जो समाधानकारक राहिला,परंतु नंतरच्या काळातील अर्थव्यवस्थेची मात्र पडझड सुरूच गहिली. त्यानंतर मात्र भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या आर्थिक विकासाला कलाटणी देणांचा नविन आर्थिक सुधारणांना १९९० मध्ये सुरूवात झाळी.१९९० ला थ्री. पी. व्ही. नरसिंहराव पंतप्रधान असतांना व त्यांच्या सरकारमध्य अर्थमंत्री असलेले थ्री. मनमोहन सिंग यांनी डबघाईला आलेली अर्थव्यवस्था वर आणण्यासाठी नविन आर्थिक सुधारणांचा स्वीकार केला.हया नविन आर्थिक सुधारणांनाच स्न्ळम्हणजे उटारिकरण, खाजगीकरण व जागतितिकरण असे म्हटले जाते.यातिल विशेष महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे निवन औद्योगिक धोरणाची सुरुवात २४ जुलै १९९१ पासून झाली: भारतीय उद्योगांना जागतिक स्पर्धेत टिकता यावे यासाठी नविन औद्योगिक धोरणात मूलभूत बदल करण्यात आले आणि म्हणूनच यांना खाऊजा धोरण असे देखिल म्हणतात. खरेतर, जागतिकिकरण ही काही निवन संकल्पना नाहीतरीही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठीजागतिकिकरण हे अनाथालयातून आणून वाढवलेले अपत्य असल्याचा भास होऊ लागला आहे.जार्गातिककरणाच्या संकल्पनेचा स्वीकार केल्यापासून भारतीय अर्थवयवस्थेने विकासाची गरूडझोप घेतली असली तरी मागील काही दशकांचा विचार फेल<mark>्यास भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था तेजी व मं</mark>दीच्या हिंदोळयावर हेलकावे घेणारीच राहिली ;जागतिक घसरण व पश्चिम आशियातील संकटांमुळेद्ध असे वाटते. जागतिकिकरणाच्याः संकल्पनेचा स्वीकार केल्यापासून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने विकासाची गरूड झेप घेतली असली तरी मागील अडीज दशकांचा विचार केल्यास भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था तंजी व मंदीच्या हिंदोळयांवर हेलकावे घेत राहीली असेच म्हणावेसे वाटते. कच्च्या तेलाच्या वाढत्या किमती,रोजगार विरहित वृदिध्, सॉफ्टवेअर आणि स्वयंचिलत यंत्रांच्या अद्यावतीकरणामुळे आता तर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थला घरघर लागल्याचे दिस्न येते.

जागतिककरणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषि उत्पादनच नव्हे तर ग्रामिण भागातील रोजगाराच्या संधी सांवतच शहरी — ग्रामीण भागातिल असमानताही वाढतच गेली. खेरेतर जागतिकिकरण हे राष्ट्रांना मोठया प्रमाणावर हलवृन सांडण्यास जवावदार, अर्थव्यवस्थांना, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांना आणि एकृणच संपूर्ण जगाला मोठया प्रमाणावर कायापालट करण्यास जवावदार ठरणारी एक मोठी शक्तिच ठरली. जागतिकिकरणामुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकार्य व व्यवहार वाढल्यास आर्थिक वृदिध, उत्पन्नाचा स्तर आणि राहणीमानाच्या स्तरात वाढ होत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. जागतिकिकरणामुळे भारतात मोठया प्रमाणावर रोजगार निर्माण झाला व गुंतवणुकही वाढली. जागतिकिकरण स्वीकारल्यापासून मागिल काही वर्षांमध्ये भारताची नेत्रदिपक प्रगती घडून

आल्याचे आपल्या निदर्शनास येते आणि भारतात नवीन संघी ही निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते असे असले तरी, यहापी भारत देश अजुनही गरीबच आहे.ज्यांना जागतिककरणांचा फायदा झाला ते उच्च घरातील घनावस लेक होते. जागतिककरणामुळे झालेल्या व मिळालेल्या विकासांची फळे सर्वात शेवरच्या घरकापर्यंत पोहोचलीच नाहित.गरीब व दुबेल घरक मात्र अजुनही विकासांच्या प्रक्रियेपासून दूरच गहिले, त्यांची श्रमशांकत उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी उपयोगात आणलीच नाही व त्यामुळे खालच्या घरकासाठी जागतिककरणांचा प्रवास हा कष्टदायो व दुख:दायीच राहिला. अशाप्रकारे, जागतिककरणांचा एकीकडे चांगला काळ तर दुसरीकड वाईर काळ आपल्याला बघावयास मिळतो. एकीकडे श्रिमंतांची श्रिमंती तर दुसरीकडे नैगण्यांच्या खाईत लोटलल दारिद्रय अशी विसंगत व विदारक स्थिती जागतिककरणांमुळे मागील काही दणकांमध्य अनुभवायास मिळाले.

भारत हा आंतरराष्ट्य व्यापाराचा एक छोटा खिलाडी आहे जसजशी बेळ विधन गेली तसनमा आंतरराष्ट्रिय व्यापाराचा जागतिक हिस्सा कमी—कमीच होत गेला स्वातंत्र्य प्राण्तिच बेळी भारताचा जागतिक हिस्सा २ टक्के होता तो २००६—०७ पर्यंत कमी होत जावृन १ टक्कयापर्यंत आला असे असल तमे जागितिककरणामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास वेगाने होत गेला आंतरराष्ट्रिय व्यापाराचा अनुपान भारताच्या १९९०—९१ मध्ये जीडीपोच्या १५६ टक्के होता तो वाढत जावृन १९९९—२००० मध्ये २० ८टक्क पर्यंत वाढला.निर्यात व आयात एकत्रितपणे २००४—०५ मध्ये जीडीपी च्या २३ टक्के होती. ती १९९०—९१ मध्य १५ टक्के होती. अशा चांगल्या व आंकर्षक गोष्टी जागितिककरणामुळे घडून आल्या असल्या तमे व्याची काळी व अधारी बाजुदेखिल लक्षात मेणे आवश्यक आहे.

विदेशी गुंतवणूकित झपाटयाने वाढ घड़न येत असली तरी निर्यात क्षेत्र फार मांगे असल्याचे दिस्त येते. भारताचे बाह्य कर्ज वाढ़न-१९९२ मध्ये ८५,२८५ लक्ष डॉलर होते ते मार्च २००७ मध्ये वाढ़त १,५५,०३३ लक्ष डॉलर इतके झाले. कर्जपरतफेडीचे प्रमाण हया कालावधीत ८.२ लक्ष डॉलर इतक झाले असे असले तरी, कर्जाचे प्रमाण हे.१९९२ मध्ये ३०.१ टक्कं होते त्यात १९९२ पासून घटीची प्रवृत्ति घडून आलो असून मार्च २००७ मध्ये हा अनुपात कमीत कमी होंवृन ४.८ टक्कं झाला.

जागतिकिकरणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला झालेले फायदे

जागतिकिकरणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला अनेक प्रकारचं फायदं झाल्याचं दिस्न येतं जसं मीठया प्रमाणावर अत्पादानाच्या शक्यंता निर्माण झाल्या. विदेशात्न अनेक बहुग्रिष्ट्रिय कंपन्यांच्या आगमनामुळ श्रमाचा स्वस्तात पुरवठा होंऊ लागला. तसेच कच्च्या मालाचा पुरवठा व तत्रज्ञानाचाहो पुरवठा स्वस्तात हांऊ लागल्यामुळे वस्तूहो स्वस्तात उपलब्ध होंऊ लागल्या.कृषि उत्पादनांसाठी अनेक प्रक्रिया उद्योगही सृष्ट झालव त्याचं बहुग्रिष्ट्रिय कंपन्यांशी कोलॅबरेशन झाल्यामुळे टमाटर, बटाटं,फळे यासारख्या नाशवंत वस्तूंवर प्रक्रिया करून टोमॅटो केचप, पोटॅटो चिप्स, व फळांचे विविध प्रकारचे व स्वादिष्ट ज्यूस उपलब्ध होंऊ लागलं कंग्ल गज्यातल्या मासेमारांनी मोबाइल फोन चा वापर करून अधिकतम किंमत देणाच्या बाजारांशी संपर्क करून आपल्या उत्पादनात बाढ करून घेतल्याचे निदर्शनास आले आहे. मागिल दोन दशकांचा जागतिकिकरणाचा विचार केल्यासकंपन्यांमध्ये टाळेबंदी, संप किंवा इतर विधातक वा विध्वंसकारी घटनांची नोंद झाली नाही.

क्षणांव संपामुळ किंवा टाळवंदीमुळ उत्पादन प्रक्रियेन अडथळ निर्माण आले नाहित त्यामुळे कंपन्यांनाही हारण व मजूर सृद्धा आनंदी होते जागतिकिकरणामुळे व्यापाच्यांना देशाच्या सीमेबाहेर उत्पादन कृष्ण वार्व मिळाला व याचा फायटा त्यांना झाला,जागतिकिकरणामुळे व्यावसायीकांना आपले स्पर्धक विष्ण आपल्या उत्पादनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्यास मदत झाळी व आपल्या उत्पादनाची गुणवत्ता कारा मुंगारण्याकरिता भारतातिल इंजिनियरिंगच्या चरन् जसे ऑटीमोबाईल आणि मोटार वार्डक्स ह्या जागतिक मुणा वाजारपंडेत संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मकरीत्या स्मर्था करित आहेत. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वार्षिक वाढ जी १९८८-९० मध्ये ५.७ टक्के होती ती २००२-०७ मध्ये ७.९ टक्के झाली. जीडीपी मध्ये झपाटयाने घड्न अलेली बाढ ही सेवा क्षेत्रात छपाटयाने घड्न आलेल्या विकासामुळे झाली आहे.प्राथमिक कृषि व उद्योग क्षेत्रांना मागे टाकत सेवा क्षेत्राने चेतलेल्या गरूड डीपेमुळे जीडीपी मध्येझपाटयाने वाढ घडून आली त्यामुळे व्यावसायीक प्रवृत्तित वटल घड्न आल्याचे दिस्न येते. मुद्रास्फिती चा दर २००२ मध्ये कमी होंबून १.५ क्रके झाला परंतु पुढे जानेवारी २००८ मध्ये बाढून तो ३.९ टक्के झाला. असे असले तरी नंतरच्या काही महिन्यांमध्य मात्र मुद्रास्फितीटर वादृन १३ टक्के झाला. ;सप्टेंबर २००८ मध्येद्ध नंतरच्या फेब्रुवारी २००९ मध्ये पुन्हा कमी होवृन ३.५ रक्कं झाला,अन्नधन्याच्या उत्पादनाने देखिल २००१—०२ मध्ये२१२ लक्ष टन इतकी रेकॉर्ड ब्रेक उत्पादन वाढ घडवृन आणली.२००६—०७ मध्ये पुन्हा अन्न— धान्याच्या उत्पादनात घट ब्राली असली तरी २००७-०८ मध्यं पुन्हा २१७ लक्ष टन इतकी नमुद करण्याइतकी वाढ घडून आली. २००८ च्या मध्यात जागतिक स्तरावर अन्नधान्याचे संकट कोसळले असतांनाही भारताला मात्र अशा संकटाचा सामना करावा लागला नाही, हे शेती क्षेत्राच्या नेत्रदिपक कामगिरीमुळे शक्य झाले.

आंतरगण्यि क्षेत्राचा विचार केल्यास असे दिसून येते की जागतिकिकरणामुळे आंतरराष्ट्रिय व्यापारत मुंधारणा घडून आली आणि कधी तब्हें तो २००७ मध्ये विदेशी विनिमय निधी मध्ये रू.१०,८५,०५६ कोटी मध्ये २८ टक्क्याने वाढली व २००६—०७ मध्ये २५.३ टक्क्याने वाढली. खरोखरच निर्यातीत झालेली ही मध्ये २८ टक्क्याने वाढली व २००६—०७ मध्ये २५.३ टक्क्याने वाढझाली. खरोखरच निर्यातीत झालेली ही बाढ स्मूहणायच महणावी लागेल. निर्यात व आयातितील वाढ ही असमान आहे. विदेशी कंपन्यांमध्ये वाढझाली असून तो २८९ इतकी वाढझाली होती. १९९१ मध्ये ५३४ कोटी रूपयांची विदेशी गुंतवणूक झाली वाढझाली असून तो २८९ इतकी वाढझाली होती. १९९१ मध्ये ५३४ कोटी रूपयांची विदेशी गुंतवणूक झाली वाढला आसून तो वाढ्म २००१ मध्ये क.२६८७५ कोटी इतकी झाली. व्यावसायीक गृणवत्ता वाढली असून झपाटयांने जीती तो वाढून २००१ मध्ये क.२६८७५ कोटी इतकी झाली. व्यावसायीक गृणवत्ता वाढली असून झपाटयांने जीती तो वाढून २००१ मध्ये क.२६८७५ कोटी इतकी झाली. व्यावसायीक गृणवत्ता वाढली असून झपाटयांने जीती तो वाढून २००१ मध्ये क.२६८७५ कोटी इतकी झाली. व्यावतीकरणात फार वंगाने वाढ घडून आली. याढल जाणार नफा, स्पर्धात्मकता, कार्यक्षमता व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अह्यावतीकरणात फार वंगाने वाढ घडून आली. प्रमत दंशामधून नवनविन प्रकारच्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्याची संधी प्राप्त झाली.सप्योच अल्वधन्याच्या दस—या दंशामधून उत्तम प्रकारच्या प्रशिक्षित कामगारांचीआयात करता आली. हयामुळे अल्वधन्याच्या उपादनाल वाढझाली तसेच शेतक—यांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थितित सुधारणा घडून आली. शेती उपादनाला निर्यातीसाठी दार खुली झाली.

१. जगतिकिकरणाचे भारतीय शेतीवरिल परिणाम

अमेरिकन श्रशेतक—यांच्या तुलनेने भारतीय शेतक—यांना अनुदान देण्यात आले नाही श्रशेतक—यांच्या मदलीकरिता निवन तंत्रज्ञान उपलब्ध करून देण्याकरिता विदेशी कंपन्यांना कोणत्याच प्रकारचे प्रोत्साहन देण्यात आले नाही. जागतिकिकरणाच्या काळात अमेरिकी शेतक—यांनी कापड बाजारांचा विस्तार केला आणि चीनने तर आधीच कंपन्या सुरू करून उत्पादानाला सुरूवातही केली, भारत देश त्यांवेळी मात्र झाोपलेला होता. जागतिकिकरणाची दुसरी बाजू तपासून पाहिल्यास शेती क्षेत्राला यांची फार झळ पोहोचल्यांचे निदर्शनास येते. आजही शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या पाठीचा कणा आहे. भारतीय शेतीत्व जनतेला फक्त अन्न आणि न्यूटीशनच मिळत नाही तर उद्योगांना कच्च्या मालाचा प्रवठा देखिल होंतो आणि निर्यात व्यापारालाही मदत होते भारताच्या आर्थिक आणि राजिकय राजधानीचं रूपांतर जगातील मोठया झाोपडपटटीत होंक लागलं.

२ सकल घरषती उत्पादन

सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत अर्थव्यवस्था अत्यंत कठिण परिस्थीतीतून जात असल्याचे दिसून येतेआहे. जागतिकिकरणाच्या कचाटयात सापडलेल्या जागतिक विश्वाला आर्थिक मंदीने वेढा घातला अस्न कथीकाळी ७ टक्के ते १० टक्के ने ळक्क वृदिध्चा दर ५ टक्क्यावर जाणे, ऑटो इंडस्ट्रीतील जवळपास ३,००,००० लाख कमैचारी बेरोजगार झाले, मारूती उद्योगातील ८०,००० कमैचा—यांना कामावरून काढण्यात आले. अशाप्रकारे आधीच बेरोजगारी मोठया प्रमाणवर असतांना निवन रोजगार निर्मिती होण्याऐवजी जर निवन बेरोजगारांची भर पडणार असेल तर हे दुष्काळातील तेरावा महिनाच म्हणावा लागेल. शेती क्षेत्रातील उत्पादन कमो प्रमाणत झाल्यामुळे त्याचे परिणाम इतरही उद्योगांवर झाले व त्यामुळे ळक्क दर घसरला असत्याचे चोलले जात-असले तरी इतरही क्षेत्रातिल निराशाजनक कामिंगरी मंदीकडे ओढ्न नेण्यासकारणीभृत ठरत आहे. १९९३ त २००१ हया कालावधीत जोडीपी वाढीना दर ५.६ टक्के ते ७ टक्क्यापर्यंत वाढल्याचे आपण अनुभवले आहे. विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा अंतर्प्रवाह विद्युत उपकरणांसोबतच कॉम्प्युटर साफ्टवेअर आणि इल्क्टानिक्स १८ टक्केड, सेवा क्षेत्र १२ टक्केड, दळणवळण १०टक्केड, वाहतूक उद्योग १९टक्केड इ.

विदेशी व्यापार

आतरसाष्ट्रिय बाजारात भारताच्या निर्यात व्यापाराने ब—यापैकी यशोशिखर गाठल्याचे दिसून येते. जागतिर्किकरणामळे उच्च दर्जाच्या टिकाऊ वस्तु जसे — टि.व्ही., फिज, मोबाइल इ. स्वस्त किमतीत उपलब्ध होऊ लागल्या व त्याचा उपयोग श्रीमंत लोक करू लागले इतकेच नव्हे तर अगदी तळागाळातल्या लोकांजवळ आजच्या स्थितित मोबाइल फोन बंधायला मिळतो आहे.

४. तंत्रज्ञान

तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीचा विचार केल्यास असे दिस्न येते कि, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रााने अगदी नेत्रदिपक प्रगती केली असून जागतिक पातळीवर भारत माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात सर्वोत्कृष्ठ ठरण्याचा प्रयत्न करती आहे. स्वस्तात मोबाइल फोन व कमी किमतीत डेटा उपलब्ध होऊ लागल्याने दळणवळण क्षेत्राात फार मोठी

VOLUME - VIII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2019 VOLUME - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FARE - 2019

VOLUME - VIII. EN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.ajifactor.com)

अाली असून ३ जी. ४ जी. ५ जी व त्यादीपुढे वेगवान नेटबर्क उपलब्ध करून दिले जात

आहेत. कोणितही निवन उपाययोजना ही गरिवी व दारिदय दूर करण्यासाठीच असते.मग जागीर्नाककरण कसे ५. दारिद्रय मार्ग सहित ? जागतिकिकरणाचा टारिद्रयावरित परिणाम पाह जाता सरकारी आकडेवारीवरून असे दिस्न येते की,जागतिकिकरणामुळे दारिद्रयाच्या प्रमाणत मापेथित वदल घड्न आले आहेत.गरिवीच्या प्रमाणत ब-यापेकी बह झाली आहे. परंतु ही घट जेव्हा घडुन आली तेव्हा मोठया प्रमाणावर उद्योगर्थर वर झालेले होते. औद्योगिक उपक्रमांमध्ये मोठया प्रमाणावर मनुष्यवळ कमी केले गेले होते आण गेजगार वाजारात तर सविन र्गजगार निर्मिती अत्यंत कमी प्रमाणात होती तरिही अगाही परिस्थितीत दारिद्रयाचे प्रमाण कमी झाल्याचे सरकारी आकडेवारीवरून भामविले जात आहे. ह्याच कालावधीत शेती उत्पादनाचे भाव इतके पहले की. शंतक-यानाआत्महत्या कराव्यालगण्या. चहाचे उत्पादन घणा-या लोकांवर तर उपासमार्गची वेळ आली होती.

जगतिकिकरणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थिचा विकास जरी झपाटयाने होत असतानाचे आपल्याला दिसत जगतिकिकरणाचे अपयश असले तरी जागतिकिकरणाचे दुष्परिणामही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थला भोगावे लागत आहेत.

जगतिकिकरणाचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेविली दुर्घरिणाम पुढिलग्रमाणे—

- उत्पन्नतील विषमता बाढली.
- गरियो, वेरोजगारी व गृन्हेगारीत वाढझाली. असंगठीत क्षेत्रातील श्रमणक्तित वाढझाली. रोजगार संघींची उपलब्धता कमी झाली.
- प्रतिव्यक्ति उत्पन्न कमी झाले व दारिद्रयात वाढझाली.
- अस्थिरता वाढली.
- महागाई वाढली, देशातील पैसा विदेशात गेला. 1,
- योन कड्न विविध वस्तुंची झालेली आयातीत उत्पादने भारतीय वाजारपेठेत स्वस्तांत उपलब्ध झालो असल्याने अर्थात चीनी वस्तृचं भारतीय वाजारपंठेत आक्रमण झाल्याने भारतातील छोटे मोठे व्यापारी उभ्वस्त झाले त्यामुळे वेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण वाढ्न श्रमोकाचा श्रमशक्तितील सहभाग कमी ज्ञाला आणि मज्योचे दर ही घटले.

पकंदरीत जागतिकिकरणाचे परिणाम काही कडवट तर काही गोड असेच महोले आहेत. संख्याशास्त्रीय अहवाल हे नेहमीच तृलनात्मक ज्ञान व माहिती देत आले तरी त्यांच्याकडे पाहताना परिप्रेक्ष्याप्रमाणेच तौलनिक निकर्ष Conclusion आकलनहीं तितकेच महत्वाचे उरते. संख्याशास्त्रीय प्रमेयांचा वापर पृणंपणे विपरित परिस्थितीतही नम्नेटार म्हणूनही प्रस्थापीत करता येते, तसेच नंदनवनायेही बाळवंट रेखाटून दाखवता येते. याणिवाय, अशा पाष्ट्रण्यासाठी निवडायचे विविध संदर्भ घटक , नमुन्यांचे प्रमाण आणि प्रामाणिकपणा हे ही महत्वांचे असते. Polarged and UGC Listed Journal No.: 40776

नुकतेच राष्ट्रीय संख्याशास्त्रीय कार्यालयाने ;छैब्द्र दिलेल्या ताज्या परामर्शाप्रमाणे ठराविक वेतन व पगार मिळणा—या कामगार व कर्मचा—यांच्या संख्येत गेल्यावर्षीपेक्षा बाढझाली व ही बाब समाधानाची असली तरी ही वाढ दर्शविणारी आकडेवारी शहरी भारताची आहे. ग्रामीण भागात वेतनमानाची वाढती सुर्राधतता त्याप्रमाणात लाभली नाही.आपण हे सर्व विसरायला नको की. १९९१ च्या उदारीकरणाचे एक लक्ष्य ग्रामीण व शहरी दरी कमी करणे हे होते. ते गेल्या २८ वर्षांमध्ये ब—याच प्रमाणात साधले असले तरी ताज्या पाहणीत शहरों व ग्रामीण भारतातील तफावतहीं नजरेत भरणारी आहे. यातीलच एक म्हणजे इंटरनेट आणि कॉम्प्यूटरचा वापर. इटरनेटच्या वापराचे मानक का वापरायचे . असा प्रश्न पड् शकता. मात्र, गेल्या विशेषत: तीन दशकांमध्ये जी दूरसंचारकांती झाली, तिच्यामुळे कोणतोही आर्थिक वाटचाल किंवा प्रगती ही दूरसंचार साधनाचे साहय किंवा समावेश असल्याखेरीज वेग घेऊशकत नाही. उदाहरणच द्यायचे झाले तर आज दूधसंकलनापासून ते दूधवितरणापर्यंतच्या साखळीत दूरसंपर्क व कॉम्प्यूटर महत्वाचा झाला आहे. तो नसेल तर प्रगतीला गती येण असभव झालेले आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील विषम इंटरनेट वापर हा या अर्थाने प्रगतीमधील एक अडथळा आहे. अर्थात् तेथील इंटरनेटचा वापर हा विजेच्या प्रवठयाशीही निगडीत आहे. ग्रामीण भागात १८ तास विजपुरवडा खंडीत केला जातो त्यादृष्टीने कॉम्प्युटरचा वापर व ग्रामीण भागाची प्रगती यांच्यातील संबंधाची कल्पना येते. ग्रामीण भागात केवळ ४.४ टक्के घरामध्ये कॉम्प्यूटर आहेत, याकडे यादृष्टीने पाहण्याची गरज आहे. सारा भारत महाजाळाच्या महाधाग्यांनी विणून काढण्याच्या बाता अहोरात्र होत असल्या तरी ग्रामीण भागात केवळ १५ टक्के घरांना महाजाळाचा थेट स्पर्ष झाला आहे. त्यामुळे, आयटी क्रांतीच्या गप्पाही थोडया बेतानेच मारत्या पाहीजेत. हे तंत्रवैज्ञानीक कांती विषयीची भारताची स्थिती आहे. परंतु अतिशय मुळभूत गरजांचे चित्रही जेवढा प्रचार केला जातो तेवढे काही प्रसन्न करण्यासारखे नाही. २०१४ च्या एनडीए सरकारने "हागणदारीमुक्त "भारता चे स्वप्न दाखिवले आणि यावर्षीचा भारत "हागणदारीमुक्त"झाल्याची घेषणाही करण्यात आली. परंतु प्रत्याक्षात मात्र छैद अहवालानुसार ग्रामीण भागातील शौचालये असणा—या घरांचे प्रमाण केवळ ७१.३ टक्के आहे. ही आकडेवारी धक्कादायक आहे. शहरी भागांमध्ये ९६ टक्के कुटूंबांना ही सुविधा मिळत असली तरी आजही भारत हा शहरी देश झालेला नाही. त्यामुळे, जोवर ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक नराजवळ शौचालय होत नाही, तोवर **"स्वच्छ भारत"** हे लक्ष्य साध्य होणार नाही. भारतातील साक्षरता व शैक्षणी। मोहिमेचेही सतत गोडवे गायले जातात. प्रत्यक्षात, ग्रामीण भागातील केवळ ३० टक्के रहीवाशांनी माध्यमिक शाळेपिलकडे मजल मारली आहे. हेच प्रमाण शहरी भागात ५७ टक्के आहे. तरी ही हे नागरीक केवळ**"साक्षर"** म्हणता येतील. त्यांनी अर्थसाक्षर, उर्जासाक्षर, जलसाक्षर होण्याची वाट दूरची आहे हे ह्या अहवालावरून स्पष्ट होते. बेरोजगारीचा दर कमी होणे ही बाब सुखावह असली तरी मानवी विकास निर्देशांकात जे राज्य देशात कायम पहिल्या क्रमांकावर होते ते केरळ राज्य वेरोजगारीच्या प्रमाणतही पहिल्या कमांकावर आहे ही बाब अतिशय दुर्दैवी आहे. सर्वात कमी बेरोजगारी गुजरात राज्यामध्ये असणे हे लक्षणीय लक्षण आहे. अर्थवयवस्था विकसीत होत जाते, तसतसा कृषिाक्षेत्राचा वाटा घटतो, तसे भारतातही होत आहे.

