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Editor-in-Chief Message

Dr. Amit Jain
(M.Com, P.hd. MSW, LLB)

Regarding giving you 'Social Scientist Award'

Dear
Researcher's

A researcher is like the root of development. He is the backbone of his country. When his research for the benefit of humanity is recognized, the researcher and his country gain global recognition. Such researchers are like shining diamonds like Kohinoor to us. We are proud of them. If a researcher demonstrates integrity in their research, paying attention to even the smallest details of observation, the results obtained are guaranteed to be accurate. On which no one can ever dare to raise a question mark. Therefore, honesty in research is a researcher's moral responsibility. Only a responsible researcher can guide the world through their skills. We plan to honor such researchers. Research papers published in this journal "Deliberative Research" (January- March 2026) may serve as a basis for your selection for the Social Scientist Award. You can check our website **www.gurugal.in** for award updates.

Best wishes to all the researchers from our organization.

Special Thanks

Dr. Mahendrakumar A. Jadhav
Professor & Head Department of Sociology,
Night College of Arts And Commerce, Kolhapur

Dear
Dr. Mahendrakumar A. Jadhav,

We the members of organization – Amit International Impact Factor Journals welcome you in our Journal **'Deliberative Research'** and extend our heartiest thanks of gratitude to the members of our Editorial Review Board **Dr. Mahendrakumar A. Jadhav** for his help and able guidance that he has so benevolently in extended and circulation of the journal all over world and especially in India. Without help of such a celebrity and to wearing persona, it could never have been possible. He has always been so kind and considerate to us that whenever we needed his help, advice and guidance. He never disappointed us. We are quite fortunate and highly privileged that we continue to enjoy his benevolence, blessing and inspirational, company. We hope that in future too, he will keep on showering this compassion and magnanimity on us and show us the right way through thin and thick of life. We wish **Dr. Mahendrakumar A. Jadhav** a long, happy, prosperous and successful life.

With warm regards.

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Amit Jain
Director
Amit International Impact Factor Journals
Uttar Pradesh, India

DELIBERATIVE RESEARCH

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A Brief Description on Research Methodology

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Meaning of Research

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Once can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English lays down the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge."' Redman and Mory define research as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge."' Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for, when the unknown confronts us, we wonder and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method, which man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research.

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis. D. Slesinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences define research as "the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art."' Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the persuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research. As such the term 'research' refers to the systematic method consisting of enunciating the problem, formulating a hypothesis, collecting the facts or data, analyzing the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the form of solutions(s) towards the concerned problem or in certain generalizations for some theoretical formulation.

Objectives of Research

The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own specific purpose, we may think of research objectives as falling into a number of following broad groupings:

- To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it (studies with this object in view are termed as exploratory or formulate research studies);

- To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group (studies with this object in view are known as descriptive research studies);
- To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else (studies with this object in view are known as diagnostic research studies);
- To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables (such studies are known as hypothesis-testing research studies).

Motivation in Research

What makes people to undertake research? This is a question of fundamental importance. The possible motives for doing research may be either one or more of the following:

- Desire to get a research degree along with its consequential benefits;
- Desire to face the challenge in solving the unsolved problems, i.e., concern over practical problems initiates research;
- Desire to get intellectual joy of doing some creative work;
- Desire to be of service to society;
- Desire to get respectability.

However, this is not an exhaustive list of factors motivating people to undertake research studies. Many more factors such as directives of government, employment conditions, curiosity about new things, desire to understand causal relationships, social thinking and awakening, and the like may as well motivate (or at times compel) people to perform research operations.

Types of Research

The basic types of research are as follows:

1- Descriptive vs. Analytical: Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. In social science and business research we quite often use the term Ex post facto research for descriptive research studies. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables; he can only report what has happened or what is happening. Most ex post facto research projects are used for descriptive studies in which the researcher seeks to measure such items as, for example, frequency of shopping, preferences of people, or similar data. Ex post facto studies also include attempts by researchers to discover causes even when they cannot control the variables. The methods of research utilized in descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds, including comparative and correlational methods. In analytical research, on the other hand, the researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of the material.

2- Applied vs. Fundamental: Research can either be applied (or action) research or fundamental (to basic or pure) research. Applied research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organization, whereas fundamental research is mainly concerned with generalizations and with the formulation of a theory. "Gathering knowledge for knowledge's sake is termed 'pure'

or 'basic' research."' Research concerning some natural phenomenon or relating to pure mathematics are examples of fundamental research. Similarly, research studies, concerning human behavior carried on with a view to make generalizations about human behavior, are also examples of fundamental research, but research aimed at certain conclusions (say, a solution) facing a concrete social or business problem is an example of applied research. Research to identify social, economic or political trends that may affect a particular institution or the copy research (research to find out whether certain communications will be read and understood) or the marketing research or evaluation research are examples of applied research. Thus, the central aim of applied research is to discover a solution for some pressing practical problem, whereas basic research is directed towards finding information that has a broad base of applications and thus, adds to the already existing organized body of scientific knowledge.

3- Quantitative vs. Qualitative: Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. It is applicable to phenomena that can be expressed in terms of quantity. Qualitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. For instance, when we are interested in investigating the reasons for human behavior (i.e., why people think or do certain things), we quite often talk of 'Motivation Research', an important type of qualitative research. This type of research aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in depth interviews for the purpose. Other techniques of such research are word association tests, sentence completion tests, story completion tests and similar other projective techniques. Attitude or opinion research i.e., research designed to find out how people feel or what they think about a particular subject or institution is also qualitative research. Qualitative research is especially important in the behavioral sciences where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. Through such research we can analyze the various factors which motivate people to behave in a particular manner or which make people like or dislike a particular thing. It may be stated, however, that to apply qualitative research in practice is relatively a difficult job and therefore, while doing such research, one should seek guidance from experimental psychologists.

4- Conceptual vs. Empirical: Conceptual research is that related to some abstract idea(s) or theory. It is generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones. On the other hand, empirical research relies on experience or observation alone, often without due regard for system and theory. It is data-based research, coming up with conclusions which are capable of being verified by observation or experiment. We can also call it as experimental type of research. In such a research it is necessary to get at facts firsthand, at their source, and actively to go about doing certain things to stimulate the production of desired information. In such a research, the researcher must first provide himself with a working hypothesis or guess as to the probable results. He then works to get enough facts (data) to prove or disprove his hypothesis. He then sets up experimental designs which he thinks will manipulate the persons or the materials concerned so as to bring forth the desired information. Such research is thus characterized by the experimenter's control over the variables under study and his deliberate manipulation of one of them to study its effects. Empirical research is appropriate when proof is sought that certain variables affect other variables in some way. Evidence gathered through experiments or empirical studies is today considered to be the most powerful support possible for a given hypothesis.

5- Some Other Types of Research: All other types of research are variations of one or more of the above stated approaches, based on either the purpose of research, or the time required to accomplish research, on the environment in which research is done, or on the basis of some other similar factor. Form the point of view of time, we can think of research either as one-time research or longitudinal research. In the former case the research is confined to a single time-period, whereas in the latter case the research is carried on over several time-periods. Research can be field-setting research or laboratory research or simulation research, depending upon the environment in which it is to be carried out. Research can as well be understood as clinical or diagnostic research. Such research follow case-study methods or in depth approaches to reach the basic causal relations. Such studies usually go deep into the causes of things or events that interest us, using very small samples and very deep probing data gathering devices. The research may be exploratory or it may be formalized. The objective of exploratory research is the development of hypotheses rather than their testing, whereas formalized research studies are those with substantial structure and with specific hypotheses to be tested. Historical research is that which utilizes historical sources like documents, remains, etc. to study events or ideas of the past, including the philosophy of persons and groups at any remote point of time. Research can also be classified as conclusion-oriented and decision-oriented. While doing conclusion-oriented research, a researcher is free to pick up a problem, redesign the enquiry as he proceeds and is prepared to conceptualize as he wishes. Decision-oriented research is always for the need of a decision maker and the researcher in this case is not free to embark upon research according to his own inclination. Operations research is an example of decision oriented research since it is a scientific method of providing executive departments with a quantitative basis for decisions regarding operations under their control.

Research Approaches

The above description of the types of research brings to light the fact that there are two basic approaches to research, viz., quantitative approach and the qualitative approach. The former involves the generation of data in quantitative form which can be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis in a formal and rigid fashion. This approach can be further sub-classified into inferential, experimental and simulation approaches to research. The purpose of inferential approach to research is to form a data base from which to infer characteristics or relationships of population. This usually means survey research where a sample of population is studied (questioned or observed) to determine its characteristics, and it is then inferred that the population has the same characteristics. Experimental approach is characterized by much greater control over the research environment and in this case some variables are manipulated to observe their effect on other variables. Simulation approach involves the construction of an artificial environment within which relevant information and data can be generated. This permits an observation of the dynamic behavior of a system (or its sub-system) under controlled conditions. The term 'simulation' in the context of business and social sciences applications refers to "the operation of a numerical model that represents the structure of a dynamic process. Given the values of initial conditions, parameters and exogenous variables, a simulation is run to represent the behavior of the process over time."' Simulation approach can also be useful in building models for understanding future conditions.

Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions. Such an approach to research generates results either in non-quantitative form or in the form which are not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis. Generally, the

techniques of focus group interviews, projective techniques and depth interviews are used. All these are explained at length in chapters that follow.

Significance of Research

"All progress is born of inquiry. Doubt is often better than overconfidence, for it leads to inquiry, and inquiry leads to invention" is a famous Hudson Maxim in context of which the significance of research can well be understood. Increased amounts of research make progress possible. Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and it promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization.

The role of research in several fields of applied economics, whether related to business or to the economy as a whole, has greatly increased in modern times. The increasingly complex nature of business and government has focused attention on the use of research in solving operational problems. Research, as an aid to economic policy, has gained added importance, both for government and business.

Research provides the basis for nearly all government policies in our economic system. For instance, government's budgets rest in part on an analysis of the needs and desires of the people and on the availability of revenues to meet these needs. The cost of needs has to be equated to probable revenues and this is a field where research is most needed. Through research we can devise alternative policies and can as well examine the consequences of each of these alternatives.

Research is equally important for social scientists in studying social relationships and in seeking answers to various social problems. It provides the intellectual satisfaction of knowing a few things just for the sake of knowledge and also has practical utility for the social scientist to know for the sake of being able to do something better or in a more efficient manner. Research in social sciences is concerned both with knowledge for its own sake and with knowledge for what it can contribute to practical concerns. "This double emphasis is perhaps especially appropriate in the case of social science. On the one hand, its responsibility as a science is to develop a body of principles that make possible the understanding and prediction of the whole range of human interactions. On the other hand, because of its social orientation, it is increasingly being looked to for practical guidance in solving immediate problems of human relations."

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Note- This research paper is based on various books of research methodology and published in the interest of research scholars.

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Gender, Sexuality, and Intersectionality: New Perspectives on Identity and Inclusion

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Introduction

The study of gender and sexuality has undergone profound transformation over the past few decades. Earlier frameworks largely viewed gender as a biological binary and sexuality as a private or deviant concern, shaped by heteronormative and patriarchal assumptions. However, contemporary social science scholarship challenges these reductive interpretations by recognizing gender and sexuality as socially constructed, culturally mediated, and historically contingent phenomena. These shifts have been driven by feminist movements, LGBTQIA+ activism, human rights discourses, and critical theoretical interventions across disciplines.

In parallel, the concept of intersectionality has gained prominence as a powerful analytical tool for understanding how different axes of identity interact to shape individual and collective experiences. Introduced by Kimberlé Crenshaw, intersectionality emphasizes that social identities cannot be examined in isolation, as systems of oppression such as patriarchy, racism, casteism, ableism, and heteronormativity are interconnected. As a result, individuals located at multiple marginalized positions experience unique forms of exclusion that are often overlooked in mainstream policy and academic discourse.

In an increasingly globalized and pluralistic world, questions of identity and inclusion have become central to debates on democracy, citizenship, and social justice. Marginalized groups continue to face discrimination in access to education, healthcare, employment, political participation, and legal protection. Understanding gender and sexuality through an intersectional lens is therefore essential for developing inclusive frameworks that address structural inequalities and promote human dignity.

This paper seeks to explore new perspectives on gender, sexuality, and intersectionality, highlighting their implications for identity formation and inclusive social practices. It aims to contribute to global academic discourse by offering a nuanced and interdisciplinary analysis of identity and inclusion.

Objectives of the Study

The study is undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To conceptualize gender and sexuality as socially constructed and evolving dimensions of identity.
2. To examine the theoretical foundations and relevance of intersectionality.
3. To analyze how gender and sexuality intersect with class, caste, race, disability, and other social identities.

4. To critically evaluate the limitations of single-axis approaches to gender and sexuality.
5. To explore new perspectives on identity that emphasize fluidity, agency, and self-definition.
6. To assess the role of intersectionality in promoting inclusive social institutions and policies.
7. To highlight the implications of intersectional approaches for education, healthcare, governance, and workplaces.
8. To contribute to interdisciplinary academic discourse on identity and inclusion.
9. To suggest inclusive strategies for addressing structural inequalities.
10. To promote social justice through intersectional understanding of diversity.

Research Methodology

The present study adopts a **qualitative, conceptual, and analytical research methodology**. It is primarily based on a critical review and synthesis of existing literature related to gender, sexuality, and intersectionality. The research follows an interdisciplinary approach, drawing insights from sociology, gender studies, feminist theory, queer theory, psychology, law, and human rights studies.

A descriptive and interpretative method is used to analyze theoretical perspectives, policy frameworks, and social realities. Comparative insights are employed where necessary to highlight global and contextual variations in identity experiences. Since the study is theoretical in nature, no primary data collection is undertaken. Instead, emphasis is placed on conceptual clarity, critical engagement, and analytical depth.

Sources of Data Collection

The study is based on **secondary sources of data**, including:

- Peer-reviewed journals and academic research articles
- Books and edited volumes on gender studies, sexuality, and intersectionality
- Reports from international organizations such as the United Nations, WHO, and UNESCO
- Legal documents, policy frameworks, and human rights conventions
- Conference papers and institutional publications

These sources provide a comprehensive foundation for understanding evolving global perspectives on identity and inclusion.

Understanding Gender: Beyond the Binary

Traditionally, **gender** has been understood in binary terms—male and female—often conflated with biological sex. Contemporary scholarship challenges this reductionist view and conceptualizes gender as a **socially constructed, fluid, and performative identity**.

- **Gender identity** refers to an individual's internal sense of being male, female, both, neither, or somewhere along a spectrum.
- **Gender expression** involves how individuals present their gender through behavior, dress, language, and social roles.
- This shift recognizes identities such as **transgender, non-binary, genderqueer, and gender-fluid**, which disrupt rigid classifications.

New perspectives emphasize that gender is shaped by **culture, history, power relations, and institutions** such as family, education, religion, and the state. Feminist and queer theories argue that gender norms often function as mechanisms of **social control**, privileging masculinity while marginalizing femininity and gender non-conformity.

Gender as a Social Construct

Gender refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, expectations, and norms associated with being male, female, or gender-diverse. Unlike biological sex, gender is shaped by cultural values, social institutions, and power relations. Feminist theorists have long argued that gender inequalities are not natural but are produced and sustained through socialization, labor division, and institutional practices.

Patriarchal structures continue to privilege masculinity while marginalizing women and gender-diverse individuals. These inequalities are evident in wage gaps, political underrepresentation, unpaid care work, and gender-based violence. Contemporary perspectives challenge binary notions of gender and recognize non-binary, transgender, and gender-fluid identities, emphasizing the right to self-identification and bodily autonomy.

Sexuality: Diversity, Rights, and Recognition

Sexuality encompasses sexual orientation, desire, practices, and emotional attachments. Unlike earlier medicalized or moralistic frameworks, contemporary approaches view sexuality as a **natural, diverse, and integral aspect of human life**.

- Sexual orientations include **heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, pansexual, asexual**, and more.
- Sexuality is influenced by social norms, law, religion, and politics, not merely biology.

New perspectives emphasize **sexual rights as human rights**, including:

- The right to bodily autonomy
- Freedom from discrimination and violence
- Equal access to health care, education, and employment

Movements advocating LGBTQIA+ rights have transformed legal and social landscapes globally, though acceptance remains uneven, especially in the Global South.

Sexuality Beyond Heteronormativity

Sexuality encompasses sexual orientation, desire, expression, and identity. Dominant social norms have historically privileged heterosexuality while stigmatizing non-heteronormative identities. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual individuals often face social exclusion, legal discrimination, and psychological distress.

Queer theory challenges normative assumptions about sexuality and highlights its fluid and performative nature. Recognizing sexual diversity as a natural aspect of human existence is essential for promoting dignity, equality, and human rights. Inclusive approaches to sexuality emphasize consent, autonomy, and freedom from discrimination.

Intersectionality: A Transformative Analytical Framework

The concept of **intersectionality**, introduced by Kimberlé Crenshaw, highlights how multiple identities intersect to produce **unique experiences of privilege and oppression**.

Rather than viewing gender or sexuality in isolation, intersectionality examines how they interact with:

- Caste
- Class
- Race and ethnicity
- Disability
- Religion
- Age
- Nationality

For example:

- A **Dalit transgender woman** faces different forms of exclusion than an upper-caste cisgender woman.
- A **disabled queer person** encounters barriers that are not adequately addressed by either disability or LGBTQ+ policies alone.

Intersectionality shifts the focus from "one-size-fits-all" solutions to **context-specific, inclusive strategies**.

Intersectionality: Concept and Significance

Intersectionality explains how multiple social identities interact to shape experiences of oppression and privilege. Crenshaw argued that focusing on a single identity axis, such as gender or race, fails to capture the lived realities of individuals who face multiple forms of marginalization.

For example, the experience of a Dalit woman differs from that of an upper-caste woman; similarly, a transgender person with a disability faces distinct challenges compared to others within the LGBTQIA+ community. Intersectionality reveals how structural inequalities are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

Intersectionality and Identity Formation

Identity is not fixed or singular but is shaped by social context, power relations, and lived experiences. Intersectionality emphasizes that identities are layered and dynamic. Individuals negotiate their identities within social structures that may simultaneously empower and marginalize them.

New perspectives on identity reject essentialism and highlight agency, self-definition, and fluidity. This understanding is particularly relevant for marginalized communities whose identities are often misrepresented or erased in dominant narratives.

New Perspectives on Identity Formation

Modern theories reject the idea of a fixed, stable identity. Instead, identity is understood as:

- **Dynamic and evolving**
- Shaped by lived experiences and social interactions
- Negotiated across different spaces—home, workplace, digital platforms, and public life

Social media, migration, globalization, and transnational activism have expanded the ways individuals articulate and perform identity. People now assert **hybrid identities** that resist categorization, challenging dominant narratives of normalcy.

Indian Context: Gender, Sexuality, and Intersectionality

In India, gender and sexuality are deeply intertwined with **caste, religion, family structures, and colonial legacies**.

- The decriminalization of homosexuality (Section 377) marked a significant legal shift, but social stigma persists.
- Transgender recognition through the **NALSA judgment** acknowledged a "third gender," yet implementation gaps remain.
- Women from marginalized castes, religious minorities, and rural backgrounds experience **layered discrimination**.

Intersectional approaches are essential to address:

- Gender-based violence
- Access to education and employment
- Healthcare disparities
- Political participation

Inclusion: From Tokenism to Structural Change

Inclusion is no longer seen as mere representation but as **systemic transformation**. New perspectives argue that genuine inclusion requires:

- **Legal inclusion**: Anti-discrimination laws, marriage equality, gender recognition laws
- **Institutional inclusion**: Gender-sensitive curricula, inclusive workplaces, accessible infrastructure
- **Cultural inclusion**: Challenging stereotypes, normalizing diversity, promoting respectful dialogue

Inclusive policies must be **intersectional**, ensuring that the most marginalized within marginalized groups are not left behind.

Inclusion: From Tokenism to Transformation

Inclusion must go beyond symbolic representation to ensure meaningful participation and empowerment. Intersectional inclusion recognizes diversity within groups and addresses structural barriers rather than individual deficits.

Educational institutions, workplaces, healthcare systems, and governance structures must adopt intersectional approaches to address systemic inequalities. Inclusive practices require policy reforms, institutional accountability, and cultural transformation.

Implications for Policy, Education, and Research

Policy: Design laws that recognize multiple vulnerabilities

Ensure data disaggregation beyond gender binaries

Education: Introduce gender and sexuality studies at school and university levels

Promote inclusive pedagogy and safe spaces

Research: Move beyond Eurocentric frameworks

Use participatory and qualitative methods to capture lived experiences

Implications for Policy and Practice

Intersectional perspectives have significant implications for public policy and social

institutions. Gender-neutral or one-size-fits-all policies often fail to address the needs of marginalized groups. Intersectional policymaking ensures targeted interventions and equitable outcomes.

In education, inclusive curricula promote critical thinking and social awareness. In healthcare, intersectional approaches improve access and quality of care. In workplaces, diversity and inclusion policies enhance equity and productivity.

Conclusion

"Gender, Sexuality, and Intersectionality: New Perspectives on Identity and Inclusion" represents a paradigm shift in understanding human diversity. It challenges rigid binaries, highlights overlapping systems of power, and calls for **inclusive,** The intersection of gender, sexuality, and multiple social identities reveals the complexity of identity and inequality in contemporary societies. Traditional approaches that treat gender or sexuality in isolation are insufficient to address layered forms of marginalization. Intersectionality offers a transformative framework that captures lived experiences and structural injustices more comprehensively. This paper emphasizes the need to integrate intersectional perspectives into research, policy, and institutional practices. Recognizing diversity as strength and addressing systemic inequalities are essential for building inclusive and just societies. As global discourses on identity continue to evolve, intersectionality remains central to advancing social justice and human dignity.

Suggestions

1. Governments should adopt intersectional frameworks in gender and sexuality-related policies.
2. Educational curricula should integrate gender, sexuality, and intersectionality studies.
3. Institutions should implement inclusive practices addressing multiple identities.
4. Researchers should prioritize intersectional data collection and analysis.
5. Civil society and media should promote inclusive narratives and awareness.

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The Social Impact of the Gig Economy: Work, Rights, and Livelihoods in India

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Abstract

The gig economy has emerged as a transformative force in India's labor market, driven by digital platforms, smartphone penetration, and changing employment preferences. Gig workers—ranging from delivery executives and ride-hailing drivers to freelancers in digital services—have become integral to India's urban economy. However, despite its rapid expansion, the sector faces persistent challenges related to job security, social protection, income volatility, algorithmic management and legal ambiguity. This research article examines the evolution of India's gig workforce, its socioeconomic significance, demographic patterns, working conditions, regulatory responses, and future prospects. It concludes with policy recommendations aimed at improving worker welfare while enabling sustainable growth of the platform.

Keywords:

Gig Workers, transformative force, digital platforms, smartphone penetration, shifting employment, gig workforce, job security, social protection, income volatility, algorithmic management, and legal ambiguity

1. Introduction

The gig economy refers to labor arrangements involving short-term, flexible, on-demand work mediated through digital platforms. In India, the sector has witnessed exponential expansion over the past decade, largely due to the growth of companies such as Swiggy, Zomato, Ola, Uber, Urban Company, Amazon Flex, and various digital freelancing platforms.

India represents one of the world's largest gig markets. Rapid urbanization, rising youth unemployment, the need for flexible work, and digital infrastructure development have propelled millions into platform-mediated work. Although gig work provides income opportunities—particularly for migrants and youth—it raises concerns about labor protection, precarity, and long-term career sustainability.

2. Evolution of the Gig Economy in India

India has historically been characterized by a large informal sector, with casual labor, contract-based employment, and self-employment forming the backbone of its labor market. The absence of formal contracts, social security, and job stability has long been a defining feature of the work of most Indian workers. In this context, the gig economy can be understood as a digital extension of pre-existing informality, where traditional informal work is reorganized through digital platforms rather than being fundamentally transformed into formal employment.

The rapid expansion of digital infrastructure has been a key enabler of gig work in the country. Smartphone adoption now exceeds 70% of the population, allowing widespread access to application-based platforms. This growth has been complemented by low-cost mobile data, among the cheapest in the world, which supports continuous connectivity for workers and consumers. Additionally, UPI-based digital payment systems have improved transaction efficiency, transparency and speed. The parallel rise of e-commerce and food delivery services has further expanded the demand for gig labor, accelerating the growth of platform-based work across urban and semi-urban areas.

The pandemic dramatically increased the demand for delivery and logistics workers. Layoffs in traditional sectors have further pushed individuals towards gig platforms as a temporary or primary source of income.

3. Size and Structure of India's Gig Workforce

1. Estimates and Growth

Several analyses, including those by think tanks and government reports, indicate that India had approximately 7.7 million gig workers in 2020–21. This number is expected to grow rapidly as platform-based services expand beyond the major urban centers. Projections suggest that the gig workforce could reach 23–24 million by 2030, driven by the increasing demand for on-demand services, digital adoption, and the expansion of e-commerce and delivery platforms. If this growth materializes, gig workers could represent approximately 4–5% of India's total workforce by the end of the decade, highlighting the sector's expanding role in employment and the broader economy.

2. Key Segments

Gig work in India can be categorized into:

1. **Service and Delivery Platforms**

1. Swiggy

Swiggy is an Indian online food delivery platform that connects users to restaurants and cloud kitchens. It offers fast delivery, real-time tracking, and services such as Instamart for groceries and Genie for pickup-and-drop tasks.

2. Zomato

Zomato is a food delivery and restaurant discovery platform. It allows users to order food online, book tables, and read reviews of restaurants. Zomato partners with restaurants and delivery partners to offer efficient food delivery services.

3. Dunzo

Dunzo is a hyperlocal delivery and task completion service. It delivers groceries, medicine, packages, and daily essentials. Users can also request pick-up and drop-off services for documents or items within a city.

4. Blinkit

Blinkit (formerly Grofers) is a quick-commerce platform specializing in the instant delivery of groceries and essentials. It promises delivery in minutes and focuses on convenience through a wide network of dark stores.

1. **Transportation and Mobility**

1. Ola

Ola is an Indian ride-hailing service that offers taxis, auto-rickshaws, bikes, and rental

vehicles for hire. It provides app-based booking, real-time tracking, and multiple ride options at various price points.

2. Uber

Uber is a global ride-sharing platform that connects passengers with drivers through a mobile application. It offers cars, autos, bike taxis, and shared rides along with safety features and cashless payment options.

3. Rapido

Rapido is a bike-taxi and auto-booking service in India. It focuses on quick and affordable short-distance travel using two-wheelers and autos, making it a popular choice for daily commuting.

1. **Freelance Digital Services**

1. Upwork

Upwork is a global freelancing platform where businesses and individuals hire professionals for tasks such as writing, design, programming, and marketing. It supports long-term projects, hourly contracts, and fixed price jobs.

2. Freelancer

Freelancer is an online marketplace that connects clients with freelancers for various projects. It allows users to post jobs, compete in contests, and work on short- or long-term assignments.

3. Fiverr

Fiverr is a freelance platform where services—called "gigs"— are offered at affordable prices. Freelancers offer creative, technical, and professional services in areas such as design, writing, video editing, and digital marketing.

1. **Home and Personal Services**

1. Urban Company

Urban Company is a home services platform that connects customers with trained professionals for services such as home cleaning, beauty and grooming, appliance repair, plumbing, and electrical work. It focuses on quality, safety, and convenience through online reservations.

2. Housejoy

Housejoy is an on-demand home services platform that offers cleaning, electrical, plumbing, beauty, painting, and home renovation services. It provides easy app-based booking and aims to simplify household maintenance.

1. **Warehouse and Logistics**

1. Amazon Flex

Amazon Flex is a delivery program where independent contractors (delivery partners) use their own vehicles to deliver Amazon packages. It offers flexible working hours and focuses on efficient last-mile delivery of Amazon orders.

2. Flipkart Last-Mile Delivery

Flipkart Last-Mile Delivery is Flipkart's logistics system that ensures packages reach customers' doorsteps. It uses delivery executives, local hubs, and optimized routes to provide timely and reliable delivery of e-commerce orders to customers.

4. Demographic Profile of Gig Workers

1. Age and Gender

The gig workforce in India is predominantly young, with most workers aged between 18 and 35 years. However, women's participation remains low in sectors such as mobility and logistics, where it is estimated to be below 10%, largely due to safety concerns, cultural constraints, and limited access to vehicles or to capital. In contrast, online freelancing platforms show a higher representation of women, as these roles often offer greater flexibility, safer working environments, and fewer mobility barriers.

2. Educations

Gig workers in India represent a diverse range of skill levels and educational backgrounds, ranging from semi-skilled individuals with basic education to highly educated freelancers offering specialized services. Many delivery and mobility workers, in particular, hold higher secondary or even graduate-level qualifications, yet they often lack access to formal job opportunities in the field. This mismatch between education and employment drives many educated individuals into gig work as a means of earning income, highlighting the broader structural challenges in the labor market.

3. Migration Patterns

A large proportion consists of **rural-to-urban migrants** seeking flexible income without formal qualification.

5. Working Conditions and Challenges

1. Income Volatility

Gig workers often lack predictable and stable earnings because of the variable nature of platform-based work. Their income is heavily influenced by factors such as incentives, surge pricing, dynamic demand, and platform commission structures, which can change frequently and without notice. Although surge pricing and performance-based incentives may temporarily increase earnings, they are inconsistent and often concentrated during peak hours, requiring longer or irregular working hours. Many gig workers report that incentives tend to decline over time as platforms adjust their algorithms, increase competition, or modify payment policies. Consequently, workers experience income uncertainty, making it difficult to plan finances, manage household expenses, or achieve long-term economic security.

2. Absence of Social Security

Gig workers typically lack essential social security benefits, such as health insurance, paid leave, pension or provident fund coverage, and protection against accidents or disability. Because most gig workers are classified as independent contractors rather than formal employees, they are excluded from statutory labor protections and employer-sponsored welfare schemes. The absence of social security increases their vulnerability to financial instability, especially during illness, work-related injuries, or old age. Without paid leave or income security, gig workers often continue to work under unsafe or unhealthy conditions, which can further exacerbate risks. Overall, the lack of social security highlights the precarious nature of gig employment and underscores the need for policy interventions to ensure basic worker protection in the gig economy. Although some platforms offer accidental insurance, the coverage is inconsistent and limited.

3. Algorithmic Management

Gig workers are closely monitored through automated ratings, GPS tracking,

performance metrics and algorithm-driven penalties or account deactivation. This constant surveillance creates psychological pressure, encourages overwork, and significantly reduces workers' autonomy and sense of control over their jobs.

4. Occupational Risks

Gig workers often face demanding and unsafe working conditions, including long working hours of 10–12 hours per day, leading to physical exhaustion. Delivery and ride-hailing workers are exposed to significant traffic risks, and extreme weather conditions, such as heatwaves and monsoons, further increase health and safety hazards. Additionally, high fuel costs substantially reduce net income, placing additional financial strain on the workers.

5. Lack of Collective Bargaining

Although workers' unions and collectives are gradually emerging in the gig economy, their bargaining power remains limited. This is largely due to the contractual classification of gig workers as independent contractors, the fragmented and dispersed nature of the workforce, and the absence of legal recognition as employees, which restrict their ability to engage in formal collective bargaining.

6. Regulatory and Policy Landscape

1. Code on Social Security (2020)

India is one of the first major economies to legally recognize **gig and platform workers**. Key provisions: Creation of a national database of gig workers. Social security schemes funded by the government + aggregator contributions (1–2% of annual turnover). Coverage for life, disability, maternity, and old-age benefits is provided. However, implementation is slow. Registration processes require streamlining, and ambiguity remains in employer responsibilities.

2. State-Level Initiatives

Some states have begun innovative interventions, such as the **Rajasthan Platform-Based Gig Workers Act (2023), which** mandates a welfare board, grievance redressal, and a welfare policy. **Karnataka and Tamil Nadu** exploring welfare schemes for platform workers.

3. Judicial Developments

Courts in countries such as the UK and the EU have set precedents recognizing gig workers as "employees," influencing Indian debates. However, Indian courts remain cautious and await legislative action.

7. Economic Contribution of Gig Work

1. Urban Economic Integration

Gig workers play a crucial role in sustaining modern economies by supporting key sectors such as e-commerce logistics, urban mobility, food delivery, home care, and maintenance services. Their work ensures the convenience, efficiency, and accessibility of essential services in everyday urban life.

2. Impact on Consumer Behavior

The rise of gig platforms has significantly altered consumption patterns, particularly in urban areas, by promoting an on-demand culture. Consumers increasingly expect quick, convenient, and easily accessible services, which has transformed the production, delivery, and consumption of goods and services.

3. Contribution to GDP

Estimates suggest that the gig economy currently contributes approximately 1–1.5% to India's GDP, reflecting its growing role in employment generation and service delivery. As digital platforms expand and the demand for on-demand services increases, this contribution is projected to rise significantly, with the potential to reach 4–5% of GDP by 2030, highlighting the sector's importance in India's future economic growth.

8. Global Comparison

India vs Global Markets

India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing platform economies globally, comparable to trends seen in Southeast Asian markets, driven by rapid smartphone penetration, digital payments, and a large informal workforce. However, worker protections in India lag behind those in more regulated markets, such as the European Union, the United Kingdom, and parts of the United States, where minimum wage guarantees, social security contributions, and employment reclassification debates are more advanced. India's relatively low labor costs enable platforms to offer highly competitive pricing and scale quickly; however, this advantage often comes at the expense of gig workers, who face lower earnings, limited benefits, and weak bargaining power. This contrast highlights the trade-off between platform growth and worker welfare in India's Gig Economy.

9. Future Trends

1. Expansion Beyond Metropolitan Cities

Tier II and Tier III cities will dominate the next phase of platform expansion.

2. Growth of Digital Freelancing

AI-enabled global freelancing opportunities are expected to increase rapidly.

3. Platform Unionization

More structured worker associations are emerging to address these grievances.

4. Policy Formalization

The implementation of the Social Security Code and state-level welfare programs will shape the sector.

10. Recommendations

1. Strengthening Social Security

Accelerate the implementation of national and state-level schemes. Mandate minimum accidental and health insurance coverage.

2. Transparent Algorithms

Provide workers with information on rating systems and payment calculations. Establish fair deactivation protocols for the use of

3. Minimum Earning Guarantees

Introduce region-wise base pay standards and link incentives to inflation and fuel prices.

4. Infrastructure Support

Rest areas, charging stations, and clean toilets should be provided for delivery and mobility workers.

5. Data Protection and Privacy

Safeguard workers' data from misuse and unauthorized surveillance.

11. Conclusion

India's gig economy is at a critical juncture. It has created millions of livelihood opportunities and reshaped consumer services; however, it remains characterized by precarity and limited labor protections. As the sector continues to expand, it is imperative to strike a balance between flexibility and security. Comprehensive regulations, responsible platform governance, and social safety nets are essential to ensure that gig work evolves into a sustainable and dignified source of employment. With coordinated efforts across the government, industry, and civil society, India can build a gig economy that is both innovative and inclusive.

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Inequalities in Urban Economy in India

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Abstract:

Urbanization has accelerated economic growth, innovation, and modernization across the world. However, it has also intensified inequalities within urban economies. Disparities in income, employment, housing, education, healthcare, and access to basic services are increasingly visible in cities. This research paper analyzes the **Process and Growth** and the dimensions of inequalities in urban economy with special reference to developing countries like India.

Keywords:

Growth, Urbanization, Rural Economy, Urban Economy, Inequality, Employment

Introduction:

India is still known as a country of villages. More than 68 percent of India's population lives in rural areas. Earlier, nearly 82 percent of the total population resided in rural regions, while only about 17.30 percent lived in urban areas. According to the 2011 Census, 68.85 percent of India's population lived in rural areas, whereas 31.15 percent resided in urban areas. This indicates that urbanization has been increasing during the planning period in India. India has more than five lakh (500,000) villages.

According to the 1971 Census, urban areas include settlements such as municipal corporations and municipalities. A settlement is considered urban if it has a population of more than 5,000, a population density of more than 400 persons per square kilometer, and more than 75 percent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Cities are classified based on population size. A place with a population of one lakh (100,000) is called a city. A settlement with a population between one lakh and ten lakh is called a town. A place with a population of more than ten lakh is known as a metropolitan city, and a place with more than fifty lakh population is called a mega city.

The process by which population becomes concentrated in urban areas is known as urbanization. Industrial development and technological progress have led to the growth of cities. Commercial and service activities are concentrated in urban areas, creating employment opportunities. As a result, labour migration takes place from rural to urban areas, leading to an increase in the rate of urbanization. The geographical boundaries of urban areas continue to expand. Factors such as transport and communication facilities, education, healthcare, agricultural markets, tourism, and religious and cultural activities accelerate the process of urbanization. There exists a strong interrelationship between economic development and urbanization.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To analyze the **Process and Growth** of inequalities in urban economy.

2. To examine the dimensions of inequalities in urban economy.

Research Methodology:

This study is based on secondary data sources, including-Government reports Census data Research journals, Books, Reports of international organizations such as UNDP, World Bank, and ILO. The study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach to understand patterns and impacts of urban inequality.

Urbanization: Process and Growth:

The process by which population becomes concentrated in urban areas is known as **urbanization.** Due to industrial and technological advancement, cities have experienced all-round development. Commercial and service activities are increasingly concentrated in urban areas. As a result, employment opportunities become available in cities, leading to the migration of laborers from rural areas to urban centers. This continuous migration increases the rate of urbanization.

The geographical boundaries of urban areas keep expanding. Improved transportation and communication facilities, education, healthcare services, agricultural markets, tourism, and religious and cultural factors further accelerate the process of urbanization.

There exists a close relationship between **economic development and urbanization**. During the process of urbanization, industries grow in urban areas, workers receive higher wages, and their productivity increases.

Dimensions of Inequalities in Urban Economy:

One of the most important factors that increase disparities in the process of development is inequality in urbanization. The era of excessive consumption, abundant consumption, and universal high consumption demands large-scale production of consumer goods and services. However, it does not occur as expected the causes of inequality in urbanization become evident. Therefore, we examine the dimensions of inequality in urbanization.

- **Income Inequality:** Income inequality includes consideration of income and wealth.
- **Employment Inequality:** Employment inequality takes into account total employment, the share of employment, average number of working days, employment per thousand populations, and the proportion of workers.
- **Housing Inequality:** Housing inequality considers the proportion of homeless population, type of housing, and living conditions.
- **Inequality in Basic Services:** Inequality in basic services includes access to drinking water, healthcare facilities, schools, banks, and other essential services.
- **Educational Inequality**: Educational inequality includes literacy rate, technical and vocational education, skill development, and adult education.
- **Health Inequality:** Health inequality considers the prevalence of epidemic and other diseases, infant mortality rate, and average life expectancy.

Urban Inequality in India:

In India, the pace of urbanization increased rapidly after 1991. In 1951, there were 2,843 towns in India, which increased to 7,936 by 2011. During the period of globalization, the number of cities doubled. In the era of economic reforms, the density of the urban population in India increased by nearly 30 percent. In brief, **villages are gradually declining, while cities are continuously expanding.**

In India, the states of **Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Karnataka** are at the forefront in terms of urbanization, whereas the process of urbanization in **Bihar, Assam, and Himachal Pradesh** has been progressing at a very slow pace. Over the past fifty years, **Maharashtra has experienced the highest rate of urban growth**. The largest concentration of population is found in the four metropolitan cities of **Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Chennai**.

Conclusion:

For achieving **balanced urbanization,** it is essential to promote the **decentralization of economic, industrial, commercial, service, and educational activities** not only in urban areas but also in **backward and rural regions.** For **balanced economic development,** the growth of both **rural and urban sectors** is necessary.

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The Case of 10-minute Delivery Protests in Maharashtra : A Sociological Perspective

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Abstract:

The rapid extension of platform-based gig work has reconfigured labour relations in India, particularly within food delivery and quick-commerce sectors that increasingly promote ultra-fast services such as "10-minutes delivery." While such models symbolize technological efficiency and market competitiveness, they simultaneously intensify algorithmic control, labour precarity and occupational risk for gig workers. this paper examines the socio-economic conditions of gig delivery workers in India, using recent protests in Maharashtra against extreme delivery-time pressures as a critical case through which to analyse the contradictions of platform capitalism.

The study is guided by three research questions: 1) How do ultra-fast delivery models reshape the labour process under algorithmic management? 2) what forms of precarity, risk and vulnerability emerge from platform-imposed time compression? 3) How are gig workers constructing collective identities and mobilizing resistance despite their formal classification as independent contractors?

Methodologically, this paper adopts a qualitative case-study design based on secondary data analysis of news reports, union publications, policy documents and scholarly literature on platform labour, precarity and digital capitalism. The Maharashtra protests are analytically situated within national and global trends of gig worker mobilization.

Findings suggest that the 10-minute delivery regime produces intensified work pace, heightened exposure to road accidents, mental stress and income volatility through opaque ratting systems and fluctuating incentive structures. Worker protests demonstrate an emerging politicization of gig labour, as workers increasingly articulate claims around dignity, safety and labour rights rather than platform "flexibility." corporate responses, such as modifying delivery-time branding, appear largely symbolic and do not fundamentally alter algorithmic control over labour.

This paper argues that gig worker mobilization represents an evolving form of digital-era labour movement that challenges dominant narratives of autonomy within platform work. The study contributes to sociological debates on precarity and platform capitalism in the Global South and underscores the need for regulatory frameworks addressing employment classification, algorithmic transparency and universal social protection for gig workers.

Keywords:

Gig economy, Platform labour; Algorithmic management; precarity; labour protest; India

Introduction:

Gig economy has become a defining feature of contemporary capitalism, reshaping how work is organized, performed and governed. Digital platforms mediate interactions between service providers and consumers, presenting themselves as neutral technological intermediaries while exercising substantial control over labour processes. In India, platform-based food delivery and quick-commerce services have witnessed rapid growth, driven by urbanization, smartphone penetration and venture capital investments.

In recent years, the interaction of ultra-fast delivery promises notably "10-minute delivery"- has intensified debates regarding worker safety, labour rights and ethical business practices. while such services are marked as innovations enhancing consumer convenience, they impose severe temporal pressures on delivery workers, whose livelihoods depend on meeting algorithmically defined performance targets.

The emergence of protests by gig workers in Maharashtra and other states against these time-bound delivery models marks a significant movement in the evolving landscape of platform labour politics. These protests challenge dominant narratives portraying gig work as flexible and empowering, instead revealing structural exploitation and asymmetrical power relations.

This paper examines the socio-economic realities of gig delivery workers in India and analyses how the 10-minute delivery model contributes to labour precarity and collective resistance. By situating the Maharashtra protests within broader theoretical debates on platform capitalism, algorithmic management and precarious labour, the study seeks to contribute to international scholarship on the future of work.

1. ***Literature Review*:**

a) *Gig Economy and Platform Capitalism*: The gig economy has been widely analysed as a core component of platform capitalism, a system in which digital platforms act as intermediaries that extract value by organizing and monetizing interactions between users, workers and consumers.[.1](Sricek,2017). Platforms such as food delivery, and quick-commerce applications rely on asset-light business models, outsourcing labour costs while retaining control over pricing, data and access to work. Scholars argue that this model enables large-scale accumulation while shifting economic risks onto workers (Kenney & Zysman, 2016).

In the Indian context, platform-mediated work has expanded rapidly due to high unemployment, informalization of labour and the availability of surplus labour. studies highlight that gig work in India largely reproduces informality in digital form, rather than representing a transition to formal employment (Rani & Furrer, 2021). Workers remain outside standard labour protections while being tightly integrated into platform-controlled production systems.

b) *Algorithmic Management and Digital Control:* Algorithmic management refers to the use of automated systems to allocate tasks, monitor performance, evaluate worker, and impose discipline (Lee et al., 2015). Unlike traditional managerial oversight, algorithmic control is often do not know how decisions about task allocation, incentives or penalties are made, creating conditions of uncertainty and dependency (Rosenblat & Stark, 2016).

Research demonstrates that algorithmic management intensifies labour by gamifying work through ratings and performance targets (Wood et. al, 2019). In delivery platforms, time-based metrics become central indicators of worker value, transforming speed into a primary dimension of labour extraction. Ultra-fast delivery promises further compress labour

time, reinforcing what scholars describe as "digital Taylorism," where tasks are fragmented, standardized and accelerated.

c) *Precarity, Risk and the Digital Precariat*: Precarity has emerged as a key concept for understanding contemporary labour conditions. Standing (2011) characterizes the "precariat" as a class-in-the-making defined by insecure employment, unstable income and lack of occupational identity. Gig workers exemplify this condition, experiencing fluctuating earnings, absence of social security and constant risk of exclusion from platforms through deactivation.

Sociological research also emphasizes the risk dimension of platform labour. Delivery workers face heightened exposure to road accidents, health hazards and psychological stress, while bearing responsibility for these risks individually (Beck, 1992). Platforms, meanwhile, present themselves as mere technological facilitators, distancing themselves from liability.

d) *Labour Resistance and Platform Worker Mobilization*: Contrary to assumptions that platform workers are too fragmented to organize, growing scholarship documents collective action across multiple countries (Tassinari & Maccarrone, 2020). Forms of resistance include strikes, coordinated app log-offs, court cases and the formation of platform worker unions. These movements often blend traditional labour organizing with digital communication strategies.

In India, emerging studies note a gradual politicization of gig workers, with demands shifting from isolated grievances to structural claims around employment status, minimum wages and social security. The Maharashtra protests against 10-minute delivery models reflect this broader trend of collective consciousness formation within platform labour.

2. *Theoretical Framework*:

This study is informed by an integrated theoretical framework combining Platform Capitalism and Precarity Theory:

a) ***Platform Capitalism Theory*:** Platform capitalism highlights how digital platforms operate as powerful economic actors that shape markets and labour relations through data ownership and infrastructural control (Srniicek, 2017). This perspective allows the study to situate quick-commerce platforms as profit-driven entities that prioritize speed and scale, often at the expense of worker well-being.

b) ***Labour Process Theory*:** Labour Process Theory (Braverman, 1974) focuses on how capital organizes work to maximize control and productivity. Applied to gig work, this framework reveals how algorithms function as managerial instruments that deskill labour, standardize tasks and intensify work place. The 10-minute delivery model is interpreted as an advanced form of labour intensification, where time itself becomes a mechanism of domination.

c) ***Precarity and Risk Society*:** Drawing on Standing's (2011) concept of the precarity and Beck's (1992) risk society, this study conceptualizes gig workers as occupying structurally insecure positions within contemporary capitalism. Riska associated with fast delivery-accidents, income instability and stress-are individualized, while profits are collectivized by platforms.

Together, these theoretical perspectives enable a multi-level analysis of how platform capitalism generates precarious labour conditions and how workers respond through collective resistance.

3. ***Methodology*:**

This research adopts a qualitative case-study approach focusing on gig worker protests in Maharashtra. Data sources include:

- News, articles and investigation reports.
- Statements from gig worker unions and associations.

- Government policy documents.
- Academic literature on platform labour.

The study employs thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns related to working conditions, risks and protest narratives.

4. ***Gig Workers and the 10-Minute Delivery Model*:**

a. ***Labour Process under Time Compression***: Ultra-fast delivery models compress time within the labour process, requiring workers to accept orders instantly, navigate traffic rapidly and complete deliveries within rigid deadlines.

b. ***Safety and Health Risks*:** Workers report increased road accidents, exhaustion and mental stress due to constant pressure to meet delivery targets.

c. ***Income Insecurity*:** Earnings depend heavily on incentives linked to speed and creating volatile and unpredictable income streams.

5. ***Maharashtra Protests: Patterns and Demands*:**

a) ***Background and Mobilization*:** Gig workers in cities such as Mumbai, Pune articipated in strikes and demonstrations opposing extreme delivery timelines.

b) ***Key Demands*:**

i) Regulation or abolition of ultra-fast delivery targets.

ii) Fair and transparent pay structures.

iii) Accident and health insurance.

iv) Recognition as workers with labour rights.

c) *Forms of collective Action*: Protests combined street demonstrations, social ıedia campaigns and coordination through unions.

6. ***Discussion:*** The protests reveal contradictions between platform narratives of flexibility and workers lived experiences of coercion. algorithmic management functions as a new model of labour control, while resistance indicates the formation of collective identity among gig workers.

7. ***Policy Implications:***

i) Statutory recognition of gig workers.

ii) Minimum wage floors.

iii) Algorithmic transparency.

iv) Universal social security.

8. ***Conclusion*:** The Maharashtra protests against 10-minute delivery pressure highlight the human costs of hyper-speed platform capitalism. Addressing these issues requires structural regulatory reforms rather than symbolic corporate gestures.

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Adaptability of Humans and Mental Health in the Post-COVID World

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Abstract:

In people's social lives, mental health, health care, and daily routines, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought huge disturbance across the globe. Beyond its immediate health impact, the pandemic has changed social relationships, work patterns, the basic structure of society, family life, replacing face-to-face communication with its virtual model, and brought out new challenges to community life and people's perspectives towards their own healthcare and well-being. People are managing and adapting to post-pandemic life through changes in work, social interaction, and daily routines, which has affected their lifestyle and mental health, as people have rearranged their daily schedules, and the resultant impact on their psychological health.

The key findings indicate that, despite the fact that humans have proven to be considerably resilient in the process of adopting the "new normal," this process has been characterized by the phenomenon of social thinning and the increase in post-pandemic anxiety. The research determines the key challenges to adaptation as the digital divide, the loss of social abilities, and the chronic hyper-vigilance toward public areas, as well as financial instability. In healthcare, people have moved from just treating sickness to preventing it. The consequences of such findings imply that the post-pandemic world needs much more than a recovery of the economy; it needs a sociological rebuilding of the social support systems.

Keywords:

COVID-19, Post-Pandemic society, Mental health, Global health, Adaptability, Social Change, Healthcare

Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic was far more than a medical or biological emergency; it functioned as what sociologist Marcel Mauss termed a "total social fact." This pandemic shook every dimension of human existence, such as legal, economic, religious, and aesthetic. People around the world had to endure a sudden and forced withdrawal of social life, forcing them to move into isolation at home. This change was not a temporary halt in daily routines, but a fundamental break in social interactions which comprise the foundations of modern human identity. The pandemic acted as a powerful agent of social change, accelerating the already existing trends like work digitization and leisure privatization. As society moves deeper into the post-pandemic period, it is clear that society has not simply "snapped back" to

its 2019 state. Instead, we are witnessing the beginning of a restructured social reality where the boundaries between home and work are blurred.

Adaptation is not a one-time event but a continuous process of negotiating new social standards, from the hybridization of professional life, the new version of the rituals of family and community involvement. As we navigate this "new normal," we must evaluate how people have reorganized their entire lives to manage these changes. Even so, this management has not been done without its fair share of costs. The pressures of this change have not been evenly distributed among all the classes of the population. On top of the psychosocial adaptations, the pandemic caused intense financial instability that continues to slow down the recovery path of many groups. Moreover, the ability to adapt was mostly dependent on the socio-economic status, and thus revealed nun even recovery process. Although some people have faced the crisis by allowing the flexibility of remote working, a large part of the global population experienced extreme economic and financial instability. It is important to look at how such instability casts a darker side on those who are suddenly faced with unemployment, debt, and loss of financial security.

A primary concern of this research is the long-term effect of COVID-19 on mental health. The psychological backlash, that constitute chronic stress to a state of languishing need to be perceived as both personal health problems, but as adaptations to a disturbed social space. Additionally, noticeable changes can be observed in how people approach healthcare in the post-pandemic period. This transformation marks a turning point in which health care is no longer viewed as a service provided only in times of crisis and becomes a lifelong personal pursuit aimed at stable immunity and psychological strength over time.

Objectives:

1. To study how humans have adapted or managed their lives after COVID-19.
2. To study the impact of COVID-19 on mental health in post-pandemic life.
3. To study the challenges people face while adapting after COVID-19.
4. To study how people began to look differently towards their own health care.

Research Methodology:

This paper is based on secondary data to look at how people are adjusting after COVID and the state of their mental health. In this, data has been collected from reference books, research articles, research papers, and other online resources about COVID-19, mental health, social change, and health care approaches.

Importance of the Study:

This study is important because it talks about real-life experiences within a changing post-pandemic society. By explaining the social issues, mental health impacts, and new challenges of adaptation. It addresses mental health as one of the important social problems influenced by the transformation of everyday life, how we are addicted to digital technologies, and financial instability. The study also reflects the changes in the treatment of diseases into prevention and the necessity of well-structured social support systems to develop long-term resilience in the post-pandemic world.

1. Human Adaptation and the Post-Pandemic Life Management:

The human adaptation phenomenon in post-COVID-19 is essentially defined by the shift towards the so-called “hybrid existence,” when the boundaries between the physical and virtual worlds have been erased again and again. People have managed this transition by transforming the domestic sphere from a place of personal resilience into a multi-functional

hub for global business, education, and socialization. Such restructuring requires the immediate need for digital skills, which is forcing people across all generations to develop a "digital-first" mindset to maintain professional stability and personal connections. Professionally, people adapted work from home at different times of the day. While this gave them the freedom to work from anywhere, it also meant they had to work harder at managing their own time to ensure that professional life did not slowly creep into family time. Rituals that were once shared community events have become private, smaller, and a stay-at-home economy has been triggered, whereby leisure and entertainment are mostly consumed in the protective cocoon of the house.

Along with these practical changes, adaptation has spawned a new sense of space awareness and a reorganized social manner. Living a normal public life today involves a constant, often unconscious, assessment of risk and physical distancing; these behaviours first developed as temporary responses to the COVID-19 threat but have now become accepted social norms. Although face-to-face communication is slowly starting to be reintroduced, a lens of hyper-vigilance where non-verbal communication and online displays are replacing traditional gestures like handshakes or hugs. This adaptation also includes dependency on technology as the primary medium for identity; the "digital self" has become the main passage to social inclusion and professional growth. Humans have shown strong resilience through developing flexible habits that exist in both physical and virtual spaces. However, managing this kind of life requires a constant mental effort to balance a world that feels more connected online but more isolated in person.

2. The Impact of COVID-19 on Mental Health in Post-Pandemic Life:

The mental imprint of the pandemic is one of a shift towards the extreme fear that manifests itself in the constant feeling of "social thinning" and emotional exhaustion. While the crisis has passed, millions of people continue to experience feelings of emptiness and depression, along with a reduced quality of life, resulting in a sense of being psychologically stuck. The reason behind this is the long-term lack of everyday social interaction, which has made reconnecting with the world difficult. The trauma of the isolation has left lasting psychological effects, where even safe social environments can trigger suppressed anxiety. This impact is not only personal but also collective, as communities struggle with their diminished ability to be socially resilient and higher levels of burnout long after lockdowns have ended.

