



Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's
ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, SATPUR

Janta High School Campus, Satpur,
Tal.: Nashik, Dist.: Nashik (Maharashtra) Pin : 422007

PH.: 0253-235410

E-Mail : srcollege.satpur@mvp.edu.in

Website : <https://mvpsatpurcollege.ac.in/>

College Code : 0897

Centre No. : 0897

AISHE : C-41756

Principal : Dr.D.G.Ushir, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.

-----Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune College ID – PU/NS/AC/141/2009-----

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC Care List during the last five years.

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
No of Research Published	01	09	01	Nil	04	15

Sr no	Title to the paper	Name of the authors/s	Department of author	Name of Journal	Year of Publication	ISSN No.	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the journal / Digital		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list
Academic year 2017-18									
1	Goods and Service Tax (GST)	Prof P R Pingle	Commerce	Research Journey	Feb-2018	2348-7143			
Academic year 2018-19									
1	Youth of India psychological dimensions, problems, lifestyle, challenges and needs	G A Panpatil	Psychology	Vidyawarta	Feb- 2019	23199318			
2	Sahity Aani Samaj Parasparsambandh	Shivaji Ramnath Sumbhe	Marathi	Research Journey	Feb- 2019	ISSN: 2348-7143 Imp.6.261			

3	Bhashik Kaushaly	Shivaji Ramnath Sumbhe	Marathi	Research Journey	Feb-2019	ISSN: 2348-7143 Imp.6.262			
4	Effect of Demonetisation on Indian Economy	Prof. S.R.Sakhala	Commerce	Research Journey	Feb-2019	2348-7143			
5	The Echoes of intrspections in Ingmar Bergman's 'Wild Strawberries'	Dr. Sachin S. Rajole	English	Langlit	Feb-2019	23495169			
6	Adhyapan Prakriyra ani Mahiti Trantranyan	Kiran Tidake	Economics	Research Journey	Feb-2019	23487143			
7	Bharatiy Shetichi Utpadakata	Kiran Tidake	Economics	Research Journey	Feb-2019	23487143			
8	Demonetization and its impact on Marketing, Banking and Economy	Dr. S A Gaikwad	Economics	Research Journey	Feb- 2019	23487143			
9	Bhratatil srivishayak Sthiticha Adhava: Ek Drushtikshep	Dr. S A Gaikwad	Economics	Research Journey	Feb-2019	23487143			
Academic Year 2019-20									
1	The Girl Trapped in a Wrong Body: An analysis of The Danish Girl by David Ebershoff	Dr. Sachin S. Rajole	English	Our Heritage	Jan-2020	0474-9030			

Academic Year 2021-22

1	Role of Gandhian Thought and select Indo Anglican Novelists in Indian Independence	Dr. Sachin S. Rajole	English	Research Journey	Sept -2021	23487143			
2	Cashless Economy: The Impact of Demonetization on Small and Medium Business with reference to Nashik District	Dr. S A Gaikwad	Economics	VSRD-TNTR	Nov 2021	2319-2216			
3	Corona: Arthik ani Samajik parinam	Dr. S A Gaikwad	Economics	GENIUS	Aug-20 21	22790489			
4	Contextualizing Ecological Signs and Symbols in Paulo Coelho's 'The Alchemist'	Dr. S S Rajole	English	LangLit	Aug -2021	23495189			



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Arts & Commerce College,
Satpur, Nashik-422 007



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Impact Factor - 3.452

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION
RESEARCH JOURNEY
Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February-2018

SPECIAL ISSUE-XXXIX

**GOODS AND
SERVICE TAX (GST)**



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This Journal is indexed in :

- UGC Approved Journal List No. 40705 & 44117
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmo Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- Universal Impact Factor (UIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
- Dictionary of Research Journal Index (DRJI)



SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



GST Impact on Tourism Industry in India

Prof. Smt. Pratibha R. Pingle

Dept. of Commerce

A.C.S.College Dindori, Tal. Dindori, Dist.Nashik.

Introduction:

Tourism represents world's third largest export avenue in terms of global earnings after fuel and chemicals. Modern tourism is closely linked to socio- economic development. Tourism is responsible for one out of 11 jobs and 10% of the world's economic output. Apart from providing employment, income and foreign exchange for the country, the trade in the tourist sector has an economically positive impact on other associated industries such as food manufacturing, services, construction, agriculture, handicrafts etc.

Hospitality is not only a high foreign exchange grosser, it is also among the largest tax generators. There are multiple taxes charged on the same Service/ Product offering by the Central as well as State Governments. It is an understanding that the Taxes levied on Inbound Tourism is amongst the highest in the country, and this is one of the major reasons for losing Foreign Tourists to competing South East Asian Countries.

Highlights of New GST Rates:

Restaurants with a turnover of less than Rs 75 lakh will be levied a tax rate of 5 percent. Non-AC restaurants will have a 12% tax rate. AC restaurants will have to shell out 18% tax. Hotels, lodges with tariffs less than Rs 1,000 will be taxed at 0%. Hotel lodges with tariffs between Rs 1,000 – Rs 2,500 will be charged 12% tax. Hotel lodges with tariffs between Rs 2,500 – Rs.7,500 will be charged 18% tax. Hotel lodges with tariffs above Rs 7,500 will be charged 28% tax.

Tax slabs for tourism under GST

1. Accommodation & Catering: - GST rates for hotels are divided in to four categories:

- Less than ₹1000 - 0%
- ₹1000 to ₹2500- 12%
- ₹2500 up to ₹7500- 18%
- More than ₹7500- 28%

2. Transportation: Any transportation in economy class shall be taxable at 5%, else taxable at 12%.

3. Attractions: Attractions like theme parks and natural attractions including scenic beauty etc. will be taxable at a rate of 18%.

4. Travel Agents: GST will be applicable on tour agents and shall be taxable at 18%.

5. Tour Operators: GST for tour operators is taxable at 5%, with input tax credit and no ITC.



Benefits of GST for Tourism Industry:

If properly implemented the GST can prove to be a major benefit for the tourism and hospitality industry. The process to claim and avail ITC (input tax credit) is simple and clear. Earlier, adjusting the tax paid on inputs against the output was complex and error-prone. This is believed to have become easy with GST. Also, under GST, tourists have a clearer idea about the tax they are paying.

The Impact of GST on Tourism in India:

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is touted as one of the biggest reforms of Modern India. GST has got some sectors of the Indian economy delighted, while some are disappointed while the rest are a bit confused about it. GST is expected to add almost 2% to India's GDP. Spare me the calculation but hey! that is a huge amount! Let us see the Impact of GST on Indian tourism sector.

As a consumer of Tourism and hospitality services, a single tax-structured bill should save up to 10-15 percent on the overall bill. Entertainment, luxury, and other service taxes in the hospitality industry shall attract a rate of 18% as against the existing 20-27%.

GST Impact

Tourism sector shall be impacted both positively and negatively under the GST regime.

Positive:

1. Uniformity in Taxes

The multiple taxes would be replaced by one single tax, the rate of which is likely to be between 16%-18%. The sector may benefit in the form of lower tax rates which should help in attracting more tourists in India.

2. Increased Revenue for State Government

Under GST the place of supply is shifted to the place where immovable property is situated in case of Hotels, Restaurant & Monuments for sightseeing. This will increase the revenue of such states where immovable property is located. Currently, on such income, States charges local Luxury Tax on hotel stay and VAT on food supplied. While Union Government gets revenue from Service Tax on such services. Because of GST, the States having maximum tourist places, hotels or restaurants for tourist shall earn the maximum revenue by way of SGST which will be equivalent to CGST. In the case of Passenger traveling, the state with the maximum outbound journey shall earn the highest revenue so the station or the port having highest outbound flights, train journey or local cab journey shall earn substantial revenue.

3. Saving in Food and Beverage operations

Companies specializing in food and beverages operations could be the biggest beneficiaries of GST within the hospitality sector. Food and beverages bills have multiple components which inflate the bills by 30- 35%. It is expected that GST to result in savings of 10-15% on the overall bill.

Negative:

1. Multiple Registration

Service providers having centralized registration will have to get registered in each state from where they provide services. Although Government has been claiming "One Nation One Tax", practically it is not going to be so. Service providers will have an option to take different



registration for separate business verticals which need to be examined on a case by case basis. Every state has been constitutionally granted right to collect GST on services.

2. Increased Compliance Burden

The procedure for all the invoices/receipts towards inward and outward supplies will become cumbersome as each one of them will have to be uploaded in the system. The concept of credit matching under GST would be very difficult to handle and would lead to increase in working capital requirements.

The frequency and number of returns to be filed will go up. In place of a half yearly service tax return, under GST law, one will be required to file state wise monthly three GST returns along with an annual return will also be required to be filed.

3. No Credit on Work Contract Services

The hotel industry spends a lot of money on construction and renovation. The amount paid as taxes on the works contract services when supplied for construction of an immovable property is not allowed for this sector when such services are not used for the further supply of works contract service. This would have a negative cascading effect despite strong promises being made by the government in this regard.

Any proposal to make supplier of goods or services liable to pay tax under reverse charge when receiving supply from an unregistered supplier can increase burden in case of B2B transactions on registered assessee.

4. Liquor not included

Liquor should have been included in GST to ensure the seamless credit for the tourism industry. Exclusion of liquor from GST regime defeats the very purpose of bringing in a uniform tax structure across the nation.

Impact on Consumers

In Pre GST era, there was a composite levy of both Service tax i.e 6%, as well as Value Added Tax i.e 14.5% (Vary from State to State) on food and beverages served by hotels and restaurants which finally put the burden of 20.5% in the pocket of ultimate consumers. However, some relief was provided for Non-AC Restaurants supplying food and beverages as no service tax was levied on these restaurants.

Post GST, the scenario shall be completely different. As discussed above that supply of food and drinks in a restaurant shall be treated as a supply of services. Hence, only GST shall be levied on such services @ 18% which saves around 3% as compared to the previous regime.

Erstwhile, Non AC Restaurants were exempt from levy of Service Tax. But State vat was charged at 12%. In Present System, Restaurant not having the facility of air-conditioning or central heating at any time during the year and not having a licence to serve liquor is liable to tax at GST Rate of 12%. Overall things shall continue to remain status quo as far as pricing goes.

Further, staying in a good hotel is going to be very costlier as the rate of tax has been doubled from 9% to 18%. Even Luxury Hotels of 5 stars or above-rated charging room rate Rs. 7,500/- or above will attract 28% tax.

Conclusion:

In general a large Indian demographic is still taking its first baby steps in accepting digital living – a digital lifestyle. These include people from all sectors – social as well as finance. GST in layman terms makes the government tax revenue generation process better and easier.

GST in
Businesses will
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MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318

Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal

V I D Y A W A R T A

SPECIAL ISSUE January 2019



Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's



**ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE
MAKHAMALABAD, NASHIK**

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State Level Seminar
On

Psychology and Other Disciplines

On 4th – 5th February 2019

Organized by

Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's
Arts and Commerce College Makhamalabad, Nashik

Sponsored by

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INDEX

Sr. No.	Topic	Researcher	Page No.
1	Importance of Psychology in Global Scenario	Dr.Sushama Bhosale	1
2	मानसिक आरोग्य समस्या आणि संवर्धन	डॉ.पी.व्ही.रसाळ	11
3	A Review of Psychometric Measurement of Empathy	Naik, D and Satpute, A	14
4	Secretes of Happiness	Dr.Jaiprakash N. Choube	18
5	Political Psychology & Voting Behaviour	Prof.Dr.Shubhangi D. Rathi	24
6	Psychology and Problems of the today's youth in India	Prof. Sahebrao U. Ahire	30
7	The influence of Psychology on Economic Studies	Prof. Kiran V. Jadhav	37
8	Psychology and Economic Theories	Prof. Dnyaneshwar V. Phad	42
9	Psychology of Indian People Behind Female Feticide and Female Infanticide	Dr. Shubhangi R. Gosavi	45
10	Change in Way of thinking and Habits : Key for Stress Management	CA Dr.Trupti Gamaji Deore	49
11	To Study Emotional Maturity and Parent Child Relationship among Adolescent of Working and Non-working Mothers	Prof.Suvarna G. Shinde	58
12	Psychology of Economical Behaviour – Richard Thaler	Dr.Yuvraj P. Jadhav	65
13	Materialism : A Serious problem for today's youth	Dr.Dnyaneshwar P. Pawar	70
14	Youth of India : Psychological Dimensions, Problems, Lifestyle, Challenges and Needs	Prof. G.A. Panpatil	77
15	Health Benefits and Importance of Yoga	Prof. Hema Shankar Mande	87
16	Stress and its Relationship with self-esteem among women professors	Prof. Savita N. Pingle	91
17	Role of Psychology in Advertisement	Smt. Sangita M. Padvi	95
18	Media Psychology	Prof. S.R. Daund	100
19	Techniques for increasing happiness quotient through spiritual intelligence in adults	Prof. Shweta K. Wani	103
20	Mental Health and Happiness	Prof. Swati B. Pawar	109
21	Psychology & Other Disciplines : Psychology and Current Issues of Women	Prof. Vaishali S. Kshirsagar	112
22	Current Strategies Used in Psychological Advertising	Prof. Harshali B.Kothawade	116
23	The Psychological Impact of Advertising on the Customer Behaviour	Prof.Nilima K. Pawar Prof. Revita P. Jadhav	120

YOUTH OF INDIA: PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS, PROBLEMS, LIFESTYLE, CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

Asst. Prof. Panpatil G. A.
Assistant Professor
Arts & Commerce College Satpur, Nashik.
E-mail: panpatilganesh@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

India is the highest youth population in the world. 70% of India's population is below the age of 35 years. According to the initial figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. The hunger, desire, motivation, determination and high energy of the youth can make all the difference in either destroying or building a nation. Youth are the leaders of tomorrow and the partners of today also. Young people are social actors of change as well as development. They are a crucial segment of a nation's development. Youth's contribution is highly needed since youths play one of the most important roles in nation building. Youth's specific aim and positive direction can contribute more towards the national development.

Future of the world lies in the hands of the youth. Youths are the pillars who build up the nations. They are the resources of our country and the development of our nation depends on youths empowerment. They are productive and active people who are capable of large undertakings. There are several problems among the present day youth. These problems are most often psychological which are developed during their stages of development. There is no other way but to recognize, identify and find out remedies to such problems of them. Psychology and the Psychoanalysis has been founded youth related problems and their solutions. Youth psychology is develops very rapidly .The society as a whole has got an obligation to help the youth in their psychological needs. They are to be well educated in psychological disciplines and the parents also should be aware of the psychological stages that a child passes through. This research paper is an attempt to review out the major psychological problems of the youth, their causes and explain a few remedial measures.

Most of the problems facing today's youth are not restricted to any one ethnic or religious group, but affect young people generally. Most researches on youth have focused on issues such as drug abuse, crime, violence, sexuality and poverty. Today's youth are distress

by new challenges, Identity Crisis, Lack of self confidence and low self esteem, hopelessness, confusion and ambiguity, concerning moral issues, negative impact of the social media and Competition in education.

Who are youths ?

According to UNESCO, the youth constitutes people between 15 and 24 years of age and according to Government of India, youth as persons in age group of 15 to 35 years of age (Ministry of Youth and Sport 2003).

A) Psychological Problems of the Youth

1. Feeling of Isolation and Loneliness

Aloneness is the major problems found among the youth. They wanted to be in company; but circumstances and the negative feeling within them forces to be alone. This feeling makes them moody and sometimes even leads them either to frustration or a kind of immorality attitude.

2. Desire for Acceptance

They always like to attract others by their appearance and various other means. A single or minor matter of avoiding will be great wound to their mind. In order to get attention of the people they choose whatever means possible. This may cause again a kind of depressive and negative feeling because their friends will easily identify their artificial character

3. Criminal Tendencies

It is also known as criminal activities and criminal behaviour. They develop criminal tendencies from their living social circumstances. They are develop in their mind an anti-social attitude by which most often they are forced to do criminal activities

4. Emotional Instability

Today's youth are very much imbalanced in their emotional life. Many researches prove that they are very high at their IQ (Intelligent Quotient) rate but low at EQ (Emotional Quotient) levels. They don't know how to take away strain and do not know how to face with a sensitive moment. They are crooked enough but not prudent enough. Break-up in love affairs become common among them. Their life also more open to sex rackets due to lack of emotional maturity and prudence.

5. Inferiority Complexes

They are usually feel uncomfortable being around them. Social withdrawal, faulty

finding, lack of attention, hyper sensitivity, disrespected feeling, etc. these symptoms are usually found in youth.

6. Alcoholism and Drug Addiction

They are nowadays very much lying down to alcoholism and drugs. They often behave criminally or violently because they are under the influence of drinks and drugs. It becomes really a problem in the life of the youth. They are unhappy at their home, become weak in their studies, a lot of depression and anxiety is created in their mind.

7. Suicidal Tendencies

May be due to the all above said problems they have also a tendency for suicide. For silly reasons they like to end their life. Failures in the examinations and the love failures are sufficient reasons for them to commit suicide. Sexually abused ones had the suicidal tendencies earlier but nowadays researches show and it seems that sexually abused is not a sufficient reason for suicide.

Causes behind the Psychological Problems

There are several causes and cause factors in the life of a youth that creates psychological problems in his/her life. These problems are caused not as mere occurrences of their young adult hood; but are developed through the different stages of his/her personality. Some of those causes are the following:

I. Physical problem

Physical problems are one of the main causes that create mental or psychological problems among the youth. Lack physical fitness affects them negatively. Physiological problems are mainly caused by Poverty, Malnutrition and Diseases.

a) Poverty

Instead of improving upon the system to reduce the economic differences between classes, if the society builds counteracting machinery to curb the violence, it leads to nowhere. Poverty of the people affects the psycho-social development of child.

b) Malnutrition

Good nutrition for the brain can be had from Vitamin B and minerals, magnesium, zinc, calcium. The phyto-nutrients (natural chemicals) are the antioxidants quite necessary to check any radical damage occurring in the body. The phyto-nutrients are concentrated and are responsible for the color, scent, and flavor of the vegetables and fruits.

c) Diseases

All kinds of trans-generational and even the ordinary diseases causes ill health among the youth and it severely affects the social life and thereby the psychological maturity. Diseases caused by malnutrition and the food habits affect very much the younger generations and they are very much influenced by the cruel and wretched hands of it.

2. Parentalcontrols

Types and patterns of parental controlling behavior and their effects on children's development have been the focus of considerable research over the past several decades. Although specific labels vary, researchers have consistently identified control in their conceptualizations of salient parental behaviors. The several ways in which parental control of children has been conceptualized and operationalized testifies to the complexity of the construct. It is therefore not surprising that the empirical evidence for the effects of parental control on children has often been inconsistent or equivocal; there have been some attempts to integrate and synthesize the various conceptualizations of control in order to bring clarity to the construct and its effects on children's development.

3. The Influence of MediaViolence

Influence of Media Violence on youth that has grown over the last years are anorexia and obesity. There are millions of adolescents fighting obesity, but at the same time they are exposed to thousands of advertisements of junk food, while the ideal image of a successful person is told to be thin and wealthy. Moreover, more women are obsessive with losing weight even when they are not obese. There are many thin women that want to look like super models and thin celebrities so they engage in eating disorders which leads to severe health issues and even death. Spending huge time in social media, they are spending around 10 to 12 hours a day by sitting in front of the computer. Moreover, when we watch TV or a movie, we usually see many images of violence and people hurting others. The problem with this is that it can become a traumatic experience especially with our children, as we see it more and more. Our kids that are starting to grow and are shaping their personality, values and beliefs can become aggressive or they can lose a sense of reality. In the past years there have been some cases of kids carrying a gun at school and even hurting others with it. Those kids have been linked to excessive use of violent video games and war images.

4. Sexual, Physical, Emotional and Psychological Abuses

Psychological problems of the youth are sometimes related to abuses they are experienced. Most often the sexual abuses they have encountered as teenager and affect their personality very much negatively. Moody nature, inferiority complexes are sometimes the result of sexual abuses encountered. Physical abuses also generate psychological illness. Overwork at home, child labor, physical punishment by parents or relative can affect the personality of a child when it grows as adult. They sometimes form an anti-social attitude due to these tortures. Emotional abuses are mostly on girls. They could be wounded due to unnecessary words and comments from the parents and relatives during their developmental stages. Psychologically also youth are abused because their psychological formation take place in and through their developmental stages.

5. Conflicts and Rejection in Significant Relationships

Love failures and broken friendships are severe problems of the youth. These breakings up of relationship of the beloved, sometimes, lead them to suicidal tendencies and other physiological problems. Some of the youth becomes moody and antisocial when they break with such relations. They lack confidence in their friends and even to the close relatives. Rejection by the lover or a close friend become unbearable and it at times leads to deep stress, depression and inferiority complexes.

6. Situational Causes

The situation in which a young adult develop his/her personality strongly influences the behavior and psychological maturity of that person. It seems that sometimes youth becomes mere victims of their situations. Political persons or other significant personalities make use of the zeal and enthusiasm of the youth. Having influenced by such known social criminals they sometimes happens to commit some criminal act. And as a result of this, feeling of remorse, hatred anger, and sometimes personality disorders may occur in the life of a youth.

7. Cultural Stresses

Culture stress is a term used to refer to the loss of confidence in the ways of understanding life and living that have been taught within a particular culture. It comes about when the complexity of relationships, knowledge, languages, social institutions, beliefs, values, and ethical rules that bind people and give them a collective sense of who they are and where they belong is subjected to change. For aboriginal people, such things as loss of

land and control over living conditions, suppression of belief systems and spirituality, weakening of social and political institutions, and racial discrimination have seriously damaged their confidence and thus predisposed them to suicide, self-injury and other self-destructive behaviors.

8. Lack of Religious and/or Spiritual Connections

They are also affected by lack of spiritual nourishment and religious background. Years before they were affected by the religious rigidity and it sometimes created psychological problems in their life. But today no religion so rigid to its practices but is now more open and helpful to them to build up their personality. But for the youth of today it seems a fashion to go away from religion, God and religious people. It creates a great deal of problem. The youth are not properly directed and they lack genuine hope in their life due to the lack of faith in god. Actually this leads them to the feeling of emptiness and loneliness and at times to the suicidal tendencies.

Suggestions to Overcome the Psychological Problems

Youth have got psychological problems and they must get rid of it in order to have a sound personality. The causes behind the problems must be remedied in order to develop their personality. The following are some of the suggestions:

1. Proper Psychological Training

Today there are several psychological centers available at our country. They shall be directed to such centers and must be trained well so that they may get the basic psychological knowledge. There shall be preliminary courses of psychology from school level itself. It is important and worthwhile to treat a person from his early stages of development itself. For that the parents and the teachers must be properly trained to educate their children or students properly. Proper knowledge of human psychology and the basic education into the science of psychology will be to a great extent a remedy to the present day problems of the youth. It also serves as a preventive measure.

2. Counseling and Guidance

Youth who are already affected psychological defects shall be directed to counseling centers and properly guided. Personal care from the part of parents and the close ones will help the youth to build up their personality in a proper way.

3. Respecting the Individual Freedom

Respecting the freedom of the person is very important factor in the development of personality of a youth. Most of the psychological problems are caused by the parental control. Often parents do not like to see their children as grown up people. They wanted their children as obedient as they were before. This creates conflict in the family. Father and mother no more a hero at their life. They slowly go after other heroes and heroines; this in turn widens the gap between parent and the son/daughter. Therefore it is better that the parents respect the freedom of their son/daughter and be a good friend to them. It will influence their personality very well and they will grow positively. Parental control sometimes can happen from the part of teachers, relatives and religious leaders this also will harm the personality of a youth. Respecting the dignity and freedom of the youth is therefore inevitable.

4. Developing good Personal Relationship

Most of the psychological problems of the youth can be overcome by developing good personal relationship. Sharing the sorrows and stress with the friends would be an easy means to overcome anxiety and distress. Spending time in solitude and lonely will create more grief and remorse within the mind. Friends can be of any type; but it is advisable to have a mature person who has more experience of the world than that of the youth rather than selecting only from the peer groups

Another problems of youths

Clashes with Religion, Unemployment, Poverty, Materialism, Parental Pressure, Premature Sex, Time Management, Community Rights are the major problems of today's youth.

B) Life style

Lifestyle is a picture for every person who wear it and illustrates how much the moral values of people in surrounding communities, life style is an art cultivated by everyone. Lifestyle is also very closely related to the times and technology. Increasing age and increasingly sophisticated technology, the more wide spread implementation of lifestyle also by humans in everyday life. In another sense, lifestyle can give positive or negative effects for those who run it. Well, depending on how that person worked. Youth lifestyle is related to fashion(International & National brands), look(Hair styling, Skin Care, Accessories, Personality), socialising (Facebook, Orkut, Chatting, Blogging, Clubs), fitness(Gym, Dance,

Yoga, Swimming, Spiritua lFitness), indulgence(Spa, Saloon, Massage), excursion(Travelling, Adventure, Malls, Cruise holidays) and food(Coffee shops Intercontinental food KFC, Subway, Tandoori).

C) Challenges of youths

1. Healthof youth

Various behaviors of youth have long-term implications for theirhealth. These includes moking, drinking alcohol, overeating, and sexual behavior. Each of these activities carries some degree of risk.Risk taking is considered to be a characteristic of youth, and experimentation and exploration are valuable parts of growing up. However, youth commonly underestimate their risk of disease, accident, or vulnerability, and they often lack knowledge about the consequences of their actions thereby exposing themselves to serious health problems. Short sightedness regarding the health effects of their behavior lies behind tobacco and alcohol use by youth; increased incidence of overweight and obese youth; and high rates of injury, especially from traffic accidents.

2. Suicide in youths

Suicide is now the second or third leading cause of death for youths. social interactions are important the presence of social interactions means that small differences in aggregate fundamentals can trigger large shifts in the number of youth suicides. Divorce rates at the county, state, and national levels are highly correlated with youth-suicide rates. The divorce rate is more highly correlated with youth suicides than is the share of children living with stepparents or the share of children in single parent families in teen suicide.

3. Reservation

The Indian Constitution has a law for the same and according to this; reservation has been made to bring underprivileged classes at par with privileged or general ones. There are numerous reservations like reservation for women, reservation for physically challenged, reservation for economically backward class, reservation for Scheduled Castesetc. Though, reservation system is an evident discrimination, but it had been started with a very good objective of uplifting the socially backward society to give them equality of opportunities.People have started misusing it. There are many examples of people making false documents just to get a seat in a college or a job. This leaves the more eligible candidate to give their seat to a person belonging to a reserve category.

4. Corruption

Though fighting against corruption is the responsibility of every citizen but youth by virtue of their nature and energy participate more in this cause. Corruption should be rooted out of country. Youth in India must know what they want and how they want because good and bad co-exist in the society. Today we relate everything related to success in terms of money. But success is more than this. Youth must derive inspiration from their role model and live life with pride.

5. Terrorism

Terrorism involves extraordinary violence. It is intended to create massive fear and involves a planned attack for a purpose, often against something or someone.

D) Five Basic Needs of Youth

Every young person has needs, interests, desires, values, strengths and weaknesses, which are going to affect his/her behavior. While all youth have different personalities, they are alike in many ways. All young people have five basic needs.

1. BELONGING

The desire to belong is natural and helps to bring youth in contact with others. Belonging to the group helps young people grow because part of their feeling of personal worth is gained from what others think.

2. Independence

Becoming independent of parents is a sign of growing up. The desire to be independent is often troublesome to parents and volunteers, but it cannot be avoided if the boy or girl is to grow up normally. This desire is shown by impatience with an adult volunteers' guidance and a preference for making up their own mind.

3. Achievement

Youth want to know that their efforts are worthwhile and appreciated. Projects need to keep pace with ability since the rate of achievement varies with each child. Doing things for others as well as for themselves should be included

4. New Experiences

Young people need and want to grow up and be engaged. They need new and different experiences to stretch their horizons.

5. Affection

Affection or love is essential in personality development. We need to know that we

are wanted and loved in spite of our shortcomings.

Conclusion

Youth of today are the hope of the society as a whole. With all their capabilities the youth have got several psychological problems which are natural since they are social beings and therefore essentially relational beings. The society as a whole has got an obligation to help the youth in their psychological needs. Youth are to be well educated in psychological disciplines and the parents also should be aware of the stages that a child passes through. Proper guidance and training shall be given for the youth from the part of parents and teachers in their journey of development to youth hood. Freedom of the youth should be respected by the parents and teachers. A proper religious background and a deep sense of the sacred will also guide youth to mature personality.