VOLUME - VIII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2019 VOLUME - VIII VOLUME - 2019 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.sjifaetor.com)

मात्र, तो घटतांना ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील दरी सर्वन निकलांनी सांघली जाण आवश्यक आहे. तय वसात्र होतांना दिसत नाही, ही अत्यंत काळजीची बाब आहे.

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The Indian Economic Journal

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Centenary Year Special Issue Volume 1

ON DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S
CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATION BUILDING



- 34

40. Socio-Economic Analysis of	1 50 Dr. Ambedless's Th
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Philosophy	50. Dr. Ambedkar's Thoughts on
and its Relevance in the	Socio- Economic Development
Context of Present India	RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH 418
PURUSHOTTAM KUMAR	51. Dr. Ambedkar's Thoughts on
and Kanaklata Kumari 350	Economics and Contribution in
41. Economic Thoughts of	the Economic Development &
Dr. B.R Ambedkar-	Growth of Indian Economy in
A Macro perspective	the context of Globalisation
RAJESH SADU	Rajani V. Sontakke 424
	52. A Critical Analysis of
42. Ambedkar's Contention on	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Role in
Minorities and Dalits	Economic Development of India
Satyabrata Mishra	Manish Dev, Deepti
43. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Contributions	and Radha Parmar 432
for Women's Rights and Equality	2442 HD
Satyendra Prajapati	53. Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on
3/3	Economic Development and Growth
44. Beginning of Water Issues in	Sahadeb Bauri
India: Dr. Ambedkar since 1942	54. Genesis of the Revolutionary
Trailokya Deka 380	Thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
45. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision on	on Labour Policy in British
Indian Economic Thought -	India and Sovereign India
It's Relevance to Changing	Manindranath Mukherjee 451
Economic Scenario	
VEERAIAH BOLLIKONDA	55. Ambedkarism and Socio-
DOLLARONDA	Economic Ideas: A Review
46. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's	RAGHVENDRA KUMAR SINGH
Multidimensional Approaches	and Kamini Dubey 458
towards the Economic	56. Economic Thoughts of
Development of India	Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar:
VHAYKUMAR M.GAWAI 397	An Analytical Study
7 14-14-14-14	RAM PRAVESH SINGH
7. Motivational Impact of	and Birendra Kumar Singh 466
Dr. Ambedkar's Movement	
on Dalit Development	57. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views
SHWATI SUDHA402	on Education as a Tool for the
8. Role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Upliftment of the Depressed Classes
in Women Empowerment	POONAM KUMARI and
Danie V Communication	DEEPTI TANEJA 475
DIPAR A. SHEUNGARE 408	
9. Dr. Ambedkar's Contributions	
towards Women Legal Rights	
ESWARI RAMESH, A. BRINDHA	
and D. Kartheka 413	

Dr. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Economics and Contribution in the Economic Development & Growth of Indian Economy in the context of Globalisation

Rajani V. Sontakke

Introduction

Bharat Ratna Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar is one of the great thinker, philosopher, leader, economist, social reformer and intellectual in the world. He not only changed the life of millions of untouchables who were thrown away from the society and main stream of the economic development, living their life with indignity. He constructed a constitution in such a way that each and every people of our country can live a dignified life without fear. He gave every man and woman equal opportunity to live their life with dignity in the society by architecting Indian Constitution. When he was fighting for the rights of vulnerable at that time he was also contributing for the development and growth of the economy. He has not only shaped the lives of disadvantaged people but also shaped the Indian economy.

Dr. Ambedkar was the first Indian to study comprehensively on National Dividend for India. He made a significant contribution in the field of finance and monetary economics. Dr. Ambedkar was a great economist. His economic thoughts comprises of land reforms, labour laws, industrialization, agricultural labour and industrial labour, State-Socialism, agricultural economics, economic planning and policy, labour organization, nationalization of industries, banks and insurance and population control. Dr. Ambedkar is the first Indian who study comprehensively on 'National Dividend to India'. He was more concerned about human welfare.

Dr. Ambedkar is famous for and remembered as an Architect of Indian Constitution and life changer of Scheduled Castes but his views on a number of crucial issues pertaining to economic development are not well known. His views on the issues on the land reforms are found in his several writings like, 'Small Holding in India and their Remedies', and

States and Minorities'. He was very much concerned about the equitable distribution of wealth among the people. According to him, the problem of wealth is more important than any other economic problems. He was agreed with the same view of great economist like Sismondy, Ricardo and Malthus. He was against the Marxian irreligious and anti-religious outlook on life. He regards the Marxist way of life as inferior to the Buddhist way.

or Ambedkar's Thoughts on Economics • RAJANI V. SONTAKKE The aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the aim of the research study is to study and understand the contribution in the contribution The aim of and growth of Indian economy by Dr. Ambedkar.

Aim: development and growth of indian economic development development and growth of indian economic development. Ambedkar's contribution in economic development development development. Aim: The contribution in and be contribution in economic development and growth is less and properties. Dr. Ambedkar's contribution in economic development and growth is less hypothesis: Cince, Economic development and growth is a solution in economic development and growth is a so

Hypotherian reforms. Economic development and growth is a vast subject, only agriculture, social reforms: Since, Economic development and growth is a vast subject, only agriculture, limitations: Since are studied here to extract his contribution in economic development. Limitations: Since, and growth is a vast subject, only agriculture, and labour law are studied here to extract his contribution in economic development in Indian economy.

The objectives of this study are as follows: ban social reforms.

industry in Indian economy.

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Objectives: objectives: The contribution of Dr. Ambedkar on all the spheres of Indian economy, the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and To study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on to study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and writings on the study the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar on social welfare in his speeches and the study the study

nomic development, arrious issues of Dr. Ambedkar on proper and balanced growth of the To focus on various economic development,

Research Analysis: There is no denial that Dr. Ambedkar fought for the equal rights Research Analysis Research Analysis Research Analysis and brought social reforms but at the same of vulnerable, untouchables throughout his life and brought social reforms but at the same of vulnerable, untouchables for the development and growth of the Indian account to the same of vulnerable, was contributing for the development and growth of the Indian account to the same of vulnerable, was contributing for the development and growth of the Indian account to the same of vulnerable, was contributing for the development and growth of the Indian account to the same of vulnerable, was contributing for the development and growth of the Indian account to the same of vulnerable to the same of vulnerable, unto a social reforms but at the same contributing for the development and growth of the Indian economy, because time he was contributing to the Britisher's slavery, exploitation time he was control was under the Britisher's slavery, exploitation and poverty. at that time, Indian economy was under the Britisher's slavery exploitation and poverty. at that time, make the lives of vulnerable, disadvantaged Indian people but also shaped the He not only shaped the conomy by architecting Indian constitution. Dr. Ambedkar's contain He not only snaped architecting Indian constitution. Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to Indian Indian economy by architecting Indian economy by architecting Indian economy these reforms the Indian economy of and growth is reflected from these reforms, these are as follows: economic development and Reforms: Agriculture is a backhone of and indian economic and Land Reforms:

Agriculture and Land Reforms: Agriculture is a backbone of our economy, but its Agriculture Agriculture Census, the contribution in national income is still very less. According to the Agriculture Census, the contribution in Agriculture Census, the total holdings in India numbered 138.35 million with an average size of the total holdings. 85 percent are marginal and and the total holdings. of 1.15 hectares of the total holdings, 85 percent are marginal and small farm categories of less than 2 hectares. These small farms operating only 44 percent of land under cultivation. The Economic Times, 13 Feb. 2016)² During the post globalization period, agricultural sector is worsening, especially in Maharashtra State. The figures of farmers suicides shows that farmers condition is not improved after completing nearly three decades of globalization. During 2014, 5650 farmers committed suicides in India, Maharashtra reported the 2568 farmer suicides in 2014, followed by Telangana 898, Madhya Pradesh 826, Chhattisgarh 443 and Karnataka 321. The percentage of farmers suicides increased by 42 % between 2014-15 showing Maharashtra at the top. (Times of India, 6 Jan. 2017), although there are many reasons behind the farmers suicides, most of the farmers committed suicides due to drought, bankruptcy and indebtness. The suicides in farming sector rise by 2 %from 2014 to 2015. Mharashtra recorded the highest number of suicides in the category of agricultural labourer as well, accounting for 1261 cases followed by Madhya Pradesh (709), Tamil Nadu (604) cases. 72.6 % of the farmers who committed suicides in 2015 were small and marginal farmers who owned less than two hectares of land. When we go 75 years back, we see that Dr. Ambedkar focused on the land reforms and on the kind of economic order that is best suited to the needs of the people, for the fastest growth of the economy. He has raised these issues in his essays on, 'Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies,' and 'Statesand Minorities.' Dr. Ambedkar argued that India needs land reforms thoroughly.

While fighting for the social equality, Dr. Ambedkar examined the problem of Sub.

While fighting for the social equality, Dr. Ambeddar of Subdivision and fragmentation of agricultural land holding and defined land holding as, 'a chance of producing sufficient to keep himself and his family in reasonable comfort after paying his necessary expenses.' It is a tragedy of Indian economy that the average landholding is diminishing day by day, eventually, the productivity of agricultural land is also diminishing. The average size of land holding is shrinking day by day, it is depicted in the table given below:

Table 1

Average Size of Land Holding in India

Arere	Average Size of Holding (II
Years	Average Size of Holding (Hectare)
1970-71	2.30
1976-77	2.00
1980-81	1.84
1990-91	1.57
1995-96	1.41
2000-01	1.32
2012-13	1.16

Source: Agricultural Census in India 2010-11

The average size of the holdings has been estimated as 1.15 hectare. The average size of these holdings has shown a steady declining trend over various Agricultural Censuses since 1970-71. The percentage of area that was actually operated under large holdings was more than 10 times the actual land held at 10.59 % while for marginal farmers it was three times lower at 22.50%. while the cropped area in India is estimated at 193.76 million hectares. Maximum number of operational land holdings in India is marginal holdings. According to Census2011, 61 % of holdings were classified as marginal and 18% were classified as small. Large holdings were estimated to be only 0.7%. It is estimated that 91% of the total farm holding would belong to small and marginal farmers by 2030. The table No. 2 given below shows the number of holdings in India.

Table 2
Number of Holdings in India (in '000)

Year	Marginal	Small	Semi-	Medium	Large	All Sizes
			Marginal			
1970-71	36200	13432	10661	7932	2766	71011
1976-77	44523	14728	11666	8212	2440	81559
1980-81	50122	16072	12455	8068	2166	88883
1985-86	56147	17322	13252	7956	1918	971557
1990-91	68389	20092	13923	7580	1654	106637
1995-96	71179	21643	14261	7092	1404	115660
2000-01	75408	22695	14422	6577	1230	119991
005-06	83694	23990	14127	6375	1096	129122
010-11	92826	24779	13896	5875	973	188348

Notes: Marginal Land Holdings: Size 1 ha.or less

ource: Agricultural Census 2010-11

Dr. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Economics • RAJANI V. SONTAKKE Small Holdings: Size 1 to 2 ha.

Small Medium holding: Size 2 to 4 ha.

Semi-Medium holding: Size 4 to 10. Semi-ra Holding: Size 4 to 10 ha.

Meura Holding: Size above 10 ha. Large Holding. Large Holding have been drawn from the agricultural census 2010-11 as follows:
The observations million (13.8 crore) operated land holding in India. The observations and increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 13 million (13.8 crore) operated land holding out of these 13 million (13.8 crore) operated land holding out of these 13 million (13.8 crore) operated land holding out of these 13 million (13.8 crore) operated land holding out of these 13 million (13.8 crore) operated land holding out of these 13 million (13.8 crore) operated land holding out of these 13 million (13.8 crore) operated land holding in India. In comparison to There are 130.33 an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was an increase of 7% in number of the holding out of these 12.78 % land 1005-6, there was a number of the holding out of the holdi

holdings belong to women. the average size of operational holding in India is 1.15 ha., 85.01% operational land the average of operational land the average size of operational holding in India is 1.15 ha., 85.01% operational land The average 2.00 ha.). There are 14.29 % semi-medium and 3.7 % large holdings. holding (below 2.00 ha.) are in Littor B.

ding (below 2.7 / large holdings.

Highest number of operational land holdings in India are in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Highest name and Andhra Pradesh. Lowest land holding in India are in Chhattisgarh.

Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Lowest land holding in India are in Chhattisgarh. Bihar, Manaras of operated area, the largest contribution comes from Rajasthan followed _{by} Maharashtra.

Dr. Ambedkar noted that smallness or largeness of an agriculture holding is not determined by its physical extent alone but by the intensity of cultivation as reflected in the amounts of by 115 pm/steed in the amounts of productive investment made on the land and the amount of all other inputs used, including productive labour. He not only stresses the agricultural development for the Indian economy but also stresses on more and more industrialization. He suggested that more and more industries should be started up so that marginal or surplus labour from agriculture can be diverted to industries. He also promoted for collective farming. He says that the collectivization is the only way out of our evils. He further suggested that, the land should be let out to villages without distinction of Castes or Creed and in such manner that there should be no landlord, no tenant and no landless labourer.4It should be the obligation of the State to finance the cultivation of the collective farms by supply of water, drought, animals, manures, seeds etc. in order to increase the agricultural output.

According to Dr. Ambedkar, productivity of agriculture is related tonot only with the size of holdings of land but also with other factors like capital, labour and other inputs. Therefore, if capital and labour are not available in adequate quantity and quality, then even a large size of land can become unproductive. Even a small size of land can become unproductive if the resources are available in plenty. After independence, Government has passed the, "Land Ceiling Act.' He also focused on slavery and exploitation of labour bounded under caste system which was a barrier in economic development. He fought for the abolition of bonded labour, slavery and landlordism.5In his writings and speeches on economics, he suggested that, to solve the problem of agriculture, India needs collective farming, economic holding of land, industrialization at large, provision of capital, irrigation facilities, seeds and fertilizers by the government, waste land should be allotted to landless labour for cultivation, labours should bepaid at least minimum wages. Figures of Indian agricultural production, run counter to this dictum illustrating the universal tendency observed by an expert, while other countries, like USA starting as agriculture are progressively becoming industry.6Therefore, it rejects the hypothesis that Dr. Ambedkar contributed only in social reforms and not in the economic

development. On the other hand, it proves that the vision and mentality of Dr. Ambedkarto development. On the other hand, it proves that the vision and mentality of Dr. Ambedkar also suggested the progress. development. On the other hand, it proves that the see the agriculture as an industry is must for its progress. Dr. Ambedkar also suggests that see the agriculture as an industry is must for the property socialism. Farmers should be free from the there should be control and regulation on private lenders. Farmers should be free from the there should be control and regulation on private lenders. He fought for the democratic socialism. He adopted a democratic socialism private lenders. He fought for the democratic socialism the private lenders. In his economic policy he mentioned a lender. private lenders. He fought for the democratic seconomic policy he mentioned:a)eradication policy for Indian economic development. In his economic policy he mentioned:a)eradication policy for Indian economic development. In the policy for Indian economic development of the policy for Indian economic development. In the policy for Indian economic development of the Indian economic of poverty, b)elimination of inequalities, c)elimination of inequalities of national wealth and income. Ceiling on Edition national wealth and income. Ceiling on Edition of Intermediaries are the best examples of Dr. Ambedkar's contribution in Agriculture. In of Intermediaries are the best examples of the farmers families who's household the globalization context, declaring compensation to the farmers families who's household the globalization context, declaring complete the globalization context, declaring the rate of has committed suicide or giving financial help to get free from debt or reducing the rate of has committed suicide of giving manifest of the suicides on the other hand government interest on agri loan is not enough to control farmers suicide to agrilabourer and farmers. should take stronger steps to not to commit suicide to agrilabourer and farmers. Urnestly, I should take stronger steps to her the should take stronger stronger steps to her the should take stronger st condition and to increase the share of agriculture in national income.

Industrialisation

Dr. Ambedkar stresses on agriculture as well as industrialization for the fastest development and growth of economy. According to him, creating largescale employment produces essential goods for mass consumption. It utilizes raw materials, reduces foreign dependence and increasing security to labour, ultimately leads to overall economic development of the country.Dr. Ambedkar expressed his ideas on 'Mixed Economy', socialism, industrialization, State ownership of industries, worker, right to strike etc.his advocacy of State Socialism amounts to an advocacy of the mixed economy. His concept of State -Socialism7 would differ from that of Rodberthus. He does not want annihilation of any class, but the actual reformation of class structure so that the economic benefits may reach to doors of all persons. He promoted for public and private enterprises i.e. mixed economy, which does not deny the moral and spiritual foundations of human society. For this, he stresses on, 'Nationalisation of Industries.' Dr. Ambedkar was against complete Statisation of economy and State monopoly. He favours State ownership in the field of insurance, industry and agricultural land. He does not want the suppression of private property.8 He believes that India should industrialise or she should perish. He says that private enterprise can notindustrialise Indian social economy, and if it would, it would produce those inequalities of wealth, which private capitalism has produced in European countries.9 (Dr. Ambedkar: States and Minorities, pp 30) He warned the Indians that private ownership with maximum management in agriculture and key industries would not remove economic injustice, tyranny and oppression. Dr. Ambedkar is against the Marxian irreligious and anti-religious outlook on life. He insists that economicforces are important, but not determinant in so far as they are moulded by man, his knowledge and intellect. He admits that economic factors plays an important role in human relations but not to the extent to which Marx accepts. Marks stands for the abolition of private property and sides with those, who are stricken by poverty, disease and illiteracy. Dr. Ambedkar stresses that more and more industries should be started up so that marginal or surplus labour from

or Ambedkar's Thoughts on Economics • RAJANI V. SONTAKKE or. Ambedra.

More agriculture can be moved to industries. His view on this point is similar to Lewis. Lewis also agriculture to industries. Dr. Ambedra.

More agriculture same way to divert surplus labour from agriculture to industries. Dr. Ambedra.

More agriculture same way to divert surplus labour from agriculture to industries. Dr. Ambedra. agriculture can be moved to divert surplus labour from agriculture to industries. Dr. Ambedkar suresses the same way to divert surplus labour from agriculture to industries. Dr. Ambedkar suresses the private sector industries can not make big industries for want of large government should come forward to the government should be government should come forward to the government should be government should agriculture to industries. Dr. Ambedkar stresses that the private sector industries can not make big industries for want of large scale stated that the private sources that the government should come forward to start large scale industries also suesset that the private should come forward to start large scale industries. The investment, so, the government should come forward to start large scale industries. The investment, so, the government should kept in Private Sectors. The insurance and transport state of start large scale industries. The investment, so, the should kept in Private Sectors. The insurance and transport industries smaller industries and transport industries.

should be nationalized. Indian government has accepted Neoliberal policy in 1990, but it is surprising that Dr. Indian government and privatization and privatiz Ambedkar nau and privatization and privatization and privatization as early as in 1923. He had stressed that the value of rupee must be kept stable if the policy as early as onomy is to be successful. 10 of free economy is to be successful. 10

Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to labour welfare is quite significant which is reflected in labour Labour Law Dr. Amocular project their rights and improve their standard conlaws. And the unought that there should be a law to protect their rights and improve their standard of living. Dr. Ambedkar should be a law to protect their rights and improve their standard of living. Dr. Ambedkar gave all the labour laws for India. These are as follows:

i. Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex. Dr. Ambedkar was the first person who brought "equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex," in India for all industrial workers. While speaking on this he said that," I measure the progress of a community by the Degree of Progress which women have achieved."11

Labour Rights in India: Dr. Ambedkar make most of the protective and benevolent rights which he was a labour member of the Viceroy's executive council between 1942 and 1946; which are now enjoyed by all the workers. These are as follows:

Reduction in Factory Working hours- Dr. Ambedkar brought 8 hours shift in India from 12 working hours.

TripariteLabour Conference to settlement of industrial disputes and to discuss on all matters of All-India importance as between Labour and Capital. Establishment of Employment Exchanges and collection of statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act are made.

Law for Women Labour inIndia: In this law some drastic changes have been brought for the protection of women labour. These are-

Mines Maternity Benefit Act

Women Labour welfare Fund

Women and Child Labour Protection Act

Restoration of Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on underground work in

Coal Mines

Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions

Employment Exchanges in India

Employees State Insurance

Minimum Wages Act

Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund

Labour Welfare Funds

Dr. Ambedkar's contribution in economic development and growth with social welfare is Dr. Ambedkar's contribution in contains and Policies. When he drafted Indian Constitution, reflected in every step of Indian Planning and Policies. reflected in every step of findian I landing the step of findian I landing the economic and social welfare thoughts were well ingrained in his head which were directed the economic and social welfare thoughts were well ingrained in his head which were directed the economic and social welfare thoughts towards poor sections as well as the poor farmers who couldn't pay taxes due to crop failure. towards poor sections as well as the poor section of Castes, ' he are the poor section of Castes, ' he are the poor section of the poor s argued that it was impossible for the poor to perform a common front against the rich as long as they maintained caste distinction. He also argued in front of the members of the finance commission that the government should not demoralize the public and beggar them. He insisted that social advantages and prosperity has to pay its own cost and bills. It is true that Indian economy is growing with a higher economic growth rate which was never before globalization but it is also true that it is more fluctuating during the globalization period. After experiencing globalization 's pros and cons, India should learn lessons and remember and rethink Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on economic development and growth and apply it for the stabilization of economy with giving equal opportunity to each and every Indian citizen to grow themselves. No one can left behind and no one can live without food, cloth, shelter and job. In this changing scenario, India needs to follow Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts to stabilize Indian economy and save the rights of each and every human being. The idea of economic realism wishes a complete transformation of society under the new set-up. There should be more unity of purpose and the principle of social usefulness, human happiness and brotherhood than personal gain.

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Tal Research Journal

International

Issue - 43, V., 209, July To Sept.2022



Editor Dr.Bapu G. Gholap



	Vidy	anational Journal	Issue-43, Vol.	00 0
MAH MUL 03051/2012	Peer-Reviewed In	ternational Journal	071171	09 08
ISSN: 2319 9318	- विनानवाद	_ एक चिकित्सक अ	भ्यास	
27) बुद्धाचा बुद्धीप्रामाण्य सखदेव पिरा	वाद हाच विश्वा जी बलखंडे & प्रा	एक चिकित्सक अ बनसोडे पंढरी सोप क्रीणस्वात उपयोजन	ानराव, नांदेड	11133
Я.51. З	्र नंशालय व माहि	तोशास्त्रात उपयोजन		The same of the sa
प्रा.डॉ. सुखदव १५० 28) विक्लोओमंट्रोक्स आणि वे	म्मंट्रावसंघ प्रचालन			11124
क्षिरसागर क्रांती सुमंतराव		नी अध्यापन पद्धती		***********
श्चिरसागर क्रांता सुनगरान 29) उच्चशिक्षण स्तरावरी प्रा. रजनी वहीं. सो	ल शिक्षणाकरिता प्रम नटक्के, नागपूर	ai vi		11143
🗸 प्रा. रजना व्याः			***************************************	
30) रामचरितमानस को यज्ञ प डॉ. धर्मेंद्र सिंह & इवेता प	र्द्धात का वर्तमान उपयाग रिहार, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश			11151
31) 'अब और नहीं' कवि प्रियंका गुर्जेंद्र प्रसाद	इता में अभिव्यक्त दोर चौहान	ठत सवदना		11154
प्रियका राजद्र प्रसाद				*******
32) सूरदास का भ्रमरगीत संतोष नागरे, जि. व	रीड (महाराष्ट्र)			159
33) वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में व डॉ. पूजा छिंपा, बीर	कैटियों के मानवाधिका कानेर	र : भारतीय संविधान व	हे विशेष संदर्भ	162
34) उच्चतर माध्यमिक वि - डॉ. वर्षा त्रिपाठी &	द्यालय में अध्ययनर सरोज महाले, भोप	र शहरो एवं ग्रामीण वि ाल	द्यार्थियों का	165
35) आरसी प्रसाद सिंह व डा॰ तीर्थनाथ मिश्र,				167
36) दलितों के उत्थान ह डॉ. पुष्पराज लाजरर	में साहित्य व राजनीति स, जिला कोरबा (१			172
37) सताल महिलाओं का डॉ. सिनगो सोरेन, १		गरूकता		175
38) कमार अनुसूचित जन डॉ. श्रद्धा गिरोलकर	जानि की संस्कृति में & विकास बंजारे,	निरन्तरता एंव परिवर्तन ययपुर	का	181
39) लोक के अप्रतिम चि डॉ॰ मीता खोलिया	तेरे 'शैलेष मटियानी' , अल्मोड़ा (उत्तराख	जी का संघर्षमयी जीवः is)	ī	185

MAH MUL 03051/2012 Man 11 2319 9318 ISSN: 2319 9318

इल्लिश्वण स्तरावरील शिक्षणाकरिता प्रभावी अध्यापन पद्धती

प्रा. रजनी व्ही. सोनटक्के नागपूर

भागंश:Abstract: диз... सध्याचे युग हे अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाने विकसीत आहे.वर्तमानयुगात जागतीक स्तरावर झालेल्या ्राण्या जागतीकिकरणाच्या बदलत्या इंडामाञ्च घडुन आलेल्या शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक व विहाय विहास विहास प्राप्त विहास प्रमुला विहास प्रमुला विहास विहास प्रमुला विहास प्रमुला विहास व हार आहेत व येत आहेत. भारतासारख्या हरून उत्तर क्रिसन्शिल देशात जिथे ७२ टक्के जनता ग्रामीण _{प्रागति} वास्तव्यास आहे व २४ टक्के जनता विद्यापेखाली जीवन जगत आहे तिथे उच्चशिक्षणाचा र्ड्ज बर्डविण्याकरिता कोणत्या अध्यापन पद्धतीचा होधप्रवंधात घेण्यात आला आहे. एकूणच मुक्त v®oL№ k (1991) स्वीकार करण्यात आल्यानंतर अर्थव्यवस्थेत ज्या घडामोडी घडून आल्या त्यात उच्चशिक्षणाचा स्तर जरी वाढतांना दिसून येत असला _{तर्री सद्यस्थिती} विचारात घेतल्यास हा दर समाधानकारक महीप्रस्तृत शोधप्रवंधात नागपूर जिल्हयातील राष्ट्रसंत कुडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठाशी संलग्न र्विक्ष ५ महाविद्यालयातील कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान गाखेतुन पदवी व पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या एकूण ४४६ विद्यार्थ्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला. सर्वोत्तम आणि प्रभावशिल अध्यापन पद्धती कोणती यासंबंधी विद्यार्थ्याची मते जाणून घेण्याकरिता विद्यार्थ्याच्या मुलाखती ^{कृयात} आल्या असून उत्कृष्ट अध्यापन पद्धतीला ५ ^{गुण व} वाईट पट्धतीला १ गुण देण्यास सांगण्यात ^{आलं} असृन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययनप्रक्रियेत येणाऱ्या

अडचणींचा शोध घेण्याचा व त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचिवण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. ७०.३९ टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांनी वर्गात एलसीडी प्रोजेक्ट,ओव्हरहेड प्रोजेक्टचा वापर अत्यंत प्रभावी ठरत असल्याचे सांगीतले कारण अध्यापन पद्धतीचे दृकश्राव्य माध्यम अत्यंत प्रभावी असून हया पद्धतीमुळे दृश्य व श्रवण अशा दोन्ही किया एकाचवेळी होत असल्यामुळे विषय लवकर समजत असल्याचे विद्यार्थ्यांनी सांगीतले तर ६५.७९ टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांनी परंपरागत व्याख्यान पद्धती ही शिकविण्याकरिता उत्तम असल्याचे सांगीतले कारण हयपद्धतीमुळे शिक्षक विषयाशी संबंधीत संपूर्ण ज्ञान उदाहरणासहित स्पष्ट करत असल्याने संबंधीत विषयाचे संपूर्ण ज्ञान प्राप्त होते, वेळेची वचत होते, विद्यार्थी शिक्षकाच्या शिकविण्याकडे लक्ष केंद्रीत करतात आणि विशेष म्हणजे आवश्यक मुद्यांचे टिपणसुद्धा घेता येते. यासोबतच विद्यार्थ्यांनी गटचर्चेला तिसरे स्थान दिले असून ५९.२१ टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांनी हय पद्धतीमुळे एखाद्या विषयावर एकमेकांच्या विचारांचे व ज्ञानाचे आदानप्रदान होत असल्याचे सांगीतले. हया पद्धतीमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कल्पनाशक्तित वाढ होते त्यामुळे मेंदूच्या कार्यशक्तित वाढ होते आणि विचारकरण्याची प्रवृत्ती बळावते तसेच विद्यार्थ्यांना नोटस्वर अवलंबून राहावे लागत नाही आणि अध्ययन प्रक्रिया प्रभावशाली होते. विद्यर्थ्यांचा अध्ययनाविषयीचा दृष्टीकोन आणि अध्यापनाकरिता अवलंबील्या जाणाऱ्या पद्धतींपैकी सर्वोत्तम व प्रभावी अध्यापन पद्धती कोणती यासंबंधीचे मुल्यांकन करतांना विद्यार्थ्यांनी अध्यापन पद्धतीला दिलेले गुणांकन हे अध्यापन पद्धती सुधारण्याकरिता काय उपाययोजना करता येतील हे सुचविण्याकरिता एक सर्वोत्तम मार्ग होय.