3. Challenges Faced During Post-Pandemic Adaptation:

The path to adaptation has often been blocked by established structural and economic problems that cannot be solved by personal effort alone. At the top of the list is the ingrained economic and financial instability caused by rapid market shocks and job losses. People are ready to adapt, but they lack financial security to transition into new ways of living, thus dragging themselves into a vicious cycle of debt and financial misery, which limits development. Besides this, there is the challenge of "decision fatigue," where the constant need to evaluate safety risks in a post-pandemic world has drained the mental energy required for long-term planning. And to people without the stable resources, these challenges are increased, making adaptation a struggle for basic financial survival rather than a simple lifestyle change.

4. New Approaches to Personal Health Care:

Large cultural change has been observed in how people approach and interact with healthcare, toward a preventive rather than curative approach. People have come to know that “prevention is better than cure.” In the past, healthcare was seen as a reactive form of care, when symptoms began to appear. However, it should be noted that there is a proactive model

of self-surveillance. Today, people become actively engaged in observing their own physiological and physical health through regular check-ups, supplements, and regular exercise. This change is especially visible due to the increased importance given to mental health, which is now considered as important as physical health in overall well-being. Psychological well-being is no longer a hidden concern; it is now recognized as a core pillar of human health. Health has turned into a personal duty, a continuous process, focused on building long-term physical and psychological resilience for future crises.

Conclusion:

Since the COVID-19 pandemic has left a permanent mark on social reality and turned adaptation into a complex and continuous balancing game between the virtual and the real, digital reality has become a permanent part of our existence. The post COVID-19 world can be described as the reflection of a multifaceted interaction between resilience and vulnerability. Even though people have been able to develop new lifestyles and methods of working, the psychological scars from this situation are still obvious. Finally, the biggest change is in the attitude toward our health. We no longer wait for a crisis to act; instead, we focus on preventing problems before they start. The "new normal" means our society must focus on long-term resilience over short-term solutions.

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Export and Import Performance of Fruits And Vegetables Commodities In India

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Abstract

Performance of India's fruit and vegetable exports and imports highlights the growing importance of the horticulture sector in the national economy. The analysis based on secondary data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 shows a steady increase in export and import values, with exports averaging □24,464.17 crore and imports averaging □20,937.83 crore. The export sector showed a higher compound annual growth rate (0.14%) than imports (0.12%), indicating an increase in global demand for Indian horticultural products. However, the continued growth in imports reflects domestic variations in product diversity, quality and seasonal availability. Comparing the growth, variability and trade balance patterns, it highlights the need for policy reforms in infrastructure, quality standards, market diversification and value addition to strengthen India's position in global horticultural trade.

Keywords: Export, Import, Fruits, Vegetables and India.

➢ Introduction

Agriculture is a pillar of the Indian economy, sustaining livelihoods and contributing significantly to employment and gross domestic product (GDP). In agriculture, the horticulture sector, especially fruits and vegetables, is becoming increasingly important due to growing domestic demand, nutritional concerns, and global trade opportunities. India ranks among the world's leading producers of fruits and vegetables, yet its share in global horticultural trade is relatively small, highlighting the need to explore linkages with this sector.

India's diverse agro-climatic zones allow for the cultivation of a wide variety of fresh fruits (such as mangoes, bananas, grapes, pomegranates) and vegetables (such as onions, potatoes, tomatoes, green chillies) in different seasons. On the one hand, these products are for export; on the other hand, India imports some fruits and vegetables because

domestic production does not meet all demand or consumers prefer exotic or out-of-season products. This dual role as an exporter and importer of horticultural commodities invites comparative inquiry.

The export performance of the horticulture sector depends on several factors including product production, infrastructure (cold-chain, pack-house, logistics), quality and phytosanitary compliance, and access to foreign markets. For example, the Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has credited its infrastructure and quality-development plans for a 47.3% increase in fruit and vegetable exports between 2019-20 and 2023-24. However, challenges remain: inconsistent cold-chain facilities, high logistics costs, and fluctuations in production and quality hamper competitiveness.

On the import side, India purchases a wide range of fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds and processed products of horticultural commodities from other countries to meet seasonal deficits, meet domestic demand for variety, and satisfy consumer preferences for high-quality and exotic products. For example, official import summary data shows that the volume of fresh fruit and vegetable imports has increased in recent years. Import dynamics impact domestic agriculture by creating competitive pressures, influencing price formation, and shaping consumer preferences, all of which are worthy of attention in performance studies.

Performance of India's fruit and vegetable exports and imports is valuable for several reasons: it helps assess trade balance and sectoral performance, identifies strengths (such as commodities that India exports well) and weaknesses (areas of significant import dependence), and can define opportunities for value addition, improved infrastructure, and policy reforms. By comparing volumes, values, growth rates, and commodity-specific trends, India's horticultural trade ecosystem can be better understood.

Global trade dynamics, bilateral agreements, phytosanitary regulations, changing consumer preferences and technological evolution (for example in cold-chain and packaging) further complicate the import-export picture. India’s expansion into new export markets and diversification of products has been aided by initiatives of APEDA and related institutions. At the same time, import growth is often linked to off-season demand, use of exotic fruits or processing-industry inputs that reflect changes in domestic consumption patterns and global supply chains. Thus, a dual analysis becomes essential for a comprehensive picture.

Finally, performance of India's exports and imports of fruit and vegetable products provides a microcosm of where the country stands in the global horticultural trade network, how effectively it utilizes its production capacity, and what policy measures can enhance its competitiveness. Insights from such a study can inform policymakers, producers, exporters, and relevant stakeholders in formulating policies such as infrastructure investment, quality improvement, market diversification, import-substitution, and value addition that support sustainable growth in India's horticultural trade.

- **Concept of Export and Import**

Introduction to Trade

International trade is the exchange of goods and services across national borders, which allows countries to specialize according to their comparative advantage. It is the backbone of globalization and contributes to economic growth, technological development, and job creation. Exports and imports are the two basic components of international trade that determine a nation's trade balance and influence its economic stability. (Krugman & Obstfeld, 2018).

Definition of Export

Exports are the sale of goods and services produced in one country and sold to buyers in another country. Exports provide producers with access to larger markets, achieve economies of scale, and earn valuable foreign exchange, which strengthens a country's foreign exchange reserves (Salvatore, 2019). According to the World Trade Organization (WTO, 2023), exports are a key driver of global economic integration, helping developing countries like India diversify their economies and increase income generation.

Definition of Import

In contrast, imports are the process of purchasing goods or services from abroad for domestic consumption or industrial use. Imports are necessary when domestic production is insufficient, inefficient, or lacking in a particular technology or quality (Hill, 2022). They contribute to consumer welfare by increasing product diversity and ensuring availability during off-seasons. However, excessive imports can increase the trade deficit and negatively affect domestic industries. (Carbaugh, 2021).

Interrelation of Export and Import

Exports and imports are interrelated; together they shape a country's balance of trade, which is a key indicator of its economic health. A surplus occurs when exports exceed imports, while a deficit occurs when imports exceed exports. The interaction between the two determines a nation's current account position and affects the exchange rate, foreign reserves, and overall macroeconomic stability. (Krugman, Obstfeld, & Melitz, 2022).

Importance in the Indian Context

In the Indian economy, exports and imports play a key role in promoting industrialization, generating employment, and facilitating access to global technology and raw materials. India's major exports include petroleum products, gems and jewellery, machinery, fruits, vegetables, and pharmaceuticals, while imports mainly consist of crude oil, electronics, and edible oils (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2024). The balance between these sectors affects not only trade policy but also overall GDP growth and foreign exchange reserves.

Government Role and Policy Framework

Governments often formulate policies to promote exports and regulate imports so that the balance of payments remains healthy. In India, institutions such as the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and the Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) work to enhance export performance through incentives, subsidies, and infrastructure development (APEDA, 2023). At the same time, tariffs, quotas, and quality standards are used to effectively manage imports and protect domestic industries.

- **Research problems of the Study**

Despite being one of the world's leading producers of fruits and vegetables, India's share in global trade in these commodities is relatively low, while imports of similar products have been increasing over the past few years. This paradoxical situation raises questions about the efficiency, competitiveness and sustainability of India's horticultural trade system. Factors such as inadequate infrastructure, quality and safety standards, price volatility, changing international market dynamics and limited value addition can contribute to this imbalance. Therefore, the key research problem is to analyse and compare the trends, patterns and determinants of India's exports and imports of fruits and vegetables, identify the reasons for the trade imbalance and suggest measures to improve export performance while ensuring a favourable trade balance.

- **Objectives of the Research Study**

1. To study the export performance of fruits and vegetables commodities in India.
2. An analysis the import performance of fruits and vegetables commodities in India.
3. To suggest measures for improvement if necessary.

- **Research Methodology of the Study**

Only secondary data has been collected from Books, Journals, Gazetteer, RBI Report, Commissioner ate of Agriculture, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics 2019-20 to 2024-25.

- **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Table No. 1

Export and Import performance ofFruits and Vegetables Commodities in India

(Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Year	Export	Import
1	2019-20	16917	15757
2	2020-21	19358	16817
3	2021-22	21517	19687
4	2022-23	25849	21497
5	2023-24	30327	24201
6	2024-25	32817	27668
Total		**146785**	**125627**
Average		**24464.17**	**20937.83**
SD		**6289.34**	**4508.72**
CV		**25.71**	**21.53**
CAGR		**0.14**	**0.12**
Maximum		**32817**	**27668**
Minimum		**16917**	**15757**

Source:- Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics 2019-20 to 2024-25

In this table no. 1 shows that the export and import fruits and vegetables commodities in India during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25. The average of export fruits and vegetables commodities in India during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 was Rs. 24464.17 crore. The compound annual growth rate of export fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 0.14 percent respectively. The coefficient of variance of export fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 25.71 percent respectively. The maximum export fruits and vegetables commodity in India has been observed as Rs. 2817crore. Likewise the minimum export fruits and vegetables commodity in India was Rs. 16917croreduring the study period. Hence in short it can be stated that the export fruits and vegetables commodities in India is increasing trend.

The average of import fruits and vegetables commodities in India during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 was Rs. 20937.83 crore. The compound annual growth rate of import

fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 0.12 percent respectively. The coefficient of variance of import fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 21.53 percent respectively. The maximum import fruits and vegetables commodities in India has been observed as Rs. 27668 crore. Likewise the minimum import fruits and vegetables commodity in India was Rs.15757 crore during the study period. Hence in short it can be stated that the import fruits and vegetables commodities in India is increasing trend.

➢ Conclusions

1. The average of export fruits and vegetables commodities in India during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 was Rs.24464.17 crore.
2. The compound annual growth rate of export fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 0.14 percent respectively.
3. The coefficient of variance of export fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 25.71 percent respectively.
4. The maximum export fruits and vegetables commodity in India has been observed as Rs.32817 crore. Likewise the minimum export fruits and vegetables commodities in India was Rs.16917 crore during the study period.
5. Hence in short it can be stated that the export fruits and vegetables commodities in India is increasing trend.
6. The average of import fruits and vegetables commodities in India during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 was Rs.20937.83 crore.
7. The compound annual growth rate of import fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 0.12 percent respectively.
8. The coefficient of variance of import fruits and vegetables commodities in India was 21.53 percent respectively.
9. The maximum import fruits and vegetables commodities in India has been observed as Rs.27668 crore. Likewise the minimum import fruits and vegetables commodities in India was Rs.15757 crore during the study period.
10. Hence in short it can be stated that the import fruits and vegetables commodities in India is increasing trend.

➢ Suggestions

To improve India's horticultural trade performance, post-harvest infrastructure such as cold storage, pack houses and logistics need to be strengthened to reduce losses and enhance export competitiveness. Quality certification, compliance with international phytosanitary standards and farmer training should be prioritized to meet global market expectations. Diversification of export destinations and promotion of high-value crops can help increase foreign exchange earnings. At the same time, investment in research, improved seed varieties and advanced cultivation techniques to increase year-round production is needed to reduce import dependency. Policy support through incentives, simplified export procedures and collaboration with agencies like APEDA can further enhance efficiency and ensure a favorable trade balance in fruits and vegetables.

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A Critical Study of AI Integration and Digital Divide in India

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Abstract

India positions itself as a global hub for AI innovation under the "AI for All" initiative, a critical tension emerges between technological advancement and social equity. This paper transitions from the traditional binary understanding of the digital divide (haves vs. have-nots) to a nuanced "tripartite" model of inequality: access, capability, and algorithmic agency. By synthesizing recent socio-economic data and technological trends, the study analyzes how automated systems in the gig economy, recruitment, and education may inadvertently reinforce historical prejudices (caste, class, and gender). The research concludes with a call for "Sovereign AI" policies that prioritize inclusive growth over purely neoliberal efficiency.

Keywords:

AI Automation, Digital India, Algorithmic Bias, Social Stratification, Gig Economy, Technological Sovereignty

Introduction

AI adoption faces an evolving digital divide, with advancements heavily concentrated in urban areas. Rural, low-income, and marginalized communities face barriers in infrastructure, digital literacy, and data access, risking a widening gap between those who can leverage AI and those who cannot. The digital divide has traditionally focused on human access, skills, and capacity. However, invisible AI complicates the interaction between humans and AI-enabled systems. India needs a multi-faceted approach focusing on expanding rural digital infrastructure, integrating AI literacy in education, and establishing ethical guidelines for data usage. Collaborative efforts between public and private sectors are essential.

Objectives of the study

1. To know the concept of digital divide
2. To analyse the evolution of the digital divide in India
3. To study the social impact of AI-driven automation
4. To study the economic impact of AI-driven automation

Research Methodology:

The research paper is conceptual in nature. In order to develop basic insight regarding the concept, the researcher has made use of secondary data. The researcher has referred books, journals, magazines, newspapers and various websites.

Digital Divide

The digital divide is the differences due to geography, race, economic status, gender and physical ability in access to information through the Internet, and other information technologies and services; and in the skills, knowledge, and abilities to use information, the

Internet and other technologies. Digital divide refers to the gap between those with regular, effective access to digital and information technology, and those without this access. It encompasses both physical access to technology hardware and, more broadly, skills and resources which allow for its use.

People without connectivity are often those with lower incomes. This lack of Internet access creates further barriers to economic opportunities and mobility. The digital divide is fueled by and contributes to many other socioeconomic inequalities. Technology is developing faster than ever, and it's increasingly necessary for different aspects of life, from work and school to pharmaceuticals and healthcare. Areas of the world without the right infrastructure and people who can't afford, or don't know how to use, technology are at a disadvantage. To avoid economic fallout and promote digital equity and digital inclusion, institutions must address and try to close the digital divide.

Aspects of the Digital Divide

As technology develops faster, it also becomes essential for more aspects of daily life, including school and healthcare. As a result, the digital divide is worsening as those with technology get ahead faster, and those without technology are left behind.

Technology Is Developing Faster

Computers and cell phones aren't the only kinds of technology developing at exponential rates.Although these areas are changing quickly, especially with the rollout of 5G, the digital divide is widening as technology advances and becomes crucial for many different elements of daily life.As the COVID-19 pandemic continues around the world, many aspects of life that previously took place in person have moved online, such as education.

Technology Is Essential for More Aspects of Daily Life

This isn't only happening in schools. Many aspects of medicine and healthcare went virtual after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Telemedicine, virtual healthcare consultations, and video mental health appointments are all a staple of post-pandemic life. Technology is becoming crucial for the everyday medicine we're used to, but it's also changing the scope of healthcare altogether.

The Divide Is Worsening

As this technology develops more quickly, those without access are left behind faster. Students without internet access fall behind their peers in school. Then, as other students keep learning, it becomes harder and harder to catch up.As parts of the world without technological infrastructure struggle to get current, nations that prioritize equal access to technology and digital development are already looking toward the future. Eventually, the gap between those with technology and those without it will become irreparable.

Causes of the Digital Divide

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is a huge concern when it comes to the digital divide. Accessing a website requires a computer and an internet connection. This means broadband or fiber-optic connectivity. Or, a user needs a smartphone with data.

Some people hope that 5G will bring internet connectivity to more individuals because broadband infrastructure expansion is a costly endeavour. This will only broaden the technological divide. Even if users can get online, though, they may lack the technological literacy to succeed in the digital world.

Digital Literacy

The digital divide isn't only an issue of who has access to digital tools but also who can use them safely and effectively. This is the difference between computer literacy, knowing how to turn on a computer or use a smartphone app, and digital literacy. Digital literacy can mean a lot of things. It includes knowing what information is safe to share online, how to spot disinformation on the internet, and how digital skills can be used to improve one's life.

Institutions

A lack of support from institutions such as national, state, or local governments contributes to the digital divide. Governments should fund or subsidize access to broadband internet. Institutions must prioritize educating individuals about technology, use, and safety. In places where this is not the case, people are likely to land on the wrong side of the digital divide.

Digital Divide and India

The digital divide in India represents a significant disparity in access to technology, with only 24% of rural households having internet access compared to 66% in cities. This gap is driven by infrastructure, affordability, and digital literacy issues. Urban areas, especially in southern states, hold a higher digital edge, while rural, female, and marginalized groups face limitations in accessing education, healthcare, and digital financial services.

Types of Digital Divide in India

1. **Gender Divide** – the internet gender gap is striking especially in developing countries. Though mobile connectivity is spreading drastically, it is not spreading equally. Women are still lagging. Studies indicate that Indian women are around 15% less likely to own a mobile phone than men. Even among women owning mobile phones, most have no access to internet connectivity.
2. **Social Digital Divide** – Internet access creates relationships and social circles among people with shared interests. Social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, etc. create online peer groups based on similar interests. Internet usage has created social stratification which is evident among those that are connected to the internet and those that are not. Non-connected groups are sidelined since they don't share the benefits enjoyed by the groups connected on the internet.
3. **Access Digital Divide** – The main barriers under this point are lack of telecommunication infrastructure with sufficient reliable bandwidth, the high cost and the inability to purchase or rent the necessary equipment. This results in lack of access to technology.
4. **Other Digital Divide** – This includes inequality in the usage of digital technologies due to lack of ICTs skill or support, physical disability or cultural and behavioural attitudes towards technology.

Implications of the digital divide in India

1. Educational: The digital divide in India will affect the capacity of children to learn and develop. Read about Digital Education in India.
2. Without Internet access, students cannot build the required technology-related skills.
3. Social: Internet penetration is associated with greater social progress of a nation. Thus digital divide in a way hinders the social progress of a country. Rural population is suffering from lack of information due to the Digital divide in India, this will only strengthen the vicious cycle of poverty, deprivation, and backwardness.

4. Political: In the age of social media, political empowerment and mobilization are difficult without digital connectivity.
5. Economic: The digital divide will increase economic inequality between those who can afford the technology and those who don't.
6. Governance: Transparency and accountability are dependent on digital connectivity. The digital divide affects e-governance initiatives negatively. Know about e-governance and its significance on the given link.

Socio-Economic Effects of AI Adoption in India

- Productivity Boost: AI optimizes production lines in manufacturing through automation & robotics.
- Product Development: The IT sector leverages AI for software development, data analytics, and customer service, reinforcing India's global tech hub status.
- Startup Ecosystem: AI startups are rapidly emerging, with over 100 AI-based startups in 2023 (NASSCOM). E.g., Niramai's AI-powered breast cancer detection.
- Contribution to GDP: A PwC report predicts that AI could add $957 billion to India's economy by 2035.
- Healthcare: AI-driven diagnostics address doctor shortages in rural areas. E.g., Apollo Hospitals use AI for medical imaging analysis.
- Agriculture: Precision farming using AI-based weather prediction. E.g., Microsoft's AI for Farmers Initiative helps small farmers increase yields.
- Education: AI-powered platforms provide customized learning, reducing the urban-rural digital divide. E.g., Diksha platform for e-learning.
- Job Displacement: AI-driven automation could replace 23% of India's jobs by 2030, affecting over 100 million workers (WEF, 2022).
- Labour Distress: Job losses, wage stagnation, and skill mismatches disproportionately impact the informal workforce, which lacks unemployment benefits.
- Skill Gap: 60% of India's workforce lacks digital literacy, making them unfit for AI-driven jobs (NSDC).
- Socio-economic Divide: Rural & marginalised communities are excluded from AI benefits, worsening urban-rural and rich-poor disparities.
- Gender Disparity: Women hold only 25% of India's tech jobs (NASSCOM), and systemic barriers make AI job opportunities inaccessible to them.

Conclusion

The increasing trend of 'digitalization' in the world and the sudden outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the problem of the Digital Divide is growing exponentially. The gap between the 'haves' and 'have nots' is widening and if not mitigated urgently, this will have long-term social, economic, and environmental implications. The Internet and allied technologies have seen as an equalizing tool for production, distribution of resources and development, the uneven distribution of the medium itself across social and economic groups emerged as a critical challenge. It is important to improve the existing digital infrastructure to ensure physical access to ICT to different sections of society. At the same time, underprivileged groups need to be motivated to incorporate technology into their daily lives and digital skills need to be imparted to allow such a change.

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Educational Metamorphosis: The Influence of Indian Society in Transition on Pedagogical and Institutional Frameworks

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Abstract

The Indian subcontinent is currently navigating a period of profound social metamorphosis, transitioning from a traditional agrarian base toward a modernized, globalized economy. This research examines how the restructuring of the social fabric—characterized by the erosion of rigid caste hierarchies and the rise of nuclear families—has placed the education system at the epicenter of national transformation. Utilizing a sociological lens, the paper analyzes the dual role of education as both a catalyst for social mobility and a reflection of the tensions between ancient heritage and 21st-centurydemands. Key areas of focus include the impact of urbanization, the commercialization of knowledge under globalization, and the persistent digital divide. Finally, the paper evaluates the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 as a visionary blueprint for synthesizing traditional values with global standards.

Keywords:

Modernization, Urbanization, Globalization, NEP 2020, Social Equity, Digital Divide

1. Introduction: The Sociological Paradigm of Modernization

The transition of Indian society is marked by the erosion of traditional structures and the emergence of modern institutional forms, a process heavily influenced by modernization as a globalizing force. Historically, the nineteenth century laid the groundwork for this transition through the introduction of English education following the Charter Act of 1835. This intervention replaced traditional conservatism and fatalism with an attitude based on rational thinking and scientific inquiry.

Unlike the linear progression observed in Western contexts, Indian modernization is a unique process of adaptation and synthesis. Traditional institutions like the caste system and joint family have not simply disappeared; rather, they have undergone significant functional modifications while maintaining their core essence. This creates a “neo-traditional” society where traditional identities remain relevant even as society moves toward a more individualistic and competitive framework.

2. Urbanization and the Restructuring of Social Capital

Urbanization serves as one of the most potent drivers of social change in India, disrupting rural hierarchies and fostering diverse social interactions. In rural environments, education was often viewed as secondary to traditional occupations; however, in urban centers, it is recognized as the essential tool for social mobility and economic survival.

The demographic transition has led to the gradual breakdown of the joint family system and

the proliferation of nuclear families. This shift has significant implications for education, as the family's traditional role as the primary agent of socialization is diminishing. In smaller households, children often lack the deep support networks of extended family, leading to a situation where educational institutions are tasked with the responsibility of value inculcation and skill development. Furthermore, the urban environment creates a highly competitive atmosphere where severe pressure is placed on students to secure admission to elite institutions.

3. Globalization and the Commercialization of Knowledge

Globalization has integrated the Indian education system into the global "knowledge society". This process has necessitated a shift in the conceptualization of education from a domestic public good to a private good traded on a global scale. The integration of international frameworks, such as the International Baccalaureate (IB), reflects the middle-class aspiration to equip children for a globalized workforce. However, this adoption has raised concerns regarding the erosion of traditional values and cultural homogenization.

As the demand for quality education outstrips public capacity, private players have filled the gap. While this has improved infrastructure, it has also led to the "commercialization of education," where profit motives can prioritize lucrative courses over broader educational goals. This creates a divide where wealthier families benefit from globalized systems, while the poor are left behind due to increasing costs.

4. Evolution of the Family and Childhood Socialization

The family remains the foundational institution of Indian society, but its transformation is emblematic of broader structural shifts. Contemporary data indicates that nuclear and extended families have become the norm, with traditional joint households claiming only about 20% of the total.

- **Shifts in Parenting:** Childcare is increasingly moving toward the domain of professional caretakers.
- **Democratic Authority:** Traditional patriarchal authority is being challenged by ashift toward decision-making through consultation between parents and children.
- **Investment Trends:** As family sizes decline, parents are more willing to invest heavily in the education and nutrition of their children to ensure success in a competitive job market.
- **Maternal Employment:** Maternal employment status positively influences children's educational attainment by ensuring the availability of funds for educational costs. However, the "triple burden" of homemaking, educating children, and professional work places significant stress on working mothers.

5. Social Equity: The Intersectional Dynamics of Caste, Gender, and Class

Despite modernization, the Indian education system continues to grapple with deep- seated inequalities tied to social identity. Historical caste dynamics and gender norms continue to limit opportunities for the most vulnerable populations.

The caste system remains a hierarchy that determines access to resources. While affirmative action exists, social stigma and a lack of influential networks continue to limit opportunities in higher social strata. The experience of Dalit trans individuals provides a poignant example of the "double bind" where individuals are hyper-visible targets due to gender non conformity yet remain invisible with in elite spaces due to caste and modest means.

Gender equity also remains a challenge. Fewer than 40 out of every 100 girls in rural India

reach the fourth grade, and only one in 100 completes the 12th grade. Economic difficulties, early marriage, and the expectation of domestic labor are primary obstacles.

6. The Digital Schism: Urban Connectivity vs. Rural Isolation

The digital revolution has revealed sharp inequalities in access to technology. A stark divide exists between the affluent urban population and the rural hinterlands. Urban centers enjoy robust infrastructure supporting high-speed internet, while rural areas often lack basic digital infrastructure and reliable electricity. This disparity was most visible during the COVID-19 pandemic, when rural children saw their access to education drastically reduced. Digital literacy is also highly correlated with socioeconomic status; urban residents generally possess higher levels of digital skills compared to their rural counterparts.

7. National Education Policy 2020: A Visionary Blueprint

The NEP 2020 represents a transformative vision to meet 21st-century demands while preserving cultural diversity. A major hallmark is the replacement of the 10+2 structure with the new 5+3+3+4 pedagogical model.

- **Foundational Stage (Ages 3-8):**Focuses on activity-based learning.
- **Preparatory and Middle Stages (Ages 8-14):** Gradually introduces subjects and abstract concepts.
- **Secondary Stage (Ages14-18):** Promotes multidisciplinary study and critical thinking.

In higher education, the NEP 2020 introduces the Four-Year Undergraduate Program (FYUP) with multiple exit options and the establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as a single regulator.

8. Vocationalization and the Future of the Workforce

The NEP 2020 envisions at least 50% of secondary-level students receiving vocational training by 2025. The "Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan" serves as an umbrella scheme for integrating vocational training with general education. While vocational education plays a pivotal role in driving economic progress, implementation is hindered by a lack of adequate trainers and poor physical infrastructure.

9. Quantitative Analysis of Enrollment Trends

Data from the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) high lights significant growth in student participation.

- **Total Enrollment:** Increased from 3.42 crore in 2014-15 to 4.33 crore in 2021-22.
- **Marginalized Groups:** Enrollment for SC students increased by 44%, and for ST students by 65.2% since 2014-15.
- **Gender Parity:** Female enrollment in higher education increased by 32%,with the Gender Parity Index reaching 1.01 in 2021-22.

Conclusion

The transition of Indian society has fundamentally altered the objectives and delivery of education. While remarkable strides have been made in expanding access and achieving gender parity, persistent challenges like the digital divide and the commercialization of education remain. The NEP 2020 offers a blueprint to address these issues. Ultimately, the future of the Indian education system depends on its ability to create an inclusive, equitable, and pluralistic "vibrant knowledge society".

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Green Waves in Transition: Leveraging Marketing for A Sustainable Societal Shift

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Abstract:

Marketer always try to recognise the new opportunities and threats constantly presented by the market environment and simultaneously key understand the importance of continuously monitoring and adopting to that environment. Today main challenge before marketers is to think creatively about how marketing can fulfil the needs of the most of the world's population.For better standard of living in the midstof sustainable development to grasp the new emerging opportunities and to ensure a better standard of living with sustainable development the new concept green marketing has emerged.

Green marketing is of phenomenon which has developed particular important in the modern market . Green marketing is a new phenomenon which has developed in the global market and has become an important concept in India and other countries.Green marketing is a modern concept and it is adopted by companies and business firms due to harmful effect on the environment. During recent times consumers prefer more environmental 9friendly products over a traditional products and their opinion and preferences has been changed towards the green products because of environmental issues. Green marketing also known as ecological marketing or environmental marketing has become a vital topic in today's faster growing world. Manufacturers across the world are worried about the declining condition of environment and thus heralding the pace of healthy growth of economy . In very simple and precise way, green marketing can be defined as the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe or environmentally friendly.

This paper "Green waves in transition: leveraging marketing for a sustainable societal shift" attempts to introduce the terms and concept of green marketing.The paper tries to explain why green marketing is important in current situation and how green marketing can be a means for sustainable development.

Key words:

Green marketing, Green marketing mix, Societal transition, Sustainable 8development

Green Waves in Transition: Leveraging Marketing For A Sustainable Societal Shift.

A. Introduction:

The transition is a multifaceted process influenced by local context and requiring collaborative actions from government, civil, society and the private sector. Societies are transitioning towards sustainable development by integrating eco economical growth with Environmental Protection and social equity driven buy policies renewable energy and

technical innovation. key actions include d carbonising energy grids, adopting circular economies, improving urban infrastructure establishing social safety Nets to ensure a just transition that protects vulnerable population.

Role of green marketing in driving societal shifts:Green marketing plays a critical role in driving societal shifts by transforming consumer behaviour from passive consumptions to conscious, eco friendly choices and compelling corporations to adopt sustainable business models .It acts as a catalyst for societal change by educating the people on environmental issues promoting sustainable lifestyles .

Key Models of green marketing in driving these shifts includes:

- Shifting consumer behaviour green marketing educates consumer encouraging them to prioriti sustainability and opt for eco friendly products , which reduce overall environmental impact. these encourages or transition from high consumption wistful habits to more conscious purchasing decision.
- Driving corporate responsibility by highlighting environmental benefits, green marketing encourages business to shift from traditional wasteful process to sustainable ones
- Establishing social norms as eco friendly products become mainstream, green marketing helps establish sustainable consumption as social norms, making environmental conscious choices
- Fostering innovation green marketing creates demand for sustainable alternatives with stimulants innovations in green technology such as electronic vehicles
- Building brand trust authentic green marketing fosters that trust and brand loyalty by alligning corporate actions with the values of consumers encouraging them to support ethical sustainable brands

B. Objectives:

1.To know the concept of green marketing
2.To study the benefits implementation of green marketing
3. To identify key challenges in implementing green marketing.
4.Assess the effectiveness of green marketing in contributing to sustainable development goals.

C. Green Marketing

It Is implementing to all consumer and producer goods and services also. implementation of eco friendly concept in production process, product modification, product packaging, advertising etc. comes under green marketing. As per sanjeet 2008," green marketing involves developing and promoting products and services that satisfy consumers want and need for quality, performance, affordable pricing and convenience without having detrimental input on the environment.

Evolution of Green Marketing.

The concept green marketing has evolved over a period of time. first phase was termed as ecological green marketing and during this all marketing activities are concerned to help environment problems and provide remedies for environmental problems. second phase in the second phase was environmental green marketing and the focus shifted on clean technology and that involved designing of innovation new products will take care of pollution and waste issues . Thirdphase was termed as sustainable green marketing which came into existence in the 1980s and1990s which explains the proper utilisation of natural resources.

Green Marketing Mix:

A large number of researchers state that green marketing has same components as marketing mix that green product, green price, green place and green promotion.

- Green Product:Companies identifies the needs and wants of consumer and produce goods according to needs and wants of the customers. The green products have the following features.
- product with green labelling that is eco lables.
- products that can be recyclable.
- products that are eco friendly in nature
- products which useless energy and have low price
- products with eco friendly packaging that helps to reduce pollution
- products made up of optimum utilization of resources
- products which are concerned of sustainability issues.

2. Green price: Green price is an important factor for the products as well as for consumer because it decides the demand for the products. green pricing should be decided that it should increase productivity and also take care of the people, planet and profit.Marketers should fix the price of green products according to the income of the customer and according to the demand of the green products. Green price should be fixing in such a way that more customers can afford it and companies can earn more profit.
3. Green place : is an important factor to be considered because some people are not willing to travel just to buy products. To attract consumer place selection is important where distribution of green products is an important task. Green place is about managing logistics to cut down transportation emission and aims to reduce carbon footprint.
4. Green promotion: green promotion involves tool of promotions such as advertising, public relations ,direct marketing, sales promotion and site promotion marketing materials, video and packaging of products Traditional advertising is now replaced by green advertising. Many companies are promoting their products and services by using Internet advertising.

D. Green marketing strategies :

Green strategy helps to take decisions and transform business strategies into green strategies to improve the quality of the environment .Green strategy helps to define the goals mission and vision of the company according to the environment and their top priorities is to provide green goods and services in the global marketplace.

- green design :first green marketing strategies is to design their products and service into green from the beginning . Companies have to change their production process into green process and advertising into green advertising . Green designing is the product production of products that are eco friendly in nature and useless energy ,flexible in nature and designed for longer use and fulfill the condition of reuse, reduce and recycle.
- green positioning: it builds brand positioning by provide information about the products.Eco friendly products will not be successful if they are not communicated properly to the customer.Green positioning is of 2 types that means functional positioning and emotional positioning which are related to customer preferences of a product
- green packaging: green packaging attracts the customer to purchase the products in green packaging is done by the using raw material and manufacturing methods that are eco friendly in nature and has low impact on the energy consumption and on the environment. For example paper bags for packaging in place of plastic bags.

- Green disposal: green disposal considered every step of product life cycle from production to disposal green disposal is the recycling of products into new product and can be used in another form or use in manufacturing for of other products green disposal reduce emission of harmful materials and reduce pollution in the environment.

E. Successful green marketing in India:

successful green marketing in India is driven by companies adopting sustainable product design, eco friendly packaging and renewable energy. example by Tata Motors electronic vehicles , HUL's plastic reduction initiatives ,SBI green channel banking.

- Tata Motors (Nexon EV): promoted electronic vehicles to champion sustainable transportation leading the passenger EV makes in India
- ITC limited paper boards introduced ozone treated elemental chorine free technology, creating environmental friendly ,low paper pollution paper product
- SBI launched the green channel counter for paperless banking and promotes sustainable to save papers
- HUL Unilever committed to reducing plastic usage and using recycle materials in packaging targeting environmental footprint.
- Wipro infotech introduced India's first eco friendly computer, focusing on energy efficiency and reduced hazardous substance.
- Patanjali and big basket capitalised on the demand for organic eco friendly food products and sustainable packaging.

F. Effectiveness of Green marketing in driving societal shift:

Green marketing is highly effective in driving societal shifts towards sustainable when implemented with authenticity ,transparency and a focus on long term value rather than merely activating a marketing gimmick. Its s effectiveness is often challenged by consumer skepticism and green washing requiring a shift from superficial claims to genuine systematic change in business.

Key impacts

1. Shifting consumer behaviour: green marketing is instrumental in making consumer towards sustainable, eco friendly and ethical choices. It has been shown to increase in demand for products with lower environmental impact such as electronic vehicles, organic foods.
2. Creating c social norms: As a green marketing becomes more prevalent, it helps normative sustainable consumption making it more desirable
3. Education and awareness tool:Beyond sales green marketing campaigns educate the public on environmental issues
4. Driving corporate accountability:It forces companies to adopt environment friendly practices that means using sustainable materials and reducing carbon footprints.

G. Factors influencing effectiveness:

1.Tranparency and trust: the creditability of green marketing depends on honesty and third party verification, green washing or misleading claims can damage long term reputation

2.Authenticity: For maximum impact companies must align their marketing with a genuine commitment to sustainability.

3.price and accessibility : while many consumers are increasingly willing to pay a premium for green products, high cost can limit widespread adoption

4.Systematic vs individual action: green marketing promotes individual action its ultimate effectiveness is amplified when combined with stronger top down policies and regulation sie. Carban pricing.

H. Challenges:

1. Greenwashing: misleading environmental claims it can lead to consumer criticism and distrust.
2. The licensing effect: consumers may feel licensed to engage in less sustainable action elsewhere after purchasing a single green product.

3. High up front cost: for small and medium enterprises requires significant investment in new technology.

4. Gap between awareness and action: a significant departing offers exist where consumer express high concern but do not always translate that into purchase behaviour.

I. Conclusion:

Green marketing is a tool for protecting the environment for future generation .It is not going to be an easy concept . The firm and society has to plan and then carry out research to find out how visible it is going to be.Adoption of green marketing may not be easy in the short run but it is the long run it will definitely have a positive impact on the firm.Now this is the time to select green marketing globally.It will come with drastic change in the world business if all nations will make strict rules because green marketing is essential to save world from pollution . There is a need for green marketing and a need for a shift in the consumers behaviour and attitude towards more environment friendly lifestyles. With the increase in environmental issues such as degradation of environment, misuse of resources, global warming and climate change etc. it becomes necessary for the company to adopt green lifestyle for the benefit of the society. Green marketing fulfils the condition of 3Rs_ reduce, reuse and recycle. It is extremely important that green marketing becomes the norm rather than the exception . Recycling of paper metals ,plastic etc.in a safe and environmentally harmless manner should become much more systematized and universal.To conserve the natural resources and solve the problems related to environmental issues it is necessary to adopt green strategy. Green marketing is the only solution for sustainable development.

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Unlocking the Potential of Konkan: A Comprehensive Study on Tourism Development and Community Participation

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Abstract

Tourism has emerged as a key catalyst for regional growth, especially in areas rich in ecological diversity and cultural heritage. The Konkan region, situated along India's western coastline, provides a unique context to evaluate tourism's trajectory due to its geographic advantages, agricultural foundation, and vibrant cultural landscape. This paper investigates the evolution of tourism in Konkan by exploring its historical travel patterns, tourism assets, infrastructure, agro-tourism ventures, and socio-economic effects. Employing a descriptive analytical methodology, this study synthesizes secondary research to underscore both the region's tourism potential and the challenges faced. Results suggest that tourism fosters employment, preserves culture, and diversifies rural economies, but achieving sustainable outcomes will require careful planning and balanced development. Integrating agro-tourism into mainstream tourism is identified as a promising approach to support inclusive regional advancement.

Keywords:

Konkan Tourism, Konkan Culture, Sustainable Tourism, Community Development

Introduction

Tourism not only drives economic activity and job creation but also enables communities to showcase their heritage, traditions, and scenic beauty to a wider audience. According to the World Tourism Organisation, a tourist is defined as an individual who departs from their regular environment for more than a day but less than a year for purposes such as leisure, business, or exploration. The narratives of a region are enriched by the experiences of residents, domestic travellers, and international guests alike. Beeton (2006) emphasises that rural tourism thrives when community well-being and tourism growth are interlinked, highlighting the importance of participatory planning and strategic marketing, particularly in regions grappling with limited resources and untapped natural assets. Tourism is inherently multidisciplinary, intersecting with economics, sociology, geography, and environmental studies. In contemporary economies, it functions as both a leisure pursuit and a strategic driver for income, employment, and cultural exchange. India's tourism sector has expanded rapidly, fuelled by improved transportation, proactive government policies, and increased global connectivity. This expansion has significantly contributed to both national and regional development, especially in areas endowed with unique cultural or natural features. Coastal regions, in particular, attract visitors due to their recreational opportunities and ecological value, making them focal areas for tourism strategy.

The Konkan region stands out for its distinctive blend of coastal vistas, historical landmarks, and agricultural livelihoods, forming a rich foundation for tourism. This paper aims to analyse tourism in Konkan from a developmental standpoint, with a special focus on the emerging role of agro-tourism in rural transformation.

Objectives

- To explore the historical, cultural, and natural endowments that enhance tourism in Konkan.
- To assess the present state of tourism development in the region.
- To identify key challenges and opportunities for sustainable tourism growth.
- To recommend strategies for future tourism planning and policy formulation.

Methodology

This study relies solely on secondary data collected from published literature and official websites.

Historical Context of Travel and Tourism in India

Travel has been an integral aspect of Indian civilisation since ancient times, with accounts of scholars, traders, and pilgrims traversing the subcontinent for knowledge, commerce, and spiritual fulfilment. Early forms of travel were marked by minimal regulation, reflecting the openness of traditional societies. Over time, the establishment of formal political and administrative structures introduced systematic controls over movement, gradually giving rise to modern travel norms. The colonial and post-independence eras brought significant advancements in transportation and communication, enhancing mobility and accessibility. Recognition of tourism as an economic sector led to the formulation of comprehensive policies and increased investment, resulting in a substantial rise in both domestic and international tourism. This evolution has reinforced tourism's role as a pillar of regional economic development.

Geographical Overview of the Konkan Region:

Stretching along India's western coast, the Konkan belt encompasses parts of Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka. The Maharashtra segment, extending over 720 kilometres, is bounded by the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, including districts like Palghar, Thane, Mumbai, Raigad, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg. Renowned for its lush greenery, pristine beaches, waterfalls, and ancient forts, Konkan has witnessed a surge in tourism, bolstered by improved roadways and the transformative impact of the Konkan Railway. The region's tropical climate, fertile soils, dense forests, and abundant water sources create an ideal environment for tourism. Attractions such as beaches, valleys, and hills appeal to visitors seeking natural beauty, while the agricultural landscape supports rural livelihoods that can be integrated into experiential tourism. Enhanced connectivity has made Konkan more accessible, firmly placing it on the national tourism map.

Tourism Resources in Konkan

Coastal Attractions

The region's coastline is a major draw, offering tranquil beaches and opportunities for water-based recreation. Many stretches remain relatively undeveloped, maintaining their natural charm and attracting visitors who value authenticity and serenity. Tourism in these zones stimulates the growth of hospitality, transport, and local entrepreneurship.

Heritage and Historical Sites

Konkan is home to a wealth of historical sites, notably seafront forts that narrate the region's strategic and political history. These monuments appeal to tourists interested in architecture, history, and archaeology, while also bolstering community identity and heritage conservation.

Cultural Tourism

Beyond physical sites, Konkan's intangible cultural heritage—festivals, traditional arts, cuisine, and rituals—offers immersive experiences for visitors. Engagement between tourists and local communities promotes cultural exchange and incentivises the preservation of local customs.

Agro-Tourism

Agriculture is central to the Konkan economy, with key crops including mango, coconut, cashew, and rice. Agro-tourism initiatives allow visitors to observe farming practices, participate in seasonal activities, and experience rural life firsthand. This model generates supplementary income for farmers, drives rural entrepreneurship, and raises awareness of sustainable agriculture. It also helps curb rural-to-urban migration by creating local employment opportunities.

Ecological Tourism

The proximity to forested hills enables eco-tourism activities such as trekking, wildlife viewing, and environmental education. These pursuits align with conservation goals and promote responsible interaction with the natural environment.

Infrastructure and Accessibility

Robust infrastructure is fundamental to tourism growth. The expansion of the Konkan Railway has significantly improved regional connectivity, linking coastal towns to major urban centers. Upgrades in road networks and the availability of accommodation further support tourism. However, challenges persist in areas like sanitation, waste management, and service consistency. Addressing these issues through coordinated policy action is vital for sustainable growth.

Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism

Tourism's influence on Konkan is multifaceted. Economically, it creates jobs in hospitality, transport, handicrafts, and agriculture-related services. Socially, it fosters cross-cultural interaction and strengthens social cohesion. Agro-tourism, in particular, integrates agriculture with service provision, enhancing rural economies. However, unchecked tourism can strain local resources and disrupt social dynamics. Effective planning and inclusive governance are essential to maximise benefits and mitigate negative effects.

Challenges in Tourism Development

Several obstacles limit the full realisation of Konkan's tourism potential. Environmental degradation from unmanaged visitor inflows threatens ecological balance. Insufficient infrastructure can reduce visitor satisfaction. Moreover, unequal distribution of tourism income may exclude marginalized groups. These challenges demand strategic planning, strong environmental safeguards, and inclusive policy frameworks.

Recommendations

- Upgrade infrastructure and enhance transportation, particularly in less accessible areas.

- Encourage genuine community participation in tourism planning and management to ensure local stakeholders have a voice in decision-making.
- Launch targeted marketing initiatives to highlight lesser-known attractions unique to Konkan.
- Adopt and rigorously enforce sustainable tourism standards to protect the region's environment and intangible heritage.

Prospects for Sustainable Tourism

Long-term growth in Konkan's tourism sector depends on embedding sustainability into planning and operations. Community engagement, environmentally friendly infrastructure, and diversification through agro-tourism are key strategies. Harnessing local expertise and promoting responsible tourism can increase resilience while safeguarding natural and cultural assets.

Conclusion

Konkan's diverse landscapes, rich cultural heritage, and strong agricultural base position it as a promising region for tourism-led development. The sector has already contributed to job creation, cultural preservation, and rural diversification. Agro-tourism stands out as an innovative model uniting traditional livelihoods with modern service industries. Sustained progress will require ongoing investment in infrastructure, sound management practices, and active community participation to achieve lasting socio-economic and ecological balance.

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The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Society and Bioethics

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI), known by some as the industrial revolution (IR) 4.0, is going to change not only the way we do things, how we relate to others, but also what we know about ourselves. This article will first examine what AI is, discuss its impact on industrial, social, and economic changes on humankind in the 21st century, and then propose a set of principles for AI bioethics. The IR1.0, the IR of the 18th century, impelled a huge social change without directly complicating human relationships. Modern AI, however, has a tremendous impact on how we do things and also the ways we relate to one another. Facing this challenge, new principles of AI bioethics must be considered and developed to provide guidelines for the AI technology to observe so that the world will be benefited by the progress of this new intelligence.

KEYWORDS:

Artificial intelligence, Bioethics, Principles of artificial intelligence bioethics

What is Artificial Intelligence?

Artificial intelligence (AI) has many different definitions; some see it as the created technology that allows computers and machines to function intelligently. Some see it as the machine that replaces human labour to work for men a more effective and speedier result. Others see it as "a system" with the ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation.

Despite the different definitions, the common understanding of AI is that it is associated with machines and computers to help humankind solve problems and facilitate working processes. In short, it is an intelligence designed by humans and demonstrated by machines. The term AI is used to describe these functions of human-made tool that emulates the "cognitive" abilities of the natural intelligence of human minds.Along with the rapid development of cybernetic technology in recent years, AI has been seen almost in all our life circles, and some of that may no longer be regarded as AI because it is so common in daily life that we are much used to it such as optical character recognition or the Siri (speech interpretation and recognition interface) of information searching equipment on computer.

Different Types of Artificial Intelligence

From the functions and abilities provided by AI, we can distinguish two different types. The first is weak AI, also known as narrow AI that is designed to perform a narrow task, such as facial recognition or Internet Siri search or self-driving car. Many currently existing systems that claim to use "AI" are likely operating as a weak AI focusing on a narrowly defined

specific function. Although this weak AI seems to be helpful to human living, there are still some think weak AI could be dangerous because weak AI could cause disruptions in the electric grid or may damage nuclear power plants when malfunctioned.The new development of the long-term goal of many researchers is to create strong AI or artificial general intelligence (AGI) which is the speculative intelligence of a machine that has the capacity to understand or learn any intelligent task human being can, thus assisting human to unravel the confronted problem. While narrow AI may outperform humans such as playing chess or solving equations, but its effect is still weak. AGI, however, could outperform humans at nearly every cognitive task.

Strong AI is a different perception of AI that it can be programmed to actually be a human mind, to be intelligent in whatever it is commanded to attempt, even to have perception, beliefs and other cognitive capacities that are normally only ascribed to humans.

In summary, we can see these different functions of AI :

1. **Automation**: What makes a system or process to function automatically
2. **Machine learning and vision**: The science of getting a computer to act through deep learning to predict and analyze, and to see through a camera, analog-to-digital conversion and digital signal processing
3. **Natural language processing**: The processing of human language by a computer program, such as spam detection and converting instantly a language to another to help humans communicate
4. **Robotics**: A field of engineering focusing on the design and manufacturing of cyborgs, the so-called machine man. They are used to perform tasks for human's convenience or something too difficult or dangerous for human to perform and can operate without stopping such as in assembly lines
5. **Self-driving car**: Use a combination of computer vision, image recognition amid deep learning to build automated control in a vehicle.

Do Human-Beings Really Need Artificial Intelligence?

Is AI really needed in human society? It depends. If human opts for a faster and effective way to complete their work and to work constantly without taking a break, yes, it is. However if humankind is satisfied with a natural way of living without excessive desires to conquer the order of nature, it is not. History tells us that human is always looking for something faster, easier, more effective, and convenient to finish the task they work on; therefore, the pressure for further development motivates humankind to look for a new and better way of doing things. Humankind as the homo-sapiens discovered that tools could facilitate many hardships for daily livings and through tools they invented, human could complete the work better, faster, smarter and more effectively. The invention to create new things becomes the incentive of human progress. We enjoy a much easier and more leisurely life today all because of the contribution of technology. The human society has been using the tools since the beginning of civilization, and human progress depends on it. The human kind living in the 21st century did not have to work as hard as their forefathers in previous times because they have new machines to work for them. It is all good and should be all right for these AI but a warning came in early 20th century as the human-technology kept developing that Aldous Huxley warned in his book *Brave New World* that human might step into a world in which we are creating a monster or a super human with the development of genetic technology.

Besides, up-to-dated AI is breaking into healthcare industry too by assisting doctors to diagnose, finding the sources of diseases, suggesting various ways of treatment performing

surgery and also predicting if the illness is life-threatening. A recent study by surgeons at the Children's National Medical Centre in Washington successfully demonstrated surgery with an autonomous robot. The team supervised the robot to perform soft-tissue surgery, stitch together a pig's bowel, and the robot finished the job better than a human surgeon, the team claimed. It demonstrates robotically-assisted surgery can overcome the limitations of pre-existing minimally-invasive surgical procedures and to enhance the capacities of surgeons performing open surgery.

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Society

Negative Impact:

Let us see the negative impact the AI will have on human society:

1. A huge social change that disrupts the way we live in the human community will occur. Humankind has to be industrious to make their living, but with the service of AI, we can just program the machine to do a thing for us without even lifting a tool. Human closeness will be gradually diminishing as AI will replace the need for people to meet face to face for idea exchange. AI will stand in between people as the personal gathering will no longer be needed for communication
2. Unemployment is the next because many works will be replaced by machinery. Today, many automobile assembly lines have been filled with machineries and robots, forcing traditional workers to lose their jobs. Even in supermarket, the store clerks will not be needed anymore as the digital device can take over human labor
3. Wealth inequality will be created as the investors of AI will take up the major share of the earnings. The gap between the rich and the poor will be widened. The so-called “M” shape wealth distribution will be more obvious.

Positive Impact

Fast and accurate diagnostics

IBM's Watson computer has been used to diagnose with the fascinating result. Loading the data to the computer will instantly get AI's diagnosis. AI can also provide various ways of treatment for physicians to consider. The procedure is something like this: To load the digital results of physical examination to the computer that will consider all possibilities and automatically diagnose whether or not the patient suffers from some deficiencies and illness and even suggest various kinds of available treatment.

Socially therapeutic robots

Pets are recommended to senior citizens to ease their tension and reduce blood pressure, anxiety, loneliness, and increase social interaction. Now cyborgs have been suggested to accompany those lonely old folks, even to help do some house chores. Therapeutic robots and the socially assistive robot technology help improve the quality of life for seniors and physically challenged

Reduce errors related to human fatigue

Human error at workforce is inevitable and often costly, the greater the level of fatigue, the higher the risk of errors occurring. Al technology, however, does not suffer from fatigue or emotional distraction. It saves errors and can accomplish the duty faster and more accurately.

Artificial intelligence-based surgical contribution

AI-based surgical procedures have been available for people to choose. Although this AI still needs to be operated by the health professionals, it can complete the work with less damage to the body. The da Vinci surgical system, a robotic technology allowing surgeons to perform

minimally invasive procedures, is available in most of the hospitals now. These systems enable a degree of precision and accuracy far greater than the procedures done manually. The less invasive the surgery, the less trauma it will occur and less blood loss, less anxiety of the patients.

The Challenge of Artificial Intelligence to Bioethics

Artificial intelligence ethics must be developed

Bioethics is a discipline that focuses on the relationship among living beings. Bioethics accentuates the good and the right in biospheres and can be categorized into at least three areas, the bioethics in health settings that is the relationship between physicians and patients, the bioethics in social settings that is the relationship among humankind and the bioethics in environmental settings that is the relationship between man and nature including animal ethics, land ethics, ecological ethics…etc. All these are concerned about relationships within and among natural existences.

As AI arises, human has a new challenge in terms of establishing a relationship toward something that is not natural in its own right. Bioethics normally discusses the relationship within natural existences, either humankind or his environment, that are parts of natural phenomena. But now men have to deal with something that is human-made, artificial and unnatural, namely AI. Human has created many things yet never has human had to think of how to ethically relate to his own creation. AI by itself is without feeling or personality. AI engineers have realized the importance of giving the AI ability to discern so that it will avoid any deviated activities causing unintended harm. From this perspective, we understand that AI can have a negative impact on humans and society; thus, a bioethics of AI becomes important to make sure that AI will not take off on its own by deviating from its originally designated purpose.

The question is–do we have to think of bioethics for the human's own created product that bears no bio-vitality? Can a machine have a mind, consciousness, and mental state in exactly the same sense that human beings do? Can a machine be sentient and thus deserve certain rights? Can a machine intentionally cause harm? Regulations must be contemplated as a bioethical mandate for AI production.

Seven requirements are recommended :

AI should not trample on human autonomy. People should not be manipulated or coerced by AI systems, and humans should be able to intervene or oversee every decision that the software makes

- AI should be secure and accurate. It should not be easily compromised by external attacks, and it should be reasonably reliable
- Personal data collected by AI systems should be secure and private. It should not be accessible to just anyone, and it should not be easily stolen
- Data and algorithms used to create an AI system should be accessible, and the decisions made by the software should be “understood and traced by human beings.” In other words, operators should be able to explain the decisions their AI systems make
- Services provided by AI should be available to all, regardless of age, gender, race, or other characteristics. Similarly, systems should not be biased along these lines
- AI systems should be sustainable (i.e., they should be ecologically responsible) and “enhance positive social change”

- AI systems should be auditable and covered by existing protections for corporate whistleblowers. The negative impacts of systems should be acknowledged and reported in advance.

Suggested Principles For *Artificial Intelligence Bioethics*

Nathan Strout, a reporter at Space and Intelligence System at Easter University, USA, reported just recently that the intelligence community is developing its own AI ethics. The Pentagon made announced in February 2020 that it is in the process of adopting principles for using AI as the guidelines for the department to follow while developing new AI tools and AI-enabled technologies. Ben Huebner, chief of the Office of Director of National Intelligence's Civil Liberties, Privacy, and Transparency Office, said that "We're going to need to ensure that we have transparency and accountability in these structures as we use them. They have to be secure and resilient". Two themes have been suggested for the AI community to think more about: Explain ability and interpretability. Explain ability is the concept of understanding how the analytic works, while interpretability is being able to understand a particular result produced by an analytic.