Youth are back bone to the nation. They can change the future of the society with their well being and courageous behavior. The reason may be unnecessary burden in the form of competition, unemployment, lack of job skills and skill based job etc. Indian Youth at present is also facing acute pressure in every field from getting job to performance at the job. In the coming decade, it is expected that the Indian labour force will grow by more than 8 million per annum. More and more youth will enter into the labor market. So the real challenge in front of the policy makers is to create enough jobs in the market for this educated workforce so as to direct the youth and nation.

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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

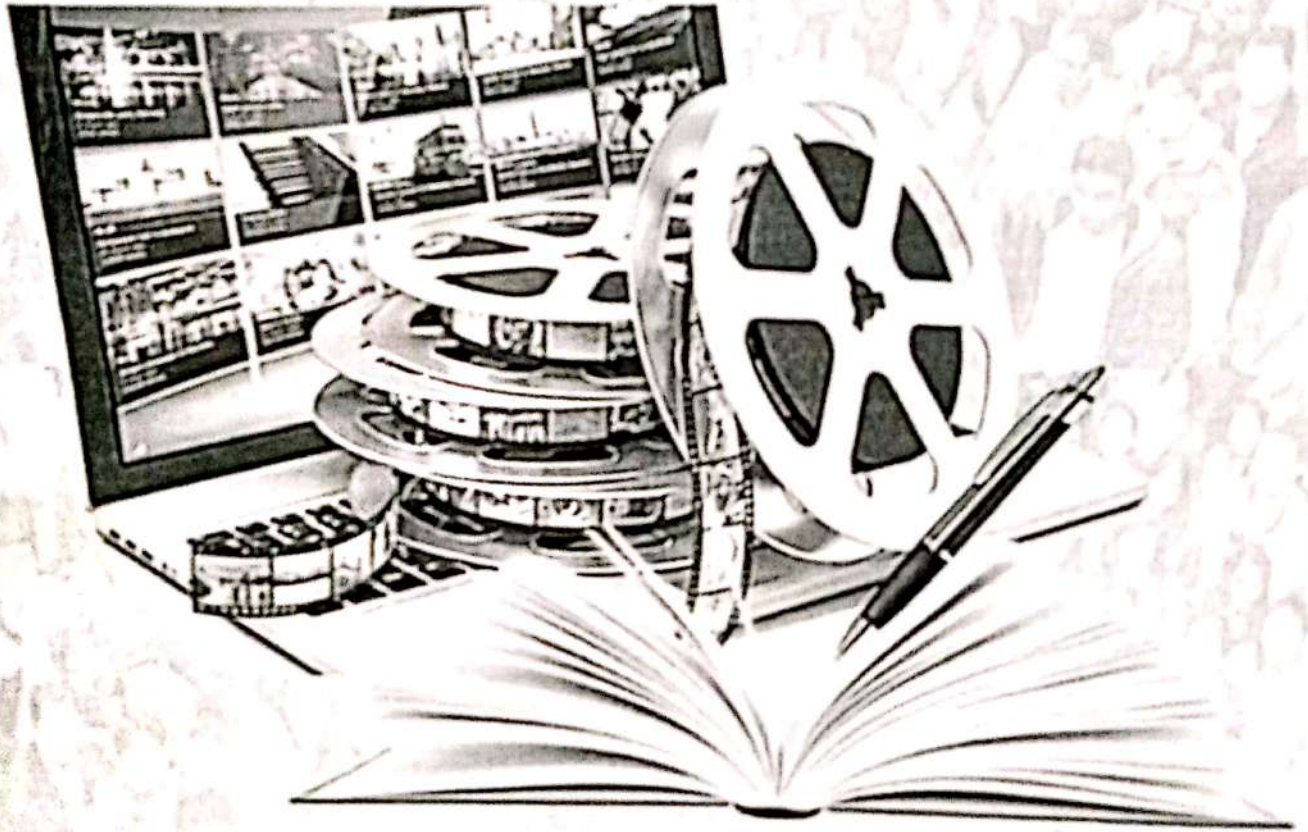
INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February - 2019

Special Issue- 111 (B)

साहित्य : संस्कृती, समाज व माध्यमांतर



अनिधी संपादक :

डॉ. व्ही.बी. गाराकवाड
प्राचार्य

भराठा विद्याप्रसारक समाजाचे
के.टी.एच.एम. महाविद्यालय, नाशिक

विशेषांक संपादक :

डॉ. दिलीप पी. पवार

विभाग प्रमुख व समन्वयक, भराठी संगोधन केंद्र
भराठा विद्याप्रसारक समाजाचे
के.टी.एच.एम. महाविद्यालय, नाशिक

मुख्य संपादक :

डॉ. धनराज धनगर (पेयला)



This journal is indexed in:

- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
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डॉ. प्रमोद आंबेय

योगिता भा

प्रा.दत्तात्रय सा

प्रा.अर्चना बोर

डॉ.सुरेखा जा

डॉ.संजय शि

प्रा.अश्विनी महाले व डॉ.दत्तात्रय डुं

डॉ. चंद्रकांत रु

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डॉ. उन्मेष :

RESEARCH JOURNEY

या अंकाचे सर्व अधिकार प्रकाशकांनी राखून ठेवले आहेत. प्रकाशक, संपादक यांचे शिवाय यातील लेखांचे पुनर्प्रकाशन करता येणार नाही. या विशेषांकातील लेखांतून/संश्लालेली मते ही त्या संबंधित लेखाच्या लेखकांची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत, त्याच्याशी संपादक असतीलच असे नाही. लेखांच्या मूळ स्वामित्व हक्काविषयीची (काॅपी राईट्स संदर्भातील) संबंधित लेखकांची आहे.

साहित्य आणि समाज परस्परसंबंध

प्रा. शिवाजी रागनाथ सुंभे
मराठी विभागप्रमुख
सातपूर महाविद्यालय, सातपूर,
नाशिक (महाराष्ट्र) ४२२००७

साहित्य हा समाजाच्या जडणघडणीतील व विचारप्रक्रियेतील महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. आजच्या स्पर्धेच्या बाजारीकर्णाच्या व अनिश्चिततेच्या वातावरणात स्वतःच्या मूल्यव्यवस्थेचाच नसून समाजगणे विचार करणे, समस्येशी स्वतःला जोडून घेणे व त्याआधारे विवेकी व कृतिशील समाजनिर्मिती करणे व व्यापक सामाजिक उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेत साहित्य अत्यंत महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते. म्हणूनच शोध निबंधाच्या माध्यमातून साहित्य आणि समाज यांचा परस्पर संबंध स्पष्ट करून साहित्य निर्मितीच्या प्रकृत्येतील मानवी जीवनाच्या विविध वृत्ती-प्रवृत्ती, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय विचारांचा प्रभाव, त्याचा परिणाम, समाज वास्तव या सर्वांचा धांडोळा घेणार आहोत...

साहित्य आणि समाज यांचा परस्परसंबंध हा अन्योन्य असतो हे समजावून घेताना दोन दिशांनी या संबंधाचा विचार करता येतो.

- १) साहित्यातील आशय
- २) साहित्याचे माध्यम

१) साहित्यातील आशय-अस म्हटलं जातं साहित्य हे जीवनच प्रतिबिंब असते, साहित्य मानवी जीवनाचे अनुकरण असते, साहित्य हा आत्मविष्कार असतो. म्हणजेच साहित्यात जीवनातील अनुभवच व्यक्त होत असतात. हे अनुभव माणसाला एकटे राहून येणारे नसतात. माणूस समाजात राहतो म्हणूनच त्याला विविध अनुभव येतात. अनुभव घेणाऱ्या माणसाची संज्ञा, जाणीव प्रगल्भ होत जाते. या जाणीवच माणूस साहित्यात मांडत असतो. याचाच अर्थ साहित्य अपरिहार्यपणे समाजाशी संबंधित असते ते समाजाकडूनच आशय द्रव्य घेत असते.

२) साहित्याचे माध्यम-प्रत्येक ललित कलेचे माध्यम असते. माध्यम म्हणजे कलावंताचा सौंदर्यानुभव आणि कलाकृती यांना जोडणारा दुवा चित्रकलेत रंग रेखा हे माध्यम असते, शिल्पकलेत धातू, दगड हे माध्यम असते. तसे साहित्यात लेखक त्याचा अनुभव व्यक्त करण्यासाठी भाषा हे माध्यम वापरत असतो. साहित्याच्या माध्यमाचे वैशिष्ट्ये हे की, ते मानवी व्यवहारात संपर्काचे साधनही आहे. म्हणजे साहित्याचे माध्यम भाषा हे पर्यायाने समाजाशी निगडित आहे. किंवा आपण असेही म्हणू शकतो की, मानवाने समाजाची निर्मिती केली आणि आपली प्रगती साधली त्याचे कारण म्हणजे त्याला परस्पर संबंध दृढ करायला, संपर्क साधायला भाषा हे प्रभावी साधन होते. साहित्यिक या भाषेलाच आपल्या आशयानुरूप वाकवून कलात्मक बनवत असतो. एकंदर साहित्याचे आशयद्रव्य आणि साहित्याचे माध्यम या दोहोंचा संबंध समाजाशी असल्याने साहित्याचा संबंध स्वाभाविक आहे. त्यामुळे समाज बदलतो तसे साहित्य बदललेले दिसते.

साहित्यात समाजसापेक्ष होत गेलेल्या बदलांचा मागोवा घेतला की, समाजाची स्थितीगती, झालेले बदल, याचा साहित्यावर कसा परिणाम करते हे लक्षात येईल.

साहित्याची परंपरा संत-पंत आणि तंत यानुसार चालत आलेली आहे. पूर्वी माणूस आध्यात्मिक प्राणी होता आणि त्या काळात त्याचे साहित्यही त्याच्या अध्यात्मिक साधनेचाच एक भाग होते. उदा. मध्ययुगातील मराठीतले संतसाहित्य किंवा त्या आधीचे वैदिक वाङ्मय हे अध्यात्मिक माणसानेच निर्माण केले होते. परंतु मानवाची प्रगती झाली आणि तो देव आणि धर्म याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून विज्ञान, वास्तूमय जग यावर तो श्रद्धा ठेऊ

सागना,त्यामुळे साहित्यधर्माकतेकडून इहवादी बनले, सामाजिक मानवाचे चित्रण करू लागले याचे उदा. रायने झाले तर इंग्रजी सत्तेचा पाया रोवला गेला इथूनच अर्वाचीन कालखंडाला सुरुवात झाली.मराठीत इहवादी,लोकशाहीवादी मूल्य रुजले गेले केशवसुतांनी कविता,हरिभाऊंची कादंबरी, लोकहितवादी व आगरकरांचे निबंध,डॉ.व. देवलांचे संगीत शारदा नाटक,खाडीलकरांची रूपकात्मक नाटके यात तत्कालीन समाजाचे चित्रण झालेले दिसते.दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर समाजात यंत्रयुगाचे विघातक परिणाम दिग्ग लागले.माणसे परस्परांपासून दुरावली त्यांना आपल्या जीवनाची अर्थशून्यता जाणवू लागली आणि त्याचाही ठसा साहित्यावर पडला.याचं उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे आनंद यादव यांची 'गोतावळा'कादंबरी. या कादंबरीतील नारवा असेल, शेतीत यंत्र आल्यामुळे जनावरांचे झालेले हाल नारवाची आयुष्यभर झालेली उपेक्षा हे सर्व चित्रण ग्रामीण भागातील वास्तव करणाऱ्या प्रत्येक मजुरी करणाऱ्या,कष्ट करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे प्रतिनिधित्व करते.'नटरंग'कादंबरीतील गुणा आणि त्याचे सहकारी यांच्यावर आलेली उपासमारीची वेळ .कारण होते शेतीत ट्रॅक्टर, आधुनिक यंत्र सामग्री विहिरीवर मोटे ऐवजी विजेचे पंप बसले.करावं तर काय करावं असा सवाल प्रत्येकाच्या मनात निर्माण होत होते. हे सामाजिक वास्तव, समाजचित्रण येते ते फक्त साहित्यातून याही पुढे जाऊन मर्दंकरांची नवकविता,गाडगीळ,गोखले यांची नवकथा ,नेमाडे यांची नवकादंबरी आणि विजय तेंडुलकरांचे नवे नाटक स्वप्नभंग झालेल्या,विद्रुप, विकृत समाजाचे चित्र वाचकांसमोर उभे करतात.येथ वर साहित्य व समाज यांचा संवध असतो आणि समाजाची स्थितीगती साहित्यावर परिणाम करीत असते.आता साहित्य आणि समाज यांचा परस्पर संवध असतो म्हणजे काय?हे लक्ष्यात घेतांना म्हणावेसे वाटते साहित्यिक समाजाकडून विषय घेत असतो.आणि त्याआधारे साहित्यकृती निर्माणकरून समाजाला ज्ञानबोध देत असतो, वास्तवाचे भान देत असतो.यातूनच साहित्य आणि समाज यांचा परस्पर संवध स्पष्ट होतो.

मानव समाजशील प्राणी आहे. तो समाजात राहत असताना संघर्ष अटळ आहे.गट-गटाने राहणारा मनुष्याच्या आयुष्यातील संघर्ष हा समाजातील स्थितीगतीला कारण असतात.ही बदलती स्थितीगती साहित्यावर परिणाम करते याचे उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे महानगरीय जीवन मुंबईतील चाळीत राहणारा मध्यमवर्ग ब्लॉक मध्ये राहायला गेला तेव्हा नव्या-जुन्याचा संघर्ष अपरिहार्य होता.घराघरात हा संघर्ष झाला त्याचा ठसा पु. ल. देशपांडे यांच्या'असा मी असा मी','बटाट्याची चाळ' या पुस्तकावर दिसतो.साहित्यिक समाजात राहत असतो आणि समाजातील बदलांचा त्याच्या संवेदनशील मनावर परिणाम होत असतो.बदलणाऱ्या समाजावद्दल, घडणाऱ्या कडू-गोड घटनांवद्दल साहित्यिक आपली वरी -वाईट प्रतिक्रिया,आपल्या जाणीवा साहित्यकृतीतून व्यक्त करतो. याच उदाहरण घ्यायचे झाले तर वि. वा. शिरवाडकरांचे 'नटसम्राट'नाटक होय.या नाटकातून तात्यासाहेवांनी नव्याजुन्या पिढीच्या संघर्षाचे चित्रण केलेले दिसून येते.आयुष्यभर रंगभूमीची सेवा केलेले अप्पासाहेब वेलवलकर आयुष्यात कमावलेली सर्व जमपुंजी आपल्या दोन मुलांमध्ये वाटून देतात.पण हीच मुल कृतघ्न होऊन अप्पांशी अत्यंत क्रूरपणे वर्तन करून वणवण दारोदार फिरायला लावतात.आणि ही सर्व परिस्थिती अप्पांवर येण्याचं कारण म्हणजे अप्पांनी आपलं सर्वच मुलांना दिले होत पण मुलांना अप्पा ओझ वाटू लागतात.'नटसम्राट'मध्ये आलेलं हे चित्रण आज प्रत्येक घराघरात पहावयास मिळते.म्हणजेच साहित्याचा आणि समाजाचा परस्परसंवंध असतो हे स्पष्ट होते. आपली प्रत्येक साहित्यकृती सुंदर ठरेल किंवा नाही हा विचार साहित्यिकाच्या मनात नसतो.बद्दलबद्दल त्यावेळच्या विशिष्ट परिस्थितीबद्दल त्याला आपली प्रतिक्रिया नोंदवायची असते.त्याची आंतरिक उर्मी त्याला साहित्यकृती लिहिण्यास भाग पाडते १९६०-७०च्या दरम्यान तरुण पिढीची वेवारी,महागाई यांना तोंड देतांना झालेली दैना 'निष्पर्ण वृक्षावर भर दुपारी','वैतागवाडी' या कादंबऱ्यांत व्यक्त झाली.गिरणी संपानंतर



गिरणगावातील तरुणांची झालेली कोंडी 'अधांतर' या नाटकात व्यक्त झाली म्हणूनच या ठिकाणी साहित्य हे सामाजिक बदलांचे उद्रेकांचे भारमापक ठरते.

समाजाचे दर्शन घडविणारे, सामाजिक वास्तवाचे चित्रण करणारे साहित्य स्याभावधिकच वर्तमान काळाशी निगडित असते.पण हा वर्तमानकाळ अधांतरी नसतो. साहित्यकृतीत दाखवलेली वर्तमानस्थिती निर्माण होण्याची कारणे भूतकालीन परिस्थितीत असातात आणि वर्तमान स्थिती बदलावी आणि भविष्यकाळ चांगला असावा असेही या समाजदर्शन घडविणाऱ्या साहित्यिकाला वाटत असते.त्यामुळेच समाजदर्शन घडवणारे साहित्य त्रिकालिक अनुभव देणारे असते असे म्हटले तर वाचगे ठरू नये.याच उत्तम उदा. म्हणजे 'बलुत' ह्या आत्मकथनात लेखक दया पवार यांच्या आजी-आजोबांनी,आऊ-बडिलांनी भूतकाळात सहन केलेले अन्याय अत्याचार दिसतात.तसेच दया पवारांना शिकूनही जातीचे चटके कसे?सहन करावे लागले हे ही कळत असे. भविष्यात आपल्या मुलावाळांना काय प्रकारची वागणूक समाज देईल याबद्दल भाकीतही 'बलुत'मध्ये करवलेले असते.म्हणजेच 'बलुत' त्रिकालिक अनुभूती देते.कोणत्याही समाजदर्शन घडविणाऱ्या साहित्य कृतीचे वैशिष्ट्य ठरेल.

- निष्कर्ष:
- १)मानव हा समाजाचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे मानवी जीवन हे साहित्याचे मूलद्रव्य असते.
 - २)साहित्य कृतीतून अविष्कृत झालेला अनुभव हा कुठल्यातरी समाजातीलच असतो.
 - ३)साहित्य प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष समाजावर काहीतरी संस्कार करित असतो.
 - ४)समाजाचे वैचारिक, मानसिक,सांस्कृतिक पोषण करण्याचे कार्य साहित्यातून होत असते.
 - ५)साहित्य हे समाज जीवनाचे अंग असून समाज जीवनाच्या विविध अंगाचे दर्शन साहित्यातून होत असते.
 - ६)साहित्याची निर्मिती व्यक्ती करित असते पण त्याचे वाचन,विश्लेषण,मूल्यमापन समाज करित असतो.
 - ७)समकालीन सामाजिक परिस्थितीतून लेखकाच्या जाणीवा विकसित होत असतात.
 - ८)साहित्याचा व सामाजिक परिस्थितीतचा संबंध दृढ असतो.
 - ९)साहित्य कोणत्याही एका काळाचे सामाजिक परिस्थितीचे अचूक दर्शन घडवित असते.
 - १०)साहित्य हा समाजाच्या जडणघडणीतील व विचार प्रक्रियेतील महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे.

- संदर्भ:
1. संत दु. का.-'साहित्य आणि संस्कृती
 2. नेमाडे भालचंद्र-'साहित्याचे रसायनशास्त्र' प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, २००७
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 5. यादव आनंद-मराठी साहित्य, समाज आणि संस्कृती मेहता प्रकाशन.

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

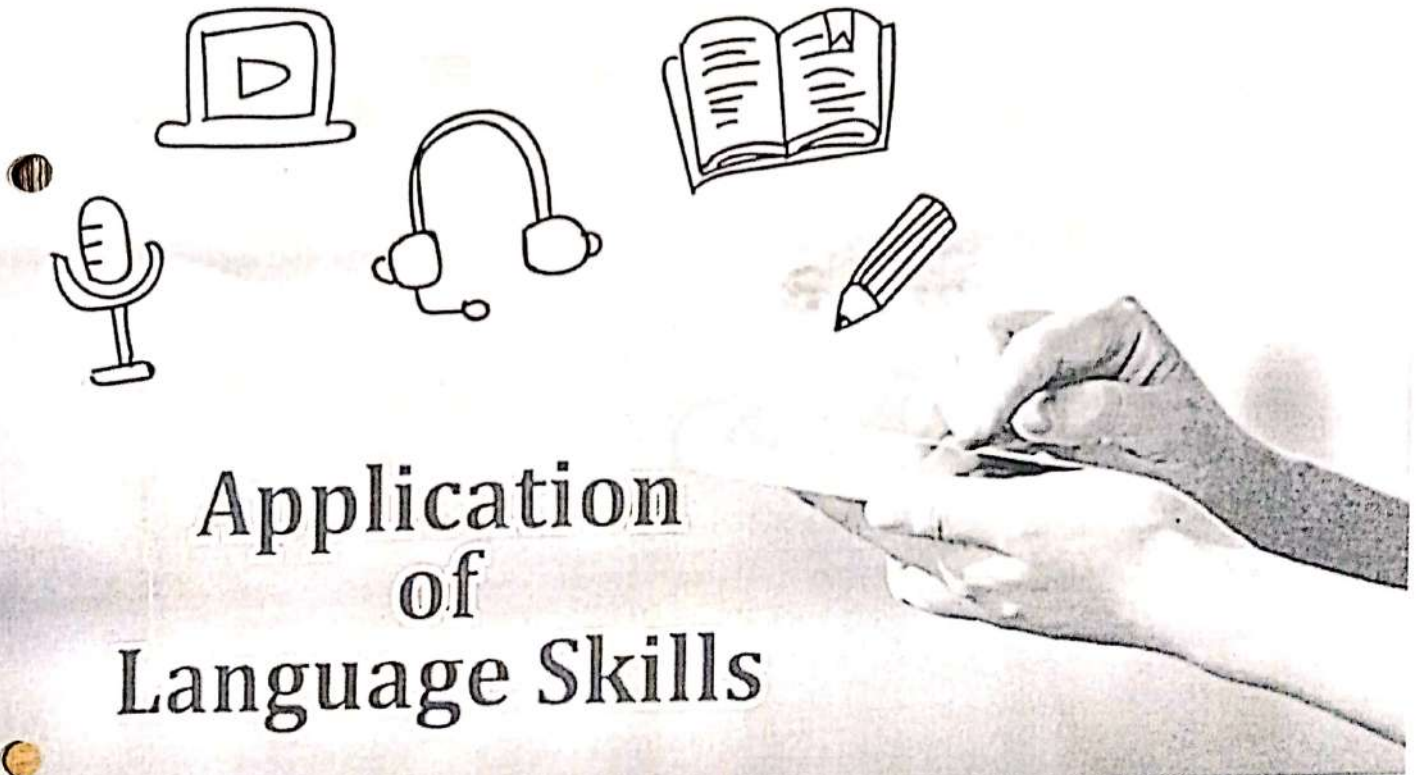
RESEARCH JOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February - 2019

SPECIAL ISSUE- 140



Application of Language Skills

Guest Editor :

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Principal

MVP Samaj's Arts, Commerce & Science College,
Tryambakeshwar, Dist. Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

Chief Editor :

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Yeola, Dist. Nashik (MS) India.

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This Journal is Indexed In :

- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
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35	भाषिक कौशल्यांचे उपयोजन	प्राचार्य डॉ. वेदश्री धिंगळे	144
36	मराठी भाषेतील कौशल्ये	प्रा. माधव घालकर	145
37	सूत्रगंचालन - एक प्रभावी कला	प्रा. नारायण पाटील	154
38	मुलाखत लेखन आणि भाषिक कौशल्ये	डॉ. शरद योरात	157
39	भाषिक कौशल्य- मुलाखत	डॉ. विठ्ठल केदारी	164
40	भाषिक कौशल्य आणि करिअरच्या संधी	डॉ. गीतांजली चिने	164
41	भाषण : एक कला	डॉ. छाया शिंदे	164
42	भाषिक कौशल्ये - काळाची गरज	डॉ. अशोक भवर	177
43	भाषिक कौशल्य वाचन : स्वरूप, महत्त्व व उपयोजन	राहुल पाटील	177
44	भाषिक कौशल्ये आणि उपयोजन	डॉ. दत्तात्रय फल्के	181
45	मराठी साहित्यातील एक माध्यम - भाषांतर	डॉ. देविदास शिंदे	181
46	मुलाखत लेखन	प्रा. बलराम कांबळे	181
47	व्यक्तिमत्व विकास व भाषिक कौशल्ये एक दृष्टीक्षेप	प्रा. विठ्ठल जाधव	181
48	भाषिक कौशल्य विकासातून ज्ञान व अर्थप्राप्ती	प्रा. महेश बनकर	181
49	भाषांतर आणि सारांशलेखन	प्रा. शालिनी पाटील	181
✓ 50	भाषिक कौशल्ये	प्रा. शिवाजीराव पाटील	181
51	भांगोलिक पर्यावरणासाठी, भाषिक कौशल्यांचा होणारा उपयोग	प्रा. शरद घट	181
52	भाषिक कौशल्ये आणि व्यक्तिमत्व विकास	डॉ. सुजाता गडाघ	181
53	व्यक्तिमत्व विकासामधील मूलभूत भाषिक कौशल्यांचे स्थान	श्रीमती. नीता पुणतांबेकर	181
54	अशाब्दिक संज्ञापन	प्रा. प्रवीण गोळे	181
55	प्रसारमाध्यमांतील जाहिरातीसाठी आवश्यक भाषिक कौशल्ये	प्रा. वैशाली जाधव	181
56	मराठी भाषेतील कौशल्ये	शुभांग घोटेकर	181

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भाषिक कौशल्य

प्रा. शिवाजीराव रामनाथ सुंभे पाटील
मराठी विभागप्रमुख
कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय सातपूर, नाशिक- ०७.
Email- ssumbhe10@gmail.com
Mob.No. 9423012276

भाषा हे विचार भावना प्रकट करण्याचे प्रभावी साधन आहे. आपल्या व्यक्तीमत्त्वाचा विकास करावयाचा असेल तर चांगले बोलता आले पाहिजे व चांगले लिहिताही आले पाहिजे. या दोन माध्यमांद्वारे आपण जे प्रकटन करतो त्यातून आपल्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची सकता, उंची, खोली, समृद्धता समजते. उच्चरणातून संस्कार आणि लेखनातून व्यासंग, विद्वत्ता प्रकटते. नेत्यापासून अभिनेत्यापर्यंत आणि सामान्य गृहस्थापसून विक्रेत्यापर्यंत तुम्ही कोणीही व्हा पण चांगल्या परिणामकारक भाषिक कौशल्यावर तुमचे यश अवलंबून असते. हे इथे लक्षात घेणे महत्त्वाचे वाटते एकूणच भाषिक कौशल्यावर थोडक्यात प्रकाश टाकण्याचा अल्पसा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात करणार आहे.

श्रवण, वाचन, भाषण आणि लेखन ही भाषिक कौशल्य असून समाजात वावरण्यासाठी व्यवहार व जनसंपर्कासाठी ती आवश्यक आहे. ही कौशल्य वरकरणी वेगळी दिसत असली तरी ती एकमेकांशी अनन्योपणे निगडित आहेत. याचे कारण म्हणजे यातील एकच कौशल्यातून दुसरे आकार घेते. एक दुसऱ्याला समर्थ बनविते. इतका त्यांचा संबंध अन्यान्य आहे. चांगले बोलणे हे चांगले ऐकण्यातून आकाराला येत असते. श्रावणाची धमता व सराव जितका अधिक तितके बोलणे यशस्वी, सुंदर व समृद्ध व परिणामकारक, चांगले ऐकणे म्हणजे श्रवण, समजून बोलणे म्हणजे भाषण, आकलन करून ग्रहण करणे म्हणजे वाचन आणि या तिन्हीचा मानसिक समन्वय म्हणजे लेखन. कान (श्रवण), जीभ (भाषण), डोळे (वाचन), आणि मन (लेखन) यांचा उत्तम समन्वय म्हणजे भाषिक कौशल्य; असे म्हटले जाते हा समन्वय सहज नैसर्गिकरित्या घडत असतो.