1. प्रस्तावनाः Introduction

'Education is a key to success' शिक्षण ही यशाची गुरूकिल्ली आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या आयुष्यात शिक्षणाला खूप महत्व दिले आहे आणि मनुष्याजवळ असलेली अत्यंत मौल्यवान वस्तू म्हणजे शिक्षण होय असे म्हटले आहे. महात्मा फुल्यांनी तर शिक्षणाचे महत्व सांगतांना म्हटले आहे कि, विद्येविना मती गेली, मतीविना निती गेली, निती विना

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गती चेली, यतीबिना बित गेले, बित्ताबिना शुद्ध सबले एवढे अनर्थ एका अविदोने केले, वावरून शिक्षणाचे महत्व कळते शिक्षण हो मनुष्याजवळची शिक्षण हो समुष्याजवळची एकमेव अशी सपली आहे जी त्याने एकटा मिळविली कि विला त्याचेकडून कृणिही हिरावृन चेवृ शकत नाही किया चोरू शकत नाही इतर सर्व सपली हया नश्वर आहेत परतु शिक्षण/विद्या ही अशी संपली आहे जी त्याच्या अतापर्यंत त्याचे सोवन राहाते मनुष्य शिक्षणाचा उपयोग करून आपले जीवन सफल करू शकतो.

अध्यापन आणि अध्ययन हया एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. शिक्षक हा आजन्म विद्यार्थिसुट्डा असतो. शिक्षण ही एक निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे, त्यादृष्टीने उच्चशिक्षणात अध्यापन आणि अध्ययन हया प्रक्रिया महतवपूर्ण ठरतात.

अध्यापन प्रक्रिया रसपुर्ण व उददेशपूर्ण होत आहे किवा नाही हे जाणून घेण्याकरिता ज्यावर्गात विद्यार्थि जास्त उपस्थीत ग्रहातात आणि नियोमत वर्ग करतात आणि अध्ययनाच्या प्रक्रियेत समरस होतात तो अध्यापन पदध्ती उत्तम हा एक अध्यापन पद्धतीचा निकष उरू शकतो. जे विद्यार्थि अध्यापक विषय शिकवित असताना विषय तन्मयतेने आत्मसात करतात ते विद्यार्थि त्या शिक्षकाच्या अध्यापन पद्धतीला जास्त पसंत करतात (कोहेन,१९८१, थिआल आणि फ्रॅंकलीन,२००१), थॉमस ऑजंलो यांनीसुद्धा हेच निकष सांगीतले आहेत त्यांनी पुढे म्हटले आहे कि. अध्यापन सुक असताना जर विद्यार्थद्वारे अध्ययन होत नसेल तर ते अध्यापन केवळ बडबड उरते.' (डोयले,टी.ट क.) प्रभावी अध्यापनपदध्ती ही विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययनाशी निगडीत आहे.

1.1 साहित्याचे सर्वेक्षण: Review of Literature

अध्यापनाच्या सर्वेत्कृष्ट पद्धतीविषयी अनेक सङ्गोधने झाली आहेत आणि होत आहेत आणि यावर बरेचसे साहित्यही उपलब्ध आहेत शिश्वकाने आपला अध्यासकम् अशा कोशल्यपूर्णरितीने विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकवावा कि विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकण्याच्या विविध संधी प्राप्त होतील विद्यार्थ्यांने वर्गात काय करावे व काय करू नये यासवधीसद्धा बरीच माहिती दिली जाते असे असले तरी, कोणाती अध्यापन पद्धती सर्वेत्तम

शिक्षक अध्यापनाकरिता ज्या पद्धतीचा अवळव करतात ती पद्धती विशेष आहे कि साधारण आहे ज्यपद्धतीत शिक्षक स्वतःला सहजरित्या प्रस्तृत कर शकतात याबददल विद्यार्थि अनिधज्ञ अस् शकतात (डॉसले, टी.)

विद्यार्थि हा एकमेव असे पांच्यम आहे हि ज्याचेद्वारे अध्यापन व संशोधन प्रक्रिया विद्यार्थ्याना फलदायी, माहितीपूर्ण, समाधानकारक व मृल्यबर्धित झाली किंवा नाही हे तपासून बधना येते विद्यार्थ्याचे समाधान करणारे अध्यापन प्रभावशिल मानले पाहिजे (थिआल आणि फॅकलीन, २००१)

विद्यार्थ्याद्वारे उत्कृष्ट व प्रभावशील अध्यापन पद्धतीला दिलेल्या पसंतीकमाच्या आधारे केलंल्या ४१ संशोधानाचे पुरावे दिसून आले आहेत डॉयले, ही. यांनी असे नमूद केले आहे कि. प्रभावी अध्यापन पद्धतीचे मुल्यांकन करण्याकरिता विद्यार्थ्याद्वारे देण्यात येणारी गुणांकन पद्धती हा उच्च शिक्षणातील एकमेव संशोधन विषय आहे.मागील ७० वर्षापासून २०००चेवर संशोधनलेख ह्या विषयावर प्रसिद्ध झाले आहेत विद्यार्थ्याद्वारे उत्कृष्ट अध्यापन पद्धतीला गुणांकाद्वारं केलेले मुल्यांकन हे अधिक विश्वासक, वैध, भेदभाव न करणारे आणि महत्वपूर्ण उरते.(मुरेर,१९९४)

उच्चशिक्षण क्षेत्रात कोणत्या पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला जावा यासंबंधी शिक्षकांमध्ये मोठयाप्रमाणवर वादविवाद आहेत (ब्रॅस्कॅम्प आणि ओरे,१९९४) तदवृतच सेन्टा यांनीप्रभवी अध्यापन पद्धतीची व्याख्या पृढीलप्रमाणे केली आहे, अध्यापन पद्धती अशी असावी कि जी अध्ययनाच्या दृष्टीने विद्यार्थ्यांना उददेशपूर्ण आणि लाभदायी असेल (पृ. ४२)

ब्रॅस्कॅम्प आणि ओर (१९९४ पृ.क.४२) यांनी अध्ययन आणि अध्यापननाची व्याख्या करतांना असे म्हटले आहे कि. प्रभावी अध्यापनाकरिता शिश्वकाने अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण करावी कि जिथून शिकण्यांची

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July to Sept. 2022 Issue-43, Vol.09

2 शोधंत्रवधातील निष्कर्व Findings

पदवी व पद्यमुखा स्तावकोल कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान शास्त्रेतृत शिवण घेणाऱ्या विद्यावर्गनी वर्गनारी

वेत्र स्वयाची प्रतिस्थली विद्यालीसध्ये पाइके स्वयाची अध्यापन सेप of states spenial spil

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Research Methodology वार्ष जिल्ह्यातील शहरी धारातील राष्ट्रसन व्यापन वागप्त विद्यापीठाशी सलग्नीत । कार्यन वागप्त वाला कार्य वर्षात्र व्यवस्थात्र काला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान क्षेत्र वर्षाक्षणात्र विकास क्ष परबों व परब्युत्तर शिक्षण पेणा—या ४४६ वर्षः इत्तुन संशोधनावरिता निवड कारणात क्रमान संशोधनाकरिता पदनो स्तरावरित शिक्षण विकास हाया एक्ना ३०४ विद्याध्यपिको कला शास्त्रकृत ल _{वर्ग} वांगाच्य शास्त्रतून १०३ आणि विज्ञान शास्त्रेतृन विद्यार्थीची विवड करण्यात आली तर पटब्युलर _{लावर समझ्या} चेमाऱ्या एक्ण १४२ विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी _{हर्ग} माखेतून ४७, वाणिज्य शाखेतून ४७ आणि क्षार शाखेतील ४८ विद्यार्थ्याची हेतुपूर्वक नमुना शहकाण्यात आली शिक्षकाद्वारे अवलविण्यात शाया अध्यापन पट्चतीपैको कोणती पट्चती अत्यत वानपूर्व आणि प्रभावी आहे हे जाणून घेण्याकरिता आवांग १ ते ५ असे गुणाकन देणवास सामण्यात वर्त १ क्यांकाला सर्वान कमी गुण तर ५ क्यांकाला क्षांत जारत एक होते करना, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान शाखेतुन क्षं व पटब्यूनार स्तरावर शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या एकूण ात विद्यार्थ्याच्या मृत्यखती घेण्यात आल्या होत्या. हत्त शोधनिवधावतरेना केलेल्या अध्ययनात्न व्यक्तिया तत्थ्याचे विश्लेषण वरण्यावर्राता प्रतिशत (सामाध्यक्त) पर्वनीचा अत्वलव व्ररण्यान आला महं (तक्ष्म इ.१ पादा) संशोधनाचा काळ हा २०१८—

ा महोचनाची उट्होंन्टे Objectives of the Study विशे व घटणालार रतरावरील करका,वाणिञ्य व किर मास्त्रकोल निर्द्यार्थ्याकारेमा वापरत्या जाणाऱ्या केंद्र व्यवसार प्रत्यतीचा शोध पेसे

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• वात प्रात केल्या जाणाऱ्या आणि सर्वोक्ष्ट विवास पट्डमोक्ट्स विद्यास्त्रीची धने जाण्य येणे • विक्रीत ज्ञारत आवड्णारी आणि जारत यांगाची शेक्षावर पट्यानीच्या कारणाचा शोध घेणे आणि रवीतः प्रायमधे हाटा अध्यापनाच्या विविध पद्धतींना देण्यात आलेले गुण:

पदबी आणि पदब्युत्तर स्तरावर अध्यापन करण्याकरिता विविध अध्यापन पद्धतीचा अवलव करण्यात येतो. त्या विविध पट्धतीना १ ते ५ गुण देण्याचे सागण्यात आले. सर्वात कमी आवडणाऱ्या अध्यापन पद्धतीला १ गुण तर सर्वत जास्त आवडणाऱ्या पद्धतीला ५ गुण याप्रमाणे गुणांकन देण्यात आले. त्यानुसार पदवी व पदवयुक्तर स्तग्रवरिल शिक्षण वेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यानी अध्यापनाच्या पट्यतीला दिलेले गुणांकन पढ़ील नकत्याद्वारे दर्शविष्यात आले आहे

तकता क.२ पदवी स्तरावरिल विद्यार्थ्याद्वारे अध्यापन पर्धतीला देण्यात आलेल गुणांकन टर्शविणरा तकता.

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स्त्रोतः प्रायम्म द्वाटा

प्रस्तृत शोधनिक्षपाकरिता पहली व पहल्युत्तर शिक्षण गेणाऱ्या कल्का, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान आखेतील विधारणीकडून अध्यापनाच्या विविधपदधर्तीना गुणांकत देण्याकरिता मुल्यखत चेण्यात आली होती त्याकरिता पदवी आणि पदब्युत्तर स्त्रमबर शिकविण्याकरिता णिबकांबारे उपयोगात आणल्या जात असलेल्या जय-अत्याधृतिक पद्मती (ओव्हरहेड प्रोजेक्ट, पॉवरपॉइंट पेहीरेशन, एलचीडी प्रोजेक्टर व्हर्म्युअल क्लायका इ.), पारंपारीक ब्याख्यान पद्यती, गटचर्चा व्यक्तिगत सावगैकरणः असाइतमेट, चर्चायत्र, वर्कशांप, परिषद, जनस्योगिंग, गेल प्लं, कंस म्टडी पदवर्तींपैकी कीणवी पद्मती प्रभावी आहे हे जाणून घण्याकरिया गुणांकत पद्मतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला त्यानुसार पदवी स्तम्बरील शिक्षणाकरिता ७०.३५ टबके विद्यार्थ्यांनी अत्याधनिक पद्यतीला ५ गुणांकन देवन प्रथम पर्यती दिली ६५.७९ उनके विद्यार्थ्यानीच्याख्यानपदधर्तीला दूराऱ्या कर्गाकांवर देवले असून ५९,२० टक्के विद्यार्थाती महत्त्रचेला विसन्धा स्थानी पर्यती दर्शविली. व्यक्तिगत यादरीक्रणाला ४० खक्, हाम अयाहनपंरख २० तवके, चर्चासत्रालारू स्वकं, वर्कशॉपला ३९ उनके, परिपदांना ३५ उनके, ब्रेनम्सीर्पपला ३२ उनके गल क्टे ला ५ रवके तर केम स्टडीला २ टक्के विद्यार्थ्याती प्रमंती दर्शविली. (गंबता क. २ पाद्यः) तसेच पदव्युत्तर

त्रामाना विभागा विभागा १,६ व्यक् विद्रोह्यां व्यक्ति स्वापित्र संस्थापन प्रद्रावित्र संस्थापन स्वाप्त स्वाप्त । पूमाकित विक्र स्वाप्तिक हैंक्य स्वाप्तानपद्मवीका यह व्यक्ति विद्यार्थाका हैंक्य विभावति स्थाप हिल्ल सायमाण यह व्यक्ति विद्यार्थाका विभावति स्थाप हिल्ल सायमाण यह व्यक्ति विद्यार्थाका व्यक्ति हैंक्ति है व्यक्ति विद्यार्थाका स्वरंगिय्वति हैंक् इत्त व्यक्ति विद्यार्थाका स्वरंगियाका वर्षाय्याका है व्यक्ति व्यक्ति पीमाहर्ग्य हैत् व्यक्ति, स्वीण क्रस्ट स्वरंगियाका है व्यक्ति व्यक्ति पीमाहर्ग्य हैत् व्यक्ति, स्वीण क्रस्ट स्वरंगियाका व्यक्ति विद्यार्थीका स्वरंगियाका है व्यक्ति स्वरंगियाका है व्यक्ति स्वरंगियाका है व्यक्ति व्यक्ति स्वरंगियाका है व्यक्ति स्वरंगियाका स्वरंग

अल्यापनाच्या विविध पदभूवीन विहास्त्रहेड विकल्पा पृणाकनाप्रमाण सबीव जास्व प्रसावी व महत्वपूर्व अल्यापनपदम्वीम्हणून हेण्याव आरक्ट्या मुण्डाकारी कार्य पूर्वारुप्रमाण

१. अत्यापुनिक पदपती: Modern Method

- दूपम् व श्रवण प्रक्रिया एकाचवळी घडन असल्हाः विषय लवकर समज्ञानसाम स्रोती
- मबीमीक क्लिस्ट विषयही चूटकीयाणी समजळ जाताव
- मनावर कतवर प्रभाव पाइणात
- माउपाप्रमाणाविष्ठ लोकांना एकाचेक्का अधुक्त उपने.
- नवनवीन कल्पना सुचनान
- विशास्त्रीता समजून वेतांताअडचणी आल्याक रे प्राध्यापकाला प्रथन विचार अवस्तात
- जागतीक सत्रावर अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मारळी जह
- विद्यार्थिही अशाचप्रकार महिती रोळा करण्याच प्रयत्न करनात.
- प्राध्यापक विषयांभी संवेशीन संपूर्ण ज्ञान देवू शहराह
- जागतीकः मतगवः अत्यंत महत्वपूर्णं मानळी हार
- वंळेची व श्रमाची बचन होते.
- वर्तमान स्थितीची कल्पना येते.
- विषय संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थि आपसात वर्षे कर शकतात आणि एकाच विषयावर विविध विद्यार्थिक्ट वेगवेगळया विचार्गचे आदानप्रदान होते.
- आपल्यातील सृप्त गृगांचा विकास करण्यम बाव मिळतो.

विद्यावार्ता : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal ImpactFactor 8.14(धिर्म)

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July To Sept. 2022

reer-Reviewed of reer-Reviewed of प्रदर्शतीच्या उपयोगाचे महत्व कळते. महत्व व मन एकाम्र करण्यास उपयुक्त. माध्यमातून सटका ने

्नास उपयु माध्यमातून सुटका होते. अत्यत महत्वणण महत्वपूर्ण मुददे टिपून घेण्याची

अक्लनधमता वाढते. विचार्गतं व्याख्यान पद्धतीः Lecture Method

्रिवोन विचारांना चालना मिळते. विषयाशी व ज्ञानसंपन्न असल्याने विषयाशी जिल्ला मुदद्य स्पष्ट करून देवू शकतात तसेच ्रा असल्यास त्याचे निरसनदेखील करू शकतात. ्रिकाकियेतून शिकता येते,शिक्षक आपले अनुभव ह्याचार्वा शेअर करू शकतात.

किंकांचा विद्यार्थ्यांशी थेट संबंध येत असल्याने संबाद साधू शकतात विचारांची देवाणघेवाण करू

। _{भेडवाप्रमाणवर} शिक्षणदेण्याकरिता ही पदध्ती उपयुक्त

कित्या बेळेन व्याख्यान संपवावे लागन असल्याने क्षवाशी संबंधीतच ज्ञाान प्राप्त होते. आल्हाळ—पाल्हाळ

ः वयफळ चर्चा टाळता येते. । ब्रार्थी मृलभूत संकल्पनांची उकल करू शकतात. म्ह्याचा वापरही करता येऊ शकतो.

।बाख्यान सुरू असतांना शिक्षकाला मधूनमधून प्रश्न लिहन शंकांचे निरसन करता येते.

·ब्रियांना नोटस् लिहून घेता येतात.

शिक्ष विद्यार्थ्यासाठी रोल मॉडेल ठरतात.

ं गटचर्चाः Group Discussion

[।]व्यार्थ्याचा सहभाग चांगला मिळतो.

^{। विद्यार्थी} एकमेकांच्या विचारांचे आदानप्रदान करू ^{कितात} आणि स्वतःला व्यक्त करू शकतात.

^{। इर्देतील} काही मुदद् सुटून गेल्यास विद्यार्थी ते विवाह शकतात व त्यावर चर्चा करू शकतात.

े स्विकं प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याच्या मताला महत्व दिले ^{ल असल्याने} प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला सर्वासमोर आपले

• वादिववाद करण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होते व

आपले मुदद् पटवून देण्याची क्षमता वृद्धींगत होते.

 भीती व न्यूनगंडाची भावना दूर करण्यास मदत होते. • गटचर्चा झाल्यानंतर ग्रुप लिडरच्या सादरीकरणात काही उणिवा राहिल्यास त्या शिक्षकाला वेळीच दुरूस्त

• विद्यार्थी स्वत:च नोटस् तयार करू शकतात. ल्यामुळे अध्ययनक्रिया अत्यंत प्रभावी होते.नोटस्वर अवलंबून राहण्याची गरज राहात नाही.

• विद्यार्थ्यांना विषयाची तयारी करण्यास पुरेसा वेळ मिळतो.

• चर्चेमुळे क्लिप्ट संकल्पना स्पष्ट होतात.

४. व्यक्तिगत सादरीकरण: Power point Presentation

• विद्यार्थ्यांना एका विशिष्ट विषयावर सादरीकरण करावयाचे असल्याने विषयाशी संबंधीत संपूर्ण ज्ञान प्राप्त करता येते.

• विद्यार्थ्याचा आत्मविश्वास बळावतो.

• स्पर्धेच्या युगात आपले स्थान निर्माण करण्याचीसंधी मिळते व त्यासाठी सादरीकरणाने तयारी करता येते.

• सदरीकरणाने विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्ययनाचा चांगला मार्ग मिळतो.

 विषयाची माहिती मिळविण्याकरिता जास्तीत जास्त पुरतकांचा शोध घेवून वाचन करण्याची सवय लागते. त्यामुळे वाचनालयाच्या वाच्या वाढतात.

• सादरीकरणात शिक्षकाचे परिक्षण महत्वपूर्ण असते.

५. असाइंनमेंट:Assignment

विद्यार्थ्याची संशोधनक्षमता वाढते.

 संशोधनविषयाशी संबंधीत माहिती मिळविण्याकरिता विविध पुरतकांचे वाचन केले जाते व नेटसर्फिंगही वाहते.

• अध्ययनाची प्रक्रिया सिकय होते.

६. चर्चासत्रः Seminar

एकाच व्यवसायातील अनेक लोकांना भेटण्याची

• विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्ययनाकरिता सिकय आणि प्रेरित केले

बिग्रवार्वी संघी प्राप्त होते. जाते. ImpactFactor 8.14(IIJIF) में प्रदर्शित करण्याची संधी प्राप्त होते.

• आवड निर्माण करणारी पद्धती.

७. वर्कशॉप: Workshop

एकाच क्षेत्रातील अनेक लोकांशी भेटण्याची संधी
 प्राप्त होते.

८. परिषद: Conference

- एकाच क्षेत्रातील अनेक लोकांना भेटण्याची संधी प्राप्त होते.
- इतर संस्था आणि माध्यमांशी जोडता येते.

९. ब्रेनस्टॉर्मिंग: Brainstorming

- विषयात रस निर्माण करणारी.
- अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण.
- ज्ञान प्राप्त होते, अध्ययन प्रभावी होते, सहभाग
 ज्ञास्त मिळतो.
- विद्यार्थि आपली मते मांडू शकतात, कल्पनाशक्तिचा
 विकास होतो, ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रूंदावतात.
- अत्यंत साधा व सोपा वाटणारा विषयही विविध दृष्टीकोनातून समोर मांडता येतो.

१०. गेल प्ले: Role Play

- आवड निर्माण करणारी व कल्पनाशक्ति वृद्धींगत करणारी.
- विद्यार्थी परिस्थितीचा आनंद घेतात.
- अध्ययन प्रकिया सोपी व सिक्क्य होते.

११. केस स्टडी: Case Study

- अध्ययन सकिय करते.
- कल्पनाशक्तिचा विकास होतो.
- विद्यार्थी आपल्या ज्ञानाच्या पिलकडे विचार करू शकतान.

४. विश्लेषण व चर्चा: Analysis & Discussion

उच्चशिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात शिक्षकाने अध्यापनाच्या विविध आधुनिक पद्धतींचा शोध पेणे व अशा पद्धती अंमलात आणून उच्चशिक्षणाचा दर्जा सुधारणे महत्वाचे उरते. अध्यापन प्रक्रिया विषयाचे स्वरूप, विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या, उपलब्ध सोयी व युविधा यावर अवलंबून असल्यानेअध्यापक अध्ययनाच्या या सर्व वाववींना अनुसरून विविध पद्धतींचा अवलंब करणे योग्य ग्रहील. वर दिलेल्या अध्यापनाच्या विविध पद्धतींमध्ये काही गुण व दोष आहेत ज्या पद्धतीत कमीत कमी दोष आणि जास्तीजास्त गुण असतील आणि विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी जी पट्धत प्रभावशाली असेल अशाच पट्धतीचा अवल्य प्राध्यापकाने करावयास पाहीजे. अध्यापन प्रक्रिया अधिक रसपूर्ण, प्रभावी आणि आनंददायी करण्याकरिता पुढील तत्रे व महत्वपूर्ण सूचना पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहेत.

१. अत्याधुनिक पद्धती—Modern Method

ह्यापद्धतीत ओव्हरहेड प्रोजेक्ट, पॉक्स्पॉइंट् प्रेझेंट्रशन, एल सी डी प्राजेक्टचा वापर करण्यात येत असल्याने हे दृकश्राव्य माध्यम असल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अत्यत लोकप्रीय ठरली आहे. हयापद्धतीद्वारे अध्यापन करतांना ही माध्यमे हाताळण्याची माहिती शिक्षकाला असली पाहीजे, माहिती नसल्यास तमे प्रशिक्षण शिक्षकाला दिले गेले पाहिजे. आधुनिक पद्धतींचा अवलंव करण्याकरिता पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास करावा. ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात विजेचा लपंडाव ही नित्याचीच बाब झाली आहे व हे माध्यम विजेवरच चालत असल्याने अध्यापन सुरू असतांना विजेचा पुरवटा खंडीत होणार नाही याची काळजी घ्यावी.हया पद्यतींचा अधिकाधिक अवलंब करण्याकरिता शिक्षकांना वाध्य करावे. विद्यार्थ्यांकडून फिडवॅक अवश्य ध्याव.