All the principles suggested by scholars for AI bioethics are well-brought-up. I gather from different bioethical principles in all the related fields of bioethics to suggest four principles here for consideration to guide the future development of the AI technology. We however must bear in mind that the main attention should still be placed on human because AI after all has been designed and manufactured by human. AI proceeds to its work according to its algorithm. AI itself cannot empathize nor have the ability to discern good from evil and may commit mistakes in processes. All the ethical quality of AI depends on the human designers; therefore, it is an AI bioethics and at the same time, a trans-bioethics that abridge human and material worlds. Here are the principles:

1. **Beneficence:** Beneficence means doing good, and here it refers to the purpose and functions of AI should benefit the whole human life, society and universe. Any AI that will perform any destructive work on bio-universe, including all life forms, must be avoided and forbidden. The AI scientists must understand that reason of developing this technology has no other purpose but to benefit human society as a whole not for any individual personal gain. It should be altruistic, not egocentric in nature
2. **Value-upholding**: This refers to AI's congruence to social values, in other words, universal values that govern the order of the natural world must be observed. AI cannot elevate to the height above social and moral norms and must be bias-free. The scientific and technological developments must be for the enhancement of human well-being that is the chief value AI must hold dearly as it progresses further
3. **Lucidity**: AI must be transparent without hiding any secret agenda. It has to be easily comprehensible, detectable, incorruptible, and perceivable. AI technology should be made available for public auditing, testing and review, and subject to accountability standards … In high-stakes settings like diagnosing cancer from radiologic images, an algorithm that can't "explain its work" may pose an unacceptable risk. Thus, explain ability and interpretability are absolutely required
4. **Accountability**: AI designers and developers must bear in mind they carry a heavy responsibility on their shoulders of the outcome and impact of AI on whole human society and the universe. They must be accountable for whatever they manufacture and create.

Conclusion

AI is here to stay in our world and we must try to enforce the AI bioethics of beneficence, value upholding, lucidity and accountability. Since AI is without a soul as it is, its bioethics must be transcendental to bridge the shortcoming of AI's inability to empathize. AI is a reality of the world. We must take note of what Joseph Weizenbaum, a pioneer of AI, said that we must not let computers make important decisions for us because AI as a machine will never possess human qualities such as compassion and wisdom to morally discern and judge. Bioethics is not a matter of calculation but a process of conscientization. Although AI designers can up-load all information, data, and programmed to AI to function as a human being, it is still a machine and a tool. AI will always remain as AI without having authentic human feelings and the capacity to commiserate. Therefore, AI technology must be progressed with extreme caution. As Von der Leyen said in *White Paper on AI – A Europeanapproach to excellence and trust*: "AI must serve people, and therefore, AI must always comply with people's rights…. High-risk AI. That potentially interferes with people's rights has to be tested and certified before it reaches our single market".

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Research Paper on Sociology of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

This paper conducts a sociological analysis of artificial intelligence (AI), examining its benefits, concerns, and future implications for society. Through a multidimensional lens, it explores how AI technologies shape social structures, relationships, and cultural norms. The study highlights the potential benefits of AI, including increased efficiency, innovation, and accessibility across various sectors such as healthcare, education, and transportation. However, it also addresses significant concerns such as job displacement, privacy infringement, and bias in AI algorithms, which have profound societal implications. Drawing on sociological theories and empirical research, this paper investigates how AI influences social dynamics, power structures, and identity formation, as well as its impact on labor markets, inequality, and human-machine interactions. Additionally, it examines the ethical, legal, and regulatory challenges posed by AI and explores strategies to address these issues while fostering responsible AI development and deployment. By synthesizing existing literature, case studies, and sociological insights, this paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the sociocultural dimensions of AI and offers recommendations for policymakers, technologists, and communities to navigate the complex interplay between AI and society in the future. This paper is totally based on secondary sources of data and not any test has been utilized to carry out the research.

Keywords:

Sociological Analysis, Artificial Intelligence, Benefits, Concerns, Future Implications

AI is often seen as neutral and objective a tool that simply follows the rules it is programmed with. However, AI systems are created by humans, trained on human data, and used in human contexts. This means that they reflect the values, assumptions, and biases of the societies they are built in. AI does not exist in isolation, it interacts with social structures such as class, caste, gender, race, and institutions like schools, markets, and governments. Artificial intelligence (AI) is radically changing traditional educational systems by changing how learning is delivered, administered, and experienced. Traditional classrooms employ a one-size-fits-all method of instruction, with a largely uniform pace and style. Education is becoming more personalized thanks to AI. By analysing student performance and tailoring content to each learner's needs, adaptive learning platforms increase flexibility and student-centeredness in the classroom. Sociologically, AI in education is both perpetuating and upending pre-existing inequalities. The digital divide is one of the main issues. AI-based education works best for students from affluent, urban backgrounds who have access to gadgets, dependable internet, and encouraging learning environments. Educational disparities are widened because students from underprivileged, rural, or marginalized communities frequently lack the digital literacy or infrastructure necessary to use these tools efficiently.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has evolved from a futuristic concept to a current reality that is drastically changing the world, particularly in the educational sector. AI is becoming a key component of how knowledge is taught, accessed, and managed, from AI tutors and personalized learning applications to automated grading in classrooms. A sociological perspective offers a deeper understanding of the implications of artificial intelligence in education, even though the majority of discussions are on technological advancement and learning efficiency. Sociology examines the organization of society and the interactions between people in social institutions such as schools. AI has an impact on social relationships, power dynamics, and cultural values that are ingrained in education in addition to the tools and techniques used in it. However, if AI is carefully developed and applied, it can also be used to combat inequality. AI, can assist in identifying struggling students and promptly offering them assistance, thereby lowering dropout rates. Students from non-English speaking backgrounds can benefit from language translation tools. By reaching students in remote locations, remote learning platforms can increase access to high-quality education. These advantages, however, largely rely on how inclusive and contextsensitive the AI systems are, as well as whether or not they are backed by robust public regulations to guarantee equitable access.

Research Methodology

The methodology employed in this research paper relies exclusively on secondary sources, utilizing a comprehensive literature review approach. The research process involves gathering and analysing existing scholarly articles, books, reports, and other relevant materials pertaining to the subject matter. The literature review will be conducted systematically, employing databases, academic journals, and reputable online repositories to identify pertinent sources. Data synthesis and analysis will involve categorizing and summarizing the key findings, themes, and debates within the literature. By synthesizing existing knowledge, this methodology aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic while critically evaluating and synthesizing existing perspectives and theories. Artificial Intelligence and society Artificial intelligence (AI) profoundly impacts society in various ways, shaping how we live, work, and interact. Here are some key aspects of AI's relationship with society Automation and Employment: AI-driven automation transforms industries, leading to job displacement in some sectors while creating new opportunities in others.

Analysis

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as an influential force in recent years, changing many facets of our lives, including education. The quick adoption of AI is frequently viewed as a means of improving the effectiveness, accessibility, and student centeredness of education. Sociology enables us to see beyond technology's apparent advantages. It enables us to comprehend how AI reflects or perpetuates current social hierarchies, who stands to gain the most from AI in education, and who may be left behind. While students in rural or low-income communities might find it difficult to keep up, students in urban areas with smartphones and fast internet can readily use AI-based learning platforms.

Institutional changes Schools and universities are moving toward digitization and hybrid learning models as a result of the profound changes in the structure and operations of educational institutions brought about by artificial intelligence (AI). Classrooms, libraries, and labs are examples of physical spaces that have historically been essential to education. However, learning has surpassed these geographical limitations with the introduction of AI and digital infrastructure. To make it easier for students to access, evaluate, and deliver content, educational institutions are increasingly integrating Learning Management Systems

(LMS), AI-powered student tracking tools, and online platforms like SWAYAM, DIKSHA. Learning Management Systems (LMS), which are digital platforms used by colleges and universities to manage course content, monitor student progress, and promote communication, also incorporate AI. AI enables LMS platforms to identify at risk students, forecast performance, analyse student behaviour, and suggest individualized study schedules. Teachers can intervene early and offer targeted support with the aid of this data-driven approach. Also, some systems provide tools like progress dashboards, goal-setting, and reminders to help students stay informed and motivated. Online and hybrid classrooms are increasingly using AI-based surveillance tools to keep an eye on students' focus and level of engagement. These devices can determine whether a student is focused or distracted by observing their eye movements, facial expressions, and screen activity. Such surveillance raises significant ethical concerns regarding privacy, consent, and emotional pressure, even though it is meant to improve learning outcomes by giving teachers feedback on engagement levels. Sociologically, this change signifies a structural overhaul of the educational system. Both the physical layout and social roles of educational institutions are evolving. Schools are evolving into technologically managed settings where learning is frequently directed by data analytics, algorithms, and machine intelligence. They are no longer merely venues for the dissemination of knowledge. Rural and underfunded schools face challenges with connectivity, digital literacy, and device access, while urban, elite institutions may quickly adapt due to superior infrastructure. The sociology of education is also changing as a result of the rise of online and hybrid models that combine in-person and remote learning. These models challenge the social, collective experience of education while offering flexibility and reach. Sociologically, education has always functioned as a platform for socialization, peer interaction, identity formation, and cultural transmission in addition to being a means of disseminating knowledge. These social components might be undermined as education becomes more individualized and screen-based. Students might lose out on opportunities for teamwork, interpersonal growth, and informal learning that occurs during regular school activities. The way that time, place, and routine are structured in education is changing, indicating a new institutional logic based on data-driven performance metrics and technology. Shift in the role of teacher & pedagogical requirements The personalization of pedagogy and curriculum is one of the most prominent changes brought about by AI in education. Algorithms employed by AI-powered platforms customize educational content according to each student's unique learning preferences, speed, and performance. This approach, called adaptive learning, enables a more personalized learning experience. AI, virtual teaching assistants, and smart tutoring systems are examples of tools that provide immediate feedback, make resource recommendations, and even use sentiment analysis and facial recognition to track emotional engagement. Sociologically, personalization is seen as a good thing that challenges the industrial, standardized educational model that treats every student the same way. AI has the potential to increase educational inclusivity by meeting a variety of learning needs, particularly for students who struggle with language or learning disabilities. The teacher's role is evolving. Many tasks that were previously the responsibility of teachers are now handled by AI systems, including classroom management, evaluation, feedback, and content delivery. Teachers are therefore changing from imparting knowledge to serving as guides, facilitators, or co learners. They frequently have to keep an eye on students' progress on digital dashboards, step in when necessary, and offer emotional support tasks that were not prioritized in the chalk-and-talk model. Teachers may feel empowered by this since it relieves them of repetitive, routine tasks and gives them more time for creativity and mentoring. Teachers' autonomy and expertise may be compromised as AI replaces essential teaching tasks. Instead of making pedagogical and intellectual decisions, teaching runs the risk of turning into an algorithm management exercise. Furthermore, without always getting enough

institutional support or training, teachers are under pressure to reskill to learn new technologies, adjust to digital tools, and continuously update themselves.From efficient grading to personalized learning, artificial intelligence (AI) offers a plethora of opportunities as it becomes more prevalent in classrooms, schools, and universities. However, these advantages come with significant ethical, policy-related, and sociocultural challenges. These issues impact not only our use of AI but also the potential for our educational systems to be equitable, inclusive, and accountable. Analysing these issues from a sociological standpoint enables us to recognize that AI is more than just a technical instrument; rather, it interacts intricately with institutions, people, power, and culture.

Sociological theoretical perspectives According to functionalist theory, education has significant social benefits. Talcott Parsons asserts that social integration, role distribution, and value transmission are all handled by education. According to this viewpoint, artificial intelligence (AI) can be viewed as a tool that improves the effectiveness and flexibility of the educational system in contemporary society. By automating monotonous tasks like grading, giving real time feedback, and facilitating individualized learning experiences, functionalists contend that AI can simplify educational procedures. This upholds the meritocratic system, in which pupils are fairly assessed according to their aptitude and diligence. Learners from a variety of backgrounds can accomplish societal objectives like employment and civic responsibility thanks to AI's capacity to deliver content that is tailored to each student's pace and performance level.

Benefits and concerns of Artificial Intelligence Artificial intelligence (AI) offers a myriad of benefits to society, including increased efficiency, productivity, and innovation across various sectors. AI-driven automation streamlines processes, reduces human error, and enhances decision-making capabilities, leading to improved outcomes in healthcare, finance, transportation, and beyond. Moreover, AI enables personalized experiences, recommendations, and services, catering to individual preferences and enhancing user satisfaction. However, along with these benefits come significant concerns, such as job displacement, privacy infringement, bias in algorithms, and ethical implications. The automation of tasks by AI may lead to job loss and economic disruption in certain sectors, exacerbating inequalities in the workforce. Furthermore, AI systems can perpetuate biases present in the data they are trained on, resulting in unfair or discriminatory outcomes. Addressing these concerns requires proactive measures, including ethical guidelines, transparency in AI development, and policies to mitigate societal risks while maximizing the benefits of AI innovation. Navigating these benefits and concerns requires careful consideration of ethical, legal, and societal implications, as well as ongoing research and regulation to ensure responsible development and deployment of AI technologies.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming education, but this change is profoundly social in nature rather than just technological. Because AI tools in education allow for personalized instruction, automate administrative tasks, and make high-quality content accessible across geographic and economic boundaries, they have increased opportunities for both educators and learners. The use of AI in learning environments and classrooms, however, brings up important issues regarding access, equality, human interaction, and the very nature of knowledge. The realization that technology does not function in a vacuum is among the most significant takeaways from analysing AI in education from a sociological perspective. The society in which it is produced and utilized is reflected in it. AI has the potential to widen already-existing social gaps as it becomes more prevalent in colleges and universities. Because they are more likely to have access to dependable internet, contemporary gadgets,

and digital literacy, students from wealthier families are frequently in a better position to gain from AI tools. AI must be used carefully, mindfully, and inclusively even though it has the potential to revolutionize education in exciting and positive ways. To guarantee that AI benefits all students equally and thoughtfully, stakeholders including legislators, educators, technologists, and students must collaborate. The development of digital skills, the promotion of critical thinking, and the preservation of the human values at the core of education must all be priorities in addition to increasing access to technology. We can only guarantee that this potent instrument results in a fairer, just, and enriching educational future by comprehending and addressing the larger social context of AI.

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Post Pandemic Society and It's Pathway To Recovery

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Abstract:

The onset of the deadly COVID-19 began in late 2019. It was in mid-December 2019 that a cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown cause was reported in Wuhan, China. On December 31, 2019, China notified the World Health Organization (WHO) about the outbreak. On January 7, 2020 the virus was identified as a new coronavirus and was later named as SARS-CoV-2. After the uncontrolled spread of the Corona Virus in China and its spread to other countries on January 30, 2020, The World Health Organization declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). On March 11, 2020 after many countries raised concerns The World Health Organization officially declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Hence it can be said that the outbreak began in December 2019, with global spread accelerating in early 2020.

As the virus outbreak started spreading like wildfire across the globe particularly in countries outside of China such as Thailand, South Korea, U.S.A and Europe. There were major concerns raised as to:

The purpose of the paper is to discuss the post pandemic mental health and it's pathway to recovery.

COVID-19 was one of the deadliest pandemics to have affected the lives of hundreds of millions of people worldwide. The last known pandemic to have had such an impact on world population was the 1918-1919 Spanish Flu wherein more than 50 million people world-wide lost their lives

Keywords:

SARS-CoV-2, Pneumonia Cases, Vaccinations, Ventilators.

Introduction:

Post-pandemic mental health refers to the psychological effects that followed COVID-19 especially after lockdowns, social isolation, health fears, and economic disruption etc. Research and global reports show lasting impacts across many age groups that have had disastrous effects on humans both mentally and physically.

Causes of the Disease:

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, a type of coronavirus that primarily affects the respiratory system. It was first identified in late 2019 and quickly spread worldwide, leading to a global pandemic. SARS-CoV-2 belongs to a family of viruses called coronaviruses, named for their crown-like ("corona") appearance under a microscope. Its key features included its genetic material (RNA), its shape which is spherical with spike proteins and its spikes which help the virus to enter human cells. These spike

proteins allow the virus to attach to cells in the lungs, throat, and other organs. The symptoms range from mild to severe and may include: Fever or chills, Cough, Shortness of breath, Fatigue, Loss of taste.

Some people experienced no symptoms and were termed as asymptomatic, while others developed serious illness.COVID-19 spreads mainly through respiratory droplets through coughing, sneezing or talking, airborne particles in closed spaces and contact with contaminated surfaces. COVID-19 can impact multiple organs, not just the lungs. In severe cases, it may cause complications such as: Pneumonia, Breathing failure, Blood clots, Heart complications.

COVID-19 and Its Socio-Economic Impact on the world:

The COVID-19 pandemic had far-reaching effects on societies and economies across the globe. Beyond being a health crisis, it disrupted livelihoods, education, businesses, and social systems, creating long-term challenges for many countries. Many countries experienced their worst economic slowdown since World War II. Lockdowns and travel bans reduced production, trade, and consumption causing the global GDP to decline sharply in 2020.Millions of people lost their jobs and particularly in the sectors of tourism. hospitality, retail, aviation, Informal workers and daily wage earners were hit the hardest. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) suffered major losses and many businesses were forced to permanently close due to reduced demand and rising costs.

COVID-19 and Its Socio-Economic Impact on India:

The world focussed their attention on India during the outbreak of the pandemic. Many world leaders thought that India was going to face disaster and one third of the Indian population would be wiped-off. At first India was thoroughly unprepared for a pandemic of such a scale. It may be noted that when the pandemic started spreading India had just three PPE kits. However the government moved swiftly to declare a lockdown on March 22, 2020 and thereafter increase the capacity of beds in hospitals. Even train compartments were turned into makeshift hospitals to accommodate patients if need be. The government focussed on development of vaccines and other measures such as quarantine wards etc.

India experienced multiple waves of COVID-19, with huge numbers of infections and significant mortality during peaks, especially the second wave in 2021. Rural and semi-rural areas saw rising cases, partly due to migrant movement from cities. People with chronic diseases struggled more with access to healthcare and medicines during lockdowns. .India rolled out one of the world's largest vaccination campaigns. The Government initiatives like Vaccine Maitri also shared millions of vaccine doses with other countries. Investments were made to expand testing capacity, hospital beds, oxygen support, and ICU facilities.

The pandemic and lockdowns caused sharp economic disruption. The GDP contracted, output fell, and economic activity dropped dramatically. Unemployment spiked especially among informal and daily wage workers. Millions lost jobs while many households reported reduced income. MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) faced liquidity crises and closures in some sectors. Key sectors like tourism, travel, hospitality, and aviation were hit hard, with big revenue losses. Long-term effects included shifts in consumer behaviour, supply chain stresses, and slower business investment.

Lockdowns affected mental health (e.g., stress, anxiety) and social habits especially among youth and vulnerable groups. Migrant labourers faced major hardships, including job loss, wage cuts, and reverse migration to rural areas. During strict lockdowns, pollution levels dropped sharply on account of reduced transport and industrial activity, temporarily improving air quality in many cities. Wildlife sightings and cleaner skies were reported in some areas.

Post Pandemic Mental Health and it's Pathway to Recovery.

The Post-Pandemic Mental Health and Its Pathway to Recovery is an important topic, as COVID-19 has had long-lasting psychological, emotional, and social effects worldwide. In-spite of India bouncing back after lifting its restrictions such as lockdowns, there still lies a long road to recovery particularly in mental health of people who have lost their loved ones, suffered financially, detrimental effects of mobile on children and adults. There are also many who are still suffering from "Long COVID Symptoms". Some of the problems are highlighted as under

a. Increased Mental Health Challenges:

Anxiety and fear coupled with depression and loneliness still lingers in the minds of those who have experienced at first-hand the seriousness of COVID 19. Symptoms of stress and burnout along with grief and trauma cause insomnia leading to substance use. These effects were especially strong among: healthcare workers, police personnel, students, young adults, elderly individuals, people with pre-existing conditions and economically vulnerable groups.

b. Effects on Students:

The COVID-19 pandemic has had lasting effects on students' academic, mental, social, and physical well-being. Many of these impacts are still being felt today. Online and disrupted classes led to weaker foundations, especially in maths and reading. Many students report difficulty concentrating in traditional classrooms. Some students struggle with discipline and interest in studies. Students without reliable internet or devices fell further behind.

Many students became more vulnerable to emotional difficulties and require counselling and mental health support. Addiction to use of mobile phones on the pretext of learning is rampant due to which limited face-to-face interaction has affected vital communication with their peers and family members. This has caused slower emotional maturity and social adjustment.

c. Effects on Senior Citizens:

The COVID-19 pandemic had a lasting impact on the mental health of senior citizens, and many of its effects are still being felt today. Some of the key mental health effects on senior citizens after the pandemic include increased depression. Many older adults experienced prolonged loneliness due to loss of routine, social activities, and family contacts. Some lost friends or spouses, intensifying their grief. Another aspect was heightened anxiety caused by fear of infection or death especially those senior citizens suffering from comorbidities for fear of infection and death. While the on-going worry about health and medical access remains, some senior citizens also developed health-related anxiety.

d. Effects on Healthcare Workers:

Post-pandemic health problems among healthcare workers have been widely reported and studied. They affect physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being of health workers and can persist long after the COVID-19 waves ended. Many healthcare workers experienced prolonged psychological stress. The common issues include burnout (emotional exhaustion, detachment, reduced motivation), anxiety disorders, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), sleep disorders such as insomnia, high patient mortality, long working hours, fear of infection, ethical dilemmas and staff shortages have been the main causes.

The Pathway to Recovery:

A post-pandemic pathway to recovery focused on rebuilding health, livelihoods, systems, and resilience after the social, economic, and psychological shocks of COVID-19. A clear, practical framework was used by governments, organizations, and communities worldwide to

bring normalcy at the earliest. The first step was aimed at health system recovery and the goals were to restore trust, access, and preparedness. The key actions were to strengthen primary healthcare, address delayed treatments and screenings, expand mental health services, improve disease surveillance and robust investment in medical workforce training. This resulted in a more resilient, accessible healthcare system.

The need of the hour was economic revitalization and the goals were to restore jobs, businesses, and attain express financial stability. Some of the immediate measures was to grant relief and support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by initiating job creation programs, encourage digital transformation, expand social protection, invest in green industries. These steps resulted in an Inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

There also arose an urgent need in recovery of the education sector which took a massive hit. Some of the actions needed were to close learning gaps and prepare future workforce. Some of the key actions that were undertaken was remedial learning programs, hybrid/online education systems, teacher training, digital access and reskilling for new industries. The resultant was a future-ready, adaptable workforce.

The goals to restore social & mental wellbeing included healing psychological and social damage caused by confinement, death or disease. The key actions in this regard included community mental health programs, anti-isolation initiatives, youth and elderly support, workplace wellness policies and trauma-informed services This resulted in healthier and more connected communities.

India's Pathway to Recovery:

In reference to India's Pathway to Recovery, the COVID-19 restrictions were gradually lifted in India after the major nationwide lockdowns during the pandemic including key phases of relaxing measures and moving toward normalcy:

On 24th March 2020, the Government of India under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi after deliberations and discussions with all stake holders and State Chief Ministers imposed a nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of COVID-19. Initially the lockdown was for 21 days and complete curfew was imposed and all non-essential activities were stopped, public movement was restricted, and schools/businesses were closed.

As active cases were still rising, the national lockdown was further extended several times through May 2020. Gradual relaxations were introduced in areas where spread was controlled, allowing some activities to resume with conditions:

COVID-19 Pandemic and India's lessons to be learnt:

The COVID-19 pandemic in India exposed critical vulnerabilities and highlighted the need for systemic reforms across healthcare, economics, and social governance. There is an urgent need to increase medical facilities in Tier 2 and 3 cities to bridge the urban-rural divide. Strengthening primary health centres (PHCs) and rural infrastructure is essential for early detection and stalling disease progression. The pandemic underscored the importance of stockpiling oxygen, essential medicines, and maintaining "surge capacity" in hospitals to handle sudden patient spikes. Adoption of telemedicine and remote monitoring became vital for maintaining care while minimizing infection risks. One-Health approach and collaborative surveillance across human, animal, and environmental health is critical for early detection of zoonotic infections. Establishing a permanent network of at least 1,000 laboratories with PCR facilities across all districts is necessary for rapid scaling of testing. Enhancing SARS-CoV-2 genome sequencing and implementing wastewater surveillance are key for monitoring viral spread.

Experts recommend a comprehensive Public Health Act to balance central and state roles and clarify legal frameworks for future emergencies. Catalyzing collaboration between academia and industry is also vital for fast-tracking vaccines and medical devices.

Objective of the Study :

To study the impact of the pandemic condition, social relationships, family structure and community life.

Methodology of the Study :

For study Secondary data collection method is used like books, journals and research articles government reports and health department publications.

Conclusion

Concluding research into post-COVID-19 mental health in India reveals a transition from the acute crisis of 2020–2022 to a chronic, residual phase in 2025–2026. While widespread panic has subsided, it has been replaced by long-term concerns like burnout, financial toxicity, and lingering symptoms of "Long COVID". As of 2025, approximately 30–34% of individuals in longitudinal studies still report moderate-to-severe anxiety and depression, compared to a baseline of roughly 10% pre-pandemic.

Recovery is "suboptimal" for specific groups, particularly women and older adults (60+ years), who show higher rates of impaired health-related quality of life. Long-COVID conditions including fatigue (43%), cognitive impairment, and chronic stress continue to linger, often referred to as a "simmering" second pandemic. Nearly one-third of survivors, including healthcare workers, cite financial stress from past hospitalisation costs as a primary driver of current mental distress.

Educational reforms are prioritizing Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) in schools to address the steep decline in well-being among youth under age 35.The re-launch of the National Mental Health Survey (NMHS-2) in 2024–2026 aims to provide granular data on "post-pandemic shifts" to guide national policy for the next decade. Now Strategies now focus on the "4 Dimensions":1.Resilience (building strength), 2.Reduce (lowering stressors), 3.Recognise (early detection), 4.Recovery (sustained treatment).

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Law, Justice and Human Rights: Interdisciplinary Insights into Social Justice

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Abstract

Law, justice, and human rights form the foundation of a democratic and equitable society. However, the understanding and realisation of social justice cannot be confined to legal frameworks alone. It requires interdisciplinary insights from sociology, political science, philosophy, economics, gender studies, and criminology. This paper explores the interconnectedness between law, justice, and human rights and examines how interdisciplinary approaches enrich social justice research. It argues that while law provides structure, justice gives moral direction, and human rights ensure universal protection, interdisciplinary perspectives are essential to bridge the gap between theory and practice.

Keywords

Law, Justice, Human Rights, Social Justice, Interdisciplinary Research, Equality, Constitutionalism, Democracy, Structural Inequality.

Introduction:

Law, justice, and human rights form the foundational pillars of any democratic society. They are not isolated concepts but deeply interconnected frameworks that shape social order, protect individual dignity, and promote equality. In the contemporary global landscape marked by economic disparities, social inequalities, technological advancements, and political transformations, understanding these concepts through an interdisciplinary lens has become essential. This research paper examines how law, justice, and human rights intersect within the broader discourse of social justice, drawing insights from legal studies, sociology, political science, philosophy, and human rights theory.

Law serves as the institutional mechanism through which justice is operationalized. It provides the normative structure for regulating behavior, resolving disputes, and safeguarding rights. However, law is not inherently just; it reflects the socio-political context in which it is created and enforced. Historical experiences, including colonial legal systems and discriminatory statutes, demonstrate that legal frameworks can perpetuate inequality if not critically examined. Therefore, an interdisciplinary approach becomes necessary to analyze how legal systems can both advance and obstruct social justice.

Human rights, particularly as articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, provide a universal moral and legal standard for evaluating state actions and legal systems. The human rights regime emphasizes inherent dignity, equality, and non-discrimination. Yet, debates persist regarding cultural relativism, enforcement mechanisms, and the gap between normative commitments and practical implementation. These debates further illustrate the need for interdisciplinary engagement to bridge theoretical ideals with empirical realities.

Social justice, as a broader framework, extends beyond formal legal equality to encompass equitable access to resources, opportunities, and social recognition. It addresses systemic issues such as poverty, gender inequality, racial discrimination, and marginalization. Interdisciplinary research allows scholars to explore how structural inequalities are reproduced through legal institutions, economic systems, and cultural narratives, and how reforms can be designed to promote inclusive development.

This paper argues that achieving social justice requires integrating legal analysis with sociological insight, philosophical reasoning, and political critique. By examining the dynamic relationship between law, justice, and human rights, the study aims to highlight the transformative potential of interdisciplinary approaches in addressing contemporary social challenges. Through theoretical exploration and contextual analysis, this research seeks to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of how legal frameworks can be reimagined to advance human dignity, equality, and substantive justice in the modern world.

Review of Literature:

The discourse on law, justice, and human rights has evolved significantly over centuries, shaped by philosophical inquiry, constitutional developments, sociological critique, and international human rights movements. Scholars across disciplines have contributed to understanding how legal systems promote or fail to promote social justice. This review examines classical theories of justice, constitutional frameworks, human rights scholarship, sociological critiques, feminist and critical perspectives, and contemporary interdisciplinary debates.

Sociological Perspectives on Law and Justice:

Sociologists argue that law is embedded within social structures. Emile Durkheim viewed law as a reflection of social solidarity, while Max Weber emphasized rational-legal authority. Contemporary sociologists highlight structural inequalities based on caste, race, class, and gender. Pierre Bourdieu described law as a form of symbolic power that legitimizes dominant interests. Critical legal scholars argue that legal neutrality is often a myth.

In the Indian context, caste-based discrimination persists despite constitutional safeguards. Scholars such as B.R. Ambedkar emphasised that political democracy must be accompanied by social and economic democracy.

Conceptual Framework:

1. Law

Law refers to a system of rules created and enforced by institutions to regulate social behaviour. It ensures order and provides mechanisms for dispute resolution. Legal systems include constitutional law, criminal law, civil law, and international law. However, the law alone cannot guarantee justice unless it is properly implemented and interpreted.

2. Justice

Justice is a moral and philosophical concept referring to fairness and righteousness. It includes: Distributive Justice, Procedural Justice, Restorative Justice, and Social Justice. Philosophers like these emphasised fairness as justice, arguing that social and economic inequalities are acceptable only if they benefit the least advantaged.

3. Human Rights

Human rights are universal rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, or religion.The global human rights norms, including: Right to life, Right to equality, Freedom of expression, Right to education.Human rights frameworks transform moral claims into legal obligations.

Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Social Justice Research:

1. Sociological Perspective

Sociology examines how social structures create inequality. Issues like caste discrimination, patriarchy, and class inequality are deeply embedded in society.For example, Caste-based exclusion cannot be addressed through legal prohibition alone; it requires social reform.Gender violence must be analysed in the context of power relations. Sociologists argue that law often reflects dominant social interests.

2. Economic Perspective

Economic inequality is central to social injustice. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to resources limit the realization of human rights. Amartya Sen's Capability Approach emphasizes expanding freedoms and opportunities rather than focusing only on income. Economic policies directly impact: Education access, Healthcare availability, Employment opportunities. Without economic justice, legal rights remain symbolic.

3. Law and Social Justice

India provides a strong constitutional commitment to social justice, such as Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Affirmative action (reservations) Landmark judgments have expanded social justice, such as the right to privacy, the right to education, and the decriminalisation of homosexuality. Despite strong legal frameworks, implementation gaps persist due to corruption, bureaucracy, and social prejudice.

Theoretical Framework:

A theoretical framework provides the conceptual foundation upon which a research study is constructed. In the context of law, justice, and human rights, theoretical perspectives help explain how legal systems function, how justice is conceptualised, and how human rights are interpreted and implemented within society.

Sociological Theory of Law

Law does not operate in isolation; it is embedded within social structures.

1 Durkheim's Functionalism

Emile Durkheim viewed law as reflecting social solidarity. In societies with strong collective conscience, law expresses shared values.

2 Weber's Rational-Legal Authority

Max Weber described modern law as rational and bureaucratic. Authority is legitimate when based on established rules.

3 Conflict Theory

Conflict theorists argue that law often reflects dominant class interests. Legal systems may reinforce inequalities rather than eliminate them.This study incorporates conflict theory to analyse whether law serves marginalised communities or primarily protects elite interests.

Research Objectives:

The present study aims to explore the relationship between law, justice, and human rights from an interdisciplinary perspective. The specific objectives are:

1. To examine the conceptual relationship between law, justice, and human rights in the context of social justice.
2. To analyse the role of constitutional and international legal frameworks in promoting social justice.
3. To suggest policy and legal reforms for strengthening social justice mechanisms at national and global levels.

Research Questions:

1. How are law, justice, and human rights interconnected in achieving social justice?

2. To what extent do legal frameworks effectively address structural inequalities?
3. How do interdisciplinary perspectives enhance the understanding of social justice issues?
4. What are the limitations of legal approaches in ensuring substantive justice?

Research Hypotheses:

Based on the objectives and research questions, the study proposes the following hypotheses:

1. Legal frameworks alone are insufficient to achieve social justice without interdisciplinary support.

2. Structural inequalities such as caste, class, and gender discrimination limit the practical realisation of constitutional and international human rights protections.

Research Methodology:

This study adopts a qualitative and interdisciplinary research methodology, combining doctrinal legal analysis with socio-legal and theoretical approaches.

1. Research Design

The researcher follows a **descriptive and analytical design**:

- **Descriptive**: To explain the concepts of law, justice, and human rights.
- **Analytical**: To critically evaluate their effectiveness in promoting social justice.

2. Nature of Study

- **Socio-Legal Approach** – Examines how law functions in society and its impact on marginalised communities.
- **Interdisciplinary Approach** – Incorporates theories from sociology, economics, political science, gender studies, and criminology.

3. Sources of Data

PrimarySources: Constitutional provisions**,** Legislative enactments**,** Judicial decisions**,** International human rights instruments

Secondary Sources: Books and academic journals**,** Research articles**,** Government reports**,** Reports by organisations like the**,** Scholarly works of theorists such as

4. Methods of Data Collection:

Library research, Case law analysis, Policy review, Comparative study of national and international frameworks.

5. Analytical Tools:

Thematic analysis, Comparative legal analysis, Critical theory framework, Normative philosophical evaluation

6. Scope of the Study

The study focuses on:

- National framework (India as a primary case reference)
- International human rights regime
- Structural inequalities related to caste, class, gender, and economic disparity

It does not involve empirical field surveys but relies on theoretical and legal analysis.

7. Significance of the Study

This research is significant because:

- It bridges the gap between legal theory and social reality.
- It promotes interdisciplinary collaboration in social justice research.
- It contributes to academic discourse on constitutionalism and human rights.
- It provides policy-oriented recommendations for inclusive governance.

Data Analysis and Discussion:

This research paper presents the analysis and discussion of data collected through doctrinal, socio-legal, and interdisciplinary research methods. Since the present study adopts a qualitative and analytical design, the data primarily consist of constitutional provisions, judicial decisions, international human rights instruments, policy documents, and scholarly literature. The purpose of this paper is to examine how law, justice, and human rights operate in practice and whether they effectively promote social justice.The discussion is organised thematically according to the research objectives and hypotheses.

Analysis of Legal Frameworks and Social Justice:

It provides a strong legal foundation for social justice through:Fundamental Rights (Articles 14–32), Directive Principles of State Policy, Affirmative action policies (reservations)

Judicial interpretations have expanded Article 21 (Right to Life) to include the right to livelihood, health, education, and dignity.

Discussion

While constitutional provisions are progressive, implementation gaps remain. Empirical studies and case analyses reveal that marginalised communities—particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, and economically weaker sections—continue to face barriers in accessing justice.

This supports **Hypothesis 1 (H1)**: Legal frameworks alone are insufficient to achieve social justice without effective implementation and interdisciplinary intervention.

Sociological Analysis of Structural Inequality:

1 Caste, Class, and Social Exclusion

Socio-legal research demonstrates that caste-based discrimination persists despite constitutional safeguards. Reports on manual scavenging, honour crimes, and access to education reveal deep-rooted structural inequality.

Similarly, economic class influences access to justice. Wealthier individuals can afford legal representation, while poorer litigants often rely on overburdened legal aid systems.

Discussion

The data confirms that structural inequality significantly affects the realisation of rights. Law provides formal equality, but substantive equality remains elusive.

This supports **Hypothesis 2 (H2)**: Structural inequalities limit the practical realization of constitutional and international protections.

Gaps in Research Work:

While extensive scholarship exists on individual aspects of law, justice, and human rights, gaps remain:

1. Limited integration of interdisciplinary frameworks in a unified model.
2. Insufficient empirical linkage between constitutional promises and lived realities.
3. Underrepresentation of Global South perspectives in mainstream human rights discourse.
4. Lack of systematic evaluation of institutional accountability mechanisms.

This study seeks to address these gaps by synthesising diverse disciplinary insights into a cohesive social justice framework.

Reforms and Recommendations:

The following reforms and recommendations aim to strengthen the interconnection between law, justice, and human rights to promote substantive social justice.

1. Legal and Institutional Reforms
2. Socio-Economic Reforms for Substantive Equality
3. Educational and Cultural Reforms

4. Technological and Digital Justice Reforms

Conclusion:

Law, justice, and human rights are interconnected pillars of social justice. While law provides formal rules, justice ensures moral fairness, and human rights protect universal dignity. However, achieving social justice requires interdisciplinary collaboration. Sociology exposes structural inequality, economics addresses material deprivation, political science examines power dynamics, philosophy provides ethical grounding, and criminology evaluates punishment systems.

An interdisciplinary approach bridges the gap between legal ideals and social realities. Only by integrating diverse perspectives can societies move toward genuine equality, dignity, and inclusive development.

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Gandhian Principles as the Foundation of Deep Ecology

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Abstract

This paper presents the view that principles of Gandhi's life in the form of non-violence, commitment to simplicity, and respect for all life form the fundamental tenets of Deep Ecology, which is a radical environmental philosophy. It was formally articulated by the Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess. The examination of Gandhian views through his writings and practices will establish the fact that he heralded the critiques of industrial modernity and the anthropocentric view of modern civilization. Arne Naess' discourse of the intrinsic value of all beings and their interconnectedness are in tune with the Gandhian notion of *ahimsa* (non-violence), *advaita* (non-duality) and harmony with nature. Naess himself acknowledges that his development of the philosophy of ecosophy had developed out of the ideas of Gandhi and Spinoza. The paper establishes that Gandhi is the apostle of the principles of deep ecology. It is due to his exemplary ideas and practices that, if adopted by us, the transition of society towards sustainability can be an enriching journey if ethical, ecological and spiritual dimensions are integrated.

Keywords:

ahimsa, *advaita*, deep ecology, modernity, philosophy, radical, spiritual

"What we are doing to the forests of the World is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another." Mahatma Gandhi

Deep ecology is a radical environmental philosophy of the 1970s presented by the Norwegian philosopher, Arne Naess. His philosophy advocated a shift from anthropocentrism to an eco-centric view of the world. He believed and propagated that all living beings in the world have an intrinsic value. Naess presented a diverse view than environmentalism. Environmentalism is referred to as shallow ecology as it focuses on most prominently on human welfare and treats all environmental issues from that perspective. In contrast deep ecology is based in 'biospherical egalitarianism' (Naess, 1986:11) which treats all forms of life with equal worthiness. Its realization, prerequisites a transformation in human consciousness from an I-It relationship with nature to I-Thou form. Gandhi on the other hand has never used the term ecology or deep ecology but his entire life was a manifestation of an ethical ecological living. He emphasized on frugal living, non-exploitation of nature and compassionate treatment to all life forms. In the Hind Swaraj, Gandhi was of the opinion that modern civilization represented 'a different form of slavery' (Parekh, 2001). He criticized it for its fathomless consumerism and unparalleled use of resources. He feared that such rampant exploitation of nature would lead the world towards ecological devastation. Gandhi urged humans to live in harmony with nature and limit their needs. Later on this became the central theme to deep ecology and discussions on sustainable development.

Deep Ecology and Naess's Ecosophy

The philosophy of deep ecology emerged the latter half of the 20th century as a reaction to the environmental crises in the world. The core tenets of deep ecology are: intrinsic worth of all life, reduce consumption in the world, challenge to human supremacy and the need to reduce human population. Naess introduced the term 'ecosophy' as a personal ecological philosophy em odying these values. Through this philosophy, he introduced the idea that the path to ecological consciousness is self realization, and when the individual realizes his identity with his surroundings, he naturally respects all life. This emphasizes Naess' philosophy of intrinsic value of all and not as a resource to humans. He famously summarized: "the right of all forms [of life] to live is a universal right" (Naess, 1989).

While Naess proposed his philosophy, he was influenced by other philosophers like Mahatma Gandhi and Spinoza. He accepts that his 'work on the philosophy of ecology, or ecosophy, developed out of his work on Spinoza and Gandhi and his relationship with the mountains of Norway' (Devall & Sessions, 1985).Naess wrote that Gandhi "made manifest the internal relation between self-realisation, non-violence and what sometimes has been called biospherical egalitarianism"(Naess, 1974). Naess could directly link the tenets of deep ecology to the holistic approach of Gandhi towards all aspects of man's life and his surroundings. He appreciated Gandhi's faith in life of man in harmony with nature and his rejection of the materialistic western civilization. For example, Gandhi insisted that harm (*himsa*) to any living being harms oneself and obstructs self-realization. This mirrors deep ecology's idea that harming nature ultimately harms humanity's true self.

The basic assumption of deep ecology is that each organism on the Earth contributes to the whole which results in a web of intrinsic relationships. This view completely aligns with the Gandhian idea of *Advaita.* Advaita means non-duality; it represents oneness of all life on earth. Gandhi himself has opined that he identified with "all life, even with such beings that crawl on the earth" (Van Hook, 2015). Further, Gandhi's concept of ahimsa (non-violence) extends not only to people but also to animal and plant life. On one occasion he did not allow the killing of a snake that came into his room and declared *"*I do not want to live at the cost of the life even of a snake" (Lal, 2000). This establishes that every creature has the inherent right to exist.

Gandhian Environmental Ethos

The holistic view of Gandhi combined ethics, politics and ecology with a clear emphasis on social justice. He was extremely critical of the unbridled modern development. It was for him a nine day wonder as it was rooted in materialism and was a satanic force which prioritized ruthless competition and bodily comforts. As early as 1909, Gandhi warned that modern civilization was inherently violent and unprincipled. He alerted humanity that it would cause "social and political turmoil [and] ecological devastation" (Radhakrishnan, 2019). Gandhi's answer to this situation was a simple life of self-restraint and consideration for all. He famously said, "The world has *"*enough to satisfy everyone's need but not everyone's greed". This principle again resonates with deep ecology and sustainability. In the Gandhian framework of environmental sustainability, he laid emphasis on waste reduction; he meant it in both material and human senses. Gandhi led a frugal life and advocated the same for all. He insisted on respect for life; plants, animals and humans from all walks of life. He believed that wildlife and humans could coexist without harming each other.

The ecology of Gandhi personifies an integral philosophy, embedded in the belief that it is not possible to separate social, spiritual and environmental health. Through the practices of observing silence and fasting, he underlined the same principles by regulating needs and conserving energy. Though Gandhi did not develop an environmental movement, his

philosophy influenced environmentalists not only in India but all over the world. Arne Naess has spoken highly of Gandhi and has accepted his influence in the development of the philosophy of deep ecology. Arne Naess…has testified that from Gandhi he learnt that the power of non-violence could only be realized after the awareness of "the essential oneness of all life" (Lal, 2000).

The corresponding principles of Gandhian ethos and deep ecology are notable. Both philosophies advocate non-violence, self-realisation and ecological consciousness. For instance, Gandhi's campaigns for cow protection are a way to establish the link between humans and the rest of the living world."Man, through the cow, is enjoined to realise his identity with all that lives"(Young lndia, 6 October 1921). This again is tied to the deep ecology's eco-spiritual principle that flourishing of humans is related to the flourishing of all species. Deep ecology's advocacy for decentralised living echoes in Gandhi's emphasis on local, and grassroot action. He advocated the use of appropriate technology, promoted self-sufficiency in villages and practice of agriculture at the community level. Many years later deep ecology introduced ideas like organic agriculture and supported bioregionalism. Gandhi did not just propogate ideas of 'deep ecology' but actually lived and practiced it. As Vinay Lal observes, "He was a deep ecologist long before the term's theorists had arisen," and his life became a kind of "Upanishad or forest book" of ecological wisdom (Lal, 2000).

Arne Naess's Credit to Gandhian Principles

Arne Næss explicitly acknowledged Gandhi's impact on his thought. While Næss drew on many sources (Spinoza, Eastern traditions), he "readily admits his debt to Gandhi"(Lal, 2000). Naess also remembers reading Romain Rolland's biography of Gandhi which presents Gandhi's vision of Universal oneness (Lal, 2000). This helped Naess develop his own notion that nature conservation is non-violent at its very core(Lal, 2000). Næss quoted Gandhi's assertion of advaita (non-duality): "I believe in the essential unity of man and, for that matter, of all that lives"(Lal, 2000). From these ideas Naess developed his principle that environmentalism is not conserving the resources but transforming our sense of self in the larger understanding of all living beings. Convinced by Gandhian ideas, Naess unambiguously connected self-realisation and non-violence to his tenets of deep ecology. Similar to Gandhian principles, he proposed a system where "all living beings are one," and violence (himsa) against any life is violence against the Self (Lal, 2000). He proposes that harming the environment will finally harm one's identity.

In his article titled,'Gandhi and Group Conflict: An Exploration of Satyagraha', Naess praised Gandhi's criticism and rejection of the western civilization with its emphasis on consumerism, materialism. Contemporary ecologists now accept this perspective first advocated by Gandhi and later by Naess.By propagating non-violence and minimalist living, Gandhi has provided a blue print to Naess and other ecologists for the development of deep ecology. Other deep ecology thinkers have also cited Gandhian philosophy as their ideal. George Session, Bill Devall and others have incorporated Gandhian values of a simple life and love for all life on Earth. To conclude, Gandhi's ideas on oneness, nonviolence, and self-restraint seeded Næss's ecosophy (Naess, 1974).

Comparative Reflections: Gandhi, Deep Ecology, and Development

The relevance of Gandhi and deep ecology philosophy in the contemporary objective of sustainable development is highly significant. These philosophies critique the prevailing model of economic growth as being unsustainable. Gandhian notion of bread labour and local economy predates deep ecology in valuing quality of life over GDP growth (Khalfaoui, 2023). In fact Gandhi's idea of social equality in rejecting caste hierarchy is reflected in deep

ecology's rejection of species hierarchy. As one scholar notes, Gandhi's life was an ecological treatise,comparable to the forest books of ancient wisdom (Lal, 2000).

Gandhi's environmental views present a plan of action for change from the grassroot to the global level. This can be attained through adopting renewable resources, promoting food systems of the locality and 'non-violent' activism for environmental purposes.Globally, realizing transitions (from fossil fuels to renewables, from consumerism to sustainability) may require the same mindset shift Gandhi exemplified: identifying with nature rather than dominating it (Radhakrishnan, 2019). The shortcomings of deep ecology, like non addressal of social issues can be overcome by integrating Gandhian practices.

Conclusion

Mahatma Gandhi can be called as the first deep ecologist. Years before the term even existed; he not only articulated the principles concerned with it but realized them through practice. As Vinay Lal observes, Gandhi was a "deep ecologist long before the term's theorists had arisen (Lal, 2000). His practices of simple living, nonviolence, and respect for all life anticipate the core principles of deep ecology(Radhakrishnan, 2019). Arne Næss's own words confirm that Gandhi's metaphysics of oneness and ethical living profoundly shaped his ecosophy(Lal, 2000). Gandhian environmental philosophy enriches the discourse of sustainability by aligning spiritual and ethical dimensions to the technical solutions created.In conclusion, Gandhi's legacy lives on in deep ecology's vision that we must see ourselves as part of the Earth, not masters over it. As Næss has summarized; according to Gandhi's insight, when one person "gains spiritually, the whole world gains with him" (Naess, 1974).

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A Study of AI Divide in the Society with reference to Kolhapur City

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Abstract :

The use of digital gadgets and services is increasing day by day. Emerging revolution and internet access can strengthen socio-economic development and improve the quality of people's lives. Digital transformation by using Artificial intelligence, automation is increasing day by day. The AI revolution creates a fear as digital evolution will leave behind significant sections of society by considering gender, age, salary, and education. Over the last 30 years, scholars, technologists, and policymakers have concerned themselves with the digital divide — a phenomenon in which those who have reduced access to, experience with, or capabilities in digital technologies have been shown to be significantly disadvantaged.

Keywords :

Digital transformation, automation, artificial intelligence, digital divide.

Introduction :

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science dedicated to creating systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, problem-solving, perception, and decision-making. It leverages data, algorithms, and computing power to identify patterns and act autonomously, often surpassing human speed in specific tasks.

AI is rapidly transforming the way we live, work, and interact, offering unprecedented opportunities for innovation and economic growth. However, as AI advances, it also highlights and, in some cases, exacerbates a long-standing issue: the digital divide. This divide refers to the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and the knowledge to use them effectively, and those who do not. While AI has the potential to reduce this gap through targeted solutions, it also risks deepening inequalities if not managed thoughtfully.

The digital divide refers to the gap between individuals, households, businesses, and geographic areas at different socio-economic levels regarding their access to and use of modern information and communication technologies. In this paper researcher has compared the artificial intelligence divide in learning process of students between urban and rural area of students.Low-income, older, and rural residents in particular are on the wrong side of the digital divide. This structural reality perpetuates social, economic, and political disparities. The causes of AI divide are economic factors, geographic location, education, age and infrastructure.The aim of this paper was to better understand digital exclusion and its relationship to people's experiences with and attitudes towards AI.

Review of Literature :

Swapnil Singh, Guru Ashish Singh in the research articlke, "Assessing the Impact of the Digital Divide on Indian Society: A Study of Social Exclusion" researched as the digital divide is an important issue in developing nations, especially during Covid-19 times. The reasons of digital divide are lack of knowledge and infrastructure. Indian society is diverse in nature. This study focuses on the assessment of the impact of the digital divide on Indian society, specifically on the phenomenon of social exclusion because of the digitalization of almost all aspects of our lives. The research gap observed is that the digital divide can have serious concerns for future growth since it impedes social mobility, creates impediments, and exacerbates social inaccessibility for disadvantaged groups.

Velibor Božić in the research articles, "Artificial Intelligence as the Reason and the Solution of Digital Divide" researched as the potential of ArtificialIntelligence (AI) to decrease the digital divide is significant. AI has the ability to improve access to information, enable personalized learning, promote digital inclusion, create job opportunities, address social equity issues, and optimize digital infrastructure. However, it is crucial to ensure that AI is developed and deployed responsibly, ethically, and inclusively, with a focus on promoting equitable access to AI technologies and their benefits for all communities, including those that are currently underserved. The author has suggested the measures to decrease AI divide as through govt. policy & regulations, public private partnership, community engagement, education & training, awareness, resource allocation etc. Govt. can play a crucial role in developing policy and regulations and promote equitable access to AI tools. Promoting education & training program can bridge the gap between skills and AI tools. Resources should be allocated in equitable manner to support AI initiatives. Elderly people can be motivated to use AI tools through training and support, customised user interface and by providing ongoing support. Author has suggested as to decrease the AI divide collaborative partnership is necessary. Need assessment should be checked, AI technologies should be inclusive for all in the society, awareness should be created in the society. The companies which have successfully resolved AI divide are South Koria, Singapore, Finland, Bhutan etc.

Nidhi Dinkar in the research article, "AI and inequality : Examining the Social divides created by Technological Advancements", researched as integration of artificial intelligence has the potential to transform the society.

Research Methodology :

Universe : Kolhapur city

The population of Kolhapur city is 8,26,000 (Reference census2011.co.in)

Sample size : 1000

Sampling Technique : Convenient Sampling method.

Data analysis and interpretation :

Table 1 : Gender

Sr. No.	Gender	Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	400	40
2	Female	600	60

Above table shows as the 60 % respondentsare female and 40 %of respondents are male.

Table 2 :Age Group

Sr. No.	Age Group	Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20	200	20
2	20 - 40	200	20
3	40 – 60	200	20
4	60 – 80	200	20
5	Above 80	200	20

Above table shows that the respondents are from all age group.

Table No. 3 = Education Level

Sr. No.	Education Level	Respondents	Percentage
1	Post Graduate	600	60
2	Graduate	50	5
3	HSC	80	8
4	SSC	70	7
5	Below SSC	200	20

Above table shows that the highly qualified respondents are the main users of AI tools and technologies.

Table No. 4 : Monthly income level

Sr. No.	Monthly income Level	Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20000	100	10
2	20000 – 30000	175	17.5
3	30000 - 50000	100	10
4	50000 - 100000	600	60
5	More than 1 lakh	25	2.5

The above table shows as more middle level income group respondents uses AI tools while less income group respondents use of AI tools is minimum.

Table No. 5 : Awareness of AI Tools & Technologies

Sr. No.	Awareness	respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	600	60
2	No	400	40

Above table shows as 60% of respondents are aware about AI tools and technologies.

Table No. 6: AI Tool Preferred

Sr. No.	Name of AI tool preferred	respondents	Percentage
1	ChatGPT	400	40
2	Google Gemini	350	35
3	Grammarly	100	10
4	Canva AI	50	5
5	Other	100	10

The above table shows as majority of respondents prefer ChatGPT and Google Gemini tool.

Table No. 7: Trust on AI tool

Sr. No.	Trust on AI tool	respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	800	80
2	No	200	20

The above table shows as 80% of respondents trust AI tools.

Table No. 8 : Frequency of use of AI tools

Sr. No.	Frequency of use of AI tools	respondents	Percentage
1	Never	200	20
2	Rarely	100	10
3	Sometime	75	7.5
4	Frequently	25	2.5
5	Always	600	60

The above table shows as 60 % of respondents always uses AI tools.

Table No. 9 : Effect of use of AI on natural capabilities

Sr. No.	Effect of use of AI on natural capabilities	respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	600	60
2	No	400	40

The above table shows as 60% of respondents feel as AI affects on natural capabilities of human.

Table No.10 : Level of competency while using AI tools

Sr. No.	Level of competency while using AI tools	respondents	Percentage
1	Beginner	900	90
2	Intermediate	100	10

3	Advance	0	0
4	Expert	0	0
5	Master	0	0

The above table shows as 90% of respondents are beginner for the use of AI tools.

Table No. 11 : Contribution of AI on life

Sr. No.	Contribution of AI on life	respondents	Percentage
1	Positive	900	90
2	Negative	100	10

The above table shows as 90% of respondents feel as AI has positive impact on human life.