श्रवण कौशल्य -

बोलण्याची तयारी ऐकण्यापासून होत असते. भाषिक कौशल्य श्रवणाचे महत्त्व मोठे आहे. बालपणी आईचे बोल आपण ऐकत गेलो आणि तसे उच्चार करीत गेलो. बोलण्यासाठी आपण पहिले पाऊल टाकतो ती अशी श्रावणातून आपण शब्दांचे उच्चार ऐकतो. त्हास्व दीर्घाची लय ऐकतो उच्चरणातील आघात व आरोह-अवरोह थोडे-फार लक्षात येतात, जोडाक्षरांचे जाणीवपूर्वक श्रवण करतो आणि या सर्वांचा परिणाम म्हणजे तसे बोलण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. भोवतालच्या अनेक गोष्टी, वस्तू, माणसे, प्राणी, पक्षी, त्यांचे नानाविध आकार, आवाज, बोलण्याच्या पध्दती, विचार, यांचे आकलन श्रावणातून होत असते. भाषेतील अनेक प्रकारचे शब्द, त्यांचे संयोजन अर्थ, उच्चरणातील हेल यांचे आपण करत असतो. त्यातून आपला शब्दसंग्रह वाढत असतो हे सारे सहज फळन-नयळत श्रवणातून घडत असते ही झाली नेहमीच्या जीवन व्यवहारातील सहज बोलण्यासाठी, संवादासाठी झालेली तयारी पण जेव्हा आपण एखाद्या विषयावर चार चांधासमोर किंवा





गमूहापुढे बोलावयाने अगते तेव्हा काही वेगळ्या न्यायीची गरज अगते न्यायाठी काही प्रयत्न जार्णीयपूर्यक करावे लागताना.अभ्यास आणि शब्दगाधना करावी लागते.

वाचन कौशल्य-

भाषण लेखनाची पूर्व तयारी श्रावणाप्रमाणेच वाचनातूनही होत असते.श्रवण,वाचनाची आवश्यकता केवळ लिहिण्यासाठीच नव्हे तर एकूणच व्यक्तीमत्त्व विकासासाठी असतो.वाचनामुळे माणसाची विचार क्षमता वाढते.कल्पनाशक्ती विकसित होते.आपल्या संस्कृती, परंपराची ओळख होते.बुद्धीचा कलात्मक विकास होतो आणि त्याहीपेक्षा वाचनाचा मोठा लाभ म्हणजे शब्दसंग्रह वाढतो,म्हणी,वाक्प्रचार माहीत होतात.नव-नव्या शब्दांची ओळख होते,कठीण शब्दांचे अर्थ कळतात. शब्दाच्या अर्थछटा समजतात,एखादा लेखक जीवनविषयक विचार कसा करतो.हे वाचनातून कळते.त्यांचा संवेदनक्षम मनावर संस्कार होतो.क्रमिक पुस्तकांशिवाय,अवांतर विषयावरील पुस्तकांचे, संदर्भ ग्रंथांचे वाचन आपल्या ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा वाढविते.अभिजात साहित्यकृतीत(ज्ञानेश्वररी,नामदेव,तुकोवांचे अभंग, पंडिती वाङ्मय, ययाती, दौलत,गोतावळा, मृत्युंजय, पानिपत, तृतीयरत्न इ.)जीवनायाने धीरोदात्त नायक-नायिकांच्या चित्रणांनी उच्च जीवनाच्या जाणीवा संस्कारीत होतात.मनाची उंची वाढते. चरित्र-आत्मचरित्र,कादंबऱ्या यात आलेल्या निसर्गस्थळे,कल्पनाविलाने आपल्याही कल्पना शक्तीला पंख फुडू शकतात. अभिरुची संस्कारीत होते.भाषा समृद्ध होते.एकूण वाचनाने माणूस बहुश्रुत होतो.आपण वाचन दोन प्रकारे करतो.पहिला प्रकार म्हणजे मनातल्या मनात वाचणे,उच्चरणातील आघात, आरोह-अवरोह,विराम या प्रकारात नसतात.हे केवळ डोळ्यांनी शब्दांचे वाचन ठरते.त्यामुळे विषयाचे आकलन होत असे नाही.वाचनाचा दुसरा प्रकार म्हणजे मोठ्याने उच्चारण करून केलेले वाचन हे पहिल्या शब्दप्रकारपेक्षा परिणामकारक होते.प्रकट वाचनातून स्पष्ट शब्दोच्चार,आवाजाचे चढ-उतार,आरोह-अवरोह,आघात,विरामांना महत्त्व असते.त्यातून निर्माण होणारी लय मनात योग्य अर्थ रुजवते.छापलेले शब्द मोठ्याने वाचले की त्याचा अर्थ अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे समजतो.उच्चारणक्षमता जर चांगली असेल तर मजकुरातील शब्दांच्या अर्थ छटा,खल,अर्थतरल,भावनाही जाणून देता येतात..छापील शब्द मनातल्या मनात वाचून जो अर्थ व्यक्त होत नाही,तो काही वेळा मोठ्याने उच्चारून कळतो.त्याचबरोबर वृत्तबद्ध कविता मोठ्याने म्हटली तर चांगली समजते मुक्तछंदातील रचनाही तिच्यातील लय ओळखून मोठ्याने वाचली तर त्यामधील आशय चांगल्या प्रकारे उलगडतो.श्रवण, वाचन ही बोलण्याची/भाषणाची पूर्वतयारी लक्ष्यात घेतल्यानंतर आता आपण प्रत्यक्ष बोलणे/भाषण कौशल्याकडे एक दृष्टीक्षेप टाकू या .

भाषण कौशल्य-

घरात आपण एखाद्याशी बोलतो,शाळेत मित्रांशी, व्यवहारात आपणही चार-चौघांशी बोलतो हे एकमेवांशी बोलणे म्हणजे संभाषण या संभाषणाची आपणही एक प्रकार असतो पण तो एकमार्गी असतो.तो म्हणजे असंख्य माणसांपुढे एका व्यक्तीने बोलणे या प्रकाराला भाषण म्हणतात.भाषणाला विशिष्ट विषय असतो,मूत्र असते ते विशिष्ट घटना परिस्थितीशी निगडित असते .त्याची मांडणी सूत्रबद्ध असावी लागते.तसा विशिष्ट इतद्दी बोलणार्याच्या मनात असावा लागतो.तो म्हणजे आपला विशिष्ट विचार श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोहचविणे



तो त्यांच्या सुद्धीला,भावनेला आवाहन करणे,बोलणे म्हणजे मुखातून सुगता ध्वनी काढणे नव्हे,त्या बोलण्याला रंग,रूप,गन,उंची असावी लागते असे असे म्हणतात गी, "ज्याला बोलण्याची कला & न्याना जगण्याची कला प्राप्त झाली".आपल्या मनातील आशय इतरांपर्यंत नेमकेपणाने आणि प्रभावीपणे पोहचविणे हे बोलण्यातील महत्त्वाचे गमक,यशस्वी किंवा धीट व्यक्ति आपल्या वागण्या बोलण्यातून तर कधी देह बोलितून आपले विचार सांगायपर्यंत पोचवत असतात. त्यासाठी ह्या असतो आत्मविश्वास आणि सभाधीटपणा.आत्मविश्वास आपल्याजवळ मुळातच असावा लागतो.हे खरे असले तरी वक्तृत्व शब्दप्रभुत्व या गुणांनी आणि वाचन,निरीक्षण या साधनाने ही साधकता येते.लोकमाणसाला हलविण्याचे,इतिहास घडविण्याचे सामर्थ्य वाणीत असते.

लेखन कौशल्य-

लेखन कौशल्याची सुरुवात लिपी ज्ञानाने होते ज्यात सर्वप्रथम उभ्या,आडव्या,तिरप्या रेखा काढण्याला महत्त्व असते.वर्तुळ,अर्धवर्तुळ,वेलांक्र्या आणि सर्व वळणे काढण्याचा क्रम, वळणं रेखाटण्याची दिशा महत्त्वाची असते.या सर्व गोष्टींच्या मदतीने लिपी ज्ञान होते.ही लेखन कौशल्याची सुरुवात आहे. खरे तर चारही भाषिक कौशल्यामध्ये लेखन हे शिखरभूत कौशल्य आहे असे म्हणतात म्हणजेच लेखन कौशल्य ही सर्वात वरच्या पायरी किंवा सर्व कौशल्यांचा कळस आहे.लेखन कौशल्य उत्तम रितीने प्राप्त झाली म्हणजे सर्व भाषिक कौशल्ये प्राप्त झाले असे म्हटल्यास अतिशयोक्ती ठरू नये.लेखन कौशल्य काही होतात लेखणी घेतल्या बरोबर प्राप्त होत नाही. ते टप्प्याने विकसित होणारे कौशल्य आहे.याचे महत्त्वाचे टप्पे-

- १) हस्ताक्षर सुवाङ्ग व वळणदार असावे.
- २) शुद्धलेखन(न्हस्व-दीर्घ,आकार,उकार,फॉर,विसर्ग,धिराम चिन्हे.)
- ३) लेखन प्रकारानुसार स्वतंत्र लेखन.

यातील टप्प्यांना यासारखेच महत्त्व आहे कारण लेखनाची सुरुवात अक्षर लेखनापासून होते.या तिन्ही टप्प्यांनंतर सुंदर अक्षर या पासून विकसित करण्यासाठी कसोशीने प्रयत्न महत्त्वाचे कारण ही एक आयुष्यभरासाठी केलेली फारमोठी गुंतवणूक असते.संपूर्ण आयुष्य तुमचे हे सुंदर हस्ताक्षर/लेखन तुमच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा गुण म्हणून अनेक फायदे मिळवून देणारा असतो.

एकूणच 'मराठी' ही माझी मातृभाषा आहे तर हे चारही भाषिक कौशल्ये उत्तम प्रकारे आत्मसात करण्याचा निग्रह प्रत्येक मराठी भाषिकांच्या मनात असावा असे मला वाटते परंतु त्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्नशील राहणे तितकेच महत्त्वाचे आहे

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) मराठी भाषिक कौशल्ये आणि विकास:(संपादक)(डॉ.)तौर पृथ्वीराज,अथर्व पब्लिकेशन(जळगाव)
- २) अभ्यास कौशल्ये:(डॉ.)दियाण नंदिनी,रोहन प्रकाशन.
- ३) व्याकरणिक मराठी,नरिरायादकर ल.रा..फडके प्रकाशन, ऑगस्ट २०१०

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February - 2019

SPECIAL ISSUE- 138

Effect of Demonetisation on Indian Economy



Guest Editor :

Dr. R. N. Bhavare

Principal

M.V.P. Samaj's K.G.D.M. Arts,

Commerce & Science College, Niphad

Tal. Niphad, Dist. Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

Chief Editor :

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar

Yeola, Dist. Nashik (MS) India.

Executive Editor of the issue :

Prof. S.E. Brahmanekar

Head, Dept. of Commerce

Prof. A. L. Gaikwad

Head, Dept. of Economics

M.V.P. Samaj's K.G.D.M. Arts,

Commerce & Science College, Niphad,

Tal. Niphad, Dist. Nashik [M.S.] INDIA



This journal is indexed in :

- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
- Dictionary of Research Journal Index (DRJI)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



INDEX

No.			
1	Demonetisation in India	Dr. Girishkumar Rana	05
2	A Research Paper on Inventory Turnover Ratio of the Selected Tea Companies in India	Jignesh Vaghela & Prin. Dr. K.N.Chavda	18
3	Demonetization: A Structural Transformation of Economy	Dr. Bhavini Patel	25
4	A Critical Study of Social Impact of Demonetization in India	Dr.Yamini Pandey	29
5	Impact of Demonetisation on the Indian Economy	Dr. Vyankatesh More	34
6	A Review on the Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy	Prof. A. L. Gaikwad	38
7	Impacts of Demonetization on Various Sectors in Indian Economy	Prof.Smt.S.E.Brahmankar	41
8	Demonetization: Effects on Indian Economy	Prof.R. A. Ahire	44
9	A Study of Demonetization and Its Effect with Reference to Unorganized Sector in Nasik	Dr. Chandrakant Chaudhari	48
10	Impact of Demonetization on Rural India	Dr. Rupali R. Shinde	52
11	Demonetization and its Impact on Marketing, Banking and Economy	Dr. Smt. S. A.Gaikwad	55
12	Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy	Dr. M.B.Wagh	59
13	Impact of Demonetization on Indian Agricultural Sector	Dr. Parag Kadam	63
14	People Choice on Career: A Comparative Study	Mr. Vishvnath Borse	67
15	Impact of Demonetization in Agriculture	Prof. Pundlik Bagul	71
16	Demonitisation and its Impact on Various Sector	Dr. Jyoti Pawar	73
17	Demonetisation and Promotion of Cashless Economy	Prof. Manoj Gawale	76
18	Demonetisation : Challenges for Cashless Economy in Rural India	H. R. Netare	81
19	Sectoral Implications of Demonetization Agricultural, Industry, Service, Small Scale Sector etc.	Asst. Prof. Y.S.Jadhav	85
20	Impact of Demonetization on Direct Taxes	Prof. Gopal Layare	88
21	Impact of Demonetization on Retail Marketing	Mrs. Tejasweeta Mundhe	92
22	Two Sides of Demonetization in Indian Economy	Prof. M.B. More	96
23	Need of Demonetisation and Impact on Various Sectors in India	Prof. Nitin G. Chaudhari	99
24	Demonetization: A Move in Haste	Prof. Anil B Jadhav	103
25	Demonetisation : Indian Economy	Prof. R. T. Tuplondhe	106
26	Implication of Demonetisation on Agriculture Sector	Ms. Sonali Kasbe	109
27	Demonetization: an Overview	Prof. S. R. Sakhala	115
28	Macro-Economic Impact of Demonetisation on India's Manufacturing MSMES : an Inspection	Anusuya Biswas	119
29	India Since Demonetization of 2016	Ms. Vandita Mishra	120
30	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आणि विमुद्रीकरण	डॉ.अमित कवठाळे	121
31	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील विमुद्रीकरणाचे परिणाम : एक अभ्यास	डॉ.लता कमलापुरे	124
32	विमुद्रीकरण : कारणे, परिणाम आणि वास्तव	डॉ.दिपक कारे	128
33	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था : एक दृष्टीकोन	Dr. Shivaji Thore	133



Demonetization: an Overview

Prof.S.R.Sakhala

Assistant Professor

Arts & Commerce College, Satpur, Nasik

Email: sakhala.swapnil0@gmail.com

Mob: 9823982065

Introduction

The whole country was taken aback when Prime Minister Narendra Modi on November 8 announced that the currencies in the denominations of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 will be invalid post-midnight. However, the lower denomination –Rs 10, Rs 20, Rs 50, Rs 100 and coins –will be valid. He further announced that new notes of Rs 500 and Rs 2,000 would introduce shortly. Thus, giving millions of Indians a panic attack.

Brief History of Demonetisation

The first currency ban:

In 1946, the currency note of Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 were removed from circulation. The ban really did not have much impact, as the currency of such higher denomination was not accessible to the common people. However, both the notes were reintroduced in 1954 with an additional introduction of Rs 5,000 currency. Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes were introduced in 1934 and after four years in 1938, Rs 10,000 notes were introduced.

The second:

Then, in 1977, the Janata Party coalition government came into power. A year into the government's term, party leader Morarji Desai was more bullish about cracking down on counterfeits and black money. The Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, instated by the ruling party on Jan. 16, 1978, deemed the Rs1, 000, Rs5, 000 and Rs 10, 000 notes illegal for the second time. At the time, then-RBI governor I.G. Patel disagreed with the measure and accused the Janata coalition government of trying to cripple the corrupt predecessor governments instead of simply eradicating black money. For the most part, Modi's measure mirrors Desai's—except this time, he has the backing of his RBI governor, Urjit Patel, who applauded Modi's "very bold step" addressing concerns about the "growing menace of fake Indian currency notes." But that doesn't mean all the skeptics are off his back. Economists doubt the impact of his decision. "That's because people don't stack black money in cash. Rather, they stash it in undisclosed accounts in Swiss Banks," said Abhiroop Sarkar, a professor at the Indian Statistical Institute. "So the demonetization won't affect the biggest fish."

Demonetisation and Political Change

Now that the RBI has admitted that 99.3% of all demonetised notes came back to the banking system (not counting what remains in Nepal and Bhutan), it is fairly clear that demonetisation was a flop. In economic terms. But it was a huge success in political terms for the prime minister personally and for his party in the Uttar Pradesh assembly elections. And that must be understood as having been the real goal of the demonetisation exercise, all along. The Economic Survey for 2016-17 estimated the loss in economic output arising from demonetisation to have been anything between a quarters of a percentage point to one percentage point of lost growth. GDP growth rate slowed from 8% in 2015-16 to 7.1% in 2016-17 to 6.7% in 2017-18.



plugging the loopholes in tax administration, and invest in strengthening the mechanisms that will help restrict the outflow of black money to tax havens.

Impact of Demonetisation on the Indian Economy

On Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The Indian economy is a cash-driven economy and demonetisation has largely affected its growth. The GDP growth rate of 8.01% in 2015-2016 fell to 7.11% in 2016-2017 after demonetisation. This was largely due to less availability of cash in cash-intensive industries like manufacturing and construction. It has also adversely impacted the primary function of banks to issue loans and has put pressure on them as current account holder's demand large sums of cash.

On Daily Wage Workers: A major portion of the Indian workforce is a part of the informal economy. They use cash to meet all their expenses and demonetisation has resulted in a lot of them losing their jobs due to unavailability of cash. According to CMIE's Consumer Pyramids Household Surveys (CPHS), approximately 1.5 million jobs were lost during the final quarter of the financial year 2016-17. The estimated employment during this period was 405 million as compared to 406.5 million during the previous four months.

On Small Scale Industries: Businesses like the textile industry, salons, restaurants, and seasonal businesses are low capital enterprises and work on the basis of liquidity preference. Demonetisation gravely impacted their revenue collection and threatened their existence to an extent.

On Black Money: Though only a small portion of black money is stored in the form of cash and majority is in the form of physical assets like gold, land, and building, demonetisation of the rupee 500 and 1000 notes might take out a lot of black money from the economy.

On the General Economic Situation: Till months after demonetisation the general economic situation was disturbed. The public had to queue up outside banks to exchange their old currency for new ones. Households lacked liquidity and could not do transactions for daily items. Small shopkeepers who only accepted cash went into losses and some even shut down.

On Inflation: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) considers the Wholesale price index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to measure inflation. Demonetisation is expected to reduce inflation as consumers have cut down on spending and aggregate demand has considerably fallen. According to government press releases, the official WPI for 'All Commodities' (Base: 2004-05=100) for the month of December, 2016 declined by 0.2 percent to 182.8 (provisional) from 183.1 (provisional) for the previous month. The index started rising during the month of January and rose by 1.0 percent to 184.6 (provisional) from 182.8 (provisional) for the previous month. This may be correlated with the availability of cash with people which led to increased spending.

On Terror Funding: Demonetisation was aimed as a clean-up of the economy where Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) would be checked. It is aimed at rendering all fake notes of rupees 500 and 1000 useless and thus drastically affecting illegal funding of terror groups in Jammu and Kashmir, states in the North-East, and Naxalism-influenced states.



On Political Parties: Many Political Parties use large amounts of undeclared cash to campaign for elections and meet other requirements. Due to Demonetisation such acts might get restricted to an extent and parties will have to formulate new strategies.

Towards a Digital Economy: Absence of liquid cash has led to people making transactions using cheques or account transfers. They have also switched to virtual wallets like Paytm which allows electronic transfer of money. All this might result in a digital economy where transactions are being recorded and the economy has more white money. This might increase government's tax revenue.

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**THE ECHOES OF INTROSPECTION IN INGMAR BERGMAN'S
'WILD STRAWBERRIES'****DR. SACHIN S. RAJOLE**Assistant Professor,
Department of English,
Arts & Commerce College,
Satpur.**ABSTRACT:**

The present article is an attempt to scrutinize how cinema can be a dream-machine with reference to Ingmar Bergman's 'Wild Strawberries' which deals with Isak Borg's psychological transformation through introspection during the journey. The introspection echoes the internal and external conflicts, tensions, emotions of Isak Borg with a hope for better future and greater mutuality. The article is an effort to show how Bergman's work goes beyond the aesthetic achievement as it leads the audience to find their connections with others through introspection.

Key Words: Cinema, Dream, Journey, Identity, Self, Conflict.

For Ingmar Bergman, 'cinema is dream and dream is cinema'. After watching 'Wild Strawberries' (*Smultronstallet*) the Swedish film, directed by Ingmar Bergman and released in 1957 in UK, one often comes to the alleged conclusion. His ingenuity, symbolism, subjective expression and the ideas of existentialism distinguish Ingmar Bergman from the other film directors. His films embrace a broader context with the ideas from culture, history, philosophy, psychology etc. and a touch of magic realism. It is a phenomenal experience to construe his works as these works can be interpreted from various points of view. The same can be said with his *Wild Strawberries* where imagination in the form of dreams and memories functions as a structural element in his narrative and allows him to step beyond the borders of reality continuing the quest for identity.

THE VISION

Wild Strawberries is a story of the 78-year-old stubborn and egoist professor named Isak Borg, a widowed physician, who is going to receive prestigious honorary degree at Lund cathedral. He sets out on a long car ride from Stockholm to Lund with his pregnant daughter-in-law, Marianne. Isak Borg opens the film with a monologue while writing his diary-

"In our relations with other people we mainly discuss and evaluate their character and behavior. That is why I have withdrawn from nearly all so called relations.... This has made my old age rather lonely.... my life has been full of hard work and I am grateful.... It began as toil for bread and butter and ended with a love for science." (English Translation in subtitles)

After the lonely supper, he dozes and dreams of his morning walk into the city. He loses his way among empty streets with ruined houses. The dream comprises several dreadful images of loneliness, desertedness and death such as - empty city, ruined houses, a man without face,



a clock with no hands, a carriage without driver, his own corpse pulling him into a coffin etc. The next morning, Isak changes the travel plan and decides to go by car to Lund. A change in the plan upsets his caring housekeeper, Agda who has been serving him since last forty years and she quarrels with him. She knew that Evald will wait for his father at Malmo airport. Marianne visits Isak and joins him on the expedition as she wants to return to her husband, Evald for reconciliation.

Here, Isak himself conveys his isolation from the society which results in the fallacy of communication and loneliness. It puts forth his narcissist image. He is aware of the failure and seems to be haunted by the dream of death. It is not the death he is frightened of but his condition like 'living dead' which is symbolized through the dream. The carcass pulling him into a coffin stands for the ego or the other self. It also represents his inner world of emotions and the outer world of reality. The dream throws light on Isak's deep-rooted anxiety and the fear of death. It makes him think about his character and life history. Being horrified by the destructive images and ominous signs that convey a mysterious threat of death, Isak changes his travel plan. The journey is not only physical but psychological as he is forced by the series of outlandish dreams that lead him to introspect in order to reevaluate his life further in the film.

THE MIRROR

During the journey, Marianne requests Isak to forgive the outstanding debt to his son but he refuses. He declares that he has no respect for the mental sufferings of others. She confesses her dislike for the professor and how her husband hates his father. While smoking, Marianne informs Isak about her marital problem with Evald. Evald is also a doctor in Lund. Marianne left Evald because he is brutally cold, insensitive, melancholic and egoist like his father. He is a 'dead alive' who wants to control even his death. When she told him about her pregnancy, he denied her desire of motherhood and rejected both the baby and her if she has it. Evald believes that the purpose of life is death and he doesn't want to introduce a 'new victim' in this world. The child might be unloved in this brutal world. He asks her to choose between the husband and the baby. Their story mirrors Isak's story of unhappy marriage. Isak is troubled by Evald's emotional coldness and feels the concern. His concern shows that though the characters' relationships involve conflicts, the potential for greater mutuality exists there. Later on, Evald accepts Marianne's desire for motherhood.

THE CHILDHOOD MEMORIES

They stop at the family's summer house where Isak spent his childhood holidays. The house brings to his mind some powerful childhood memories. He enters into a reverie and witnesses how Sigfrid, his older brother seduced Sara, his cousin beside the patch of wild strawberries. He recalls how he lost his childhood sweetheart Sara who was confused between the two brothers. She was allured by his brother's sensuality at one side and Isak's morality and intellect at the other. Sara marries Sigfrid in real life. The loss yet hurts him. A saucy girl named Sara, accompanied by her two friends (Anders and Viktor) travelling to Italy, awakens him and asks for lift. Her father owns the place now. She reminds him of his first love and therefore he agrees. The trio's continuous discussion, arguments, teasing, music and flirt make the atmosphere in the car lively. The trio accompanies him throughout his journey. Isak's car collides with another car which is driven by Berit Alman, the wife of Sten Alman. Isak offers the couple lift but due to their savage quarrel, Marianne drops them in the road.



The couple reminds Isak his unhappy marriage and the relationship with his adulterous wife Karin.

Isak's return to the past through memories and dreams unveils his painful emotions like jealousy, substitution, displacement and loneliness. Isak's observation of his own dream can be considered as a form of introspection. The story of the young people mirrors Isak's story. Anders stands for Sigfrid and Viktor stands for Isak while Sara is the lost loved object in both the stories. The 'Sara' in Isak's dream and the 'Sara' in reality overlap with each other. It suggests the need of integration of the inner and the outer world. The couple's self-destructive behavior reminds Isak about his unhappy marriage. The marital relationships between Isak and Karin, Evald and Marianne, Sten Alman and Berit Alman bring into light the hypocrisy and psychological troubles that lie under the surface of the civilized society. However, the events provide Isak with the opportunities to communicate with others and observe his emotions, attachments and relationships.

ON THE ROAD

When they stop at the gasoline station, its owner Akerman recognizes Isak and shows great respect for the work he did in that village. He introduces his pregnant wife, Eva with Isak who began his career as a medical practitioner in the village and received love, warmth as well as appreciation from the villagers for his work. In reaction, Isak murmurs- "May be I should have stayed here." It suggests the future loss, caring side of Isak's work and his contribution towards the society. Akerman refuses the payment and suggests his wife that they should name their baby after Isak. Isak promises him to be godfather to the child and leaves. In the next scene, while taking lunch beside the Vattern Lake, Isak and others debate over the role of rationalism and religion. Isak recites a poem conveying the presence of divine power in the Swedish countryside. This expresses his journey towards an integrated state of mind and empathy for others.

Afterwards Isak with Marianne visits his aged mother who welcomes them with little warmth and enthusiasm. Marianne finds her 'a very ancient woman, completely ice-cold, in some ways a more frightening than death itself'. Isak's mother becomes nostalgic and complains that only Evald visits her out of her twenty grandchildren. She considers Marianne as Isak's dead wife and behaves with her austere. After that, she brings out a box of leftovers which contains a doll, some toys, a coloring book, a family photograph and Isak's father's golden watch. The watch without hands reminds Isak his nightmare. She allows Isak to keep the old photograph. Marianne's observation of the mother and son makes her understand the roots of Isak's coldness and Evald's alienation. It is inherited. In this way, the knowledge of external world makes her understand the inner world of the other characters. She identifies the emotional scarcity, sense of loss, frustration and turmoil encapsulated in the close family relationships. Isak himself recognizes the trait of loneliness in him, Evald and the Mother.

THE ANXIETY

During the following journey, Isak falls asleep and returns to the wild strawberries. He dreams Sara holding a mirror to him and telling him that he has become old and can not stand the truth. Then, he sees Sara and Sigfrid in evening dress under the dark night sky. They enter the house and Sara starts playing piano. When she stops playing and embraces Sigfrid, Isak impales his hand on the nail in the wall. After that, Sten Alman, the driver of the crashed car,



comes into his dream as an icy-cold examiner to test his proficiency as a doctor. Isak fails to answer his questions and is declared as ‘accused of guilt’. When Alman asks him to diagnose the female patient, Isak declares her dead. Suddenly, the patient gets up laughing and once again reveals his incompetency as a doctor. Alman takes him into a burnt-out house from where he witnesses the seduction of his wife Karin by her lover in the woods. While predicting Isak’s response to the incident, she declares that Isak will forgive her for her deeds. Isak thinks-

“All gone. A perfect achievement- silence.... the punishment : isolation.... forgiveness?”

On awakening, he tells Marianne about his dream saying -

“I was trying to say something to myself which I don’t want to hear when I am awake....That I’m dead, though I live.”

This second dream more clearly depicts the inner conflicts and deep-rooted anxiety in the mind of Isak. It humiliates him. The perceptions of the scenes like Sara with Sigfrid and Karin with her lover trouble him. He feels the pain, betrayal and the loss followed by emptiness. Alman’s declaration of Isak’s guilt suggests his lack of human qualities to be a doctor. Karin blames him as an unsympathetic, selfish and ruthless husband. The dream familiarizes him with the anxieties from his youth as well as the painful realities of life and asks to confront the truth with courage. It leads him to the conscious realization of his inner world making him more human and wise. The play between love and hate, tenderness and ruthlessness continues throughout the movie.