२. व्याख्यान पद्धती—Lecture method

हया पदम्तीत शिक्षकाने, प्रशिक्षकाने वा वक्त्याने विद्यार्थ्यासमोर किंवा श्रोत्यांसमोर बोलावयाचे असते व आपले मुददे व विषय मौखीकरित्या मांडावयाचे असते. विद्यार्थ्याद्वारे दुसऱ्या कमांकावर पसंत केली जाणारी ही पद्धती होय. अद्यावत तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात आणि सारेकाही संगणकीकृत झाले असतांनाही हया पद्धतीला उच्चशिक्षण क्षेत्रात जास्त अवलंब केला जात आहे. व्याख्यानपद्धतीला उच्चशिक्षणाचा कण असे म्हटले जाते.ही पद्धती अत्यंत काटकसरीची असून विद्यर्थ्यांची संख्या कितीही जास्त असली तरीही हया पदध्तीचा उपयोग करता येतो. विषयाची माहिती एका साचेबद्धपद्धतीने सादर करण्यात येत असल्याने शिक्षकाचे वेळेवर आणि साधनांवर पूर्णपणे नियंत्रण गहाते.जिथे इतर साधनांचा अभाव असतो तिथे ही पद्धती अत्यंत उपयुक्त ठरते.हया पद्धतीत शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी आमोरासामोर येत असल्याने त्यांच्यात संवाद साधला जातो आणि लगेच विद्यार्थ्याला विषय

विद्यावार्ता : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 8.14(IIJIF)

NSN: 2319 9318 Peer Reviewed International Journal

July To Sept. 2022 Issue-43, Vol-09

क्रांत्री वाची कल्पना शिक्षकाला येन ता श्रीवित्या अध्यापनात बदल करू शकतो. तो श्रीवित्या गोडी निर्माण करता येने का बदल करू का का बात गोडी निर्माण करता येते. अर्थका आणि मॅकिन्तोष

हा विवास आणि मंकिन्तोष (१९९६) यांनी क्षित्र अलम नियोजन आणि प्रभावी कि, अलम नियोजन आणि प्रभावी जाण प्रभावी श्री तहाने व्याख्यानपद्धतीला फार प्रभावी प्रवादप्रिय करता येऊ शकते — कार प्रभावी संवादप्रिय करता येऊ शकते व्याख्यान क्रिक विद्यार्थ्यामध्ये ऐकृत घेण्यान विद्यार्थ्यामध्ये ऐकृन घेण्याची क्षमता अर्था आणि टिपणे घेण्याची सत्तर ६ ्कृत घण्याची क्षमता स्कृत भण्याची क्षमता होते आणि टिपणे घण्याची सवय विद्यार्थ्याना

विवरद्धती अधिक प्रभावी करण्याकरिता

्रवाणा । साहित्य हे प्रेरणादायी अणि विचारप्रवृत्त

विद्यार्थीना देण्यात येणारी माहिती ही अशा नाटकीयपद्धतीने समजावून सांगावे हु हिंद्याच्यांच्या कायम स्मरणात राहील.

्रमञ्जान सुरू असतांना मधूनमधून प्रश्न विचारावे । क्रिया जागृत ठेवावी.

्रह्मानासोवतच इतरही आधुनिक पद्धतींचा क्राब करावा व सोवतच व्हाइट बोर्ड, व्लॅक बोर्ड हों गही वापर करावा.

। गरवर्चाः Group Discussion

ग्रवर्चा ही गटातील सदस्य किंवा शिक्षक बिद्यार्थी यांच्यामधील मुक्त मौखीक विचारांचे ज़रादा करण्याची सर्वोत्तम पद्धती आहे.ज्या विषयाचे अहे त्या विषयाचे सर्व ल्ल जन मिळवून विषयाची पुर्वतयारी विद्यार्थ्यनि शस्त्रज्ञे असते. हया पद्धतीविषयी रयष्ट करतांना कार्य वर्गा असे म्हटले आहे कि, वर्गात गटचर्चा ज़ि जाल्यामुळे अनेक चांगल्या गोप्टी साध्य करता ^{बात} हमें- गटांकडून अनेक कत्यनांचा व अनुभवांचा िका करता येता आणि प्रत्येकाला चर्चेत सहभागी िवर्ष संबं प्राप्त होते कोच्चर (२०००,पृ.३४७)यांनी म मुह केले आहे कि, एखाद्या ज्वलंत प्रश्नावर मते मागवावयाची असतील तर त्यासाठी ^{कार्च} हा सर्वोत्तम मार्ग आहे. हया पट्धतीमुळे विकासाची व्यक्तिमत्व विकासाची के प्रत होते. लेखी साहित्यावर अवलंबून ग्रहण्याची वि गहान नाही

লাহতাজনা— वर्वें प्रक्रिया आणि टण्यांची तयारी याकरिता

Tional Journal Issue-43, Vol-0: प्रिक्षकान विद्याध्यांना पुरसा वळ द्यावा — चर्चेच्या विषयाचे विविध पैळूवर प्रकाण टाकण्यासाठी — सर्व पैलुवर चर्चा करण्याकरिता पुरेसा वेळ द्यावा.

वेळ कमी पडल्यास चर्चेच्यामुख्य हेतृपासून फारकत

— सर्वप्रथम शिक्षकाने चर्चेच्या विषयाचा आणि विद्यार्थ्यांचा परिचय करून द्यावा आणि चर्चेचा उदद्श

— चर्चेला सुरूवात करण्यापूर्वी विषयाची पार्श्वभूमी विद्यार्थ्यासमार स्पष्ट करावी.

— चर्चेत विचारले जाणरे प्रश्नही तयार ठेवावेत जेणेकरून एका विशिष्ट दिशेने चर्चा घडून येईल.

— चर्चेची प्रक्रिया आनंददायी होण्याकरिता चांगल्या वातावरणाची निर्मिती करावी.विद्यार्थ्यांवर कुठल्याही प्रकारचे दडपण, टेंशन, भीती किंवा दबाव नसावा.

— चर्चा सुरू असतांना शिक्षकाने पर्यवेक्षकाची भूमिका वजावावी आणि चर्चेचा सारांशाने शेवट करावा.

विद्यर्थ्यांना दुसऱ्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून ऐकण्यास प्रवरत्त करावे आणि त्यानंतर आपल्या मताचे मूल्यांकनकरावयास सांगावे.

— शिक्षकाने प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याच्या मताला समान महत्व देवून आपली स्वत:ची मते विद्यार्थ्यांवर लादली जाणार नाही जेणेकरून वादविवद आणि संवादाला खिळ बसेल, याची काळजी घ्यावी.

४. समारोप: Conclusion

उच्च शिक्षणाद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांचे करिअर घडत असते.त्यादृष्टीने उच्चशिक्षण क्षेत्रातअध्यापन आणि अध्ययन प्रकिया महत्वपूर्ण ठरतात.हयाक्षेत्रात अध्यापन प्रक्रिया इतकी प्रभावी असावी की जेणेकरून प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला त्याने निवडलेल्या विषयात रस व आवड निर्माण होईल आणि तो आनंदाने शिक्षण आत्मसात करेल. उच्चशिक्षण क्षेत्रात विद्यापीठ स्तरावरिल शिक्षकांकडून अध्यापनाकरिता अवलंबील्या जाणाऱ्याविविध पद्धतींचा व त्या पद्धतींना विद्यार्थ्यांनी त्यांच्या पसंतीनुसार दिलेल्या गुणांकानुसार सर्वात जास्त आवडणारी अध्यापन पद्धती व ती का आवडते हयामागीलकारणांचा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात शोध घेण्यात आला आहे. आपल्या देशातील प्रत्येक विद्यार्ध्यनि उत्तम नागरिक घडावा, त्याच्या वागणूकितृन माणूसकीचे दर्शन घडावे व त्याने जागतिक स्पर्धेत टिकून राहावेयाकरिता शिक्षकाने सर्वोत्तम व प्रभावी अध्यापन

किया आणि टण्यांची तयारी याकरिता गृहावयाकारता सिवता ImpactFactor 8.14(IIJIF)

ISSN: 2319 9318 पद्धतीचा अवलंव करावा ज्यामुळ उच्चशिक्षणाचा दर्जा सुधारेल संशोधनातील तत्थ्यांनुसार असे सिट्ध होते की अध्यापनाच्या विविध पद्धतींपैकी अत्याधुनिक पदध्तीमध्ये जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्पर्धेच्या वातावरणातविद्यार्थ्यांनी टिकून राहण्याची ताकद आहे. परंतु भारतासारख्या विकसनशिलदेशात अत्याधुनिक अध्यापन पदध्तीचा वापर अपूरा व तोकडा पडतो. ग्रामीणस्तरावरतर अजूनही विजेचा पुरवठा पुरेशाप्रमाणात होत नाही मग आधुनिक साधनाांचा अवलंब कसा होइल? शहरपातळीवरील स्थितीही फारशी चांगली नाही. त्यामुळे आजच्या घडीला गाव व शहर पातळीवरील महाविद्यालयांना स्मार्ट करणे आवश्यक आहे.महाविद्यालयांना आधुनिक सोयी व सुविधा पुरवूनआपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास कसा करता येईल यावदद्ल सदैव प्रयत्नशील असले पाहिजे, त्यासाठी केंद्र, राज्य, जिल्हा व ग्रामपंचायत पातळावर मनापासून प्रयत्न झाले पाहीजेत. विषयाचे योग्य नियोजन, आयोजन आणि सादरीकरण याने विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनावर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पाडता येतो. विद्यार्थ्यांची आकलन शक्ति व संशोधनप्रवृत्ती वाढेल असा प्रभाव विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनावर पाडता येतो.अत्याधुनिक अध्यापन पदध्तीचा प्रत्येक महाविद्यालयात अवलंब करणे जरी महागडे असले तरी आजच्या घडीला अध्यापन प्रक्रिया परिणामकारक होण्याकरिता आवश्यक असल्याचे वरिल संशोधनावरून दिसून येते. यापदध्तीचा अवलंब करण्याकरिता फारमोठयाप्रमाणावर गुंतवणूक करावी लागत असली तरी त्याचे भविष्यकालीन फायदे फार जास्त आहेत. शिक्षणक्षेत्रात सुधारणाझाल्याने देशाचा आर्थिक विकासही वेगाने होईल आणि संपन्न, समृदध् आणि आनंदी देश म्हणून आपल्या देशाकडे

सूचना: Suggestions:

आदराने पाहीले जाईल.

- अध्यापन पद्धर्तीच्या प्रभावांचे मूल्यमापन करतांना अध्यापनाच्या इतरही पदध्ती जसे— पीअर रिव्हयू. स्वयंमूल्यमापन, अध्यापन पोर्टफोलीओ, विद्यार्थ्यांची ॲचिव्हमेंटस् शिक्षकांद्वारे उपयोगात आणत्या जाणाऱ्या अध्याापन पदध्तींना समाविष्ट करून अध्यापन आणखी प्रभावी करता येऊ शकते.
- विद्यार्थी देत असलेल्या माहितीचे विभागप्रमुखाकडून स्वागत होईल याची खात्री विद्यार्थ्याला मिळावी आणि हया माहितीचा उपयोग अध्यापन व अध्ययन प्रक्रियेत केला जाईल जेणेकरून हया दोन्ही किया प्रभावी

• विद्यार्थ्याकडून प्रभावी अध्यापनाचा फिडवॅक ध्याव त्यकरिता विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षित करावे, त्यामुळे त्यांच्या अध्ययनातील अनुभवांच्या विविध वाजू सपट होतील • संपूर्ण शैक्षणिक काळात अध्यापकांनी विद्यार्थ्याल वेळावेळी खात्री करून द्यावी कि त्याला सर्वोताम अध्यापन पदध्तीद्वारेच शिकविले जाईल.

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के. जी. लेवीस (एन.डी.)टेक्नीक्स ॲंड स्ट्रेंजीस फॉर इंटरप्रीटींग स्टूडंट इव्हॅल्यूएन्स फॉर टिचींग अँड लर्निंग, ८७,८५-९९ सॅनफॅन्सीस्को

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International Multilingual Research Journal Issue - 43, Vol. 09, July To Sept.2022



Editor Dr.Bapu G. Gholap



	reel-keviewed Vinternational Jo	ournal	Issue-43, Voi-09	
14	1) A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON BENEFITS ACCRUED AMO Dr. Kapil Kumar & Dr. Suman, Meerut	AN DH2 DNC		67
1.	5) Rural Urban Interconnections and Changing Patte Dr. Jaya Pandey, Lucknow	erns of Con	sumptions and	74
1	6) Implications of GST during Pandemic: A Critical E Dr. Shiv Shanker Shukla, Prayagraj	Evaluation		78
1	7) SELF AWARENESS AND SELF- MOTIVATION: SELF REC Dr. Smt. R.V.Sontakke, Nagpur	GULATION A	ND WELLBEING:	84
1	.8) IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTIONS IN TRAN Prof.Pavnesh Kumar & Nitish Shekhar	FORMING H	R ROLES AND	90
ON HARD	19) दलित स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण प्रा.डॉ. आचार्य आर.डी., जि.बीड			98
Table 1	20) समाजभुषण सौ. सरिताताई गाखरे (महाजन) यांच्या प्रा.डॉ. तिर्थनंदन रामचंद्र बन्नगरे, रोहणा	सामाजिक क	गर्याचे ऐतिहासिक	101
Ē	21) प्रताप मिल कामगारांच्या बलिदानाचा क्रांती लढा प्रा.डॉ.मनिष रघुनाथ करंजे, जि.जळगांव			106
	22) संगणकीकरणामुळे ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचा दर्जा सुधारतोय श्री ईश्वर पंढरीनाथ कणसे, जि. अहमदनगर	!		108
1	23) हिंगोली शहरातील माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विज्ञान विषयाचे प्रयोग श्रीमती माधवी सदाशिवराव गुंडेकर, हिंगोली	करतांना विदया	र्य्यांना येणाऱ्या समस्या .	114
	24) स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ ज्ञान स्त्रोत केंद्राद्वारे व अरूण भिमराव हंबर्डे & प्रविण दिलीपराव जोशी, नांदेड	गड़मय चौर्य प्रण	ालीचा वापर : एक	117
The State of	25) खान्देशातील राजपूत समुदायाचे स्थलांतर - एक विश्लेषणात्मव डॉ. दत्तात्रय मुकुंद टेकाडे & प्रा. सुनिल मच्छिंद्रनाथ राजपूत,	क्र अभ्यास अमळनेर		122
	26) भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यापयंत मागे वळून पाहताना प्रा.डॉ. दत्ताजी हुलप्पा मेहत्रे, मुदखेड			127

80 ISSN: 2319 9318 27) बुद्धाचा बुद्धीप्रामाण्यवाद हाच विज्ञानवाद — एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास प्रा.डॉ. सुखदेव पिराजी बलखंडे & प्रा. बनसोडे पंढरी सोपानराव, नांदेड 11133 28) बिब्लीओमेट्रोक्स आणि वेबमेट्रोक्सचे ग्रंथालय व माहितीशास्त्रात उपयोजन क्षिरसागर क्रांती सुमंतराव 1124 29) उच्चशिक्षण स्तरावरील शिक्षणाकरिता प्रभावी अध्यापन पद्धती प्रा. रजनी व्ही. सोनटक्के, नागपूर 11143 30) रामचीरतमानस को यज्ञ पद्धित का वर्तमान उपयोग डॉ. धर्मेंद्र सिंह & श्वेता परिहार, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश 1 | 151 31) 'अब और नहीं' कविता में अभिव्यक्त दलित संवेदना प्रियंका राजेंद्र प्रसाद चौहान 154 32) सूरदास का भ्रमरगीत संतोष नागरे, जि. बीड (महाराष्ट्र) 11159 33) वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में कैदियों के मानवाधिकार : भारतीय संविधान के विशेष संदर्भ ... डॉ. पूजा छिंपा, बीकानेर | | 162 34) उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत शहरी एवं ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों का ... डॉ. वर्षा त्रिपाठी & सरोज महाले. भोपाल 11165 35) आरसी प्रसाद सिंह की काव्य चेतना डा० तीर्थनाथ मिश्र, दरभंगा, बिहार ||167 36) दलितों के उत्थान में साहित्य व राजनीति की भूमिका डॉ. पुष्पराज लाजरस, जिला कोरबा (छ.ग.) ||172 37) संताल महिलाओं का स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूकता डॉ. सिनगो सोरेन, घाटशिला | | 175 38) कमार अनुसूचित जनजाति की संस्कृति में निरन्तरता एंव परिवर्तन का ... डॉ. श्रद्धा गिरोलकर & विकास बंजारे, रायपुर ||181 39) लोक के अप्रतिम चितेरे 'शैलेष मटियानी' जी का संघर्षमयी जीवन डॉ॰ गीता खोलिया, अल्मोड़ा (उत्तराखंड) ||185

विद्यावातां : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 8.14(IIJIF)

ISSN: 2319 9318 pact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy: An Analysis of Fiscal Scenarios. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, India, Working Paper-2020-026

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SELF AWARENESS AND SELF. MOTIVATION: SELF REGULATION AND WELLBEING: AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Smt. R.V.Sontakke Nagpur

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Abstract: Happiness and satisfaction are relative. At every age level and at all times during each age level there are times of happiness and satisfaction and times of unhappiness and dissatisfaction. At every period in the life span, happiness is influenced by a number of factors. This is in part responsible for the variation in happiness at different ages. Happiness at one age does not necessarily guarantee happiness at other ages. Individual's happiness can be due to family, marriage, good health and achievements while unhappiness is associated with illness, physical injuries, death of a loved one, unsuccessful work experience and failure to reach goals. This paper tries to understand the human emotional quotient to make him/her stable in their life.

Keywords: Adolescence, Happiness, Aware-

1. Introduction:

Every human being is totally different from others and he/she travels through the various stages of development from childhood to death throughout life. During his/her life span, a human being struggles, faces growth and decline of emotional variations like anger, happiness, unhappiness, love, hate, jealousy, freedom, fear, etc.

A human being learns much more from his own experiences as well as others. Emotions plays an important role in the development of human personality. Development of a human being means a progressive series of changes

July To Sept. 2022 Issue-43, Vol-09

085

ISSN: 2323 result of maturation and expendence of the variation and expendence of the variatio that occurs as den Daele has pointed out that, riences. As van den Daele has pointed out that, riences. As valimplies qualitative change.1 The development is never static. From concerning the development is never static. development is never static. From conception being is constantly taking planth changes is constantly taking planth. human death changes is constantly taking place in to death and psychological capacities. to death and psychological capacities. As Piaget physical and psychological capacities are "far from beautiful physical and psychological capacities." physical aired, structures are "far from being has explained, structures the start." Instead has explained, from the start." Instead, a ma-static and given from the start." Instead, a mastatic and bism undergoes continued and pro-turing organism in response to ever the changes in response to ever turing or schanges in response to experiential gressive changes results in a comparison of these results in a comparison of the comparison gressive that these results in a complex net-conditions and these results in a complex net-

work of interaction.*2 Work of Internal Developmental Change: 2. Goal of emotional developmental Change: The goal of emotional developmental

change is to enable people to adapt to the envichange is in which they live. To achieve this goal, ronnies goal, self-realization or self-actuarisation is essential because self-realization plays an important role in mental health, people who make good personal and social adjustments must have opportunities to express their interests and desires in ways that give them satisfaction but, at the same time, conform to accepted standards. Lack of these opportunities leads them in frustration and generally negative attitudes toward people and towards life in general.

2.1 Attitudes toward Emotional Development Changes:-

Although changes of a physical or psychological nature are constantly taking place, many people are only vaguely aware of them unless they occur abruptly or markedly affect the pattern of their lives and the people requires emotional readjustments to live a better and stressless life. When people become aware of the changes taking place in themselves, they develop definite attitudes toward these changes. These attitudes may be favorable or unfavorable which depends on a number of fac-

Factors Influencing Attitudes Toward Emotional Developmental Changes:



All individuals are different. As Dobzh Ansky has emphasized, "Every person is indeed biologically and genetically different from every other," every in the case of identical twins.*3 As all individuals are different, no two people can be expected to react in the same manner to the same environment stimuli and motivation. For the healthier and happier life motivation and stimulations are necessary.

A second and final brain growth spurt occurs during adolescence, making this another optimal period for learning. It is a crucial time when young people are especially sensitive to their experiences. To successfully transition into adulthood, young people need more insight into what they are experiencing; they also need relevant educational opportunities, meaningful work, and caring adult interaction and guidance. During adolescence, the brain is more plastic and so more easily shaped by experiences than at other times in our lives. Also, brain circuits that are no longer used are eliminated, so it appears to be the best chance in life to learn new skills and develop lifelong habits. Of course, learning new skills and developing old ones is possible throughout our lives, but this becomes more difficult in adulthood.

2.2 Happiness and Unhappiness:

Happiness comes from the fulfillment of a need or a wish and enjoyment. According to the definitions of happiness given in a standard dictionary, it is a state of well-being and contentment, a pleasurable satisfaction that comes when the individual's needs and wishes are fulfilled. For the satisfaction of content life, the introspective and retrospective approaches toward emotions are required. Three significant facts are essentials for the happiness, or the state of well-being, contentment and satisfaction, these are- acceptance, affection and achievement.



But many factors influences happiness. These are as follows:-

Health:- Good health enables people at all ages

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to do what they want to do, while poor health or a physical disability is an obstacle to the satisfaction of their wants and needs and, as such, affects their happiness unfavorably.

Physical Attractiveness:- Physical attractiveness contributes to social acceptance and affection and often leads to greater achievements than would be possible if the individual were

Degree of Autonomy:- The greater the autonomy people can achieve, the greater their chances for happiness. This is as true of early childhood as it is of the adult years.

Interactional Opportunities Outside the Family:- Because of the high social value placed on popularity, people at all ages are happier if they have opportunities for social contacts with outsiders than their social contacts are limited to family members.

Type of Work:- The more routine the work and the fewer opportunities for autonomy in it, the less satisfying it will be. This is just as true of chores assigned to children as work in the adult years.

Work Status:- Whether in school or in a job, the more successful the person in the work being done and the more prestige there is associated with it, the greater the satisfaction.

Living Condition:- When the pattern of living enables the person to have interactions with others, either in the family or with friends and neighbours in the community, it adds greatly to life satisfaction.

Material Possessions:- It is not material possessions, that influences happiness but the way people feel about them.

Balance Between Expectations and Achievements:- If expectations are realistic the person will be satisfied and happy when the goal has been reached.

Emotional Adjustment: Well-adjusted, happy people express negative emotions, such as fear, anger, and jealousy, less often and with less intensity- and with more focus and direction- than

do those who are poorly adjusted toward an Age Period leane 44 Maria Attitude Toward an Age Penega people will be at a particular partly by their own childhood on the second of the second other people at that age and pany

stereotypes.

Realism of Self-Concepts: People Management Concepts: People Management their abilities to be greater than the hand to reach. are unhappy when they fail to reach to reach to reach to reach to reach to reach the Their unhappiness is intensified by the belief that the inadequacy and by the belief that they

Realism of Role Concepts:- People to a role they will play at a to manticize a role they will play at a late. the role does not live up to their expensions the unhappy unless their they will be unhappy unless they are realities of the new role accept the realities of the new role 2.3 Importance of Happiness and Un

The significant fact about the inness that occur during the life span sa affects people's attitudes, and, in the state of their nersonalities the state of t its marks on their personalities. Therein habit of unhappiness can play such have personal and social adjustments through Satisfaction and happiness in childhood page way for satisfaction and happiness during remaining years of a person's life.

Happiness and satisfaction are real At every age level and at all times during age level there are times of happiness and isfaction and times of unhappiness and times isfaction. At every period in the life span, h piness is influenced by a number of factors 1 is in part responsible for the variation in ha ness at different ages. Happiness at one does not necessarily guarantee happines other ages. Individual's happiness canbi to family, marriage, good health and achie ments while unhappiness is associated with ness, physical injuries, death of a loved one. successful work experience and failure to rel goals

3. What is Self-Regulation Theory?

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July To Sept. 2022 Issue-43, Vol-09

087

Self-regulation theory (SRT) simply outlines the process and components involved when we decide what to think, feel, say, and do. It is particularly salient in the context of making a healthy choice when we have a strong desire to do the opposite (e.g., refraining from eating an entire pizza just because it tastes

According to modern SRT expert Roy Baumeister, there are four components involved (2007):

- 1. Standard ofdesirable behavior;
- 2. Motivation to meet standards;
- 3. Monitoring of situations and thoughts that precede breaking standards;
- 4. Willpower allowingone's internal strength to control urges.

These four components interact to determine our self-regulatory activity at any given moment. According to SRT, our behavior is determined by our personal standards of good behavior, our motivation to meet those standards, the degree to which we are consciously aware of our circumstances and our actions, and the extent of our willpower to resist temptations and choose the best path.

3.1 What is Self-Regulated Learning

Self - Regulated Learning(SRL) refers to the process a student engages in when she takes responsibility for her own learning and applies herself to academic success (Zimmerman, 2002).

This process happens in three steps:

- 1. Planning: The student plans her task, sets goals, outlines strategies to tackle the task, and/ or creates a schedule for the task;
- 2. Monitoring: In this stage, the student puts her plans into action and closely monitors her performance and her experience with the methods she chose;
- 3. Reflection: Finally, after the task is complete and the results are in, the student reflects on how well she did and why she performed the way she did (Zimmerman, 2002).

When students take initiative and regu-

late their own learning, they gain deeper insights into how they learn, what works best for them, and, ultimately, they perform at a higher level. This improvement springs from the many opportunities to learn during each phase:

- 1. In the planning phase, students have an opportunity to work on their self-assessment and learn how to pick the best strategies for success;
- 2. In the monitoring phase, students get experience implementing the strategies they chose and making real-time adjustments to their plans as needed;
- 3. In the reflection phase, students synthesize everything they learned and reflect on their experience, learning what works for them and what should be altered or replaced with a new strategy.

3.2 Emotional Intelligence and Wellbeing

To get more specific, one of the ways in which self-regulation contributes to wellbeing is through emotional intelligence.

Emotional intelligence can be described as:

"The ability to perceive emotions, to access and generate emotions so as to assist thought, to understand emotions and emotional knowledge, and to reflectively regulate emotions so as to promote emotional and intellectual growth" (Mayer & Salovey, 1997).

According to emotional intelligence expert Daniel Goleman, there are five components of emotional intelligence:

- 1. Self Awareness:
- 2. Self-regulation;
- 3. Internal motivation;
- 4. Empathy;
- 5. Social skills.