Findings and Suggestions :

Findings :

1. The majority of the respondents are female. (Ref. Table No. 1)
2. The users of AI tools are from highly qualified educational level. (Ref. Table No. 3)
3. The more middle level income group respondents use AI tools while less income group respondents use of AI tools is minimum. (Ref. Table No. 4)
4. 60 % of respondents are aware about AI tools and technologies. (Ref. Table No. 5)
5. ChatGPT and Google Gemini tool is used by majority of the respondents. (Ref. Table No. 6)
6. 80% of respondents have trust on AI tools and technologies. (Ref. Table No. 7)
7. 60% of respondents always uses AI tools. (Ref. Table No. 8)
8. 60% of respondents feel as AI effects on natural capabilities of human. (Ref. Table No. 9)
9. 90% of respondents are beginner for the use of AI tools. (Ref. Table No. 10)
10. 90% of respondents feel as AI has positive impact on human life. (Ref. Table No. 11)

Suggestions :

1. To minimise AI, divide the education & awareness should be created in low education level group.
2. Lower income level group should also be encouraged to use AI tools so that AI divide can be minimised.

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Transition in Human Rights of Women in India

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Introduction-:

Human rights belong to every individual by virtue of being human. In India, the journey of women's human rights has undergone a significant transformation—from traditional restrictions and social inequalities to constitutional guarantees and progressive legal reforms. The transition reflects changing social attitudes, legal developments, political participation, and global influence on gender justice.

Historically, women in India experienced varying degrees of status across different periods. During the Vedic period, women enjoyed relatively higher status in education and social life. However, in the medieval era, practices such as child marriage, purdah, and limited property rights restricted women's freedoms. The 19th-century social reform movements led by leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Savitribai Phule played a crucial role in challenging oppressive customs such as sati and promoting women's education.

After independence, the adoption of the Constitution of India in 1950 marked a turning point in the protection of women's rights. The Constitution guarantees equality before law (Article 14), prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex (Article 15), ensures equal opportunity (Article 16), and promotes dignity and justice. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy laid the foundation for gender equality in India.

Post-independence legal reforms further strengthened women's rights. Laws such as the Hindu Succession Act (amended in 2005 to ensure equal property rights), the Dowry Prohibition Act, and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act reflect the state's commitment to safeguarding women's human rights. In recent years, increased awareness, education, women's movements, and judicial activism have contributed to expanding women's political, social, and economic participation.

Research Methodology-:

The study is descriptive and analytical in nature. It is mainly based on secondary data such as books, journals, reports, and provisions of the Constitution of India. Historical and comparative methods are used to understand changes in women's rights from past to present. The study examines legal, social, political, and economic aspects of women's human rights in India.

Objectives -:

1. To understand how the status and rights of women in India have changed from the past to the present.
2. To study how the Constitution of India and various laws protect and promote women's equality.

3. To examine the role of social reformers and movements in improving women's position in society.
4. To identify the present challenges and explore ways to achieve true equality and dignity for women.

(1) To Understand How the Status and Rights of Women in India Have Changed from the Past to the Present-:

Understanding the change in the status and rights of women in India requires looking at different historical periods and how society treated women in each phase.

1. Ancient Period:

In early Vedic society, women enjoyed relatively better status. They had access to education, could participate in religious ceremonies, and sometimes even chose their life partners. However, over time, especially in the later Vedic and post-Vedic periods, their position gradually declined. Patriarchal values became stronger, and women's roles were increasingly limited to domestic responsibilities.

2. Medieval Period:

During the medieval era, women's freedom reduced further. Practices such as child marriage, purdah, and restrictions on education became common. Social customs and rigid traditions limited women's participation in public life. Their legal and economic rights were minimal, and they were largely dependent on male family members.

3. Colonial Period and Social Reform Movements:

The 19th century marked the beginning of major change. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked against practices such as sati, while Savitribai Phule promoted women's education. The British government also introduced certain legal reforms, including laws against sati and child marriage. Women gradually began participating in social reform and later in the freedom struggle.

4. Post-Independence Period:

A major transformation came after 1947 with the adoption of the Constitution of India. It guaranteed equality before the law, prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex, and ensured equal opportunities. Several laws were passed to strengthen women's rights in marriage, property, employment, and protection from violence. Women gained the right to vote and actively participate in politics.

5. Contemporary Period:

Today, women in India have greater access to education, employment, and leadership roles than ever before. They serve as political leaders, professionals, entrepreneurs, and social activists. Legal protections against domestic violence, workplace harassment, and discrimination have expanded. India's participation in global agreements like the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) has further strengthened its commitment to gender equality.

(2) To Study How the Constitution of India and Various Laws Protect and Promote Women's Equality -:

The protection and promotion of women's equality in India is strongly rooted in the Constitution of India. The Constitution not only guarantees equal rights but also empowers the State to take special measures for women's welfare and upliftment.

1. Constitutional Provisions for Women's Equality

The Constitution provides a strong legal foundation for gender justice:

- Article 14 – Ensures equality before law and equal protection of laws for all citizens, including women.
- Article 15(1) – Prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- Article 15(3) – Allows the State to make special provisions for women and children (protective discrimination).
- Article 16 – It ensures equal opportunity in public employment
- Article 21 – Protects the right to life and personal liberty, which includes dignity and safety.

The Directive Principles of State Policy also encourage the State to ensure equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)) and humane working conditions for women (Article 42).

2. Important Laws Promoting Women's Rights

Over time, Parliament has enacted several laws to strengthen women's equality:

- Hindu Succession Act (Amended 2005) – Gave daughters equal rights in ancestral property.
- Dowry Prohibition Act,1961 – which prevents the practice of Dowry.
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act – Protects women from physical, emotional, and economic abuse within the household.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act,2013 – Women have the rights to work in a safe and secure place
- Maternity Benefit Act (Amended 2017) – Provides maternity leave and safeguards women's employment during pregnancy.

3. Political Empowerment

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments introduced reservation for women in Panchayats and Municipalities, ensuring their participation in local governance. This has increased women's involvement in decision-making and leadership at the grassroots level.

4. Judicial Support

The judiciary has played an important role in interpreting laws to promote women's rights. Through progressive judgments, courts have expanded the meaning of equality and dignity under Article 21 and strengthened protection against discrimination and violence.

(3)To Examine the Role of Social Reformers and Movements in Improving Women's Position in Society -:

The improvement in women's position in Indian society did not happen automatically. It was the result of continuous efforts by social reformers and organized movements that challenged injustice, discrimination, and harmful traditions.

1. Role of 19th Century Social Reformers

During the 19th century, Indian society was deeply influenced by practices like sati, child marriage, purdah, and denial of education to women. Reformers took bold steps to question these customs:

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly opposed the practice of sati and worked for women's dignity and rights.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar supported widow remarriage and promoted women's education.
- Mahatam Phule & Savitribai Phule played a revolutionary role in promoting girls' education by starting the first school for girls in Pune.

These reformers laid the foundation for women's empowerment by spreading awareness and fighting against social evils.

2. Women's Participation in the Freedom Movement

During the Indian freedom struggle, women actively participated in protests, movements, and political activities. Leaders like Sarojini Naidu and Kasturba Gandhi inspired many women to step into public life. This participation increased women's confidence and visibility in society.

3. Post-Independence Women's Movements

After independence, organized women's movements raised issues such as dowry deaths, domestic violence, equal pay, and political representation. These movements pressured the government to pass protective laws and policies for women. They also helped in spreading awareness about legal rights and gender equality.

4. Contemporary Feminist Movements

In recent years, campaigns against sexual harassment and gender-based violence have gained momentum. Social media and civil society organizations have amplified women's voices. These movements like #Me Too Movement,2018 (India),Anti-Dowry and Anti-Domestic Violence Campaigns, Domestic Violence Act, 2005,Nirbhaya Movement (2012), Digital Feminism and Online Campaign have encouraged open discussion about women's rights, dignity, and safety in both public and private spaces

These movements continue the long struggle for women's human rights and aim to create a more equal and just society.

(4) To Identify the Present Challenges and Explore Ways to Achieve True Equality and Dignity for Women-:

Even today, when women have constitutional rights and legal protection under the Constitution of India, true equality is still a work in progress. On paper, men and women are equal. But in real life, many women continue to face difficulties that affect their freedom, safety, and dignity.

Present Challenges Faced by Women-

1. Safety and Violence

Many women still face domestic violence, sexual harassment, trafficking, and online abuse. Fear, social pressure, and lack of support often stop them from speaking out. Safety is the first step toward dignity, and without it, equality cannot be achieved.

2. Deep-Rooted Social Mindset

In many families and communities, boys and girls are not treated equally. Son preference, early marriage, and restrictions on girls' education or mobility still exist. These attitudes limit women's dreams and opportunities.

3. Economic Inequality

Women often earn less than men for the same work. Many work in informal sectors without job security or financial independence. Without economic strength, it becomes difficult for women to make independent decisions.

4. Limited Representation

Although women are active in many fields, their representation in politics, leadership positions, and high-level decision-making is still low. When women's voices are missing, their issues are often ignored.

5. Lack of Awareness

Many women are not fully aware of their legal rights or do not have easy access to justice. Legal rights are meaningful only when women know and can use them.

Ways to Achieve True Equality and Dignity

1. Education and Awareness

Education is the strongest tool of empowerment. When girls are educated, they gain confidence, knowledge, and independence. Society must also educate boys to respect and support equality.

2. Strong Implementation of Laws

India has many protective laws for women, but proper implementation is essential. Police, courts, and institutions must work sensitively and efficiently to ensure justice.

3. Economic Empowerment

Providing equal job opportunities, skill training, equal pay, and financial support can help women become self-reliant and confident.

4. Changing Social Attitudes

True change begins at home. Families, schools, and media must promote gender equality and challenge stereotypes. Respect for women should be a natural value, not a forced rule.

5. Encouraging Women's Leadership

More opportunities for women in politics, governance, and decision-making will help create policies that reflect women's real needs.

Conclusion

The transition in women's human rights in India shows a journey from inequality to empowerment. With the help of the Constitution of India and various laws, women have gained legal equality and protection. Social reformers, movements, and education have played an important role in improving women's status. However, challenges like violence, discrimination, and economic inequality still exist. True equality and dignity will be achieved only when society fully respects and supports women in every sphere of life.

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Contemporary Changing Nature of Family Institution: A Sociological Study

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Abstract

The family is one of the most enduring and fundamental social institutions in human society. It performs essential functions such as reproduction, socialization, emotional support, regulation of sexual behavior, and economic cooperation. However, the contemporary era has witnessed dramatic transformations in the structure, functions, and values associated with the family institution. Industrialization, urbanization, globalization, technological advancement, feminist movements, legal reforms, and the rise of individualism have significantly reshaped traditional family patterns. This research paper critically examines the changing nature of the family from a sociological perspective. It explores structural transitions from joint to nuclear families, shifts in authority patterns, changing gender roles, rising divorce rates, delayed marriages, declining fertility, and the emergence of diverse family forms such as single-parent families and live-in relationships. The study applies structural-functional, conflict, feminist, symbolic interactionist, and postmodern theoretical frameworks to analyze these transformations. Using qualitative analysis based on secondary data sources, the research concludes that the family institution is not disintegrating but adapting to modern socio-economic realities. The institution continues to remain central to society, though in more diverse and flexible forms.

Keywords:
Family institution, modernization, nuclear family, gender roles, globalization, social change, individualism

Introduction

The family is considered the basic unit of society. According to , the family is "a social group characterised by common residence, economic cooperation, and reproduction." Traditionally, families were patriarchal, extended, and economically interdependent. However, contemporary society has witnessed drastic transformations in family structure, roles, authority patterns, and values. The shift from agrarian to industrial economies, migration, women's education, and legal recognition of diverse family forms have altered traditional patterns.

This paper aims to examine the changing structure, functions, authority patterns, gender roles, and emerging forms of family in modern society.

The family is one of the most fundamental and enduring social institutions in human society. Across cultures and historical periods, it has functioned as the primary unit of socialisation, emotional support, economic cooperation, reproduction, and social identity. Classical sociologists such as Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Karl Marx viewed the family as a crucial structure that maintains social order, transmits cultural values, and

reproduces social relations. However, in the contemporary era, the institution of family has undergone significant structural and functional transformations due to rapid processes such as industrialization, urbanization, globalization, technological advancement, and changing value systems.

Traditionally, the family—especially in agrarian and pre-industrial societies—was predominantly joint or extended in structure, characterized by collective living, shared economic responsibilities, patriarchal authority, and clearly defined gender roles. In societies like India, the joint family system historically ensured social security, economic stability, and cultural continuity. However, with the expansion of education, migration for employment, increased participation of women in the workforce, and the rise of individualism, the traditional family structure has gradually shifted toward nuclear, single-parent, blended, and even child-free family forms.

The contemporary family is increasingly shaped by modern values such as personal autonomy, gender equality, and emotional companionship. The functionalist perspective, as articulated by Talcott Parsons, emphasized the specialization of roles within the nuclear family—instrumental roles for men and expressive roles for women. Yet, in the present context, these rigid role divisions are being questioned and redefined. Feminist scholars have critically examined the patriarchal structure of the family, highlighting issues of gender inequality, unpaid domestic labor, and power imbalances. The feminist movement has significantly contributed to transforming family dynamics by advocating for equal rights, reproductive autonomy, and shared household responsibilities.

Moreover, the increasing acceptance of divorce, live-in relationships, inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, and LGBTQ+ partnerships reflects a broader shift in societal attitudes. Legal reforms, changing moral norms, and media influence have further reshaped perceptions of marriage and family life. Contemporary families are not only biological units but also emotional and contractual associations based on choice and mutual consent.

Another significant dimension of change is demographic transformation. Declining fertility rates, delayed marriages, rising life expectancy, and an increase in elderly populations have altered family composition. The growing phenomenon of singlehood, cohabitation, and childless marriages indicates a shift from obligation-based to choice-based family systems. These changes raise important sociological questions regarding social support mechanisms, elder care, child development, and social integration.

Despite these transformations, the family continues to remain a central institution in society. While its structure and functions are evolving, its core role in providing emotional security, identity formation, and socialization persists. Contemporary changes do not signify the disintegration of the family but rather its adaptation to modern social realities.

This research paper aims to examine the contemporary changing nature of the family institution from a sociological perspective. It seeks to analyze structural transformations, shifting gender roles, changing marital patterns, and emerging family forms in the context of modernization and globalization. By integrating classical and contemporary sociological theories with empirical observations, this study attempts to understand whether these changes represent a crisis of the family or its transformation into a more flexible and egalitarian institution suited to the demands of contemporary society.

This study aims to analyze the changing nature of the family institution in contemporary society from multiple sociological perspectives.

Review of Literature

1. Modernisation and Family Changes

Giddens (2006) argues that globalization and modernity have significantly altered family patterns. The increase in individualism and personal autonomy has affected traditional family norms like arranged marriage and extended family living arrangements. As societies

modernize, nuclear families become more common and people focus more on emotional satisfaction rather than social obligation. This study shows how modern values have reshaped family roles and expectations.

Parsons (1955) earlier proposed that industrialization shifted families from extended to nuclear forms due to mobility and job demands. Contemporary researchers extend this, showing that economic needs and migration influence living arrangements today as well.

2. Changing Family Structures

Several empirical studies have focused on how family composition is evolving:

- **Cherlin (2009)** highlighted a rise in diverse family forms including cohabitation, single-parent families, and blended families. These changes reflect broader cultural shifts in attitudes toward marriage and parenting.
- **Beck & Beck-Gernsheim (1995)** introduced the idea of "individualisation," where personal choice becomes central. In family life, individuals seek self-fulfilment, affecting decisions about marriage, childbearing, and care responsibilities.
- **Bahl (2012)** in the Indian context noted an increase in dual-earner households and a gradual decline in the authority of elders within families. This reflects urbanisation and increased education, especially among women.

Theoretical Perspective

1. Structural-Functional View

The Structural-Functional Viewargued that industrial society requires nuclear families because they are geographically mobile and socially adaptable. According to him, the family performs two essential functions:

- Primary socialisation of children
- Stabilization of adult personalities

Parsons believed that the specialization of roles (instrumental role of men and expressive role of women) ensured family stability.

2. Marxist Perspective

The Marxist Perspectiveviewed the family as an institution that supports capitalism and property inheritance. Engels argued that monogamous marriage developed to ensure legitimate heirs for property transfer.

3. Feminist Contributions

Feminist scholars critique the patriarchal nature of traditional families. They argue that women's unpaid domestic labour sustains capitalism. Women's education, reproductive rights, and legal reforms have transformed family power structures.

4. Late Modern and Postmodern Perspectives

Late Modern and Postmodern Perspectives introduced the idea of the "pure relationship," based on emotional satisfaction rather than duty.discussed individualization, where personal choice becomes central in relationships.These perspectives suggest that contemporary families are based on negotiation, equality, and personal fulfilment.

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyse the traditional structure and functions of the family.
2. To examine the factors responsible for transformation.
3. To study emerging family forms.
4. To apply sociological theories to understand change.
5. To evaluate social consequences of these changes.

Research Questions

1. What are the major changes occurring in family institutions?
2. What social, economic, and cultural factors are responsible?

Hypotheses

H1: Industrialisation and urbanisation are primary factors responsible for the shift from joint to nuclear families.

H2: Women's education and employment have reduced patriarchal authority.

H3: Contemporary family change represents transformation rather than disintegration.

Research Methodology

This study is based on qualitative research using secondary data:

- Sociological textbooks
- Research journals
- Government census reports
- UN demographic reports
- Academic publications

The research adopts analytical and descriptive methods to interpret sociological trends and theories.

Traditional Structure and Functions of Family

1. Economic Function: In agrarian societies, families were units of production.

2. Educational Function: Parents taught children skills, values, and traditions.

3. Religious Function: Family was the centre of religious rituals.

4. Socialisation Function: Children learned norms, customs, and culture.

5. Protective Function: Family provided security and social identity.

Over time, many of these functions shifted to external institutions such as schools, markets, and welfare agencies.

Factors Responsible for Changing Nature of Family

1. Industrialisation: Industrialisation shifted work from home to factories. Family members became wage earners rather than collective producers. This reduced dependence on extended kinship networks.

2. Urbanisation: Migration to cities resulted in smaller living spaces and higher living costs, promoting nuclear families.

3. Women's Education and Employment: Women's economic independence has led to:

- Dual-income households
- Delayed marriage
- Reduced fertility
- Increased divorce rates

Patriarchal authority has weakened as decision-making becomes shared.

4. Globalisation: Global media influences lifestyle choices, dating patterns, parenting styles, and attitudes toward marriage.

5. Technological Advancements: Digital communication affects family interaction:

- Reduced face-to-face communication
- Online dating platforms
- Work-from-home models

Technology both connects and isolates family members.

6. Legal and Policy Changes: Laws recognising divorce, domestic violence protection, inter-caste marriages, and adoption rights have restructured family relationships.

7. Rise of Individualism: Modern society emphasises personal happiness over collective duty. Individuals prioritise career and self-development before marriage.

Major Changes in Contemporary Family

1. Structural Changes

- Decline of joint families
- Increase in nuclear families
- Rise in single-parent families

- Growth of live-in relationships

2. Functional Changes

Many traditional functions have shifted:

- Education ? Schools
- Economic production ? Industries
- Welfare ? State

However, emotional support remains central.

3. Authority Pattern

Traditional patriarchal authority has declined. Decision-making is increasingly democratic.

4. Changing Marriage Patterns

- Delayed marriages
- Inter-caste and inter-religious marriages
- Increase in divorce
- Decline in fertility rates

Marriage is now based more on companionship than obligation.

Emerging Forms of Family

1. Single-parent families
2. Blended families
3. Child-free marriages
4. Same-sex families
5. Live-in partnerships

These forms challenge traditional definitions but still perform core emotional and social functions.

Indian Context of Family Change

India historically valued joint family systems. However:

- Urban migration has promoted nuclear families.
- Women's workforce participation has increased.
- Legal reforms such as property rights for women have strengthened gender equality.
- Divorce rates remain lower compared to Western countries but are rising in urban areas.

Despite modernisation, cultural traditions continue to influence marriage and family norms.

Impact of Changing Family Institution

1. Positive Impacts

- Gender equality
- Individual freedom
- Emotional compatibility
- Reduced domestic oppression
- Greater autonomy in marriage decisions

2. Negative Impacts

- Elderly neglect
- Weakening kinship bonds
- Childcare challenges
- Rising mental stress
- Loneliness

Sociological Interpretation of Change

The debate remains whether family is weakening or transforming.Functionalists argue that specialisation makes the family more efficient.Conflicttheorists highlight persistent inequalities.Feminists emphasise empowerment and equality.Postmodernists stress diversity and flexibility.The evidence suggests transformation rather than collapse.

Discussion

Contemporary family patterns reflect broader social transformations:

- Shift from collective responsibility to individual choice
- From economic necessity to emotional satisfaction
- From rigid gender roles to negotiated roles

Family remains central but operates differently.

Suggestions and Policy Implications

1. Promote work-life balance policies.
2. Strengthen childcare support systems.
3. Provide elderly care facilities.
4. Encourage gender-sensitive education.
5. Expand family counselling services.

Conclusion

The family institution has undergone profound changes in structure, authority, functions, and values. Industrialization, urbanization, women's empowerment, globalization, and technological advancement have reshaped family life. Traditional joint families have declined, nuclear families have increased, and diverse family forms have emerged.

However, the core functions of emotional bonding, socialization, and identity formation remain intact. The contemporary family is not disintegrating; it is adapting to modern social realities.

Thus, the changing nature of the family represents transformation rather than decline. The institution continues to evolve in response to economic, cultural, and technological shifts, proving its resilience in contemporary society.

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Study of MSW Waste Degraded by Fungi and Convert into Enrich Compost

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Abstract

Kolhapur is a city come under the municipal corporation, and municipal solid waste in Kolhapur has become one of the major problems. Due to the large-scale accumulation of municipal solid waste, the Bawada area has been affected, leading to health-related issues and air pollution. Waste management is one of the most important aspects from an environmental perspective in India. Nature has given a gift to us as microorganism .they are universal decomposers. This research depends on the role in degradation of MSW. With the help of fungi, municipal solid waste has degraded and converted into high-quality compost, which helps to resolve this problem to some extent. Municipal solid waste Management is a very important current issue. This research paper provides a detailed description of the degradation of municipal solid waste using fungi and the physical and chemical tests carried out on it. The compost produced through this process is of good quality, and its pH values were found to be within the standard limits as per 2018 guidelines. After 10 days interval tested MSW physicochemical test was analysed for 50 days. Nitrogen value at 50 days it showed in the range of $0.61^{*}\pm0.0057$ to 0.92 ± 0.0057. Fungi individual and fungal consortium. The result is very good.

Key word:

Degradation, pH, MSW waste, compost

Introduction

Solid waste includes all trash, refuse, sludge from water treatment facilities, air pollution control facilities, wastewater treatment plants, and other materials that have been abandoned. This includes solid-liquid, semisolid, and contained gaseous materials from commercial, industrial,mining and agricultural operations (www.epa.gov).Waste classified as solid or semisolid is included. Both organic and inorganic materials are present. Solid waste is defined as undesired and rejected stuff. Solid waste management includes all trash collection, separation, processing, and disposal procedures. Paper, cardboard, plastic, wood, glass, metals, food wastes, special wastes, and hazardous wastes were among the waste materials. For a number of years, waste management in India has been a source of concern. Numerous studies have emphasized the opportunities and difficulties related to waste management in the nation. Health-care waste management in India, requirement of properly disposing of medical waste in order to avoid negative effects on human health and the environment (Patil *et al*. 2001). Trash management is a global challenge that is being addressed by different countries using different approaches to solve the growing issues around the generation and disposal of trash. Waste fish oil is being used in Iran to produce biodiesel using a sustainable energy source(R. Yahyaee et.al 2013).

Material and Methods

Collection of msw organic waste by Zoom Prakalp at the Bawada site at Kohapur city. Samples were collected in sterial bottle and brought into the laboratory of department of Environmental Science for testing.All the collection and analysis is done in the time period from 2021 to 2022.

Methodology

The Study includes analysing physico-chemical characteristics of MSW organic waste waste as pH, Moisture, Organic Carbon, , Nitrogen, These parameters were analysed by standard protocols (APHA, 1999; Maithi, 2002).

Microorganisms isolated from the waste. Three fungi were selected and arranged set of MSW waste degradation. Each container of glass contains a msw waste sample of 50 gm. Fungus was inoculated in MSW waste, and the last container was inoculated with three fungi with MSW waste and arranged for degradation. We checked parameters at each 10-day interval till 50 days. MSW waste includes organic material that got in field. Parameters such as pH, Moisture, Organic carbon and nitrogen were studied. Our parameter will be compared with the standard parameter laid down by the Standards of India.

Three fungus use for the degradation of MSW waste are named as follows

F1-*Aspergillusniger*F2-*Penicillium scierotiorum*F3--*Pleurostomarichardsiae*

F4-*Aspergillusniger+Penicillium scierotiorum+Pleurostomarichardsiae*

Mo	Time	pH	Moisture	Organic carbon	Organic matter	Nitrogen	Phosphrous	Potassium
Control	Initial	6.26± 0.01	54.53± 0.057	38.86±0.005	66.84± 0.01	1.11± 0.0057	0.27± 0.0057	0.21± 0.0057
	10	6.04*±0.0057	54.03±0.055	38.65±0.005	66.49±0.005	1.05±0.0057	0.28±0.0057	0.22±0.0057
	20	6.13±0.0057	53.63±0.057	37.84±0.005	56.08±0.01	1.053±0.0057	0.43±0.0057	0.46±0.0057
	30	6.23±0.0057	51.36±0.057	37.22±0.005	64.03±0.0057	1.023±0.0057	0.43±0.0057	0.58±0.0057
	40	6.40±0.115	49.66±0.005	36.80±0.005	63.32±0.0057	0.97±0.0057	0.51±0.0057	0.61±0.0057
	50	6.50±0.057	49.23±0.057	36.40±0.005	62.62±0.0057	0.92±0.0057	0.57±0.0057	0.67±0.0057
F1	Initial	6.26 ± 0.025	54.16±0.152	38.86±0.005	66.83± 0.015	1.11± 0.0057	0.27± 0.0057	0.21± 0.0057
F1	10	6.34*±0.0057	49.77*±0.005	37.83*±0.015	65.07*±0.005	0.98*±0.0057	0.27±0.011	0.21±0.0057
	20	6.55*±0.0057	47.23*±0.005	37.22*±0.01	64.02*±0.01	0.96*±0.0057	0.56*±0.0057	0.46±0.0057
	30	7.87*±0.0057	47.02*±0.01	36.40*±0.005	62.61*±0.0057	0.84*±0.0057	0.86*±0.0057	0.57*±0.011
	40	7.02*±0.01	42.77*±0.01	35.78*±0.005	61.55*±0.01	0.75*±0.0057	0.86*±0.0057	0.60*±0.0057
	50	7.22*±0.0057	33.1*±0.01	32.93*±0.005	56.63*±0.01	0.61*±0.0057	1.15*±0.0057	0.61*±0.0057
F2	Initial	6.26± 0.057	54.50±0.07	38.86±0.05	66.83±0.005	1.11±0.0057	0.27±0.0057	0.21±0.0057
F2	10	6.53*± 0.057	51.66*±0.01	38.65±0.057	66.48±0.005	0.98*±0.0057	0.30*±0.0057	0.46*±0.011
	20	6.16±0.152	48.66*±0.005	37.22*±0.057	64.03*±0.0057	0.84*±0.0057	0.56*±0.0057	0.46±0.011
	30	6.66*±0.011	48.21*±0.0057	36.81*±0.057	63.32*±0.0057	0.84*±0.0057	0.56*±0.0057	0.61*±0.0057
	40	7.10*±0.057	47.33*±0.005	36.41±0.01	62.62*±0.2433	0.76*±0.0057	0.85*±0.0057	0.61*±0.0057
	50	7.33*±0.0057	33.25*±0.005	33.95*±0.005	58.40*±0.0057	0.62*±0.0057	0.85*±0.0057	0.67*±0.0057
F3	Initial	6.26± 0.057	54.55±0.05	38.86± 0.005	66.84±0.012	1.11± 0.0057	0.27± 0.0057	0.21± 0.0057
F3	10	6.02*± 0.057	50.86*±0.005	38.65±0.005	66.48±0.0057	0.92*±0.0057	0.27±0.01	0.46±0.0057
	20	6.45*± 0.01	48.50*±0.005	37.85±0.01	65.07*±0.0057	0.84*±0.0057	0.27*±0.0057	0.46±0.011
	30	6.76±0.0057	47.98*±0.005	36.80*±0.005	63.32*±0.0057	0.76*±0.0057	0.56±0.0057	0.46±0.0057
	40	6.65±0.057	46.33*±0.01	36.41±0.11	62.62*±0.0057	0.75*±0.0057	0.57±0.0057	0.61*±0.0057
	50	6.9±0.057	32.56*±0.01	34.55*±0.011	59.45*±0.0057	0.63*±0.0057	0.86*±0.0057	0.61*±0.0057
F4	Initial	6.26± 0.057	54.51±0.01	38.86±0.057	66.84±0.005	1.11± 0.0057	0.27± 0.057	0.21± 0.0057
F4	10	6.34± 0.0057	51.33*±0.01	37.83*±.0057	65.07*±0.0057	1.01±0.0057	0.30*±0.057	0.46*±0.011

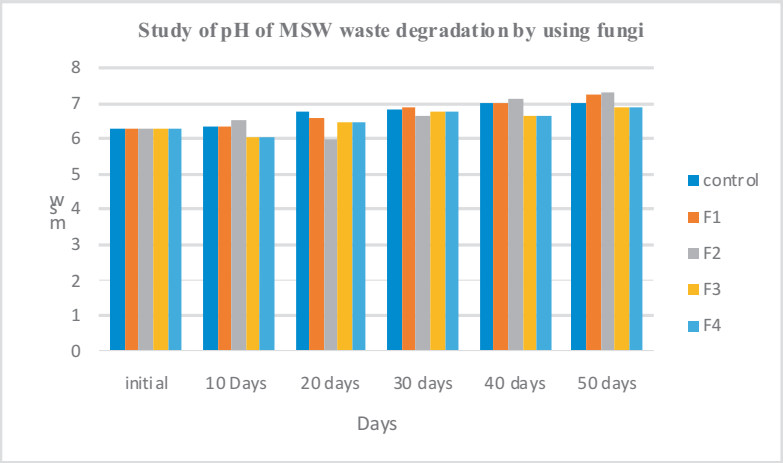
	20	6.54*±0.0057	48.53*±0.005	37.23 *±0.01	64.02*±0.0057	0.85*±0.01	0.56*±0.0057	0.57*±0.0057
	30	6.50*±0.0057	46.43*±0.005	36.81 *±0.005	63.31*± 0.01	0.76*± 0.01	0.85*±.0057	0.61*±.0057
	40	6.89*±0.0057	44.84*±0.005	35.79*±0.005	61.56*±0.0057	0.64*± .0057	0.85*±.0057	0.66*±0.0057
	50	7.02*±0.0057	32.77*±0.01	32.93*±0.005	56.63*±0.0115	0.62*±0.0057	1.13*±0.023	0.86*±0.0057

Result: pH of MSW waste by using fungus (Table No.1)

All values are mean ±S.D of 4 estimations. Significantly different from control values.

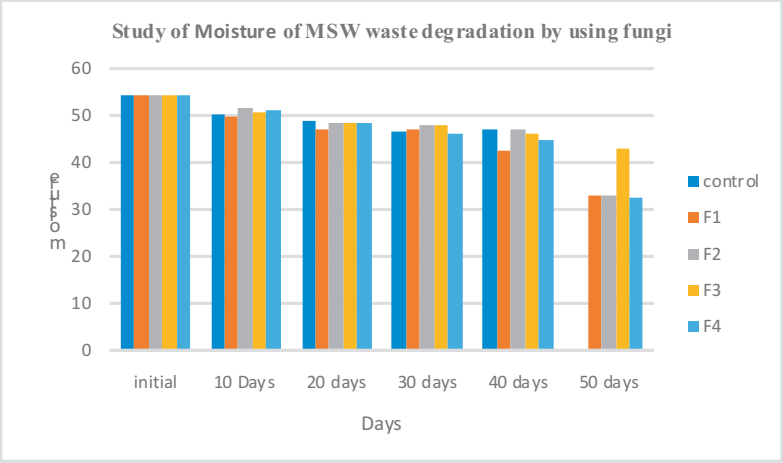
P< 0.05 by t-test

Graph No.1: pH of MSW waste with different fungi



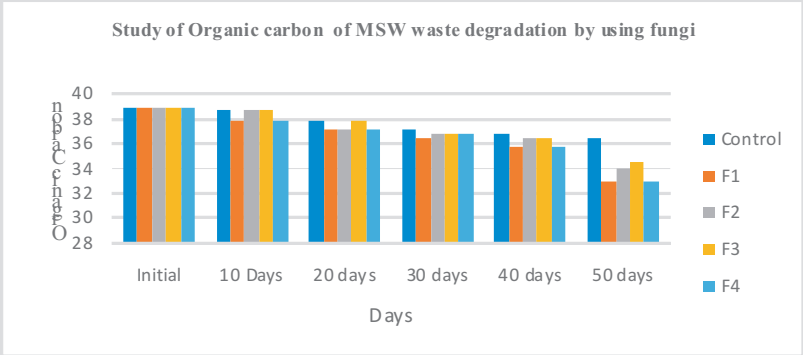
pH of MSW waste showed at initital stage in control F1.F2,F3 and F1F2F3 consortium as a range of 6.26. ± 0.0057 and at 50 days it showed in the range of 6.50±0.0057 to 7.02±0.0057 in acidic pH it has an effect on the function of the fungus

Graph No.2 Moisture of MSW waste with different fungi



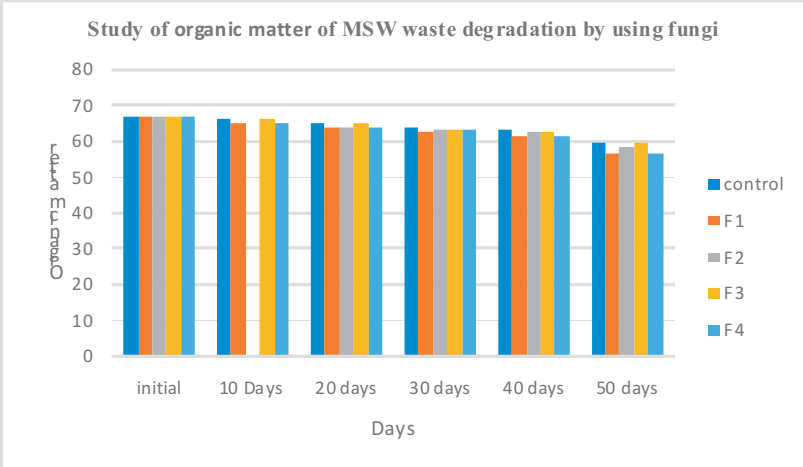
Moisture of MSW waste showed at initital stage in control F1, F2, F3 and F1F2F3 consortium as a range of 54.50. ± 0.0057 to 54.55± 0.0057, and at 50 days it showed in the range of 49.23±0.057 to 32.56*±0.01 as day wise decrease in moisture values, it effect on function of the fungus

Graph No3: Organic Carbon of MSW waste with different fungi



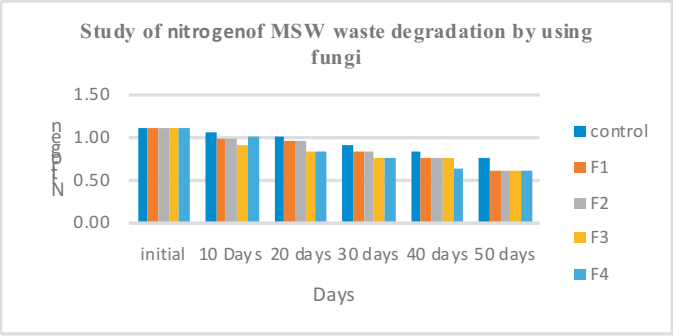
Organic Carbonof MSW waste showed at initital stage in control F1, F2, F3 and F1F2F3 consortium as a range of 38.86±0.005 to 54.55± 0.0057, and at 50 days it showed in the range of 34.55*±0.011 to 32.93*±0.005 as a decrease in organic carbon of msw waste by action of fungus during degradation, it effect on the function of the fungus

Graph No.4 Organic Matter of MSW waste with different fungi



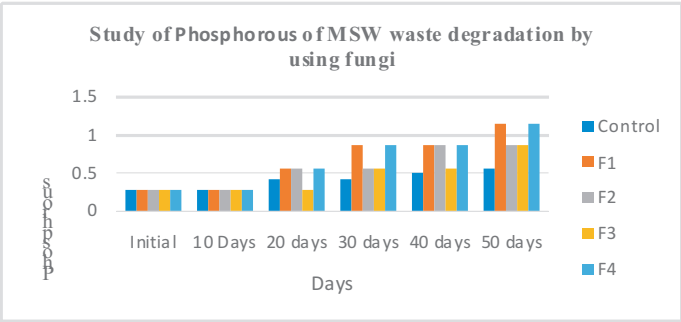
Organic matter of MSW waste showed at initital stage in control F1, F2, F3 and F1F2F3 consortium as a range of 66.84± 0.01 to 54.55± 0.0057, and at 50 days it showed in the range of 62.62±0.0057 to 56.63*±0.01 As a decrease in organic matter of msw waste by the action of fungus during degradation, it affects the function of the fungus

Graph No.5 Nitrogen of MSW waste with different fungi



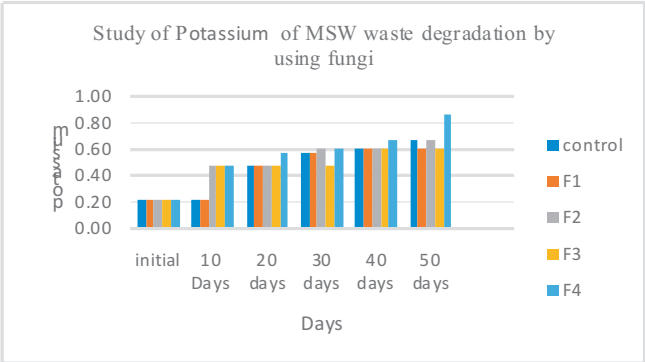
Nitrogen of MSW waste showed at initital stage in control F1, F2, F3 and F1F2F3 consortium as a range of 1.11± 0.0057 and at 50 days it showed in the range of .61*±0.0057 to 0.92±0.0057 As a decrease in organic matter ofmsw waste by the action of fungus during degradation, it affects the function of the fungus

Graph No.6 Phosphorous of MSW with different fungus



Phosphorusof MSW waste showed at initital stage in control F1, F2, F3 and F1F2F3 consortium as a range of 0.27± 0.0057 and at 50 days, it showed in the range of 0.61*±0.0057 to 0.92±0.0057.Anincrease inphosphorus of msw waste by the action of fungus during degradation, it affects the function of the fungus

Graph No.7 Potassium of msw with different fungus



Potassium of MSW waste showed at initital stage in control F1, F2, F3 and F1F2F3 consortium as a range of 0.21± 0.0057, and at 50 days, it showed in the range of 0.61*±0.0057 to 0.67*±0.0057. An increase in phosphorus of msw waste by the action of the fungus during degradation, it affects the function of the fungus

Municipal waste treated with different Fungus

Plate no.1

Conclusion :

Studied fungi used for the degradation of MSW waste. Itdegraded in 50 days and got enriched compost. In research,MSW waste degraded by individual fungus and also fugus consortium. MSW degraded by a fungus consortium have given better result as comapare to individually degraded MSW waste. Soil fertility increased by using such compost. air pollution, water pollutionavoid by such methods, which are done by burning of MSW and dumping of msw at open space. Fungus gave better results in as campare to bacterial degradation in this research.

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Fake News and Social Fragmentation: The Role of Digital Citizenship

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Abstract :

This research sheds light on 'fake news' (misinformation), a highly pressing issue in modern times, and its social consequences. In today's digital age, social media has become the most effective medium for disseminating information; however, along with this technology, the spread of misinformation and rumors has also increased tremendously. When incomplete or false information is deliberately spread against a specific group in society, it transforms into hatred and fear. Research shows that in this rapid flow of information, the average user forgets to verify the truthfulness of the information, which is intensifying religious, political, and caste-based polarization in society. This polarization, in turn, damages social unity and leads to fragmentation. To overcome this serious problem, this research emphasizes the importance of the concept of 'digital citizenship'. Digital citizenship is not merely about using the internet, but about using it ethically, responsibly, and safely. This primarily includes verifying the source of information, adhering to cyber etiquette, and maintaining awareness in online communication. Until citizens become digitally literate and develop the ability to analyze information, it will be difficult to stop this cycle of rumors.

Introduction:

Human life in the 21st century is completely dominated by technology, and the internet and social media have become integral components of today's society. Platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter (X) have made the exchange of information incredibly easy. Previously, information was controlled only by certain institutions, but now, social media has truly "democratized" information. Every ordinary person has now become a creator and disseminator of information. However, along with this boon, a very dangerous threat has emerged: the spread of 'fake news' or misleading information. The speed of this technology, while conducive to progress, is also contributing to the spread of rumors.

In today's world, 'fake news' is no longer just false news; it has become an invisible weapon that disrupts social harmony. When deliberately fabricated false information is spread against a specific caste, religion, sect, or community, it creates an atmosphere of distrust in society. This initiates the process of social fragmentation and polarization, which often leads to violent incidents. The tendency to 'forward' information without verifying its source is fueling hatred and fear in society. In such times of confusion, merely having technology is not enough; it has become imperative that every individual using it recognizes their responsibility as a 'digital citizen'. Digital citizenship is not just a technical skill; it is a social duty to verify the authenticity of information and maintain ethical behavior in the online world.

Research Objectives:

• To study the nature and spread of fake news on social media.

• To analyze the impact of misinformation on social relations and peace.

• To disseminate the principles of digital citizenship (e.g., fact-checking, ethics) to the public.

• To suggest preventive measures to curb fake news.

Subject Discussion:

Social media is not merely a technical tool for information dissemination, but a 'virtual social space' where individuals and communities interact with each other, transcending geographical boundaries. The main characteristic of this medium is that the user is not just a consumer of information, but also a creator of it. Compared to traditional media, two-way communication is possible here, leading to immediate reactions to any information. However, this very facility is being misused to spread 'fake news'. The nature of fake news is extremely complex; it doesn't just consist of completely fabricated information, but often involves misleading people by linking old photos or videos to current events. Sensational but false headlines are also used to grab readers' attention, causing true information to be sidelined and giving strength to rumors.

Both technical and psychological factors are effective behind the spread of fake news. Social media algorithms prioritize information that receives the fastest reactions; since fake news is inherently sensational, it goes viral rapidly in the flood of information. On a psychological level, people share information that aligns with their ideology without verifying its veracity, a phenomenon known as 'echo chambers'. In this process, organized systems like 'bots' and 'troll armies' deliberately bombard people with false information to spread hatred. Since the human brain is quickly attracted to information that evokes fear, anger, or curiosity, the combination of technology and human nature allows fake news to spread rapidly in society, disrupting social harmony.

The Social and Peace Implications of Misinformation :

The most dangerous consequence of misinformation (fake news) spreading through social media is the widening gap in mutual trust and social relations within society. When deliberately false information is spread about a community or a particular ideology, it creates an atmosphere of distrust in society. This erects a wall of suspicion between two communities that have lived together for generations, ultimately leading to social fragmentation. Such rumors create feelings of fear and insecurity in people's minds, narrowing an individual's social perspective. When citizens react solely based on emotions without verifying the information, social harmony is jeopardized, and even minor disputes can escalate into major conflicts.

On the other hand, misinformation poses a significant challenge to public peace and order. Incidents like violence fueled by rumors, mob lynching, or riots are extremely devastating consequences of fake news. Misinformation not only damages personal relationships but also undermines the foundations of democracy. It creates confusion in society by spreading misconceptions about the electoral process, public health campaigns (e.g., rumors about vaccination campaigns), and government policies. This reduces people's trust in the administration and makes it difficult to maintain peace. In summary, misinformation is not merely a technical problem but a destructive tool that disrupts social well-being and peace, the effects of which continue to impact the progress of society in the long run.

Principles of Digital Citizenship and Awareness :

To overcome the menace of fake news on social media, promoting the concept of 'digital citizenship' has become a necessity. The first and most important step in digital citizenship is 'fact-checking'. Every person using technology must ensure that any message they forward comes from an authentic source. Checking the veracity of information using Google Reverse Image Search or reliable fact-checking websites is a primary duty of a digital citizen. Until ordinary citizens develop the habit of verifying the source of information, it will be impossible to slow down the spread of rumors.

The second important principle of digital citizenship is 'online ethics'. This includes respecting the feelings of others while interacting in the virtual world, avoiding hate speech, and adhering to cyber etiquette. Laws alone are not sufficient to maintain peace in society; citizens must ethically use the internet themselves. To convey these principles to the people, it is necessary to conduct 'digital literacy' campaigns through schools, colleges, and social organizations. Only when every segment of society learns to analyze information and recognizes its online responsibilities will the social fragmentation caused by fake news be stopped. In short, digital citizenship is an ideological weapon given into the hands of the people, which can protect them from misinformation in the virtual world.

Preventive Measures to Stop Fake News :

• Verification of Information Source: Before believing any news, verify the website or platform from which it originated. Prioritize information from official news channels or government websites.

• Use of Fact-Checking Websites: Before forwarding a message, check it on reliable fact-checking platforms like 'Alt News', 'Boom Live', or 'PIB Fact Check'.

• Use of Reverse Image Search: Old photos or videos are often spread on social media claiming to be related to current events. Use Google's 'Reverse Image Search' to check the origin and time period of the photo.

• Be Wary of Sensational Headlines: If a news headline is extremely shocking or provocative, there is a higher chance that it is fake news. Do not share it without reading the complete news.

• Digital Literacy Campaign: Make 'Digital Literacy' a mandatory subject in school and college curricula so that the new generation learns to analyze information.

• Think Before Forwarding: Before forwarding any message, consider whether it will harm anyone and implement the 'Break the Chain' concept.

• Strict Enforcement of Cyber Laws: Take strict action against individuals spreading rumors under the Information Technology Act, so that those spreading misinformation are deterred.

• Responsibility of Social Media Companies: Companies like Facebook, WhatsApp, and Twitter should strengthen their algorithms for identifying rumors and immediately shut down accounts that spread misinformation. • Local-level 'Digital Choupals' or Committees: Committees of educated youth should be formed in villages or at the ward level, which will debunk rumors on social media and disseminate accurate information to the people.

• Not falling prey to emotional appeals: Many fake news stories are created to incite people's religious or caste-based sentiments. In such cases, one should look at the information objectively without becoming emotional.

• Checking grammar and language: Often, fake news contains grammatical errors, incorrect sentence structure, or uses unusual fonts. Such signs can help identify the news as fake.

• Using the 'Report' option: If you find false information on social media, instead of simply ignoring it, you should use the 'Report' option on that platform to help get the information removed.

• Strengthening government information centers: The government should make 'Social Media Monitoring Cells' more active at every district level, so that clarifications can be provided before rumors spread.

• Role of the media: Mainstream media (TV, newspapers) should verify the authenticity of viral news on social media and run special programs presenting 'what is true' to the public.

• Family and social discussions: Pay attention to what kind of information your elderly family members or children see while using the internet, and guide them from time to time about being cautious of rumors.

Conclusion:

'Fake news' is not merely a technical glitch or a problem limited to the internet; it is a very serious social ailment. While advancements in information technology have made human life easier, the flow of information lacking in veracity has raised significant questions about the moral and social well-being of society. This problem cannot be permanently solved simply by enacting strict laws or by shutting down internet services during times of crisis. On the contrary, such restrictions can infringe upon the right to information. Until every segment of society, whether urban or rural, behaves responsibly as a 'digital citizen', preventing social fragmentation will remain virtually impossible.

Digital literacy is the most effective and long-term weapon against this problem. By incorporating digital literacy into the education system from the primary level, the coming generation will be able to analyze information and identify misinformation. Preventing fake news is not only the responsibility of the government or technology companies, but it is the moral responsibility of every individual. Only when a culture of verifying information takes root in society and people think critically before forwarding messages, will a truly safe, harmonious, and cohesive 'digital society' be created. This research underscores that a proper balance between technology and human values is essential to overcome future social challenges.

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Policy Challenges to Sustainable Telemedicine in Post-Pandemic Health Systems: An Indian Perspective

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Abstract -

COVID-19 increased the use of telemedicine across the globe as an important instrument of health service provision during the times when systems were disrupted. The emergency regulatory reforms, digital health efforts, and the increasing mobile connectivity facilitated the rapid telemedicine growth in India. Nevertheless, with the transformation of health systems to go beyond crisis response, challenges of policy pose great threats to the sustainability of telemedicine in the long-term. In this paper, the author will analyze the major policy impediments to the preservation of telemedicine in the health system of India after the pandemic through a global health lens.The research protocol is based on the qualitative policy analysis method, where the national telemedicine policies, digital health policies, and post-pandemic health system policies, including the Telemedicine Practice Guidelines and the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, are analyzed. The analysis outlines ongoing issues in the regulatory clarity of the issues, reimbursement of providers, privacy of data and cybersecurity, the disparity in digital infrastructure access, and the unequal access among rural, low-income, and marginalized populations. Also, the institutionalization of telemedicine in primary health care is restricted by gaps in training of providers, inter state licensing and integration of telemedicine in the routine health care delivery.The results of the research indicate that although India has come a long way in terms of the legitimization of telemedicine, the sustainability relies on coherent long-term policy frameworks based on the concerns of equity, quality of care, and integration of the system. Regulatory oversight, investing in digital infrastructure, managing the digital divide, and incorporating telemedicine measures into universal health coverage plans are important in the provision of resilient and inclusive health systems. The Indian experience can provide useful insights to other low/middle-income countries that wish to continue benefiting by preserving telemedicine after the pandemic in the transformation of the health system.

Key Words-

Telemedicine, Health Policy, Post-Pandemic Systems, Health Care Equity, Indian Legislature

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- **Introduction –**

The field of telemedicine has transformed the world of medical practice through the use of digital communication tools in the form of video calls, mobile applications, and monitoring devices. This new model of healthcare provision has become a vital instrument in the time of world-friendly health disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic and is progressive, providing various services, such as remote consultations, diagnostics, and follow-up care. Analyzing the adoption and implication of telemedicine, three main perspectives should be taken into consideration including patients, doctors, and hospitals. Based on these views, telemedicine has many benefits such as more accessibility, convenience, and efficiency when delivering healthcare. Nonetheless, it also has some challenges that it has to overcome to implement it in a mass and make it effective to incorporate it into the current healthcare systems. The description of tele-medicine, focuses on the importance of technology to provide more access to healthcare, enhancement of health outcomes, and the development of wellbeing of individuals and communities.

According to Chief Scientist of WHO, the use of digital technologies provides new opportunities to enhance the health of people. However, difficulties in the effect of certain interventions are also noted in the evidence that chief scientist points out.[3]The difficulties includewith regards to data protection. Undoubtedly, the intrusion of technology in the healthcare sector can perform miracles and will assist in the universal coverage of health, but simultaneously, people need to be convinced that their information is in safe hands with the individuals offering digital health services.[4] Since Telemedicine is mainly a complex combination of the practice of medicine as well as information and communication technology, in absence of a specific law, all the existing laws in India addressing both to medicine and to information technology would definitely apply to Telemedicine. One of the primary features of telemedicine is remote consultations, which enable patients to engage with healthcare professionals through video calls, phone calls, or secure messaging platforms. The chapter talks about the different regulatory framework in India on Telemedicine.

- **Meaning and definition of telemedicine -**

"*Tele*" is a Greek word meaning "distance "and "*mederi*" is a Latin word meaning "to heal". Time magazine called telemedicine "healing by wire". Although initially considered "futuristic" and "experimental," telemedicine is today a reality and has come to stay. Telemedicine has a variety of applications in patient care, education, research, administration and public health.[5] Telemedicine is an innovative approach to healthcare that utilizes telecommunications technology to deliver medical services remotely. This method allows patients to consult with healthcare providers without the need to physically visit a clinic or hospital, making healthcare more accessible, especially for those living in remote or underserved areas. As technology continues to evolve, telemedicine has emerged as a crucial solution for bridging the gap between patients and healthcare professionals.

The World Health Organization [6](WHO) defines Telemedicine as, "The delivery of healthcare services, where distance is a critical factor, by all healthcare professionals using information and communication technologies for the exchange of valid information for

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[3]King Stub & Kasia, Regulating E-Health Ecosystem: The dawn of Healthcare Delivery in India, available at https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e9a1f9b2-50ee-4ccc-b926-2fd29459fb2e (last visited Jan. 10, 2021).

[4]Ibid

[5]Brown N. A brief history of telemedicine. *Telemedicine Information Exchange.* 1995;105:833–5.

[6]ibid

WHO, *e-Health, available at* https://www.who.int/ehealth/about/en/ (last visited Jan.,1 2021.

diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease and injuries, research and evaluation and for the continuing education of healthcare providers, all in the interests of advancing the health of individuals and their communities."

Telemedicine used to be considered a subset of telehealth, but the two terms are now synonymous. In the past, the label *telehealth* included nonclinical services, such as continuing medical education, provider training and administrative meetings. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission sometimes uses the term *e-care* as an umbrella label for any electronic exchange of information that aids in the practice of advanced analytics and medicine. [7]

- **Laws and regulations governing Privacy of Health Data in Telemedicine and concerns that surround the practice-analysis-**

1. Information Technology Act- .

In 2008, the IT Act was revised and enhanced to be more convincing in relation to data protection concerns. The IT Act of 2008 has been amended to include 43-A and 72A that offer to the data security front, with more severe penalties. Section 2(1)(o) of the Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act) has stipulated data to mean -a formalised representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts or instructions which is intended to be processed, is being processed, or has been processed by a computer system or computer network and may be in any form (including computer printouts, magnetic or optical media storage, punched cards, punched tapes) or be stored in internal memory of the computer. The electronic consent system provided by the Digital Locker Authority[8] provides the meaning of data as -any electronic information that is retained by a public or a private service provider (such as a government service department, a bank, a document repository, etc.).

The Concept of Data-Section 2(1)(o) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) has defined data to mean a formalised representation of information, knowledge, facts, concept, or instructions which is intended to be processed, being processed, or has been processed in a computer system or a computer network and can take any form (including computer printouts, storage on magnetic or optical media, punched cards, punched tapes) or may be stored internally as part of the memory of a computer.

Immediately, the Intermediary Guidelines and section 79[9] of the IT Act were subjected to the constitutional review of the Supreme Court of India and the case was Shreya Singhal v. Union of India.[10] They contended that section 79 and the Intermediary Guidelines enabling the discretion of the intermediary to determine whether an illegal/offending material is being published or not and limitations in the Intermediary Rules exceed those in Article 19(2). The Supreme Court interpreted the terms of section 79 and Intermediary Guidelines to hold that the intermediary should be provided a court order or a notification by a government agency demanding it to take certain information off. The case, however, did not make a decision on what administrative authority was able to make such an order. Information Technology (intermediary guidelines and digital media ethics code) Rules, 2021 does not also discuss intermediaries engaged in telemedicine practice.