PARADISE REGAINED

Finally, they reach at their destination. At convocation ceremony, Isak collects the honorary award for his contribution to science. There is a positive transformation in his melancholy state of mind as he says to himself –

“ I seemed to discern an extraordinary logic. ”

Isak expresses warmth to Marianne, Evald and Agda. Sara offers a bouquet to him at the car. Isak goes to bed and dreams of his father fishing and mother sewing nearby at the lake by the summer house - serene and beautiful. A smile covers his face. In this way, the film cuts with Isak’s achievement of warm and intimate relationships with others.

The symbolism in the title ‘*Wild Strawberries*’ makes it more appropriate. According to Philip and Kirsti French, the figurative connotation explains ‘strawberry patch’ as-

‘a moment in the past to which someone looks back and which they would like to revisit or recapture.’

Isak learns from the adventures, dreams, memories and communication with others. The dreams and memories make him understand the mistakes made by him in the past. He accepts that the cause of his anxiety and loneliness is nothing but his egoist nature, severe attitude and insensitivity to others. His professional achievements and financial gains are hollow



without meaningful relationships. He learns to constitute his future through relations. These emotional and intimate relations possess the power to heal the past wounds. The crisis of subjectivity is resolved as he understands the dictum 'We are, therefore I am'. He gradually accepts the past, the present and the future. It is a kind of commitment to realism. The journey functions as a source of self-understanding. Consequently, his dream shifts from the shadows of death to the serene scene of his happy parents. It is not only Isak but Marianne who also acquires knowledge and insight. Evald and Marianne are reconciled. Finally, the wild strawberries are substituted by Isak's innocent joy after gaining his parents. Though the tone of the film is melancholic, it ends with a kind of redemption. Isak Borg recreates his wild strawberry patch with the honorary degree followed by self-understanding.

CONCLUSION

Bergman gives a touch of magic realism to the film through his expressionistic techniques such as references, metaphors, parallels and substitutions. The structure of the film and Bergman's power of imagination reminds us of the genres like stream of consciousness. Though the film is constructed from patriarchal point of view, the female characters play important roles with assertive actions dissolving the ego of the male characters. These characters bear a quality to turn the negativity inside Isak into a positive spur. Isak's introspection with the integration achieved through it is central to the film's aesthetic achievement. An integration of the subjective self and the social self helps Isak establish a more stable identity. After going through the cathartic process which causes to a kind of psychological transformation, Isak comes forth as an integrated personality. It becomes possible due to his introspection. Bergman's work goes beyond the aesthetic achievement as it leads the audience to find their connections with others through introspection.

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अ.क्र.	शीर्षक	लेखक/ लेखिका	पृष्ठ क्र.
1	भाषाओं के अध्ययन में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग	विजय कुमार	04
2	शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग	डॉ. अविनाश.के	07
3	भाषा विकास और ई-टूल्स	डॉ.विजयप्रसाद के. अवस्थी	10
4	सूचना-संचार एवं भाषा	डॉ. शैलजा जायसवाल	14
5	भाषाओं के अध्ययन अध्यापन में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग	पूर्णमा जेंडे	18
6	सूचना-संचार प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रभावी उपयोग	अर्चना भडांगे	20
7	अध्ययन-अध्यापन में सूचना एवं संचार तकनीकी की भूमिका	संगिता देशमुख	22
8	अध्ययन - अध्यापन प्रक्रिया में सूचना एवं संचार तकनीकी का उपयोग -हिंदी विषय के अध्ययन के संदर्भ में	बन्सीलाल गाडीलोहार	26
9	भाषागत अध्ययन-अध्यापन में आय.सी.टी. का उपयोग	रेशमा खान	29
10	अनुवाद की समस्याएँ एवं उपाय	डॉ. मिनल बर्वे	32
11	वाणिज्य आणि व्यवस्थापन अध्यापनात व अध्ययनात माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान साधनांचा वापर	सुजाता गडाव	36
12	आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचे वाणिज्य व व्यवस्थापन शिक्षणातील महत्व	डॉ.धिरज झाल्टे	42
13	माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञान आणि आदिवासी समाज - एक वास्तव	डॉ.बाळू घुटे	45
14	महाविद्यालयीन तरुणांमधील मोबाईल फोन वापराचे अध्ययन	डॉ. नारायण गाडे	48
15	माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारे ऐतिहासिक विषयाचे अध्ययन	विकास बगाव	52
16	अध्ययन-अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत आय.सी.टी.ची भूमिका	प्रा.भिमराज गायकवाड	56
17	माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि प्रसारमाध्यमांद्वारे दूरशिक्षण	एस. एस. क्षीरसागर	58
18	उच्च शिक्षणातील माहिती आणि संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका	डॉ. एन. एस. साबळे	62
19	वर्तमान शिक्षणव्यवस्थेमध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची परिणामकारकता	जयश्री सुरवाडे	66
20	ई - कॉमर्स मधील नवोदित संकल्पना व त्यांची भूमिका	मिलिंद पाडेवार	72
21	वाणिज्य क्षेत्रात आय.सी.टी.चा वापर - उपयोगिता व आव्हाने	राधिका काळे	76
22	माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था	डॉ. जे. बी. सोळंके	81
23	शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाची प्रक्रिया सुधारण्यात माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका	नानासाहेब कुऱ्हाडे	87
24	अध्ययन-अध्यापन प्रक्रियेच्या विकासात माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका	डॉ. डी.के.होळकर आणि अश्विनी पी.निसाळ	91
25	मराठीच्या अध्यापनात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्व	मनीषा डोंगरे	94
26	वाणिज्य शिक्षणात आय.टी.चा वापर	प्रा.सुनिल कर्डक	97
27	वाणिज्य आणि व्यवस्थापनातील माहिती व संज्ञापन तंत्रज्ञानाचे अध्यापन व अध्ययनातील स्थान	प्रा.एन.एस.शिंदे	101
28	आय.सी.टी.चा वापराद्वारे शिक्षणप्रक्रियेची संपन्नता	डॉ.संभाजी शिंदे	104
29	अध्यापन प्रक्रिया आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञान	प्रा.किरण तिडके	109
30	मराठी भाषा अध्ययन व अध्यापनातील माहिती संप्रेषणाचे योगदान अथवा उपयोग	प्रा. हिरा वाघ	112
31	माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व वॉकिंग क्षेत्राचा विकास	डॉ.जी. ई. वाकळे	114

अध्यापन प्रक्रिया आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञान

प्रा. किरण सुभाष तिडके

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र

कला व वाणिज्य रात्र महाविद्यालय, नाशिकरोड

tidakekiran@gmail.com

गोषवारा :

माहिती तंत्रज्ञान यामध्ये संगणक व त्याच्याशी संबंधीत असलेली माहिती अतिशय सोप्या पध्दतीने मिळविली जाऊ शकते. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान म्हणजे योग्य अशी माहिती इंटरनेट या माध्यमाने पोहचविणे होय. ही भारतातील एक मोठी क्रांती आहे. आज भारतातील बहुसंख्य लोकसंख्येला रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणारे हे क्षेत्र आहे. कारण माहिती तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित असलेली शिक्षण प्रणाली ती असते जी कमीत कमी किंमतीत शिक्षणाची उच्च गुणवत्ता देवू शकते. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केल्यामुळे कोणते फायदे मिळतात. अध्ययन प्रभावी होण्यासाठी त्याची काय मदत होते हे अभ्यासण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

अवजारे, यंत्रे या पासून बनलेल्या प्रणाल्या त्यांचे संकल्पन, निर्मिती आणि त्यात सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठीची विद्याशाखा म्हणजे तंत्रज्ञान होय. तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केल्यामुळे मानवाचे जीवन अधिक सोईस्कर बनत चालले आहे म्हणून माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे विस्तृत क्षेत्र असून अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत शिक्षकाने माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करावा ज्यामुळे अध्ययन प्रभावी होण्यास मदत होईल. कारण व्यक्तीगत व व्यवसायीक जीवनामध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे म्हणून सदर शोध निबंधात शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर व त्याचे फायदे अभ्यासण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.



संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

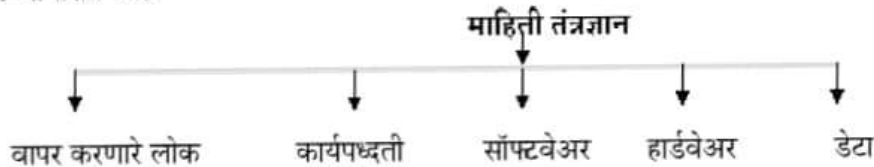
- 1) माहिती तंत्रज्ञान म्हणजे काय ते स्पष्ट करणे.
- 2) अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केल्यामुळे होणारे लाभ अभ्यासणे.
- 3) अध्यापन प्रक्रिया व विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान यातील परस्पर संबंधाचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :

संशोधन पेपर तयार करतांना संदर्भ ग्रंथ पुस्तके याचा वापर केलेला आहे.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे पाच स्तंभ :

माहिती तंत्रज्ञान म्हणजे योग्य अशी माहिती इंटरनेट या माध्यमाने पोहचविणे होय माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे पाच प्रमुख स्तंभावर आधारित आहे.



१) वापर करणारे लोक :

संगणक वापरणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना आंतिम वापरकर्ते म्हणतात. आंतिम वापरकर्त्यांना आंधक कार्यक्रम बनावणे हा एक महत्त्वाचा हेतू असतो.



२) कार्यपध्दती :

संगणकाचा वापर करतांना वापरायचे नियम किंवा मार्गदर्शक तत्वे याचा यात समावेश होता यामध्ये सॉफ्टवेअर, हार्डवेअर, डेटा इत्यादी वापरतांना विशिष्ट नियमांचे पालन करावे लागते.

३) सॉफ्टवेअर :

संगणक वापरतांना आज्ञावलीची गरज असते या आज्ञावलीमध्ये संगणकाने कशा पध्दतीने कार्य करावे हे सांगितलेले असते .

४) हार्डवेअर :

माहिती वर प्रक्रिया करून इन्फॉर्मेशनमध्ये रूपांतर करण्यासाठी हार्डवेअर लागते संगणकाचा पडदा की, बोर्ड, माऊस, सी पी यू याचा यात समावेश होतो.

५) डेटा :

प्रक्रिया न केलेल्या माहितीला डेटा म्हणतात प्रक्रिया केलेल्या डेटाचे रूपांतर माहितीत होते.

शिक्षकांचा सर्वांगीण विकास :

शिक्षणाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये आयसीटीच्या यशस्वीपणे वापर करण्यासाठी शिक्षकांना प्रशिक्षण देणे त्यांना पाठबळ देणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण शिक्षकांच्या सर्वांगीण विकास ही एक प्रक्रिया आहे प्रसंग नाही एकवेळ चालण-या प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाळा फारशी प्रभावी ठरत नसल्याचे दिसून येते म्हणून सतत चालणारे व्यवसायीक विकास कार्यक्रम हे अधिक प्रभावी आहे शिक्षकाला आयसीटीची ओळख हे त्याचा सर्वांगीण विकास अधोरेखित करते शिक्षणात आयटीसीचा वापर केल्यामुळे शिक्षकांच्या ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावतात म्हणून उपलब्ध असलेल्या आयसीटीच्या सुविधाचा पुरेपुर वापर शालेय स्तरावर करणे ही एक यशाला चालना देणारी गोष्ट आहे.

आयसीटीसाठी आवश्यक बाबी

अध्यासक्रम व मुल्यमापनाची पध्दतीची पुनर्रचना करणे, अध्यापनशास्त्र बदलणे या बाबी आयसीटीचा वापर होण्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे म्हणून आवश्यक बाबी/ घटक पुरेशा प्रमाणात मिळत असतील आयसीटीचा वापर अधिक रचनात्मक पध्दतीने करणे शक्य होईल तसेच शिक्षकांना संगणकावर काम करण्यास वेळ देणे तसेच तांत्रिक शिक्षणाची सोय उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे आयसीटी प्रभावीपणे वापर करावयाचा काही प्रसंगी समाजाचे पाठबळ ही मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. आयसीटीचा शिक्षणामध्ये वापर करणे ही एक सुधारणा आहे व त्यासाठी शिक्षकांना प्रोत्साहन दिले गेले पाहिजे

विषयज्ञानात वाढ :

अध्यापनात आयसीटीचा वापर केल्यामुळे शिक्षकाचे अध्ययन प्रभावी होऊन त्याच्या विषयज्ञानात वाढ होते. शिक्षकाची शिकविण्याची पध्दती, विद्यार्थ्यांचे आकलन शिक्षकाचे विषयावरील प्रभुत्व यामुळे आयसीटीचा वापर प्रभावीपणे होतो. जेव्हा शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांना विषय समजून सांगण्याचा उद्देशाने आपले विषय ज्ञान वापरतात तेव्हा आयसीटीच्या वापराचा विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कामगिरीवर थेट परिणाम होतो. विद्यार्थ्यांना अतिरिक्त माहिती देण्यापेक्षा जेव्हा विचार करण्यास स्वतःची आकलन क्षमता वापरण्यास वेळ दिला जातो तेव्हा चांगल्या परिणाम दिसून येतो.

शिक्षकांचे मनोबल उंचावणे :

पारंपारीक शिक्षण पध्दतीमध्ये शिक्षकाची भूमिका ही केवळ शिकविण्याची असे परंतु तो आता एक कुशल तंत्रज्ञ म्हणून ओळखला जातो. कारण आयसीटीने शिक्षण क्षेत्रात प्रवेश केलेला आहे. शिक्षक हा केवळ विद्यार्थ्यांना काम करत नाही तर तो शाळेमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना आयसीटीच्या प्रत्यक्ष वापरासाठी मार्गदर्शकाचेही काम करतो तसेच त्याला आयसीटी मुळे अदयावत ज्ञान मिळविणे सहज शक्य झाले असून शिक्षक आता विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अदयावत माहिती देणारा स्रोत झालेला आहे. अध्यापन करताना दयावयाचे अतिसुक्ष्म ज्ञान आयसीटीच्या सुयोग्य वापरामुळे सहज शक्य



झाले वर्गामध्ये अध्यापनाला पोषक वातावरण निर्माण करून अवघड संकल्पनाचे स्पष्टीकरण करणे सहज शक्य झाले या सर्वांचा परिणाम शिक्षकांचे मनोबल उंचावण्यास झाला.

शिक्षकांची तांत्रिक क्षमता :

शिकविण्यामध्ये आयसीटीचा वापर करणे हे फक्त शिक्षकांना प्रभावी अध्ययनास पुरेसे असू शकत नाही यासाठी शिक्षकांनी सुयोग्य संसाधने निवडली पाहिजे त्यांचे मुल्यांकन केले पाहिजे व आयसीटी संदर्भात नवनविन संकल्पनाचा सखोल अभ्यास केला पाहिजे तसेच संगणक साक्षरतेचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी आयसीटीचा वापर करणे योग्य ठरते शिकविण्याच्या आणि शिकण्याच्या दैनंदिन कामामध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर अतिशय महत्वाचा असतो. ज्या शाळामधील विद्यार्थ्यांची आयसीटी संबंधी कौशल्य जास्त असल्याचे आढळून आलेले आहे त्या सर्वच शाळामध्ये अवघड संगणक अभ्यासक्रम आहे असे नाही तर त्यांनी आयसीटीला शिकण्याच्या आणि शिकविण्याच्या दैनंदिन कार्यक्रमात आयसीटीला सामाऊन घेतले आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अधिक हुशार असतात. जर शिक्षकांना आयसीटीचा वापर आणि ज्ञान व विद्यार्थ्यांमधील आयसीटीचा वापर व ज्ञान या मध्ये तफावत पडल्याचे दिसते. शाळेच्या माध्यमातून सुशील नागरीक घडविण्यासाठी शाळेमध्ये शिक्षकाने विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रभावी व परिणामकारक अध्ययन अनुभव देणे गरजेचे आहे.

प्रभावी वर्ग वातावरण निर्मिती :

अध्यापन अध्ययन प्रक्रिया प्रभावी व्हावी यासाठी जे अनेक घटक आवश्यक आहे त्यातील एक घटक म्हणजे वर्ग वातावरण होय आयसीटीमुळे पारंपारीक बंदिस्त वर्ग वातावरणावर मात करता येते व मुक्त वातावरणात चार भिंती बाहेर शिक्षण घेता येऊ शकते. आयसीटीच्या वापरामुळे अध्यापन पध्दतीना खऱ्या अर्थाने सजीवता प्राप्त झाली. कारण आयसीटीचा अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत वापर करतांना अतिसुक्ष्म व अतिभव्य अनुभव देणे शक्य झाले आहे. विविध रंग, चित्र, आलेख यांचा मदतीने सादरीकरण केल्या ते प्रभावी होते. म्हणजेच विद्यार्थ्यांचे अवधान खेचून घेणे शक्य झाले आणि विद्यार्थी देखील या वातावरणात मिसळून जातात. आणि तणाव विरहीत शिक्षण घेतात आणि त्यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या ह्या आपआपसात किंवा शिक्षकांच्या सहकार्याने सोडवितात अधिक प्रभावी माहिती ही कमी वेळेत सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहचविता येते या साठी अध्ययन प्रक्रियेत आयसीटीच्या विविध साधनाचा वापर करणे आवश्यक ठरते पॉवर पॉइंटच्या साह्याने सादरीकरण प्रभावी होऊ विद्यार्थ्यांना विषयाचे आकलन जलद होते व विषय लवकर समजण्यास मदत होते.

सारांश :

पंचवीस तीस वर्षापूर्वीच्या काळ आठवला तर आपण रेल्वे आरक्षण, बँकिंग, मुद्रांक, नोंदणी, स्थावर मालमत्तेच्या खरेदी विक्रीच्या नोंदी, नोकरीसाठी आवेदने, शॉपिंग या सारखी सर्व कामे आपण संगणकाद्वारे करू शकू असे स्वप्नातही वाटले नव्हते आणि विशेष म्हणजे सर्व वयोगटातील नागरीकांकडून ही सर्व कामे सहजपणे केली जात आहे जे कधी काळी अकल्पित होते ते प्रत्यक्षात घडताना दिसत आहे ही सर्व प्रगती माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात झपाट्याने जे बदल होत आहे त्याचा परिणाम आहे भारत डीजीटल इंडीयाचे स्वप्न साकारून पहात आहे परंतु हे कार्य आव्हानात्मक असून त्यासाठी प्रयत्नांची परकाष्टा करणे अशा बदलांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी समाजाचा एक घटक या नात्याने अध्यापनाने अभ्यासवृत्ती ठेवावी व नवे ज्ञान मिळवावे आणि अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत आयसीटीचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करावा.

संदर्भ :

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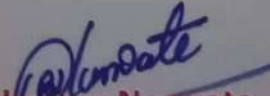
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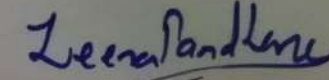
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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

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29	Micro Finance And Role of Nabard In India Prof. Bharat Basrani	152
30	Scope for Agro-Tourism Development in Nashik District, Maharashtra State Dr. Sanjay D. Pagar	157
31	Effect of Global Warming on Indian Agriculture Prof. Viral Patel	167
32	Economic Importance of Agriculture For Sustainable Prof. Chhaya K. Patel	172
33	Problems And Prospects of Cooperative Processing Industries in India Dr. S. K. Pagar	179
34	Constraints of Agriculture Development in India Dr. G. D. Kharat	184
35	Agriculture in India -Globalization and its Impact Dr. Girishkumar	190
36	Minimum Support Price in India: A Study Dr. Vijaykumar Wawle	195
37	भारतातील सेंद्रीय शेतीचे वास्तव डॉ. डी. एन. सोनवणे	200
38	महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीचा आढावा (श्री शेतमजुरांचा सहभाग : समस्या आणि उपाय) डॉ. ज्योती पांडे	205
39	भारतातील राष्ट्रीय फलोत्पादन अभियान मद्यःस्थिती डॉ. शिवाजी पाते	211
40	भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता - एक दृष्टीक्षेप प्रा. एम. व्ही. हिरे	216
41	भारतातील कृषी विपणन व्यवस्थेतील उणीवा - कृषी क्षेत्रामागील आव्हान डॉ. आर. के. जाधव	220
42	नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील जनितीची उपयोगिता व वितरण डॉ. अनिल पवार	226
43	भारतीय शेती, बदलते संदर्भ : स्वामीनाथन आयोग डॉ. गोरखनाथ वाकळे	232
44	शेती वित्तपुरवठा आणि विपणन व्यवस्था प्रवीण बाचकर	237
45	सेंद्रीय शेती : काळाची गरज प्रा. कविता भोये	240
46	शेतीचा शाश्वत विकास डॉ. डी. एन. कारे	243
47	महाराष्ट्रातील शेती विकामाच्या योजनांचा अभ्यास डॉ. मनिषा आहेर	246
48	सेंद्रीय शेतीची आवश्यकता प्रा. रमेश इंगोले	249
49	छ. शिवाजी महाराज यांच्या काळातील कृषी धोरण आणि कृषी विषयक सुधारणा प्रा. कल्पना निकम	252
50	शेती आधारित प्रक्रिया उद्योगात रोजगार व स्वयंरोजगाराच्या संधी प्रा. देवानंद मंडवघरे	255
51	महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या प्रा. एस. आर. पगार	259
52	सेंद्रीय शेती : काळाची गरज प्रा. सुजाता आहेर	262
53	जागतिकीकरणाचा भारतीय शेतमालाच्या निर्यातीवरील परिणाम डॉ. सुनील उगले	265
54	जागतिक व्यापार संघटना (WTO) आणि भारतीय शेती क्षेत्र डॉ. अशोक ठाकरे	268
55	जागतिक तापमान वाढीचा कृषी क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम प्रा. दिलीप महाजन	273
56	भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता डी डी. गव्हाणे	282
57	भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता प्रा. किरण तिडके	286

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भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता

प्रा. किरण सुभाष तिडके,
सहायक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र,
कला व वाणिज्य रात्र महाविद्यालय नाशिक रोड,
Email Id : tidakekiran@gmail.com
मोबाईल नंबर : ९५७९५२२०६१

घोषवारा :

प्राचीन काळापासून शेती भारतीय लोकांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय आहे. लोकांच्या उपजिविकेचे साधन म्हणून भारतीय शेती भारताचा आत्मा आहे. म्हणून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. सदर परिस्थितीत देशाच्या स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात शेतीचा वाटा असला तरी आजही ६५ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्र विकासात शेतीच्या पुढे असले तरी भारतात शेतीचे महत्व कमी झालेले दिसत नाही.

एखादा प्रदेशातील, राज्यातील, देशातील शेतीचा अभ्यास करताना तेथील शेतीचे महत्व, कृषी भुमी उपाययोजना, शेतीचे उत्पादन, उत्पादकता व तेथील शेतीच्या समस्या यांचा अभ्यास महत्वाचा ठरतो. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये शेती उत्पादकतेचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करून शेती उत्पादकतेच्या संदर्भात भारताची इतर देशाबरोबर तुलना केलेली आहे. व या तुलनेतुन उत्पादकतेच्या संदर्भात भारतातील शेतीची परिस्थिती नेमकी काय आहे याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. तसेच भारतीय शेतीचे उत्पादकता का कमी आहे. त्याची कारणे व उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी काही आधुनिक उपाययोजना याचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. शेतीच्या विकासाशिवाय भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास घडवून येणे शक्य नाही. मात्र भारतीय शेतीचे निसर्गावरील अवलंबित्व अल्पउत्पादकता, शेतकरी वर्गाचा कर्जबाजारीपणा, उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ यासारख्या कारणामुळे आर्थिक विकासात शेती क्षेत्र पुरेशा प्रमाणात योगदान देत नसल्याचे दिसते.

शेतीची उत्पादकता याचा अर्थ शेतीची उत्पादन करण्याची क्षमता होय. शेती उत्पादकता मोजण्यासाठी दर हेक्टरा उत्पादकता व दर माणसी उत्पादकता या दोन पध्दतीचा वापर केला जातो. भारतीय शेतीचे उत्पादकता इतर देशाच्या तुलनेत खूप कमी आहे. त्याचाच शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न सदर शोध निबंधात केलेला आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दीष्टे :

१. शेतीची उत्पादकता ही संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे.
२. उत्पादकतेच्या संदर्भात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची इतर देशाबरोबर तुलना करणे.
३. भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी असण्याची जी कारणे आहे त्याचा आयास करणे
४. शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

संशोधन पध्दती : संशोधन पेपर तयार करताना संदर्भग्रंथ व पुस्तके या सारख्या दुय्यम स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.



शेतीच्या उत्पादकतेच्या संदर्भात भारताची जगातील इतर देशांबरोबर तुलना :

शेती उत्पादनाचा विचार करताना पिका खालील क्षेत्र, दर हेक्टरी उत्पादन, शेती उत्पादनावर प्रभाव पाडणारे घटक यांचा विचार करावा लागतो. उत्पादकतेच्या बाबत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची तुलना इतर देशांबरोबर तुलना केली असता परिस्थिती समाधानाकारक नाही.

अ.क्र.	देश	उत्पादकता (दर हेक्टरी किलो मध्ये)
१	सेंट व्हिन्सेंट व ग्रेनेडाईन	२४.७४३
२	यु.ए.ई.	२१.४८७
३	यु.एस.ए.	८१४३
४	यु.के.	७.०२३
५	भारत	२.६६३

(संदर्भ : विकीपिडीया २०१६)

शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी असण्याची कारणे :

भारता सारख्या कृषी प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने शेती व्यवसायाचे महत्व कमी झाले नाही. सदर परिस्थितीत देशाच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात शेतीचा वाटा घटत चाललेला आहे. भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी असण्याची कारणे खालील प्रमाणे,

धारण क्षेत्रांचे आकारमान :

भारतातील एकूण शेती जमिनी पैकी ५० टक्के पेशा जास्त शेत जमिन १ एकर ते १ हेक्टर पेशा कमी आकारमानाची आहे. तर १ एकर पेशा कमी आकारमान असलेल्या धारण क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण जवळजवळ २० टक्के आहे. वाढती लोकसंख्या, वारसा हक्काचे कायदे यामुळे शेतजमिनीचे तुकडीकरण होत आहे. त्यामुळे अशा लहान तुकडयामध्ये त्यामुळे अशा लहान तुकडयामध्ये जमिनीची मशागत करणे, सुपिकता टिकविणे, शेती विकासाची कामे करणे यांत्रिकी करणे शक्य होत नाही.

आधुनिक दृष्टीकोणाचा अभाव :

भारतीय शेतकरी अशिक्षित, देवभोळा, रूढींपरंपरा यांनी जखडलेला व दारीद्रय गांजलेला असल्याने शेतकरी जो फक्त शेतीकडे उपजिविकेचे साधन पहातो. शेतीकडे उदयोग व्यवसाय म्हणून पहात नाही. आधुनिक पध्दतीने शेती करून ज्यादा उत्पादन काढून मोठया प्रमाणात नफा मिळवता येतो याचे त्याला ज्ञान नाही. त्यांचा परिणाम उत्पादकतेवर होतो.

योग्य विक्री व्यवस्थेचा अभाव :

देशातील शेतकरी जो विविध शेतमाल उत्पादीत करतात तो योग्य किंमतीला विकण्यासाठी विक्री व्यवस्थेच्या फारशा सोई उपलब्ध नाही त्यामुळे शेतक-यानां आपला शेतमाल खुल्या बाजारात आडते, दलाल अशा मध्यस्तां मार्फत विकावा लागतो. वर्षभर काबाड कष्ट करून शेतमालाला योग्य किंमत न मिळाल्यास अधिक उत्पादनाची प्रेरणा नष्ट होते.

ग्रामीण भागातील वातावरण :

भारतातील जवळजवळ ६८ टक्के लोकसंख्या ही ग्रामीण भागात राहते. ग्रामीण भागातील वातावरण शेती उत्पादन वाढीच्या दृष्टीने प्रतिकूल आहे. अंधश्रद्धा, अज्ञान, सामाजिक विषमता, संयुक्त कुटुंब पध्दत, शेतकऱ्यामधील परंपरागत वैमनस्य याचा शेती उत्पादनावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो.