Self-regulation, or the extent of an individual's ability to influence or control his or her own emotions and impulses, is a vital piece of emotional intelligence, and it's easy to see why: Can you imagine someone with high levels of selfawareness, intrinsic motivation, empathy, and social skills who inexplicably has little to no control over his or her own impulses and is driven by uninhibited emotion?

There's something off about that picture because of self-regulation's important role in emotional intelligence. And, as researchers Di Fabio and Kenny found, emotional intelligence is strongly related to wellbeing (2016).

The better we are at understanding and addressing our emotions and the emotions of others, the better we are at making sense of our environments, adjusting to them, and pursuing our goals.

3.3Self-Regulation and the Motivation to Suc-

Speaking of pursuing our goals, selfregulation is also entwined with motivation. As stated earlier in this article, motivation is one of the core components of self-regulation; it is one factor that determines how well we are able to regulate our emotions and behaviors.

An individual's level of motivation to succeed in his endeavors is directly related to his performance. Even if he has the best of intentions, well-laid plans, and extraordinary willpower, he will likely fail if he is not motivated to regulate his behavior and avoid the temptation to slack off or set his goals aside for another

The more motivated we are to achieve our goals, the more capable we are to strive toward them. This impacts our wellbeing by filling us with a sense of purpose, competence, and self-esteem, especially when we are able to meet our goals.

3.4 Skills and Techniques to Improve Self-

There are many tips you can use to enhance your self-regulation skills. If you want to give it a shot, read through these techniques and pick one that resonates with you—then try

- Mindfulness

Cultivating the skill of mindfulness will improve your ability to maintain your moment-

July To Sept 2022 tional Journal

to-moment awareness, which in turn that minds your end to-moment aware delay gratification and manage your earch has shown that mindfulness Research has shown that mindfulness conscients effective at boosting one's conscious of reputation, helping people reputations over attention, helping people regulate tive emotions, and improving executives (2018).

This strategy can be described as to change your thought to the change your thought the change your the change you scious effort to change your thought parts. This is one of the main goals of cognitive behavioral the This is one or the therapies (e.g., Cognitive behavioral theory) therapies cognitive behavioral theory therapies (e.g., cognitive behavior

To build your cognitive reappraisals you will need to work on changing and reference when you encounter your thoughts when you encounter a de situation. Adopting a more adaptive perspension will help you find to your situation will help you find a silver ing and help you manage emotion regular and keep negative emotions at bay (Child

Cognitive self-regulation has also be found to be positively correlated with socialise tioning. It involves the cognitive abilities we we to integrate different learning processes, who also help us support our personal goals.

4. Ways to Improve Self-Regulation This list comes from the Mind Tools website : outlines eight methods and strategies for built ing self-regulation:

- 1. Leading and living with integrity: being agout role model, practicing what you preach, creat ing trusting environments, and living in alement with your values;
- 2. Being open to change: challenging yourse to deal with change in a straightforward an positive manner and working to improveyor ability to adapt to different situations whilestay ing positive;
- 3. Identifying your triggers: cultivating a sense of self-awareness that will help you learn what your strengths and weaknesses are and what

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July To Sept. 2022

089

4. Practicing self-discipline: committing to taking initiative and staying persistent in working toward your goals, even when it's the last thing you feel like doing;

5. Reframing negative thoughts: working on your ability to take a step back from your own thoughts and feelings, analyze them, and come up with positive alternative thoughts;

6. Keeping calm under pressure: keeping your cool by removing yourself from the situation for the short-term—whether mentally or physically—and using relaxation techniques like deep breathing;

7. Considering the consequences: stopping and thinking about the consequences of giving in to "bad" behavior (e.g., what happened in the past, what is likely to happen now, what this behavior could trigger in terms of longer-term consequences);

8. Believing in yourself: boosting your self-efficacy by working on your self-confidence, focusing on the experiences in your life when you succeeded and keeping your mistakes in perspective. Choose to believe in your own abilities and surround yourself with positive, supportive people.

Self-Regulation Strategies: Methods for Managing Myself

The strategies are categorized into two groups: "Positive or Neutral" and "Negative or Neutral." For example, ("Alone Focus, Positive or Neutral"), strategies include:

- Consciously attend to breathing, relaxing;
- · Exercise;
- -Movement;
- Awareness of body sensations;
- Attending to care for my body, nutrition;
- Meditation and prayer;
- Self-expression: art, music, dance writing, etc.;
- Caring, nurturing self-talk;
- · Laughing, telling jokes;
- Positive self-talk ("I can," "I'm sufficient" messages);
- Go inside with intentional nurturing of self.

Under the "Relationship—Focus on Other, Positive or Neutral" category, strategies include:

- Seeking dialogue and learning;
- · Playing with others;
- · Sharing humor;
- · Moving toward the relationship to learn (mutual inquiry);
- · Desire and/or movement toward collaboration;
- Intentionally honoring or celebrating the other/ calling attention to the other.

Finally, the strategies under the "Relationship

- Focus on Self, Positive or Neutral" category include:
- · Acknowledging what I said or did and any truth in it;
- · Humor;
- · Moving toward the relationship to learn;
- · Desiring collaboration;
- · Inquiring about impact;
- · Intentionally honoring or celebrating me (throw myself a party).

6. Conclusion:

Consistent with the aims of this special issue, the purpose of this article was to explore conceptual relations between the self/identity construct and the constructs of motivation and self-regulation as studied in contemporary educational psychology from the perspective of a systems view of the self first articulated by William James. By distinguishing between the Me and I, we provided a systems perspective on how self/identity is deeply implicated in the study of motivation and self-regulated learning in educational psychology. We also proposed that what James called the I -self, and that which we defined as the willful capacity to shift and sustain awareness, is an undertheorized and undereducated dimension of human identity that underlies our capacity for volitional motivation and learning. We described various modes and functions of I -self awareness in relation to the motivation and regulation of behavior, despite the fact that the substantive nature ofl remains elusive

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July To Sept. 2022 Issue-43, Vol-09

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IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTIONS IN TRANFORM HR ROLES AND PRODUCTIVITY

Prof.Pavnesh Kumar

Nitish Shekhar

Introduction

The dominance of technology in al. pects is leading to a situation in which individual's work and life are completely dep dent on it. The introduction of Artificial Inte gence has increased our reliance on technology ogy. All organizations, large and small, are coming involved in a technology-based environment ment, thereby improving their workforce monetary gain

HR's face has shifted from human online site as a result of technological advance ments. To stand out in a period of intensects petition, the traditional practice of humans source has been modified into a technology based practice. According to recent research only organizations that have adopted new ted nology as part of their work can excel.

The transparency and cost savings pt vided by technology in HR made it much mo difficult for organizations to disregard its add tion. HR experts, on the other hand, are or cerned with technologies displacing them. cording to a new study by HR solutions cor pany People Powerful, by 2020, a quarter of jobs in India could be lost due to automation

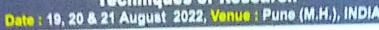
According to the company's report, " dia will account for approximately 23% of all job lost to automation globally by 2021. Humanit source management firms are rapidly engaging

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Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be University)
New Law College, Pune (India)
& Social Science & Management Welfare Association

3 Days International Conference on Techniques of Research





ISSN: 2581-8872

Vol - 4, No. - 7, August. - 2022



Unnati International Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research



Peer Reviewed - Refereed Journal Impact Factor - 4.8, Open Access, Double Blind, Monthly Online Journal









PRASHANT KUMAR

PUBLISHED BY International Scientific Research Solution Web: www.srfresearchjournal.com

Email: isrsjournal@gmail.com

CONTENTS

S. No.	Paper Title	Author Name	Page No.	
1	जनसंख्या वृद्धि और विकास एवं बाघा	डॉ. लीला बामनिया (डावर)	1-3	
2	छत्तीसगढ राज्य की विशेष पिछड़ी जनजाति बिरहोर के आर्थिक विकास का अध्ययन (कोरबा जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में)	Vijay Kumar Jagat Dr. R.K. Gupta	4-7	
3	वायु प्रदूषण बनाम औद्योगिकीकरण : विविध एवं संविधानिक उपबन्धों का विश्लेषण	संजय कलमें डॉ. एस.एन.शर्मा	8-9	
4	समुद्री व चक्रवाती तूफान और आपदा प्रबंधन का परिदृश्य	डॉ. वेदप्रकाश	10-18	
5	भारत में संविदा श्रमिकों की प्रमुख समस्याएं और मुद्दे	भरत लाल बैरवॉण डॉ. चंद्रमोहन जनस्वाण	19-23	
6	सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंघान में नई वैज्ञानिक तकनिकों का उपयोगः गणनात्मक एवं गुणात्मक शोध में नया परिवर्तनः एक दृष्टिक्षेप	प्रो. डॉ. रजनी सोनटक्के	24-28	
7	अनुशासन एवं शोधपरकता को बढ़ावा देने में NEP-2020 की भूमिका	डॉ. नियाज अहमद अंसारी	29-32	
8	बैंकिंग सेवाओं के प्रति ग्राहक सन्तुष्टि	Dr. Manoj Kumar	33-36	
9	Tools and Techniques of Research : Role of Questionnarie in Research Methodolody	Dr. Sapna Gehlot	37-41	
10	Analysis of Selected Physical Fitness and Psychological Parameters between NCC and NSS College Men in West Bengal	Amit Pramanik Dr. Mahesh Singh Dhapola	42-46	
11	Mahine Learning based Analysis of Solar Humidification Dehumidification Desalination	Akbar Ali Neelesh Kumar Sahu	47-53	
12	Application of Statistical tools and Interpretation of Various Quality Parameter of yarn and the yield % and Sigma Level Comparison	Arif K Mansuri Ravindra Pathak	54-60	

Unnati International Journal of Multidisciplinary

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Peer Reviewed · Refereed Journal & Impact Factor · 4.8, Open Access, Double Blind

Peer Reviewed · Refereed Journal & Impact Factor · 4.8, Open Access, Double Blind

Monthly Online Journal, ISSN: 2581-8872, Vol.: 4, No.: 7, Aug. - 2022, Conference Special Lisues 2 and 2 and 3 and

Monthly Online Journal, 155%: 23- अनुसंघान में नई वैज्ञानिक तकनिकों का उपयोग: गणनात्मक सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंघान में नई वैज्ञानिक तकनिकों का उपयोग: गणनात्मक सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंघान में नया परिवर्तन: एक दृष्टिक्षेप

प्रो. डॉ. रजनी सोनटक्के

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, डॉ. म.वा.पीडब्ल्युएस कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, कामठी रोड्, नागपुर

शोध सारांश :- सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान खोज का विस्तार करने के कम में विश्लेषण और अवधारणा मानव जीवन का एक व्यवस्थित तरीका है। नए तथ्यों की खोज सत्यापित करने और पुराने तथ्यों का परिक्षण करने के लिए सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंघान, जैसे भौतिक विज्ञान में अनुसंघान का उददेश्य है, यह मानव व्यवहार एवं पर्यावरण और सामाजिक संस्थाओं में किए जाने वाले तथ्यों का परिक्षण भौतिकी विज्ञान की तरह नही किया जा सकता। इसलिए सामाजिक विज्ञान में किए जाने वाले अनुसंधान में नई वैज्ञानिक तकनीकों का अवलंब किया जाने लगा है। सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान के उददेश्य को एक नए वैज्ञानिक उपकरण द्वारा, अवधारणाओं और सिद्वांतों, जो विश्वसनीय और वैध मानव व्यवहार और सामाजिक जीवन के अध्ययन की सुविधा का विकास करने के लिए उपयुक्त हो सके। विकासशील देशों में गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, आर्थिक असंतलन, आर्थिक असमानता, सामाजिक तनाव, कम उत्पादकता, प्रौद्योगिकीय पिछडेपन के रूप में असंख्य अस्तिव में होती है। प्रकृति और आयामों की ऐसी समस्याओं का निदान और विश्लेषण किया जाता है। सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान इस संबंध में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। समस्याओं में से एक विश्लेषण उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक कारवाई की एक पहचान हो जाती है। सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान यह आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ााने के लिए वर्तमान एवं पूर्वरिथती ज्ञान का परिक्षण एवं सत्यापन तथा नये ज्ञान का विकास करने की एक विधि, एक प्रकिया है।

शब्द कुंजी: - सामाजिक विज्ञान, अनुसंधान, वैज्ञानिक तकनीक, कम्प्यूटर।

परिचय :— आधुनिक युग में ज्ञान से तात्पर्य यह सूचनाएं या अवधारणा है जो वैज्ञानिक विधियों और प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा प्राप्त कि गई है, जो ज्यादा सिटक, सही परीक्षण योग्य और तथ्यों एवं तर्कों पर आधारित होती है। इसलिए वर्तमान युग में अनुसंधान के योगदान का महत्व बहुत ज्यादा हैं। अनुसंधान द्वारा ही नए सिद्वांतों का जन्म भी होता है और पूर्व में संचित सिद्वांतों का परीक्षण भी होता है। अनुसंधान का अर्थ बार—बार खोजने से संबंधित है जिसमें किसी हिला है।

सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंघान की परिमाण सामाजिक अनुसंघान को स्पष्ट करने के लिए के विद्वानों की परिभाषाओं को जानना जरूरी है जैसे पी.व्ही. यंग (1966:44) के अनुसार, हम सामाजिक अनुसंघान को एक वैज्ञानिक कार्य के रूप में परिमाण कर सकते हैं, जिसका उददेश्य तार्किक एवं कम्बल् पदध्तियों द्वारा नए तथ्यों की खोज या पुराने तथ्यों को और उनके अनुकमों , अंतर्सबंधो, कारणों एवं उनके संचालित करने वाले प्राकृतिक नियमों को खोजना है। सी.ए. मेजर, (1961:3) सामाजिक घटनाओं एवं समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में नए ज्ञान की प्राप्ति हैं। व्यवस्थित अन्वेषण को हम सामाजिक शोध कहते हैं।

सामाजिक अनुसंधान की प्रवृत्ति एवं उददेश :मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी है तथा प्रारम्भ से ही वह
एक जिज्ञासु प्राणी रहा है क्योंकि उसने प्रकृति की
समझने एवं अपनी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सदैव
सतत प्रयास करता रहता है। वास्तव में, सम्यता एवं
संस्कृति की विकास मानव की इस जिज्ञासा द्वारा प्रेरित
अपने पर्यावरण को अनवरत रूप से समझने के प्रयासों
का ही परिणाम है। आज प्रकृति को समझने तथा
सामाजिक जीवन के बारे में नवीन ज्ञान प्रांप्त करने के
प्रयासों को ही शोध कहा जाता है।

- 2.1 सामाजिक शोध की प्रकृति :— शोध एवं सामाजिक शोध की अवधारणा के स्पष्टीकरण से सामाजिक शोध की प्रवृत्ति का भी पता चलता है। सामाजिक अनुसंधान की प्रकृति निम्नलिखित तथ्यों द्वारा स्पष्ट की जा सकती है।
- सामाजिक सम्बन्धों, घटनाओं एवं प्रकियाओं की
 व्याख्या ।
- सामाजिक घटनाओं के बारे में नवीन तथ्यों कि खोज करना।
- सामाजिक समस्याओं की प्रवृत्ति एवं कारणों का
 अध्ययन करना।

- ्राचीन तथ्यो का पुनर्परिक्षण एवं सुधार करना। वंडानिक पद्मति का प्रयोग करना।
- हर्दिनकीय विश्लेषण करना।
- वैद्यानिक पदम्ति का अर्थ :- वैज्ञानिक पदम्ति ा बश्चा पदध्ति । इसके अध्ययन की एक व्यवस्थित पदध्ति है। इसके क्षेत्र हमाजशास्त्र के जनक ऑगस्त कॉम्ट ने कहा है हर विश्व पद्मिति में धर्म, दर्शन या कल्पना का हैं है स्थान नहीं है। इसके विपरित निरीक्षण, प्रयोग हर हो करण की एक व्यवस्थित कार्यप्रणाली को क्षिक पर्वाति कहते है।

कार्ल पियर्सन के शब्दों में, "समस्त विज्ञानों क्व एकता उसकी पदध्ति में है न की विषय सामग्री 21

वैज्ञानिक पद्धति ज्ञान प्राप्त करने कि व्यक्तियत प्रणाली है जिसमें तत्थों का अवलोकन. लंकरण, सारणीयन, सामान्यीकरण, हत्वारनशीलता, निश्चयात्मकता, वैषयिकता, सामान्यता, वर्षानुमान धमता निर्माण करने में सक्षम होता है। वैज्ञानिक पद्धति सामाजिक घटनाओं और परिस्थितियों हं हारे ने भविष्यवाणी करने में सक्षम होता है। इसलिए हैश की आर्थिक विकास की गति बढाने के लिए लगाजिक अनुसंधान में वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों का एवं हड़नीको का उपयोग अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

वैज्ञनिक पद्धति के प्रमुख चरणों का वर्णन इस प्रकार संकर सकते हैं...

- समस्या का चुनाव।
- क्रमणन के उददेशों का निर्धारण।
- अध्ययन संत्र।
- अध्ययन पद्धतियों एवं यंत्रों का चुनाव।
- बडार्डकन एवं तत्थ्यों का सकलन।
- विष्णेषण एवं व्याख्या।
- सामान्यीकरण।
- जैंच का पुनःपरिक्रण।
- 23 सामाजिक शोध की प्रवृत्ति :- शोध एवं विवादिक शोध की अवधारणा के स्पाटीकरण से समाजिक शोध की प्रयुक्ति का भी पता चलता है। कार्यक अनुसवान की प्रकृति निम्नलिखित तथ्यों द्वारा 一方色面位 9
- * बनाजिक सबधी, घटनाओं, तथ्यों एवं प्रक्रियाओं की 聖職 あかむし

- सामाजिक घटनाओं के बारे में नवीन तथ्यों की
- सामाजिक समस्याओं की प्रकृति एवं कारणों का अध्ययन करना।
- प्राचिन तथ्यों का पुनर्परिक्षण एवं सुधार करना।
- वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का प्रयोग करना।
- सांख्यिकी विश्लेषण का प्रयोग करना।
- 2.4 सामाजिक अनुसंघान का परिक्षण :- किसी प्रघटना के लिए हम सामान्यतया दो तरीके प्रयोग करते है। पहला सहजबुद्धि, जो व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों, पूर्वाग्रहों, रिथर आरोपों तथा सामाजिक प्रतिमानों और सामाजीकरण द्वारा पैदा विश्वासों पर आधारित होता है। यह त्रुटियुक्त और अतार्किक हो सकता है, जैसे यह मानना कि महिलाएं पुरूषों के समान बुद्धिमान और कार्यकुशल नही होती है या शरीर में हुई बीमारी पूर्वजन्मों के कर्मों का फल है। यह विरोधामासी, असंगत और त्रुटिपूर्ण निरूपण पर आधारित होती है। दूसरा वैज्ञानिक तरीका या अनुसंधान, जो कि निष्पक्ष, व्यवस्थित अन्वेषण एवं परीक्षण तथा तार्किक निरूपण पर आधारित होती है। इसके द्वारा वास्तविक अवलोकन पुष्टियोग्य तथ्यों का वैज्ञानिक विधियों द्वारा परीक्षण कर संप्रित्तियों की पुष्टि की जाती है, जो तार्किकता पर आधारित होती है। जैसे पुरुषों और महिलाओं की बुद्धि कुशलता तथा कार्यकुशलता अध्ययन कर बताना कि दोनों में उपरोक्त प्रत्यायों में कोई भेद नही है।

आधुनिक युग में ज्ञान से तात्पर्य यह सूचनाएं या अवधारण है जो वैज्ञानिक विधियों और प्रकियाओं द्वारा प्राप्त की गई है जो कि ज्यादा सटीक, सही परीक्षण योग्य और तथ्यों एवं तर्कों पर आधारित होती हैं इसलिए वर्तमान युग में अनुसंधान का योगदान का महत्व बहुत ज्यादा है। अनुसंघान द्वारा ही नए सिद्धांतों का जन्म भी होता है और पूर्व में रचित सिद्धांतों का परीक्षण भी होता है। सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंघान खोज का विस्तार करने के कम में विश्लेषण और अवधारणा मानव जीवन का एक व्यवस्थित तरीका है। नए तथ्यों की खोज सत्यापित करने और पुराने तथ्यों का परीक्षण करने के लिए सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान, जैसे भौतिक विज्ञान में अनुसंघान का उददेश्य है, यह मानव व्यवहार एवं पर्यावरण और सामाजिक संस्थाओं में किए जानेवाले तथ्यों का परीक्षण भौतिकी विज्ञान की तरह नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए सामाजिक विज्ञान मे किए जाने वाले अनुसंधान में नई वैज्ञानिक तकनीकों का अवलंब किया जाने लगा है। सामाजिक विज्ञान

अनुसंधान के उददेश्य को एक नए वैज्ञानिक उपकरण

द्वारा, अवधारणाओं और सिदधान्तों, जो विश्वसनीय और वैध मानव व्यवहार और सामाजिक जीवन के अध्ययन की सुविधा का विकास करने के लिए उपयुक्त हो सके। विकासशील देशों में गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, आर्थिक असंतुलन, आर्थिक असमानता, सामाजिक तनाव, कम उत्पादकता. पौद्योगिकीय पिछडेपन के रूप में असंख्य अरितत्व में होती है। प्रकृति और आयामों की ऐसी समस्याओं का निदान और विश्लेषण किया जाता है। सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान इस संबंध में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। समस्याओं में से एक विश्लेषण उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक कारवाई की एक पहचान हो जाती है। सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान यह आर्थिक विकास की प्रकिया को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए वर्तमान एवं पूर्वस्थिती ज्ञान का परिक्षण एवं सत्यापन तथा नये ज्ञान का विकास करने की एक विधि, एक प्रक्रिया है।

सामाजिक विज्ञानों के लिए किए जाने वाले शोध को इसकी प्रकृति एवं अन्वेषण हेतु प्रयुक्त पदध्तियों के आधार पर मुख्यरूप से दो श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया जाता है। गुणात्मक शोध एवं गणनात्मक शोध। गुणात्मक शोध से अभिप्राय उस शोध से है जिसका उददेश्य किसी सामाजिक घटना के गुणों को उजागर करना होता है। यह एक प्रकार के वर्णनात्मक अध्ययन से होता है जिसमें सामाजिक घटना को चर्चात्मक करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के शोध में मात्रा अथवा संख्याओं का प्रयोग नही किया जाता है। गणनात्मक मकसद से किए गए शोध को मात्रात्मक शोध भी कहा जाता है। वह ऐसा शोध है जिसमें मात्राओं अथवा संख्याओं का प्रयोग किया जाता हैं। दोनों प्रकार के शब्दों की अपनी पृथक – पृथक प्रविधियों है उदा. सहभागी अवलोकन साक्षात्कार, एक देश के व्यक्ति का जीवन इतिहास इ. गुणात्मक शोध की प्रमुख प्रविधियाँ है जबिक सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण अवलोकन प्रश्नावली अनुसूची एवं साक्षात्कार आदि गणनात्मक मकसद की प्रमुख विधियाँ मानी जाती है।

गुणात्मक शोध में वैधता एवं विश्वसनीयता :-गुणात्मक शोध की यह मांग रहती है कि संकलित आंकडे विश्वसनीय एवं सही हो। विश्वसनीयता का सबंध पुनरावृत्ति से है अर्थात यदि दो शोधकर्ता एक जैसे निष्कर्ष निकालते है अथवा एक शोधकर्ता द्वारा निकाले गए निष्कर्ष दो समय पर सुसंगत होते है तो ऐसे अध्ययनों को विश्वासाईता कहा जाता है। यदि मापन के निदर्शन में त्रुटि पाई जाती है तो उसे अविश्वसनीय माना जाता है। विश्वसनीयता एक गंभीर

समरूप मानी जाती है क्योंकि गुणात्मक प्रकृति है समरूप मानी जाता कारण इनकी विश्वसनीयता का प्रश्न अधिक के कारण राणात्मक शोध की विश्वसनीयता को कारण इनकी विश्वसान जायक जाता है। गुणात्मक शोध की विश्वसानीयता की प्रेटीय जाता है। गुणात्मक शोध की विश्वसानीयता की प्रेटीय जाता है। गुणात्मक राज् जाता है। गुणात्मक राज् करने वाले कारकों में किसी अध्ययनस्त समूह का बाहय एवं आंतरिक कारणों के क्र करने वाले कारका सरचना का बाहय एवं आंतरिक कारणों के प्रेस - गरिवर्तित होने की संरचना का समय के संरचना का बाह्य ... निरंतर परिवर्तित होने की संरचना का समय के अनीव है — अध्ययन संबंधी निरंतर परिवातत हा . में अत्याधिक परिवर्तित हो जाना अध्ययन संवंधी केलीहें में अंतर आ जाना इ. प्रमुख है। गणाव्य में अत्याधिक पारपारता के रूप में अंतर आ जाना इ. प्रमुख है। गुणात्मक के विकासनीयता को मापने की तीन प्रति के रूप में अतर जा की विश्वसनीयता को मापने की तीन पद्धतिया है। — पनर्परिक्षा पद्धति, विश्वसनीयता की मार्ट की विश्वसनायः। परीक्षा, पुनर्परिक्षा पद्धति, विश्वसनीयता को भएने चित्र में एक ही बात को अध्ययनरत सार्व्य परीक्षा, पुनपारका इस पद्धति में एक ही बात को अध्ययनरत समूह क न न नाग किया जाता है यदि दोनों सम्ह इस पद्धात म प्रम्म क्या जाता है यदि दोनों समृह है। प्रम्म पर लागू किया जाता है उस मान को विक्रके समय पर लार् । सभी एकसमान होते है उस मान को विश्लेष के