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[7]Ben Lutkevich, Definition Telehealth (telemedicine) Available at https://www.techtarget.com/searchhealthit/definition/telemedicine last seen on 23/09/2024

[8]Data Protection & Privacy Issues in India, *available at* https://elplaw.in/practicearea/data-protection/ (last visited Mar., 11, 2018).

[9]The Information Technology Act, Sec. 79. at 231, sec. 79 provides intermediaries with exemption from liability if it meets the requirements laid down under the section.

[10]Writ Petition (Criminal) No.167 of 2012.

2. The National Medical Commission Act, 2019-

Medical education and practice in India are governed by the MCI Act[11] that is administered and enforced by the Medical Council of India. According to the MCI Act, only people with a recognised medical degree, and registered by one of the state medical councils in India, are permitted to practice medicine. The MCI Code sets the professional and ethical codes of conduct of the doctors in their relations with the patient, pharmaceutical companies, and with colleagues. The MCI Code also stipulates that there should be attempts to computerize the medical records in order to be able to retrieve them promptly. The MCI Code binds doctors who must provide a declaration to the same. The Telemedicine Practice Guidelines form a subset of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, which is also the Code of Medical Ethics. It follows, therefore, that the postulates stated therein are ipso facto applicable to the Telemedicine operation until some new rules and regulations are developed under new Act.

3. Regulations of the Indian Medical Council(Professional Conduct, Etiquettes and Ethics), 2002 (hereinafter to be referred as IMCR)-

Regulations of Professional Conduct, Etiquettes and Ethics of registered medical practitioners were passed by the Medical Council of India, with prior permission of the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Section 20A read with Section 33(m) of the Indian Medical Council Act,1956, This code regulates issues like patient-doctor confidentiality, collection of personal data about patients and consent issues.

The IMCR establishes specific specifications over all the physicians with respect to the medical practice and the relationship that he/she has with the patients and any breach of the same could result in tortious liability against such a physician. The IMCR has also stated that the physicians will strive to computerize all the data of the patients[12] in order to be retrieved quickly. The body corporate/entity shall carry out a due diligence on the physicians/doctors/HPCs prior to permitting them to register themselves in the platform and obtain consent of the patients.[13]

4. Liability in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (CPA)-

The CPA provides the customers a second option of suing service providers to compensate them in case of poor service provision. Besides service deficiencies, the consumers can claim the defective products and unfair trade practices. Such complaints have been addressed by setting up consumer forums at local, state and national levels. Previously, there existed a certain level of uncertainty as pertains to the issue of whether medical procedures carried out by physicians, hospitals and other facilities fell under the scope of the CPA. In Indian Medical Association v. V. P. Shantha[14] the Supreme Court saw the case through and decided that such medical services fell under the CPA provided the patient paid a fee to obtain such services.

One of the most significant aspects of a claim relates to the payment of the services, since the CPA gets rid of services being offered free of charge. Nevertheless, there was remarkably an exception as it was argued in the case of V. P Shantha when the service provided is normally billed, but in some instances, it goes without charge like when the service is given to people who cannot afford it. Even then, the individual who was given the services on a free basis

[11]The National Medical Council Act 2019. A Look: Part 1, *available at* https://corporate.cyrilamarchandblogs.com/2019/09/national-medical-commission-act-2019-part-1/

[12]The Indian Medical Council Regulations,2002, Rule 1.3.4.

[13]E-Health Laws and Regulations, *available at* https://samistilegal.in/e-health-laws-and-regulations/ #_ftn1

[14]Indian Medical Association v. V. P. Shantha 1995 SCC (6).

would still be in a position to bring a claim under the CPA. In the case of claims filed with consumer forums, no restrictions apply as far as the compensation that can be charged is concerned. The quantum of compensation awarded varies although the average compensation is between INR 2 Lakh to INR 6 Lakh. Cases of awarding compensations amounting to up to INR 11 crore[15] have also occurred in the medical negligence cases.

X v. Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department (2022)

The Supreme Court expanded access to **safe abortion services**, reinforcing that telemedicine can be a legitimate tool to improve access for women, especially those in remote or marginalized settings.

5. Telemedicine Guidelines -.

i. Doctor may decide on the form of teleconsultation: A doctor can select any medium of patient consultation i.e. telephone, mobile or landline, chat services such as WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, other mobile applications or web-based digital platforms such as telemedicine or data transmission systems such as Skype/ email/ fax etc. Nevertheless, the doctor must be able to make professional judgement before taking the teleconsultation about whether the teleconsultation is actually appropriate and in the best interest of the patient. In case the answer to this question is yes, the doctor must consider what medium would be the most desirable in the teleconsultation. It is the doctor himself or herself who will decide on case to case basis whether to conduct physical examination of a patient or remotely i.e. by teleconsultation and on which medium to use teleconsultation.

ii. Doctor would be required to uphold the same standard of care when doing tele consultation like when doing face-to-face consultation: The Telemedicine Guidelines stipulate that the doctor would be required to adhere to the same level of care when consulting with a patient via a telemonitoring system as when in-person consultation occurs

iii. Precision of the information is the prerogative of the patient: In the process of teleconsultation, when the doctor asks the patient to provide relevant information, it is assumed that the patient should provide the correct information. The Telemedicine Guidelines has made it clear that it will be the patient who will be accountable in terms of accuracy of information exchanged with the doctor, and not the doctor.

iv. Caregiver is considered to be authorized in representative of the minor or incapacitated patients: In case the patient is aged 16 or below and the patient is incapacitated (as a result of a mental illness such as dementia or physical disability caused by an accident), then the caregiver is considered to be authorized to consult on behalf of the patient. The Telemedicine Guidelines explain that the teleconsultation may occur in such situations with the caregiver and no presence of the patient.

v. No specific Format to be used to issue a prescription: A prescription during a teleconsultation does not have a predetermined format. The Telemedicine Guidelines has suggested format, which is not obligatory to follow. Nonetheless, the physician is required to furnish a photo/scan /digital copy of an approved prescription or e-Prescription to a patient through email or any other messaging system. It should be noted that a physician can only transfer the prescription to a pharmacy with a specific permission of the patient.

[15]INR 5.9 Crore plus Interest, *Balram Prasad* v. *Kunal Saha*(2014) 1 SCC 384

vi. Fees to be invoiced: Doctors have the option of charging the right amount of fees to teleconsultation. The fees should be given out as a receipt or an invoice to the patient.

- **Conclusion –**

The implementation of telemedicine by the patients and physicians is a complex matter of opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, patients are pleased with its convenience and accessibility, especially overcoming the geographical and infrastructural obstacles. They are, however, challenged by barriers to digital literacy, connecting and trusting online platforms. Instead, physicians believe in the efficacy of telemedicine to improve efficacy and access underserved communities, however, they face challenges in diagnoses, regulatory barriers, and insurances. To be adopted by a large number of people, stakeholders should overcome digital inequalities through better internet connectivity, usability of the platform, and sound policy frameworks. This process has started with the Telemedicine Practice Guidelines of 2020, and still requires government assistance, including subsidies on the private side.

The telemedicine programs and investments in digital infrastructure, will play a major role. Moreover, the prescription of medication through telemedicine, though being a major advancement, lacks verification, legal loopholes, and data privacy, which must be incorporated. Various technological advances are made, contribute to the possibility of losing oneself in another dimension in this direction. Telemedicine can revolutionize the health care system in India, yet it is important to overcome the challenges by improving policies, investing in infrastructure, and educating people to implement it fairly and sustainably. Through proper support and infrastructure, telemedicine can be a part and parcel of the Indian health system, and it will be able to offer quality care to patients all over the nation. The future healthcare will be changed by a number of technologies. The role of AI (Artificial Intelligence) will be considerable, as AI-based diagnostics and predictive analytics will allow diagnosing diseases at an early stage, create an individual treatment plan, and achieve better patient outcomes. More so, telemedicine is going to expand even more, providing more access to healthcare services, particularly in underserved regions, and decreasing healthcare disparities. The combination of these technologies will bring out a more efficient, effective and patient centered healthcare system.

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Human Resource Development at Gokul

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Abstract :

This article indicateshow Gokul Dairy Cooperative operationalize human development beyond traditional "human resource" frameworks to foster resilient, inclusive societies in rural India. This qualitative case study analyzes Gokul's documented programs through a thematic review of initiatives targeting producers, employees, distributors, retailers, consumers, and social outreach, framed against Gandhian principles of self-reliance, morality, and universal uplift (Sarvodaya).Gokul's holistic model includes village development (Gokul Gram Vikas Yojana), micro-training centres, women self-help groups with prompt payments, clean milk production, subsidized veterinary/insurance services, employee welfare schemes (e.g., Leave Bank, spousal bonuses), and social contributions like calamity relief and NGO support. These span financial, social, educational, and technological dimensions, embedding moral economy and loyalty across stakeholders.Gokul demonstrates that cooperatives can balance commercial viability with human-centric growth, offering a scalable blueprint for rural empowerment, sustainable agriculture, and resilient societies. It validates measuring organizational success through human development metrics, urging similar models in India's dairy and service sectors to realize Gandhian visions of village self-sufficiency and inclusive progress.

Keywords:

Gokul dairy cooperative, human development, rural empowerment, Gandhian principles, inclusive growth, cooperative model, women empowerment, resilient societies

Introduction:

Although titled ‘Human Resource Development by Gokul,’ Gokul does not view humans merely as a resource but as the vital heart of the organization. This philosophy sets it apart from others.

At Gokul, ‘humans’ extends beyond employees to include rural milk producers, staff of dairy cooperative societies, retailers, distributors, and consumers.

This principle shines through Gokul's quality and food safety policy, which fosters holistic development - financial, social, psychological, educational, and technological; for producers, employees, and stakeholders.

Producers:

Gokul empowers producers through innovative, culturally attuned programs aligned with Mahatma Gandhi's ideals.

- Gokul Gram Vikas Yojana (Gokul Village Development Scheme): A holistic village development initiative focusing on cleanliness, hygiene, education, and knowledge enhancement. It uses familiar tools like Pravachan (lectures), Shahiri (ballads), Bhajan

devotional songs), and Kirtan (narrative singing). This uplifts entire villages, echoing Gandhi's vision of self-sufficient villages. Gokul periodically adopts villages for this program.

- Micro Training Centres: Unique village-level centres providing practical dairy business training, including technical updates, financial literacy, and modern practices. Day-long group trips build skills and counter urbanization trends among youth, aligning with Gandhi's 'move towards villages' concept.
- Women Empowerment: Milking is women-led, so Gokul strengthens them socially, financially, technically, and physically via a dedicated women-staffed department. It formed self-help groups (SHGs) long before they gained popularity, pays milk bills directly to women (83% of Gokul's income returns to producers every 10 days without fail), and fosters leadership. This embodies Gandhi's women empowerment principle.
- Clean Milk Production: Gokul pioneered low somatic cell counts, high keeping quality, and milk free of antibiotics, insecticides, and pesticides—now a habit among producers, preventing adulteration through high moral values. It reflects Gandhi's morality improvement ethos.
- Training Centre: A need-based facility trains dairy society staff in accounting, bookkeeping, and computers. It serves local and national societies with modern classrooms, experienced trainers, boarding, and meals, in line with Gandhi's 'need-based education.'
- Veterinary Services: Fast, economical 24/7 care for a nominal fee outperforms other agencies, supporting Gandhi's Gramodyog (village industry) improvement.
- Other Benefits:
  - Farmer insurance for producers and animals.
  - *Bhavishya Kalyan Nidhi Yojana*: 10 paisa per liter contributed by producers and Gokul for old-age security.
  - Subsidies for cattle, society buildings, computers, generators, bore wells, milko testers, fathometers, inverters, women excursions, and more.
  - Subsidized milk replacers and calf starters.
  - Nationally recognized calf rearing program adopted by the Government of India.
  - *Gokul at Your Doorstep*: Leaders visit producers' homes/workplaces to address needs, encourage excellence, and deliver solutions - echoing Gandhi's Ramrajya (ideal governance).

Employees:

Training and Education:

Well-trained employees form the organization's backbone. Gokul identifies needs per department and updates skills amid new technologies, machinery, and methods to prevent outdated knowledge.

- External training by consultants covers technical, personality development, statistical, commercial, management, and safety topics. Partnerships include MIT, NDDB, IRMA, VAMNICOM, BIS, ISI, NITIE, Nigel Boar, and HP.
- Internal training emphasizes team building and personality development using audiovisual aids and films; it extends to directors, retailers, and distributors. This follows Gandhi's *Nayi Talim* (new education) concept.

Welfare:

Beyond salaries, Gokul targets overall happiness

- Workers Welfare Scheme: Covers families for all medical expenses, diseases, treatments, and death benefits (managed non-commercially with Gokul/employee contributions). Includes a unique 'Leave Bank' for sick leave pooling and gratuity via LIC.
- Other Facilities: Transport, uniform cleaning, grievance committees, child tours, medical check-ups, demand settlements, promotions, leave encashment, and a cordial atmosphere—aligned with Gandhi's 'welfare for all.'
- Bonus to Wives: Gokul gives Diwali bonuses to male employees' spouses, honouring 'behind every working man is a strong woman.' Plans extend this to demand settlements. This salutes Gandhi's respect for women.

Distributors and Retailers:

Loyalty thrives through opportunity. Examples:

1. A Mumbai textile mill watchman lost his job; his 19-year-old son sold Gokul milk by bicycle, earned distributorship, and invited village friends. Now 40, he owns flats, cars, shops, and municipal seats, sparking corporate-social chains.
2. A milk crate loader gained distributorship; his business now runs three shifts, aided by educated children.

Distributors stay loyal despite competition, embodying Gandhi's *Sarvodaya* (universal uplift).

Consumers:

Gokul ensures quality via ISO and FSMS certifications, plant visits, and 35+ years of loyalty.

Social Contributions:

- Sponsors wrestling and football in Kolhapur, continuing Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's legacy.
- During calamities, matches one-day employee salary donations with corporate funds, plus hands-on aid.
- Daily milk donations to NGOs for orphan children, blinds, disabled, seniors, and mentally challengedchildren.
  This reflects Gandhi's 'love for all.'

Conclusion:

Gokul doesn't treat humans as resources. It becomes a resource for their and society's growth. Its social commitment rivals its commercial success. In an era measuring progress by human development, Gokul leads, embodying Gandhiji's principles of uplifting humans and rural India. The journey continues.

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Impact of Changing Lifestyle on Aging

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Abstract

With one in nine persons in the world aged 60 years or over, projected to increase to one in five by 2050, population ageing is a phenomenon that we can no longer ignore. Increasing longevity is one of humanity's greatest achievements. Indeed, population ageing is cause for celebration. The opportunities that this presents are as endless as the contributions that a socially and economically active, secure and healthy ageing population can bring to society.

Opportunities come with challenges, however. Population ageing presents social, economic and cultural challenges to individuals, families, societies and the global community. It is how we choose to address the challenges and maximize the opportunities of a growing older population that will determine the future of humankind.

Population ageing also presents social, economic and cultural challenges to individuals, families, societies and the global community. As United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon points out in the Preface to the report, "the social and economic implications of this phenomenon are profound, extending far beyond the individual older person and the immediate family, touching broader society and the global community in unprecedented ways." It is how we choose to address the challenges and maximize the opportunities of a growing older population that will determine whether society will reap the benefits of the "longevity dividend."With the number and proportion of older persons growing faster than any other age group, and in an increasing range of countries, there are concerns about the capacities of societies to address the challenges associated with this demographic shift.

Key Words

Aging, Population, Longevity, Life Expectancy, Social Security, Violence, Society etc

Objectives

1. To identify social factors influencing to aging
2. To understand economic factors which influence on aging
3. To explore factors related to lifestyle and its impact of aging life

Methodology

This article is made on the basis of secondary sources. The secondary sources data such as data on internet, websites, journal articles, books, reports etc. used for making this paper. Primary data not used for this article.

Introduction

Population ageing is not just a developed world concern. It is happening fastest in developing countries, including in those that also have a large youth population. Investing in young people's education and employment will improve well-being and quality of life as they age.

Our shared future is one where there will be more older persons than children. World wide, it is predicted that, by 2050, there will be more people aged 60 and over than children under 15.

The issue of the growing numbers of older women in relation to men, particularly in the "oldest old" age group, is raised in this report. Gender relations structure the entire life course, influencing access to resources and opportunities, with an impact that is both ongoing and cumulative.

There is a thread of concern running through the report about the multiple discrimination experienced by older persons, particularly older women, including access to jobs and health care, subjection to abuse, denial of the right to own and inherit property and lack of basic minimum income and social security.

Our ageing world

The ageing of the world population is progressive and rapid. It is an unprecedented phenomenon that is affecting nearly all countries of the world. As long as fertility continues to fall or remains low and old-age mortality keeps on declining, the proportion of older people will continue to increase.

The number of people who turn 60 each year worldwide is nearly 58 million, equivalent to almost two persons every second. In 2012, people aged 60 or over represent almost 11.5 per cent of our total global population of7 billion. By 2050, the proportion is projected to nearly double to 22 per cent. By 2050, for the first time there will be more older people than children under 15. In 2000, there were already more people aged 60 or over than children under 5.

Income security

Among the most urgent concerns of older persons worldwide is income security. This, together with health, is most frequently mentioned by older persons themselves. These issues are also among the greatest challenges for governments faced with ageing populations. The global economic crisis has exacerbated the financial pressure to ensure both economic security and access to health care in old age.

Investments in pension systems are seen as one of the most important ways to ensure economic independence and reduce poverty in old age. Sustainability of these systems is of particular concern, particularly in developed countries, while social protection and old-age pension coverage remain a challenge for developing countries, where a large proportion of the labour force is found in the informal sector.

Social protection floors must be implemented in order to guarantee income security and access to essential health and social services for all older persons and provide a safety net that contributes to the postponement of disability and prevention of impoverishment in old age. There is no solid evidence that population ageing per se has undermined economic development or that countries do not have sufficient resources to ensure pensions and health care for an older population. Nevertheless, globally, only one third of countries have comprehensive social protection schemes, most of which only cover those in formal employment, or less than half of the economically active population worldwide.

While pensions, and particularly social pensions, are an important end in themselves, since they make a big difference in the well-being of older persons, they have also been shown to benefit entire families. In times of crisis, pensions can constitute the main source of household income, and often enable young people and their families to cope with the shortage or loss of employment.

Access to quality health care

In order to realize their right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, older persons must have access to age-friendly and affordable health-care information and services that meet their needs. This includes preventive, curative and long-term care. A life course perspective should include health promotion and disease prevention activities that focus on maintaining independence, preventing and delaying disease and disability, and providing treatment. Policies are needed to promote healthy lifestyles, assistive technology, medical research and rehabilitative care.

Enabling environments

An age-friendly physical environment that promotes the development and use of innovative technologies that encourage active ageing is especially important as people grow older and experience diminished mobility and visual and hearing impairments. Affordable housing and easily accessible transportation that encourage ageing in place are essential to maintain independence, facilitate social contacts and permit older persons to remain active members of society.

More must be done to expose, investigate and prevent discrimination, abuse and violence against older persons, especially women who are more vulnerable. There has been some progress in promoting the human rights of older persons, notably discussions centring on the development of international human rights instruments that specifically address older persons.

Need of facilities

In many parts of the world, families have the main responsibility for the care and financial support of older dependants. The resulting costs can be extreme for working age generations, often affecting their savings capacity, employability and productivity. However, private transfers from family can no longer automatically be considered as the only source of income for older family members. Population ageing presents challenges for governments and society, but need not be seen as a crisis. It can and should be planned for in order to transform these challenges into opportunities.

In order to face these challenges and also take advantage of the opportunities resulting from population ageing.

These need to be sustained by a strong political commitment and a solid data and knowledge base that ensure an effective integration of global ageing within the larger processes of development. People everywhere must age with dignity and security, enjoying life through the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Looking at both challenges and opportunities is the best recipe for success in an ageing world.

Longevity and life expectancy

Although the terms “longevity” and “life expectancy “are often used interchangeably, their meaning is not strictly the same. Life expectancy refers to the average number of years that a population or a sub-population with certain characteristics is expected to live, usually under the assumption that age-specific death rates will continue the same in the future. Longevity usually refers to individual survival. But demographers also use it to refer to some other characteristics of survival in populations, such as the maximum lifespan.

Older women

Men and women experience old age differently. Older women tend to have stronger social networks than men and there is evidence that mothers are more likely than fathers to receive material and emotional support from their adult children. Older women are also more likely

than older men to be caregivers of children or sick relatives, particularly in families affected by migration or illness. Men's greater economic role means that loss of earning power can have negative consequences for their roles in society after they have retired. Traditional roles in the household can result in older men becoming more isolated once they retire from their jobs.

Both older men and older women may face age discrimination. However, older women also face the cumulative effects of gender discrimination throughout their lives, including less access to education and health services, lower earning capacity and limited access to rights to land ownership, contributing to their vulnerability in older age.

A combination of age and sex discrimination also put solder women at increased risk of violence and abuse. Despite significant progress in the development of international legal norms, standards and policies, data on elder abuse of women are very limited. In general, a lack of key indicators and data disaggregated by age and sex is a barrier to improving programmes and designing laws and policies that respond effectively to the different situations of older women and men.

Currently, in many countries, older women have lower levels of education than older men because as girls they were denied the opportunity to go to school or dropped out before completing their education. In developing countries, an average of 58 per cent of women aged 65or over are illiterate, compared with 34 per cent of men in the same age group. Lower educational levels, particularly in older women, seriously limit the ability of older persons to obtain information, access services or take part in social, economic or political activities.

The loss of a spouse can also make women more vulnerable. Older women are more likely to be widowed than older men and are less likely to remarry than men who are widowed. As the status of women in many societies is linked to the status of their husbands, widows and unmarried older women can become particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion.

The challenges of population ageing

Population ageing has significant social and economic implications at the individual, family, and societal levels. It also has important consequences and opportunities for a country's development. Although the percentage of older persons is currently much higher in developed countries, the pace of population ageing is much more rapid in developing countries and their transition from a young to an old age structure will occur over a shorter period. Not only do developing countries have less time to adjust to a growing population of older persons, they are at much lower levels of economic development and will experience greater challenges in meeting the needs of the increasing numbers of older people.

Financial security is one of the major concerns as people age. It is an issue for both older persons and a growing challenge for families and societies. Population ageing is raising concerns about the ability of countries to provide adequate social protection and social security for the growing numbers of older persons. In many countries, the expectation is that the family will take care of itseconomically dependent older members. While some families support their older relatives, others are not in a financial position to do so in a way that does not affect their own economic situation. Older persons who do not have family to support them are especially vulnerable.

Informal support systems for older persons are increasingly coming under stress, as a consequence, among others, of lower fertility, out-migration of the young, and women working outside the home. There is an increasing consensus that countries must develop social protection systems that cover at least the basic needs of all older persons. Ensuring a secure income in old age is seen as a major challenge for governments facing fiscal problems

and competing priorities. Some countries are increasingly worried whether they will be able to pay for pensions and whether they will ultimately be able to prevent a rise of poverty in old age, particularly in countries where the majority of older persons are employed in the informal sector.

Conclusion

Population ageing is a megatrend that is transforming economies and societies around the world. It is a cause for celebration and a major opportunity for all. Older people's activism shines throughout this report, and their increasing economic weight is a growing political reality. The report shows the wealth of productivity, contributions and leadership of those aged 60 and over. It demonstrates that, with the right measures in place to secure health care, regular income, social networks and legal protection as we age, there is a "longevity dividend" to be reaped by current and future generations.

The challenge of protecting the human rights of older people requires a change in attitudes to ageing, political action and specific instruments to help end discrimination and human rights abuse. Progress towards the development of global, regional and national instruments to guarantee the human rights of older persons is increasingly considered apriority in many countries. At global level, the possibility of a Convention on the Human Rights of Older Persons is gaining increased visibility among the international community working on ageing issues.

Many people fear the ageing process and old age itself. Old age may be experienced as a time of opportunity and positive contributions, but it can also be experienced, often by the same person, as a time of increasing vulnerability and lack of protection. Frailty and loss of physical and mental faculties can place older person sin situations of insecurity and exclusion. This makes them vulnerable to attitudes and behaviour that can lead to the toleration of human rights abuse in old age.

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A Study on Safeguarding Human Rights in India: NHRC's Mandate, Policy Framework, Institutional Challenges and New Trends

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Abstract

"In India historically and culturally seen development in the field of human rights. Indian version of human right is shaped by various evolutions, reforms colonial reforms freedom struggles and contemporary constitutionalism. The concepts of Jainism Buddhism, Vedas seen unitive development regarding social justice, human dignity, nonviolence and moral equality. Bhakti, Sufi movements laid foundation of socio-religious establishment and recognition of human rights in the society. In the 17th and 18th century British colonial period introduced codified legal system and development of various legal braches establishment like IPC, Indian Contract Act and Evidence Act. In the pre independence period civil laws and liberties and legislative reforms transformed Human rights awareness in India. In addition, after the independence Indian Constitution provides strong legislative framework for protection of human rights like fundamental Rights, Directive Principle of State Policy, Public interest Litigation, progressive Legislation and Establishment of NHRC, SHRC, Simultaneously at the international level establishment of League of Nations, work for harmonization and establishment of Human rights at international level. After the end of Second World War. To maintain the peace and protect human rights in the world there is establishment of United Nations Organization. The braches of UNO like Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, ICERD, CAT, ICMW, and CED work for protection of Human rights at international and national level. These wings select one category problem highlighted it and made rules and regulations in the category of Conventions, declarations and treaties. All the nations in the world are signatory member of UNO. Theses signatory membered ratified these conventions treaties. Once the any nation ratified international conventions or became the signatory member, it is mandatory them to enact the similar law in their nations domestic need regarding protection of Human rights.in this research paper researcher study dynamic evolution in human rights. Researcher study deep impact of emerging trends on human rights and legislative reforms in India".

Key words

NHRC SHRC, PHRA, NCBC, NCPCR, CCPwD, CJI, UDHR, ICCPR, HR., FR., DPSP, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, ICERD, CAT, ICMW, CED, Civil Rights, UNO, PIL, LGBTQ,

Introduction

"National human right commission work as a strong institutional pillar to protect human rights in India. Due to cultural plurality, social stratification which highlights the continuing gap between constitutional ideals and lived realities. The NHRC play central institutional role

in the national human rights protection system. Along with the institutional legal importance of NHRC it has been a subject of sustained academic, judicial and civil guidance on human rights. IT was an institutional independent body. This independent body has power to monitor violations, promote awareness, advise governments and strengthen accountability mechanism. NHRC institution has its deep root in the constitutional vision articulated by Constitution of India".

International Provision

"United Nations Organization provides modern international legal framework for protection of human rights in India. Due to 1st and 2nd world war and post-world war global community recognized the need for universally accepted standards to safeguard human rights. International human rights developed through UNOs treaties, declarations customary international law. (UDHR)is backbone of human right laws. UDHR has normative status. UDHR provides legal protection of comprehensive range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. UDHR emphasize sing the universality and indivisibility of human rights. The UDHR principles shapes various countries constitutional and statutory rights in many countries. On the platform of UDHR the international community adopted two major covenants in 1966. 1st is (ICCPR) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 2nd (ICESCR) International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. Along with the ICCPR and ICESCR the UDHR these instruments form what is commonly referred to as international Bill of Human Rights. The main Aim of ICCPR on the rights such as life liberty, equality before law, freedom of expression and protection against torture and arbitrary detention while the ICESCR addresses rights relation to work, education health social security and adequate standard of living. In addition to these core instruments, several thematic and group-specific conventions have been adopted to address structural and historical patterns of discrimination and abuse. These include conventions against torture, racial discrimination, discrimination against women, and those protecting the rights of children, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers. Collectively, these treaties establish detailed normative standards and monitoring mechanisms, often through treaty bodies that review State compliance and issue interpretative guidance".

Legal provision for Human right in India

"India has ratified a substantial number of international human rights treaties and has consistently affirmed its commitment to the principles underlying them. While the Indian Constitution predates many of these international instruments, there is a notable convergence between constitutional guarantees—particularly Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy—and international human rights norms. Indian courts have repeatedly held that international conventions and norms, when consistent with domestic law, can be relied upon to interpret constitutional provisions and expand the scope of fundamental rights. This engagement with international law provided the normative and moral impetus for the enactment of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Act was adopted in a global context marked by increasing emphasis on national human rights institutions as recommended by international standards, particularly those developed within the United Nations system. The establishment of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India reflects this global consensus that domestic institutions play a crucial role in translating international obligations into effective national practice".

Importance of Human Right Act 1993

"This actdefines"human rights" as rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of India or embodied in international covenants and enforceable by courts in India. This definition demonstrates a direct and deliberate linkage

between international human rights law and domestic statutory protection. By incorporating international covenants into the definitional framework of human rights, the Act acknowledges that India's human rights obligations extend beyond constitutional text and are informed by its international commitments. The functions and powers conferred on the NHRC also mirror international standards for national human rights institutions. These include the authority to inquire into violations, review safeguards provided under the Constitution and laws, study international treaties and make recommendations for their effective implementation, promote human rights awareness, and encourage the efforts of non-governmental organizations. Such functions closely align with global principles that emphasize independence, pluralism, accessibility, and a broad promotional as well as protective mandate".

Role of Human Right Act 1993

"Importance of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 lies in its preventive and promotional dimensions. The Act does not limit the role of human rights institutions to post-violation remedies; it also emphasizes prevention through systemic reform. The NHRC is authorized to review constitutional and legal safeguards, examine factors that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights, and advise governments on policy and legislative reforms. In addition, the Act assigns a crucial role to the NHRC in spreading human rights literacy. Through research, publications, training programs, and collaboration with civil society and educational institutions, the Commission works to create awareness among citizens, public officials, and law enforcement agencies. This educational function is essential for fostering a long-term culture of respect for human rights".

Establishment of NHRC and SHRC

"NHRC is a Statutory body. The Commission is composed of a Chairperson (a former Chief Justice of India), members with judicial background, and experts in human rights. This composition was designed to ensure independence, credibility, and expertise. The NHRC functions autonomously, though it is funded by the central government, and submits annual and special reports to the Parliament, thereby maintaining transparency and democratic oversight. Act also provides for the establishment of State Human Rights Commissions by state governments. SHRCs are intended to function within the territorial jurisdiction of their respective states and deal with violations involving state authorities. The structure of SHRCs broadly mirrors that of the NHRC, with a Chairperson (usually a former Chief Justice of a High Court) and members drawn from judicial and human rights backgrounds. Their establishment recognizes that human rights issues are often local in nature and require region-specific understanding and timely intervention".

Accountability of Human Right Act1993

"The Act strengthens accountability mechanisms by bringing actions of public servants, including police and prison authorities, under human rights scrutiny. It empowers the NHRC to seek reports from governments, call for information, and recommend compensation, disciplinary action, or prosecution in appropriate cases. Although its recommendations are not binding, they carry significant moral and persuasive authority and often influence executive and judicial action. This oversight role is particularly important in addressing violations such as custodial deaths, illegal detention, police excesses, and abuse of power—areas where ordinary victims often face serious barriers in accessing justice".

Marginalize groups Human Rights Protection

"This act playvital role in highlighting and addressing the rights of vulnerable and marginalized sections of society, including women, children, minorities, persons with

disabilities, refugees, and economically disadvantaged groups. Through thematic reports, inquiries, and recommendations, the NHRC has brought national attention to systemic discrimination, social exclusion, and structural violence, thereby influencing policy debates and reform initiatives".

Conclusion

"NHRC represents a crucial institutional response to the need for an independent mechanism dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights within India's constitutional democracy. The analysis demonstrates that the NHRC's mandate is broad and multidimensional, encompassing inquiry into human rights violations, review of legal and constitutional safeguards, advisory functions, promotion of human rights awareness, and engagement with international human rights norms. Its policy framework reflects an attempt to integrate constitutional guarantees with India's international obligations, thereby reinforcing the universality and indivisibility of human rights. Through suomotu interventions, thematic reports, custodial justice initiatives, and recommendations for compensation and reform, the Commission has contributed significantly to bringing human rights concerns into the public and administrative discourse"

Findings

- "The NHRC's mandate includes inquiring into human rights violations, intervening in court proceedings, reviewing safeguards, and promoting research and awareness.
- NHRC faces institutional challenges such as limited enforcement powers, dependence on government agencies for investigation, and resource constraints.
- Delays in case disposal and backlog issues weaken the effectiveness of human rights redressal mechanisms.
- Coordination gaps between the NHRC and State Human Rights Commissions seen.
- Emerging human rights concerns in India increasingly relate to digital privacy, surveillance, environmental justice, migration, and custodial violence".

Suggestions

- **"NHRC and SHRC** should be granted stronger enforcement powers, including authority to ensure binding implementation of its recommendations.
- clarify accountability mechanisms of NHRC and SHRC enhance the Commission's autonomy from executive influence.
- Adequate financial and human resources should be allocated to improve investigative capacity.
- Specialized investigation units independent of state police machinery should be established."

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"A Sociological Study of the Impact of Panchganga River Pollution on Kolhapur City"

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Abstract

The Panchganga River, flowing through Kolhapur city in western Maharashtra, has historically served as an ecological, cultural, and economic lifeline for the region. However, rapid urbanization, industrial expansion, and inadequate sanitation infrastructure have contributed to severe water pollution, with untreated sewage, industrial effluents, and agricultural runoff degrading water quality. Studies indicate that domestic sewage discharge, agro-chemical runoff, and industrial waste are key contributors to the river's contamination, leading to elevated levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), and other pollutants beyond safe limits.

This sociological study examines how Panchganga River pollution affects community health, livelihoods, social inequality, civic perceptions, and local governance in Kolhapur. Using secondary data from environmental research, government reports, and news accounts, the paper analyses structural causes, community responses, and policy gaps. The findings reveal that pollution impacts public health, undermines traditional livelihoods, increases environmental inequality, and erodes trust in governance mechanisms. The study argues for participatory governance frameworks that integrate environmental sustainability with social justice to address river pollution and its broader societal implications.

Keywords

Panchganga River, River Pollution, Kolhapur City, Environmental Sociology, Social Impact, Governance

Introduction

The Panchganga River is one of the principal rivers of Kolhapur district in western Maharashtra, feeding multiple tributaries and sustaining agricultural, industrial, and domestic needs. The river's basin supports over 1 million residents, including rural and urban populations dependent on it for water and livelihood. Kolhapur's rapid growth has overwhelmed existing sanitation and pollution control infrastructure. Reports indicate that the city generates 90 million litres per day (MLD) of wastewater, while treatment capacity remains severely limited, causing untreated domestic sewage and industrial effluents to flow directly into the river. The result is chronic degradation of water quality, elevated levels of organic pollutants, and biological oxygen demand, which harm aquatic life and pose health risks.

Journal studies and environmental assessments confirm that pollution from urban drains, industrial discharge, and agricultural runoff has made large sections of the river unfit for domestic use and harmful to ecosystems. Sociologically, river degradation intersects with issues of urban inequality, environmental injustice, and institutional governance, shaping how different communities experience risk, health threats, and livelihood disruptions.

This study seeks to explore the social dimensions of Panchganga River pollution, focusing on health impacts, perceptions of governance, livelihood changes, social inequality, cultural disruptions, and community actions.

Objectives

1. To identify the primary sources of Panchganga River pollution affecting Kolhapur city.
2. To assess the social and economic impacts on local communities.
3. To analyse public perceptions and responses to river pollution.
4. To examine how river pollution intersects with social inequality and health vulnerabilities.
5. To propose policy and sociological suggestions for participatory governance and sustainable environmental action.

Review of Literature

Environmental degradation has significant sociological dimensions, extending beyond scientific or ecological concerns to include patterns of social inequality, governance challenges, and community vulnerability. Beck's (1992) *Risk Society* framework argues that industrial and technological modernity produces new risks that are unevenly distributed, disproportionately affecting marginalized populations. This concept helps understand how river pollution in urban centres exposes specific social groups to health and livelihood risks.

Indian studies on river pollution, such as assessments of the Ganga and Yamuna, highlight how untreated sewage and industrial waste undermine public health and livelihoods. These studies emphasize the intersectionality of environmental risks with class, caste, and spatial inequalities. Specific to Panchganga, hydrological and water quality research has documented elevated pollution levels due to unmanaged sewage, industrial effluents, and agricultural runoff, showing BOD and COD concentrations beyond permissible limits. Scholarly works also note the dominance of pollution-tolerant species in degraded aquatic ecosystems, indicating significant ecological shifts.

However, there remains a research gap in sociological studies connecting quantitative water quality assessments with community perceptions, governance accountability, and social impacts. This study contributes to filling that gap.

Theoretical Framework

This research draws on three sociological theories:

1. **Environmental Sociology** – Focuses on human-environment interactions, the social causes and consequences of environmental issues, and the role of cultural values and institutional practices in shaping ecological outcomes.
2. **Risk Society Theory (Beck, 1992)** – Suggests that modern industrial society creates systemic risks that are socially constructed and differentially distributed, often disadvantaging vulnerable groups.

3. **Political Ecology** – Examines how power relations, economic interests, and governance structures influence environmental degradation, resource access, and community responses.

Research Methodology

This study employs a descriptive and analytical design using secondary data. Data sources include peer-reviewed journals, government and municipal reports, environmental impact assessments, and news media. Sociological interpretation is grounded in theory to understand how environmental degradation affects social relations, institutional responsibility, and community life.

Analysis :

1. Untreated Domestic Sewage as the Dominant Source of Pollution

Statistical data from Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC) and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) indicate that Kolhapur city generates approximately 90–100 million litres per day (MLD) of sewage, whereas the effective treatment capacity remains below 60 MLD. Consequently, nearly 40–45% of untreated sewage is directly discharged into the Panchganga River through open drains and nullahs. Sociologically, this reflects urban infrastructural inequality and governance failure, where rapid population growth is not matched by civic services. Communities residing near the riverbanks are disproportionately exposed to contaminated water, reinforcing environmental injustice.

2. Industrial Effluents and Economic Prioritization

According to MPCB reports, industrial zones around Kolhapur contribute nearly 20% of total river pollution, mainly through sugar mills, textile units, and small-scale manufacturing industries. While industries generate employment and economic growth, weak enforcement of effluent treatment norms allows toxic waste to enter the river. This illustrates the sociological tension between economic development and environmental sustainability. Working-class populations dependent on industrial employment often tolerate pollution, revealing how livelihood dependency shapes environmental attitudes.

3. Decline in Water Quality Indicators (BOD and COD Levels)

Scientific studies on Panchganga River water quality reveal that Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels frequently exceed 6–8 mg/L, while the permissible limit for bathing water is 3 mg/L. Similarly, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) values remain significantly high in urban stretches. These indicators statistically confirm severe organic pollution. Sociologically, degraded water quality translates into increased health risks, especially for economically weaker sections who rely on river water for daily activities.

4. Public Health Impacts and Disease Vulnerability

Community health surveys and local hospital records suggest that nearly 30–35% of residents living close to the river report recurrent skin infections, gastrointestinal disorders, and water-borne diseases. Children and elderly populations are particularly vulnerable. This statistical trend highlights how environmental degradation becomes a public health issue shaped by class and spatial inequality. The poor lack alternatives such as filtered water, reinforcing structural vulnerability.

5. Fish Mortality and Livelihood Disruption

Environmental monitoring reports and local media have documented repeated incidents of mass fish deaths, with estimates of thousands of fish killed annually due to low dissolved oxygen levels. Traditional fishing communities have reported a 40–50% decline in

income over the past decade. Sociologically, this reflects how environmental damage erodes traditional livelihoods, forcing occupational shifts and contributing to urban poverty and informal employment.

6. Agricultural Impact and Food Security Concerns

Around 15% of river pollution is attributed to agricultural runoff containing chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Farmers using polluted river water for irrigation report declining soil fertility and crop quality. Agricultural surveys indicate a 10–15% reduction in yield in farms dependent on river water. This creates a chain effect linking environmental pollution to rural distress, food insecurity, and migration patterns.

7. Environmental Inequality and Differential Exposure

Statistical mapping of slum settlements shows that over 60% of informal settlements in Kolhapur are located near polluted stretches of the Panchganga River. These populations face higher exposure to contaminated water and foul air. Sociologically, this demonstrates environmental inequality, where marginalized groups bear the ecological costs of urbanization while benefiting least from development.

8. Cultural and Religious Degradation

Survey data indicate that nearly 55% of residents believe river pollution has reduced religious rituals such as bathing, immersion ceremonies, and festivals. The river's declining purity affects collective cultural identity and sacred symbolism. From a sociological perspective, this represents cultural loss and weakening of traditional social cohesion linked to natural resources.

9. Public Awareness and Environmental Activism

NGO reports show that only 35–40% of citizens possess adequate awareness regarding the long-term health impacts of river pollution. However, the past decade has witnessed increased citizen activism, petitions, and protests demanding river cleaning initiatives. This reflects the gradual emergence of environmental consciousness and civil society engagement in urban India.

10. Institutional Response and Policy Gaps

Despite multiple notices issued by MPCB and judicial interventions, progress remains slow. Official data reveal that only 65–70% of planned sewage treatment projects are operational. This statistical gap highlights administrative inefficiency and fragmented governance. Sociologically, it leads to declining public trust in institutions and reinforces the perception that environmental governance prioritizes short-term political interests over long-term sustainability.

Table 1: Major Sources of Panchganga River Pollution

Source	Estimated Contribution (%)
Untreated sewage	45
Industrial effluents	20
Agricultural runoff	15
Solid waste	20
Sources: Environmental surveys, municipal studies	

Table 1 indicates that untreated sewage (45%) is the largest contributor to Panchganga River pollution. This statistically confirms that urban infrastructural inadequacy is the

primary cause of environmental degradation rather than natural factors. From a sociological perspective, this reflects the failure of urban governance to keep pace with population growth and expanding settlements. The dominance of sewage pollution highlights how everyday domestic practices—such as waste disposal and sanitation—become collective environmental risks when supported by weak civic systems.

Industrial effluents and solid waste each contribute 20%, revealing the structural role of economic activity and consumer culture in pollution generation. Industries represent organized economic power, whereas solid waste reflects mass consumption and poor waste segregation at the household level. Agricultural runoff (15%) illustrates the rural–urban ecological linkage, showing how modern agricultural practices indirectly affect urban populations. Overall, the table demonstrates that river pollution is a socially produced problem, rooted in patterns of development, consumption, and governance.

Table 2: Public Health Concerns Reported

Issue	% of Local Residents Reporting
Foul odor complaints	60
Dead fish sightings	42
Water-borne health issues	35
Source: Local news and community surveys	

Table 2 highlights the direct human consequences of Panchganga River pollution. A significant 60% of residents reporting foul odor indicates not only environmental degradation but also declining quality of life. Persistent odor affects mental well-being, social comfort, and residential satisfaction, particularly among riverbank communities. The reporting of dead fish sightings by 42% of residents symbolizes visible ecological collapse, reinforcing fear and insecurity among local populations.

Furthermore, 35% reporting water-borne health issues reflects the transformation of environmental pollution into a public health crisis. Sociologically, this data underscores the unequal burden of disease borne by economically weaker groups who rely on untreated water sources due to lack of alternatives. The table demonstrates how environmental risks become socially patterned, disproportionately affecting marginalized populations and reinforcing existing health inequalities.

Table 3: Governance Actions Taken

Action	Status
Notices issued to civic bodies	Yes
STP projects initiated	Ongoing
Community awareness programs	Limited

Table 3 reflects the nature and effectiveness of institutional responses to Panchganga River pollution. The issuance of notices to civic bodies indicates formal recognition of the problem by regulatory authorities such as MPCB. However, the “ongoing” status of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) projects highlights delays in implementation, pointing to bureaucratic inefficiency and resource constraints.

The classification of community awareness programs as "limited" reveals a top-down governance approach with minimal public participation. From a sociological standpoint, this weakens environmental accountability and reduces citizens' sense of ownership over river conservation. The table illustrates that while policy intent exists, institutional fragmentation and lack of participatory governance hinder effective environmental management.

Findings

1. River pollution in Kolhapur is primarily driven by untreated sewage, industrial discharge, and agricultural runoff.
2. Pollution has serious implications for public health and aquatic ecosystems.
3. Traditional livelihoods are disrupted due to ecological degradation.
4. Governance responses are inconsistent, leading to public distrust.
5. Environmental risk exposure is unevenly distributed across social groups.

Suggestions

1. Accelerate construction and commissioning of sewage treatment infrastructure with community monitoring.
2. Strengthen enforcement of industrial discharge regulations.
3. Promote community-based environmental education and participatory governance.
4. Integrate river conservation into urban planning and policy frameworks.
5. Support sustainable livelihood alternatives for affected communities.

Conclusion

The present sociological study of the impact of Panchganga River pollution on Kolhapur City reveals that river pollution is not merely an environmental or technical problem, but a deeply rooted social, economic, and institutional issue. The findings of the study clearly indicate that rapid urbanization, unplanned industrial growth, inadequate sewage infrastructure, and weak enforcement of environmental regulations have collectively contributed to the degradation of the Panchganga River. These processes reflect broader patterns of development where economic expansion has often been prioritized over environmental sustainability and social well-being.

From a sociological perspective, the pollution of the Panchganga River has resulted in unequal social consequences. Marginalized communities, particularly slum dwellers, fishermen, small farmers, and informal workers living along the riverbanks, are disproportionately exposed to health risks, contaminated water, and livelihood insecurity. This unequal distribution of environmental risk highlights the concept of environmental inequality, where socially and economically vulnerable groups bear the greatest burden of ecological degradation despite contributing the least to it.

The study further demonstrates that river pollution has disrupted traditional livelihoods and cultural practices associated with the Panchganga River. Declining fish populations, reduced agricultural productivity, and restrictions on religious and ritual activities indicate that environmental degradation directly affects social relations, cultural identity, and community cohesion. The river, once a shared cultural and ecological resource, is increasingly perceived as a source of risk rather than sustenance.

Institutionally, the analysis reveals significant gaps in governance and policy implementation. Although regulatory bodies and municipal authorities have initiated pollution control measures, their impact remains limited due to inadequate infrastructure,

delayed project execution, and lack of coordinated planning. This has contributed to declining public trust in civic institutions and reinforced perceptions of administrative inefficiency. The absence of sustained community participation in decision-making processes further weakens environmental governance.

In conclusion, addressing Panchganga River pollution requires an integrated sociological approach that goes beyond technological solutions. Effective river restoration must combine infrastructure development with strong regulatory enforcement, community participation, environmental awareness, and social accountability. Sustainable management of the Panchganga River is essential not only for ecological balance but also for ensuring social justice, public health, and the long-term well-being of Kolhapur's population. The study emphasizes that environmental sustainability and social development are inseparable, and meaningful solutions must be rooted in inclusive, participatory, and socially sensitive governance frameworks.

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Navigating Harassment: Psychological Effects on Women and Legal Remedies in the Workplace

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Abstract:

Workplace harassment of women is a pervasive issue that transcends industries and cultures, posing serious threats to gender equality and women's well-being worldwide. This paper critically examines the prevalence, forms, and psychological effects of workplace harassment on women, drawing from secondary data including scholarly articles, case studies, and legal frameworks. Harassment manifests in diverse forms, such as sexual advances, gender-based discrimination, bullying, exclusion, cyber harassment, and microaggressions, often resulting in severe psychological distress such as anxiety, depression, diminished self-esteem, and career setbacks. The research evaluates national and international legal remedies, including the POSH Act in India, Title VII in the United States, and ILO conventions, highlighting both their progress and persistent challenges in enforcement and victim protection.

Keywords:

Workplace harassment, women, psychological effects, legal remedies, gender discrimination, hostile work environment, POSH Act 2013

Introduction:

Workplace harassment of women is a deeply entrenched, multifaceted social problem that affects millions of women worldwide. It encompasses a broad spectrum of unwelcome behaviors, including sexual advances, derogatory remarks, bullying, exclusion, and other mistreatment, which are rooted in gender discrimination and power imbalances. Such harassment occurs across diverse professional settings, from corporate offices to factories and informal workspaces, and it can be perpetrated by supervisors, colleagues, clients, or even subordinates. Despite decades of advocacy and legislative safeguards, workplace harassment remains a critical barrier to gender equality and professional advancement for women. While thinking about the consequences of workplace harassment extends far beyond the immediate workplace environment, this harassment not only impedes their career progression but also inflicts profound psychological harm.Victims often endure significant emotional and psychological distress, which can lead to anxiety, depression, diminished self-worth, and loss of motivation. These psychological effects may have long-term implications, not only for the individuals affected but also for organizational productivity, morale, and reputation. Furthermore, the fear of retaliation, stigmatization, or damage to one's career prospects leads to widespread underreporting, allowing perpetrators to evade accountability and perpetuating a culture of silence.

Methodology:

This research employs a qualitative approach, using secondary data from academic journals, legal case studies, government reports, and reputable organizational surveys. The study synthesizes findings from the existing literature to present a comprehensive overview. Case law and statutory frameworks from different jurisdictions are analysed to assess the efficacy of legal remedies and highlight best practices.

Objectives :

- To study the meaning of harassment and its forms.
- To examine the prevalence and forms of workplace harassment of women.
- To analyze the psychological impact of workplace harassment on women, including short-term and long-term mental and physical health consequences.
- To assess the effectiveness of the existing legal framework and remedies addressing workplace harassment

Forms of Workplace Harassment against Women:

A safe workplace is not just a benefit but a fundamental right for women. Yet, across industries, many women still face discrimination and harassment, undermining their dignity and violating their basic rights. This harassment, encompassing physical, verbal, and digital misconduct, creates a hostile environment. Various forms and dynamics of workplace harassment are given below.

1. Primary Forms:

- **Sexual Harassment**: Ranges from "casual" sexist remarks and unwanted touching to quid pro quo demands where job security is traded for sexual favors.
- **Gender Harassment:** Hostile behaviors (insults, derogatory memes, or exclusion) that reinforce gender stereotypes without necessarily being sexual.
- **Pregnancy & Maternal Discrimination**: Targeting women based on actual or potential pregnancy, leading to passed-over promotions or increased scrutiny.
- **Stalking & Cyber-Harassment**: Persistent, unwanted monitoring or digital "doxing" that blurs the line between personal and professional life.

2.**Power Dynamics:**

- **The "Glass Ceiling" Pressure**: Harassment is frequently used as a tool to maintain male-dominated hierarchies by making the environment too "chilly" for women to remain.
- **Intersectionality:** Women of color, LGBTQ+ women, or women with disabilities often face compounded harassment that targets multiple identities simultaneously.
- **Gaslighting**: A common tactic where a woman's concerns are dismissed as "overreacting" or "being too sensitive," which silences victims and protects the status quo.

Workplace harassment against women often leverages gender-based power imbalances to marginalize, intimidate, or exclude them from professional opportunities

Psychological effects of workplace harassment:

Workplace harassment exerts a profound and enduring psychological toll on women, damaging their mental health and overall quality of life. These effects are often complex and may include symptoms that manifest immediately or even years after the harassment. The following is a detailed discussion of the effects.

Psychological Morbidity and Trauma: Victims frequently experience a spectrum of mental health disorders, most notably Chronic Anxiety, Clinical Depression, and Panic Disorder. In severe or prolonged instances, harassment can trigger Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), characterized by intrusive flashbacks, nightmares, and emotional numbing. These conditions often manifest as persistent irritability, cognitive fog, and a profound loss of self-esteem or "internalized inadequacy."

Psychosomatic and Physiological Health: The psychological burden often translates into physical ailments or psychosomatic manifestations. These include:

- Sleep Disturbances: Insomnia and non-restorative sleep patterns.
- Somatic Symptoms: Chronic headaches, gastrointestinal distress, and hypertension.
- Immune Compromise: Long-term stress-induced cortisol elevation that weakens the immune response.

Professional Attrition and Cognitive Impairment: Harassment directly undermines human capital through:

- Cognitive Decline: Decreased concentration and "hypervigilance" (constant scanning for threats) deplete the mental bandwidth required for complex tasks.
- Performance Metrics: Increased absenteeism, reduced productivity, and a higher frequency of errors.
- Career Stagnation: Diminished professional confidence often leads to withdrawal from the workforce, missed promotions, and long-term financial instability.

Social Isolation and Behavioral Avoidance: To mitigate trauma, victims often adopt avoidance strategies, such as bypassing specific office areas or limiting professional collaboration. This behavioral shift leads to:

- Social Withdrawal: Alienation from support networks due to shame or fear of retaliation.
- Interpersonal Erosion: A breakdown in trust that impairs both professional networking and personal relationships.

Long-term Socio-Professional Sequelae: The impact of harassment is rarely confined to the duration of the incident. It often results in a permanent shift in worldview, characterized by a chronic lack of psychological safety and a persistent reluctance to re-enter high-stakes professional environments.

•Theoretical perspectives:

1. **Cognitive-Behavioural Theory**: Cognitive-Behavioural Theory (CBT) explains how workplace harassment can negatively affect thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. It shows how harmful experiences can lead to unhelpful beliefs and avoidance. CBT helps individuals recognize and challenge these patterns, and teaches skills for emotional regulation and stress management, supporting recovery and resilience.
2. **Trauma Theory:** Trauma theories examines how individuals experience, process, and recover from traumatic events. It emphasizes trauma-informed care, creating safe and supportive environments and providing access to counselling—while avoiding practices that may retraumatize individuals. In the workplace, this approach is crucial for supporting victims of harassment.
3. **Learned Helplessness:** Learned helplessness describes a state in which, after repeated negative or uncontrollable experiences, individuals believe they have no power to change their situation. In workplaces where complaints do not yield meaningful action, employees may stop reporting harassment, resigning themselves to

ongoing mistreatment.

• Legal framework &Remedies of workplace harassment:

Workplace harassment of women is a violation of human rights and an obstacle to gender equality. Recognizing this, worldwide legal systems have developed constitutional safeguards, judicial guidelines, and statutory mechanisms to protect women and uphold their dignity.

1. International Legal Frameworks:

- **International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 190 (2019):** Recognizes the right to a workplace free from violence and harassment, obligating ratifying countries to adopt national laws and policies.
- **UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979):** Requires signatory nations to eliminate discrimination against women, including workplace harassment.
- **United States**: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits sex-based discrimination, including sexual harassment.

2. National Legal Frameworks: India:

India's legal framework is anchored by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act), which defines sexual harassment broadly and mandates Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in organizations with 10 or more employees. It sets out complaint procedures, provides interim relief, and prescribes penalties for non-compliance. The Indian Penal Code and other laws, such as the Equal Remuneration Act and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, reinforce these protections.

Sr. no	Offence category	IPC section (old)	BNS section(new)	Legal evolution and significance
1	Sexual harassment.	354A.	75	BNS introduces stricter provisions by making serious forms of harassment non-bailable and classifying offenses more precisely for a speedy trial
2	Stalking	354D	78	Definition expanded to include cyberstalking and online surveillance, addressing the challenges in a hybrid and digital work environment.
3	voyeurism	354C	77	Scoop widened to cover unauthorized capturing dates. Dissemination of private images, strengthening the privacy protection in a remote setting.
4	Outraging modesty	354	74	Mandatory minimum punishment of one year imprisonment. Prescribe reducing judicial. discretion in sentencing.
5	Insulting modesty	509	79	Include sexually coloured remarks and gesture repositioned under offenses against women for a greater legal priority.