कालबाह्य उत्पादन तंत्राचा वापर :



भारतात अजुनही शेती ही मागासलेल्या पध्दतीने केली जाते. “ जुने ते सोने “ या तत्वानुसार पंपरापरागत उत्पादन तंत्र उत्पादनासाठी वापरले जाते. आर्थिक परिस्थिती गरीब असल्यामुळे संकरीत बि-बियाणे, रासायनिक खते, किटकनाशके, नविण यंत्र व अवजारांचा व त्या प्रमाणात शेतीत वापर होत नाही.

निसर्गाचा लहरीपणा :

भारतात अजुनही बरीचशी शेतजमिन पावसाच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबून आहे तर भारतातील मान्सून आपल्या लहरीपणासाठी प्रसिध्द आहे त्यामुळे कधी ओला तर कधी कोरडा दुष्काळ पडतो त्यामुळे उत्पादन वाढविणे शक्य होत नाही. कारण विशिष्ट दिवसच पावसाचे असल्याने बऱ्याच शेतीमध्ये वर्षातुन एकच पिक घेतले जाते. त्याचा परिणाम उत्पादकतेवर होतो.

कृषी संशोधनाकडे दुर्लक्ष :

शेती उत्पादकता व शेती विषयक संशोधन याचा जवळचा संबंध आहे. कृषीप्रधान अर्थ व्यवस्थेच्या मानाने शेती संशोधनाकडे जेवढे लक्ष देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे तेवढे लक्ष दिले गेलेले नाही. वातावरणाशी सुसंगत असे लागवडीचे तंत्र विकसित करणे अधिक उत्पादन देणाऱ्या नवीन जाती शोधणे रोगनाशक प्रभावी औषधाची निर्मिती करणे अशा संशोधनातुन शेती विकासातील अनेक अडथळे दुर होवु शकता.

शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी उपाययोजना :

देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीचे स्थान लक्षात घेवुन शेती उत्पादन व उत्पादकता या दोन्ही बाबीकडे गांभिर्याने लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे. लागवडी खालील क्षेत्र वाढविण्यापेक्षा जमिनीची उत्पादकता वाढविणे महत्वाचे आहे. उपाय खालील प्रमाणे.

शेतीची आकारमान वाढ :

भारतात धारण क्षेत्राचा आकार लहान असल्याने तिची उत्पादकता कमी आहे. शेतीचे तुकडे करण्यापेक्षा शेतीच्या एकत्रीकरणावर भर देणे आवश्यक आहे. मोठ्या धारण क्षेत्रामध्ये आधुनिक पध्दतीने शेती करता येवुन उत्पादकता वाढविता येते. पंजाब , हरीयाणा यासारख्या राज्यामध्ये शेतजमिनीचे मोठे गट असल्यामुळे उत्पादकता जास्त आहे.

सैद्रीय शेतीकडे वाटचाल :

आधुनिक काळात सैद्रीय पध्दतीने उत्पादीत केलेल्या मालाला ग्राहकांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी येत आहे. सैद्रीय शेती पध्दतीत जैविक खते, गांडुळ खते तसेच शेण खतासारखी जोर व भर खते यांचा वापर केला जातो त्यामुळे उत्पादनाचा दर्जा चांगला राहुन उत्पादकता वाढते व पाण्याची व उत्पादन खर्चाची बचत होते. तसेच जैविक खते रासायनिक खतांच्या तुलनेत स्वस्त आहे.

शेतकऱ्यांना शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण :

देशातील बहुतांश शेतकरी प्रगत शेती पध्दती विषयी अज्ञानी आहे. त्यामुळे त्याला शेती विषयक शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे. रेडीओ, टिव्ही, शेतकरी, मासिक, विविध पुस्तिका यांच्या माध्यमातुन नव्या तंत्राची माहिती, शेतीतील नवीण प्रयोग, शेतीची निगा इत्यादी माहिती शेतकऱ्याकडे पोहचविणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच शेतकऱ्यामध्ये अधिक उत्पादन वाढीची प्रेरणा निर्माण व्हावी यासाठी वेगवेगळे पुरस्कार दिले पाहिजे.

संशोधनावर भर :

शेतीची उत्पादकता आधुनिक बि-बियाणे, खते यांच्यावर अवलंबून असते. म्हणुन ज्यादा उत्पादन देणाऱ्या बि-बियाणांवर सतत संशोधन होणे आवश्यक आहे. कोणत्या प्रकारच्या जमिनीत कोणती पिके घेतली



पाहीजे यांचे संशोधन करून शेतकऱ्यापर्यंत पोहचविले पाहीजे. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या मते शेतीतील संशोधन कालव्याच्या पाण्या प्रमाणे शेवटच्या शेतकऱ्यापर्यंत पोहचले पाहीजे.

कृषी बाजार पेठेचा विकास :

दोष मुक्त बाजार व्यवस्था असेल तर शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतमालाला योग्य किंमत मिळुन त्यांची उत्पादन प्रेरणा वाढते. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती व व्यापारी देवु करत असलेल्या कमी किंमतीपासुन शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक हिताचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी सरकारने जाहीर केलेल्या किमान आधार किंमती देखील शेती उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी प्रेरणादायी ठरतात. शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादनात स्थिरता निर्माण करतात.

शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जपुरवठा :

भारतीय शेतकरी गरीब असल्यामुळे भांडवला अभावी तो शेतीत सुधारणा करू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे त्याला अल्पव्याजदराने कर्जपुरवठा होणे आवश्यक आहे. कर्जा शिवाय शेतीमध्ये सुधारणा करणे शक्य होत नाही. नाबार्ड कडुनही शेतीला मोठया प्रमाणात कर्ज पुरवठा केला जात आहे त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या परिस्थितीत सुधारणा होवुन विकासाची कामे करणे शक्य होत आहे.

सारांश :

भारत देशाच्या लोकजिवनामध्ये शेतीला मोठे महत्व आहे. परंतु आज शेती क्षेत्रासमोर अनेक अड्याणे उभी आहे. विकास ही अविरत चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. कृषी विकासासाठी निधी लागतो. कृषी विकासाची कामे विशिष्ट कालावधीत पुर्ण झाली नाही तर त्यांचा खर्च वाढत जातो.

सरकारने शेतकऱ्यांना मदत देताना शेतकऱ्यांच्या कष्टाचा व खर्चाचा विचार पाहीजे. शेतीच्या विकासासाठी शेती संबंधित सेवांचा पुरवठा कार्यक्षम पणे आवश्यक आहे. तरच शेतीचा जास्तीतजास्त कार्यक्षम पध्दतीने वापर होवुन शेती विकासाला चालना मिळेल. व्यवस्थापन चांगले नसेल तर सुस्थितीतील व्यवसाय तोटयात जावु शकतो आणि व्यवस्थापन चांगले असेल तर तोटयात गेलेला व्यवसाय सुस्थितीत येवु शकतो. म्हणुन शेतकऱ्याने आधुनिक पध्दतीने शेतीचे व्यवस्थापन केले तर शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढण्यास मदत होते.

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Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir's

Loknete Vyankatrao Hiray Arts, Science & Commerce College
Panchavati, Nashik, Maharashtra (India)



(Reaccredited with A' Grade by NAAC & Recipient of Best College Award by SPPU, Pune)

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Productivity of Indian Agricultural

in the National Conference on "**Indian Agriculture : Problems & Prospects**" on 3rd & 4th January 2019, jointly organized by
the **Dept. of Economics & Dept. of Geography, Loknete Vyankatrao Hiray Arts, Science & Commerce College,**
Panchavati, Nashik, Dist. Nashik, Maharashtra (India).

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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7141

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February - 2019

SPECIAL ISSUE- 138

Effect of Demonetisation on Indian Economy



Guest Editor :

Dr. R. N. Bhavare

Principal

M.V.P. Samaj's K.G.D.M. Arts,
Commerce & Science College, Niphad
Tal. Niphad, Dist. Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

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Commerce & Science College, Niphad,
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This Journal is indexed in :

- UGC Approved Journal
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
- Dictionary of Research Journal Index (DRJI)

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



INDEX

No.			
1	Demonetisation in India	Dr. Girishkumar Rana	05
2	A Research Paper on Inventory Turnover Ratio of the Selected Tea Companies in India	Jignesh Vaghela & Prin. Dr. K.N.Chavda	18
3	Demonetization: A Structural Transformation of Economy	Dr. Bhavini Patel	25
4	A Critical Study of Social Impact of Demonetization in India	Dr.Yamini Pandey	29
5	Impact of Demonetisation on the Indian Economy	Dr. Vyankatesh More	34
6	A Review on the Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy	Prof. A. L. Gaikwad	38
7	Impacts of Demonetization on Various Sectors in Indian Economy	Prof.Smt.S.E.Brahmankar	41
8	Demonetization: Effects on Indian Economy	Prof.R. A. Ahire	44
9	A Study of Demonetization and Its Effect with Reference to Unorganized Sector in Nasik	Dr. Chandrakant Chaudhari	48
10	Impact of Demonetization on Rural India	Dr. Rupali R. Shinde	52
11	Demonetization and its Impact on Marketing, Banking and Economy	Dr. Smt. S. A.Gaikwad	55
12	Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy	Dr. M.B.Wagh	59
13	Impact of Demonetization on Indian Agricultural Sector	Dr. Parag Kadam	63
14	People Choice on Career: A Comparative Study	Mr. Vishvnath Borse	67
15	Impact of Demonetization in Agriculture	Prof. Pundlik Bagul	71
16	Demonitisation and its Impact on Various Sector	Dr. Jyoti Pawar	73
17	Demonetisation and Promotion of Cashless Economy	Prof. Manoj Gawale	76
18	Demonetisation : Challenges for Cashless Economy in Rural India	H. R. Netare	81
19	Sectoral Implications of Demonetization Agricultural, Industry, Service, Small Scale Sector etc.	Asst. Prof. Y.S.Jadhav	85
20	Impact of Demonetization on Direct Taxes	Prof. Gopal Layare	88
21	Impact of Demonetization on Retail Marketing	Mrs. Tejasweeta Mundhe	92
22	Two Sides of Demonetization in Indian Economy	Prof. M.B. More	96
23	Need of Demonetisation and Impact on Various Sectors in India	Prof. Nitin G. Chaudhari	99
24	Demonetization: A Move in Haste	Prof. Anil B Jadhav	103
25	Demonetisation : Indian Economy	Prof. R. T. Tuplondhe	106
26	Implication of Demonetisation on Agriculture Sector	Ms. Sonali Kasbe	109
27	Demonetization: an Overview	Prof. S. R. Sakhala	115
28	Macro-Economic Impact of Demonetisation on India's Manufacturing MSMES : an Inspection	Anusuya Biswas	119
29	India Since Demonetization of 2016	Ms. Vandita Mishra	120
30	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आणि विमुद्रीकरण	डॉ.अमित कवठाळे	121
31	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील विमुद्रीकरणाचे परिणाम : एक अभ्यास	डॉ.लता कमलापुरे	124
32	विमुद्रीकरण : कारणे, परिणाम आणि वास्तव	डॉ.दिपक कारे	128
33	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था : एक दृष्टीकोन	Dr. Shivaji Thore	133



Demonetization, and its Impact on Marketing, Banking and Economy

Dr.Smt.S.A.Gaikwad

Assistant Professor

Arts & Commerce College, Satpur, Nasik

Email: omsaksham99@gmail.com

Mob: 8275292575

Abstract:

Demonetization is a sudden step taken by the government of India in 2016. Because of its declaration bankers and general public got shocked who were feared that if the black market caught any whisper of what the government was planning, they would find ways to get rid of their illicit cash. The initiative taken by the Modi govt. to overcome the hurdles of the economic sectors of the country. This step is worked out but with disturbed environment were caused to no cash situation. Government has come out with a number of incentives on cashless transactions like waiver of surcharge on transactions in cashless mode. But the stagnancy in these operations after December 2016 indicates something else. Is the society again tilting towards cash after the normalcy of situation and relaxation of cash withdrawal norms?

As far the other motives behind the big step are concerned, only the time can tell as the steps for curbing of black money may have far reaching effects and will be visible in the time to come. It is hoped that the general public will adopt the cash less mode of banking transactions wholeheartedly in their own interest and understand the need of hour. It is also hoped that the huge amounts spent on technology up gradation by the banks for secured and hassle free alternate channel banking, will not go waste and the trigger for cashless adoption by the general masses will gain momentum.

Keywords: Demonetisation, cashless, less cash, black money, alternate banking channels

Introduction

Demonetisation reduces the cash flow in the economy which directly affects the need, willingness and ability to pay of the customer. Because of lack of cash in hand, customers are not willing to buy any commodity or product. So there is decrease in the sale of the goods and services. If we consider the online marketplaces, most of the cash on delivery orders are cancelled by the customer because of lack of cash resources. It causes heft loss to all the online market places. But In the era of digitisation the customers use the options like online banking or mobile wallet for the payment. There is no issue of cash resources as electronic money is used for transactions. So the revenue generated by it is unaffected. According to survey, sale of apparels, shoes, electronics is not affected at all. So we cannot say that the market is totally collapsed. Many sellers stop promoting and advertising their product at online marketplace under the wrong impression of not getting sale. It is suggested that you continue all the marketing campaigns as it will help you to improve your market index. This is the start of digital era and gradually the use of electronic money is going to increase to the extent of reducing the use of physical cash to lowest requirements. Our Prime Minister also focuses on the target of making India Digital. The future will be dominated by the trend of "GO CASHLESS". Perception of all these aspects leads to the conclusion that continuing all marketing campaigns will help you to improve your market index. Market index is directly related to the market share for that product



category. So this is the right chance for the vendors to gain some ground for them and create brand value.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To analyze and find out whether government objectives of demonetization has been fulfilled.
2. To find out other positive and negative impacts of demonetization on Indian Economy
3. To suggest measures to reduce negative impacts and increase positive effects

Effects Of Demonetization On Indian Economy

Indian economy is largely cash driven economy with more than 90% transactions taking place in cash and remaining 10% in digital. Sweeping away of 86% cash in circulation amounting to Rs. 15.44 lakh Crore Rs. all of a sudden from the economy i.e. 12% of India's total money supply has to have lots of effect on the economy. First we will see the effects of demonetization on government stated objectives

On Black Money and Corruption- To fight against black money was the foremost objective of This demonetization as stated by the government but if we study Prof. Arun Kumar recent research On Black Economy we find that there is a difference between black money, black economy and black wealth. The Black money the government was targeting is only 1% of the total black wealth held in the country and only 3.5% black income was generated in 2016. Various report says that during demonetization days people converted their black income into white by depositing it into Jan Dhan accounts, by advancing salaries to the staff and poor vendors like milkman, presswala, Kamwali etc. By depositing in individual own and family members accounts breaking them into small chunks, by buying last minute luxury items like jewelry and gold, by exchanging it on discount through hawala dealers or middle man. This is supported by the fact that almost all amount (99%) of Rs. 500 and 1000 i.e. 15.28 lakh crore Rs. (out of 15.44 lakh crore) has been deposited into banks. (Gupt, 2017) but according to government she is successful in targeting the black money because now this whole money of 15.28 lakh crore has come into accounting that was lying idle in homes, almirahs and to business people and in it 1.6 to 1.7 lakh crore Rs. transactions are doubtful that are under scanning. Moreover there is reduction in cash currency by 3.89 lakh crores. (Jaitley, 2017) During demonetization government found out 2.97 dubious companies. After giving notice to them the registration of 2.24 lakh companies have been cancelled and their bank accounts have been frozen. According to official records of Oct 2017 (DJ N. 2., 2017) out of total registered 17 lakh companies one third are out of market now and there are only 11.30 lakh registered companies till Oct 2017. In it 2.24 lakh whose registration has been cancelled by the government are included. People voluntarily declared 15,497 crore Rs. unaccounted money i.e. 38% more than last year. Likewise income tax department seized double cash money in comparison to 2015-16. So total money got by government through seizure and voluntary disclosure went to 29, 213 crore Rs. which is 18% of total doubtful transactions. Another benefit the share of small currency notes in circulation that was 28% in FY09 (54% in FY04) and declined to 13% in November 2016 has now increased to 28% by March 2017. (Ghosh, 2017) A larger percentage of smaller notes improve transparency in cash dealings.

On terror Funding- Another stated objective of the demonetization was to stop terror funding in J & K and Naxalites areas. Though these events witnessed a halt during demonetization days but now again has risen. Though CRPF data says a 70% drop in incidents from 1742 in 2016 to 540 in 2017 but a close look as revealed by Hindustan Times on Nov 9, 2017 (HT, 2017, p. 11) tells a different story of stone pelting incidents increased from 71 to 324 in first 6 months of 2017 means a rise of 350%.

On Fake Currency- Government claimed that new currency notes contain high security features and are almost impossible to duplicate but this claim did not prove true as many stories of counterfeit currency has come into light since note ban was done in Nov, 2016.

On tax Compliance – India's tax to GDP ratio is quite low only 16.6% compared to other emerging economies. After demonetization tax base has increased and 56 lakh new tax payers has filed their income tax return. According to ministry of finance in the current financial year of 2017-18 from April to October direct tax collection has increased by 15.2%. Government targeted to collect 9.8 lakh crore Rs. from current budget out of it 4.39 lakh crore has been collected till October 2017. (1) Increase in tax base, voluntary disclosure, brought all the money into accounting are the benefits of demonetization.

Positive Effects

1. Changed in the habits of savings- Demonetization played an important role in transferring cash to financial markets. It increased habit of savings. Gross financial savings has increased from 10.9% of gross national disposable income (GNDI) in FY16 to 11.8% of GNDI in FY17, a notable climb of 90 bps. It changed habits of saving of people. Instead of keeping cash at home or in banks people are now investing in mutual funds and insurance companies. If we take mutual fund data investment in it increased by 155% in last one year and it reached to 3.43 lakh crore Rs

(DJ N. 8., 2017) Likewise there was 46% increase in collection of premium of insurance policies. Increment in these will help the government to raise money for long duration that can be used to develop infrastructure of the country.

Other positive effects are

1. Revenue of local government increased by 3%
2. There is reduction in real estate sector rates so houses and property are within the reach of middle classes. The artificial bump of it has vanished.

Negative Effects

1. GDP Growth- The renowned economists and Former PM Dr. Manmohan Singh said on the anniversary of demonetization (HT, 2017) that the economy would have to grow at 10.6% in the

present government's fifth year for it measure up to the 10-year average growth under the united progressive alliance (UPA) government led by him but GDP growth has declined from 8% in 2015-16 to 7.1% in 2016-17. (Eco survey, 2016-17) and will be 5.7% in Q1 of FY2018 due to this demonetization. While Renowned economists Prof. Arun Kumar said (Kumar, 2017) that though government saying 5.7% but our economy is not growing more than 1% due to unorganized sector that has very badly affected by GST and demonetization. Now-a-days growth is less because demand is less hence investment. Bank credit is also less. Until and unless demand increase from unorganized sector growth will not increase.



Conclusion

Demonetisation done by our honorable Prime Minister Modi last year was with the very good intention to reduce corruption and black money from the economy, bring transparency and greater formalization in the economy. This was why general public was with him and is still standing with his decision no matter how many hardships they faced during demonetization days and after it whether it was standing in the queues before banks, cash crunch or job losses. Now it is the responsibility of the government to reap the benefits of it when all the cash that once was lying idle or with business persons has come into accounting. As government has already taken a step ahead by implementing GST, cancellation of registration of dubious 2.24 lakh companies, now moving towards others' property to bring transparency to the economy. As this study shows, that economy is already in the state of a slump. Demand is not coming from the consumer sector. Hence manufacturing is low. Bank credit is also low. Investors are not coming, so no new jobs and employment. Now it is the responsibility of the government to take the economy out of this slump by decreasing the taxes both direct and indirect, increase in public expenditure by starting new big infrastructure projects, etc. The government should move towards removing all obstacles coming in effective implementation of GST by being sensitive to businessmen problems, reduce taxes and stamp duties, giving booster dose to MSME and unorganized sector so that the people who have lost their jobs or businesses due to demonetization may join back the formal economy and live a dignified life. If government want to increase digital transactions in the economy it should provide proper e-economy infrastructure along with cyber security besides providing incentives of using digital transactions like no charges through payment of PoS machines or debit and credit cards, cash back through payment of digital transactions etc. if government apply all these measures in true sense not only economy will come out of slump but the pain of people due to demonetization will also be less, and the economy will move towards greater formalization with increased transparency and less black money.

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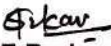
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has participated / presented paper/ addressed / chaired a session/ reported at the
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08th – 09th February 2019. His / her active participation / presentation in this Seminar is highly appreciated.

Title of Paper: 'Demonetization and It's Impact On Marketing , Banking and Economy'


Prof.S.E.Brahmanekar
Co-ordinator


Prof.A.L.Gaikwad
Asst. Co-ordinator


Dr.R.N.Bhavare
Principal

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**महिलांची सुरक्षितता व सशक्तीकरण अंतर्गत महिलांमध्ये
करावयाची सामाजिक व कायदेविषयक जाणीव जागृती**

आयोजक

चाळीसगांव एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे
बी.पी. आर्टस्, एस.एम.ए. सायन्स, अँड के.के.सी. कॉमर्स कॉलेज
चाळीसगाव, जि. जळगाव.



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- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
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- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
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२१	महाविद्यालयीन आदिवासी विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये महिला सक्षमीकरणाची जाणीव-जागृती : एक सर्वेक्षण प्रा.सौ.गंधाली अ.चंद्रात्रे, प्रा.सौ.अबोली अ.चंद्रात्रे	०५३
२२	भारतीय राजकारण आणि महिला (विशेष संदर्भ - लोकसभा, राज्यसभा आणि महाराष्ट्रातील विधान सभा) सहा. प्रा. बोयेवार यादव बाबुराव	०५४
२३	भारतातील स्त्रियांसाठीचे कायदे व शासकीय योजना : एक दृष्टिक्षेप प्रा. एन.एम. नन्नावरे	०५६
२४	भारतातील महिला सुरक्षा विषयक कायदे व कायद्याची वास्तवता व उपाय प्रा.डॉ. के.जी. पोकळे, प्रा.डॉ.संजय वामनराव भोळे	०५९
२५	भारतातील स्त्रीविषयक स्थितीची आढावा : एक दृष्टिक्षेप डॉ. श्रीमती सुरेखा गायकवाड	०६२
२६	आजची स्त्री किती स्वतंत्र- किती मुक्त प्रा. एस. जी. रणवीरकर	०६५
२७	भारतातील महिलांचे समाजातील स्थान आणि दर्जा प्रा. डॉ. पौर्णिमा गंधडे	०६७
२८	ग्रामीण व आदिवासी महिलांचे सशक्तीकरण प्रा. वाघ एस.एस., प्रा.डॉ. सारंग. एस.बी.	०७०
२९	महिला सक्षमीकरण : जाणीव व जागृती प्रा.डॉ.डी.के. खोकले	०७२
३०	महिला सुरक्षा विषयक कायदे प्रा. भरत. व्ही. जाधव	०७५
३१	भारतीय महिलांचे शिक्षण व लिंग गुणोत्तरानुसार समाजातील स्थान प्रा. अजय वासुदेव काटे	०७८
३२	'जिणं आमचं' या आत्मकथनातील दलित स्त्रियांची स्थिती प्रा. निलेश एकनाथ पाटील	०८१
३३	'धग' कादंबरीतील पारंपारिक संस्कारशील भारतीय स्त्री प्रा. भैय्या डी. पाटील	०८३
३४	महिला आणि राजकारण प्रा. श्रीमती कल्पना शामराव सोनवणे	०८५
३५	महिला सशक्तीकरणात कायद्यांची भूमिका प्रा. विश्वनाथ देविदास पाटील	०८७
३६	स्त्री सुरक्षितता आणि कायदा सुरेश भिमराव लेकुळे	०९०
३७	स्त्री समानता : स्त्रीच्या संदर्भात बदलता सामाजिक दृष्टिकोन प्रा.डॉ. दिलीपसिंह निकुंभ	०९२
३८	महिलांचे स्थान व दर्जा प्रा. कु. रचना माणिकराव गजभिये	०९४
३९	महाराष्ट्रात महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग व राजकीय सामाजिकरणाचा आशय (विशेष संदर्भ - आदिवासी महिला नेतृत्व - धुळे जिल्हा) प्रा.विठेंद्र मुरलीधर घडगे, प्रा.डॉ.सुरेंद्र अंबर मोरे	०९६
४०	भारतीय महिलांचे संवैधानिक व कायदेविषयक अधिकार व त्यांची वास्तविकता गोविंद द. बावस्कर	०९९

भारतातील स्त्रीविषयक स्थितीची आढावा : एक दृष्टिक्षेप

डॉ. श्रीमती सुरेखा गायकवाड

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, सातपूर, नाशिक

गोष्टवारा

देशाचा विकास आणि महिलांचा विकास यांचा सहसंबंध आहे. भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी निम्मी लोकसंख्या महिला असून शासन त्यांच्या विकासाकरिता प्रयत्नशील आहे, परंतु भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत महिलांचे प्रमाण आणि महिलांना मिळणा-या विकासाच्या संधी यात विसंगती दिसून येते. कारण निरक्षर, निराधार, परितक्त्या, विधवा, आर्थिकदृष्ट्या कमकुवत, मागासवर्गीय घटकांतील भूमिहीन, अशिक्षित महिलांमध्ये सक्षमीकरण होण्यात ब-याच अडचणी येतात. देशाच्या विकासाकरिता या महिलांचा विकास होणे गरजेचे आहे. या महिलांची आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारावी, त्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सुधारावा, त्यांना जगण्याचे साधने उपलब्ध व्हावीत म्हणून महाराष्ट्र शासन भारत सरकार आणि विविध स्वयंसेवी संस्था आपल्या परिने प्रयत्न करित आहेत. या महिलांची आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात प्रगती होण्यासाठी शासनाने अनेक योजनांची आखणी केली आहे.

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ६० वर्षे उलटून गेली आहेत. तथापि स्वातंत्र्याचे पूर्ण फायदे भारतीय समाजातील महिलांसाठी एक मोठा घटक अद्यापही उपभोगू शकत नाही. महिलांच्या संरक्षणासाठी तसेच सबलीकरणासाठी राष्ट्र आणि राय पातळीवर अनेक कायदे करण्यात आले पण महिला अधिकार उल्लंघनाच्या घटना वाढतच आहे. अनेक महिलांना लिंगभेदावर आधारीत विषमतेला, शोषणाला तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. म्हणून या महिलांच्या प्रश्नाविषयी अधिक संवेदनशीलतेने विचार होण्याची गरज आहे. उपेक्षित स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न काय आहेत, त्यांच्या मुख्य अपेक्षा कोणत्या आहेत, राष्ट्रीय आणि स्थानिक पातळीवर या अपेक्षांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी कोणते पावले उचलली गेली आहेत, त्याचप्रमाणे महिला सबलीकरणाची कार्यवाही करण्यात कोणते अडथळे आहेत, त्याकरिता असणारे कायदे, अधिकार तसेच शासनाच्या योजना सबलीकरणास पूरक ठरतात काय याचा विचार होणे आवश्यक आहे. महिलांच्या विकासाकरिता शासनाच्या वतीने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण विकासाच्या योजना सद्यास्थितीत राबविल्या जातात.

प्रस्तावना

समाजाच्या सर्व स्त्रियांचे संरक्षण व विकास आणि एकंदरीत स्त्रियांचा दर्जा उंचावणे या गोष्टींना राय शासन तसेच केंद्रशासन बरेच महत्व देत आहे. या दृष्टिकोनातून केंद्रशासनाने मानव संशोधन विकास मंत्रालयामध्ये १९७६ मध्ये 'महिला व बालकल्याण' हा स्वतंत्र विभाग निर्माण केलेला आहे. त्याच धर्तीवर रायात १९९३ मध्ये महिला व बालकल्याण विभाग स्थापन करण्यात आला. या विभागांमार्फत महिलांच्या सबलीकरणासाठी अनेक योजना राबविल्या जातात. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना दिला जाणारा दर्जा आणि अन्यायाची वागणूक, त्यांचप्रमाणे स्त्रियांची गा-हाणी दूर करणे यासाठी केंद्रशासनाने ३० जानेवारी १९९० रोजी राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोगाची स्थापना केली.

राय महिला आयोग स्त्रियांच्या आलेल्या तक्रारीकरीता विशेष लक्ष पुरवून अन्यायी, अत्याचारी स्त्रियांना याचिका दाखल करण्यासाठी आयोग आर्थिक मदत करतो आणि या याचिकेच्या प्रक्रीयेचे दर ६ महिन्यांनी अहवाल तयार करून राय सरकारला माहिती देते.