- 3.1 द्वितीयक स्त्रोतों की जानकारी :- जान दंटरनेट के माध्यम से कार्ज व 3.1 द्वितायक कम्प्यूटर एवं इंटरनेट के माध्यम से सारी विकार काफी करीब आ चके है। मिक्टे दूसर पर की हम बात करें तो ऐसी कोई सुविद्य कें थी। संशोधक को स्वयं ही उसके संशोधन विष्यं है सारी सामग्री इकठठा करने के लिए काफी परिशानी ह सामना करना पडता था। परंतु आज कि स्थिति में ह दिखाई देता है कि किसी भी संबंधित विषय का है आजकल तुरंत एक क्लिक पर उपलब्ध हो जा है जिससे अनुसंधानकर्ता को तुरंत जानकारी मिल जते और उसका अनुसंधान कार्य आगे बढता है।
 - सांख्यिकी में कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग :- आयुनिः उपकरण का इतिहास :- सामाजिक अनुसंबन इ डेटा और मॉडेलिंग आवश्यकताओं ने समाजरातिय को 100 वर्षों से एकसाथ एकजुट किया हुआ है। इ 1890 की अमेरिकी जनगणना थी। जिसने जनगर शोधकर्ता हरमन होलेरिथ को पहली खबीत है प्रोसेसिंग मशीनरी बनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया ल वक्त पंचकार्ड प्रणाली होलेरिथ ने विकसित की धी ज एक सच्चा कम्प्यूटर नहीं है, परंतु उन्होंने सन्हारं आधरित कम्प्यूटर आधारीत डेटा प्रबंधन की नीव रहे 1948 में अमेरिकी जनगणना ब्यूरो ने 180 है जनगणना की विशाल सारणीबदध् आवश्यकाउँ ह अनुमान लगाकर पहले निर्माण के लिए अनुबीध कि जो अनुसंधान क्षेत्र में मील का पत्थर साकि हु 1950 की जनगणना के आंकडों की गणना क्यार्क और विश्लेषण करने की आवश्यकता ने पहते हैं गति चुंबकीय भंडारण प्रणाली, पहला क्री है सॉफटवेअर पॅकेज और पहला सांब्यिक

क्वल एक दशक बाद ही 1960 की शुरूआत सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान कम्प्यूटर के के लिए समर्पित पुस्तक प्रकाशित हुई। अपगाशत हुई। विज्ञानिक कम्प्यूटर को लागू करने के साथ भारत के साथ भारत सॉफटवेअर डिजाइन और विकसित कर रहे अजिकल कुछ लोकप्रिय सांख्यिकीय अजिक जैसे एसपीएसएक ८० हार पंकिज, जैसे एसपीएसएस, (नी, बेंट और क्रिट्वण सामाजिक वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा विकसित किए

1980 के दशक से पहले, सभी सांख्यिकीय क्षा बंडे या मध्यम आकार के मेनफेम कम्प्यूटरों पर ही क्ष जाते थे। परंतु अब इसमें काफी बदलाव आए है। क्ष्मिक कम्प्यूटर पर अधिकांश छोटे या मध्यम आकार क्षांध अध्ययनों का सांख्यिकी डाटा विश्लेषण करना माव हुआ है। सांख्यिकीय कम्प्यूटिंग न केवल समय बात है बल्कि यह किसी के डेटा में पेंटर्न के _{अदितीय} दृश्य प्रस्तुत करता है।

41 सांखिकी में कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग :- 1980 के क्षक के दौरान, विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों ने माइको कम्पूटर प्राप्त करना शुरू किया। इंटरनेट यह इतिहास में सबसे वड़े और शायद सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते शांतिपूर्ण ग्रामाजिक आंदोलनों में से एक है। यह न सिर्फ एक क्रनीक या प्रौद्योगिकियों का परिवार है बल्कि एक तंजी से विकसित हो रही सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक घटना है जिसे सायवर स्पेस या सायवर कल्वर कहा जाता है। इसके अलावा वर्ल्ड वाइंड वेब का उपयोग तेजी से ब्ह्ना जारी ही है। ब्रेन ब्रिज 1995 ने यह दावा किया है कि वेव समाजशास्त्रियों के लिए संचार का एक म्हत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है और वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों के बदलते रंग से पता चलता है कि यह सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंघान का एक आवश्यक अंग वन गया है।

42 गुणात्मक कम्प्यूटिंग :- कम्प्यूटरिंग उपकरणों क उपयोग करके गुणात्मक शोध विविधता पर अधिक व्यक्तियत ध्यान देता है। जैसे – मामलों के बीच बुलातमक विरोधामासों की अधिक गहन परीक्षण को प्रेत्साहित करता है। इस प्रकार कम्प्यूटिंग बहुत अधिक कि गई है। जो शोधकर्ताओं को सामग्री विष्लेपण के गुणात्मक विश्लेषण से जोडता है।

^{कृतिम} बुदिध् और विशेषज्ञ प्रणालीयों की अन्य किनीकों के साथ संयुक्त तंत्रिका नेटवर्क ने कप्रो धार्माजिक वैज्ञानिकों को उत्साहित किया है।

- कम्प्यूटर सहायता प्राप्त टेलीफोन साक्षात्कार एक साक्षात्कारकर्ताओं के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रश्नावली या प्रवेश स्किन होते हैं। यह समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसधान में
- व्हिज्युअलाझेशन और ग्राफिक्स की सहायता से सामाजिक शोधकर्ता सारियकीय डेटा को साराशित करने वाले चार्ट, नेटवर्क और जीआइएस डेटाबेस से पुनप्रप्ति करने के लिए कम्प्यूटर गाफिक सिस्टिम पर

4.3 कम्प्यूटर के अनुसंधान में उपयोग :--

- गणना एवं सूचना संग्रह।
- सूचना तकनीक से क्षेत्र में अब देश विदेश की सूचनाओं को तीव्रगति से प्रेषित किया जा सकता है। इंटरनेट, इ कॉमर्स, इ मेल, फैक्स।
- लेखन और इ मेलिंग के बुनियादी कार्यों से परे मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक दोनों तरह के अनुसंघानों में कम्प्यूटर का उपयोग उपयुक्त है।

4.3.1 इंटरनेट का सामाजिक अनुसंघान में उपयोग :- सामाजिक अनुसंघान में एक साधन के रूप में इंटरनेट एक प्रमावी साधन के रूप में उमर चुका है। किसी भी विषय से जूडी सामान्य जानकारी और किताबें तक इंटरनेट द्वारा गुगल सर्च करने से मिल जाती हैं जिससे शोधकर्ता को असाधारण से जटिलता को बहुत ही सुगमता के साथ कर सकते है।

आज एक बहुत बडी तकनीक आयी – सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट जो एक उपलब्धि के रूप में उमर कर आयी है। जिसका उपयोग कठिन से कठिन विषयों की जानकारी लोगों तक पहुंचाती है। जिससे किसी निष्कर्ष तक पहुंचा जा सकता है। आज किसी भी कार्य जिस पर कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है उसको बड़े ही कम समय में उपयोगी और महत्वपूर्ण जानकारियों को एकत्रित कर सकते है।

सामाजिक शोध में कम्प्यूटर के आने से शोध उपकरण बहुत कम हुए है और उसके ऊपर शोध का दायरा ज्यादा गहरा और सत्यता के करीब हुआ है। साथ ही कम्प्यूटर के आने से शोध संबंधी गणनाएं ज्यादा आसानी से एवं ज्यादा विश्वसनीय होने लगी है। इसके साथ ही शोध के दौरान प्रश्नावली अनुसूचि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों तक पहुंचने में कम्प्यूटर की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।

2022

इ—मेल, इलेक्टॉनिक कॉन्फर्जरींग, ऑनलाइन चैट, सिकोनाइज घर्ना, गृपवेअर और बेटा एवसघेज सामाजिक संपर्क का संबोत देते हैं। व्यक्ति के लिए वेस

एक रचर्य की प्रस्तुति बन गंधा है।

 समारोप :— सामाजिक अनुसंधान में कम्प्यृटिंग का अभ्यास तेजी से विकसित हुआ है। वनप्यूटर को व्यवहारिक रूप से हर शोधकार्य के लिए लागू किया गया है। जिसमें साक्षात्कार जैसे असंभवनीय और सैकडों अन्य कार्य शामिल है। बेट और एंडररान 1990 कम्प्यूटर अनुप्रयोगों की यह विविधता नई इंटरनेट आधारित तकनीकों के साथ विकसित होती आई है और समाजशास्त्र के लिए काप्युटिंग का होती रहेगी। अनुप्रयोग समस्याओं के बिना नहीं है। खेटा और सॉफ्टवेअर में त्रुटियाँ बहुत अधिक है, फिर भी शायद ही कभी सामाजिक वैज्ञानिक एक ही डेटा पर एक रो अधिक प्रोग्राम चलाकर अपने परिणामों की जांच करते है। डेटा और साफटवेअर बहुत महंगे होते है। बेहतर सॉफटवेअर की जरूरत है। कम्प्यूटर प्रौद्योगिकी में नई सफलताएं जारी रहेंगी और प्रमुख नए अवसर सामने आयेंगे। समाजशास्त्रीय कम्प्यूटिंग में निसंदेह नई प्रगति होंगी- जैसे- हायपर टेक्स्ट नेटवर्क, एकीकृत उच्च प्रदर्शन, ग्राफिक्स डेटा विश्लेषण स्टेशन, कम्प्यूटर समर्थित सहकारी कार्य के लिए सॉफटवेअर और सामाजिक प्रणालियों के जटिल मॉडेल के लिए तांत्रिक नेटवर्क सामाजिक आंकडों के डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए नइ तकनीकों के लिए गतिशील सामाजिक संरचनाओं के साथ साथ समानांतर सामाजिक प्रक्रियाओं के नए मॉडल की आवश्यकता मात्र होंगी।

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Issue- 93, Vol.03, September 2022

Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal



Editor Dr.Bapu G.Gholap

ISSN: 2394 5303 Impact Factor 8.012(ПЛБ) Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-93, Vol-03	09
Dr. Sarita Khati, Dewal Chamoli, Uttarakhand	151
40) स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सवी वर्षात स्वीकारलेले नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० ्रा. डॉ. रजनी सोनटक्के, नागपूर	154
41) A Geographical Analysis of Tourist Centers in Jalna District Dr. Sonawane Shriram Vikram, Majalgaon	158
42) AN EFFECT OF MODERNITY ON SELF CONCEPT OF SECONDARY TEACHER SHARMISHTHABEN MAKANBHAI VASAIYA & Dr.AMITABEN B.PATEL	161
43) A COMPARISION OF JOB STRESS AND ADJUSTMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS Dr. Saroj Malik, Delhi	164
44) माध्यमिक विद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांचे अंतर्मुखी व बहिर्मुखी व्यक्तिमत्व व वर्तन यातील सहसंबंधाचा अभ्यार सुर्यवंशी नंदु गोरख, जळगांव	स 170
45) जिल्हा परिषदेच्या शाळेतील आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन विषयक सुविधांचा अभ्यास व उपाय विजय मांगु ठाकरे, जळगांव	174
46) वैदेही चरित महाकाव्ये गुणविमर्शः राहुल कुमार झा, नई दिल्ली	177
47) धर्म संकल्पना व स्वरूप प्रा. डॉ. नाथराव ज्ञानोबा गरजाळे, जि. बीड	179
48) फर्ग्युसन महाविद्यालय एक ऐतिहासिक आढावा प्रा. संतोष म. घुगे, पुणे	183
49) श्री अरविन्द का समग्र योग प्रफुल्ल चन्द, गोरखपुर	189

Frinting Ared ISSN: 2394 5303 hopset Factor Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-93, Vol-03

रतन भलत् निषेया भूमिरेकातपत्रा । इति भृतिभिरनेकीः स्तुयमानः प्रसन्तैः शिविवलमतीर्णो मानवेन्द्रो विमानात्।।(प्रविच ७/१छा० 6 \ Ao Soo)

महाकवि भास ने नाटक को शेवक बनाने के िए यथानसार एवं यथारथान भीतों का भी समानेश किया है ये गीतात्मक छंद रिशति एवं पात्र के निचार से लिखे गये हैं। अतः ये सर्वणा स्वाभाविक है। यह नाटक तत्कालीन साहित्यिक सष्टचि का एक सच्चा स्वप्न है मानवता का मानचित्र है तथा भारतीय संस्कृति को दर्पण है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १. विश्वनाथ पण्डित, साहित्यदर्पण परिच्छेद
- २. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् १/एलोक संख्या १४/पृष्ठ संख्या ४०।
- भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् २/श्लोक संख्या ३/पृष्ठ संख्या ६१।
- ४. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ३/श्लोक संख्या ६/पृष्ठ संख्या ९०।
- ५. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ४/श्लोक संख्या २६/पृष्ठ संख्या १४६।
- ६. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ६/१७ठोक संख्या १४/पृष्ठ संख्या १११।
- भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ६/श्लोक संख्या १६/पृष्ट संख्या ११५।
- ८. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ७/श्लोक संख्या १५/पृष्ट संख्या २१५।
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- १०. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् २/श्लोक संख्या २१/पृष्ट संख्या १२।
- ११. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् २/श्लोक संख्या २१/पृष्ठ संख्या ६।
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- १४. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ५/गद्य भाग रावण कथन/पृष्ठ संख्या १६२।
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स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सवी वर्षात स्वीकारलेले नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० आणि उच्च शिक्षणातील नवप्रवाह

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'राष्ट्राची प्रगती ही त्या राष्ट्राच्या शैक्षणिक बाबीवर अवलंबून असते.'

'शिक्षण म्हणजे माणसांमध्ये असलेल्या पूर्णत्वाचे प्रकटीकरण होय.' स्वामी विवेकानंद 'नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाने २०२० विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यवासायीक कौशल्याचा विकास होऊन तो नोकरी मागणरा नाही तर इतरांना नोकरी देणरा होईल. भविष्याचा वेध घेण्याच्या त्याच्या दृष्टिचा विकास होईल. भारत जगाचा नेता व्हावा असे धोरण स्वीकारण्याचा दृष्टिकोन आहे. याची अंमलवजावणी जर ठरल्याप्रमाणे झाली तर आपण निश्चितच जागितक दर्जा गाठू याची मला खात्री आहे. ' पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी.निवन १ैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० भारतीय जनतेसमोर प्रस्तूत करतांना भारताचे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी काढलेले हे उदग्र आहेत.

पूर्वि आपल्याकडे "गुरूकुल" पदध्ती अस्तित्वात होती. त्यानंतर १८३५ मध्ये मॅकेलेने इंग्रजी शिक्षण पदध्ती सुरू केली. ती आजनागायत काही प्रमाणत सुरूच आहे. त्या काळात लोकहितवादिंनी "शतपत्र" या मूखपत्रातून इंग्रजी शिक्षण भारतीयांसाठी आवश्यक आहे हे सांगतांना मातृभाषेतृन प्राथमिक शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे हेही सांगीतले. पुढे विष्णुशास्त्री चिपळूणकर, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, महर्षि धोंडो केशव कर्वे, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनीही याच गोष्टिंचा पुनरूच्चार केला कारण त्यावेळची व त्या काळाची ती

ISSN: 2394 5303 Factor 8.012(IIIII) Peer-Reviewed International Journal

स्तव भवतु विधेया भूमिरकातपत्रा । इति मुनिभिरनेकैः स्तृयमानः प्रसन्नैः

क्षितितलमतीर्णो मानवेन्द्रो विमानात्।(प्रति० ७/१रलो० १ /पृ० २००)

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- १. विश्वनाथ पण्डित, साहित्यदर्पण परिच्छेद 月/311
- २. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् १/श्लोक संख्या १४/पृष्ठ संख्या ४०।
- ३. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् २/श्लोक संख्या ३/पृष्ठ संख्या ६१।
- ४. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ३/श्लोक संख्या ६/पृष्ठ संख्या ९०।
- ५. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ४/श्लोक संख्या २६/पृष्ठ संख्या १४६।
- ६. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ६/श्लोक संख्या १४/पृष्ट संख्या १११।
- ७. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ६/श्लोक संख्या १६/पृष्ठ संख्या ११५।
- ८. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ७/श्लोक संख्या १५/पृष्ठ संख्या २१५।
- ९. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् १/श्लोक संख्या २/पृष्ट संख्या ७।
- १०. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् २/श्लोक संख्या २१/पृष्ट संख्या १२।
- ११. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् २/श्लोक संख्या २१/पृष्ठ संख्या ६।
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- १३. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ६/श्लोक संख्या १३/पृष्ट संख्या १११।
- १४. भासकृत प्रतिमानाटकम् ५/गद्य भाग रावण कथन/पृष्ठ संख्या १६२।
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ग्रा. डॉ. रजनी सोनटक्के सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र, डॉ. म वा पी डब्ल्यु एस कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

'राष्ट्राची प्रगती ही त्या राष्ट्राच्या शैक्षणिक वाद्यीवर अवलंबून असते.'

'शिक्षण म्हणजे माणसांमध्ये असलेल्या पूर्णत्वाचे प्रकटीकरण होय.' स्वामी विवेकानंद 'नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाने २०२० विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यवासायीक कौशत्याचा विकास होऊन तो नोकरी मागणरा नाही तर इतरांना नोकरी देणरा होईल. भविष्याचा वेध घेण्याच्या त्याच्या दृष्टिचा विकास होईल. भारत जगाचा नेता व्हावा असे धोरण स्वीकारण्याचा दृष्टिकोन आहे. याची अंमलबजावणी जर ठरल्याप्रमाणे झाली तर आपण निश्चितच जागितक दर्जा गाठू याची मला खात्री आहे. ' पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी निवन रैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० भारतीय जनतेसमोर प्रस्तूत करतांना भारताचे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी काढलेले हे उदग्र आहेत.

पूर्वि आपल्याकडे "गुरूकुल" पदध्नी अस्तित्वात होती. त्यानंतर १८३५ मध्ये मॅकेलेने झंजी शिक्षण पदध्ती सुरू केली. ती आजनागायत काही प्रमाणत सुरूच आहे. त्या काळात लोकहितवादिनी "शतपत्र" या मूखपत्रातून इंग्रजी शिक्षण भारतीयांसाठी आवश्यक आहे हे सांगतांना मातृभाषेतून प्राथमिक शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे हेही सांगीतले. पुढे विष्णुशास्त्री चिपळूणकर, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, महर्षि धोंडो केशव कर्वे, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनीही याच गोएंचा पुनरूच्यार केला कारण त्यावेळची व त्या काळाची ती

September 2022 | Septe प्राण्डिक धीरणची आवश्यकता भी राजीव गांधी यांच्या गाउँ ्रा आवश्यकता स्वा प्री राजीव गांधी यांच्या राष्ट्रीय नवीन स्वा प्रोरणावर व्यापक बदल क्रमा ्राप्तावर व्यापक बदल करण्यात आले भारणावर व्यापक बदल करण्यात आले मिडिया सर्वच क्षेत्रात झपाटयाने बदल क्षेत्रात झपाटयाने बदल क्षेत्रात झपाटयाने बदल ्रवर परंतु हा बदल पाहिजे तसा शिक्षण क्षेत्रात क्षेत्रोला परंतु हो बदल पाहिजे तसा शिक्षण क्षेत्रात ्रेत ग्रह्मा तो बदल घडून यावा म्हणून नवीन स्थित क्षेत्र नव्हता तो बदल घडून यावा म्हणून नवीन ह्यू^न शेरणाची गरज निर्माण झाली. या दृषिने **इस्त्रो** ्राजी अध्यक्ष व पदम्विभूषण पुरस्कृत डॉ. के. व नारा अध्यक्षतेखाली एक समिती नेमण्यात अली. ११ जून २०१७ पासून या समितीचे काम सुरू आएगा प्रोवटी १९ जुलै २०२० रोजी भारत होते आणि प्रोवटी १९ जुलै क्रिय मंडळांनी या समितीने मांडलेल्या नवीन श्रीक्षणीक धोरणाला मंजूरी दिली.

नवीन शैक्षणिकधोरणाचे उदिद्ष्ट : ज्ञानावर व . सर्वप्रकारच्या समानतेवर आधारित समाज निर्माण करणे हे आहे.

भारतात नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० स्वीकारण्यात आले आहे आणि हे नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० मागील ३४ वर्षांपूर्वी लागू करण्यात आलेल्या व आजतागायत चालत आलेल्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाला मागे टाकून तयार करण्यात आले आहे. म्हजेच जागतिकीकरणच्या या नवीन वैश्विक वातावरणात अख्ख जग खेडेगाव होत असतांना आतापर्यंत देण्यात येणऱ्या पारंपारिक शिक्षण पद्भृतीला फाटा देणरं नवीन धोरण तयार करण्यात आलं आहे. देशातील शालेय शिक्षणात आणि उच्च शिक्षणात रूजलेल्या पूर्विच्या पटध्तीमध्ये बदल करून किंवा सुधारणा करून ३४ वर्षांपूर्विची जूनी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण १९८६ बदलून त्या ऐवजी नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० चा २९ जुलै २०२० मध्ये स्वीकार करण्यात आला. तसेच मानव संसाधन आणि विकास मंत्रालयाचे नाव बदलून आता शिक्षण मंत्रालय असे नामकरण करण्यात आले आहे. २१ व्या शतकातील घडून येणर वदल, लोकांच्या गरजा , लोकांच्या मागण्या हया सर्वाचा विचार करून जुन्या शंक्षणिक धोरणात

क्षेत्रात कांनी घडवून आणता येइल आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेला आवश्यक असलेल्या गरजा पूर्ण करून नवीन आर्थक महासत्ता म्हणून जागतिक कमवारीत स्थान मिळविता येइल जेणेकरून भारत देश हा अशा ज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात सुपर पॉवर होइल आणि नवप्रवर्तनात आणि संशोधन क्षेत्रात गुणवत्ता निर्माण करेल . जागतिकिकरणाच्या लाटेत जग हे एक खेडे होत असतांना संपूर्ण समाजाच्या उन्नती व उत्थानासाठी घटनातज्ञ, घटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉ. वावासाहेव आंवेडकरयांचे विचार घेउन नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० तयार करण्यात आले आहे. भारताची पुढची पिढी भारताला आत्मनिर्भर करण्यासाठी तसेच नवनिर्माण करण्यासाठी सज्ज होण्याच्या दिशेने टाकलेलं हे एक महत्वाच पाऊल ठरू शकेल.

शैक्षणिक धोरणचा इतिहासः

भारताच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणचा इतिहास पाहिल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, भारत देशात सर्वप्रथम पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांच्या काळात १९६८ साली पंतप्रधान श्री राजीव गांधी यांच्या कार्यकाळात दुसरे धोरण एन इ पी १९८६ जाहिर करण्यात आले होते. त्यानंतर १९९२ मध्ये आचार्य राममूर्ती यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण घोरण कृती आराखडा समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली आणि या समितीने दुसऱ्या शैक्षणिक धोरणचा आढावा घेउन काही शिफारशी देखिल केल्या होत्या. त्यानंतर इ.स. २००२ मध्ये श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्या कार्यकाळात ८६ वी घटना दुरूरती करण्यात आलीआणि २००९ मध्ये शिक्षणाचा हक्क देणरा कायदा राइट टू एज्युकेशन मंजूर करण्यात आला. या कायद्याची प्रत्याक्षात अंमलवजावणी मात्र २०१३ पासून करण्यात आली. नवीन र्शक्षणिक धोरण २०२० ची वैशिष्टये : नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० अंतर्गत शालेय व उच्च शिक्षणाच्या रचनेत अमुलाग्र बदल करण्यात आले आहेत. शिक्षण अभ्यासकर्माना वेगवेगळया शाखांच्या चौकटीतून बाहेर काढून आंतरशाखीय अणि समन्वयी करण्यात आले आहे. म्हणजेच याचा सरळ अर्थ असा होतो की ,विद्यार्थ्याला एकाचवेळी अभियांत्रिकी विषयासोबत संगीता सारखा विषय घेउन सुदध्। त्याचे उच्य शिक्षण पूर्ण करता येइल. नवीन शैक्षणिक

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| Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal क्रि या नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरणामुळे भारताला ज्ञानाच्या वदल करणे आवश्यक होते.

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\$ 400b.



ISSN 2394-5303

September 2022 | September 2022 | September 2022 | September 2022 | Issue-93, Vol-03 1551 महोती. नवीन शैक्षणीक धारणची आवश्यकता श्री राजीव गांधी यांच्या मार्च ्रावश्यकता वर्ष होता. श्री राजीव गांधी यांच्या राष्ट्रीय नवीन श्री होरणावर व्यापक बदल क्यांच्या १९८५ धोरणावर व्यापक बदल करण्यात आले भूषणिक भोरणावर व्यापक बदल करण्यात आले र्वाणियं ज्ञागतिकिकरण, शीतयुदध्या शेवट, मोबाइल, क्रिटिया सर्वच थेचा — व्हात अ मिडिया सर्वच क्षेत्रात झपाटयाने बदल हितेर, सोशल मिडिया सर्वच क्षेत्रात झपाटयाने बदल हुर्ति , परंतु हा बदल पाहिजे तसा शिक्षण क्षेत्रात ह्या विकास प्रमुख्य विकास स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग निर्माण स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग निर्माण स्ट्रिंग निर हिस्^त धोरणाची गरज निर्माण झाली. या दृषिने **इस्त्रो** व पदम्विभूषण पुरस्कृत डॉ. के. कस्तुरीरंगन यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक समिती नेमण्यात अली. ११ जून २०१७ पासून या समितीचे काम सुरू क्षेते आणि शेवटी १९ जुलै २०२० रोजी भारत मरकारच्या केंद्रिय मंडळांनी या समितीने मांडलेल्या _{नवीन} शैक्षणीक धोरणाला मंजूरी दिली.

नवीन शैक्षणिकधोरणाचे उदिद्ष्ट : ज्ञानावर व सर्वप्रकारच्या समानतेवर आधारित समाज निर्माण करणे हे आहे.

भारतात नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० म्बीकारण्यात आले आहे आणि हे नवीन शैक्षणीक धेरण २०२० मागील ३४ वर्षापूर्वी लागू करण्यात आहेल्या व आजतागायत चालत आहेल्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाला मागे टाकून तयार करण्यात आले आहे. म्हजेच जागतिकीकरणच्या या नवीन वैश्विक वातावरणात अख्ख जग खेडेगाव होत असतांना आतापर्यंत देण्यात येणऱ्या पारंपारिक शिक्षण पद्ध्तीला फाटा देणरं नवीन धोरण तयार करण्यात आलं आहे. देशातील शालेय शिक्षणात आणि उच्च शिक्षणात रूजलेल्या पूर्विच्या पदध्तीमध्ये बदल करून किंवा सुधारणा करून ३४ वर्षापूर्विची जूनी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण १९८६ बदलून त्या ऐवजी नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० चा २९ जुलै २०२० मध्ये स्वीकार करण्यात आला. तसेच मानव संसाधन आणि विकास मंत्रालयाचे नाव बदलून आता शिक्षण मंत्राालय असे नामकरण करण्यात आले आहे. २१ व्या शतकातील षड्न येणरे बदल, लोकांच्या गरजा , लोकांच्या मागण्या ह्या सर्वांचा विचार करून जुन्या शैक्षणिक धोरणात बदल करणे आवश्यक होते.