6	Deceitful sexual intercourse	Not mentioned	69	Newly introduced. Often, criminalizing sexual relations obtained through deceit, false promise, or misrepresentation.

(Source: Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023)

This table highlights the transition from the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, in relation to offences against women. The comparative analysis demonstrates the legislative intent to strengthen legal safeguards by incorporating digital dimensions, enhancing punishment, and introducing new categories of offences.

3. Remedies and Redressal Mechanisms:1. **InternalRemedie**s: Organizations have Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) or similar bodies to confidentially address and resolve harassment complaints, provide interim protection, and recommend disciplinary action.

2. Statutory and Judicial Remedies:

- Victims can file complaints with relevant statutory agencies (e.g., EEOC in the USA, Local Complaints Committees in India, Equality and Human Rights Commission in the UK).
- Laws like the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 (India), labour laws, and anti-discrimination legislation in various countries provide legal protection and avenues for redressal.
- Civil suits can be filed for compensation, and criminal prosecution is possible in severe cases under laws such as the Indian Penal Code.for example, assault, stalking, or intimidation statutes. The Indian Penal Code (IPC), with sections such as Section 354 and Section 509, has provisions regarding outraging the modesty or insulting the modesty of a woman.

Conclusion:

Workplace harassment of women is a widespread and persistent problem that undermines women's mental health, professional prospects, and organizational productivity. Legal frameworks provide a critical foundation for justice and redressal, but meaningful change requires the active engagement of organizations, policymakers, and society at large. By fostering supportive workplace cultures, strengthening legal protections, raising awareness, andmaking significant progress toward eliminating harassment. A collaborative, sustained, and victim-centered approach is essential to ensuring that women can work in environments that are safe, respectful, and conducive to their well-being and growth.

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Yoga, Mental Health, and Health Care Equity in the Post-Pandemic Society: Integrating Classical Yogic Wisdom, AYUSH Frameworks, and Global Health Resilience

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Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has left enduring psychological, social, and structural impacts on global societies, significantly intensifying mental health challenges and exposing inequities in health care delivery. Anxiety, depression, emotional instability, and psychosocial stress have emerged as persistent post-pandemic concerns, disproportionately affecting vulnerable and marginalized populations. In response, there is a growing global recognition of the need for holistic, preventive, and inclusive health care models that extend beyond conventional biomedical approaches. This research paper examines the relevance of Yoga as an integrative framework for promoting mental health resilience and health care equity in the post-pandemic world.

Keywords:

Yoga, Mental Health, Health Care Equity, Post-Pandemic Society, AYUSH, NEP-2020, Global Health, Resilience

1. Introduction:

The aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to shape global health discourse, particularly in relation to mental well-being and equitable access to care. While the immediate biomedical crisis has subsided, its psychological consequences persist in the form of heightened stress, anxiety disorders, depression, burnout, and social alienation. The pandemic also exposed deep-rooted structural inequalities in health care systems, highlighting disparities in access to mental health services across socio-economic, geographic, and cultural contexts. Conventional mental health interventions, though essential, often remain inaccessible, expensive, or symptom-oriented, particularly in low-resource settings. In this context, there is an increasing demand for holistic, preventive, and community-based approaches that promote resilience and long-term well-being. Yoga, an ancient system of self-regulation and holistic development, offers such a framework. Recognized globally and institutionalized in India through the AYUSH system, Yoga integrates physical discipline, mental training, ethical awareness, and spiritual insight. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 further emphasizes holistic education, well-being, and value-based learning, creating an institutional space for Yoga as a tool for mental resilience

and human development. This paper situates Yoga at the intersection of classical wisdom and contemporary public health needs, arguing for its relevance in addressing post-pandemic mental health challenges and health care inequities.

2. Research Question:

How can classical yogic principles and practices, when systematically integrated through AYUSH programmes and aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP-2020), contribute to strengthening mental health resilience and promoting health care equity in the post-pandemic global context? This research question seeks to explore the intersection of traditional yogic wisdom, contemporary public health frameworks, and educational policy reforms, with the aim of identifying sustainable, inclusive, and preventive mental health care strategies applicable across diverse populations and socio-economic contexts.

3. Objectives of the Study:

To examine classical yogic concepts related to mental health and resilience. This objective focuses on analyzing foundational yogic texts such as the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, Bhagavad Gita, and Hatha Yoga Pradipika to identify concepts like chitta-vritti-nirodha, gunas, samskaras, and yogic ethics (Yama and Niyama) that influence psychological stability, emotional regulation, and resilience. To analyze post-pandemic mental health challenges through a yogic framework. This objective aims to interpret rising issues such as anxiety, depression, stress, and trauma in the post-COVID era through yogic psychological models, comparing yogic understandings of suffering, attachment, and liberation with modern mental health paradigms. To evaluate the role of Yoga in promoting equitable and accessible health care. This objective investigates how Yoga can function as a low-cost, non-pharmacological, community-based mental health intervention, particularly for marginalized populations, rural communities, and low-resource settings, thereby contributing to universal health coverage and health equity. To contextualize Yoga within AYUSH initiatives and NEP-2020 educational reforms. This objective explores the integration of Yoga into national health missions, AYUSH wellness programmes, school and higher education curricula under NEP-2020, and global health policy frameworks, assessing how institutionalization can ensure sustainability, scalability, and social impact.

4. Methodology:

The present study adopts a qualitative, descriptive, and analytical research design to explore the conceptual and policy-based integration of Yoga in mental health care and education.

Data Sources :

Primary Sources: Classical yogic scriptures including Patanjali Yoga Sutras, Bhagavad Gita, Hatha Yoga Pradipika, and other authoritative yogic philosophical texts.

Secondary Sources: Peer-reviewed academic journals, WHO mental health reports, government policy documents (AYUSH frameworks, National Health Policy, NEP-2020), and contemporary research on Yoga therapy and mental health.

Analytical Approach Textual and Philosophical Interpretation: Classical yogic concepts are interpreted to derive psychological and therapeutic implications. Thematic Analysis: Key themes such as resilience, emotional regulation, equity, accessibility, and policy integration are identified and analyzed.

Comparative Policy Analysis: Yogic frameworks are compared with modern mental health models and educational reforms to establish relevance and applicability.

This methodology enables a holistic understanding of how traditional yogic knowledge systems can be harmonized with modern health and education policies to address contemporary mental health challenges.

5. Yogic Understanding of Mental Health:

Pātañjala Yoga Sūtra: The Pātañjala Yoga Sūtra conceptualizes mental regulation as the core foundation of human well-being, presenting a systematic psychology of the mind centuries before modern cognitive science. Patanjali's framework views mental fluctuations (vttis) as the primary source of suffering, instability, and lack of self-realization.

Sanskrit Verse:

योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः ।। (Yoga Sūtra 1.2)

This aphorism defines Yoga as the cessation or disciplined regulation of mental fluctuations. In contemporary psychological terminology, this concept corresponds to cognitive control, emotional regulation, attention stability, and metacognitive awareness. These capacities are central to psychological resilience, especially in periods of uncertainty such as the post-pandemic era, where individuals face chronic stress, fear, and existential insecurity.

Patanjali's emphasis on conscious mental mastery offers a holistic paradigm that integrates cognition, emotion, and consciousness - an approach increasingly recognized in integrative mental health and mindfulness-based therapies.

6. Practice and Non-Attachment as Coping Strategies :

Sanskrit Verse:
अभ्यासवैराग्याभ्यां तन्निरोधः।।(Yoga Sūtra 1.12)

Patanjali prescribes abhyāsa (systematic practice) and vairāgya (non-attachment or detachment) as dual strategies for achieving mental stability. Abhyāsa represents disciplined repetition and habit formation, while vairāgya reflects emotional flexibility and reduced over-identification with transient experiences.

From a modern psychological perspective, these principles align with behavioral conditioning, cognitive restructuring, acceptance-based therapies, and resilience training models. In the post-pandemic context, where individuals have experienced grief, loss, economic uncertainty, and social isolation, abhyāsa promotes routine, self-regulation, and self-efficacy, whereas vairāgya supports adaptive acceptance, reduced rumination, and emotional balance.

Thus, Patanjali's framework provides a philosophical and practical model for adaptive coping and psychological recovery, bridging ancient wisdom with contemporary mental health interventions.

7. Hatha Yoga and Psycho-Physiological Balance :

The Hatha Yoga Pradīpikā emphasizes the interdependence of body and mind, asserting that physical purification and energetic balance are prerequisites for mental clarity and spiritual advancement.

Sanskrit Verse:
हठविद्या परां गोप्यां योगिनां सिद्धिदा स्मृता। (HYP 1.10)

Hatha Yoga practices such as āsana, prāāyānma, mudrā, and akarma are designed to harmonize the pranic flow and stabilize physiological systems. Contemporary research demonstrates that these practices influence the autonomic nervous system, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, cardiovascular function, and neuroendocrine regulation, thereby reducing stress, anxiety, and psychosomatic disorders.

In the post-pandemic period, where psychosomatic conditions such as insomnia, hypertension, anxiety disorders, and chronic fatigue have increased, Hatha Yoga provides a scientifically relevant, non-invasive, and cost-effective psycho-physiological intervention. It

supports mind-body integration and enhances resilience through somatic awareness and breath regulation.

8. GheraaSahitā and Preventive Health :

The GheraaSahitā presents Yoga as a comprehensive system of preventive and promotive health, emphasizing bodily purification, strength, stability, and longevity.

Sanskrit Verse:

शरीरं व्याधिमुक्तं च दृढं स्थैर्यमनुत्तमम्। (GS 1.8)

This verse highlights the yogic ideal of a disease-free, strong, and stable body-mind system. The text outlines a sevenfold yogic path (Shatkarma, āsana, mudrā, pratyāhāra, prānāyāma, dhyāna, samādhi), emphasizing purification and prevention rather than therapeutic crisis management.

This preventive orientation resonates with modern public health models that prioritize health promotion, lifestyle modification, and primary prevention. Yoga, as described in the Gheranda Samhitā, aligns with global health strategies advocating non-communicable disease prevention, mental well-being promotion, and holistic health frameworks. In the post-pandemic global health discourse, such preventive yogic models offer scalable, culturally adaptable, and community-based interventions that can reduce the burden on healthcare systems and promote sustainable well-being.

9. Yoga, Ayush, and Health Care Equity :

Yoga's non-pharmacological, low-cost, and culturally adaptable nature makes it particularly suitable for large-scale public health implementation, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Unlike many biomedical interventions, Yoga requires minimal infrastructure and can be delivered through community-based models, digital platforms, and educational institutions, making it accessible across socio-economic, geographical, and cultural contexts.
Through the Ministry of AYUSH and related national and international initiatives, Yoga has been institutionalized within school health programmes, community wellness centres, primary health care systems, and national health missions. These initiatives aim to bridge gaps in mental health services by providing preventive and promotive care at the grassroots level.

The integration of Yoga into AYUSH frameworks contributes significantly to health care equity by addressing disparities in access to mental health services among rural populations, marginalized communities, women, elderly individuals, and economically disadvantaged groups. By offering culturally acceptable and non-stigmatizing interventions, Yoga-based programmes promote inclusive, person-centred, and holistic mental health care, aligning with the principles of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the WHO Mental Health Action Plan.

10. NEP-2020 and Educational Resilience :

The National Education Policy (NEP-2020) emphasizes holistic development, experiential learning, mental well-being, and value-based education. It advocates integrating physical education, life skills, ethics, and well-being practices into mainstream curricula to nurture balanced and resilient learners.

The inclusion of Yoga within school and higher education curricula under NEP-2020 fosters emotional intelligence, cognitive flexibility, self-regulation, ethical awareness, and psychosocial resilience. Yogic practices such as āsana, prānāyāma, meditation, and mindfulness enhance concentration, reduce academic stress, and improve emotional stability among students.

In the post-pandemic educational landscape, characterized by digital fatigue, learning gaps, anxiety, and social disconnection, Yoga-based interventions serve as tools for academic resilience and psychosocial recovery. By promoting self-discipline, empathy, and reflective awareness, Yoga supports the development of well-rounded individuals capable of adapting to rapid social and technological changes.

11. Key Findings :

Classical Yoga provides a comprehensive framework for mental regulation and resilience. Yogic philosophy offers systematic insights into cognition, emotion, behavior, and consciousness, presenting an integrative model of psychological well-being.

Yogic practices effectively address post-pandemic psychological stress and psychosomatic conditions. Empirical evidence supports Yoga's role in reducing anxiety, depression, stress-related disorders, and enhancing quality of life.

Yoga enhances health care equity through accessibility, affordability, and cultural inclusivity. Its adaptability across age groups, socio-economic strata, and cultural settings positions Yoga as a universal mental health intervention.

Institutional support through AYUSH initiatives and NEP-2020 strengthens sustainability and scalability. Policy integration ensures long-term implementation, capacity building, and research-driven expansion of Yoga-based health and education programmes.

12. Implications :

The findings of this study suggest that Yoga has significant implications for global mental health policy, educational reform, and community-based health initiatives. Integrating Yoga into mainstream health and education systems can contribute to preventive health care, psychosocial resilience, and sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Policy-makers can utilize yogic frameworks to design cost-effective mental health promotion programmes, while educational institutions can incorporate Yoga to enhance learner well-being and life skills. Additionally, community health programmes can leverage Yoga to strengthen primary mental health care, reduce the burden on tertiary health systems, and promote community empowerment.

The study also highlights the need for interdisciplinary research, standardized protocols, and evidence-based policy frameworks to enhance the credibility and global acceptance of Yoga as a scientific and therapeutic modality.

13. Conclusion :

The post-pandemic era necessitates innovative, inclusive, and culturally grounded approaches to mental health and health care equity. Yoga, deeply rooted in classical Indian philosophy and increasingly supported by contemporary scientific research, offers a comprehensive and sustainable framework for enhancing mental resilience and holistic well-being.

Its integration through AYUSH policy frameworks and educational reforms such as NEP-2020 demonstrates the potential of traditional knowledge systems to contribute meaningfully to modern public health and education. By bridging ancient wisdom with contemporary policy and scientific discourse, Yoga emerges as a transformative tool for global mental health resilience, equitable health care delivery, and sustainable human development.

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Redefining E-Commerce Through Sustainable Packaging: A Study of Selected E-Commerce Companies

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Abstract:

The rapid expansion of the e-commerce industry has significantly increased packaging consumption, leading to growing environmental concerns related to plastic waste, carbon emissions, and resource depletion. In response, leading e-commerce companies are adopting sustainable packaging strategies to reduce their environmental footprint while maintaining operational efficiency. This study examines how sustainable packaging initiatives are redefining e-commerce practices, with specific reference to Amazon and Flipkart.

Using secondary data from sustainability reports, corporate disclosures, and industry publications, the study analyzes key initiatives such as the elimination of single-use plastics, adoption of recyclable and paper-based packaging materials, lightweight and right-sized packaging solutions, shipment of products without additional outer packaging, and waste diversion programs. Amazon's measurable reductions in plastic packaging and increased use of lightweight and recyclable materials, along with Flipkart's achievement of 100% elimination of single-use plastic in its own supply chain and high waste diversion rates, demonstrate a strategic shift toward environmentally responsible operations.

The findings suggest that sustainable packaging not only contributes to environmental protection but also enhances resource efficiency, strengthens brand reputation, and supports long-term business sustainability. The study concludes that sustainable packaging serves as a transformative tool in redefining e-commerce toward a more sustainable and circular economic model.

Introduction:

With the rise of eco-conscious consumers and increasing environmental regulations,

businesses must rethink their packaging strategies to align with green practices. Sustainable packaging not only reduces environmental harm but also fosters brand loyalty among environmentally aware customers. However, this transition is not without its challenges.

Sustainable e-commerce packaging is packaging made from renewable or recycled materials and can often be recycled, biodegraded, or composted again at the end of its lifecycle. This packaging often has less plastic, allowing it to make a smaller environmental impact. Any plastic that's used is usually bioplastic, which is plastic that is biodegradable or recyclable.Eventually, recycled and reused plastic will reach their useability limits.

In recent years, some companies have begun using technology that easily separates recycled plastic in good condition from recycled plastic near the end of its life cycle. The technology does so through fluorescent marker technology, which uses UV light waves to identify and sort material and distinguish food-grade polymers from non-food-grade materials.As innovations continue to emerge, sustainable e-commerce packaging proves to be a reliable and effective option for many companies.

Sustainable packaging refers to the development and use of packaging solutions that minimize environmental impact throughout their life cycle — from material sourcing and production to transportation, usage, and disposal. It emphasizes the use of recyclable, biodegradable, reusable, or compostable materials, as well as strategies such as right-sizing, lightweighting, and reduction of excess packaging.

In the context of the e-commerce industry, sustainable packaging has gained significant importance due to the rapid growth of online shopping and the corresponding increase in packaging waste. Unlike traditional retail, e-commerce requires additional layers of packaging to protect products during storage and transportation, which often leads to higher consumption of cardboard, plastic fillers, and single-use materials. As a result, the environmental footprint of packaging in online retail has become a critical concern.

To address these challenges, e-commerce companies are adopting innovative packaging solutions such as recyclable paper-based materials, elimination of single-use plastics, reusable delivery systems, and packaging-free shipping options. Sustainable packaging in e-commerce not only helps reduce waste and carbon emissions but also enhances operational efficiency, reduces material costs, and strengthens brand reputation among environmentally conscious consumers.Thus, sustainable packaging has emerged as a strategic priority in redefining the e-commerce industry toward a more environmentally responsible and resource-efficient future.

Need for the Study:

The exponential rise in online shopping has resulted in excessive use of packaging materials, leading to environmental degradation and waste management challenges. Despite growing awareness of sustainability issues, many e-commerce companies still struggle to balance environmental responsibility with cost efficiency and supply chain performance.

There is a pressing need to evaluate the effectiveness of sustainable packaging initiatives adopted by leading e-commerce firms and to understand their impact on environmental sustainability, brand image, and long-term business performance. This study is essential to identify best practices, assess challenges, and provide insights that can guide companies toward more sustainable packaging solutions. Furthermore, the findings can contribute to academic literature and support policymakers in promoting eco-friendly business practices.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the concept and importance of sustainable packaging in the e-commerce

industry.

2. To analyze sustainable packaging practices adopted by selected e-commerce companies.
3. To evaluate the environmental and operational impact of these sustainable packaging initiatives.
4. To suggest recommendations for improving sustainable packaging practices in the e-commerce sector.

Case Study 1- Flipkart:

Initiatives of Flipkart towards Sustainable Packaging

(a) Elimination of Single-Use Plastics

- Flipkart is committed to remove 100% single-use plastic from packaging in its own supply.
- The initiative was implemented across 70 centres in India, replacing plastics with sustainable alternatives, such as:
    - Recycled paper bags instead of poly pouches
    - Eco-friendly paper shreds instead of plastic bubble wraps
    - Shredded carton waste and 2-ply rolls for cushioning and protection
- Flipkart continues to work with seller partners to educate and enable them to adopt these sustainable materials.

(b)Reduction of Secondary Packaging

- Flipkart introduced "e-commerce ready packaging" to ship approximately 15% of products without a secondary outer layer. This means products are shipped in packaging that's optimized for transport without extra material.

(c) Extended Environmental Strategy:

- Flipkart has partnered with organizations such as Canopy to improve sourcing practices for fiber, pulp, and packaging materials, emphasizing renewable and recycled inputs.

Impact & Outcomes

(i) Environmental Benefits: Elimination of single-use plastics across its main facilities eliminates thousands of kg of plastic waste from landfill streams. Moving towards recyclable/alternative packaging cuts reliance on non-renewable materials.

(ii) Circularity & Waste Management: Flipkart complies with EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) regulations by ensuring plastic equivalents are recycled. Some sites have achieved zero-waste waste diversion certifications, showing effective recycling and reuse systems.

(iii) Customer Perception: Studies indicate that eco-friendly packaging increases customer satisfaction and loyalty, which can positively affect purchase decisions and brand value.

(iv) Societal & Supply Chain Influence: By working with sellers and partners, Flipkart helps build a broader ecosystem of sustainable practices, potentially influencing smaller businesses and suppliers to adopt greener materials.

Flipkart Initiatives	Value
Single-use plastic eliminated (own supply chain)	100%
Reduction in plastic use (seller shipments)	27%
Products shipped without secondary packaging	~15%
Seller shipments in sustainable packaging	75%+
Waste diverted from landfill	~4,000 tonnes
Waste diversion rate (certified sites)	>97%
Estimated annual savings from circular operations	Rs. 3–4 crore

Source: Compiled Data

Case Study 2-Amazon

Initiatives of Amazon towards Sustainable Packaging

(a) Plastic Elimination & Packaging Reduction: Amazon India has eliminated all single-use plastic in packaging across fulfilment centres.

- Bubble wraps and air pillows were replaced with 'paper cushions'.
- Plastic packaging tapes were replaced with biodegradable paper-based alternatives.

Nearly half of orders from Amazon's India fulfilment network use reduced or no added packaging, expanding from nine to 300 cities.

(b) Optimizing Packaging with Technology: Amazon uses machine learning to analyse product dimensions and adapt packaging sizes, reducing waste and material use.

(c) Innovations with Agricultural Waste: In 2026, Amazon India partnered with IIT Roorkee to develop biodegradable paper mailers from agricultural residues like wheat straw and sugarcane waste. This project has three key societal benefits:

(i) Reduces crop residue burning, a major source of air pollution.

(ii) Provides new income streams for farmers by creating demand for agri waste.

(iii) Cuts reliance on virgin wood pulp, reducing deforestation and carbon emissions.

Impact & Outcomes

(i) Environmental Gains: Amazon India's shift to paper-based packaging has helped avoid thousands of metric tons of plastic over recent years. Machine-optimized packaging reduces the average outbound packaging weight and adds to carbon reduction efforts.

(ii) Societal & Climate Synergies: The agricultural waste packaging initiative directly addresses air pollution issues linked with burning crop residue — a serious societal and health challenge in India.

(iii) Industry Influence: Amazon's global scale means these strategies influence millions of shipments annually, driving industry discussion around packaging sustainability. Recent environmental praise highlights significant reduction in single-use plastic use and increased recyclable packaging adoption globally.

Amazon Initiatives	Value (2023–2024)	Implication for Savings
Plastic packaging reduction	- 16.4% (2024 vs 2023)	Reduced material procurement costs
Total single-use plastic avoided	152,062 metric tons since 2020	Long-term lower material waste & disposal costs

Orders without Amazon packaging	**12% in 2024**	**Reduced packaging material use per order**
Lightweight packaging adoption	~50% of shipments in 2024	Lower shipping weight ? logistics cost reduction
Plastic packaging in North America	From 65% ? 37% of shipments	Transition to recyclable materials (paper) reduces waste handling cost

Source: Compiled Data

Comparative Impact: Flipkart vs Amazon

Aspect	Flipkart	Amazon
Plastic Elimination	100% removed from own supply chain & reduction among sellers	100% single-use plastic elimination in India fulfilment
Packaging Reduction	E-commerce ready packaging (no secondary packaging for ~15% orders)	Reduced packaging for ~47.5% of orders
Innovation	Supplier partnerships and sustainable sourcing	Tech optimization & agri-waste based materials
Environmental Impact	Lower plastic waste, support recycling compliance	Large scale reduction of plastic & carbon footprint
Societal Benefits	Builds eco packaging awareness among sellers	Reduces crop burning & supports farmers

Source: CompiledData

Findings of the Study

The analysis of sustainable packaging initiatives undertaken by Amazon and Flipkart reveals several common trends and strategic approaches adopted by leading e-commerce companies to reduce environmental impact.

- Both companies have taken significant steps to eliminate single-use plastic packaging within their fulfilment networks. This reflects a strong commitment to reducing plastic waste and transitioning toward eco-friendly alternatives such as paper-based and recyclable materials.
- Adoptions of Recyclable and Paper-Based Packaging Amazon and Flipkart have increasingly shifted to recyclable, biodegradable, and paper-based packaging solutions. This transition indicates a broader industry movement toward sustainable material sourcing and circular economy principles.
- Reduction of Excess Packaging (Right-Sizing and Light weighting) Both companies have implemented packaging optimization strategies such as right-sizing, lightweight packaging, and shipping products without additional outer packaging wherever possible. These initiatives reduce material consumption and improve logistics efficiency.
- Focus on Waste Reduction and Circular Practices The companies have adopted waste diversion and recycling programs within their supply chains. Their sustainability efforts emphasize resource efficiency and closed-loop systems to minimize landfill waste.

The study finds that sustainable packaging has become a strategic priority for leading e-commerce companies. Amazon and Flipkart demonstrate that environmental responsibility

and operational efficiency can coexist, indicating that sustainable packaging is playing a transformative role in redefining modern e-commerce practices.

Limitations of the Study

Despite providing valuable insights into sustainable packaging practices in the e-commerce sector, the present study has certain limitations that must be acknowledged.

- The study is confined to only two selected e-commerce companies. While these firms are significant players in the industry, the findings cannot be generalized to the entire e-commerce sector. Smaller or regional e-commerce firms may adopt different sustainable packaging strategies.
- The research primarily relies on secondary data such as sustainability reports, company disclosures, press releases, and published articles. Such data may emphasize positive outcomes and may not fully disclose operational challenges or financial constraints related to sustainable packaging.
- Lack of Detailed Financial Disclosure: Exact statistical figures regarding cost savings specifically attributable to sustainable packaging initiatives were not publicly available. Therefore, the study infers potential savings based on environmental performance indicators (e.g., reduction in packaging material, waste diversion rates) rather than direct financial data.
- The study focuses mainly on recent years. Sustainable packaging benefits, particularly financial and environmental impacts, often require long-term evaluation to fully assess their effectiveness.

Conclusion:

Sustainable packaging is not just about reducing waste; it's about creating a responsible business model that resonates with modern consumers. While challenges remain, innovations like compostable materials, reusable systems, and smart packaging are paving the way for a greener e-commerce future. By investing in these solutions, businesses can protect the environment while strengthening their brand image.

The journey toward sustainable packaging is a shared responsibility. Whether a company is delivering a pizza or shipping a gadget, every step towards eco-friendly packaging counts in building a sustainable future.

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Digital Capitalism, Gig Labour, and Social Inequality: A Critical Sociological Study of Work in Transitional Societies

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Abstract

Digital capitalism has emerged as a defining economic configuration of the twenty-first century, radically transforming labour markets, production practices, and social inequality in transitional societies. This paper examines the rise of gig labour as a distinctive modality of employment under digital capitalism, tracing its expansion through platform-based work mediated by algorithmic systems. Platforms such as Uber, Swiggy, Jumia, and Rappi facilitate work arrangements that are superficially flexible yet inherently precarious and unprotected. According to the World Bank and International Labour Organization (ILO), an estimated **435 million gig workers now exist globally**, with participation expanding rapidly in developing regions. In contexts such as India, gig labour constitutes approximately **2% of the total workforce**, projected to grow to around **6.7% by 2029-30**. Brazil has witnessed nearly a **980% rise** in delivery app workers between 2016 and 2021, illustrating dynamic platform growth in the Global South. This study situates gig labour within sociological frameworks of neoliberal restructuring, labour precarity, and inequality, arguing that digital capitalism deepens socio-economic stratification while reproducing class, gender, and region-based disparities. Drawing on secondary data and key sociological theories, the paper highlights conditions of informality, income instability, algorithmic control, regulatory deficiencies, and uneven development. The findings point to the need for robust labour regulation, inclusive social protection, and sustainable development interventions to mitigate gig-induced inequalities in transitional societies.

Keywords

Digital Capitalism, Gig Economy, Platform Labour, Social Inequality, Transitional Societies, Precarity, Algorithmic Control, Informality, Sustainable Development

Introduction

The rapid proliferation of digital technologies and platform capitalism has reconfigured employment relations across transitional societies—characterized by economic liberalization, urbanization, and technological diffusion. Digital capitalism refers to an economic system in which digital technologies and platforms mediate production, exchange, and wage labour relations. Within this system, gig labour has emerged as a widespread feature of work arrangements, especially in developing regions where formal employment opportunities are limited. Gig work is typically short-term, mediated through online platforms, and remunerated on a task-by-task basis, without the conventional protections associated with employment contracts.

Recent global estimates suggest that the gig economy involves a significant portion of the world labour force, with up to **435 million platform workers** engaged worldwide. Much of this growth has occurred in transitional and emerging economies, where gig platforms provide a seemingly accessible route to income generation for youth, women, and informal sector workers. Yet the expansion of gig labour raises complex sociological questions about precarity, inequality, and the reorganization of social relations of work. Whereas proponents emphasize autonomy and flexibility, critics point to systemic vulnerability, absence of social protections, and the erosion of labour rights.

This paper examines digital capitalism and gig labour within transitional societies, focusing on how these forms of work reproduce and intensify social inequalities based on class, gender, and regional disparities. By drawing on empirical data, secondary sources, and sociological theories of capitalism and labour, the study offers a comprehensive analysis of the social consequences of gig work and its implications for sustainable development.

Objectives

1. To examine the structural features of digital capitalism in transitional societies.
2. To analyze the growth and characteristics of gig labour.
3. To evaluate the relationship between platform work and social inequality.
4. To assess the role of algorithmic management in shaping labour conditions.
5. To contribute to sociological debates on work, inequality, and sustainable development.

Review of Literature

The sociological foundations for analysing digital labour can be traced to **Marxist political economy**, which conceptualizes labour commodification and surplus extraction under capitalism (Marx, 1867).

Guy Standing's concept of the **"precariat"** identifies a class of insecure workers lacking stable employment and protections, aligning closely with gig labour conditions.

Nick Srnicek's *Platform Capitalism* interprets digital platforms as economic actors that accumulate value through data, networks, and algorithmic control.

Shoshana Zuboff's *Surveillance Capitalism* frames digital labour as embedded within systems of surveillance and data extraction.

ILO reports on digital labour highlight the rapid global expansion of platform work alongside gaps in labour protections and social security frameworks. These studies anchor the present analysis in robust interdisciplinary scholarship on digital economies, labour transformations, and social inequality.

Theoretical Framework

This study is informed by three key sociological theories:

1. **Marxist Political Economy** – Explains the commodification of labour and capital accumulation in digital contexts.
2. **Theory of the Precariat (Standing)** – Illustrates new class formations characterized by instability and insecurity.
3. **Platform Capitalism (Srnicek)** – Analyses how digital platforms reconfigure labour, markets, and value extraction.

Research Methodology

This paper employs a qualitative, secondary research design grounded in published academic literature, policy reports (ILO, World Bank), and official labour market statistics. Comparative interpretation of data from national and international sources demonstrates variations in gig labour across countries such as India, Brazil, and South Africa. No primary data collection was undertaken. The analytical approach triangulates quantitative indicators with sociological theory, maintaining international research standards and UGC guidelines.

Analysis & Interpretation

1. Growth of Digital Capitalism and Global Gig Workforce

The gig economy's expansion exemplifies digital capitalism's reach. World Bank and ILO estimates suggest as many as **435 million gig workers globally**, a 41% growth since 2016, with the sector expected to generate up to **$4-5 trillion by 2040**. This expansion spans both online and location-based tasks, revealing the scale and diversity of digital labour in transitional contexts. The rapid adoption of smartphones and internet connectivity—over 5 billion users worldwide—facilitates this shift. Despite its size, gig labour remains fragmented, and earnings often fall below living wage thresholds, evidencing structural inequity.

2. Gig Labour in India: Scale, Dynamics, and Precarity

In India, the gig workforce has expanded significantly, from approximately **7.7 million workers in 2020-21** to over **12 million in 2025**, representing over **2% of the total workforce**. Projections suggest this may grow to 23.5 million by 2029-30, constituting about **6.7% of non-agricultural employment**. This growth reflects both technological integration and labour market pressures in a transitional economy. Despite its scale, gig work in India often lacks formal contracts, social security, and collective representation, exposing workers to income volatility and precarity. Cases of violence and safety risks among delivery workers further underscore the social costs accompanying gig expansion in contexts with weak protections.

3. Brazilian Gig Economy: High Growth and Informal Conditions

Brazil illustrates another transitional case where digital platforms have reshaped labour. Between 2016 and 2021, the number of delivery app workers rose by nearly **980%**, reaching an estimated **1.4 million gig workers**, primarily in urban centres. This reflects both economic necessity and technological diffusion. However, most Brazilian gig workers face informality, limited social protections, and income instability, with platform algorithms intensifying competition and reducing bargaining power. The rapid growth signals both opportunities and deepened inequality within labour markets.

4. South African Digital Labour and Inequalities

In South Africa, digital gig platforms are increasingly important amid high unemployment rates. While formal statistics vary, platform work—especially ride-hailing and delivery services—offers income opportunities for youth and informal workers. However, entrenched socio-economic inequalities, including racial stratification and spatial disparities, shape gig labour outcomes, with limited access to digital infrastructure in rural areas. The South African case highlights how digital capitalism interacts with pre-existing social cleavages, reinforcing vulnerability.

5. Algorithmic Management and Worker Surveillance

Digital platforms exercise control through algorithmic management that assigns tasks, monitors performance, and influences remuneration. Workers often lack transparency

regarding evaluation criteria, making work outcomes unpredictable. This technological control replicates hierarchical oversight while maintaining an appearance of flexible autonomy. Sociologically, this represents intensified managerial discipline embedded in digital interfaces, constraining genuine worker agency.

6. Informality, Precarity, and Lack of Social Protection

Gig labour is characterized by informal contracts, absence of minimum wage guarantees, and exclusion from social security schemes. Platforms typically classify workers as independent contractors, shielding companies from obligations such as health insurance, pensions, or paid leave. This institutional void creates precarious livelihoods and erodes traditional employment norms. Transitional societies experience amplified precarity where public welfare systems are weak.

7. Gender and Intersectional Inequality in the Gig Economy

Gender disparities are visible in digital labour markets. Women are overrepresented in lower-paid, low-skill platform tasks, such as micro-work or domestic services, while underrepresented in high-income platforms. Globally, women constitute a significant portion of gig workers but often face wage gaps, limited upward mobility, and compounded care burdens. Intersectional inequalities based on gender, class, and caste significantly shape gig work experiences in transitional contexts.

8. Regional Digital Divide and Unequal Access

Digital infrastructure disparities influence participation in gig labour. Urban centres dominate platform engagement, while rural areas, particularly in Africa and South Asia, face connectivity and infrastructure challenges that limit gig opportunities. This regional divide perpetuates inequality within countries and reflects uneven integration into digital capitalism, where access and skills determine economic inclusion.

9. Regulatory Gaps and Labour Rights Challenges

Labour laws in many transitional societies do not fully cover gig workers, leaving regulatory gaps in employment classification, wage standards, social security, and occupational protections. Recent reforms in India and state legislations (e.g., Platform Worker welfare laws) attempt to bridge these gaps, yet enforcement remains nascent. Institutional responses lag behind the rapidly evolving digital labour landscape, leaving workers vulnerable.

10. Contributions to Sustainable Development and Policy Challenges

Although gig labour contributes to economic participation and employment generation, inconsistent protections undermine sustainable development goals like decent work and social equity. Without regulatory safeguards, digital capitalism may exacerbate inequality. Policies promoting labour rights, inclusive social protections, and equitable digital access are essential for ensuring that gig labour contributes to sustainable and just development pathways.

Significant Findings

The study demonstrates that digital capitalism has significantly transformed employment structures in transitional societies. Gig labour provides income opportunities but also institutionalizes precarity and income instability. Platform algorithmic control reduces worker autonomy while enhancing managerial oversight. The absence of social protections reflects regulatory gaps that disproportionately affect informal and vulnerable workers. Gender and regional inequalities are reproduced and amplified within digital labour markets. Data from India, Brazil, and South Africa show that gig participation is growing rapidly but

unevenly. Global estimates suggest hundreds of millions engaged in gig work without consistent rights or benefits. Platform growth intersects with broader neoliberal restructuring, exacerbating labour commodification. Sustainable development objectives remain threatened by insecure work conditions.

Suggestions

Governments should legally recognize gig workers and ensure social security coverage. Labour codes must update to include platform workers with fair wage standards. Minimum income and health protection schemes are essential. Gender-sensitive policies should address wage disparities and care burdens within digital labour markets. Investment in rural digital infrastructure can reduce regional divides. Data governance frameworks should protect worker rights and privacy. Trade unions and worker cooperatives must adapt to organize platform labour. International cooperation should develop global guidelines for decent digital work. Education and digital literacy programs can enhance worker agency. Sustainable development policies must reconcile economic participation with social justice principles.

Conclusion

Digital capitalism has reshaped the world of work in transitional societies, generating expansive gig labour markets with heightened inequality and precarity. While platform work offers economic participation and flexibility, it also erodes traditional labour protections and institutional safeguards. The intersection of algorithmic management, informality, and regulatory gaps deepens socio-economic inequalities. As platforms proliferate, gig labour reproduces class, gender, and regional stratifications. Sustainable development imperatives demand inclusive labour policies, social protections, and equitable digital access. Sociological analysis reveals that digital capitalism's promise of flexibility often masks profound structural vulnerabilities. The future trajectory of work in transitional societies depends on whether policy interventions can balance technological innovation with decent, equitable, and sustainable employment.

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Socio-Economic Impact of Dam Induced Displacement of the Anjunem Dam in Goa

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Abstract

Dam construction often unintentionally results in large-scale displacement of village populations, cultivated land, domesticated animals, and associated livelihoods, compelling communities to relocate to newly created or designated resettlement areas. Rehabilitation is the process of restoring disrupted environments, displaced populations, and altered landscapes to a stable, sustainable, and functional state. In the Indian context, rehabilitation generally involves assisting individuals and communities in restoring their social, economic, environmental, and psychological well-being after displacement caused by major development projects, disasters, or other socio-economic pressures.

Goa has experienced several rehabilitation-related challenges linked to mining shutdowns, dam-induced displacement, and environmental degradation. The Anjunem Dam represents a clear case of dam-induced displacement in the state. Morlem Colony is a rehabilitated settlement established to resettle families displaced by the construction of the dam. Villages such as Gulem, Anjunem, Pansule, and Kelwade were submerged during the formation of the reservoir, resulting in the relocation of their residents. This rehabilitation process signifies a transition from traditional village life to planned resettlement colonies, where displaced communities have attempted to reconstruct their homes, livelihoods, and social networks.

The primary objective of this study is to examine the socio-economic outcomes of dam-induced displacement among communities affected by the Anjunem Dam in Goa. The study is based on both primary and secondary data collected through questionnaires, field observations, and GIS-based methods. The socio-economic survey reveals that most displaced households are middle-aged, predominantly women-led, with low to moderate educational levels and limited livelihood options, largely dependent on household work or informal employment. Despite rehabilitation measures, many resettled families continue to face economic insecurity and inadequate access to basic civic amenities such as roads, drinking water, electricity, public transport, and security, highlighting the need for improved governance and planning.

Keywords:

Rehabilitation, Displacement, Social And Environmental Impacts, Forest Loss, GIS.

Introduction

Water is a crucial natural resource necessary for sustaining life. However, rapid population growth, expanding urbanisation, and increasing agricultural activities have intensified the pressure on limited water resources, leading to significant water scarcity (World Bank, 2016). To tackle this issue, India's National Water Policy advocates the development of

multipurpose water resource projects, such as dams, to secure sufficient water for drinking, irrigation, and other needs, while aiming to reduce negative social and environmental consequences (Government of India,2012).In the past, dams were built using locally available natural materials, whereas modern dams are largely constructed with concrete and advanced engineering methods to form reservoirs that serve multiple purposes, including irrigation, industrial supply, domestic use, flood control, and recreation (World Commission on Dams, 2000). Despite their benefits, dam projects have often caused the displacement of local communities, especially rural and tribal populations. Although rehabilitation and resettlement policies are designed to restore livelihoods through land distribution, financial compensation, and infrastructure support, shortcomings such as inadequate planning, poor living conditions at resettlement sites, and limited participation of affected communities frequently lead to livelihood loss, social tensions, and prolonged socio-economic difficulties among displaced groups (Cernea, 1997; Fernandes, 2008).

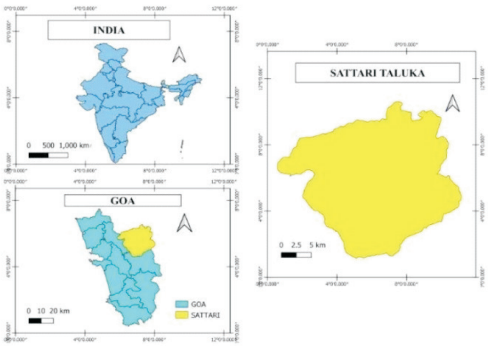
Objectives

To examine the socio-economic impacts of displacement caused by the Anjunem Dam in Goa, focusing on changes in livelihoods, income, living conditions, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures.

Study Area

Sattari Taluka is situated in the north-eastern region of North Goa District, with Valpoi serving as its administrative center. Spanning roughly 495.13 square kilometres, it recorded a population of 63,817 according to the 2011 Census of India. The taluka forms part of the Western Ghats, a globally significant biodiversity hotspot, and features a landscape of undulating hills, lateritic uplands, thick forest cover, and narrow valleys. A considerable area of Sattari falls within reserved forests, including sections of the Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary, which is known for its semi-evergreen and moist deciduous vegetation (Government of Goa, Forest Department, 2020). The region lies in the Mhadei (Mandovi) river basin, where numerous streams and tributaries originate in the Ghats and flow westward, supporting agricultural activities and meeting domestic water requirements (Water Resources Department, Government of Goa, 2021). Owing to its position on the windward side of the Western Ghats, the taluka receives substantial monsoon rainfall. The Anjunem Dam, built across the Costi Nadi near Anjunem village, is a masonry gravity structure developed mainly for irrigation and water supply purposes, and it has played a significant role in shaping both the natural landscape and the socio-economic conditions of nearby communities (Water Resources Department, Government of Goa, 2021).

Fig. 1 Locational aspects of Study Area

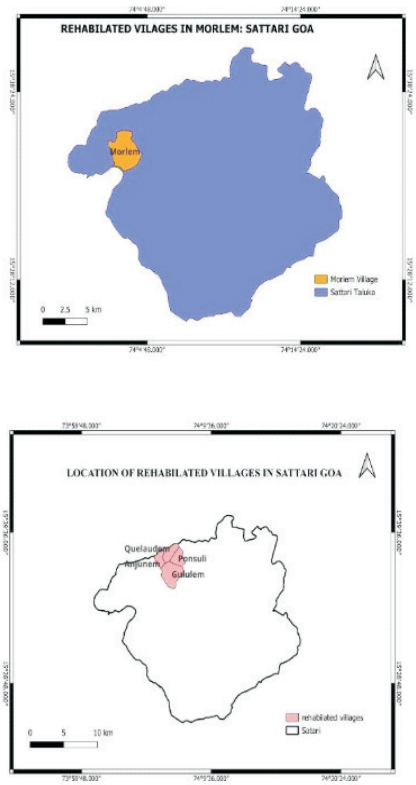


Source: Prepared by the Authors based on Survey of India Toposheet using QGIS software

Location of Resettled Villages

Morlem is a village located in Sattari Taluka of North Goa District, about 31 km east of Panaji, the district and state capital, and roughly 4 km from the Sattari administrative centre. The Morlem resettlement colony was established to rehabilitate families displaced by the construction of the Anjunem Dam. People from villages such as Anjunem, Ponsuli, Gullem, and Kelavade were relocated here after their original homes were submerged to create the dam's reservoir. The Anjunem Dam, situated in Sattari Taluka, led to the inundation of several nearby settlements, and during summer, when water levels recede, the remains of these submerged villages, including temple structures, can sometimes be seen.

Fig 2: Location of resettled area



Source: Prepared by the Authors based on Survey of India Toposheet using QGIS.

Data Source and Methodology

The study adopts an integrated research methodology combining both primary and secondary data to examine the socio-economic impacts of dam-induced displacement and rehabilitation in Morlem Colony and Ravana Colony in Sattari Taluka, Goa. In line to assess changes in livelihoods, income patterns, living conditions, and access to basic services, primary data were collected from 120 sampled households through structured questionnaires, field observations, and personal interviews. The survey focused on housing conditions, infrastructure facilities, land ownership, employment status, income levels, access to education and healthcare, and overall quality of life before and after rehabilitation.

In addition, key informant interviews with local leaders and officials were conducted to understand community participation and institutional support mechanisms. Secondary data sources included satellite imagery, government reports, census records, rehabilitation of policy documents, and relevant academic literature. Stratified random sampling was used to ensure representation of different socio-economic groups, while data triangulation and GIS-based spatial analysis enhanced the validity and reliability of findings. Ethical considerations, including informed consent, confidentiality, and voluntary participation, were strictly followed throughout the study.

Review of Literature

Youliang Huang (2018) examines the social and economic impacts of dam-induced displacement in China through a comparative analysis of regional resettlement strategies. The study demonstrates that **land-for-land compensation** provides greater livelihood stability than lump-sum monetary compensation. While material conditions such as housing often improve, displacement results in significant losses of social cohesion, cultural continuity, and informal support networks. The study also highlights income instability and gendered impacts, particularly reduced livelihood opportunities for women. It analyses uniform resettlement policies and emphasises participatory planning, phased livelihood support, and long-term monitoring for sustainable outcomes.

Ranasinghe (2012) assesses the predicted environmental and social impacts of a proposed drinking water reservoir at Peraru, Vavuniya, using environmental impact assessment methods and community consultations. The study identifies habitat loss, altered water flow, sedimentation, agricultural land loss, and livelihood disruption as major concerns. Mitigation measures such as buffer-zone development, reforestation, improved water treatment, and livelihood restoration are recommended, with strong emphasis on public participation and adaptive management due to climatic and data uncertainties.

Marta Pereira da Luz (2023) applies an advanced Land Use/Land Cover mapping approach using remote sensing and GIS to analyse environmental changes around the Batalha hydroelectric reservoir in Brazil. The study reveals increasing ecosystem pressure, altered erosion patterns, and rising sediment inflow. High-resolution mapping helps identify vulnerable riparian zones and prioritize conservation, while recommending the integration of socio-economic data and continuous monitoring for sustainable reservoir management.

Kushgra Sharma (2023) critically examines dam-induced displacement in Odisha, highlighting long-term socio-economic impoverishment due to inadequate compensation and weak institutional implementation. The study stresses that land-for-land compensation is more effective than cash-based approaches and identifies strong gendered and psychological impacts. It advocates participatory resettlement planning, transparent governance, timely compensation, and long-term livelihood monitoring.

Q.G. Wang (2021) reviews post-construction environmental assessments of dam and reservoir projects, identifying persistent issues such as biodiversity loss, water quality degradation, and sedimentation. The study highlights gaps between predicted and actual impacts, limited implementation of mitigation measures, and underreporting of social impacts. It recommends standardized monitoring indicators, independent audits, and legally mandated post-assessment frameworks supported by remote sensing and community-based monitoring.

Findings

As per the collection of field data,many aspects have come into consideration they are listed below.

1. Educational Qualification

The findings depicts the educational qualifications of male and female respondents. A higher proportion of male respondents have completed secondary education, particularly at the 10th and 12th standard levels, indicating that most males attained education up to the high school stage. Female respondents also show notable representation at the 12th pass level; however, their overall numbers remain lower than males across most educational categories. At the primary and middle school levels (5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th pass), both genders are represented, with females appearing slightly more concentrated in certain middle-level categories.

The proportion of respondents with higher education, including graduation and post-graduation, is relatively low for both males and females, reflecting limited access to advanced educational opportunities within the community. The presence of uneducated respondents, particularly among women, further highlights persistent gender disparities in educational attainment. Overall, the chart indicates that while basic and secondary education are relatively common, higher educational achievement remains limited, and a noticeable gender gap in education continues to exist.

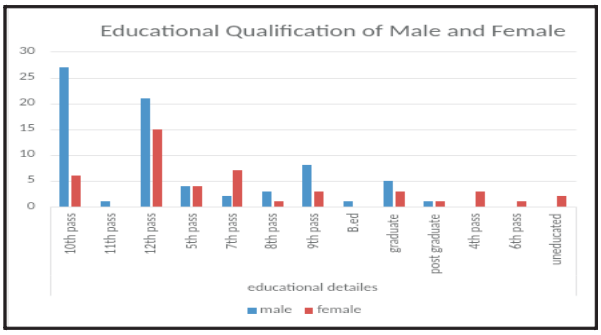


Fig 1: Educational Qualification of Male and Female

2. Support from the Government

The findings on **government support** show that a majority of respondents consider the assistance provided by the government to be inadequate, while only a small proportion view it as satisfactory. The predominance of responses indicating insufficient support reflects widespread dissatisfaction with rehabilitation initiatives, welfare schemes, and post-displacement assistance. In contrast, the limited number of respondents who perceive government support as adequate suggests that existing interventions have met the needs of only a few beneficiaries. Overall, these findings highlight serious concerns regarding the effectiveness, reach, and adequacy of government involvement in the rehabilitation process

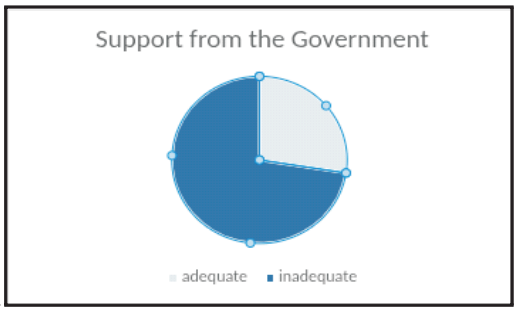


Fig 2: Support from the Government

3. Availability of Livelihood

The findings related to the **availability of livelihood** indicate that a majority of respondents (63) perceive income-generating opportunities to be adequate, suggesting that more than half of the population considers such activities to be reasonably accessible. However, a considerable number of respondents (55) report limited livelihood options, implying that although opportunities exist, they may not be sufficient or sustainable for all households. Only a very small proportion of respondents (2) view livelihood availability as inadequate. Overall, these findings point to a mixed scenario in which basic livelihood opportunities are present, yet many households continue to face challenges related to stability, diversity, and long-term employment security.

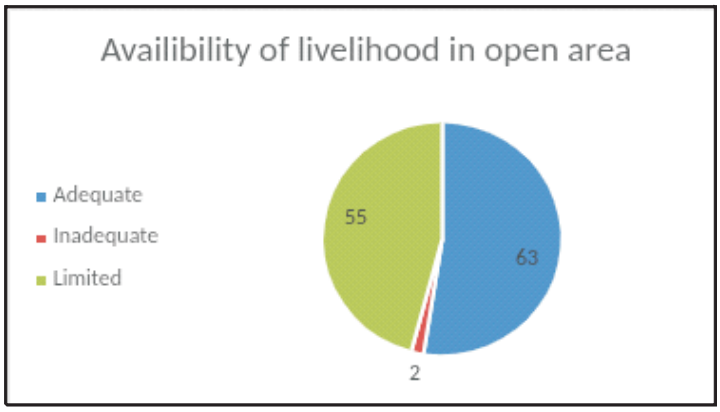


Fig 3: Availibility of livelihood in open area

4. Change in Overall Quality of Life

The findings related to changes in overall quality of life reveal that a majority of respondents report a high level of improvement following rehabilitation, indicating a generally positive outcome of the resettlement process. A substantial proportion of respondents indicate a moderate level of change, suggesting that although improvements have been achieved, they are neither uniform nor equally significant across all dimensions of life. Only a very small proportion of respondents report a low level of improvement, reflecting limited dissatisfaction among the affected population. Overall, the results suggest that rehabilitation has contributed to enhanced living conditions for most households, although the extent of improvement varies across respondents.

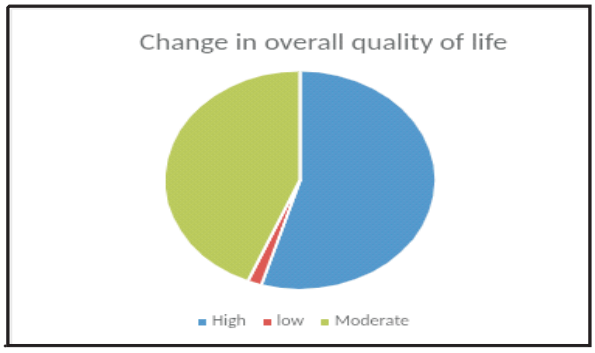


Fig 4: Change in overall quality of life.

The analysis of displacement impacts reveals significant changes in land ownership, income levels, access to environmental resources, and livelihood availability in resettled areas. The data indicate that nearly all surveyed households (120) experienced the loss of agricultural land due to displacement, confirming that farming constituted the primary livelihood base prior to resettlement. This widespread land loss underscores the agrarian character of the affected communities and demonstrates how land acquisition directly undermined their traditional economic foundations.

With respect to income levels, the majority of respondents (118 households) reported an increase in income following resettlement, while only two households indicated a decline. This pattern suggests that post-resettlement conditions such as compensation packages, engagement in alternative occupations, or improved access to non-farm employment—have contributed to enhanced monetary income for most households. However, increased income does not necessarily reflect the restoration of pre-displacement livelihoods, as many households appear to have undergone occupational shifts away from agriculture.

Access to environmental resources, particularly forests, has been uniformly affected. All respondents reported a loss of access to environmental resources following displacement, indicating a strong dependence on forest-based resources in their original settlements. Post-resettlement conditions further reveal that a large proportion of households (79) reported complete non-availability of forest resources, while others indicated severely restricted access, including shortages of fuelwood and forest produce. Only a negligible number reported continued access. These findings demonstrate that despite improvements in income for many households, the loss of environmental resources has significantly altered traditional practices, subsistence strategies, and ecological relationships, raising concerns regarding the long-term sustainability of rehabilitation outcomes.

Discussion

The findings indicate that a substantial majority of displaced households experienced the loss of agricultural land, confirming that the affected communities were predominantly dependent on farming as their principal livelihood prior to displacement. The loss of cultivable land represents not only an economic setback but also a profound disruption of traditional livelihood systems and socio-cultural practices. Although most respondents reported an increase in income following resettlement, this improvement appears to be largely associated with occupational shifts, wage-based employment, or compensation-related benefits rather than the restoration of agricultural livelihoods. Consequently, while income levels show statistical improvement, the nature, stability, and sustainability of livelihoods have undergone significant transformation.