अभ्यासाची उद्दीष्टे

१. भारतातील स्त्रियांच्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. महिलांसाठी राबविल्या जाणा-या योजनांमुळे महिलांचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक दर्जा यात झालेल्या बदलांचे अध्ययन करणे.

अभ्यासपध्दती

हा शोध निबंध लिहीत अभ्यासकाने प्राथमिक व दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीचा वापर केला आहे.

अबला ते सबला प्रवास - वर्तमान स्थितीत भारतीय स्त्रियांचा दर्जा

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत पूर्वीच्या काळी स्त्रियांच्या स्थान पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत दुय्यम मानले जायचे. परंतु जसजशी शैक्षणिक प्रगती होत गेली त्याप्रमाणात स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाचा दर्जाही वाढत गेला. आज अनेक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रांमध्ये स्त्रियांच्या भूमिका निर्णायक ठरू लागली आहे. चुल आणि मुल यापेक्षाही अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारची जबाबदारी पेलवू शकतील ह्या आज देशातील स्त्रीवर्गाने दाखवून दिले आहे. सर्वच क्षेत्रात महत्वाच्या जबाबदा-या स्त्रियांकडून पार पाडल्या जात आहे. असे असले तरी अजून स्त्री सबलीकरणाचा फार मोठा टप्पा गाठवायचा आहे. पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत स्त्रियांचे स्थान सर्वच क्षेत्रात कमी असल्याचे दिसत आहे. पुढील काही मुदद्यावरून भारतातील स्त्रियांचे समाजातील स्थान लक्षात येईल.

१. स्त्री-पुरुष साक्षरता

अ.नं	वर्ष	स्त्री-पुरुष साक्षरता प्रमाण	स्त्रिया (%)	पुरुष (%)
१	१९८१		२९.७६	५६.३८
२	१९९१		३९.२९	६४.१३
३	२००१		५४.१६	७५.८५
४	२०११		६५.४६	८२.१४

Ref: Census of India - 2001

येथे विशेषत्वाने नमुद करण्यासारखी गोष्ट म्हणजे देशाच्या पुरुष साक्षरतेपेक्षा महिला साक्षरतेची दरी १६.६८ ने कमी झाली आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील मुलींकडे स्त्री साक्षरतेच्या दृष्टिने अजूनही गांभीर्याने बघण्याची गरज असल्याचे या आकडेवारीवरून दिसून येते.

२. लिंग गुणोत्तरानुसार स्त्रियांचा कामातील सहभाग

अ. स्त्रियांचा कामातील घाटा

वर्ष	ग्रामीण (%)		शहरी (%)	
	स्त्रिया	पुरुष	स्त्रिया	पुरुष
१९७२-७३	३१.८	५४.५	१३.४	५०.१
१९८७-८८	३२.३	५३.९	१५.२	५०.६
१९९६-९७	२९.१	५५.०	१३.१	५२.१
२०००-०१	२८.७	५४.४	१४.०	५३.१
२००४-०५	३२.७	५४.६	१६.६	५४.९

Ref: National sample survey - 2001

वरील आकडेवारीवरून असे लक्षात येते की, स्त्रियांच्या कामाच्या सहभागातील प्रमाण अद्यापही कमी राहिलेले आहे.

ब. संघटनात्मक क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग

वर्ष	संघटनात्मक क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग	
	स्त्रिया (%)	पुरुष (%)
१९८१	१२.२	२०.१
१९९१	१४.१	२३.०
२००१	१७.१	२३.३

Ref: DGETML, GOI, New Delhi - 2001

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते स्त्रियांचा संघटनात्मक क्षेत्रातील सहभाग वाढतांना दिसत असला तरी पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत तो कमी आहे.

क. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग

वर्ष	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग		
	स्त्रिया (मिलीयन)	पुरुष (मिलीयन)	एकूण
१९८१	१.२	९.७	१०.९
२००१	१.६	९.१	१०.७

Ref: DGETML, GOI, New Delhi - 2001

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, स्त्रियांचा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील सहभाग पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत अतिशय कमी दिसून येतो.

२. स्त्रियांचा निर्णय प्रक्रियेमध्ये सहभाग

राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेमध्ये स्त्रियांचा सहभाग वाढविणे याकडे महिला सबलीकरणाचे एक साधन म्हणून बघितले जात आहे. कारण आज पाहिले तेवढा राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेत महिलांचा सहभाग दिसत नाही. राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग वाढावा यासाठी संसद आणि राय विधी मंडळाने स्त्रियांसाठी ५० टक्के जागा राखीव करण्यात आल्या आहेत. तरीही खालील आकडेवारीवरून असे लक्षात येते की, पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांचा सहभाग राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेमध्ये कमी आहे.

अ. उच्च सेवा क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व

सेवा	उच्च सेवा क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व					
	१९८७		१९९७		२०००	
	स्त्रिया	एकूण	स्त्रिया	एकूण	स्त्रिया	एकूण
भारतीय प्रशासकीय सेवा	३३९ (८.१)	४२०४ (१००)	५१२ (१०.४)	४४९१ (१००)	५३५ (१०.४)	५१५९ (१००)
भारतीय पोलिस सेवा	२१ (०.९)	२४१८ (१००)	६७ (२.२)	३०४५ (१००)	११० (३.३)	३३०१ (१००)
एकूण	३६० (५.४)	६६२२ (१००)	५७९ (७.२)	८०३६ (१००)	६४५ (७.३)	८४६० (१००)

Ref: Department of Personnel & Training, GoI New Delhi (2001)

कंसातील आकडे टक्केवारी दर्शवितात.

ब. विधान परिषदांमधील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व

वर्ष	विधान परिषदांमधील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व		
	स्त्रिया (%)	पुरुष (%)	एकूण
१९९८	५९ (७.२)	७६१ (९२.८)	८२० (१००)
१९९९	६७ (८.५)	७२३ (९१.५)	७९० (१००)



२००१	७० (८.५)	७५० (९१.५)	८२० (१००)
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Ref: Election Commission of India., (2001)

वरिल आकडेवारीवरून असे दिसून येते की, रायविधानपरिषदेमध्ये स्त्रियांची संख्या जरी वाढलेली दिसत असली तरी पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत ती खूपच कमी आहे.

क. केंद्रीय मंत्रीमंडळातील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व

वर्ष	केंद्रीय मंत्रीमंडळातील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व		
	स्त्रिया (%)	पुरुष (%)	एकूण
१९८९	४ (१०.०)	३६ (९०.०)	४० (१००)
२००१	८ (१०.८)	६६ (८९.२)	७४४ (१००)

Ref: NIC, Parliament House, New Delhi (2001)

ड. पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेतील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व

वर्ष	पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेतील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधित्व		
	स्त्रिया	पुरुष	एकूण
१९९५	३३८ (३५.७)	६३० (६४.३)	९४८ (१००)
२००१	७२५ (२६.६)	१९९७ (७३.४)	२७२२ (१००)

Ref: NIC, Parliament House, New Delhi (2001)

वरिल आकडेवारीवरून असे दिसून येते की, भारतातील राजकारणात स्त्रियांचे योगदान वाढण्याऐवजी घटत चालल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

सारांश

थोडक्यात उच्चवर्गीय, मध्यमवर्गीय, शहरी स्त्रियांचे विश्व हे बदलत्या तंत्रज्ञानाबरोबर बदलत आहे. परंतु या स्त्रिया निराधार, पिडीत, आर्थिकदृष्ट्या वंचित तसेच ग्रामीण स्त्रियांच्या बदलाची गती अजूनही फारच कमी आहे. या स्त्रियांना आजही राजकीय, सामाजिक किंवा आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्यापासून दूर रहावे लागते. तसेच त्यांची मनोभूमिका सहज बदलत नाही त्यामुळे त्यांच्यात शिक्षणप्रसार, हक्क जागृती होणे आवश्यक आहे. कायदे असूनही योग्य ती माहिती नसल्याने त्यांना आपल्या माहिती नसल्याने त्यांना आपल्या हक्कासाठी लढता येत नाही. या स्त्रिया कमकुवत असतात की, आपले गा-हाणे मांडून समाजाला तोंड देण्याचे हिम्मत त्यांच्यात नसते. वरील स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न अभ्यासल्यास ख-या असे जाणवते की अजून महिला सबलीकरणाची गरज भेडसावत आहे.

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The Girl Trapped In A Wrong Body : An Analysis of *The Danish Girl* By David Ebershoff

Dr. Sachin S. Rajole

Assistant Professor

Arts & Commerce College, Satpur, Nashik.

Email: rajolesachin@yahoo.co.in

Mobile: 9405537092

ABSTRACT:

The present article discusses social, physical and psychological voyage of the Danish girl from a man (Einar Wegener) into a woman (Lili Elbe). She is trapped in a wrong body as gender and sexuality are not linked. The article aims at understanding the relationship between man and woman as well as their subjective experiences in the production of the subject. Furthermore, the process of transition that took place breaking the new barriers is defined. Finally, an attempt has been made to understand the key role played by gender, society and identity in the lives of trans people in order to gain acceptance and visibility for them in the society.

Keywords: Gender, Identity, Transgender.

Preliminaries

The novel entitled '*The Danish Girl*' written by David Ebershoff came into English Translation in 1933 with the name '*Man into Woman : An Authentic Account of a Change of Sex*'. It is believed that Lili Elbe was the first transgender to undergo the gender conformation surgery in history. Being inspired by the true events, David Ebershoff sets the fictitious love story in late 1920s exploring the transition from a man into a woman and its effects on the lives of the other characters. It bears an autobiographical touch with fictional reality as it takes into account some of the facts from the life of the Danish painter Einar Wegner, a transgender pioneer who becomes Lili Elbe, in 1920 Copenhagen, Denmark. Though fictionalized, David Ebershoff

takes into consideration the real feelings, passions, confusion, suffocation and hopes of Lili Elbe as reflected in her book '*Man into Woman*'. The Danish girl Lili Elbe goes in search of her true self as she is born in the body of a Man. Her body does not reflect her spirit which disturbs her. Ebershoff portrays the trans experiences positively while shifting the attention of the reader from a love story to the interpersonal dimensions of gender transition. He defines how a change in the gender identity can affect the relationships. He shows the journey of a member of trans community in search of true self, the formation, approval and establishment of identity as well as the sufferings that relate to the struggle during the journey.

The film named *The Danish Girl*, directed by Tom Hooper and released in 2015, is based on the Ebershoff's novel of the same title. It bagged several awards and caught the attention of audiences towards the life and issues of transgender community. It can be considered as an attempt to reflect the beginning of the history of transgender in Europe. With this, it gives visibility to the sympathetic and sensitive experiences of a gender nonconforming character, Einar Wegener or Lili Elbe. The crisis between unmatched gender identity and assigned sex leads to the transition of a man (Einar Wegener) into a woman (Lili Elbe) where the wife (Greta) functions as an 'agent of transformation'. She may regret in future for what she has done to her husband.

The Prologue

Einar was Greta's art teacher in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in 1914. They fall in love but the breaking of War hinders their love story and Greta's rich father drags her to California though she doesn't like to be 'Miss Greta Waud'. Einar continues with his art. As Greta has no hope to reunite with Einar, she marries Teddy Cross and gives birth to a baby child. Unfortunately, the baby is born dead due to the unbiblical cord around his neck. Teddy dies due to illness. Greta thinks that she is responsible for his death as she did not force him to visit a doctor.

Back in the present, Einar and Greta are married and happily live in Copenhagen, Denmark. Greta is interested in portraits while Einar likes to paint landscapes. Due to the absence of Anna, an opera singer, Greta asks Einar to try her shoes, stockings and dress in order to finish the portrait. Einar feels embarrassed at the very first but he does like it then. She handovers a bouquet of lilies to Einar and renames him 'Lili'. After some days, Greta finds Einar sitting in a chair in girl's stocking and both agrees to welcome Lili whenever she returns. At the Artist's Ball in June, Greta introduces Lily as Einar's cousin about whom Einar himself is unaware. Soon, Einar starts considering Lili as his 'better half', new female alter ego.

Greta is also unaware of the fact that Einar's transformation is going to cause her lots of stress, financial problems and loss of relationship in future. She leads the inner self of her husband on the path of transformation. The trial of stocking makes Einar discover his feminine side. She is a woman born in the body of a man. Einar identifies himself as a woman and his identity stuck between a man and woman.

The Complex Love Triangle

Ebershoff explores the marital relationship and intimate space between the Danish painters Einar and Greta who incorporate Lili in their lives as both of them need her equally. Despite of the subversive aspects of gender identity and sex, Greta considers herself Einar's wife till he fully turns into Lili. In Copenhagen, Lili and Greta attend Artist's Ball where Lili is being kissed by a man named Henrik. Lili likes it but suddenly her nose bleeds mysteriously. Greta helps Lily. Since then, Lili continues seeking Henrik secretly. She doesn't want to deceive him and therefore, tries to reveal her true identity.

Einar: He may have known who I was. But I wasn't always...me. There was a moment when I was ...just Lili. And I think he could see that. Do you see? (TDG)

However, Henrik does not let her finish and Lili decides not to see him anymore. Einar tells Greta that he had kissed a boy when he was very young and was punished by his father.

In Paris, Hans Axgil, Einar's childhood friend, flirts with Greta in a way or another but she does not entertain him. Hans informs her that he knows Einar and Lili are one and the same. He also agrees to help Greta in turning Einar into a woman. He suggests Greta to let Lili live her life on her own after the surgery but Greta refuses and decides to take care of Lili. Hans knows that Lili is in love with Henrik secretly. He visits Lili and asks her to tell the secret to Greta. Hans thought that Lili is not the man Greta married. Lili tells Greta that Henrik has proposed her and they are planning to move to New York after the final surgery. Lili wants to leave her past behind including Einar's paintings and memories.

She knew that most of her life, her previous life, was like a book she had read as a small child: it was both familiar and forgotten. (TDG)

She wants to become a conventional dutiful housewife and thus, gives up her career. Greta returns to California with Hans happily.

Greta is surprised to see how easily Einar shrugged off the marriage. Though selfish, she remains supportive and takes care of Lili after the surgeries. She names and encourages Lili, helps her establish her own identity, gives freedom and space to their relationship as well as finds a doctor for Lili. Though Greta is confused and conflicted internally, she supports her husband. She is ready to do anything for Einar's sake as she values her marriage. But when she finds that there is little remain for her in their marriage, she gives up the relation.

Einar believes that it is God who guided him to be a woman.

Lili: God made me a woman. The doctor cured the sickness that was my disguise.

Therefore, he decides to follow the desire of god and despite of the risk chooses to be a woman full time with the help of Greta. He feels the need of physical transition in order to prove his identity as a woman and thus, follows his desire.

Einar confesses.

Einar: I think sometimes about killing Einar. It's only through the thought that I'd be killing Lili too that stops me.

The Unusual Art and Culture

Through a Persian art critic in the gallery, Greta comes to know about Hans. She and Lili dine with Hans on their annual August holiday. Hans also fails to recognize Lili as Einar and goes for walk with her thrice. Greta continues painting Lili. Surprisingly, Einar doesn't remember the time Lili was present for. One day, Lili bleeds from below the waist and does not understand where the blood comes from. Greta takes Lili to Dr. Hexler but the result comes negative. The doctor advises Greta not to encourage the return of Lili in Einar's body but she ignores him. Einar and Greta live in Paris and Greta continues paintings Lili's triptych. She paints hundreds of Lili's paintings. Lili puts creative energy in her art. She is supposed to exhibit the paintings in Paris. Greta too wants to establish her identity.

Einar visits the peep show at Madame Jasmin-Carton's seedy to examine 'a woman'. He watches a man and a woman having sex and decides to find a man who will do that to Lili. Just like everyone, Lili also wants to find and experience love. While sitting in a park, Einar decides to figure out his true identity in a year or he would kill himself. His discomfort with the body grows as the novel proceeds. Next time, Einar watches a male stripper. Before they do any sexual act, Madame Jasmin-

Carton kicks them out. Einar goes to library and reads books on sexual fluidity. The resistance to the male body becomes darker.

The Medication

Through the books, Einar gets convinced that he possesses female organs and there is a woman inside him. Carlisle, Greta's brother wants to help Einar and takes him to several doctors. Dr. Mc Bride, an American psychiatrist, advises Einar to fight his desires as he is homosexual. Dr. Christopher Mei considers him schizophrenic. Dr. Buson advises him to have lobotomy (a psychosurgery). Einar feels hopeless as the doctors try to institutionalize him. Greta approaches Dr. Bolk, a skilled surgeon in Dresden who had invented a surgery that can turn a man into a woman. Greta convinces Einar to go for it and thus, ends his dilemma of to be or not to be.

Dr. Bolk examines Einar and rearranges his internal organs. After three days, Lili wakes up in extreme pain. Bolk diagnoses the cause of Einar's bleeding and informs Greta that Einar has ovaries inside his abdomen. After recovering from the first surgery, Dr. Bolk grafts tissues from healthy ovaries onto Lili's. This time, Lili recovers nicely without much pain. Before the last surgery (removal of the penis and transplant of a uterus to have kids), the court grants divorce to Greta but denies to issue death warrant for Einar. After that, Greta's art ceases. Lili wants to be a mother to establish her female identity.

Judith Butler in her book *Gender Trouble* states that as sex and gender are social constructions, the attitude of an individual determines his or her identity and not gender or sex. Gender identity refers to an individual's internal sense of self. He experiences the struggle between biological sex and the gender role. It becomes difficult for him to act as a man, therefore he finds work in a perfume shop and tries to identify with the women around him. She tries to achieve social recognition that can match with her self-perception.

Even today, the trans people have to struggle hard in order to establish their identities into the society. The conflict arises when they are forced to accept the gender role behaviour based on their sex. Most of the time, they do not receive much assistance from others, not even from family members. Generally, the response of society and other people surrounding the trans individual determine his or her future. If the society responds negatively, he or she isolates him or herself because of the loss of human dignity as well as self-esteem. If the response is positive, he or she comes forth to establish his or her true identity into the society.

In the case of Einar, the people around Einar form a support group to make the transformation easier. This makes him turn into Lili through gender conformation surgery and reinforce his social identity. The court easily grants divorce. Greta allows Einar to be Lili. Carlisle tries hard to help Lili. Henrik accepts Lili for who she is. Einar receives positive response and thus, goes for gender conformation surgery.

The Epilogue

Unfortunately, the final surgery causes a fatal infection to Lili. She bleeds for six weeks with extreme pain and mostly remains unconscious as an effect of morphine. After few days, Carlisle and Anna take her to her favourite place, Elbe river. It is the same river after which Lili renames her as 'Lili Elbe'. She is happy to be Lili as her voyage of self-discovery comes to an end. The book ends with Lili enjoying the Elbe scenery and dying in the wheelchair. Lili remains true to herself despite of societal biases and replaces her distorted identity with the authentic one.

Conclusion

David Ebershoff successfully represents the canceled identity of Einar who shows the interconnectedness between sexual orientation and gender expression. Einar or Lili's self-expression seems to be more important than his or her gender or sex. The story of Lili provides us with an opportunity to empathize with the harsh

experiences of the individual who is trapped in a wrong body. The concept of 'Trans' challenges what is perceived to be 'masculine' and 'feminine'. Instead of marginalizing the trans people, we should permit them not only to survive but flourish with equal rights. Their journey between hope and despair should come to an end. The social patterns of interpretation and representation of tran people need to be revised in order to let them have dignified recognition. We must be sensitive towards their issues and should respect the different identities. The movie and the novel also show that literature can be a best medium to sensitize people about the trans identities ending the gender war. To conclude the discussion, one can say that though gender and sex contribute in the formation of identity, a person cannot be judged only from his or her sex. Everyone is equal and therefore, deserves equal treatment.

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VSRD-TNTR

VSRD INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
TECHNICAL & NON-TECHNICAL RESEARCH

e-ISSN: 0976-7967, p-ISSN: 2319-2216

Special Issue

VOLUME XII NOVEMBER 2021

Editors: Prof. (Dr.) Divya Chowdhry, Prof. (Dr.) Anil Kumar Singh & Mr. Adarsh Srivastav

4th International Conference
on
"Sustainable Practices in
Business Management and
Technology in Turbulent Times"
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- (15) "ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE IN MIRZAPUR" 54 to 58
 • Dr. Indu Shukla
- (16) THE INFLUENCE OF GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA 59 to 61
 • Mr. Pawan Omer
- (17) THE STUDY OF STOCK MARKET & CRYPTO IN WORLD'S LARGEST DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY: INDIA 62 to 64
 • Mr. Utkarsh Gupta and Mr. Pawan Omer
- (18) SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL MARKET STRATEGIES & INVESTMENT BEHAVIOR 65 to 68
 • Dr. Meenakshi Jaiswal
- (19) AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON MARKETING STRATEGIES ADOPTED IN LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY 69 to 72
 • Ms. Priyanka Rathore
- (20) FACE RECOGNITION/FACE DETECTION TECHNIQUES WITH & WITHOUT FACE MASK USING MACHINE LEARNING: TENSOR FLOW, KERAS, OPENCV AND DEEP LEARNING 73 to 77
 • Mr. Vishnu Kumar Shukla
- (21) THE INFLUENCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE PRACTICES ON WORK PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES DURING TURBULENT TIME 78 to 81
 • Dr. Shalika Grace Das
- (22) ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MARKETING OF APPARELS 82 to 84
 • Dr. Naveen Arora
- (23) BUSINESS EXCELLENCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY 85 to 88
 • Dr. Manu K. Vora
- (24) SUSTAIN-O-PRENEURSHIP: A SUSTAINABLE PRACTICE IN BUSINESS 88 to 91
 • Mr. Rahul Verma and Dr. Divya Chowdhry
- (25) CASHLESS ECONOMY: THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES WITH REFERENCE TO NASHIK DISTRICT 91 to 94
 • Prof. S.A. Gaikwad
- (26) REAL LIFE USE OF GAME PLAY 95 to 98
 • Mr. Aparajeet Banerjee and Mr. Ashish Mishra
- (27) ADAPTIVENESS OF GI TAGGED HANDICRAFTS FROM KERALA TO THE NEW NORMAL CREATED BY THE PANDEMIC 99 to 102
 • Mr. Prakash K. Elamana
- (28) SECURITY MEASURES TO DETECT ERRORS IN DATA LINK LAYER, WHILE COMMUNICATING IN NETWORK 102 to 105
 • Mr. Bhasker Mishra and Mr. Adarsh Srivastava

CASHLESS ECONOMY: THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES WITH REFERENCE TO NASHIK DISTRICT

Prof. S.A. Gaikwad

Department of Economic

Arts and Commerce College, Satpur, Nashik, Maharashtra, INDIA.

ABSTRACT

Demonetization is an executive action by which a country declares the circulating currency of the same is no more a legal tender. In contradiction the demonetization declared on 8th November 2016 was different; firstly, the policy is adopted and declared by the prime minister and secondly it cost the drastic change in the economic activities of each and every citizen; by this action all the currencies of denomination of Rs500 and Rs1000 were declared as non-legal tender. Almost 86% of the currency in circulation was demonetized. This paper studies the impact of Demonetisation in small scale trading structure, in Nashik District and also details the crisis if any faced by small scale traders regarding demonetization.

Keywords: Cashless, Economy, Demonetization, Business, Small Business, Medium Business.

1. INTRODUCTION

The great impact of cashless Demonetization on small and medium Business in Nashik District with Society and Economy. The first impact shall be that Small and Medium Business will have Slow Down Business Activities. With that they will not be able to purchase luxurious things for Nashik peoples.

The impact of cashless Demonetization on small and medium Business in Nashik District. The governments initiative towards cashless economy triggers with Demonetisation of high denomination currencies. Cashless economy is a financial environment that minimizes the use of physical cash by providing alternative channels for making payments, and fosters a clean and digital economic culture. Demonetisation, for a while, slows down all economic activities and imputes to use digital mode for transactions. Stringent reactive policies are required to this segment for surviving in a cashless economy. Economic reform without considering Small and Medium Business will result negative impacts, it acts as a mediating role in economic growth. Currently the dealers and customers are adopting digital infrastructure and slowly it will create a digital economic culture.

Demonetisation, for a while, slows down all economic activities and imputes to use digital mode for transactions. The small and Medium Business prefer to do all its transactions with conventional mode; sudden move by the Demonetisation severely affected the Business Sector. Stringent reactive policies are required to this segment for surviving in a cashless economy. Economic reform without considering small and medium business sector will result negative impacts, it acts as a mediating role in economic growth. Currently the dealers and customers are adopting digital infrastructure and slowly it will create a digital economic culture.

This paper is organized in three sections. First section

describes the concept and evolution of cashless economy in Nashik District Second section discusses the initiative for cashless economy in Nashik District and third section analyses the impact of cashless policy on the small and medium Business. The concluding part of this paper fortifies the sudden shift to a cashless economy which made a Most importance impact on small business and Medium Business with reference to Nashik District.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To Understand the Concept of Cashless Economy and evolution in Nashik District.
- To study the impact of demonetization on the Small and Medium Business in Nashik District.
- To determine possible implication of a cashless economy on Small and Medium Business in Nashik District and point out challenges its implication.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The key intention of this paper is to analyse the impact of cashless set of idea on small and medium business in a happened changed economic challenge in Nashik District, so this study is purely based on secondary sources of data. Secondary data have been collected from different published sources such as magazines, journal, newspapers and relevant Website which have been consulted in order to conceptual cashless economy and its impact of demonetization on small and medium businesses in Nashik District.

4. CONCEPT OF CASHLESS ECONOMY

A cashless economy does not mean an economy without cash, but where the workings and transactions of the economy are done electronically. His payments and receipts. The means of adopting a cashless economy but also to give the right direction to the growth and development of the country's economy by reducing cash

related corruption and attracting more foreign investors to the country. Digital transactions are traceable which ensures government taxable income, reducing the circulation of black money. The whole country is going through a process of modernization in money transactions. Big businesses are now accepting electronic payments to street vendors. As a changing economy in the world, India will be a milestone in moving towards cashless. This study is an attempt to analyze the operational impact of the cashless economy concept so far in the Indian scenario.

Cashless society is a financial condition in which financial transactions are made through the transfer of digital information between the parties to the transaction, rather than physical notes or coins. Cashless India aims to develop the Indian economy by ensuring greater security, anti-corruption and universal accessibility. The establishment of an embedded integrated electronic payment system may be aimed at making the dreams of the Indian economy a reality. Even a country like India, as one of the most populous countries, faces many hurdles which need to be achieved for significant economic growth such as illiteracy, bureaucracy, rejection of change etc.

5. INDIA'S MOVE TOWARDS CASHLESS ECONOMY

Cashless economy is not a sudden decision. The government approved a number of initiatives in February 2016 to promote digital payments and transition to a less cash economy. Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his May 2016 keynote address had appealed to the people to accept cashless transactions. He also mentioned mobile banking, internet banking, telephone banking, electronic cards, implants, point of sale (POS) for digital culture. Terminals, ATMs etc.

Many countries are now working for a cashless society; Sweden is becoming the first countries of the world deceive their citizens into a lucrative and horrible economic experiment for a cashless society. Sweden began its journey towards a cashless economy many years ago. Run a bus, buy a magazine or chewing gum, digital payment is accepted everywhere. Sweden is becoming the first country in the world to engage its citizens in a lucrative and terrifying economic experiment for a cashless society. Sweden began its journey towards a cashless economy many years ago. Drive the bus, shop monthly or chew Gum, digital payments are accepted everywhere. Countries like Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France, UK etc. also lined up for cashless society. Moving towards a cashless economy is not a one-day framework. This is the evolution with information and communication technology (ICT). With this in mind, the government had launched a major campaign for financial inclusion in terms of opening public money accounts, giving legal basis to Aadhaar, direct benefit transfer, introduction of GST, Rupee card and voluntary disclosure scheme for unaccounted money. On November 8, 2016, Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes were canceled from circulation Transition

towards a cashless economy. The economic downturn created by denomination has created many misconceptions about the new economy. This will be the result More serious on individuals who primarily earn and spend cash. Moving from a cash-based economy to a cashless economy will require concrete efforts. The cashless economy in the Indian context is the result of both a perennial problem in the financial system and the adoption of ICT in payments and settlements. In 2009, the Planning Commission estimated that only 27% of PDS spending reached the target low-income group. Clean and transparent business dealings Not only is it increasing tax collection, it is also cracking down on illegal practices such as shadow economy, money laundering and commissions in welfare schemes. Financial management costs will be minimal. In 2015, the RBI raised Rs. 27 billion on currency issuance and management. More about this source text Source text required for additional translation information Send feedback Side panels.

6. SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS: AS A BALANCING ROLE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NASHIK DISTRICT

The Small and Medium Business not only play a Extremely important role in providing employment opportunities at comparatively lower fund cost than large business but their are also helps in industrialization of rural and backward areas, reducing regional imbalances and assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. The small and medium business in Nashik District can contribute more than the big businesses. The policy makers and researchers considered this Business essential for achieving targeted economic goal. The Small and Medium business has created well profile in the Nashik District.economy with 6 Lakes units, 3 lakes employment opportunities, product range consisting of more than 693 varieties, 25% of total manufacturing output and about 7% of export directly and indirectly. Its role is also noticed in mitigating economic inequality. It is a driving force for socioeconomic development. It is an acknowledged fact that small and Medium Business can help realize the target of the proposed manufacture policy for raising share of manufacture sector in GDP from 10% to 18% by the end of 2020. The government and policy makers started working on it, with new policies such as Make in India, Startup, Skill India, Zero Defect, etc. The government is giving high attention to protection and promotion of small and medium Business with policies and schemes. There is no universally accepted definition for Small and Medium Business.

7. IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES IN NASHIK DISTRICT

The small and medium-sized Business is a big Parts of the economy, contributing to eight percent of the GDP whilst employing more than 15 Lakes on year. Most Small and Medium Business are traditionally-operated, family-run

businesses. Broadly, there are two types of players in the market in this segment. One, the businesses that were formed because their promoters saw the opportunity early on before anyone else could and went on to become successful businesses quickly.

While much attention has been focused on the manner in which demonetization has inconvenienced the general public, the sudden invalidation of 1% of Nashik District cash may create a short-to-medium-term impact that is brutal for small businesses. The importance of Small, and Medium Business cannot be overstated. Where GDP growth moderation due to demonetization is estimated at 60bps at the lower end to as much as 30bps at the higher end, it can be presumed that the impact on small and Medium Business in Nashik District will be higher than the rest of the economy due to their greater dependence on hard cash. Their virtuous cash cycle begins from an expense base that is almost exclusively cash-based. This then incentive the business to earn revenues in cash as well.

Demonetization is not a any type of strike but it is carpet bombing. It impacts everyone. Changing not only takes time, it also slow-slow down the spending process as everyone tries to protect the newly acquired currency to secure them from the uncertain future.

In case of Small and Medium Business, most will be unsure of payments coming from customers for some time; this as liquidity in the form of unaccounted currency has dried up. If customers don't pay, Small and Medium Business will protect what they have and that will mean they purchase less and produce less. Purchasing less will mean further slowdown for the people who provide them with raw material and producing less will mean shortage of supply leading to inflation on what is available.

- Salient use of collected money in banks on development of infrastructure that brings benefits to people very Fast. We will see money invested in aspects that bring fast results for all classes. The current change has got fast pain with a promise of long-term gain but we have to remember that a large section of our society will need quick gains to survive before they can enjoy the long-term benefits.
- Small and Medium Business will invest in self-development and improvement in terms of technology, infrastructure and training to self-utilize the increased profitability with unaccounted income now becoming a part of the books that are taxable.
- Small and Medium Business now by design will have two alternatives. Pay tax or spend on doing more for scaling up and this will have a Scrolled effect on the overall improvement and development in the economy. There are loads of positive and negative impacts of the current move. No one currently can be sure of the future and this uncertain environment is certainly not good. Outcomes in uncertainty depend on the mindset and, currently, whilst people are taking it positively, they definitely are starting to envision

possible pitfalls too if measures are not taken at the right time. Communication will be the key to ensure stability. And, while I am impressed with the brave step taken by the prime minister, I am also concerned about the Vast task ahead of him to make this a success, because in my mind the war against black money has not started yet. Demonetization is only a war cry that declares the start of a war.

8. IMPLICATION OF A CASHLESS ECONOMY ON SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS IN NASHIK DISTRICT AND POINT OUT CHALLENGES ITS IMPLICATION

Small and Medium Business in Nashik District represent a major part of demography and geography, even a small change in economy Importantly affects the segment. To achieve targeted economic development, small and medium business segment should develop, improve and support accordingly. Hence, there is a proper need to understand the indication of government policies, such as cashless policy, about them. a further step towards cashless economy, it is significantly to know how the cashless policy is impressed in the small and medium business in Nashik District. What are the supports needed to survive and grow in the changed environment? Cash is a legal tender and everyone can handle it easily. Demonetisation hit Defenceless all sectors in Small and Medium Business. The electronic money scheme is often linked to a bank account, and a good number of consumers and small and medium business are unbaked. They may also not be literate to deal the technology. It is good to know how payments are made by these people and what changes are needed to survive.

Challenge implantation in cashless economy has given short-term struggle in the whole economy, but it identified some positive Points from various elements. It is very importance to implement the policy without hampering their existence. For a successful implementation of the cashless policy among small and medium Business, the following some measures should be taken into consideration:

- **Education:** Poor Triggering is the major challenge in a Nashik District where the literacy rate still remains marginal. There is a need to populace up to the grass root level on the importance of policy.
- **Infrastructure:** Cultivating a fully digital culture requires huge investment in information and communication technology (ICT); digitally literate society are able to use information and technology. Actively address cyber-Susceptivity, the threat of attack and misuse.
- **Security:** The safety and security of funds should be guaranteed. There should be stringent legal framework to handle cases of fraud and other issues arising from payment.
- **Awareness:** Trend, changes and updates in technology should be communicated to the users when necessary. This will enable them to make good

use of the system.

- **Internet Connection:** Basic requirement of cashless economy and digital payment is Internet facility and sufficient Wi-Fi.
- **Consultancy Cells:** The government should start free consultancy services with collaboration of higher education institutions, universities and NGOs where the general public can get assistance for this shift.

9. FINDINGS

- Participants in the parallel will have to reconsider wholesale for denomination economy businesses need to think about first entering the banking system, second Digitizing and the third complete announcement. Methods and mindsets will require a large reset. This happens because the move is just a few months ahead of schedule Implementation of GST.
- Reducing legal, competitive business by cash at low-cost transactions may end or decrease. This will lead to an overall improvement Competitiveness of Small and Medium Business applies generally. Activities with organized systems and the planning process will transition quickly by embodying itself. The benefit, thus, is that it contributes near about 2% or more to GDP High.
- On the capital front, many Small and Medium Business have previously had difficulties in credit valuation. Denomination due to large scale unaccounted transactions. Once the initials, the setback phase is over and businesses simplify their processes and accounting, they will be able to enter the credit market more efficiently and at a better price reducing the value of their funds.
- On the labour front there may be some longer-term pain. Smaller and Medium businesses are dependent on migrant labour, which is frequently moving across Nashik District. The lack of income in the immediate after-effects of demonetization will force them out, thus hurting the business continuity and adding to hiring and training costs.

10. CONCLUSION

This discussion started with the trend and concept of a cashless economy globally, followed by India's and Nashik District endeavour towards cashless economy. There is a awesome interest among policy makers, academicians, and Business to explore the possibility of moving towards a cashless economy.

Demonetization has already affected the small and medium Business and there are also the bulk of transactions in Small and Medium Business in Nashik District are cash-based, a liquidity crunch will likely cause a slowdown in economic activity and however, there is reason for optimism. The inflow of deposits should logically allow for lower interest rates, spurring investment in both of Business. Further, the shift towards cashless transactions will encourage registration among

such enterprises and allow them to benefit from central and state schemes and incentives. The access to low cost capital should also improve if there is a most importance shift to a cashless economy.

Good action plans can help prepare the worst, through policies, financial infrastructure development and grand. Mission for the awareness and acceptance of the cashless economic system with Nashik District.

A cashless economy affected the operation of small and Medium Business due to reduced ability to deal with digital cash, but the positive reaction of Businessman eases the shift to digital transactions. The small and medium Business are the Backbone of the economy and run with some limitations. Any move without considering this Part will result in a negative impact. Stakeholders should consult on how the policy affects the economy, particularly small and medium Business and also owners should not be left out. They should be encouraged by making the necessary infrastructure available and affordable. They should be fully empowered and educated to adopt technology associated with the policy and work with it effectively and Policy makers should take stringent plans for survival of this section while reforming economic sector further.

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Cashless economy: The impact of demonetization on small & medium businesses with reference to Nashik District in the 4th International Conference (virtual) on "Sustainable Practices in Business & Management in Turbulent Times"

organised by

Jagran Institute of Management, Kanpur

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**Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed
Journal No. 47100**



**ISSN - 2279 - 0489
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL**

GENIUS

**Volume - X, Issue - I
August - January - 2021-22
Marathi Part - III / Hindi**

**IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2019 - 6.631
www.sjifactor.com**

Ajanta Prakashan

CONTENTS OF MARATHI PART - III

अ.क्र.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
१३	कोरोना-कृषी संशोधन आणि शाश्वत पर्यावरण प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत यशवंत फडणीस	६६-६८
१४	कोरोना : आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक परिणाम डॉ. सुरेखा गायकवाड	६९-७३
१५	कोविड-१९ च्या परिस्थितीत भारताच्या विकास दरात होणाऱ्या बदलाचा अभ्यास प्रा. श्रीमती शेवाळे वर्षा राजेंद्र	७४-७५
१६	कोविड-१९ नंतरच्या भारतातील रेशीम शेतीच्या स्थितीचे विश्लेषण एक अभ्यास वर्षा दामोदर शिंदे	७६-७९
१७	प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण आवास योजना आणि ग्रामीण विकास आढावा भिंंगारदेव विष्णू प्रल्हाद	८०-८४
१८	नवीन कृषी कायदे आणि शेतकरी व सध्यास्थिति अशोकराव नारसिंगराव चित्ते	८५-९४
१९	कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय कृषिक्षेत्रावर झालेला परिणाम अमोल खंडागळे डॉ. सुनिल गोरडे	९५-९९
२०	कोरोना नंतरची कलाव्यवस्था विनोद नानाजी चव्हाण	१००-१०४
२१	कोविड-१९ चे भारतीय कृषीवरील परिणाम, आव्हाने आणि संधी प्रा. डॉ. नागेश मो. सूर्यवंशी	१०५-१०९
२२	कोरोना महामारीचा द्राक्ष उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांवर झालेला परिणाम प्रा. डॉ. कल्याणकर पी. एम. सागर बाळासाहेब भंडारे	११०-१११
२३	कोरोनाचा ग्रंथालयावर झालेला परिणाम मधुबाला गंगाधर हुडगे	११७-११९
२४	कोव्हीड-१९ चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम प्रा. डॉ. विजय मांटे	१२०-१२२

❧ CONTENTS OF MARATHI PART - III ❧

अ.क्र.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
१३	कोरोना-कृषी संशोधन आणि शाश्वत पर्यावरण प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत यशवंत फडणीस	६६-६८
१४	कोरोना : आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक परिणाम डॉ. सुरेखा गायकवाड	६९-७३
१५	कोविड-१९ च्या परिस्थितीत भारताच्या विकास दरात होणाऱ्या बदलाचा अभ्यास प्रा. श्रीमती शेवाळे वर्षा राजेंद्र	७४-७५
१६	कोविड-१९ नंतरच्या भारतातील रेशीम शेतीच्या स्थितीचे विश्लेषण एक अभ्यास वर्षा दामोदर शिंदे	७६-७९
१७	प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण आवास योजना आणि ग्रामीण विकास आढावा भिंगारदेव विष्णू प्रल्हाद	८०-८४
१८	नवीन कृषी कायदे आणि शेतकरी व सध्यास्थिति अशोकराव नारसिंगराव चित्ते	८५-९४
१९	कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय कृषिक्षेत्रावर झालेला परिणाम अमोल खंडागळे डॉ. सुनिल गोरडे	९५-९९
२०	कोरोना नंतरची कलाव्यवस्था विनोद नानाजी चव्हाण	१००-१०४
२१	कोविड-१९ चे भारतीय कृषीवरील परिणाम, आव्हाने आणि संधी प्रा. डॉ. नागेश मो. सूर्यवंशी	१०५-१०९
२२	कोरोना महामारीचा द्राक्ष उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांवर झालेला परिणाम प्रा. डॉ. कल्याणकर पी. एम. सागर बाळासाहेब भंडारे	११०-११६
२३	कोरोनाचा ग्रंथालयावर झालेला परिणाम मधुबाला गंगाधर हुडगे	११७-११९
२४	कोव्हीड-१९ चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम प्रा. डॉ. विजय मांटे	१२०-१२५

१४. कोरोना : आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक परिणाम

डॉ. सुरेखा गायकवाड

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, म.वि.प्र. समाजाचे कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, सातपूर. (नाशिक)

प्रास्ताविक

Covid -19 या जागतिक महामारीच्या काळात अनेक आव्हाने भारतीय समाजासमोर उभी असल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतासाठी आर्थिक वर्ष 2019-20 हे विकासावर अत्यंत प्रतिकूल परिणाम करणारे आणि आर्थिक बोजा निर्माण करणारी ठरत आहे. वर्ष 2017 नंतर सुरु झालेली आर्थिक घसरण वाढत जाऊन तिची तीव्रता आणि व्याप्ती सातत्याने वाढतच गेली. तिचे सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक परिणाम देशाला आणि समाजाला प्रतिकूल ठरले. तिच्या नियंत्रणाचे धोरण आणि उपाय राबविणे सुरु असतानाच अतिवृष्टी आणि महापुराचा झटका महाराष्ट्र आणि इतर काही राज्यांना पासून देशाचा आणि राज्याचा विकास वेगाने पसरत जाण्यास मदत झाली. या नैसर्गिक संकटकालीन परिस्थितीतून बाहेर पडण्यापूर्वीच कोरोना महामारीचे संकट येऊन धडकले आहे. त्यामुळे या कोरोना संकटाने फार मोठे ओझे भारत देशावर आणि समाजावर पडत आहे. आज जगातील 196 देशांपैकी 175 देशात ही महामारी अस्तित्वात असून ती अत्यंत गंभीर आणि चिंतनीय बाब आहे . या पार्श्वभूमीवर covid -19 ह्या महामारी चा भारतातील सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासावर होणारा परिणाम आणि त्यातून निर्माण होणारा आर्थिक बोजा याचे विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत लेखात केला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट १) कोविड काळातील आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक परिणाम अभ्यासणे
कोरोनाचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम

कोरोना काळात सर्व आर्थिक व्यवहार बंद करण्यात आले. रोजगार आणि दैनंदिन उत्पन्न स्रोत आटले. त्यामुळे उदरनिर्वाह आणि जगणे कठीण झाले. आवश्यक उत्पन्न मिळवणे थांबल्याने उपाशी राहण्याची वेळ आली. एका बाजूने देशाची आर्थिक प्रगती थांबली. तसेच आरोग्य सेवा आणि सरंचना यांची आर्थिक ओझे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर समाजावर पडू लागले. एकूणच आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक प्रगती ठप्प होऊन मोठे आर्थिक ओझे देशातील लोकांवर पडले.

कोविड-19 चे आर्थिक परिणाम

कोरोनामुळे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आणि प्रगत देशांचा आर्थिक वृद्धी दर अल्प असून तो सतत घटत राहिला दिसून येतो. देशाचा आर्थिक वृद्धीदर(जी डी पी) जुलै 2017 मधील 5.8 टक्के वरून जुलै 2019 मध्येही 5.2%, जानेवारी 2020 मध्ये आर्थिक वृद्धी दर 4.1% आणि कोरोना काळात 3.1% पर्यंत घसरला आहे. आर्थिक वर्ष 2019 च्या पहिल्या तिमाहीत 7.1 टक्के असलेला स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन दर

2020 च्या पहिल्या तिमाहीत 5.6 टक्के आणि चौथ्या तिमाहीत 3.1% पर्यंत घटला आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीने आपल्या world economic Outlook या अहवालात असे सांगितले की, भारताचा वृद्धीदर एप्रिल 1.9 टक्के वरून वर्ष 2021 मध्ये 4.5% नी घटेल. Indian rating and research च्या मते वर्ष 2019-20 मध्ये देशाचा आर्थिक वृद्धी दर उणे 5.3 टक्के असेल आणि गेल्या चाळीस वर्षातील सर्वात कमी असेल. देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात शेती 15.87%, उद्योग 29.7 टक्के तर सेवा क्षेत्राचे 55.4 टक्के योगदान असून या तिन्ही क्षेत्रांचा वृत्ती तर कोरोना काळात घटला आहे. कारोनामुळे जगाची आर्थिक स्थिती एका वेगळ्या स्थितीकडे झुकत आहे. त्यामुळे त्याचा गंभीर परिणाम आर्थिक धोरणांवर होत आहे. कोरोनामुळे देशात आर्थिक दृष्ट्या कोणकोणते परिणाम झाले ते पुढील मुद्द्यांद्वारे स्पष्ट होईल.

1. उद्योग क्षेत्र

आज जग चौथ्या औद्योगिक क्रांतीच्या टप्प्यावर आहे. जगभर असणार्या उद्योगांची स्वरूप बदलत आहे व बदलणार आहे. त्यात कोविड सारख्या अचानक उद्भवलेल्या संकटाने उद्योग विश्वात बरेच बदल केले आहेत. उद्योग क्षेत्र हे एकमेकांवर अवलंबून असते उदा. शेतीतून उत्पादन निघाल्यास साखर उद्योगाला चालना मिळते. म्हणजे शेतीला लागणारे अवजारे, साखर उद्योगाला लागणारे अवजारे इत्यादी उद्योगांचा विकास होतो. परंतु कोरोना काळात शेती क्षेत्रातील उत्पादनाला मागणी नसल्याने मासिक निहाय औद्योगिक उत्पादन 10 टक्क्यांनी घटले आहे. विशेष म्हणजे देशातील उद्योग क्षेत्राला लागलेली उतरत कळा यामुळे देशाचा आर्थिक गाडा थांबून रोजगार निर्मिती कमी होऊन बेकारी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली आहे. देशाचा बेकारी दर 2016-17 मधील 6.2% वरून जुलै 2019 मध्ये 7.3 टक्के झाला आणि कोविड काळात एप्रिल 2020 मध्ये 23.5 टक्के झाला तर तो आजमितीला 24 टक्क्यांच्या पुढे गेला. सी आर एम ई च्यामते , टाळेबंदी काळात एकूण 140 दशलक्ष रोजगार तर निर्यात क्षेत्रात 15 दशलक्ष आणि वस्त्रोद्योगात तीन दशलक्ष रोजगार नष्ट झाला आहे. देशातील उद्योग क्षेत्राची चाकेच बंद झाल्याने वाहन वाहतूक क्षेत्र मंदीच्या सावटाखाली आहे. तीर्थक्षेत्रे, खाण्याच्या जागा, शॉपिंग मॉल इत्यादीमुळे पर्यटन उद्योग व्यवसायाला मोठा फटका बसला.

2. कृषी क्षेत्र

कोरोनाच्या पादुर्भावामुळे कृषी क्षेत्रालाही मोठा फटका बसला आहे. कोरोना काळात पालेभाजणे आणि फळांची मागणी घटली. आज जवळजवळ भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या सुमारे 58 टक्के लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. परंतु कोरोना काळात शेती उत्पादनाला मागणी नसल्याने सर्व कृषि संबंधित व्यवसाय पण ठप्प झाले. या वर्षात निसर्ग अनुकूल असतानाही शेती उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाले, तरी कोरोनामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रचंड आर्थिक नुकसान झाले. शेती उत्पादन जानेवारी 2020 मधील 6098.3 लाख कोटीहून 5306.26 लाख कोटी पर्यंत घटले. थोडक्यात, देशाला वाचविणार्या कृषि क्षेत्रासमोर मोठे आव्हान उभे राहिले.

3. निर्यात क्षेत्र

कोरोना काळात उद्योग व्यवसाय ठप्प झाल्याने देशाच्या निर्यातीमध्ये घट होऊन भारताला काहीशा प्रमाणात परकीय चलनाला मुकावे लागले. निर्यात घटल्याने व्यापार तोल व व्यवहारतोल प्रतिकूल झाले. कोरोनाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या जगभरातील बहुतेक सर्वच देश बऱ्याच प्रमाणात अयशस्वी झाले. निर्यातदार शेतकऱ्यांपासून तर व्यापाऱ्यांपर्यंत आणि कामगारांपासून तर उद्योजकांपर्यंत सर्वच हवालदिल झाले. ग्लोबल इकोनॉमी मध्ये प्रत्येक देश सुद्धा दुसऱ्या देशावर अवलंबून असल्याने कापड, यंत्रमाग, छोट्या-मोठ्या इंडस्ट्रीज, कृषी व कृषी संबंधित उद्योग, इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, आयटी सर्विसेस या सर्वच उद्योगांना हाल सोसावे लागले. देशाच्या निर्यातीत जून 2020 मध्ये 60.28 टक्के घट झाली. मुख्यता पेट्रोलियम, कपडे, इंजिन, इंजीनियरिंग सामान, रत्न आणि आभूषणे इत्यादींच्या निर्यातीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट झाली. आयातीत सुद्धा जून 2020 मध्ये कोरोना विषाणूमुळे चीनमधून होणाऱ्या आयातीवर मोठा परिणाम झाला. थोडक्यात शेती क्षेत्र, उद्योग क्षेत्र आणि सेवा क्षेत्राचा वृद्धी दर घसरल्याने मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्यातीवर विपरीत परिणाम झाला.

4. असंघटित क्षेत्र

आपल्याकडे जवळजवळ 80 टक्के नोकऱ्या या असंघटित क्षेत्रात आहे. अगदी रिक्षावाला, हातगाडी वाला, टॅक्सीवाला, रस्त्यावरचे खेळणे विक्रेते, चहावाले यापासून तर बेकार झालेले बांधकाम क्षेत्रात काम करणारे मजूर, अर्धकुशल व अकुशल कामगार अशा हातावर पोट भरणाऱ्या लोकांच्या रोजगारावर कोरोनाच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे कुऱ्हाड पसरली, परिणामी बेकारी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली. त्यातही मुळातच हातावर पोट भरत असलेल्या वर्गाकडून बचत केली जात नव्हती. जागतिक आर्थिक प्रोस्पेक्ट अहवालात जागतिक बँकेने कोरोना विषाणूच्या साथीमुळे असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिणाम झाला असल्याचे नमूद केले आहे. या अहवालात कौटुंबिक स्तरावरील खर्च आणि गुंतवणुकीतील घट झाल्याचे दर्शवले आहे. श्रम आणि रोजगार मंत्रालयाच्या अनुसार असंघटित क्षेत्रात जवळ-जवळ 42 कोटी कामगार आहेत. एप्रिल 2020 च्या दरम्यान 42 कोटी लोकांपैकी 10.2 कोटी लोकांचा रोजगार कोरोनाच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे बुडाला होता.

5. पर्यटन क्षेत्र

कोरोनामुळे विविध देशांनी प्रवासावर घातलेले निर्बंध, केंद्रीय पर्यटन मंत्र्यांनी ताजमहाल, लाल किल्ला, कुतुबमिनार, राष्ट्रीय स्मारके, यूनिटी पुतळा, गेट ऑफ इंडिया, लेणी सारख्या पर्यटन क्षेत्रावर घातलेल्या बंदीमुळे पर्यटन व्यवसाय डबघाईस आला आहे. तसेच मुंबईतील सिद्धिविनायक मंदिर, वैष्णोदेवी मंदिर, तुळजा भवानी मातेचे मंदिर, शिर्डी साईबाबा मंदिर, गंगा घाट, हरिद्वार, जगन्नाथ मंदिर यासारखी धार्मिक स्थळे बंद झाल्याने धार्मिक पर्यटनावर त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाल्याचे दिसते.

त्याचप्रमाणे सर्व सिनेमागृहे बंद असून सिनेमा निर्मिती बंद केल्याने कोट्यावधी रुपयांची आर्थिक उलाढाल बंद झाली आहे. फिल्म इंडस्ट्रीचे सर्व अवार्ड कार्यक्रम आणि इव्हेंट रद्द केले आहेत. त्यातून होणारी आर्थिक उलाढाल बंद झाली आहे. सर्व आंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि राष्ट्रीय क्रीडा स्पर्धा पुढे ढकलल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे रस्ते, रेल्वे आणि विमान वाहतूक व्यवस्था बंद झालेली असल्याने त्याचा आर्थिक विकासावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

कोविड-19 चे सामाजिक परिणाम

कोरोना या संकटाने सर्वात जगातील विकसित राज्यव्यवस्था, अर्थव्यवस्था, समाजव्यवस्था यामध्ये मूलभूत बदल झाले, समाजामध्ये सर्वात गरीब, मजूर, बेरोजगार तसेच ज्यांना एक वेळचं जेवण मिळणं सुद्धा मुश्किल झाले आहे असे लोक करोडोंच्या संख्येत वाढले. समाजामध्ये ज्यावेळी कमालीचा असंतोष निर्माण होतो त्यावेळी कमालीची गंभीर सामाजिक परिस्थिती तयार होत असते. अशीच गंभीर परिस्थिती देशात कोरोना काळात उद्भवली. कोरोना काळात लॉकडाऊन झाल्यामुळे बाहेरगावी व परराज्यात असलेले करोडो लोक, मजूर यांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात हाल झाले. शिक्षण व्यवस्थेची सुद्धा दुरावस्था झाली व हा एक महत्वाचा सामाजिक प्रश्न तयार झाला. वर्क फ्रॉम होम तसेच ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाने शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत समोरच मोठे आव्हान निर्माण केले होते. कारण नेट कनेक्शन, लाइटची समस्या, इंटरनेटचा न परवडणारा खर्च मुळे ऑनलाइन शिक्षणात अनेक अडचणी आल्या.

सामाजिक परिणामाचा विचार करताना कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार वाढल्याचेही भारतातच नव्हे तर जगभर स्पष्ट झाले आहे. स्त्रियांवर होणारे अत्याचार आणि घटस्फोटाचे प्रमाण या काळात वाढलेले दिसून आले. तसेच कोरोनाची लागण झालेल्यांची संख्या एका बाजूला वाढत असताना दुसऱ्या बाजूला त्यांच्याप्रीती त्यांच्याच शेजारी, नातेवाईक असंवेदनशील होताना दिसले.

कोरोना काळातील संधी

कोरोना काळात मोबाईलचा वापर आणि व्यवसाय मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला. मुले व पालक तांत्रिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम झाले. वर्क फ्रॉम होम असल्यामुळे सर्वजण घरात राहून आणि त्यांची बचत झाली. तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्याची भीती गेली, त्यामुळे वेळ वाचून कामात पारदर्शकता दिसून आली. तसेच वाहनांची वाहतूक वर्दळ कमी झाली. प्रदूषणाचा टक्कासुद्धा घसरला आणि पर्यावरणाचा समतोल झाल्यामुळे पक्ष्यांची संख्या वाढलेली दिसून आली.