आवश्यक असलेल्या गरजा पूर्ण करून नवीन आर्थक महासत्ता म्हणून जागतिक कमवारीत स्थान मिळविता येइल जेणेकरून भारत देश हा अशा ज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात सुपर पॉवर होइल आणि नवप्रवर्तनात आणि संशोधन क्षेत्रात गुणवत्ता निर्माण करेल. जागतिकिकरणाच्या लाटेन जग हे एक खेंडे होत असतांना संपूर्ण समाजाच्या उन्नती व उत्थानासाठी घटनातज्ञ, घटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉ. बावासाहेव आंबेडकरयांचे विचार घेउन नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण २०२० तयार करण्यात आले आहे. भारताची पुढची पिढी भारताला आत्मनिर्भर करण्यासाठी तसेच नवनिर्माण करण्यासाठी सज्ज होण्याच्या दिशेने टाकलेलं हे एक महत्वाच पाऊल उरू शकेल. रैक्षणिक धोरणचा इतिहास:

भारताच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणचा इतिहास पाहिल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, भारत देशात सर्वप्रथम पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांच्या काळात १९६८ साली पंतप्रधान श्री राजीव गांधी यांच्या कार्यकाळात दुसरे धोरण एन इ पी १९८६ जाहिर करण्यात आले होते. त्यानंतर १९९२ मध्ये आचार्य राममूर्ती यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण घोरण कृती आराखडा समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली आणि या समितीन दुसऱ्या शैक्षणिक धोरणचा आढावा घेउन काही शिफारशी देखिल केल्या होत्या. त्यानंतर इ.स. २००२ मध्ये श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्या कार्यकाळात ८६ वी घटना दुरूस्ती करण्यात आलीआणि २००९ मध्ये शिक्षणाचा हक्क देणरा कायदा राइट टू एज्युकेशन मंजूर करण्यात आला. या कायद्याची प्रत्याक्षात अंमलबजावणी मात्र २०१३ पासून करण्यात आली. नवीन शिक्षणिक धोरण २०२० ची वैशिष्टये : नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० अंतर्गत शालेय व उच्च शिक्षणाच्या रचनेत अमुलाग्र बदल करण्यात आले आहेत. शिक्षण अभ्यासकर्मांना वेगवेगळया शाखांच्या चौकटीतून बाहेर काढून आंतरशाखीय अणि समन्वयी करण्यात आले आहे. म्हणजेच याचा सरव अर्थ असा होतो की ,विद्यार्थ्याला एकाचवेळी अभियांत्रिकी विषयासोबत संगीता सारखा विषय घेउन सुदध् त्याचे उच्च शिक्षण पूर्ण करता येइल. नवीन शैक्षणिक

8.012(IIJIF) Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-93, Vol-03

धोरणानुसार शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन विकसित करण्याची पूर्ण संधी देण्यात येणार असून २१ व्या शतकात जिथे जग हे एक खेडे होत चालले आहे तिथे आवश्यक असणारी कौशल्य निर्माण व प्रदान करण्याला महत्व देण्यात येइल.

स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती नंतरच्या कालावधी जेव्हा भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सवाचा उत्सव साजरा करीत आहे त्याच कालावधीत देशात किमान शिक्षणाचा टक्का जरी वाढत असतांना दिसत असला तरी शिक्षणच्या गुणवत्तेबाबत अजूनही काही प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण झालेले आहेत आणि ते प्रश्न अनुत्तरीत देखिल आहेत. युनेस्कोच्या आकडेवारीनुसार १४ ते २४ वयोगटाचाा शिक्षणाचा दर ९१.६ टक्के , १५ ते १८ वयोगटातील शिक्षणाचा दर ७४.३७ टक्के तर ६५ वर्षावरिल लोकांचा शिक्षणाचा दर ४५.३८ टक्के आहे. भारतात आजवर सुमारे ४०,००० कॉलेजेस / महाविद्यालये आहेत आणि ८०० पेक्षा जास्त विद्यापिठे आहेत परंतु विद्यार्थी नाव नोंदणी मध्ये प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक शिक्षणच्या तुलनेत उच्च शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण २०१८ मध्ये २६.३ टक्के असून शाळा सोडून जाणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण म्हणजेच शिक्षण अर्धवट सोडून जाणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण २०१८ ते २०२० पर्यंत उच्च प्राथमीक स्तरावर १७ टक्के वय ६ ते ८ आणि प्राथतीक सतरावर १. ८ टक्के आणि १.५ टक्के आहे. देशभरात माध्यमीक शिक्षण घेण्याकरिता नाव नोंदविणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण ३.८ कोटी इतके होते आणि ही अतिशय चिंतेची बाब आहे. नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरणात हे विद्यार्थि नाव नोंदणीचे प्रमाण २०३५ पर्यंत किमान ५० टक्के पर्यंत वाढविण्याचे उदिद्ष्ट ठेवण्यात आले आहे.

• २०३५ पर्यंत उच्च शिक्षणतील सकल नोंदणी अनुपात जीइआर हा ५० टक्क्यापर्यंत नेण्याचा मानस आहे. ३.५ कोटी जागा उच्च शिक्षणकरिता जोडण्यात येतील. • पदवी स्तरावरिल शिक्षण हे तीन ते चार वर्षात पूर्ण केले जाऊ शकेलं. पदवी शिक्षण घेत असतांना काही अडचर्णीमुळे विद्यार्थ्याला शिक्षणत बाधा निर्माण झाली आणि शिक्षण घेता आलं नाही तरी काही वर्षानंतर आपले पदवी शिक्षण पूर्ण करू शकेल आणि मध्यंतरीच्या काळातल्या शिक्षणाचे प्रमाणपत्र त्याला

दिले जाईल.

- गुणांची एक शैक्षणिक ॲकॅडमीक बैंक तयार करण्यात येईल आणि त्याच्या गुणांकाचे स्थानांतरण करता येइल
- उच्च शिक्षणच्या अभ्यासकमात विषय निवडीमध्ये लवचिकता असेल.
- अनेकदा प्रमाणपत्रासहीत प्रवेश आणि गमन करता येइल.
- वैद्यकिय आणि कायदा शिक्षण सोडून उच्च शिक्षणाकरिता भारतीय उच्च शिक्षण आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात येइल. हायर एज्युकेशन कमिशन ऑफ इंडिया हे एकछत्री आयोग असेल.

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षण आयोगाचे चार स्वतंत्र स्तंभ राहतील.

- १ नियामक चौकटीची देखभाल करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षण नियामक परिषद (एनएचएआरसी).
- २ सर्वसाधारण शैक्षणिक परिषद मानक सेटिंग्स देखरेखीसाठी.
- ३ वित्त पुरवठा करण्यासाठी उच्च शिक्षण अनुदान परिषद.

४ अधिकृत मान्यता मिळवण्यासाठी नॅशनल क्रेडिट कौन्सील (एनएसी)

पंधरा वर्षात महाविद्यालयांची संलग्नता प्रणाली पूसून टाकली जाईल आणि महाविद्यालयांना श्रेणीबदध् स्वयत्तता देण्याची यंत्राणा राबविली जाईल. भविष्यात प्रत्येक महाविद्यालयाचा स्वायत्त पदवी देणारा महाविद्यालय किंवा विद्यापीठाचा घटक म्हणून विकास होईल.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणातील काही महत्वाच्या बाबीकृकृकृ

- १ महिलांच्या शिक्षणसाठी विशेष प्रयत्न करणे.
- २ पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणाकडे विशेष लक्ष देणे.
- ३ व्यावसायीक शिक्षणाची गरज व कौशल्यपूर्ण विकासावर भर देणे.
- ४ गरिब व श्रिमंत यांच्या शिक्षणातील विषमता विचारात षेऊन सरकारी व खाजगी शाळसंमध्ये शिक्षणात समानता आणणे
- ५ राष्ट्रिय शिक्षण आयोगाची स्थापना करणे.
- ६ खाजगी शाळांना अनियंत्रित फि वाढविण्यापासून

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Factor 8.012(IIIIF) Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-93, Vol-03 र्भाषीं ५–३–३–४ हे नवे सुत्र स्वीकारणे. विश्वापीय कीडीपीच्या ६ टक्के खर्च के क्षा श्री स्वीकारा हार्थ्यावर इत्रिक्षणावर जीडीपीच्या ६ टक्के खर्च करणे. इत्रिक्षणावर किंवा क्षेत्रिय भाषेतन करणे. शिक्षणावर किंवा क्षेत्रिय भाषेतून प्राथमिक शिक्षण प्रात्रियों कंग्रजी भाषा देखिल शिकता के भार्रिभाष्य हंग्रजी भाषा देखिल शिकता येईल. १ सोबत्व इंग्रजी भाषा देखिल शिकता येईल. १ सोबत्व इंग्रजी सोय असल्याप्टे र्श सोबत्य येईल. श्री मेडिट बॅक ची सोय असल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांवर श्री अंकडमी सेडिट बॅक ची सोय असल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांवर ११ अंकडमा के शिक्षण घेत राहण्याची सक्ती राहणार अड्डबणीत सुदधा शिक्षण घेत राहण्याची सक्ती राहणार

तहीं. सीबीसीएस चॉइस बेस्ड केडिट सिस्टम शाळेसाबतच ११ लाक्षणमध्ये सुदधा वापरता येडळ — १२ सीबारामध्ये सुदध् वापरता येइल.बहुशाखीय विक्रमणमध्ये साव राहील त्यामुळे अनेक क उद्ध ।राष्प सोय राहील त्यामुळे अनेक विषयांमधून विषयांमधून करता येतील. भेडिंगोळा करता येतील.

विष्ट शैक्षणिक धोरणासमोरिल आव्हाने—

१ भारताच्या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील विविधता आणि आर्थि अंमलबजावणी एक अवघड आकार अवधड आहे. उदाहरणार्थ शालेय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा विचार क्रिम पंधरा लाखापेक्षा जास्त शाळा, २.५ कोटी किल्याप विद्यार्थी आणि ८९ लक्ष शिक्षकांसह भारतातील शिक्षण विधाया ही जगातील दुसऱ्या कमांकाची शिक्षण व्यवस्था व्यवरण आहे, उच्च शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा आकारही काही लहान आहे. एआयएसए ची २०१९ च्या अहवालानुसार भारताच्या उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात जवळपास १००० विद्यापीठ, ३९९३१ महाविद्यालये, आणि १०७२५ खायत्त संस्थांमध्ये मिळून ३.७४ कोटी विद्यार्थी शिक्षण क्षेत आहेत. राज्य, जिल्हा तसेच तालुका स्तरावरिल सर्व भागधारकांना एकत्र आणून या नवीन शैक्षणीक धीरणाची अंमलवजावणी करणे एक अत्यंत कठीण बाब असणार आहे. विविध स्तरांवरील राज्य, जिल्हा, तालुका भागधारकांमध्ये सामायीक जबाबदारी व मालकीची भावना निर्माण करणे हे शिक्षण मंत्रालयासमोर मोठे आव्हान असेल कारण आपल्या देशातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये कमालीची विविधता दिसून येतेय.

२ दुसरे आव्हान म्हणजे नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरणाची अंमलवजावणी ही देशांच्या, राज्यांच्या आणि सरकारांच्या क्षमतेवर अवलंबून आहे. भारताच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत निधीची कमतरता तर आहेच सोबतच संपूर्ण व्यवस्था ही नोकरशाही वर आधारलेली आहे आणि नवीन कल्पना व वाढीच्या क्षमतेस शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत

प्रतिकूल वातावरण आहे असे के. कस्तुरिरंगन यांनी आपल्या नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरण अहवालात नमूद केले २ तिसरे आव्हान म्हणजे हे धोरण राबविणे

मुख्यत्वे केंद्र आणि राज्य यांच्यातील सहकार्याच्या भावनेवर अवलंबून राहणार आहे. म्हणजेच उपक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी विकेंद्रीत असली पाहीजे. केंद्राकडून संघराज्याची समीकरणे कशाप्रकारे हाताळण्यात येतात यावर नव्या शैक्षणीक धोरणचे भवितव्य अवलंबून आहे.

४ चौथे म्हणजे नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरणाच्या दृष्टिने खाजगी क्षेत्राची भूमिका सुद्धा महत्वाची असणार आहे. भारतात आजच्या घडीला जवळपास ७० टक्के विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्था खाजगी आहेत तसेच एकूण संख्येच्या जवळपास ६० ते ७० टक्के विद्यार्थी खाजगी संस्थंमध्ये शिक्षण घेत आहेत. खाजगी क्षेत्र आर्थिक संसाधने व नाविन्यपूर्ण कल्पना प्रदान करित असल्याने त्यांचेकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालणार नाही. हया धोरणाचा अवलंब करण्यासाठी खाजगी क्षेत्राचे योगदान मिळविणे व त्यातील एक महत्वाचा भागीदार म्हणून खाजगी क्षेत्राच्या योगदानाला मान्यता देणे महत्वाचे आहे.

५ सर्वात महत्वाचे आव्हान म्हणजे नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी येत्या दशकात पुरेल अशा संसाधनांची गरज असेल त्यासाठी शिक्षणसाठी सार्वजनीक खर्चात वाढ करून ती ६ टक्क्यापर्यंत वाढवावी लागेल. भूतकाळातील आश्वासने आणि त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष पूर्णता या दृष्टिने विचार केल्यास हे एक नवीनच मोठे आव्हान राहणार आहे. मागील चार दशकातील शिक्षणावरील खर्चाचा विचार केल्यास शिक्षणावरिल सार्वजनीक खर्च ३ टक्क्याच्या वर गेलेला नाही. २०२०—२१ मध्ये शिक्षणवरिल खर्च २९.३११ कोटी रूपयावरून २०२१-२२ मध्ये ९३.३२४ कोटी इतका कमी झाला. कोविड आणि त्यामुळे उद्भ्वलेल्या आर्थिक संकटामुळे सरकारने आरोग्य क्षेत्रात केलेल्या जास्त खर्चामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील कपात समर्थनिय असली तरी येणाऱ्या काळात नवीन शैक्षणीक धारण राववितांना शिक्षणावरील खर्च कसा वाढवता येईल ISSN: 2394 5303 Factor Reviewed International Journal

यासाठी अजून पर्यंत काही योजना सरकार जवळ

निष्कर्षः नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० हा नक्कीच एक मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज आहे. नव्या युगातील नवीन आव्हाने लक्षात घेता विविध शैक्षणिक गरजा, संरचनात्मक असमानता आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना भविष्यासाठी तयार करणे, यामध्ये येणाऱ्या समस्यांचे निराकरण हे या धोरणाचे उदद्ष्ट आहे. तसेच शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील अनेक संकटांना तोंड देण्याचे सर्वात आव्हानात्मक कार्य या धोरणाद्वारे पूर्ण करणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतासारख्या अफाट लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशातील जनतेला शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणणे आणि त्याद्वारे असंख्य रोजगार संधी निर्माण करणे हे या धोरणाचे प्रभावी अंमलवजावणीवर अवलंबून आहे. जलद पावले उचलण्याचे व निर्णय घेण्याचे कौशल्य केंद्राने दाखवल्यास नवीन शैक्षणीक धोरणची अंमलबजावणी करणे सोपे जाईल.

संदर्भसूची :

- शैक्षणीक धोरण, महत्वाचे पाउल; एसी— विशाल गांगुर्डे, मटा ९ ऑगस्ट २०२०.
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HHH



A Geographical Analysis of Tourist Centers in Jalna District

Dr. Sonawane Shriram Vikram Dept. of Geography, Sunderrao Solanke Mahavidyalay, Majalgaon

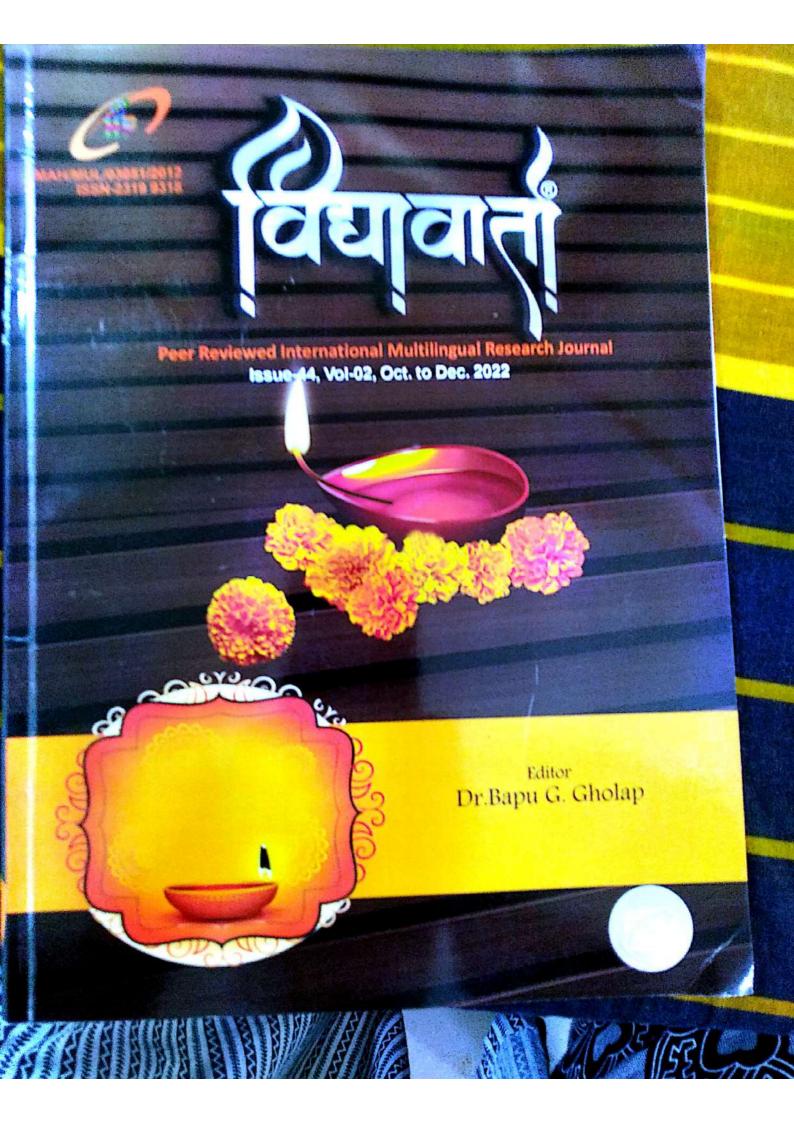
Abstract:

Tourism is an economic as well as an industrial activity in which many individual firms, corporations, organizations and associations are involved. The tourists both develop the economy of the area to provide employment for the people and afford opportunities to assimilate the best in many and diverse cultures. Today, tourists are perceived as contributors to peace and development, image building, mixing people and culture, development of international relations, infrastructure development, achieving sustainable pattern of environmental upgradation, upliftment of the society, global integration.

KeyWords: Tourism, economic associations, opportunities, contributor, international infrastructure, environment, integration.

1. Introduction:-

Tourism is an economic as well as an industrial activity in which many individual firms, corporations, organizations and associations are involved. India has a fantastically rich and varied tourism potential to deserve a substantially greater tourists inflow than so called other foreign tourists paradise which have least almost everything to offer but which somehow manage to get more tourists. The tourists-both domestic and foreign all contribute to develop the economy of the area. To provide employment for the people and afford opportunities to assimilate the best in many and diverse cultures.



MAH MUL/03051/2012 ISSN: 2319 9318

Peer-Reviewed International Journal

14) THE IMPLICATIONS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKIN Ms. Vishalatchi T, Coimbata	Journal	Oct. To Dec. 2022 Issue-44, Vol-02	07
Ms. Vishalatchi T, Coimbatore	G	7.0102	
, annualote			
15) Conceptualising Social Work, from a Dal	••••	11	C1
Nupur Wagh	it and Tribal	······	61
	mbal perspectiv	/e	•••••••
16) Pharmaceutical Pollution: Impact on Env	***************************************	I	64
Dr. Zubaida Khatoon, Dehradun	ironment	······	••••
/audun			
17) ऑनलाईन मूल्यमापन : शैक्षणिक मूल्यमापनातील मिलिंद मनोहर भारंबे ८ टॉ गंगे	***************************************	1	69
मिलिंद मनोहर भारंबे & डॉ.संतोष काळूराम	एक नवप्रवाह		
ण अर्थ & डा.सतीष काळूराम	खिराडे, जळगांव		
18) स्वभावाला औषध योगा	, 10 114	1	174
सौ. मिनल विघ्नहर अवचट	***************************************		·····
च अवचट			
्र 19) मानी जानको ६			77
19) मराठी वाङ्मयीन नियतकालिके आणि साट्टोत्तरी सा डॉ. कुंडलिक चिंधू पारधी, पणे	हित्य ਚਲਰਕੀ		
डॉ. कुंडलिक चिंधू पारधी, पुणे	-6.1 4004001		
S			79
≷ 20) धुळे जिल्ह्यातील तंबाखूमुक्त शाळा उपक्रमांच		••••••••••	
प्राचार्य डॉ.सतीश उत्तमराव पाटील, जि.	ा जन्यास को		
	3∞		85
🗕 21) भारतीय शिक्षणात बौद्ध धर्माचे शिक्षण व तत्वज्ञान		••••••	
— रेणुका बाबुराव आचार्य & प्रा. डॉ. बालाजी गव्हाळे,			
भ अर आलाजा गव्हाळ,	ज. परभणा		91
ट्टे22) भारतीय समाज आणि मानवाधिकार			
प्रा.डॉ.मारोती वालासाहेव भोसले, जि.परभणी			
ं			1195
23) राष्ट्रसंतांच्या साहित्यातील शिक्षण मूल्य			
			on the second
प्रा. अनिल नारायणराव चकोले, नागपूर			1198
247			
24) स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील भारत सरकारचे कृषी धोरण ा	क चिंतन		
्र्रा. डॉ.रजनी सोनटक्के, नागपूर			101
§			11101
🗦 25 संत कबीर के काव्य में नारी विषयक चिंतः	Ŧ		•••••••
आशीष कुमार खापरे, भोपाल			
			106
26) रामचरितमानस की यज्ञ पद्धति का वर्तमान उपयोग	••••••	•••••••••	••••••
डॉ. धर्मेंद्र सिंह & श्वेता परिहार, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश			111
***************************************			•••••••

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील भारत सरकारचे कृषी धोरण :एक चिंतन

प्रा. डॉ.रजनी सोनटक्के सहयोगी प्राध्यापक,

हाँ. म. वा. पी.डब्ल्यु.एस. कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय नागपुर

१. प्रस्तावना :

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे . भारताच्या एक्ण लोकसंख्येपैकी जवळपास एक तृतीयांश लोकसंख्या ही कृषीवर अवलंबून आहे . देशातील जवळपास ७० टक्के जनता शेती व्यवसायाशी निगडित आहे . म्हणजेच बहुतांश लोकांची रोजी -रोटी श्रेतीशी निगडित आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती व्यवसायाला अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे . भारतातील शेती व्यवसाय म्हणजे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा होय. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतरच्या गेल्या ७५ वर्षांच्या काळाचा इतिहास बंधितल्यास देशाने औद्योगीकरणाचा प्रयत्न भरपूर प्रमाणात चालविला असला तरी सुद्धा भारतातील अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती व्यवसायाचे स्थान अबाधित राहिले आहे .१९९५ - ९६ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या सुमारे २८.८% उत्पन्न कृषी विभागातून मिळाले आहे. लोकसंख्येला अन्नधान्याचा पुरवय करण्यावरोवरच उद्योगधंद्यांना कच्चामाल पुरविण्याची जबाबदारी मुद्धा शेतीवरच आहे . भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची संपूर्ण मदार कृषीवरच अवलंवून असल्यामुळे भारतीय कृषीला अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा असे म्हटले जाते . देशाचा आर्थिक विकास कृषीवरच अवलंबून असतो . एखाद्या वर्षी शेतात नापीकी झाल्यास संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेच संतुलन वियडतं . मागील काही दशकांचा विचार केल्यास भारतातील कृषी आता विकास आणि परिपक्वतेच्या बावतीत विकसित देशांच्या कुननेत एका वेगळ्या विकासाच्या मार्गाच्या टप्प्यावर येऊन पोहोचली आहे. त्यावेळी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र आणि कृषी क्षेत्र यामध्ये एक चांगल्या अकारचे संतुलन पहावयास मिळत होते आणि ही दोन्ही क्षेतरे हातात हात चालून विकासाची वाटचाल करीत होती आणि ही परिस्थिती 🗠 च्या दशकाच्या मध्यापर्यंत चालत राहिली . ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या

हस्तक्षेपामुळे आणि त्यांच्या स्वार्थी धोरणामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील कुटीर उद्योग आणि हस्तकला उद्योग नष्ट झाले ज्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचे संतुलन पूर्णपणे हादरले . ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात येऊन वसाहतवाद निर्माण केला आणि शेतीकडे पार दुर्लक्ष केलं त्यामुळे शेतीच्या विकासाकडे मुळातच दुर्लक्ष केलं गेलं . शिवाय त्यांनी जमीनदार वर्ग निर्माण केला आणि मध्यस्थांचा वर्ग ही निर्माण केला आणि या श्रीमंत वर्गांकडून गरीब ग्रामस्थांचे शोषण करणे सुरूच राहिलं.

परंतु भारताला स्वातंत्र्यं मिळाल्यानंतर आणि त्यावेळच्या तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्या पंचवार्षिक योजनांद्वारे आर्थिक विकासाच्या धोरणामुळे शेतीची परिस्थिती फार बदलल्याचें दिसूनं येते . विशेष करून १९६६ ला भारतात कृषी क्षेत्रात घडून आलेली हरितक्रांती हे याचे एक उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. या कालावधीनंतरच म्हणजेच हरितक्रांतीमुळे घडून आलेल्या कृषी विकासामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा शेतीकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टिकोनही व्यावसायिक होऊ लागला .

राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात कृषीचा वाटा : पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या काळात

पहिल्या महायुद्धाचे वेळी एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात कृषीचा वाटा हा दोन तृतीयांश इतका होता आणि हे घडण्यामागे उद्योगधंद्यांचा आणि पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास झालेला नव्हता. त्यामुळेच फक्त कृषी हे एकच उत्पन्नाचे व रोजगाराचे साधन राहिले होते. असे असले तरी स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर मात्र कृषीचा कायापालट झाल्याचे दिसून येते . भारतात स्वातंर्त्यानंतर नियोजनाला सुरुवात झाली आणि पंचवार्षिक योजनांद्वारे आर्थिक विकासाचे ध्येय आणि उद्दिष्ट टरविण्यात आले, त्याचीच ही फलनिष्पत्ती आहे की आज भारत अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला आहे . औद्योगिक आणि सेवा क्षेत्राच्या झपाट्याने झालेल्या विकासामुळे कृषी क्षेत्राचा एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील हिस्सा कमी - कमी होत चालला आहे .(तक्ता क्र.१ पहा.)