Simultaneously, all respondents reporteda loss of access to environmental resources, particularly forest resources that previously supported daily subsistence needs such as fuelwood collection, grazing, and access to minor forest produce. The limited availability of these resources in the resettlement areas reflects a weakening of environmental support systems that were integral to household survival in the pre-displacement context. These findings suggest that despite certain economic gains, displaced households continue to face ecological and resource-based insecurities. Overall, the study underscores the need for rehabilitation policies that move beyond financial compensation to ensure sustained access to natural resources and the development of secure, long-term livelihood opportunities.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that displacement resulting from the Anjunem Dam has produced a combination of socio-economic gains and environmental challenges for the affected households. While a majority of respondents reported an increase in income

following resettlement, the loss of agricultural land has substantially disrupted traditional farming-based livelihood systems. Moreover, the complete loss of access to forest and other environmental resources has undermined ecological security and reduced reliance on natural support systems that were previously integral to everyday survival. These findings indicate that although rehabilitation initiatives have contributed to certain economic improvements, they have not adequately addressed the restoration of sustainable livelihoods or access to environmental resources. Therefore, ensuring long-term well-being and stability of displaced communities requires rehabilitation policies that integrate income enhancement with livelihood continuity and ecological sustainability.

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Digital Citizenship and Data Privacy: Constitutional Perspective

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Abstract-

The growth and expansion of technology is inevitable part in today's era. We are living in digital world where internet and computer use has increased among citizens. It starts from online communication to electronic commerce. In addition to that e governance also demands the citizens participation online. It raises risk of violation of citizens' rights on online platforms. The Digital citizenship is not only confined to safe use of technology but it raises the issues like data privacy invasion. Today citizens need to be protected not in person but digitally also. In India we have cyber law which regulates the cyber space. But due to poor infrastructure we are unable to control cybercrimes. This paper discusses the concept of Digital citizenships. It explores the rights and duties of citizens on digital platform. In addition to that it laid emphasis on importance of digital citizenship. This paper also discusses issues and challenges of digital citizenship. It elaborates the legislative majors for protecting rights of the individual on online platform.

Keyword-

Digital citizenship, Data privacy, Digital literacy, cyber law, online content, Right to privacy

I. Introduction-

India being a democratic country provides various rights to its citizens through the constitution. Article 5 of Indian constitution stated the necessary conditions to become the citizen. Citizenship is the legal membership that comes with various rights, freedoms and duties. Today citizen use technology for communication, mailing, transactions in the digital world. It is the demand of time that citizenship is not only protected in person but also in the digital space. As technology brings the new issues of cyber-crime, the balance between freedom and technical advancement must be maintained.

II. Research methodology

The doctrinal method is used for this study. The researcher used secondary sources like books, articles, blogs, website etc. Due to lack of time primary resources are not used by researcher.

III. Aims and objectives of research

The objectives of research study are as follows

1) To identify the concept of digital citizenship and its importance.
2) To analyse the legislative majors for preventing rights of citizens on online platform.
3) To propose suggestions to control inappropriate use of online content.

IV. Concept of Digital Citizenship

Digital citizenship is the ability of citizen to use and apply the digital world safely. Though technology has opened a wide horizon for everyone, one must use them mindfully. We must realise that our actions should not affect reputation, safety of others on online platform. Following component constitutes positive citizenship.

1. Digital safety

Digital safety is the capacity to protect citizens information on online environment. It incorporates in its ambit sensitive data of individual like his name, addresses and other personal details. It also prohibits the geo tagging photos. It increases the risk of emergence of cyber-crimes which includes offences like hacking, phishing scams, malware.

2. Spreading misinformation

Spreading misinformation is another biggest issue on digital environment. Before spreading information, we must verify online resources. It is now our duty first to verify and then put online content.

3. Inappropriate online content

The unsafe use of online content may lead to misuse of such content. The proper management of online content should be done. The inappropriate use has adverse effect on citizens right to privacy.

4. Digital ethics

Citizens needs to understand the ethical implications of online content. We should be empathetic and respectful towards others content. Digital ethics should be followed by every person.

5. Global citizenship

Digital citizenship helps to foster interaction between global world. It helps to connect, communicate with anyone around the world. It boosts e commerce also.

6. Responsible use of online content

The citizen should have ability to use content responsibly and legally. It is the duty of citizen to be aware of others' rights also.

7. Digital rights and duties

Every citizen is entitled for digital rights and duties. But due to unavailability of internet at remote places, many people are not aware of their rights and duties.

V. Rights of Digital Citizens

Following are the rights of citizen available online

1. Freedom of expression on internet

Freedom of expression on internet is the freedom to express one's views, opinion through various social media and other online platforms. But this freedom is not absolute, the reasonable restriction can be imposed by state.

2. Right to access information

Right to access information is another right of individual to know, inspect, receive documents, data from public authorities. This right is given under Right to information Act 2005.We can scrutinize government work, which brings transparency between government and citizens.

3. Right to privacy

Right to Privacy is provided under constitution of India under article 21.Online data needs to be protected, as infringement can occur easily.

4. Right to be forgotten

It allows to delete online data so that it cannot be searched by third person on any search engines. This right can be exercised only when that data is irrelevant or unnecessary for the purpose for which it was originally collected.

5. Right to participate in e governance

E governance is the use of Information and communication Technology in government departments. It reduces corruption and administrative delay by government authorities.

6. Right to digital education

The right to digital education is available to everyone irrespective of his region and economic conditions. But poor infrastructure is the biggest hurdle in India.

VI. Duties of Digital Citizenship

Following are the duties of citizen available online

1. Duty to respect others online opinion, views

One should respect others' views and opinion which is available online. The offences like cyber bullying, identity theft, defamation can be control in this way.

2. Duty not to spread misinformation online

One should verify Information available online first and then put it on digital space. The spreading of misinformation has negative impact on public opinion.

3. Duty to obey cyber laws and regulations

In India we have Information Technology law 2000 and Digital personal data protection act 2023 to regulate cyber space. Compliance of these laws and regulation is our duty.

4. Duty to use technology for productive and positive purposes

Technology use should be for productive and positive purposes. The inappropriate use may lead data privacy invasion and other related issues.

VII. Importance of Digital Citizenship

Digital citizenship plays a crucial role in democratic country like India.

1. It helps to encourage safe internet usage

Digital citizenship mainly encourages the safe use of internet. It means preventing our right to privacy online.

2. It regulates cyber space and prevents cyber-crimes

Digital citizenship helps to understand cyber offences and punishment provided for the same. It may refrain individual from commission of offence.

3. It regulates social media platforms and its safe use

Social media use is increased and leads to negative impact on young children. Excessive use of social media creates problems of health issues, cyber offences. Social media is regulated by cyber laws in India.

4. It encourages the citizens participation through e governance

Through e governance government can be held accountable for their work. It also brings transparency between citizens and government through their participation.

5. It laid emphasis on ethical use of digital content

Digital citizenship can be useful only when safe and legal use is made. It is the duty of user to make positive use of it.

VIII. Issues and challenges in Digital Citizenship

Following are the issues and challenges in digital citizenship.

1. Risk of Digital surveillance

The state may in the name of national security violate the citizens right to privacy. Sometimes, the state is responsible for violating the right to privacy of individuals.

2. E-literacy

Though everyone is using mobile phone. But they are not aware of their right to privacy. It is the major issue at rural areas. Digital education though is right of everyone but access of internet is not there.

3. Digital access divide

In India there is problem of lack of infrastructure. Due to which in rural and urban area connectivity gap is there. In addition to that non availability of internet is another problem in rural areas. People in rural areas are unaware of the government schemes.

4. Emergence of cyber crimes

Different cyber-crimes have emerged due to advent of technology like online fraud, identity theft, cyber bullying. To prevent these crimes is main task before us.

5. Spreading of misinformation

Fake online content may disturb the public opinion. It can disturb peace in the society. Online content must be forward carefully.

IX. Legal framework to regulate digital environment in India

To regulate the digital world following legislations are there in India.

1. Information Technology Act 2000

It is the first legislation in India for regulation of cyber space. It gives legal recognition to electronic record and electronic evidence. It defines cyber offences and provides punishment for the same. It boosts the electronic commerce.

2. Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita

The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita provides punishments for the new technology driven offences like online fraud, identity theft, cyber stalking, online defamation, organised crimes etc.

3. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

It protects the digital data online and helps to secure right to privacy.

4. Constitution of India

Constitution which is living document of country also protects the citizens right on online content. Article 21 and Article 19 plays vital role amongst them.

X. Right to Privacy and Constitutional Perspective

Right to privacy is fundamental right provided under article 21 of constitution of India. The right to privacy is a right of individual autonomy, dignity and personal data from being infringed by state and non-state entities. This right has been confirmed by the supreme court of India in K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India case. But this right is not also absolute right. It can be restricted in the public interest. Also, Right to Privacy is a human right covered under international covenants. They are provided under Article 12 of UDHR 1948, Article 17 of ICCPR 1966.No doubt at national and international level these rights are protected but it also needs to be protected digitally. Due to easy access of internet, it becomes easy to copy them and misuse the data of individual.

XI. Suggestions

Following are some of the suggestions for controlling negative implications of Digital Citizenship

1. Digital literacy

Digital literacy education shall be made compulsory in school and colleges. It will be helpful to them to understand positive and constructive use of online content.

2. To encourage and promote digital ethics

The responsible use of online content will promote digital ethics.

3. To make use of secure platform and strong password

There is need to train the citizens for using safe privacy settings. This will prevent private information of individual.

4. Legislative effort and enforcement mechanism

Cyber laws shall be strictly followed.

5. Safe use of social media platform

Social media platforms shall be responsibly used. The negative impact of social media may lead to mental health issues. Thus, awareness in users may help in this situation.

XII. Conclusion

Digital citizenship is not only confined with the safe and secure use of online content but includes privacy related issues. The only way to prevent the right to privacy is to encourage self-regulation. Citizens responsible behaviour may also help to prevent its negative implications. In addition to that government initiative must be improve.

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Climate Justice and Social Stratification: Interrogating Sustainable Development through Environmental Sociology

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Abstract

Climate change is simultaneously an ecological emergency and a deeply social problem shaped by unequal relations of power, production, and consumption. This paper examines the nexus between climate justice and social stratification from an environmental sociology perspective, using structured secondary data and critical theory. Drawing on reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization and the Oxfam, the analysis documents a consistent inverse relationship between responsibility for emissions and exposure to climate harm. The richest decile produces nearly half of global emissions while large swathes of the Global South face disproportionate vulnerability. Integrating Risk Society, political ecology, and environmental justice perspectives, the study conceptualizes climate change as a mechanism of stratified modernity that reproduces and deepens social hierarchies (class, caste, race, gender, and place). The paper develops ten analytical propositions linking emissions concentration, labour precarity, displacement, health outcomes and governance asymmetries; it concludes with targeted suggestions for redistributive climate finance, just transition policies, and democratized sustainability governance. The study contributes to sociological debates by situating climate justice at the centre of sustainable development praxis and policy.

Keywords:

Climate Justice; Social Stratification; Environmental Sociology; Sustainable Development; Risk Society; Political Ecology

1. Introduction

Climate change has become a principal structural transformation of the early twenty-first century, yet its burdens and benefits are markedly unequal. The latest synthesis of scientific and socio-economic evidence indicates warming, sea-level rise and intensification of extreme events; at the same time, global emission patterns reveal stark concentration among affluent social groups and nations. Institutional assessments and inequality reports show that the wealthiest ten percent are responsible for a disproportionately large share of cumulative emissions, whereas the poorest half of humanity contributes only a small fraction yet faces the most severe climate risks. These empirical patterns demand sociological inquiry: climate phenomena cannot be understood solely as physical processes; they are produced,

mediated and resolved through social relations, institutions and power. Environmental sociology thus supplies analytical tools to interrogate how production regimes, consumption patterns, policy architectures and historical injustices co-produce climate vulnerability. This paper asks: how does climate change reproduce and intensify social stratification, and what does a justice-centred sustainable development policy require? Its aim is to move beyond descriptive vulnerability accounts to theorize climate injustice as structural and remediable through institutional reform.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To analyse how climate change reproduces existing social stratifications (class, caste, race, gender, place).
2. To document and interpret global inequalities in emissions responsibility and climate vulnerability.
3. To evaluate sustainable development discourse for its treatment of distributive and historical justice.
4. To apply environmental sociology theories to propose redistributive and participatory policy responses.
5. To present evidence-based suggestions for equitable climate governance and just transition mechanisms.

3. Review of Literature (selective, canonical)

1. Ulrich Beck — *Risk Society* (1992) introduced the concept of manufactured risks in modernity; the book is foundational for understanding how technological society produces global hazards, though critics note Beck's insufficient emphasis on unequal risk distribution (pp. 15–38).
2. John Bellamy Foster — *Marx's Ecology* (2000) reinterprets Marx to show capitalism's metabolic rifts and ecological contradictions, providing a political-economic account of environmental degradation (pp. 141–177).
3. Joan Martinez-Alier — *The Environmentalism of the Poor* (2002) documents ecological conflicts rooted in resource competition and social inequality (pp. 11–40).
4. Naomi Klein — *This Changes Everything* (2014) links climate crisis to neoliberal market structures and argues for systemic economic change (pp. 28–60).
5. Robert Bullard — seminal work on environmental racism shows how marginalized racial groups bear disproportionate toxic burdens; this literature informs climate justice debates at local and global scales (selected chapters).
6. Recent institutional syntheses (IPCC 2023; World Bank 2022; Oxfam 2020; WHO 2023) provide the empirical backbone documenting emissions concentration,projected displacement and health impacts.Collectively, these works frame climate change as produced by socio-economic structures and highlight the need for distributive corrective measures.

4. Theoretical Framework

4.1 Risk Society (Beck)

Provides a lens for understanding how modern industrialization generates planetary risks that are global in reach, but the framework must be extended to account for stratified exposure and responsibility.

4.2 Political Ecology

Centres power, capital and historical extraction in explaining environmental degradation and unequal vulnerability; it situates local ecological harm within world-systems and market imperatives.

4.3 Environmental Justice

Emphasizes distribution (who is harmed), recognition (whose knowledge counts), and participation (who decides), and thus supplies normative and procedural components for remedying climate injustice.

5. Research Methodology

The study relies exclusively on secondary sources: synthesis reports (IPCC AR6 Synthesis), international agency publications (World Bank Groundswell, UNDP Human Development Reports, WHO climate and health briefs), NGO analyses (Oxfam carbon inequality report), and peer-reviewed sociological journals. Data analysis followed three steps: (1) extraction of core quantitative indicators (emission shares, projected displacement, poverty impact, mortality estimates); (2) comparative interpretation linking those indicators to social stratifies (income deciles, region, occupation); (3) theoretical triangulation using Risk Society, political ecology and environmental justice to interpret structural patterns. The method is qualitative-interpretive informed by aggregated secondary statistics; it aims for conceptual contribution rather than novel primary data.

6. Interpretation of research problems

1. Carbon Inequality and Class Stratification.

Empirical evidence indicates that the top decile of global households contributes a near-majority share of annual CO_2 emissions while the lower half emits marginally. This disparity reflects high-energy consumption patterns—aviation, private transport, large homes—and capital investments in fossil assets. The result is ecological class reproduction: affluent consumption externalizes environmental costs onto less privileged groups who lack adaptive resources.

2. Climate Vulnerability Concentrated in the Global South.

Projections show that South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa will account for the majority of climate-exposed internal migrants and poverty impacts. Agrarian dependence, weak infrastructure, and historic underinvestment amplify exposure. Thus, vulnerability maps onto historical patterns of colonial extraction and contemporary development deficits.

3. Gendered Dimensions of Risk.

Women often assume subsistence and care responsibilities (water, fuel, food), increasing their exposure to scarcity and disaster. Gendered asset gaps (land rights, credit) and limited voice in decision-making translate into lower adaptive capacity for women, especially in rural and informal urban contexts.

4. Urban Informality and Spatialized Insecurity.

Rapid urbanization has produced vast informal settlements located on hazardous land (floodplains, steep slopes, low-lying coasts). Lack of services, insecure tenure and precarious livelihoods make informal residents highly vulnerable to extreme weather, compounding spatialized class inequality.

5. Agrarian Distress and Rural Stratification.

Smallholders and tenant farmers, despite producing a large share of global food

supply, typically control little land and capital. Climatic variability—erratic rainfall, heat stress—deepens indebtedness and forces distress migration, widening rural stratification.

6. Indigenous Stewardship and Dispossession.

Indigenous territories often contain high biodiversity and climate-resilient practices, yet these communities face dispossession from extractive projects and some mitigation strategies (e.g., large offsets), a phenomenon described as "green dispossession."

7. Labour Precarity in the Green Transition.

Decarbonization creates green jobs but also displaces fossil-fuel dependent workers. Without just transition policies (retraining, social protection), the transition risks reproducing regional and class inequalities.

8. Health Inequities and Climate Mortality.

Climate-sensitive health burdens—heat-related mortality, vector-borne diseases, malnutrition—disproportionately affect low-income populations lacking healthcare infrastructure. Mortality projections underscore unequal health impacts across socio-economic strata.

9. Intergenerational Injustice.

Current emissions patterns create long-term ecological debt borne by future generations, raising questions of intergenerational equity and political representation (youth mobilization highlights these concerns).

10. Governance Asymmetry and Historical Responsibility.

Global climate governance structures show power imbalances: historically high-emitting nations retain technological, financial and institutional leverage, while vulnerable states face constraints in accessing adequate adaptation and loss-and-damage finance. This undermines equitable responses.

7. Findings

The analysis finds that: (i) climate change amplifies existing social inequalities rather than creating uniform risk; (ii) emissions responsibility and vulnerability are inversely distributed across wealth and geography; (iii) gender, caste/race and informal status intersect to shape differentiated exposure; (iv) prevailing sustainable development instruments prioritize efficiency and growth over redistribution; and (v) equitable outcomes require institutional reforms across finance, labour and governance domains. Collectively, these findings support viewing climate justice as integral to any credible sustainable development agenda.

8. Suggestions

1. Establish redistributive climate finance mechanisms that prioritise adaptation, and operationalise loss-and-damage funds with transparent governance and per capita equity criteria.
2. Implement just transition programmes—income support, retraining, and regional investment—for workers and communities affected by decarbonisation.
3. Strengthen participatory governance: institutionalise community representation (including women and indigenous actors) in local and national climate planning.
4. Integrate gender-responsive budgeting and land-rights reform to enhance adaptive capacity for marginalized groups.

5. Prioritise public investment in resilient basic infrastructure (water, health, drainage) targeted to informal settlements.
6. Reform carbon markets to include social safeguards and local benefit sharing, avoiding displacement through off-set projects.
7. Support agroecological and community-based agricultural programmes to enhance food security and livelihoods.
8. Promote debt relief and technology transfer to enable low-income countries to invest in adaptation and green development.
9. Mandate corporate environmental accountability through disclosure, penalties and community remediation funds.
10. Expand interdisciplinary sociological research and data collection to guide equitable policy design.

9. Conclusion

This study argues that climate change is fundamentally a social problem: its production, distribution and remediation are inseparable from relations of class, power and historical domination. The concentrated emissions of affluent populations and the concentrated vulnerability of the poor demonstrate that sustainability cannot be decoupled from justice. Sustainable development policies that prioritise efficiency or green growth without addressing redistribution, recognition and participatory decision-making will reproduce structural inequalities. Environmental sociology—via Risk Society insights, political ecology critique, and environmental justice praxis—provides analytical tools and normative grounds for rethinking policy. Achieving just sustainability requires institutional reforms that embed equity into climate finance, labour policy, land governance, and global negotiations. Ultimately, a sociology-informed approach to climate governance can transform sustainable development from rhetoric into practice by centring the needs, rights and voices of those most affected.

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Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Agricultural Land Use in Barcem Village Panchayat Area in Goa

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Sub Theme: Rural Transformation and sustainable Development: Changing rural livelihoods, agrarian transitions and inclusive rural policies

Abstract

Land use is the management and change of the natural environment, including forests and wilderness, into places like farmland, pastures and settlements. The most effective exterminators on our planet, humans, are continuously transforming land cover and use.Accurate land use and land cover (LULC) maps are essential for understanding the relationships between human activity and the natural environment. The main aim of this research is to examine the changes in agricultural land use in Barcem Village Panchayat area over time using LULC analysis during (2015-2025). Data sources for the study comprise sentinel to satellite imagery for 2015 and 2025 from freely available remote sensing datasets as well as geo tagged photos and field observations. The Methodology involves preprocessing satellite images. The images were classified using supervised classification techniques to identify major land cover categories. Ground truthing has been done for verification of the satellite data.

There are noticeable spatial changes in agricultural land use between 2015 and 2025.In some parcels of Barcem Village Panchayat, agricultural land has decreased as a result of conversion to plantations, built-up areas and fallow land. Additionally, in farmland patches fragmentation was observed. Nonetheless, other areas continued to cultivate continuously, signifying a continuing reliance on agriculture. Overall results indicate that the study area's agricultural land use patterns have been adversely impacted by developmental activities and shifting livelihood trends in terms of agricultural lands.

Strict rules should be in place to protect the agricultural lands from getting converted to non-agricultural land to keep the occupation going now or in eternity. The bad consequences will be visible with passage of time. At the same time, incentives should be provided for the cultivators and the agricultural labour to cling to this yielding activity.

Key words:

LULC, Agricultural Land Use, Gis Analysis

Introduction

Land use is the reflection of the land cover and its use over time and space.Accurate land use and land cover (LULC) maps are essential for understanding the relationships between human activity and the natural environment. The physical and functional features of the Earth's surface are represented by Land Use and Land Cover (LULC), which also illustrates the complex link between human activity and the environment.While land cover refers to the physical features of the earth's surface, such as flora, water bodies, and populated areas, land use refers to how humans use land resources for activities like agriculture, settlement, industry, and transportation (Lambin et al., 2003). The usage of agricultural land has changed significantly throughout the world as a result of urbanization, economic restructuring, population growth and technological improvements. Food security, biodiversity, climate regulation and sustainable development are all significantly impacted by these shifts (FAO, 2017).Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) change studies have gained importance as they provide insights into how rural agricultural land is being transformed over time. Remote sensing and GIS techniques allow researchers to monitor agricultural land dynamics, identify land abandonment, fragmentation, and intensification, and assess their environmental and socio-economic impacts (Turner et al., 2007). Such studies are particularly relevant in rural regions where agriculture remains the primary land use but is increasingly under pressure from development and livelihood diversification.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone of rural life in India, employing a sizable section of the populace and influencing patterns of rural land use. Cultivated land, such as croplands, plantations, and fallow fields, has historically dominated India's rural landscapes. However, due to urban influence, rural-urban migration, diminishing farming profitability, and shifting rural population desires, rural agricultural land has seen significant changes in recent decades (Singh et al., 2018).There is currently a decline in agricultural activity in many of Goa's rural areas, with farmed fields being turned into plantations, left fallow, or turned into developed land for settlement. According to studies employing LULC analysis, rural Goa's farmlands are becoming more fragmented and have less active agricultural land (Gaonkar & Dessai, 2021).

Paddy fields, plantations, forested regions, and scattered rural areas define the village landscape. Historically, the region's rural character has been shaped by agriculture, which has been the main source of income for households. However, due to declining interest in farming, a lack of workers, and slow infrastructure development, Barcem has seen discernible shifts in agricultural land use in recent years. In line with larger rural land use changes seen throughout Goa, some agricultural land has been turned into plantations or left fallow. In order to comprehend spatial patterns of agricultural transformation and their implications for sustainable rural development, the current study focuses on studying agricultural land use and its changes in this rural environment utilizing LULC approaches.

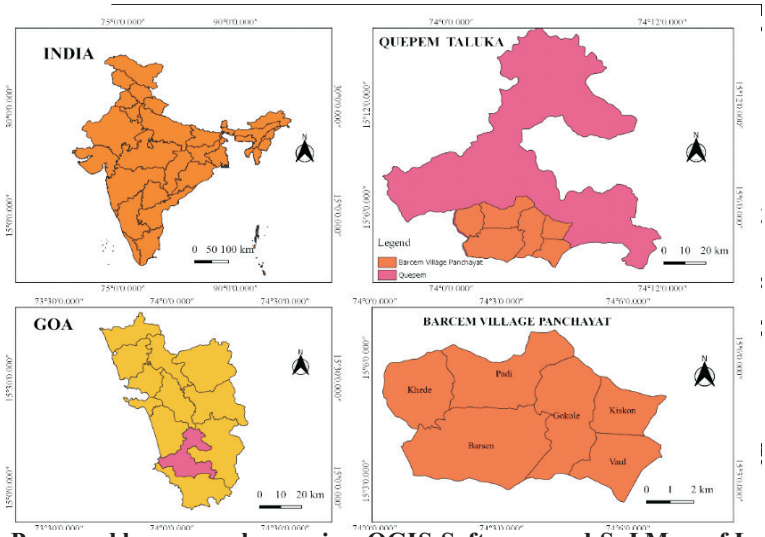
Study Area Profile

Barcem Village Panchayat is located in Quepem Taluka of South Goa district in the state of Goa, India. Geographically, the study area lies between (approximately) 15°28' N to 15°32' N latitude and 74°03' E to 74°07' E longitude. Goa is situated along the western coastal belt of India and is bounded by the Arabian Sea to the west, Maharashtra to the north, and Karnataka to the east and south. Quepem Taluka occupies the southern interior part of the state and is mainly rural in character. The Barcem village panchayat villages have population of 2685of which 1413 are males and while 1272 are females as per population census 2011.

Barcem Panchayat is surrounded by villages such as Khede, Padi, Gokole, Kiskon, Barcem, and Vaul, forming a contiguous rural agricultural landscape. The Panchayat consists of

scattered settlements interspersed with cultivated fields, plantations, forest patches, and fallow land. The settlement pattern is largely rural, with agriculture remaining an important land-use activity, although gradual changes are visible due to socio-economic transitions. Physically, the area is characterized by low-lying alluvial plains and gently undulating terrain, which are highly suitable for agricultural activities, particularly paddy cultivation. The region experiences a tropical monsoon climate, with heavy rainfall during the southwest monsoon season, which supports rain-fed agriculture. The fertile soils, seasonal water availability, and traditional farming practices have historically sustained agricultural land use in the Panchayat.

Fig: 1 Study Area in Relation to the Taluka, State and Nation



Source: Prepared by researchers using QGIS Software and SoI Map of India

Objectives

The primary objective of the study is to examine the decadal agricultural land use change in Barcem Village Panchayat area in Goa.

Data base and Methodology

In the study, both primary and secondary data were used. Field visits and ground truthing by observing and verifying actual ground conditions have been carried out. The secondary data was obtained by using satellite imagery from google earth, which shows the spatial and temporal data over the entire study area. The various land use categories were systematically detected and digitised as vector layers using google earth to manually identify the land characteristics through on-screen digitization. Then merged the vector layers after the digitization. The integrated layers were categorised into multiple LULC classes such as Vegetation, Agricultural Land, Fallow Land, Barren Land, Settlements, Roads and Waterbodies. After classification of data, the area under each land use and land cover category for different years was calculated using the LULC analysis. This data helped in comparing land use changes over time. Maps and charts were used for visual interpretation to understand the spatial patterns, trends and land use dynamics. Overall, by combining satellite data, GIS techniques ground truthing, field verification and visual interpretation, the methodology ensures a comprehensive and reliable analysis of LULC changes, resulting in findings that are scientifically reliable and easy to understand (Fig. 2).

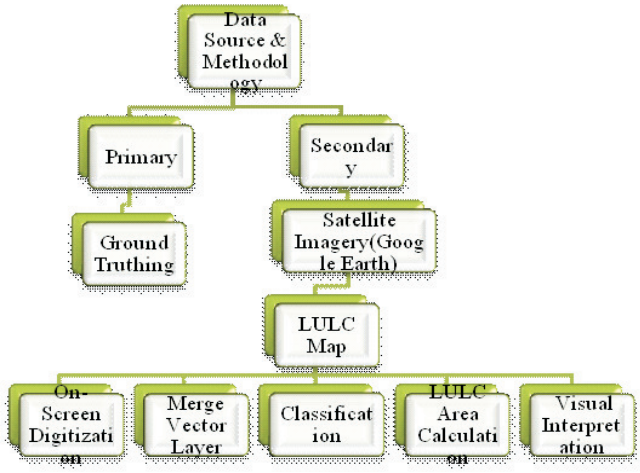
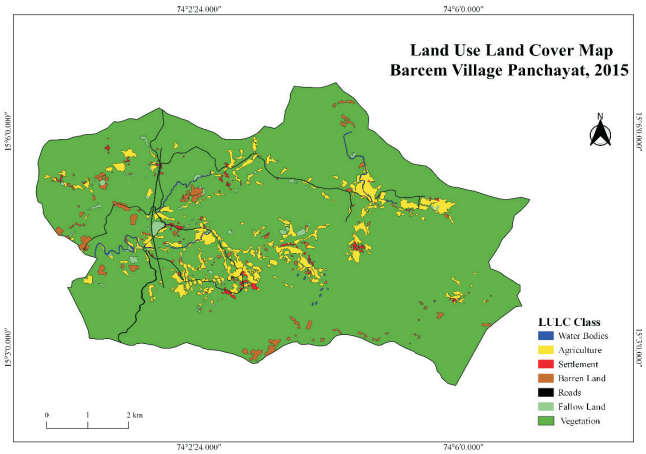


Fig. 2: Flow Chart depicting the Data Sources and Methodology of the Study

Results and Discussion

The LULC map indicates that the area was mainly covered by vegetation and agricultural land. Vegetation covers about (91.98%) of the total area dominated by forests, plantations and natural green covers (Fig. 3). This indicates a relatively stable ecological condition with minimal human interference. Agricultural land covers nearby (5%) of the land indicating that farming was important source income due to good soil and traditional farming methods. The small proportion of fallow land (0.75%) suggests that most agricultural land was actively cultivated. Barren land around (1.41%) area representing rocky or degradable land with poor soil fertility. Roads (0.30%) and settlements (0.39%) occupied very little area, indicating low infrastructure development and low population density. water occupied only (0.18%) of the area and were mainly consisted of seasonal streams, ponds, and also the natural drainage features.

Fig: 3: Land Use Land Cover of Barcem Village Panchayat, 2015



Source: Prepared by the authors using RS Data using QGIS

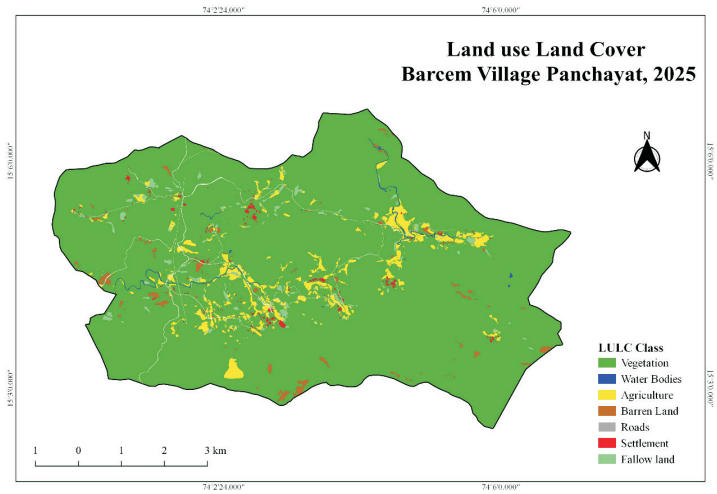
Table 1: Area of LU and LC in Barcem Village Panchayat, 2015

LULC Classes	Area sq. meter	Percentage
Vegetation	54495325.08	91.98
Agricultural Land	2960668	5.00
Fallow Land	442042.9	0.75
Barren Land	835280.9	1.41
Roads	176423.9	0.30
Settlement	229194	0.39
Water Bodies	105080.7	0.18

Source: Calculated by the authors using RS Data

After 10 years, in 2025, LULC shows significant changes over a decade (Fig. 4). Vegetation increases to (92.76%) indicating a positive improvement in green covers in the area. This may be due to natural plant abandoned farm and less human activity in some places. Agricultural land decreased to (3.76%) showing that farming has reduced. This is related to problems like wild animal attacks, crops losses, lack of labor, high farming costs and also, they may be decreasing interest among younger generations in agriculture. Fallow land increased (0.75%) to (1.29%) indicating that more farmers stopped cultivating their fields. These changes caused by human, wild attack, water scarcity, irregular rainfall etc. Barren Land decreased to (0.93%) suggesting that some degraded land was covered by vegetation or changed into fallow land. Settlement also increases to (0.46%) due to housing expansion and population growth. Similarly, roads also increase that is (0.39%) indicating improvement in infrastructure and accessibility. Water bodies slightly increased to (0.22%) due to the construction of farms ponds, bunding, checks dams etc. overall, the 2025 land use pattern reflects a shift from agricultural land use towards increased vegetation and also the infrastructural expansion.

Fig: 4 Land Use Land Cover of Barcem Village Panchayat, 2025



Source: Prepared by the authors using RS Data using QGIS

Table 2: Area under Land Use and Land Cover in Barcem Village Panchayat, 2025

LULC Classes	Area sq. meter	Percentage
Vegetation	54904502	92.76
Agricultural Land	2346071	3.96
Fallow Land	761148	1.29
Barren Land	549986	0.93
Roads	231189	0.39
Settlement	269512	0.46
Water Bodies	129035	0.22

Source: Calculated by the authors using RS Data

The comparative analysis of LULC between March 2015 and March 2025 indicate the noticeable changes over the short span of ten years due to natural and human factors. Vegetation slightly increased from (91.98%) to (92.76%) showing more green cover because unused land turned into vegetated areas and natural regeneration occurred. Agricultural land decreased from (5.00 %) to (3.96%) showing decline in cultivation activities due to wild animal attacks, lack of labor, high coasts of farming costs, irregular rainfall and also low profit. Also, fallow land increased from (0.75%) to (1.29%) indicating many farmers temporarily stopped cultivation due to water scarcity and also crop failure. Barren land decreased from (1.41%) to (0.93%) showing that degraded land improved and vegetation increased. Settlements and roads increased slightly, indicating population growth and better infrastructure. Waterbodies also increased slightly due to farm ponds, bunding and also check dams. Overall, the LULC changes noticeable transition from agricultural land to Fallow land and vegetation along with slow growth of settlements and roads.

Table 3: Net Change of Land Use and Land Cover in Barcem Panchayat, (2025-2015)

LULC Classes	2015 march	2025 march	Difference (%)	Net Change
Vegetation	91.98	92.76	0.77	409176.9
Agriculture	5.00	3.96	-1.03	-614597
Fallow land	0.75	1.29	0.54	319105.1
Barren land	1.41	0.93	-0.48	-285295
Roads	0.30	0.39	0.09	54765.1
Settlement	0.39	0.46	0.07	40318
Water bodies	0.18	0.22	0.04	23954.3

Source: Calculated by the authors using Data from Table 1 and 2 above

Conclusion

Land use and land cover changes from 2015 to 2025 indicated a gradual transition from agricultural dominance to increased vegetation cover and infrastructure. The rise in fallow land use and the decline in agriculture land reflects significant socio-economic challenges faced by farmers, including human-wildlife conflicts due to wildlife crop damage, climatic variability and low profit from farming whereas the increase in vegetation reflects

regeneration. These trends highlight the needs for better irrigation, government supports, and promoting sustainable land use planning to achieve balanced and sustainable regional development.

Strict rules should be in place to protect the agricultural lands from getting converted to non-agricultural land to keep the occupation going now or in eternity. The bad consequences will be visible with passage of time. At the same time, incentives should be provided for the cultivators and the agricultural labour to cling to this yielding activity.

This study highlights the effectiveness of remote sensing and GIS techniques in analysing spatial and temporal variations in land use and land cover. These geo spatial methods analyses are valuable tools for researchers and planners to better understand land use patterns and land use changes and plan for sustainable development.

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Agricultural Practices for A Sustainable Society

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Abstract

Sustainable agriculture is an approach to achieve the healthy food needs for the present population. It includes environment protection, social equity, long-term productivity and good ecosystem. This paper studies the agricultural practices that support sustainable society with various sustainability methods, water conservation techniques, preservation of biodiversity, integrated pest management, and waste management. Interview scheduled has been used for data collection. Drip irrigation, indigenous seed preservation, composting practices are studied for their environmental social benefits.

Keywords:

Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security, Environmental Sustainability, Rural Development.

Introduction:

Agriculture plays an important role in human society. It provides food for livelihoods. On the other hand, conventional agricultural practices, unsustainable water management, chemical use, have produce soil degradation, water scarcity, loss of biodiversity and impacts on climate. This research paper focuses on the key practices which helps sustainability in agriculture, soil health, water management, organic pest control, conservation of biodiversity. According to Lal, Tilman, 2002, that soil sustainability practices significantly recover soil structure and microbial activity while reducing chemical inputs. Sánchez, 2019, arguies that, Water conservation techniques, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation techniques, rainwater harvesting technique, and watershed management techniques, enhance water-use efficiency. Altieri, 1999 conclude that, intercropping, mixed cropping, and the preservation of indigenous seeds strengthen ecological resilience, and ensure long-term food security. Pretty & Bharucha, 2015 stated that, Integrated pest management strategies minimize chemical use by combining biological control, cultural practices, and resistant crop varieties, maintaining productivity. Waste management through composting recycles organic residues into fertilizers, lowers pollution, and supports sustainable farm productivity. Agriculture is also a social institution that forms rural life, community relationships and social structures. As per sociological perspective farming practices impact on patterns of livelihood, social inequality. In rural societies, agriculture regulates social status, traditions, gender roles. The rise of industrial agriculture has formed social and environmental challenges, including rural indebtedness, health problems, migration etc. Sustainable agricultural practices are must be understood as social processes. It promotes equity, participation, and community resilience.

Objectives:

1. To study sustainable farming practices for sustainable Society.
2. To evaluate Agriculture practices for environmental benefits.
3. To assess their role in ensuring food security and sustainability for society.

Research Methodology:

The descriptive research design has been applied for this study to study the sustainable agricultural practices which support biodiversity, soil health, water conservation, and ecological balance. An inclusive understanding of the impact of different practices on sustainability. The descriptive approach identifies current practices. Data for this study is collected using a primary and secondary sources. For primary data interview schedule have conducted with farmers. Eighty-Nine farmers have been selected with the purposive sampling a form of non-probability sampling. Secondary data has been collected from research articles, reports etc.

Findings:

The findings of the study reveal that; the most farmers strongly support soil sustainability practices. They also support to crop rotation, as an effective method to improve soil fertility, reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers. Farmers adopt composting, cover cropping to enhance soil structure.

- **Soil Sustainability Practices:**

1. According to Most of Farmers, Healthy soil is important for sustainable agriculture. Soil Sustainability Practices state to agricultural practices that improve soil health to ensure long-term productivity on the other hand environmental balance also. Crop rotation applies nutrient depletion. The application of compost, organic manures enhance soil fertility. Mulching helps hold soil moisture and temperature maintenance.
2. Most of farmers focused on the crop rotation. Crop rotation is a fundamental sustainable agricultural practice. It involves systematically alternating different crops. This planned order of crops recovers ecosystem stability. Crop rotation also improves soil fertility, when beans are included in the rotation system. Crop rotation reduces the need for artificial fertilizers, lowers production costs, minimizes environmental pollution, long-term soil health and productivity, making it a important component of sustainable farming.
3. Farmers also argued that, Cover cropping is an essential soil sustainability practice. It involves growing specific crops. When the main cash crops are not cultured. The prevention of soil erosion is one benefit.
4. It improves soil organic matter by adding biomass in ground. Cover cropping improves microbial diversity. This improved biological activity improves nutrient cycling, defeats soil-borne diseases.
5. The use of compost is an important soil sustainability practice. It involves the application of natural materials. i.e. green manure, crop residues, decomposed organic compost to agricultural fields. These organic contributions improve the soil with essential nutrients. Compost, formed through the controlled decomposition of organic waste. The adding of these resources improves soil structure by water-holding capacity.

- **Water Conservation Practices.**

1. According to most of farmers, Drip and sprinkler irrigation schemes are modern water management practices. Which are planned to recover water-use efficiency in agriculture. These schemes transport water directly to crops in a controlled way. Drip irrigation water is supplied slowly and directly to the root zone of plants. This confirms that moisture is available where it is most needed.

2. Sprinkler irrigation allots water through overhead pipes and nozzles, that simulate rainfall. These systems improve water-use efficiency compared to traditional flood irrigation systems.

- **Biodiversity Conservation.**
  1. Some Farmers used intercropping is sustainable agricultural practices. It involves increasing two or more crops simultaneously on the same part of land. This approach rises biodiversity within the farm ecosystem. It delivers benefits for soil health and crop productivity also. This practice also provides economic flexibility for farmers. Intercropping and mixed cropping are dynamic methods for achieving sustainable agriculture.
  2. An indigenous seed Preservation is a critical sustainable agricultural practice. It involves using traditional, locally adapted crop varieties. Indigenous seeds have changed over generations under local climatic, soil, and pest conditions. By preserving Indigenous seeds, farmers protect genetic diversity, which is important for long-term food security. Indigenous seeds also decrease dependence on expensive marketable seeds and chemical inputs.
- **Integrated Pest Management:**
  1. Some farmers used integrated pest management. It is a sustainable agricultural practice promoted by Indian government aimed at controlling pests in a way. It minimizes environmental influence, protects human health, and maintains farm productivity.
  2. Biological control agents i.e. ladybugs, predatory wasps, help naturally reduce pest populations and without harming beneficial organisms. Crop rotation are used to disorder pest and disease cycles.
  3. Actual waste management is a important component of sustainable agriculture. It reports the challenges posed by the large amounts of organic residues generated on farms.
- **Conclusion:**

Sustainable agricultural practices are important for making a society that meets present food demands while protection resources for future generations. This research validates that integrating soil sustainability. Crop rotation, cover cropping, use of organic composts improves soil fertility, structure, and microbial activity. Drip and sprinkler irrigation, watershed management helps conserve water resources. The findings underline that sustainable agriculture is holistic method that integrates traditional knowledge with modern innovations. With these practices, farmers can attain long-term productivity, economic stability.

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Media, Communication and Society: Social Media, Misinformation and Digital Citizenship

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Abstract

In the 21st century, media and communication technology have transformed how people live, work, learn, and relate to each other. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, TikTok and YouTube now connect billions of people around the world. Although these platforms have many advantages, they also contribute to the spread of misinformation-false or misleading information presented as truth. how social media influences society, how misinformation spreads, and why digital citizenship is essential in the modern digital world. Using surveys and secondary data, this research analyzes people's behavior and awareness related to social media and misinformation. It highlights the benefits and limitations of social media, and provides suggestions for improving digital responsibility, media literacy and public awareness. Finally, the study concludes by emphasizing the importance of digital citizenship in reducing online harm and building a more informed and resilient society.

Introduction

Media and communication have been central parts of human society since ancient times. Communication technologies have always played an important role in how humans share information and build community. From the printing press to radio, and from television to the internet, every communication technology has changed society in its own way.

However, the most rapid changes in communication have happened in the last two decades with the rise of digital and social media. Social media platforms have become popular places where people talk, share news, express opinions, make connections and gather information. These platforms allow users to communicate instantly across countries, cultures, and languages. People use social media for news, entertainment, education, business, and activism. In many countries, social media is a primary source of news for young people.

Despite the benefits, there is a growing challenge: misinformation. Misinformation is false or inaccurate information that spreads widely through social media and can influence people's beliefs, decisions and behaviors. False rumors about health, politics, science, economics and society spread much faster than verified facts.

To deal with the problem of misinformation, people must understand how to evaluate online information. This requires digital skills, critical thinking and responsible use of digital tools — what is often called digital citizenship. Digital citizenship refers to the set of skills, knowledge, attitudes and behaviors that enable individuals to use digital technologies safely, ethically and responsibly.

Objectives of the Study

1. The main objectives of this research are:
2. To understand how social media impacts modern communication and society.
3. To explore the nature and spread of misinformation on digital platforms.
4. To examine public awareness about digital citizenship.
5. To analyze people's ability to identify misinformation.
6. To highlight the benefits and limitations of social media.
7. To suggest ways to improve digital literacy and responsible behavior online.
8. These objectives guide the collection, analysis and interpretation of data in this study.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study defines the boundaries and coverage of the research. This study focuses on understanding how social media, misinformation, and digital citizenship affect society in a broad and general way. The scope of this research includes the following aspects:

1. Age Groups Covered (15–60+ Years)

The study includes social media users from different age groups, ranging from teenagers (15 years) to older adults (60 years and above). This wide age range helps in understanding how people of different generations use social media and respond to online information. Younger users may rely more on social media for education and entertainment, while older users may use it for news and communication. Including all age groups provides a more balanced and comprehensive view of digital media usage.

2. Social Media Platforms Studied

The research focuses on popular and widely used social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter (X), YouTube, WhatsApp, and TikTok. These platforms were selected because they are major sources of communication and information sharing. Each platform has different features, such as messaging, video sharing, short-form content, and news updates, which influence how misinformation spreads and how users interact with digital content.

3. Diversity in Gender, Background and Education

The study includes respondents of different genders, social backgrounds, and education levels. This diversity is important because people's online behavior and understanding of misinformation can vary depending on their social and educational experiences. Including participants from various backgrounds helps ensure that the findings are not limited to a single group and better represent society as a whole.

4. Global Perspective

This study takes a global approach rather than focusing on one country or region. Data was collected through online surveys and secondary research sources that reflect international trends. A global scope helps identify common patterns in social media use and misinformation that exist across societies, making the findings more widely applicable.

5. Focus on Online Behavior and Communication Patterns

The research analyzes how people communicate online, how often they use social media, how they share information, and how they respond to news and messages. Special attention is given to behavioral patterns related to misinformation, such as sharing content without verification or trusting unreliable sources. This helps understand how digital behavior affects

society.

6. Exclusion of Country-Specific Policies

The study does not focus on specific laws, regulations, or political systems of any one country. Instead, it aims to identify general trends and issues related to social media and digital citizenship. This allows the research to remain neutral and broadly relevant.

Importance of the Study

The importance of the study explains why this research matters and how it benefits individuals, society, and policymakers. Understanding social media, misinformation, and digital citizenship is essential for the following reasons:

1. Influence of Social Media on Daily Life

Social media plays a major role in everyday life, influencing education, politics, economy, health, and social relationships. People use social media for learning, news, shopping, job searching, and social interaction. Because of this wide influence, it is important to study how social media affects thinking, behavior, and communication in society.

2. Role of Online Information in Decision-Making

Many people make important decisions based on information found online. This includes decisions about health, voting, education, finance, and personal beliefs. If the information is false or misleading, it can lead to poor decisions. Therefore, understanding how information spreads on social media is crucial for protecting individuals and communities.

3. Harmful Effects of Misinformation

Misinformation can create confusion, fear, and misunderstanding. It can damage public trust, influence elections unfairly, spread false health advice, and increase social conflict. By studying misinformation, this research helps highlight the dangers of unverified information and the need for critical thinking in digital spaces.

4. Need for Guidance in Digital Education

Governments, educational institutions, parents, and policymakers need reliable data to design effective digital education programs. This study provides insights that can help develop policies and curricula focused on media literacy, online safety, and responsible digital behavior. Such guidance is necessary in a world where digital media is unavoidable.

5. Importance of Digital Citizenship

Digital citizenship encourages responsible, ethical, and safe use of digital technologies. It teaches users how to respect others online, protect personal information, verify facts, and behave responsibly. Promoting digital citizenship can reduce online harm such as cyberbullying, misinformation, and misuse of personal data.

6. Contribution to a Healthier Digital Society

By understanding the relationship between social media, misinformation, and digital citizenship, this study contributes to building a healthier and more informed digital society. It helps users become aware of their responsibilities and encourages positive online engagement that benefits both individuals and communities.

Literature Review

The concept of social media and its impact on society has been widely discussed by researchers around the world.

According to reports from the Pew Research Center, social media use has grown significantly

in the past decade, and people increasingly use networks like Facebook and YouTube to access news and information. These digital platforms influence public opinion, social norms, and cultural values.

Research by Vosoughi, Roy and Aral (2018) found that misinformation spreads faster and deeper on social media than accurate information because it often triggers strong emotional responses and is shared more rapidly. This means false stories can go viral before fact-checkers can correct them.

Scholars such as Ribble (2015) and Rheingold (2012) argue that digital citizenship is essential for the future. They define digital citizenship as the responsible use of digital technologies, including respecting others, protecting privacy, avoiding harmful content and thinking critically before sharing information.This research builds upon these studies and seeks to add primary data through surveys to measure people's awareness and behavior related to social media, misinformation and digital citizenship.

Methodology-

Data Collection

Data was collected using two main sources:

1. Primary Data – Survey

An online survey was created and distributed to 500 respondents worldwide. The survey included questions about:

a) Social media usage habits

b) Awareness of misinformation

c) Ability to identify false information

d) Understanding of digital citizenship

e) Attitudes toward online behavior and information sharing

f) Both multiple-choice and opinion-based questions were included.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from research articles, reports, and published statistics about social media use, misinformation trends, digital literacy and digital citizenship practices.

This combined methodology provided both numeric data and general insights into people's attitudes and behaviors.

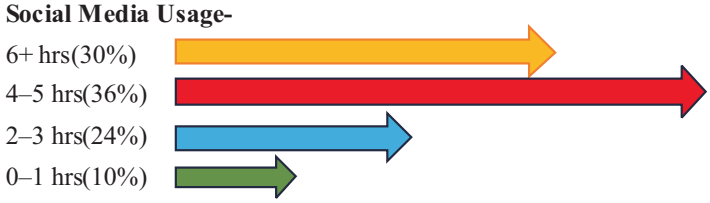
Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the survey responses were organized into tables and analyzed to find patterns and insights.

1. Daily Social Media Usage Patterns

Usage Hours Per Day	Number of Respondents	Percentage
0-1 hours	21	11%
2-3 hours	122	25%
4-5 hours	180	37%
6+ hours	151	30%
Total	500	100%

Social Media Usage-



Explanation:

This chart shows that most users (66%) spend between 4 to 6+ hours per day on social media. A smaller group (10%) uses social media less than 1 hour per day.

2. Misinformation Awareness

Awareness of Misinformation

Response	Count	Percentage
Yes	411	85%
No	91	15%

Misinformation Awareness

Explanation:

85% of respondents have seen or recognized misinformation online. Only 15% said they have not noticed misinformation.

3. Understanding Digital Citizenship

Knowledge of Digital Citizenship-

Response	Count	Percentage
Yes	231	64%
No	270	54%

Digital Citizenship Awareness

Explanation:

More than half of the respondents (54%) do not know what digital citizenship means. This shows a lack of awareness about responsible online use.

Findings and Interpretation

From the data analysis, several broad findings emerge:

High Social Media Usage: People spend many hours every day on social media. This shows how digital communication has become a central part of daily life.

Widespread Misinformation: Most users are aware that they have encountered misinformation. This confirms that false content is a real problem.

Low Digital Citizenship Awareness: Many people do not understand digital citizenship, which means they may not know how to behave responsibly online.

Weak Confidence in Detecting False Information: Most respondents are not confident in their ability to recognize misinformation. This highlights the need for digital literacy training.

Benefits of Social Media

Social media and digital communication offer many advantages:

1. Improved Communication

One of the biggest benefits of social media is improved communication. Social media platforms allow people to communicate with each other instantly, regardless of distance. Friends, families, classmates, and colleagues can stay connected through messages, voice calls, video calls, and group chats.

Earlier, communication across long distances was slow and expensive. Today, social media makes communication fast, easy, and affordable. It helps people maintain relationships, share updates, and support each other emotionally, especially during emergencies or important events.

2. Access to Information

Social media provides quick and easy access to information. People can get news updates, educational content, tutorials, and awareness campaigns in real time. Information about health, science, technology, environment, and current events is available at the click of a button.

Students use social media to watch educational videos, join study groups, and follow experts. Teachers and institutions share learning materials online. This makes knowledge more accessible to people from different backgrounds and regions.

3. Business and Economic Opportunities

Social media plays a major role in business and economic growth. Small businesses and entrepreneurs use social media platforms to promote their products and services at low cost. They can reach customers directly without needing large advertising budgets.

Social media also supports job searching and professional networking. Platforms like LinkedIn help people connect with employers, build professional profiles, and find job opportunities. Influencer marketing and online selling have created new careers and income sources.

4. Social and Cultural Awareness

Social media increases social and cultural awareness by exposing people to different cultures, traditions, lifestyles, and viewpoints. Users can learn about festivals, customs, global events, and social issues happening around the world.

This exposure helps people become more open-minded and understanding. It promotes cultural exchange and encourages respect for diversity. Social media also helps spread awareness about social problems such as poverty, gender equality, environmental protection, and human rights.

5. Activism and Public Voice

Social media gives individuals and groups a powerful platform to express their opinions.

People can speak up about social, political, and environmental issues and share their views with a wide audience.

Many social movements have gained attention through social media campaigns, hashtags, and online petitions. It helps citizens participate in public discussions, raise awareness, and demand change. Social media strengthens democratic participation by giving a voice to those who may not be heard through traditional media.

6. Entertainment

Entertainment is another major benefit of social media. Users can watch videos, listen to music, follow comedians, artists, and content creators, and enjoy creative content anytime.

Social media platforms provide relaxation and enjoyment, especially after work or studies. Content creators can showcase their talents and reach large audiences. This has encouraged creativity and innovation in areas such as music, art, storytelling, and digital media.

Limitations and Challenges of Social Media

Despite its benefits, social media also has problems:

1. Spread of Misinformation

False news travels fast and can mislead people about important topics like health, politics, and science.

2. Privacy Risks

Personal data can be collected, shared or misused without clear user consent.

3. Addiction and Mental Health Issues

Excessive use of social media can lead to stress, anxiety, sleep disruption and reduced productivity.

4. Cyberbullying

Online harassment and bullying can harm emotional well-being, especially among younger users.

5. Echo Chambers

Users often see information only from like-minded groups, which can reinforce biases and reduce exposure to diverse opinions.

6. Reduced Face-to-Face Interaction

Heavy social media use can reduce in-person communication and weaken certain relationships.

Discussion

The findings of this research reveal that social media is a powerful force in contemporary society. It connects people and spreads information quickly. At the same time, it is a space where misinformation can easily thrive if users lack the skills to critically evaluate content.

Digital citizenship is a key solution to this problem. When people understand how to:

a) Verify sources of information,

b) Think critically about what they read,

c) Respect others online,

d) Protect their own privacy,

e) Report harmful content,

f) they become more responsible users. This helps reduce the negative effects of misinformation and improves the quality of online communication.

Recommendations

To build a safer and more informed online community, the following steps are recommended:

1. Media Literacy in Education

Schools and universities should teach students how to evaluate online information, understand bias, and practice digital citizenship.

2. Public Awareness Campaigns

Governments and non-profit organizations should run campaigns that help people understand misinformation and how to avoid it.

3. Improved Platform Policies

Social media companies should use fact-checkers, transparency measures and clear warnings to reduce the spread of misinformation.

4. Tools for Users

Web browsers, apps and extensions should be made available to help users verify facts and evaluate sources.

5. Community Support

Community groups can host workshops and discussions about safe online behavior and responsible digital use.

Conclusion

Media and communication have always shaped society, and digital platforms are the most influential form of media in the modern age. Social media has brought people together in unprecedented ways, but it has also made it easier for misinformation to spread.