Covid -19 भविष्यकालीन धोरण आणि दिशा

कोरोनाच्या संकटाने भारतातील सर्वाधिक क्षेत्र विशेषतः आरोग्य, निवारा, रोजगार, बेकारी, गरिबी, सामाजिक कल्याणमधील उणिवा आणि मर्यादा उजेडात आल्या आहेत. तसेच त्यातून अर्थव्यवस्थेचे आर्थिक अडचणीतून मंदीकडे होत असलेली वाटचाल निदर्शनास आली आहे. त्यामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला या महामारीतून बाहेर पडण्याबरोबरच घसरण थोपवून मंदी रोखून आर्थिक घडी बसवणे

आवश्यक आहे. कामगारांचे पुनःव्यवस्थापन करून सामाजिक कल्याण सुधारण्यास प्रयत्न आवश्यक आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांनी सामाजिक क्षेत्र आणि राज्य वित्तीय धोरणातही प्राधान्य आणि महत्त्व देणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आरोग्य, शिक्षण, पायाभूत सेवा आणि सुविधा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढविण्याबरोबरच खाजगी क्षेत्राचे नियमन करणे आवश्यक आहे. देशात आर्थिक वृद्धिबरोबरच रोजगारात प्राधान्य देण्याबरोबरच बेकारी नियंत्रण आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षितता यावर व्यापक प्रयत्न करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. नवीन आर्थिक धोरण जाहीर करून प्रादेशिक असमतोल होणार नाही अशा पद्धतीने ते क्षेत्रनिहाय वाटप करावे. शेती आणि उद्योग क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी सरकारने खास धोरण आखणे अत्यावश्यक आहेत. त्याचबरोबर शेती आणि उद्योग क्षेत्र यांना होणारा कर्जपुरवठा आवश्यक तो नियमित करण्याबरोबरच मालाला योग्य भाव आणि विपणन व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्षम करणे गरजेचे आहे. बेकारी निर्मूलना बरोबरच सामाजिक कल्याण धोरणातून समावेशक विकासासाठीचे प्रयत्न करणे भविष्यकाळात आवश्यक आणि सक्तीची करणे गरजेचे आहे. सर्वप्रथम देशांत रोजगार निर्मितीस प्राधान्य देणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याकरता अर्थव्यवस्थेतील शेती, उद्योग आणि सेवा या तिन्ही क्षेत्रांना गतिमान करणे आवश्यक आहे. ज्या राज्यात हा प्रश्न गंभीर आहे तेथे उद्योग, सेवा आणि शेतीच्या विकासासाठी प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे, आर्थिक उपक्रम आणि व्यवहार अधिक खुले करून वेळेची मर्यादा काढून टाकावी. गरीबी निर्मूलनाकरता अनेक योजना राबवून त्यांना वाढीव दराने मंजुरी द्यावी. देशातील अति श्रीमंत लोकांकडून प्रगतीशील दराने प्रत्यक्ष कर वसूल करावेत. विशेष म्हणजे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील काळा पैसा शोधून काढून देशाच्या विकासासाठी आणि सामाजिक कल्याणासाठी वापरावा आणि रोजगार पूरक विकास धोरण राबवावे.

संदर्भ

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2. अँगोवन
3. दै. महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स
4. प्रबोधन ज्योती
5. Daily economic times
6. Economic and political weekly


ISO 9001:2008 QMS
ISBN / ISSN

Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL



GENIUS

ISSN - 2279 - 0489
Volume - X, Issue - I,
August - January - 2021-22
Impact Factor / Indexing - 2019 - 6.631
(www.sjifactor.com)

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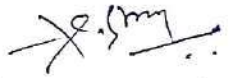
डॉ. सुरेखा गायकवाड

In Recognition of the Publication of the Paper Titled

कोरोना : आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक परिणाम

Ajanta Prakashan

Jaisingpura, Near University Gate, Aurangabad. (M.S.) 431 004
Mob. No. 9579260877, 9822620877 Tel. No.: (0240) 2400877,
ajanta6060@gmail.com, www.ajantapublishing.com



Editor : Vinay S. Hatole

Role of Gandhian Thought & Select Indo-Anglian Novelists in Indian Independence Movement

Dr. Sachin S. Rajole

Assistant Professor, Dept. of English
Arts & Commerce College, Satpur.

Email: rajolesachin@yahoo.co.in

Mob. No. : 9405537092

Abstract:

Anticolonial reactions, which resulted in a transition from colonial occupation to modern nationhood, were generated by the Indo-Anglian writers writing in English. The direct or indirect influence of Gandhian thoughts and view of life can be traced in the novels of most of the contemporary novelists such as Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao etc. The same view of life imbibed people with national consciousness, self-respect and a sense of national identity. The present article is an attempt to define the impact of Gandhian thoughts, movements and view of life reflected in the works of select Indo-Anglian writers. These writers through their works ignited the minds of young India making them conscious about the need for freedom in the pre-independence era.

Key Words: Nationalism, Freedom, Struggle, Pre-independence, Gandhi, Colonial.

Preliminaries :

Being used as a tool for decolonization, the contribution of art and literature in India's struggle for freedom remains undebatable. In the 19th century, the nationalist ideas became prominent due to oppression and domination making the literature more patriotic. The roots of religious nationalism in Hindu society can be traced back to the Bengali Renaissance. The writers recognized their responsibility as intellectuals to liberate India from slavery. They knew that it is possible only through revival of history and regeneration of Indian society. For the same purpose, they used literature as a tool and paved the way for national liberation. The writers like Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Mulk Raj Anand, R.K.Narayan and Raja Rao promoted nationalist, patriotic concepts in their works. Their literature made the public realise their subjection and engendered the feelings of nationalism and patriotism among them. Larger sections of the society came together and raised the nationalist movement in the pre-independence era. Mahatma Gandhi worked as a leader, facilitator and torchbearer to these people. Before going towards the impact of Gandhian thoughts on literature and Indo-Anglian novelists, let's take some glimpses of Indo-Anglian literature from 1857 to 1947 in short.

Indo-Anglian Literature from 1857 to 1947 :

The direct fight between the two races- Indians and Britishers started after the Mutiny of 1857. The roots of the need for separate identity as an Indian and political awakening for freedom can be thus traced in religion and specially in Hinduism. Revived Hinduism became dominant spreading awareness among the people about the colonial trauma. The personalities like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Aurbindo, Vivekananda tried to re-discover the past of India through their writings making the people aware about the socio-political problems of the day.

The next phase of Indo-Anglian literature was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi who was working on the political front infusing national consciousness among the Indians. After the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, the writers shifted their focus from the past to the present reflecting the ground reality in their writings. Instead of imagination and nostalgia, realism became prominent in their works. The themes like east-west encounter, oppression, exploitation, communalism, caste system etc. became key words in Indian English novels. It brought forth the concerns like aspirations, hopes, compulsions, anxieties, impulses of the people highlighting the need for freedom.

Gandhian View of Life :

Gandhiji's view of life is based on 'Simple Living and High Thinking'. The same gets reflected in the works of the contemporary writers who portrayed the socio-politico-cultural and religious reality highlighting the influence of Gandhiji on Indian people. The essence of Gandhian view of life includes the following -

- a. People should believe in Truth applying it in real life.
- b. All religions should maintain unity in diversity.
- c. Instead of becoming extremist, people should practice non-violence.
- d. All classes in different strata of the society are equal.
- e. Women must receive education, equal status with dignity and respect in society.
- f. Nation comes first, then individual.
- g. One should try to eradicate casteism, untouchability, social injustice, discrimination, exploitation and western way of life.

Gandhian Movements and Indian English Novelists :

The intensity of political upheaval was so great that the writers who were not interested in politics also failed to keep themselves away from it. The Gandhian movements such as Non-cooperation Movement (1921), Salt Satyagraha (1931) and Quit India Movement (1942) stirred Indian life arousing the sense of national identity and liberation. The Gandhian view of life characterised with unity in diversity appealed the contemporary writers. Gandhiji's writing in English and the wide spread English education motivated the writers to put forth Indian issues through English language reinterpreting the culture of India. Gandhiji's views on machinery, casteism, imperialism, Marxism, nonviolence, education, equality, untouchability are perceptible in the novels of that era. The same can be traced in the novels of the Indo-Anglian trio – Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao. The trio emerged in 1930s with the publication of *Untouchable* (1935), *Swami and Friends* (1935) and *Kanthapura* (1938) respectively.

Mulk Raj Anand : 'Untouchable' (1935) :

Gandhian impact changed the life of Mulk Raj Anand from a young brown Englishman to a simple and pure Indian. He came close to Gandhiji in Sabarmati Ashram and used to discuss various issues with him. Gandhiji's humanistic approach and view of life, which can be traced in his novels from 'Untouchable' to 'The Old Woman and The Cow', satisfied him. The influence brought his writing forth as a kind of protest literature. Since childhood, he witnessed the oppression and exploitation in India under colonial rule. Therefore, it remains at the center of his writing as a committed writer. His novel 'Untouchable' (1935) reflects the Gandhian view of life which highlights social inequality, upper class hypocrisy, saga of women, Gandhiji's views against machines etc. The novel mainly focuses the problem of untouchability in Indian society.

It depicts the plight, struggle and agony of the lower classes in India. It is born through the unequal social structure. It seems to be impossible for them to come out of the curse.

The protagonist named Bakha with his father clean lavatories in a small town of Punjab. He wants to emancipate himself from the evil of untouchability. The novel opens with a scene from untouchable's colony and depicts a day in the life of Bakha who is fascinated by English culture and lifestyle. He presents the conflict between the upper and the lower classes in India. He tries to unveil hypocrisy of the upper class. In the case of Sohini, he expects dignity, respect and equality for women. Gandhi annihilates discrimination and becomes a symbol of tradition, an oracle and a legend. The Gandhian view of life purifies his thought taking him away from western culture. Bakha walks on the path of nonviolence. The attitude of the society towards the lower class as untouchable makes him suffer internally. In the end of the novel, unfortunately he returns to the culture from which there is no escape. However, Gandhi's invocation gives him hope. Thus, the influence of Gandhian movement can be clearly seen in the novel. Mulk Raj Anand goes deep into the psyche of the oppressed, weak, and helpless people. He becomes a realistic writer than a literary artist.

R. K. Narayan : 'Swami and Friends' (1935) :

R. K. Narayan deals with the sense and sensibilities of lower middle classes of South India. Reorienting Indian values, he presents Gandhian view of life in his novels from 'Swami and Friends' (1935) to 'The Painter of Signs' (1976) describing conservative South Indian life. Influenced by Gandhiji's social ideas, his characters represent Gandhian view of life in all his novels. The ideas like nonviolence, truthfulness, morality, literacy, equality, Indianness govern existence of the characters, making them aware about national and individual identity. In the same way, R. K. Narayan's 'Swami and Friends' presents Gandhi's views on education system, colonial agenda, discrimination, futility of English education etc.

The education system in colonial India remained one of the important aspects of Gandhian thought. Gandhi wanted physical, moral, spiritual and holistic development of child through education. R. K. Narayan condemns all kinds of discrimination through the characters like Swami and his teacher, Ebenezer favoring equality. He portrays the conflict between Christianity (the ruler) and Hinduism (the ruled). The mechanical education system was made by the British to produce workers rather than intellectuals to practice psychological enslavement. Swami jumps into the national protest strike against colonial rule and ends with rejection of the school in order to avoid cultural dominance. He unveils causes of the inability of a child to learn in the mechanical, monotonous British system of education. Gandhiji expected holistic development of a child with value education. Like Gandhiji, R. K. Narayan condemns all types of inequality and injustice. In order to do something for the nation, Swami participates in the national protest under Gandhian impact. The scene of Swami's boycott of classes shows how the writer portrays the impact of surroundings on adolescents' psychology. Swami's friendship with Akbar Ali remains miles away from casteism, untouchability and inequality. Swami's journey is accompanied by Gandhian values and his view of life.

Raja Rao : 'Kanthapura' (1938) :

Raja Rao's active participation in the political movement, intense understanding of village life and higher education make him able to breathe the spirit of patriotism in the masses through his writing which is characterized with philosophical and mythological aspects too. Being one of the pioneer novelists in Indian English Literature, the patriotic fervor of Raja Rao

begins with his most popular novel '*Kanthapura*' (1938). It deals with peasants' sensibilities in the Southern village of Kerala reflecting the impact of Gandhian thought on ordinary men. The village Kanthapura represents all the villages in India and the battle of peasants against history, casteism and the British.

Moorthy becomes a voice for Mahatma Gandhi and is known as little Gandhi of Kanthapura. The village gets involved in the whirl of India's struggle for independence. By referring to many myths, puranas and legends, Raja Rao tries to explain the relationship between individual and nation, raising the spirit of patriotism among the readers. The impact of Gandhian thought on the psyche of the villagers stirs the ideology of nationhood, tendency of nationalism and a sense of national identity. In order to establish equality and freedom, the villagers oppose colonial administration. Moorthy forms Panchayat Congress Committee for the villagers. It is an attempt to establish their own administrative system against the British Raj. Raja Rao portrays the poverty, humiliation, torture, terror, sexual and psychological exploitation of the villagers and provides them with a ray of hope in the form of Moorthy who walks on the path laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. The writer glorifies the past of Kanthapura (historical consciousness) at the beginning and then makes them aware about their present condition (reality). Moorthy condemns Brahminism and cultural strategies turning the spiritual into political. The novelist focuses the role of religion in politics. He also shows how religion can become a medium for national mobility ending rigid caste based social structures. Moorthy's socialist ideology is inclusive of all the classes and women too. However, Raja Rao depicts the clash between people and principles rather than individuals and this makes him different from other novelists.

Conclusion :

The deep impact of Gandhian thought on the works of these writers continued to influence the minds of the readers strengthening Indian Independence Movement. Anticolonial reactions, which resulted in a transition from colonial occupation to modern nationhood, were generated by the Indo-Anglian writers writing in English. The direct or indirect influence of Gandhian view of life and thoughts can be traced in the novels of most of the contemporary novelists such as Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao etc. The same view of life imbibed people with national consciousness, self-respect and a sense of identity. A choice of the themes and a turn from historical romance to realistic socio-political reality highlights their internal crave for socio-political reformation. The writers through their writings reached into each and every corner of India and rooted nationalism among the people. The novels evoked emotions and feelings of the common people against colonial oppression. The deep impact of Gandhian thought on the works of these writers consequently continued to influence the minds of the readers strengthening the struggle for freedom. The elite and bourgeoisie class became sensitive towards the plight of the middle and lower classes. The historical, romantic and religious discourse was substituted by nationalist discourse which was based on the principle of unity in diversity. The writings of this trio encouraged people to actively participate in India's struggle for freedom creating awareness among them. The women also became conscious about their oppression and exploitation. The original cultural identity of India was rediscovered and revived by the trio. This united the people from various strata of Indian society for one common cause making them aware about the colonial atrocities of British Raj.

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**CONTEXTUALIZING ECOLOGICAL SIGNS & SYMBOLS IN PAULO COELHO'S 'THE ALCHEMIST'****DR. SACHIN S. RAJOLE**Assistant Professor,
Department of English,
Arts & Commerce College,
Satpur.**ABSTRACT:**

Paulo Coelho builds up a relationship between nature and human being to lead his readers from ignorance to knowledge about self and the universe. The interpretation, inquisition and inspirational insight of the natural world provide an opportunity for physical, psychological and spiritual self-development. Signs and symbols take different form in the hands of Paulo Coelho. His ideas and philosophy find expression through these signs and symbols which make him an 'Alchemist of words'. The present article is an attempt to explore the use of ecological signs and symbols, its forms and functions, the deeper meaning/s, metaphysical contents in Paulo Coelho's 'The Alchemist'. How these signs and symbols function as a mediator between the physical and the spiritual. How ecology becomes a foundation for self-awareness and spiritual progress promoting ecological consciousness among the readers.

Key Words: *Ecology, Symbolism, Self, Identity, Existence.*

Paulo Coelho is Latin American universally acclaimed writer. His works are originally written in Portuguese and then translated into more than 150 languages. His writing appeals to the aspirations of the worldwide readers who are in search of 'Self' and wish to comprehend the essence of the world around them. The theme, motif as well as metaphor of 'Journey' allows him depict the human transformations from literary and theological perspectives. The poetic, symbolic, mystic and philosophical use of language helps him find the philosophy and essence of life. With the depiction of various dimensions of life, his literary narratives establish a platform for the interaction between the mystic and the real through the use of signs and symbols. These signs and symbols are generally ecological in nature and cover the horizon of interaction among the Sign, Signifier and the Signified. The reader is expected to accept the challenge, undertake a journey through reading and try to find his or her own way to achieve Personal Legend.

About 'The Alchemist'

Paulo Coelho's 'The Alchemist' got published in 1988. It is inspired from Jorge Luis Borges' traditional tale 'Tale of Two Dreamers', which in turn is believed to be based on a tale from the famous and timeless collection of stories, *The Book of One Thousand and One Nights*. 'The Alchemist' is a story of Santiago, a shepherd boy from Andalusia, who dreams about

treasure at the pyramids of Egypt and undertakes a journey to find the treasure. On the way, he goes through various experiences having faith in God and Nature. Santiago begins the journey by listening to his heart and follows the omens of the nature. As the journey proceeds, he achieves knowledge about interconnectedness among the things and the language of nature i.e. sign language. In the end, Santiago achieves his destiny and Personal Legend with spiritual peace. Rather than the destination and achievements, the journey proves to be more precious to him.

While depicting this journey Paulo Coelho uses various ecological signs and symbols to explore various disciplines including Geography, History, Mythology, Theology, Philosophy, Psychology etc. Here, Pyramids represent History, the different places visited by Santiago during the journey represent Geography, Santiago's father and the Tribal Leader represent Mythology, the King Melchizedek represents Theology, Santiago represents Psychology and Philosophy is represented through Santiago's learning, Soul of the World, Paradise and Alchemy. Paulo Coelho depicts physical, psychological, spiritual dimensions of this journey through the use of ecological sign language. Naturally, the relationship between sign, signifier and signified gives a mystic and magical touch to the story and its meaning/s.

Eco Literature

Before turning to the signs and symbolism, let's have a look at the concept of 'Eco Literature' which is also known by various names such as Eco Fiction, Eco Criticism, Ecological Study, Eco Poetics, Green Cultural Studies, Environmental Literary Criticism etc. The word 'Ecology' is derived from 'Oikos' which means 'a dwelling place'. There is a chance for the relationship between literature and nature to get neglected by the readers. Writers have been depicting the harmony and disharmony with the environment as well as the bond between Man and Nature since the beginning. Still consciousness, awakening and awareness about environment and its role in human life should become the function of literature. Here enter Green Studies. It takes holistic earth-centered approach to literary studies. The natural world is taken as a significant thing rather than merely an object of thematic study.

Cheryl Glotfelty & Harold Fromm's *'The Ecocriticism Reader' : Landmarks in Literary Ecology* (1996) explores the relationship between literature and environment with inquiry and investigation fostering ethical and sacred approach to the earth. Glotfelty expresses her concerns and fears about nature, its exploitation and mutilation. Lawrence Buell's *'The Environmental Imagination'* (1995) examines non-fiction from colonial past to the present. It investigates the underlying ecological values. Peter Barry in his book *'The Beginning Theory'* goes through the history of criticism from Structuralism to Ecocriticism. It takes all the related literature under two titles- *Ecocriticism* and *Green Studies*. Eco fiction explores the role and contribution of nature in human life. It is cross cultural, holistic and evolutionary in nature.

Ecology and Paulo Coelho

In his works, Paulo Coelho builds up a relationship between nature and human being to lead his readers from ignorance to knowledge about self and the universe. The interpretation,



inquisition and inspirational insight of the natural world provide an opportunity for physical, psychological and spiritual self-development. According to him, traumas and trials are gateways for personal growth. He views the entire world as an expansion of one's own self. The only thing is that we have forgotten the dictum and therefore, going away from nature. Coelho tries to tune the relationship between nature and human smoothening the journey from inward to outward or vice versa. He establishes a connection between Ecology and spiritual development trying to wipe out the line between itself and the environment. The consciousness i.e. 'I am a part of everything in and around' helps his characters cross over the obstacles in their lives. These characters try to prove that universe, nature and human consciousness can never be separated. They enlighten the reader about the living cosmos with full of spiritual possibilities.

Sign, Symbol and Paulo Coelho

Signs and symbols take different form in the hands of Paulo Coelho. His ideas and philosophy find expression through these signs and symbols which make him an 'Alchemist of words'. He entangles history, culture, tradition and philosophy through the symbolic patterns. It also helps him imbibe the mystical, spiritual, philosophical thoughts in the mind of the reader. Focusing on symbolism, he conveys his mystical message through the fictional characters and also merges the magical with the real. Both, the positive and the negative attributions can be found into his works like *The Alchemist*, *The Valkyries*, *Brida*, *The Devil & Miss Prym* etc. He uses ecological signs and symbols like sheep, shepherd, horse, cobra, desert, crystal glassware, gold, hawk, oasis, pyramid, church, stone, tree, water, well etc. contextually exploring various disciplines. Hence, the present article is an attempt to explore the use of ecological signs and symbols, its forms and functions, the deeper meaning/s, metaphysical contents in Paulo Coelho's '*The Alchemist*'. These signs and symbols function as a mediator between the physical and the spiritual. The ecology becomes a foundation for self-awareness and spiritual progress promoting ecological consciousness among the readers.

Ecological Signs and Symbols in '*The Alchemist*'

Nature plays the role of a guide to Santiago in '*The Alchemist*'. Santiago turns inward in the search of self and usually outward in order to direct this search. Whenever he is anxious, confused and puzzled, it is the nature that soothes his mind so that he can figure out a solution and continue his journey towards the Personal Legend. Paulo Coelho throws light on the symbiotic relationship between nature and man. Here is an attempt to contextualize the signs and symbols in '*The Alchemist*' :

Dessert :

Desert is a symbol of harshness, sufferings, obstacles and hardships. According to Bible, it makes faith more tough and strong. Hence, it proves to be a place for regret, self-punishment and transformation because salvation is not possible without it. The vastness of the desert conveys superiority and mastery of God over the universe. In '*The Alchemist*', Santiago spends several days and nights in the desert experiencing isolation, anxiety, deprivation and uncertainty throughout his quest. The Alchemist instructs him,



“You must love the desert, but never trust it completely. Because the desert tests all men : it challenges every step, and kills those who become distracted.” (The Alchemist. 106.)

Santiago acquires personal adaptations to draw strength and sustenance from the desert. The adaptations make him aware about the human limitations. He meets unpredictability of desert, mysteries of elemental forces of nature, intuition, animals, tribal culture, brutal soldiers, love and unpretentiousness etc. Here, he achieves expertise in interpreting the signs, symbols, dreams and omens which develop his consciousness and vision enlarging his ‘Minute Self’. As per the Law of Adaptation and Attraction, he is tempted with ‘Beginner's Luck’-

“... a force that wants you to realize your destiny; it whets your appetite with a taste of success.” (The Alchemist. 27)

All these develop a feeling of tolerance within him, which consequently makes him more determined. He also learns that the desert needs to be crossed with love, mercy, sympathy, forgiveness and understanding. The love between Santiago and Fatima turns the desert into a site of longing and hope. The oasis in the desert stands for life, love and domesticity. The desert opens possibilities of the ‘Other World’ and makes him aware about the interconnectedness of everything. He communicates with the natural elements such as desert, wind, sun, sand, soul etc. which unfold the great mysteries for him. The desert proves to be a teacher who teaches through challenges.

Shepherd

Shepherd has mythological and biblical significance. At the beginning, Santiago's father tries to dissuade him from traveling. Santiago becomes shepherd to pursue his Personal Legend. His father gives him Spanish gold coins. He listens to his heart and becomes shepherd by buying a flock of sheep. It can be considered as his first step towards the quest for Personal Legend. Soon, the sheep become accustomed to him. He used to observe the sheep for hours and think about their behaviour. The sheep bring the merchant's daughter and the field of Andalusia into the fate of Santiago. He makes a wise choice at right time. He understands that-

‘There was nothing to hold him back except himself. The sheep, the merchant’s daughter, and the fields of Andalusia were only steps along the way to his destiny.’ (The Alchemist. 27)

Then, he moves towards his Personal Legend under the guidance of Urim and Thummim, the magical stones.

Sheep

Santiago's sheep stand for the people who are not aware about their existence and hence, remain blind to their Personal Legend. Santiago thinks,

‘The problem is that they don’t even realize that they’re walking a new road everyday. They don’t see that the fields are new and the seasons change. All they think about is food and water.’ (The Alchemist. 10)

At the beginning, Santiago observes that the sheep have very few instincts such as food, water, sex, blind trust and death etc. These animals have no choices of their own and thus, follow the leader. The lack of motivation makes them passive. This produces a kind of disrespect for them in the mind of Santiago. He loves the sheep but does not want to resemble the qualities of them. Just like the average people, they do not try to find something new and thus, settles for an unfulfilling existence. The nature and behaviour of sheep seem to be in opposite with what Santiago is. Santiago observes all these things and despite of all the obstacles pursues his Personal Legend. The Baker and the Crystal Merchant are like the sheep, before they meet Santiago. They used to indulge themselves into material pleasures and desires. They remain content with what they have. Hence, they miss number of opportunities due to their limited perspectives. In this way, the sheep symbolizes lack of understanding, motivation, leadership and consequently, the lack of transformation in the novel.

Water

Water is the true elixir of life. It does not have its own shape or colour and thus, becomes a symbol of transformation. It also symbolizes healing, purification and renewal in sacred form. It makes water most precious of all the five elements. Its flexibility motivates Santiago adapt and continue his quest towards Personal Legend. The well where Santiago meets Fatima symbolizes unconditional love. However, Paulo Coelho uses water as an emotional cleanser, purifier and healer. It aids his characters accept the challenges and pursue their quest inspite of life’s stumbling blocks. Coelho tries to communicate spiritual understanding through the sacredness of water. In the novel, the Alchemist proves the relation between the desert and the sea. He asks Santiago to put a shell found in the desert over his ears and listen the sound of the sea. The Alchemist says –

“The sea has lived on in this shell, because that’s its destiny. And it will never cease doing so until the desert is once again covered by water.” (The Alchemist. 132)

Gold and Alchemy

Gold symbolizes knowledge, work and time necessary to achieve desired things in the novel. Alchemy which can turn iron into gold symbolizes Santiago’s journey to achieve his Personal Legend. The process of turning iron into gold symbolizes Santiago’s development and transformation. All the impurities vanish during the process of alchemy. Similarly, Santiago has to get rid of all his desires such as to become rich, to live with Fatima etc. in order to achieve his Personal Legend. Just like the process of alchemy can not be expressed in words in the same way, the process to achieve Personal Legend can not be found in books. The Englishman says,

“Imagine if everyone went around transforming lead into gold. Gold will lose its value. It’s only those who are persistent, and willing to study things deeply, who achieve the Master Work.” (The Alchemist. 78)

There are no written instructions anywhere to guide a person. Personal Legend can be achieved by following one’s instinct and the omens provided by the nature or universe, collaboratively. Therefore, the Alchemist counsels Santiago not to depend on books for direction. He follows the instructions given by the Soul of the World and reaches upto the higher plain. Thus, alchemy symbolizes the path of truth and enlightenment to achieve Personal Legend in the novel. Just like the gold, Santiago evolves during his quest discovering so many mysteries and truths. The gold and the Personal Legend both remain equally important to him.

Animal Symbolism

Some common animal symbols such as Hawks, Horse, Snake, Camel etc. are also found in ‘*The Alchemist*’.

Generally, Hawk symbolizes aggression. The vision Santiago sees while watching the Hawks leads him to meet the Chieftains of the Oasis who believe in his prediction and prepare themselves for the attack of the enemy.

When Santiago is unable to find life in the desert, he takes help of the horse keeping in mind the Alchemist’s words “*Life attracts life*”. The Alchemist puts his hand in the hole found by the horse and pulls out a snake. The snake symbolizes the energy that lies coiled at the base of the human spine. It is known as ‘Kundalini’. When kundalini is activated, it leads to enlightenment. Here, in the desert the snake comes forth as a symbol of life.

Horse symbolizes strength and passion. It also symbolizes travel, desire and movement during the journey of Santiago. While the Alchemist’s white horse stands for intelligence, mystery, power, loyalty, and devotion representing qualities of the Alchemist.

Camel is considered as a ship of desert. Throughout the journey Santiago observes the camel and learns so many things from the camel driver which he did not find in books. He receives inspiration, strength and energy from the animal. It increases his endurance and protection. The camel aids him understand the language of desert.

If closely observed, one can find that these animals seem to be manifestations of the characters concerned. These characters can be better understood through a study of these animals. Paulo Coelho presents the negative and positive implications of the animals thoughtfully.

Conclusion

In this way, the article explores symbiotic relationship between man and nature advocated by Paulo Coelho in his novel ‘*The Alchemist*’. With this, Paulo Coelho establishes a subtle relationship between the abstract and the concrete, the finite and the infinite which collaborate with each other and are able to provide solutions to the problems through self-



discovery. He probes deep into the existence of human being and its relation with the nature. He records the interconnectedness of everything with the grace of God. The signs and symbols used in the novel have bodily, mental and spiritual dimensions to commune with the divine. Without understanding the five elements of the universe, it is not possible to understand one's true identity. With the help of natural elements like desert, forest, animal, water, mountain one can explore one's self achieving Personal Legend. The natural and the spiritual can not be separated. Coelho gives a mystic touch to the common, ordinary natural elements making the reader conscious about the ecosystem. Directly or indirectly, he advocates a humanity with universal brotherhood. Thus, Paulo Coelho shows how Ecology can become a meditative foundation for self-awareness through the use of ecological signs and symbols.

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