तक्ता क्र.१: भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात कृषीचा हिस्सा.

GDP (%)	कृषी विकासाचा वर
	66.9 MT
3.6	82 MT
4.2	असादन घटले
2.8	
3.9	104.7 MT
4.8	126 Mt
5.7	145 MT
1000	171 MT
	NA T
	212 MT
	NA
7.7	
7.9	NA
6.9	4% ग्राप्ट
	2.8 3.9 4.8 5.7 6.0 6.7 5.5 7.7

विद्यावार्ता : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Mineral

MAH MUL/03051/2012

स्त्रोत: गौरव दत्त आणि अश्विनी महाजन INDIAN ECONOMY, the place of agriculture in the national income, S. Chand & company, New Delhi, first edition १९६५., भारताच्या पंचवार्षिक योजना २० ऑगस्ट २०२२ चैतन्य Https://

www.adda?४७.com क्रेंद्रीय सांख्यिकीय संघटनेद्वारे प्रकाशित करण्यात आलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार कृषीचा एकूण सकल घरगुती उत्पादनात (जीडीपी) मध्ये हिस्सा ५५% होता. (तक्ता क्र? पहा) परंतु नंतरच्या पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या काळात उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्राच्या विकासामुळे औद्योगिक विकास आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वृद्धी दरात वाढ झाली परंतु कृषी क्षेत्राचा एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील हिस्सा मात्र कमी झाला २०११-१२ मध्ये कृषीचा एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील हिस्सा १३.९% राहिला . २०१९-२० मध्ये वाढवून १७.८% आणि २०२० -२१ मध्ये आणखी वाढून २०.१९% इतका झाला. मधल्या काळात कृषीच्या उत्पादनात अनेक स्थित्यंतरे आली आणि कृषी क्षेत्रातील उत्पन्नाचा हिस्सा (एकूण जीडीपीतील)हा घसरतच गेला. २०१९-२० मध्ये तो १७.८% होता. परंतु कोविड-१९ च्या महामारीच्या काळात मात्र तो पुन्हा थोड्या फरकाने का होईना वाढला. २०२० - -२१ मध्ये कृषी उत्पादनाचा एकूण जीडीपीतील हिस्सा हा २०.१९ टक्के होता. यामागचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे २०२० मध्ये कोविड १९ च्या महामारीमुळे केंद्र सरकारने देशभर लावलेल्या ॉक डाऊन मुळे ग्रामीण भागातील युवकांचे चांगल्या काळात शहराकडे केलेले पलायन परत गावाकडे परतू लागले आणि इतर सर्व व्यवसाय बंद असल्यामुळे त्यांना शेती करण्याशिवाय कोणताच पर्याय पुरला नव्हता. त्याची परिणती

तक्ता क्र २: भारतीय कृषी आणि कृषीतील रोजगार

अशी झाली की शेतीचा एकूण जीडीपीतील हिस्सा वाढला.

	1951	2001	2019-20	2021-22
एकून सीमनेहचा	361 चोटी	1029		92.001000
एकुन कानकरी मोक्सदया / कार्यशनी	140	401	38%	39.4%
पूर्वीबर बाम बरवान्तांटी जीरसंदता यापेकी	98(70%)	235 (59%)		
		128(32%)		
भेतवनी ^	70(50%)	107(27%)		\$5 × 18 ±
वस्त्रर	28(20%)			

स्त्रोत: agriculture statistics at a glance २००७ the economic times excessed on १७ September २०२२ Yogimaa Seth Sharma २१ August २० २१

अगदी स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतरच्या काळापासून ते आजतागायत म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्याच्या ७५ वर्षानंतर देखील कृषी वरील रोजगाराचे प्रमाण पूर्वीपेक्षा जरी कमी होत असल्याचा दिसत असले तरी tional Journal
अजूनहीं बरेच जास्त आहे. वरील तक्त्यात (तक्ता केमीक ? अजूनही बरच जारा. कृषी विकासाचा दर हा ४.१% होता. भारतात श्रोतीवर अक्रिके चमाण २०१७- १८ मध्ये ३५.३% ,२०१८ कृषी विकासाया २०१७- १८ मध्ये ३५.३% ,२०१८ भी के २०१८ भी के २८ टक्के तर २०२० मध्ये ते ३८ टक्के तर असणाऱ्याच प्रनाः ३६.१%, २०१९ -२० मध्ये ते ३८ टक्के तर २०२० ११ कि — जोने अशाप्रकारे कृषीवर अवलंबून असणाण्याः ३६.१%, २०८७ - . ३९.४ टक्के होते. अशाप्रकारे कृषीवर अवलंबून असणाऱ्या रिक्री —ी न्येच असल्याचे (CMIE) या संस्थेन प्राप्त ३९.४ टक्क राजा. प्रमाण अजूनहीं बरेच असल्याचे (CMIE) या संस्थेने प्रसिद्ध केले

आकडवाराजर तक्ता क्रं.३: शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात ग्रामीण भागाचा वाटा क्रो

वर्ष	अर्थव्यवस्था	कार्यशक्ती
1970-71	62.4	84.1
1980-81	58.9	80.8
1993-94	54.3	77.8
1999-00	48.1	74.9
2004-05	48.1	74.6
2011-12	46.9	70.9

स्त्रोत: निती आयोग Https://www.niti.giv.in

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत ग्रामीण भागाचा हिस्सा हा 渐 कार्यशक्ती १९७० - ७१ ते २०११ - १२ या वर्षाप्यंत उत्पाहन रोजगाराच्या बाबतीत किती होता हे तक्ता क्रमांक तीन क्ल दिसून येते. १९७० - ७१ मध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील ८४.१% कार्यक्र ही शेतीच्या कामात गुंतलेली असून ६२.४% एकूण शुद्ध सर्जा उत्पन्न उत्पादनाच्या ६२.४% हिस्सा आहे. तसेच पुढे २०११.११ मध्ये अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कार्यशक्तीचा हिस्सा कमी होऊन ७०.९% इतका झालेला आहे . यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की १९७०. ७१ पासून अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषीचा शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पनातिसा घटत असला तरी कार्यशक्तीतील हिस्सा कमी होण्याचा वेग मा फार कमी आहे . अजूनही २०११-१२ मध्ये ७०.९% कार्यक्रा शेतीच्या कामात गुंतलेली आहे.

भारतात कृषी ची स्थिती: State OF Agriculture in Initia

भारतातील एकूण कामकरी लोकसंख्येच्या जवळपास निर्म लोकसंख्या कृषी क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहे . असे असले तरी 🖓 सकल घरगुती उत्पादनात शेतीचा हिस्सा २०१५ -१६ ^{मधे प्रत} १७.५ टक्के इतका होता .

मागील काही दशकांपासून मॅन्युफॅक्चरिंग आणि सेवा क्षेत्र देशाच्या आर्थिक वृद्धीतील हिस्सा वाढतच चालला आहे. सांबा कृषी क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा मात्र कमी - कमी होत चालला आहे. भारतार्वित एकूण जीडीपीच्या कृषी चा हिस्सा १९५० - ५१ मध्ये ५० हर्न होता तो कमी - कमी होत जाऊन २०१५ -१६ मध्ये १५.४ एक्सी

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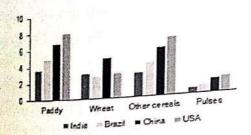
Oct. To Dec. 2022 Issue-44, Vol-02

0103

155N: 25 मारताचे कृषीतील अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन दरवर्षी वाढतच

मार्थे काही उत्पादनांचा जसे - गहू ,तांदूळ,डाळी, आण भारत देश काही जास्त उत्पादन मेल्ल क्रिआण पार्म चा सर्वात जास्त उत्पादन घेणारा देश ठरला क्रिआण कापूस चा सर्वात जास्त जास्त उत्पादन घेणारा देश ठरला इसे आप प्राप्त देश दुधाचे सर्वात जास्त उत्पादन घेणारा देश अहि . तर्प भाजीपाल्याच्या उत्पादनात भारताचा दुसरा क्रमांक अस्पिक्के आणि भाजीपाल्याच्या जत्मातील गलण नार्प अस्^{त भव्य} । उत्पादनापैकी न्यातील एकूण डाळीच्या उत्पादनापैकी त्रापता अत्यापनापका अहे. तांदूळ उत्पादन २२ वर्षे अहे. तांदूळ उत्पादन २२ ्र जापन १२ टक्के ,२५% इतके कापसाचे उत्पादन विकार के असून मागील काही वर्षापासून भारत हा कापसाची भागार दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचा देश आहे . असे असले तरी नवाण प्रती हेक्टर भूमीवरील कृषी उत्पादनाची मात्रा इतर १९११ अन्ति उत्पादनांच्या बाबतीत तुलना केल्यास अजूनही खूप देशांशी काही उत्पादनांच्या मां आहे. इतर उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीत अग्रेसर असलेल्या देशांशी तुला केल्यास जसे- चीन, ब्राझील आणि अमेरिका या देशांशी हुला केल्यास (तालिका क्रं पहा) जरी भारत हा तांदळाच्या ज्यादनात तिसऱ्या स्थानी असला तरी त्याचे उत्पन्न ब्राझील, चीन आणि युनायटेड स्टेट्स पेक्षा कमी आहे आणि हीच प्रवृत्ती काही इक्रींच्या उत्पादनाच्या वाबतीत दिसून आली जिथे या डाळींचे उत्पादन करणारा भारत दुसरा मोटा देश आहे..

तक्ता क्र.ं ३ विविध देशातील उत्पादन दर्शविणारा तक्ता (टन/ प्रती हेक्टर)



वरील चार्ट वरून

स्रोत: फूड अँड एग्रीकल्चर ऑर्गनायझेशन ऑफ युनायटेड नेशन्स

वरील चार्ट वरून असे निदर्शनास येते की भारत हा जरी विद्वाच्या उत्पादनात तिसऱ्या स्थानी असला तरी त्याचे उत्पन्न भिनेत, चीन आणि अमेरिकेपेक्षा कमी आहे आणि हीच प्रवृत्ती को डाळीच्या उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीतही दिसून आली जिथे हा ^{बंदोंचे} उत्पादन करणारा दुसरा मोटा देश आहे.

श्यो विकासाकरिता भारताचे धोरण :

स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळात कृषी विकासाकरिता भारत नियोजनाद्वारे केलेल्या विकासात्मक धोरणाचे मुद्दे विलग्रमाणे.....

१. तांत्रिक घटक: Technological Measures:

वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या वाढत्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याकरिता कृषी उत्पादनात पुरेशी वाढ करण्याकरिता महत्त्वाचे पाऊल उचलण्यात आले आणि सोबतच औद्योगिक विकासाच्या पायाभरणी करिता विस्तृत आणि गहन शेती करण्याकरिता महत्त्वाचे पाऊल उचलण्यात आले. विस्तृत शेती करिता मोठ्या भागांकरिता वृद्धीच्या आधारावर पाणीपुरवठ्याच्या अर्थात सिंचनाच्या सोयी पुरविण्यात आल्या आणि जो भाग लागवडीकरिता योग्य नव्हता त्या भागाला लागवडीकरिता योग्य बनविणे अशा प्रकारच्या सोयी यावेळी करण्यात आल्या. तसेच गहन शेती करिता १९६६ मध्ये देशातील काही भागांकरिता **் மீக் பிழ்நி**माच्या स्वरूपात नवीन कृषी रणनीती तयार करण्यात आली . गहन कृषी कार्यक्रम देशभरात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लागू करण्यासाठी हाय इल्डिंग व्हरायटी प्रोग्राम (HYVP)म्हणजेच जास्त उत्पादन देणाऱ्या बी - बियाण्यांचा शोध लावण्यात आला. त्यासोबतच खते आणि कीटकनाशके यांचा शेतीत वापर करून अर्थव्यवस्थेतील उत्पादन वाढविणे जेणेकरून अन्नधान्य बाबतची इतर देशातील आयात कमी करता येईल. याचा परिणाम असा झाला की, कृषीतील उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकता फार अधिक प्रमाणात वाढली. अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन जे १९५० - ५१ मध्ये ५०.८ दशलक्ष टन इतके होते ते वाढून २०१७ - २०१८ मध्ये २३३.९ मिलियन टन इतके झाले. महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे गव्हाच्या उत्पादनात फार मोटी वाढ घडून आली. गव्हाचे उत्पादन जे १९५० - ५१ मध्ये ६.५ मिलियन टन होते ते २००८ - ९ मध्ये ८०.६ दशलक्ष टन इतके झाले. ही वाढ गव्हाच्या उत्पादनातील लक्षणीय वाढ टरली .

२. भू - सुधारणा कार्यक्रम: Land Development Program

भू सुधारणा कार्यक्रम हा मुख्यत्वे शेती व्यवसायातील मध्यस्तांचे उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी राबविण्याचे धोरण आहे. शेतीच्या कार्यामध्ये मध्यस्तांचे, दलालांचे, जमीनदारांचे ,जहागीरदाराचे खूप प्राबल्य दिसून येत होते. जे शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती खराब / दयनीय बनविण्याकरिता कारणीभूत ठरत होते आणि जमीनदारांकडून जिमनी हस्तगत करून ती कसणाऱ्याला देणे हे भू - सुधार कार्यक्रमाच्या मागचे धोरण होते कारण जमीनदारांनी गरीब शेतकः यांच्या जिमनी आधीच हडप केल्या होत्या.

भू सुधारणा कार्यक्रमांतर्गत...

ii. भाटक सुधारणा यात (a)कुळाद्वारे जमीनदाराला देण्यात येणाऱ्या भाटकावर नियंत्रण टेवणे, (b) कुळाला जमीनदारांकडून संरक्षण देणे तसेच (c) कुळाचे मालको हक्क अबाधित टेवणे आणि iii) भूमिहीन आणि सीमांत मजुरांना जमीन धारण करण्याची मर्यादा टरवून देणे अशा प्रकारच्या भू सुधारणा करण्यामागचा मूळ उद्देश हा प्रजीवी जमीनदार वर्गाचे उच्चाटन करणे हा होता. तसेच अशा प्रकारच्या लोकांकडून होणारे सर्व प्रकारचे शोषण थांबविणे हा

प्रकारच्या लोकांकडून हाणार सव अवगरव प्रकारच्या लोकांकडून हाणार सव अवगरव Impact Factor 8514 (UUIF)

MAH MUL/03051/2012

Peer-Reviewed International Journal

होता. अशा प्रकारे ग्रामीण भागातील संपूर्ण शेतीतील संरचना बदलणे हा भू सुधारणा करणे मागचा मुख्य हेतू होता.

iii. सहकार आणि चकबंदी: जिमनीचे सतत होत जाणारे क्षरण थांबविणे आणि भूधारणाची मर्यादा वाढवावी याकरिता सरकारने सहकार आणि चकबंदीचे धोरण स्वीकारले. चकबंदीद्वारे शेतकऱ्यांच्या गावातच व विविध भागात असलेल्या विविध तुकड्यांचे एकत्रिकरण करून चकबंदी करून त्याला एकाच भागातील समान किमतीची व आकाराची जमीन त्याला देणे यामुळे वेळेचा अपव्यय टाळता येईल किंवा थांबविता येईल. लागवडीखाली असलेल्या शेतीत जिमनीत काम करणारे मजूर/रोजगार आणि कार्यशक्ती आणि शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने शेतकऱ्यांना शेती करण्यास तयार करणे. सहकाराचा मुख्य उद्देश हा लहान आणि सीमांत शेतकऱ्यांना एकत्रित आणणे जेणेकरून त्यांना मोट्या प्रमाणावर शेतीचे फायदे मिळू शकतील. सहकारी शेती अंतर्गत लहान आणि सीमांत शेतक?यांच्या जिमनीचा पूल तयार करणे आणि संसाधनांचा एकत्रितपणे उपयोग घेणे हा त्यामागील

iv. नियोजनात लोकांचा संस्थात्मक सहभाग: लहान आणि सीमांत शेतकऱ्यांना शेती करण्याकरिता / कसण्याकरिता एकत्रित आणणे ही अर्धवट कहाणी आहे. कोणत्याही देशाचे नियोजन हे जोपर्यंत मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील समूहांना एकत्रित करून त्यांना त्यांच्या फायद्यांविषयी सांगून आणि कल्याणा विषयी माहिती सांगून बळकट केले नाही, प्रोत्साहित केले नाही तर ते यशस्वी होऊ शकत नाही. याकरिता सरकारद्वारे राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या धोरणांना यशस्वी करण्यासाठी सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम १९५२ मध्ये देशभरात लागू करण्यात आला. हा कार्यक्रम लोकांसाठी, लोकांचा आणि लोकांकडून आणि लोकांकरिता अशाप्रकारे तयार करण्यात आला. ज्या सरकारची आणि प्रशासनाची भूमिका ही लोकांना त्यांच्या मदतीसाठी मदत करणे ही होती परंतु हा कार्यक्रम फारसा यशस्वी झाला नाही. हा कार्यक्रम लोकांचा कार्यक्रम कधीच होऊ शकला नाही आणि तो सरकारच्या मदती करिता बेंबीशी बांधला राहिला. यानंतर दुसरा एक कार्यक्रम जो मोठ्या प्रमाणावर समूहांना नियोजन प्रक्रियेत सहभागी करून घेण्यासाटी प्रोत्साहित करेल ज्याचे स्वरूप विकेदीत राहील असा पंचायती राज कार्यक्रम तयार करण्यात आला. या कार्यक्रमाचा अनुभवही सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमासारखाच राहिला. v. संस्थात्मक कर्ज किंवा ऋगः शेतकऱ्यांना पुरेशा प्रमाणात कर्जाचा पुरवटा करण्यात यावा याकरिता संस्थागत प्रत्यय संस्थांचा विस्तार करण्यात आला. १९६९ ला बँकांचे सार्वजनिकरण करण्यात आले. राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या गरजांकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले. शेतकऱ्यांना पुरेशा प्रमाणात कर्जपुरवटा करण्याकरिता करण्यात आलेल्या संस्थागत स्त्रोतांचा विस्तार करणे हे एक महत्त्वाचे पाऊल समजले जाते. विशेष करून सहकारी प्रत्यय संस्थांची स्थापना आणि व्यापारी बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण, कृषी कर्जाची गरज

ational Journal
भागविण्याकरिता प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांची स्थापना करण्यात आती भागविण्याकारता प्राप्ताः भागविण्याकारता प्राप्ताः भागविण्याकारता नावाहि भी करण्याकारता नावाहि भी तसेच कृषी विकास - स्थापना हे सुद्धा एक महत्त्वाची पाऊल समजले जाते. याचा परिणाप स्थापना हे सुद्धा एक महत्त्वाची पाऊल समजले जाते. याचा परिणाप स्थापना हे सुद्धा एपः । । असा झाला की संथागत स्त्रोतांच्या विस्तारामुळे शेतकच्यांना के असा झाला का राजा ... मिळण्याची सुविधा प्राप्त झाली आणि सावकारांचे प्रावल्य केने

vi. खरदा आज ... तयार केलेले आणखी एक धोरण म्हणजें शेतकऱ्यांकडून शेतमालावी खरेदी आण रू.... एखाद्या वर्षी जास्तीचे अधिकय स्वरूपाचे उत्पादन झाले तरी त्याबा एखाद्या वथा जारात पडू न देता त्यांना योग्य भावाची किंवा किमती मालाच्या जिल्ला है याकरिता आवश्यक होते की शेतकशंहे एखाद्या वर्षी जास्तीचे उत्पादन झाल्यास त्याला अतिरिक्त हुं एखाद्या प्रमा निर्मा खरे म्हणजे कृषी माल आणि किंमत आणी धोरणाने नुकतेच घोषित केले की शेतक?यांनी त्यांचे उत्पादन वाह्यां याकरिता त्यांना प्रोत्साहित करण्यासाठी शेतमालाच्या किमती वाहिको किंवा जास्त ठेवणे.

vii. शेतकऱ्यांच्या साधनांकरिता अनुदाने : सरकारने शेतकऱ्यांचा शेतीच्या साधनांना जसे सिंचनाच्या किंवा पाणीपुरवट्याच्या सोवी कीटकनाशके आणि वीज पुरवठा याकरिता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अनुरान देण्याचे धोरण तयार केले. अनुदान देण्यामागचा सरकारचा उद्देश हा होता की शेतीच्या उत्पादनात आणि उत्पादकतेत वाह क्रां आणि शेतकऱ्यांनी शेतीच्या अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब काव सरकारच्या या धोरणांतर्गत बाजारभावापेक्षा कमी किमतीत शेतकयांन शेतीची उत्पादन साधने उपलब्ध व्हावी आणि म्हणून या साधनांचा किमती त्यांच्या मालाच्या खऱ्या किमतीना प्रभावित करणार नहीत म्हणजेच या साधनांच खऱ्या किमती पुरवठा होईल.

viii. अन्नसुरक्षा प्रणाली: उपभोकत्यांना कमी किमतीत आणि अनुदानित दरांवर अन्नधान्याचा आणि इतर आवश्यक वर्त्तूव पुरवटा करण्याकरिता भारत सरकारने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली करिता (PDS) म्हणजे अन्नसुरक्षा प्रणाली तयार केली. सार्वजिक वितरण प्रणाली फक्त उपभोगत्यांना स्वस्त दराने अनधानाव पुरवटाच करीत नाही तर एखाद्या वर्षी अन्नधान्याचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन किंवा पुरवटा कमी झाल्यास त्यावर्षी आणि काही वर्ष देशातील नागरिकांना अन्नधान्याचा पुरवटा करण्यास सुरक्षा ^{जाळ} तयार करेल .

ix. ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रमः फक्त सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली द्वारे अन्नधान्याचा स्वस्त दरात पुरवटा करून चालणार नही आणि त्यांच्या आवश्यक गरजाही पूर्ण होणार नाहीत. जोपवंत लांचे जवळ शक्ती राहणार नाही म्हणूनच मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दारिह्यं निर्मूल कार्यक्रम राबविण्याकरिता ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तयार कर्ल त्यांची क्रयशक्ती वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याकरिता सर्कार्ल

विद्यावार्ती: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 8.14 (IJF)

Oct. To Dec. 2022 Issue-44, Vol-02

0105

कहीं धीरणात्मक पावले उचलली , जसे -(१)छोटे किसान विकास काहा धारणा (२) सीमांत किसान आणि कृषी मजूर विकास एजन्सी (SFDA) एजन्सा (अ नजूर ।वकास एजन्सी (MFAL) (३) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (NREP) एजन्स (MREP) भूमिहीन रोजगार हमी कार्यक्रम (५) जवाहर रोजगार (४) भारत (JRY) (६) जवाहर ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना SGRY ्राजना (अपना SGRY) (४) काम करण्याकरिता राष्ट्रीय अन्त (FNFFWP) (८) राष्ट्रीय (७)प्राप्त हमी योजना (NREGS) जर हे कार्यक्रम एकत्रितपणे ग्रामाण अपन्य राजविले तर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली आणि आणि कार्यक्षमतेने राजविले तर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली आणि आण ना प्राण जाण ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण गरिबांकरिता एक उत्कृष्ट आणि भागा । कार्यक्षम सुरक्षा जाळ म्हणून काम करू शकेल. हा त्यामागचा

निष्कर्षः: कृषी क्षेत्राचा विकास साधल्याशिवाय आर्थिक विकासाची गती कायम राखणे अशक्य आहे. कृषी व कृषी संलग्न क्षेत्रांची नता वर्ण साध्य झाली तर देशांतर्गत सकल घरगुती उत्पन्नातही अपेक्षित वाढ जर साध्य झाली तर देशांतर्गत सकल घरगुती उत्पन्नातही वाढ घडून येईल आणि दरडोई उत्पन्नामध्ये देखील वाढ घडून येईल आणि देशांतर्गत स्थूल उत्पादनात जीडीपी मध्ये वाढ बाल्यामुळे नागरिकांचे जीवनमान सुधारे तसेच गरिबी, दारिर्द्य, कुपोषण, भूकवर्ळी या समस्यांवर मात करता - करता बेरोजगारीच्या विळख्यात अडकलेल्या देशाला बाहेर काढता येईल आणि या सर्व समस्यांवर मात करता आल्यामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जगाच्या नकाशावर एक नावारूपाला आलेली अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून ओळखली जाईल. २०३० पर्यंत भारताचा जीडीपी ५ ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकॉनोमी असलेला देश म्हणून (एमर्जिंग इंडिया) म्हणून पुढे येण्याचे स्वप्न साकार करता येईल. अमेरिका, इंग्लंड, फ्रान्स, जपान, कॅनडा, स्वित्झलंड, ऑस्ट्रेलिया यासारख्या विकसित देशांच्या रांगेत उभे राहण्याचे भाग्य भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला कृषी विकासामुळेच आणि ग्रामीण विकासामुळेच लाभू शकते. यासाठी सरकारने असलेल्या धोरणांची अंमलवजावणी होणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेसोबत कृषी विकास करण्यासाटी जर प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान, वारमाही जलसिंचनाच्या सोयी, कर्जपुरवटा आणि पायाभूत सुविधांची उपलब्धता अधिक सक्षम करण्याची गरज आहे. हे सर्व साध्य करण्यासाठी सरकारमार्फत अनेक योजना कृषी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्राच्या जलद विकास घडवून आणण्यासादी रावविण्यात येऊन त्यांची अंमलवजावणी होणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच या क्षेत्राला वेळोवेळी भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्यांची वेळोवेळी दखल घेऊन त्या सोडविण्यासाठी सरकारकडून या क्षेत्राला विशेष प्राधान्य दिले जाणे ही कौतुकाची बाब आहे. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक उदारीकरणाचे धोरण स्वीकारल्यापासून कृषी व कृषी संलग्न क्षेत्रामध्ये गुंतवणूक वाढविण्यासाठी उपाययोजना करण्यात आले आहे . ज्याद्वारे कृषी व कृषी संलग्न क्षेत्राला वित्तपुरवटा व्यवस्थित होईल तसेच नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञानही या क्षेत्रामध्ये येईल व उत्पादकतेत वाढ होईल आणि या क्षेत्रासाटी लागणाऱ्या पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास करता

अधीन राहिला आहे. याचबरोबर भारत सरकार मार्फत दिल्या जाणाऱ्या प्राधान्यक्रम क्षेत्र वित्त पुरवटा अंतर्गत होणाऱ्या एकूण वित्त पुरवट्यातील ४० टक्के वित्त पुरवटा हा कृषी व कृषी संलान क्षेत्रासाठी केला जातो.

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