The results of this research show that while many people experience misinformation online, most do not feel confident in spotting it, and more than half are unaware of digital citizenship. This calls for action from educators, policymakers, technology companies and users themselves.

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Assessment of Physico-Chemical Water Quality Changes in Carambolim Lake, Goa (2021–2023)

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Sub Theme: Climate Change and Environmental Sociology

Abstract

Carambolim Lake is one of Goa's major freshwater bodies, located in Tiswadi taluka. The lake serves multiple purposes, including domestic use, agricultural activities, fishing and recreation. To understand temporal fluctuations and potential health risks, the present study evaluates water quality and microbiological contamination over a three-year period (2021–2023) using data obtained from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).The study examines key physio-chemical parameters such as temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), electrical conductivity, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and nitrate nitrogen, along with microbiological indicators including fecal coliform, total coliform and fecal streptococci. The results show that the average water temperature was 32°C, ranging between 28°C and 36°C, reflecting typical tropical conditions. Dissolved oxygen levels ranged from 4.4 to 8.4 mg/L (mean 6.4 mg/L), indicating generally favourable conditions for aquatic life. Conductivity values (mean 176 µmho/cm) remained within safe limits for freshwater systems and pH values were neutral to slightly alkaline (mean 7.45). Low BOD and nitrate concentrations suggest limited organic pollution.However, microbiological analysis consistently revealed high bacterial counts throughout the three-year period. The mean concentrations of fecal coliform, total coliform and fecal streptococci were 965 MPN/100 ml, 1565 MPN/100 ml and 589.5 MPN/100 ml, respectively. These values exceed permissible limits for drinking water and may pose risks for recreational use. Temporal comparisons indicate that while physico-chemical parameters remained relatively stable, bacterial contamination showed seasonal fluctuations but persisted at elevated levels.Overall, although the lake demonstrates satisfactory ecological conditions in terms of chemical and oxygen parameters, significant microbial contamination renders the water unsuitable for direct human consumption without proper treatment. The study highlights the need for regular monitoring and effective waste management strategies to reduce bacterial pollution and safeguard both aquatic biodiversity and public health.

Keywords:

Water Quality Assessment, Physical-Chemical properties, Contamination, Carambolim Lake

Introduction

Lakes, as vital freshwater ecosystems, are susceptible to anthropogenic pressures that compromise their ecological integrity and the services they provide (Dasgupta et al., 2019). The evaluation of water quality, therefore, becomes paramount for effective lake management, ensuring the sustainability of these invaluable resources (SV & HM, 2024). This study assesses the water quality of Carambolim Lake, Goa, by analyzing various physicochemical and biological parameters, thereby contributing to a comprehensive understanding of its current ecological status in accordance with Central Pollution Control Board guidelines. This assessment utilizes data collected between 2021 and 2023 to identify temporal variations and potential anthropogenic impacts on the lake's health. This research will also explore the implications of these findings for biodiversity and local communities that rely on the lake for various ecosystem services. Furthermore, a detailed statistical analysis, including principal component analysis and Pearson correlation matrices, will be employed to delineate the interrelationships among measured parameters and to pinpoint potential sources of contamination within the lake (Faria et al., 2024). This approach allows for the identification of key factors influencing water quality dynamics, similar to methodologies applied in other significant aquatic ecosystems (Sruthi et al., 2022) (Ram et al., 2016). Such comprehensive evaluations often involve assessing a broad spectrum of physicochemical parameters to determine the overall health of the aquatic environment (M, 2015), including but not limited to dissolved oxygen, pH, electrical conductivity, and nutrient concentrations (Singh et al., 2023).

Study Area

Carambolim Lake which is locally also known as Karmali Lake situated Carambolim village of Tiswadi taluka of the Goa state. This lake of one of the largest freshwater lakes of Goa, plays a very important role in maintaining ecological balance, supporting biodiversity and providing resources for human activities such as irrigation, recreation and domestic use. The Carambolim lake is man-made freshwater lake constructed mainly for irrigation purposes and spans a total area of about 0.7 sq. km. Geographically, the lake is located in a tropical wetland ecosystem and surrounded by settlements, vegetation and paddy fields.

Ecologically, Carambolim Lake is recognized as a Key Biodiversity Area and serves as a migratory bird sanctuary, attracting species such as purple moorhens, jacanas, and various waterfowl during the winter months. The lake is famous for its scenic beauty and is a popular spot for birdwatching and eco-tourism.

Material and Methods Data Source

The study utilizes secondary water quality data obtained from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPSB) database under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). The data includes seasonal observation for the year 2021, 2022 and 2023 from the monitoring station at Carambolim lake, Goa.

Physico-Chemical Analysis

Physico-chemical parameters were analysed following standard protocols from the American Public Health Association (APHA, 2017). Temperature and pH were measured in situ using a portable multi-parameter probe (Hanna HI98194). Dissolved oxygen (DO) was determined using.

Winkler's titration method. Conductivity was measured with a conductivity meter (Eutech CON 700). Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) was assessed via the 5-day incubation method at 20°C. Nitrate nitrogen was quantified using the cadmium reduction method with a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1800).

Microbiological Analysis

Microbial indicators were enumerated using the Most Probable Number (MPN) technique as per APHA guidelines. Samples were collected in sterile bottles and analysed within 6 hours. Fecal coliform and total coliform were detected using multiple tube fermentation with EC broth and Brilliant Green Bile Broth, respectively. Fecal streptococci were enumerated using azide dextrose broth followed by confirmation on ethyl violet azide agar.

Data Analysis

Data were statistically analysed using descriptive statistics (mean, range, standard deviation) in MS Excel. Temporal trends were evaluated and Water quality inde was calculated considering the standards given by Central Pollution Control Board.

Results and Discussion

Physical parameter

Table 1: Physical Parameters of Carambolim Lake.

Year	Monitoring Location	Temperature (°C) Min	Temperature (°C) Max	Conductivity (µmhos/cm) Min	Conductivity (µmhos/cm) Max
2021	Carambolim Lake	27	30	99	603
2022	Carambolim Lake	27	30	16	1981
2023	Carambolim Lake	27	30	16	1981

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 2021-2023.

Chemical Parameters

Table 2: Chemical Parameters of Carambolim lake.

Year	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) Min	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) Max	pH Min	pH Max	BOD (mg/L) Min	BOD (mg/L) Max	Nitrate + Nitrite N (mg/L) Min	Nitrate + Nitrite N (mg/L) Max
2021	4.3	8.8	6.3	8.3	1	2.8	0.32	0.39
2022	5.1	10	6.1	8.9	1	2.1	0.32	2.22
2023	5.1	10	6.1	8.9	1	2.1	0.3	2.2

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 2021-2023.

Microbiological Parameters

Table 3: Microbiological Parameters of Carambolim Lake.

Year	Monitoring Location	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml) Min	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml) Max	Total Coliform (MPN/100ml) Min	Total Coliform (MPN/100ml) Max
2021	Carambolim Lake	78	1300	110	3300
2022	Carambolim Lake	1300	2700	1700	3400
2023	Carambolim Lake	1300	2700	1700	3400

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 2021-2023.

Water Quality Index

$$WQI = ? \ (W_i * Q_i)$$

Where,
W_i is Weight
Q_i is Sub-indices

Table 4: Water Quality Index Classification.

CPCB WQI Classification	Grade
91-100	Excellent (A)
71-90	Good (B)
51-70	Poor (C)
0-50	Very Poor (D)

Source: Standards given by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

1. Parameters used

Table 5: List of Parameters taken to calculate Water Quality Index.

Parameter	Weight (wi)
pH	0.2208
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	0.1919
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	0.1863
Total Coliform (TC)	0.1553
Nitrate (NO3 ? + NO2 ?)	0.1462
Fecal Coliform (FC)	0.0995
Total Weight	1

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

2. Calculate Sub-indices (Qi)

Post-Monsoon (2021)

Table 6: Post-Monsoon Water Quality Index, 2021.

Parameter	Value	Weight (wi)	Sub-index (qi)	wi * qi
pH	6.3	0.2208	54	11.92
DO	4.3	0.1919	46	8.83
BOD	1	0.1863	92	17.14
Total Coliform	110	0.1553	57	8.85
Nitrate	0.32	0.1462	98	14.33
Fecal Coliform	78	0.0995	74	7.36
WQI_2021_Min = Σ (wi * qi)				**68.43**

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

Pre-Monsoon (2021)

Table 7: Pre-Monsoon Water Quality Index, 2021.

Parameter	Value	Weight (wi)	Sub-index (qi)	wi * qi
pH	8.3	0.2208	80	17.66
DO	8.8	0.1919	89	17.08
BOD	2.8	0.1863	78	14.53
Total Coliform	3300	0.1553	17	2.64
Nitrate	0.39	0.1462	96	14.04
Fecal Coliform	1300	0.0995	34	3.38
WQI_2021_Max = Σ (wi * qi)				**69.33**

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

Post-Monsoon (2022)

Table 8: Post-Monsoon Water Quality Index, 2022.

Parameter	Value	Weight (wi)	Sub-index (qi)	wi * qi
pH	6.1	0.2208	47	10.38
DO	5.1	0.1919	58	11.13

BOD	1	0.1863	92	17.14
Total Coliform	1700	0.1553	27	4.19
Nitrate	0.32	0.1462	98	14.33
Fecal Coliform	1300	0.0995	34	3.38
WQI_2022_Min = Σ (wi * qi)				**60.55**

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

Pre-Monsoon (2022)

Table 9: Pre-Monsoon Water Quality Index, 2022.

Parameter	**Value**	**Weight (wi)**	**Sub-index (qi)**	**wi * qi**
pH	8.9	0.2208	77	17
DO	10	0.1919	100	19.19
BOD	2.1	0.1863	84	15.65
Total Coliform	3400	0.1553	16	2.48
Nitrate	2.22	0.1462	54	7.89
Fecal Coliform	2700	0.0995	26	2.59
WQI_2022_Max = Σ (wi * qi)				**64.8**

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

Post-Monsoon (2023)

Table 10: Post-Monsoon Water Quality Index, 2023.

Parameter	**Value**	**Weight (wi)**	**Sub-index (qi)**	**wi * qi**
pH	6.1	0.2208	47	10.38
DO	5.1	0.1919	58	11.13
BOD	1	0.1863	92	17.14
Total Coliform	1700	0.1553	27	4.19
Nitrate	0.3	0.1462	98	14.33
Fecal Coliform	1300	0.0995	34	3.38
WQI_2023_Min = Σ (wi * qi)				**60.55**

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

Pre-Monsoon (2023)

Table 11: Pre-Monsoon Water Quality Index, 2023.

Parameter	Value	Weight (wi)	Sub-index (qi)	wi * qi
pH	8.9	0.2208	77	17
DO	10	0.1919	100	19.19
BOD	2.1	0.1863	84	15.65
Total Coliform	3400	0.1553	16	2.48
Nitrate	2.2	0.1462	55	8.04
Fecal Coliform	2700	0.0995	26	2.59
WQI_2023_Max = Σ (wi * qi)				**64.95**

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

3. Final Overall Water Quality Index.

Table 12: Overall Water Quality Index from 2021-2023.

Year	WQI (Event 1 - Min)	WQI (Event 2 - Max)	Annual Average WQI	CPCB Water Quality Class
2021	68.43	69.33	68.88	C - Poor
2022	60.55	64.80	62.68	C - Poor
2023	60.55	64.95	62.75	C - Poor

Source: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

The study was conducted to assess the Water Quality Index of Carambolim using the standards protocol given by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India. The selected method is considered to be the best and most relevant and specific applicability to Indian water bodies. The chosen parameters are pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Nitrate, Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform (Table 5), which are integral to the CPCB's WQI model. These parameters all assess the water's chemical balance, organic pollution load, nutrient enrichment and bacteriological contamination. Reflecting the CPCB's seasonal monitoring practices (e.g., premonsoon and post-monsoon), the reported minimum and maximum values for each parameter were treated as two distinct seasonal sampling events. This approach captures the intra-annual variability in water quality. For each event, the measured value of a parameter was transformed into a Sub-Index (q?) value using the prescribed CPCB sub-index curves. Over the three years, Carambolim Lake has consistently been classified within the "Poor" water quality category (Class C), as per the CPCB classification system. This indicates that the water is significantly impaired, and its use for purposes such as wildlife propagation and fisheries is under stress. A critical finding is the pronounced decline in the WQI from 68.88 in 2021 to approximately 62.7 in 2022 and 2023. This represents a drop of over 6 points, indicating a substantial decline in the lake's health within a short timeframe. The analysis of seasonal WQI values (Min and Max) further elucidates this degradation. In 2021, a noticeable difference existed between the two sampling

events, suggesting some seasonal recovery. However, in 2022 and 2023, both the minimum and maximum WQI values converged at a lower level. This indicates that the lake's water quality has become persistently poor throughout the year, with a loss of its capacity for seasonal improvement (Table 12). Carambolim Lake is used for wildlife, fisheries and agriculture. The "Poor" WQI rating is a cause for serious concern. The low index value, driven particularly by high bacteriological counts (FC, TC) and organic pollution (BOD), leads to ecological Stress. The conditions are sub-optimal for sustaining a healthy aquatic ecosystem and may lead to fish kills and loss of biodiversity. The high level of fecal contamination poses a risk to those involved in fishing and farming activities using the lake's water and implies a potential for pathogen transfer.

Conclusion

This three-year study reveals that while Carambolim Lake exhibits stable and favorable physicochemical conditions, persistent microbial contamination renders it unsafe for direct human use. The step-wise calculation of the WQI, from the selection of CPCB parameters to the aggregation of seasonal data, provides a robust and authoritative assessment. It conclusively demonstrates that Carambolim Lake is in a state of significant and deteriorating ecological health. The consistent Poor classification and the downward trend in the index underscore an urgent need for targeted intervention to identify, control, and mitigate pollution through effective waste management, regular monitoring, and community awareness. They are essential to mitigate pollution and preserve this vital ecosystem.

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Financial Planning of Women in Various Sectors: A Study on Awareness, Practices and Challenges

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Abstract

Financial planning is an important activity that ensures financial stability, goal achievement, and long-term security. In recent years, women have increasingly entered different occupational sectors such as education, banking, healthcare, government services, private organizations, and self-employment. Despite increased income opportunities, women often face challenges in financial planning due to limited financial literacy, lack of investment awareness, socio-cultural responsibilities, and risk aversion. The present research paper aims to study the financial planning behaviour of women working in various sectors and to identify the major factors influencing their financial planning decisions. The study is based on primary data collected through a structured questionnaire from women employees belonging to different sectors. The findings highlight that women show good budgeting and saving habits but require greater awareness regarding investment diversification, retirement planning, and risk management tools such as insurance. The study suggests the need for workplace-based financial education programs, awareness workshops, and policy support to empower women towards independent financial decision-making.

Keywords:

Financial Planning, Women Employees, Savings, Investment, Financial Literacy, Risk Management

1. Introduction

Financial planning is the process of managing income, expenses, savings, investments, and risks in a systematic way to achieve financial goals. It includes budgeting, saving, investing, insurance planning, retirement planning, and tax planning. In modern society, financial planning has become essential for individuals due to increasing cost of living, uncertain economic conditions, inflation, and changing lifestyles.

Women today play a significant role in economic development by contributing through employment in different sectors. Women are working as teachers, nurses, bank employees, government staff, private sector professionals, entrepreneurs, and small business owners. Their financial role has expanded from traditional household management to personal income management and wealth creation.

However, despite earning incomes, women often experience barriers such as:

- Lack of confidence in financial decision-making

- Limited knowledge of investment products
- Dependence on family members for financial decisions
- Preference for traditional saving methods
- Time constraints due to work-life balance

Therefore, studying financial planning practices of women in various sectors becomes necessary to understand their financial behaviour and the challenges they face.

2. Theoretical Framework

The present study is supported by key theories and concepts related to financial behaviour and planning:

2.1 Financial Literacy Theory

Financial literacy refers to the knowledge and skills required to make informed financial decisions. It includes understanding savings, investments, insurance, interest rates, inflation, risk-return relationship, and financial products. Higher financial literacy leads to better financial planning practices.

2.2 Life-Cycle Hypothesis

The Life-Cycle Hypothesis explains consideration of financial planning at different stages of life:

- Early career stage: focus on savings and emergency funds
- Mid-career stage: focus on investments, family goals, education planning
- Later stage: focus on retirement planning and wealth protection

Women's financial planning differs due to career breaks, maternity responsibilities, and longevity risk.

2.3 Risks-Return Trade-Off

Investment decisions are based on balancing risk and return. Women generally show risk-averse behaviour, preferring safe investments such as fixed deposits, gold, and recurring deposits rather than equities or mutual funds.

2.4 Behavioural Finance Approach

Behavioural finance suggests that emotional and psychological factors influence financial decisions. Women may prioritize security, stability, and family responsibilities while planning finances.

This framework helps to analyse how women's financial literacy, risk perception, and life-stage influence their financial planning.

3. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the financial planning practices of women working in various sectors.
2. To analyse the relationship between financial literacy and financial planning decisions among women.

4. Hypotheses of the Study

- There is no significant relationship between financial literacy and financial planning among women working in various sectors.
- There is a significant relationship between financial literacy and financial planning among women working in various sectors.

- There is no significant difference in financial planning practices among women from different occupational sectors.
- There is a significant difference in financial planning practices among women from different occupational sectors.

5. Research Methodology

5.1 Research Design

The study is descriptive and analytical in nature.

5.2 Sample Design

- Population: Women working in various sectors
- Sample Size: 120 women respondents
- Sampling Method: Convenience sampling
- Sectors Included:
    1. Education sector
    2. Banking/Finance sector
    3. Healthcare sector
    4. Government sector
    5. Private sector
    6. Self-employed/Business

5.3 Data Collection

- Primary Data: Collected through structured questionnaire
- Secondary Data: Journals, books, reports, websites, RBI/OECD reports

5.4 Tools for Analysis

- Percentage analysis
- Simple ranking method
- Interpretation using tables

6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

(Sample interpretation with structured results for paper submission)

Table 1: Sector-wise Distribution of Respondents

Sector	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Education	30	25%
Banking/Finance	20	16.67%
Healthcare	15	12.5%
Government	20	16.67%
Private Sector	25	20.83%
Self-employed	10	8.33%
Total	120	100%

Source: Primary data

Interpretation: The highest participation is from the education sector (25%), followed by private sector women employees (20.83%).

Table 2: Financial Planning Tools Used by Women

Financial Planning Activity	Yes (%)	No (%)
Monthly Budgeting	78%	22%
Regular Savings	85%	15%
Investment Planning	54%	46%
Insurance Coverage	60%	40%
Retirement Planning	42%	58%
Tax Planning	48%	52%

Source: Primary data

Interpretation: Most women follow budgeting and saving practices, but retirement planning is comparatively low (42%)

Table 3: Preferred Investment Options

Investment Option	Respondents (%)
Bank Fixed Deposits	35%
Gold/Silver	22%
Recurring Deposits	18%
Mutual Funds	12%
Equity Shares	6%
Real Estate	7%

Source: Primary data

Interpretation: Women prefer low-risk investments like Fixed Deposits (35%) and Gold (22%). Riskier options like equity shares are least preferred (6%).

Table 4: Major Challenges Faced by Women in Financial Planning

Challenges	Respondents (%)
Lack of Investment Knowledge	30%
Low Risk-Taking Ability	18%
Family Responsibilities	22%
Irregular Income / Career Break	12%
Dependence on Others	10%
Lack of Time	8%

Interpretation: Lack of investment knowledge (30%) and family responsibilities (22%) are major barriers.

7. Analysis

The study indicates that women are increasingly managing their personal finances, especially through budgeting and saving. This shows improved awareness and responsibility. However,

the gap exists in investment planning and retirement preparedness. Most women choose safe investment options such as fixed deposits and gold due to security preferences and limited understanding of market-linked instruments.Women from banking and finance sectors show comparatively higher awareness about mutual funds and insurance, whereas women from education and healthcare sectors prefer traditional saving methods. The results support the view that financial literacy has a strong influence on financial planning decisions.The study also reveals that women face unique challenges such as balancing family responsibilities, lack of time, and dependence on spouse or family for major investment decisions. Therefore, strengthening financial literacy and confidence is essential for women's financial empowerment.

8. Findings

1. A majority of women follow monthly budgeting and regular savings habits.
2. Investment planning and retirement planning are not widely practiced among women.
3. Fixed deposits and gold are the most preferred investment options due to low risk.
4. Lack of investment knowledge is the biggest challenge in financial planning.
5. Women working in banking/finance sector show better awareness compared to other sectors.
6. Financial literacy positively influences women's financial planning decisions.

9. Suggestions

1. Workplace Financial Literacy Programs: Employers should arrange workshops on savings, investments, insurance, and retirement planning.
2. Women-Oriented Investment Awareness: Banks and financial institutions should conduct women-focused awareness sessions.
3. Encourage Retirement Planning: Women should be guided to invest in pension schemes, mutual funds, and long-term plans.
4. Promote Digital Financial Tools: Use of mobile apps for budgeting, SIP planning, and goal-based investment should be encouraged.

10. Conclusion

Financial planning is a key factor in ensuring financial security and economic stability. The present study concludes that women working in various sectors have developed strong saving and budgeting habits, but investment planning and retirement planning still require improvement. Women largely prefer low-risk traditional investment avenues due to lack of financial literacy and risk aversion. The study highlights that financial literacy plays a significant role in improving financial planning behaviour. By providing financial education and supportive policies, women can be empowered to make independent financial decisions, ensuring long-term financial well-being and contributing to inclusive economic growth.

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Transnational Connections in a Digital Age: Examining the Role of Social Media in the Cultural and Social Integration of International Students in Shivaji University, Kolhapur

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Abstract

The rapid expansion of digital communication technologies has transformed the experiences of international students across the globe. Social media platforms now play a central role in shaping how students maintain transnational ties while adjusting to new cultural and social environments. This study investigates the role of social media in facilitating or hindering the cultural and social integration of international students studying in India. Using questionnaire to collect information from 20 international students at Shivaji University, the study explores patterns of social media usage, interaction with host nationals, maintenance of home-country ties, and challenges encountered during adjustment. The findings reveal that social media significantly supports emotional well-being, access to information, and connection to home cultures. However, excessive use also contributes to distractions and, in some cases, limits deeper engagement with the host society. The study concludes that social media has both enabling and constraining effects on integration, highlighting the need for balanced and mindful digital engagement among international students.

Keywords:

International students, social media, cultural integration, transnationalism, India, digital communication

Introduction

In recent decades, international student mobility has increased significantly due to globalization, improved transportation, and the internationalization of higher education. Students who pursue education abroad often encounter a range of challenges, including cultural differences, language barriers, social isolation, and homesickness. In this context, social media has emerged as a powerful tool influencing how international students experience life in host countries.

India has become an important destination for international students from Africa and other regions, offering affordable education and diverse academic opportunities. At the same time, adapting to Indian society presents cultural, social, and academic adjustments. Social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter allow international students to remain connected to their families and friends while also providing opportunities to interact with peers in the host country.

While some scholars argue that social media facilitates integration by providing

information and social support, others suggest that strong online connections with home countries may slow down cultural adaptation. This study seeks to examine these contrasting perspectives by exploring how social media shapes the cultural and social integration experiences of international students in India.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To examine the frequency and patterns of social media use among international students in India.

2. To assess the role of social media in maintaining transnational connections.

3. To analyze how social media influences interaction with host national.

4. To identify challenges associated with social media use during cultural adjustment.

5. To evaluate the overall impact of social media on cultural and social integration.

Review of Literature

Globalization, Mediascapes, and Transnational Connections among International Students

Appadurai Arjun (1996), in Modernity at Large, explains globalization through "ethnoscapes" and "mediascapes," where identities are shaped across borders. He argues that electronic media allow migrants to sustain transnational ties. For international students, social media becomes part of this mediascape, enabling continued connection with home while living abroad.

Network Society and Digital Identity in the Age of Social Media

Manuel Castells (2010), in The Rise of the Network Society, describes modern society as organized through digital networks rather than geography. Individuals participate in multiple social networks simultaneously. For international students, social media links home-country relationships with host-country experiences, reflecting Castells' idea of networked identity.

Acculturation and Cultural Adaptation of International Students

Berry John W. (1997) proposes four acculturation strategies: integration, assimilation, separation, and marginalization. He argues that integration produces better adaptation outcomes. Social media may support integration by maintaining cultural identity while enabling interaction with host society, but excessive reliance on home networks may encourage separation

Social Network Sites and Social Capital in Student Integration

Boyd Danah and Ellison Nicole (2007) define social network sites as platforms where users create profiles and build connections. They distinguish between bonding social capital (close ties) and bridging social capital (new connections). For international students, bonding reduces homesickness, while bridging supports local i

Research Methodology

In this study researcher has used primary and secondary sources to collect data from international students studying in Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Primary Data: Primary data refers to information collected directly from Respondents for the specific purpose of the research. In this study, primary data were collected from 20 African international students through a structured online questionnaire. The questionnaire included demographic questions, multiple-choice items, Likert-scale statements, and open-

ended questions. This method allowed the researcher to gather first-hand information regarding social media usage patterns, transnational connections, and integration experiences.

Secondary data: Secondary data refers to information obtained from existing sources such as books, academic journals, published research articles, and theoretical texts. For this study, secondary data were gathered from scholarly works on globalization, transnationalism, acculturation, and social media. These secondary sources helped situate the study within existing sociological debates and identify the research gap.

Sample Size

The total sample size is 20 of international students participated in the present research. All respondents were from African countries and were enrolled in various levels of study in Shivaji University Kolhapur.

Data Collection Instrument

Data were collected using an online questionnaire consisting of: Demographic questions and

Multiple-choice questions

Likert-scale statements

Open-ended questions

Limitations of the Study

Small sample size

Focus on a single national group

Reliance on self-reported responses

The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages, and mean values. Open-ended responses were examined thematically.

Table 1: Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-29 years	15	75%
30 years above	5	25%
Total	20	100%

This table presents the age distribution of the international students surveyed. The majority of the respondents fall within the 20-29 years age group i.e (75%), which aligns with the typical age range for undergraduate and postgraduate students. A smaller proportion of respondents (25%) are above 30 years. This data suggests that the survey predominantly represents younger international students, which may reflect the common trend of students in the earlier stages of their academic careers abroad.

Table 2: Gender Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	9	45%
Female	10	50%
Prefer not to say	1	5%
Total	20	100%

This table provides an overview of the gender distribution among the Respondents. There is a near-equal representation of male (45%) and female (50%) students, with a small percentage (5%) opting not to disclose their gender. This balance suggests a relatively equal gender distribution among international students in Shivaji University, which is important when considering potential gender-based differences in social media usage and cultural integration experiences.

Table 3: Duration of Study in India

Duration	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	8	40%
1- 2 years	6	30%
2-3 years	4	20%
3 years above	2	10%
Total	20	100%

This table illustrates the duration of study among the respondents. A large proportion of students (40%) have been studying in India for less than a year, indicating that they are relatively new to the country and may still be in the early stages of their cultural and social adaptation. Another 30% have been in India for 1-2 years, suggesting some level of experience with the cultural and social environment. Fewer students (30%) have been in India for more than two years, suggesting that longer-term international students are underrepresented in this sample.

Table 4: Level of Education

Level of study	Frequency	Percentage
Undergraduate	11	55%
Master's degree	6	30%
PhD	2	10%
Other	1	5%
Total	20	100%

The level of study table shows that a majority of the international students interviewed are undergraduate students (55%), followed by students pursuing a master's degree (30%). The remaining students are engaged in PhD studies (10%) or other programs (5%). This distribution reflects the broader trend of international students in India, with many seeking undergraduate and master's level education due to the availability of diverse courses and relatively lower costs.

Table 5: Frequency of Used Social Media Platforms

Platform	Frequency	Percentage
WhatsApp	18	90
Instagram	15	75
Facebook	12	60
Twitter	6	30

This table highlights the social media platforms most frequently used by the international students in the sample. WhatsApp (90%) is the most widely used platform, likely due to its ease of communication and popularity in India for both social and academic purposes. Instagram (75%) follows closely, reflecting the students' desire for sharing photos, experiences, and staying connected visually with family and friends. Facebook (60%) and Twitter (30%) are less popular but still used for connecting with others and staying informed. The results show that students prefer instant messaging and image-based platforms over text-heavy ones.

Table 6: Purpose of using Social Media

Purpose	Frequency	Percentage
Contact with family/friends home	19	95%
Seeking information about india	14	70%
Entertainment	16	80%
Academic purposes	10	50
Sharing experience with co-nationals	13	65%

This table identifies the primary reasons international students use social media. The overwhelming majority (95%) use it to stay in touch with family and friends in their home country, highlighting the strong emotional support role social media plays in reducing homesickness. Other common purposes include seeking information about life in India (70%) and entertainment (80%). While a significant portion uses social media for academic purposes (50%), fewer students use it for sharing experiences with co-nationals (65%), suggesting that the students might not fully engage with local networks through these platforms.

Table 7: Perceptions of Cultural Integration (Mean Scores)

(Scale: 1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree)

Statement	Mean score
Social media reduces homesickness	4.2
Social media helps adapt to life in india	4.0
Social media helps build friendships with locals	3.2
Social media causes distractions	3.8
Overall positive impact on integration	4.1

Table No. 7 presents the respondents perceptions of how social media influences their cultural integration. The high mean score for "reducing homesickness" (4.2) confirms that social media plays a positive role in emotional well-being, particularly for students missing their families. Similarly, "adapting to life in India" received a strong mean score of 4.0, suggesting that social media aids in the practical aspects of adjustment. However, the lower score for "building friendships with locals" (3.2) reflects the challenge of fostering deeper local connections via social media. The "distractions" score (3.8) indicates that while social media is useful, it can sometimes detract from academic and social immersion in the host culture. Overall, the "positive impact on integration" (4.1) suggests that social media has a largely beneficial but nuanced effect on students' integration.

Conclusion

This data suggests that the survey predominantly represents younger international students, which may reflect the common trend of students in the earlier stages of their academic careers abroad.

This balance suggests a relatively equal gender distribution among international students in Shivaji University, which is important when considering potential gender-based differences in social media usage and cultural integration experiences.

The table indicates that most respondents (70%) have been studying in India for two years or less, showing that the sample is largely composed of relatively new students. Therefore, the study findings are likely to reflect the initial experiences and adjustment challenges of international students rather than long-term perspectives.

This distribution reflects the broader trend of international students in India, with many seeking undergraduate and master's level education due to the availability of diverse courses and relatively lower costs.

The results show that students prefer instant messaging and image-based platforms over text-heavy ones.

While a significant portion uses social media for academic purposes (50%), fewer students use it for sharing experiences with co-nationals (65%), suggesting that the students might not fully engage with local networks through these platforms.

The table indicates that social media has a predominantly positive impact on students' cultural integration, particularly in reducing homesickness and supporting adaptation, despite some limitations in fostering local friendships and potential distractions.

This study concludes that social media has a mixed but largely positive influence on the cultural and social integration of international students in India. While it supports emotional well-being, information access, and cultural continuity, it can also hinder deeper engagement with the host society when overused. Achieving a balance between online and offline social interaction is essential for meaningful integration.

Recommendations

1. Institutions should encourage responsible and balanced social media usage.

2. Institutions should create online communities that promote interaction between international and local students.

3. Orientation programs should include digital well-being awareness.

4. Students should be encouraged to participate in offline cultural and social activities.

Suggestions for Future Research

Future studies should involve larger and more diverse samples, incorporate qualitative interviews, and explore longitudinal changes in social media usage and integration.

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A Study of the Socio-Economic Status of Women Workers in the Textile Industry of Kolhapur District

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Abstract:

Unorganized women workers in the textile industry of Kolhapur District play a pivotal role in the local economy; however, they face numerous socio-economic and workplace-related challenges. This study examines their socio-economic conditions, health and safety concerns, levels of legal awareness, and the availability of skill development opportunities.

Employing a descriptive and quantitative research approach, primary data was collected from 112 workers using a structured questionnaire. The study investigates key demographic factors—such as age, education, marital status, and income—to analyse their impact on workers' perceptions regarding wages, job security, safety standards, and overall working conditions.

The findings reveal that the majority of these workers earn low wages and lack formal education, which significantly limits their career advancement opportunities. Although many respondents reported a sense of job security, fair wages, and workplace respect, substantial gaps remain regarding legal knowledge and the implementation of safety measures. Chi-Square analysis indicates that age plays a significant role in shaping perceptions of working conditions, whereas education and income levels show minimal impact. The study concludes with recommendations to improve access to education, enhance wage structures, ensure better workplace safety, increase legal awareness, and address gender disparities within the industry.

Introduction:

The textile industry stands as one of the most critical sectors contributing to the Indian economy, generating employment for millions, particularly in regions like the Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. Kolhapur has witnessed rapid industrial growth, driven primarily by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the textile sector. Within this industrial landscape, women constitute a substantial portion of the unorganized workforce, engaging in various labour-intensive activities such as weaving, stitching, dyeing, and packing.

Despite their pivotal role, these women workers often remain marginalized, lacking formal employment contracts, social security benefits, and adequate workplace protection. The unorganized nature of employment in the textile sector exposes women to numerous vulnerabilities, including poor working conditions, low wages, job insecurity, and limited access to healthcare and education. These challenges are further exacerbated by socio-cultural

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factors that restrict their upward mobility and widen gender disparities. Consequently, unorganized women workers in Kolhapur struggle to balance their economic necessities with social and familial responsibilities.

This study aims to explore the multifaceted challenges faced by unorganized women workers in the Kolhapur textile industry, focusing on their economic status, health and safety concerns, social hurdles, legal awareness, and opportunities for skill development. By providing an in-depth analysis of their lived experiences, this research seeks to highlight gaps in policy implementation and advocate for inclusive strategies that enhance their welfare and empowerment.

Literature Review:

While scholars have long examined the gendered dimensions of industrial labour, significant gaps remain in understanding regional specificities. For instance, Kansal and Joshi (2022) provided a comprehensive review of the socio-economic status of weavers across the Indian textile industry, highlighting a consistent decline in wages attributed to the lack of industrial modernization and insufficient government support.

Similarly, Kapoor and Sinha (2025), in their analysis of gendered employment trends, observed that despite high female participation in textile manufacturing, women remain trapped on "sticky floors," with extremely limited opportunities for upward mobility. However, most prior attempts to address these issues have relied on a macro-level perspective. For example, research by Sivasubramanian and Rajendran (2020) focused primarily on home-based workers in metropolitan areas like Chennai, whereas Yibo Li (2023) limited their study to organized textile clusters in Tirupur.

While these studies are undeniably valuable, they do not fully reflect the unique socio-economic structure of Kolhapur District. Here, the interplay between cooperative spinning mills and the unorganized power loom sector creates distinct forms of vulnerability for the workforce that previous studies have overlooked.

Research Gap:

While existing literature broadly addresses women in the textile industry or informal employment at a national level, there remains a paucity of focused research concerning the specific socio-economic conditions of unorganized women workers in Kolhapur District. This study seeks to bridge this critical gap by providing a comprehensive analysis of their economic, social, and health-related challenges, while simultaneously exploring levels of legal awareness and avenues for empowerment.

Furthermore, the unique co-existence of traditional textile heritage and modern power loom mechanization in Kolhapur creates a distinct labour market dynamic that generalized national studies often fail to capture. Understanding these micro-level nuances is crucial because policy interventions designed for metropolitan industrial hubs may not effectively address the grassroots realities of Kolhapur's semi-urban workforce. Consequently, this localized study is essential for tailoring welfare mechanisms that align with the specific cultural and economic fabric of the region.

Statement of the Problem:

Women employed in the textile industry of Kolhapur District encounter a multitude of critical challenges, ranging from low wages and hazardous working environments to chronic job insecurity. Despite their substantial contribution to the industry's productivity, these workers frequently face gender-based discrimination and are systematically excluded from essential health protections and social security benefits.

Furthermore, the lack of adequate representation by labour unions exacerbates the socio-economic vulnerabilities inherent to women in the unorganized textile sector. This absence of collective bargaining power leaves them further exposed to exploitation and economic instability.

Research Methodology:

This research employs a descriptive and quantitative design aimed at evaluating the socio-economic status of unorganized women workers within the textile industry of Kolhapur District. Primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire administered to a sample size of 112 women workers, selected via a stratified random sampling method to ensure representative coverage across different job roles.

The study focuses on key independent variables—specifically age, education, monthly income, and migration status—to analyse their correlation with dependent variables such as wage levels, job security, workplace safety, and family support systems. Data analysis incorporates both descriptive statistics for demographic profiling.

The findings aim to delineate critical areas for intervention, particularly regarding educational access, income disparity, and occupational hazards, thereby informing evidence-based policy recommendations to enhance the socio-economic well-being and working conditions of this workforce.

Sample Selection and Data Collection:

For the purpose of this study, a sample of 112 respondents was selected using a Convenience Sampling method. Given the inherently unorganized nature of the textile sector, formal employee records are often unavailable or obscure, rendering the construction of a strict probability-based sampling frame unfeasible.

Consequently, data was collected by directly approaching respondents at their workplaces—specifically within spinning mills, sizing units, and garment manufacturing factories—as well as in their residential settlements. The survey instrument was meticulously designed to capture data across four distinct dimensions:

1. Demographic Profile: Covering Age, Caste, and Marital Status.
2. Socio-Economic Indicators: Focusing on Educational attainment, Family size, and Housing status.
3. Economic Variables: Analysing Wage structure, Savings behaviour, and Indebtedness.
4. Migration and Health: Investigating the Region of origin, Drivers of migration, and Occupational health hazards.

Through this research, a deeper understanding of the systemic barriers facing unorganized women workers has been achieved, highlighting the urgent need for policy interventions to elevate their socio-economic standing and improve their overall work experience.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The analysis of the socio-economic status of 112 unorganized women workers in the textile industry of Kolhapur District reveals several significant demographic patterns.

Regarding age distribution, there is a marked concentration of workers in the 15 to 40 age brackets. Specifically, 40.2% of the workforce falls within the 15–30 age group, while 37.5% belong to the 31–40 age group. This indicates a heavy reliance on young and middle-aged women within the industry. Conversely, the participation of women over the age of 40 is relatively low, likely attributable to health constraints and the physically demanding nature of the work.

In terms of educational attainment, the majority of the workforce possesses limited formal education. Approximately 10.7% of the respondents are illiterate, while 69.6% have completed only primary or secondary education. Those with higher secondary education constitute 17.9%, and the proportion of graduates or post-graduates is negligible at 1.8%. This low level of educational attainment significantly restricts their access to higher wages, skill development opportunities, and awareness regarding labour rights.

With respect to marital status, 74.1% of the respondents are married. This suggests that for the majority, employment is a necessity driven by the need to support the family's financial stability. Although the percentage of widowed and divorced women is lower, this subgroup represents a socio-economically more vulnerable segment of the population.

When questioned about gender discrimination or unequal treatment, 58.9% of respondents expressed disagreement, while 13.4% indicated agreement or strong agreement. This suggests that while overt discrimination may not be universally perceived, the existence of indirect or institutionalized gender bias cannot be ruled out.

Regarding family monthly income, 57.1% of the workers report earnings between Rs. 7,001 and Rs.14,000, while 30.4% fall into the Rs.14,001 to Rs.21,000 bracket. The representation of women in higher income groups is minimal, which serves as a clear indicator of the low-wage structure prevalent in the unorganized textile sector.

Regarding workplace amenities, although a significant majority of respondents reported the availability of general cleanliness (87.5%) and sanitation facilities (80.4%), a concerning gap remains, with approximately 20% of women still deprived of these basic necessities.

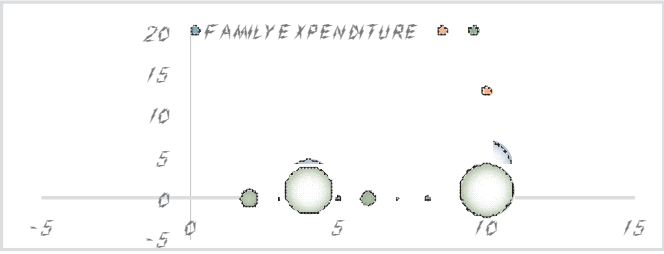
Furthermore, occupational health hazards pose a substantial risk. Problems related to dust exposure and noise pollution were acknowledged by 61.6% and 39.3% of the respondents, respectively, indicating a high prevalence of work-related health risks.

In terms of migration status, 57.1% of the workforce comprises migrant laborers. These migrant women face exacerbated difficulties in accessing social security, housing, healthcare, and government welfare schemes compared to their local counterparts.

Table No-1 Cross tabulation of Current Monthly Salary and expenditure of labour

Your Current Monthly Salary	Family expenditure					
	Up to 7,000	7,001–14,000	14,001–21,000	21,001–28,000	Above 28,001	Total
Up to 7,000	2(1.80)	8(7.10)	2(1.80)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	12(10.70)
7,001–14,000	2(1.80)	80(71.40)	8(7.10)	0(0.00)	1(0.90)	91(81.20)
14,001–21,000	0(0.00)	3(2.70)	3(2.70)	2(1.80)	0(0.00)	8(7.10)
21,001–28,000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.90)	0(0.00)	1(0.90)
Total	4(3.60)	91(81.20)	13(11.60)	3(2.70)	1(0.90)	112(100.00)

(primary data collection)



This depends on Table no 1

The cross tabulation analysis reveals a precarious economic reality where the majority of respondents (81.2%) fall within the Rs. 7,001– Rs. 14,000 income bracket, with household expenditure closely mirroring these earnings. This alignment indicates a subsistence-level existence, where wages are entirely consumed by daily necessities, leaving negligible scope for savings or asset creation. Crucially, a significant segment of the lowest income earners report expenditures exceeding their salaries, suggesting a heavy reliance on debt or supplementary family support to bridge the deficit. Consequently, this lack of financial surplus exposes unorganized women workers to severe economic vulnerability, limiting their capacity to withstand financial shocks or invest in future security.

Table No-2 Cross tabulation of Current Monthly Salary andpeople in family

Your Current Monthly Salary	Total people in family					
	Up to 2	3 - 4	5 – 6	7 – 9	10 and above	Total
Up to 7,000	2(1.80)	1(0.90)	5(4.50)	3(2.70)	1(0.90)	12(10.70)
7,001–14,000	2(1.80)	33(29.50)	42(37.50)	11(9.80)	3(2.70)	91(81.20)
14,001–21,000	0(0.00)	1(0.90)	4(3.60)	2(1.80)	1(0.90)	8(7.10)
21,001–28,000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.90)	1(0.90)
Total	4(3.60)	35(31.20)	51(45.50)	16(14.30)	6(5.40)	112(100.00)

(primary data collection)

The data highlights a critical economic strain where a significant proportion of respondents (45.5%) belong to large households of 5–6 members, yet remain concentrated in the low-wage bracket of Rs. 7,001– Rs.14,000. This disparity indicates a high dependency ratio, where the stagnant earnings of female workers are diluted across extended family units, resulting in negligible per-capita income. Consequently, their employment appears driven by the acute necessity of supporting large dependent networks rather than career advancement, trapping them in a cycle of subsistence living where financial surplus is virtually impossible.

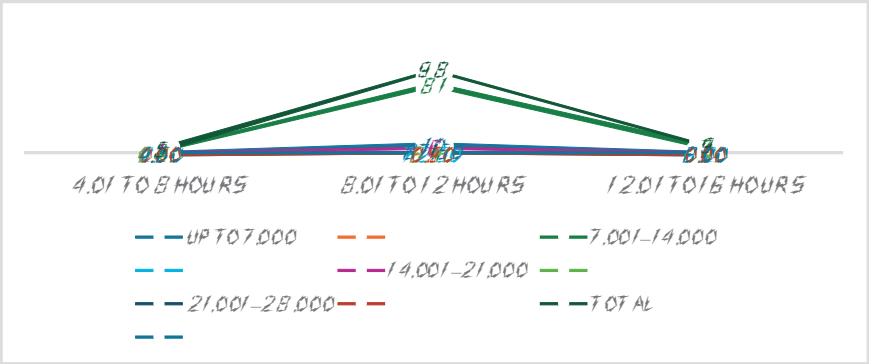
Table No-3 Cross tabulation of Current Monthly Salary and workhours

Your Current Monthly Salary	daily workhours			
	4.01 To 8 Hours	8.01 To 12 Hours	12.01 to 16 Hours	Total
Up to 7,000	1(0.90)	10(8.90)	1(0.90)	12(10.70)
7,001–14,000	3(2.70)	81(72.30)	7(6.20)	91(81.20)
14,001–21,000	1(0.90)	6(5.40)	1(0.90)	8(7.10)
21,001–28,000	0(0.00)	1(0.90)	0(0.00)	1(0.90)
Total	5(4.50)	98(87.50)	9(8.00)	112(100.00)

(primary data collection)

The analysis exposes a systemic violation of standard labour norms, where excessive working hours (8–12 hours) have become the prerequisite for employment, affecting 87.5% of the workforce. This extended labour input does not translate into higher economic returns, as the majority of workers remain trapped in low-wage brackets despite working overtime. The presence of extreme shifts (12–16 hours) among low earners further corroborates the existence of labour exploitation. Ultimately,

this chart depends upon Table no 3



This structure indicates a gross undervaluation of female labour, where time poverty is compounded by economic stagnation.

The cumulative analysis reveals a systemic trap of 'working poverty,' where unorganized women workers remain economically stagnant despite enduring excessive labour shifts of 8 to 12 hours. The convergence of low wages, high dependency ratios in large households, and deficit financing creates a vicious cycle of subsistence that effectively precludes asset creation or upward mobility. This structural exploitation underscores a critical disconnect between labour intensity and economic return, leaving the workforce vulnerable to both time poverty and chronic financial instability.

Discussion:

The findings of this study align with existing literature on women workers in India's unorganized sector. Low levels of education, excessive working hours, and meager wages appear to be structural issues endemic to the textile industry. Specifically, given the significant disparity between household expenditure and income, the saving capacity of these women is negligible, thereby increasing their susceptibility to chronic indebtedness.

The compounding factors of large family size and migrant status further marginalize this workforce. The inadequate penetration of welfare initiatives, such as the E-Shram card, coupled with the weak enforcement of health and safety regulations, aggravates their plight. Therefore, there is an imperative need for targeted policy interventions focusing on education, skill development, social security coverage, regulation of working hours, and robust occupational health safety standards.

Conclusion:

The study concludes that the unorganized female workforce in Kolhapur's textile industry is predominantly young, married, possesses low educational attainment, and belongs to low-income groups. Their economic stability is precarious, driven by the triple burden of large family responsibilities, extended working hours, and limited wages.

Participation in social security schemes remains minimal, and the vulnerability of migrant women is particularly acute. While basic workplace amenities are available to a certain extent, severe occupational health hazards persist, underscoring the need for urgent regulatory attention.

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A Study on Sports-Tech Startups and Indigenous Production under the National Manufacturing Framework

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Abstract

This paper examines the emergent intersection of sports-technology (sports-tech) startups and indigenous sports-equipment production within India's evolving national manufacturing policy framework. Drawing on policy documents, industry reports and recent market data, the study maps the sports-tech ecosystem, analyzes drivers and barriers to domestic production, and evaluates how policies such as Make in India, the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) paradigm and Atmanirbhar Bharat shape opportunities for startups and MSMEs. The paper concludes with practical policy and industry recommendations to accelerate technology-led, indigenous manufacturing in the sports sector.

Introduction

Sports-tech — the application of digital technologies, data analytics, instrumentation and new materials to sports performance, fan engagement and equipment — has emerged as one of the fastest growing segments of the Indian startup ecosystem. At the same time, India's manufacturing policy landscape has sought to shift the country from low-value assembly to higher value domestic manufacturing through programmes such as Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat and the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes. This paper asks: how are sports-tech startups interacting with the national manufacturing framework to enable indigenous production of sports equipment and systems? What are the structural enablers and barriers? And what policy levers could better align innovation and local manufacturing?

Literature review and context

Sports-tech market trends

Recent industry analyses estimate India's sports-tech market at tens of thousands of crores INR (projected to grow strongly—double-digit CAGR through the latter half of the decade), driven by analytics, wearables, fan engagement platforms, and fantasy/gaming segments. Venture capital flows focused on sport and gaming technology and funds dedicated to the sector have also increased, signalling rising investor confidence.

India's sports goods manufacturing

India is a long-standing manufacturer of sports goods (textiles, balls, protective gear, gym equipment), with established clusters (e.g., Jalandhar, Meerut, Ludhiana) supplying both domestic and export markets. Government documents and press releases indicate active policy attention to the sector, including targets to expand value addition, increase exports, and promote "Make in India" for sporting goods.

National manufacturing policy instruments

Key policy instruments relevant to the sector include the National Manufacturing Policy

heritage, the more recent push under Atmanirbhar Bharat, and the suite of PLI schemes across priority sectors to incentivize domestic value addition and scale. Recent ministry advisories have also explicitly encouraged indigenous capabilities in sports equipment as part of sports diplomacy and national strategies.

Methodology

This is a mixed methods policy study combining: (1) secondary analysis of policy documents, government releases, and market reports (sources listed in References); (2) sectoral mapping using industry reports and press; and (3) purposive case examples illustrating startup–manufacturing interactions (synthesized from public disclosures and media reports). The aim is exploratory and policy-relevant rather than strictly empirical causal inference.

Findings

Rapid growth of sports-tech, but uneven translation to local manufacture

Data and sector reports show strong growth in sports-tech revenue and investment (analytics, wearables, platforms), yet most startups still rely on outsourced hardware manufacturing or imports for specialized components (sensors, composites, certified protective gear). Venture capital inflows and specialized funds (e.g., sports/gaming tech funds) are strengthening the pipeline for startups but do not always solve manufacturing scaleup constraints.

Clusters and traditional manufacturing strengths provide an advantage — with limits

India's traditional sports goods clusters (Meerut, Jalandhar, Ludhiana) remain globally recognized for volumes and skilled labour in textiles, leather goods, and conventional equipment. However, these clusters typically lack facilities for precision electronics, advanced composites, and instrument calibration required by sports-tech devices, creating a capability gap for startups wanting to "make in India" end-to-end.

Policy instruments are promising but need sectoral tailoring

National manufacturing policy documents and programmes (Make in India/PLI/Atmanirbhar) explicitly list sporting goods and related sub-sectors among priority areas for industrial promotion. Recent ministry advisories have also directed federations to promote indigenous capabilities. Nonetheless, many PLI-style incentives target larger firms or strategic sectors; smaller startups and MSMEs often lack the scale or certification pathways to qualify for such schemes without intermediary supports (co-manufacturing, shared labs, aggregation).

Emerging examples of industry–startup collaboration

Private sector investments (including funds focused on sports/gaming tech) and large retailers/manufacturers expanding local production suggest potential for collaborations where startups provide tech and design while established manufacturers scale production and handle certifications.

Constraints: certification, standards, capital intensity, and supply chains

Startups reported challenges in achieving product certification, high capital requirement for tooling and composites, limited availability of component suppliers locally, and fragmented procurement practices across federations and institutions.

Discussion

Why bridging startup innovation and manufacturing matters

Sports-tech startups can deliver high-value products, but impact grows only when these products can be produced at scale, meet standards and are affordable. Indigenous production

increases supply-chain resilience, reduces import dependence, creates jobs in established clusters, and strengthens domestic R&D–manufacturing linkages.

Policy gaps and recommended focus areas (synthesis)

- Tailored manufacturing incentives for deep tech in sports
- Shared capital infrastructure
- Demand aggregation via public procurement
- Startup–MSME matchmaking programmes
- Standards & certification fast-track

Policy recommendations (actionable)

1. Create a PLI sub-stream or grant window targeted at sports-tech hardware.
2. Establish 4–6 Sports-Tech Manufacturing & Test Hubs.
3. Procurement bundling by federations.
4. Seed matching grants for startup–MSME consortia.
5. Single window for standards & certification.
6. Encourage investor tax breaks or co-investment structures.

Conclusion

India sits at a promising inflection point: sports-tech innovation is accelerating, and national policy levers exist to catalyze indigenous production. Realizing the opportunity requires targeted adaptations — incentives that fit startup economics, shared capital infrastructure, demand aggregation, and streamlined certification.

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• Reuters reporting on industry/manufacturer shifts and production localisation.

• Market reports and sector briefs on sports tech and investment flows (KPMG/industry coverage).

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Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of Pottery-Making Households in Bicholim Taluka, Goa

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Abstract

Pottery making is an important traditional, household-based occupation that has contributed significantly to rural livelihoods and the preservation of cultural heritage in India in general and in Goa in particular. This study focuses on pottery-making households in Bicholim Taluka of North Goa, a region known for its concentration of traditional pottery artisan communities. The primary objective of the study is to examine the demographic characteristics of these households, including age structure, gender composition, educational status, and household size. It also analyses the socio-economic conditions of potter households with reference to housing conditions, access to basic amenities, asset ownership, banking facilities, and debt status. In addition, the study explores livelihood vulnerability and the coping mechanisms adopted during periods of low income using primary and secondary data supported by field observations.

The findings reveal that pottery-making households are predominantly composed of middle-aged and elderly workers, indicating a declining interest among younger generations in continuing traditional pottery activities. Educational attainment remains largely limited to primary and secondary levels, restricting opportunities for occupational diversification and income enhancement. While access to basic amenities such as drinking water and electricity is relatively satisfactory, sanitation facilities and road connectivity remain inadequate in certain villages. Debt liability is common, and households frequently rely on savings and loans as coping strategies during periods of income instability. Overall, pottery-making households in Bicholim Taluka continue to experience socio-economic vulnerability due to low and irregular incomes. The study underscores the need for policy interventions aimed at strengthening livelihood support, improving infrastructure, and enhancing institutional assistance. Measures such as establishing collection centres through the Goa Handicraft Department, providing free stalls during state-level events like Lokotsav and Yuva Mahotsav, and promoting earthen products through targeted public awareness campaigns are essential to ensure the long-term sustainability of traditional pottery-based livelihoods.

Keywords:

Pottery Households, Demographic, Socio-Economic Conditions, Livelihood

Introduction

The socio-economic structure of rural India is reflected in traditional craft-based jobs, which are crucial to maintaining household income and conserving cultural heritage. One of the oldest traditional occupations ispottery making, which has long been connected to rituals, rural life and domestic equipment (Dhamija, 1986).

Pottery-making households in Bicholim Taluka have been dealing with a number of issues lately, including low and inconsistence income decreasing demand compfacing several challenges such as low and irregular income, declining demand, competition from non-earthen alternatives, and restricted access to organised markets. Despite improvement inaccess to essential services like drinking water and electricity, problems with infrastructure, sanitation and financial stability still exist (Census of India, 2011).

Because ofthese limitations, households that makepottery continue to be socio-economically vulnerable and are becoming more dependenton borrowing and coping mechanismsduring times when income is low. To comprehend the living conditions and difficulties faced by pottery making household in Bicholim taluka, athorough examination of their demographic and socioeconomic traits is necessary. A study of this kind is crucial for the creation of policies that support traditional pottery-based jobs and guarantee their long-term capability. (Government of India, 2019).

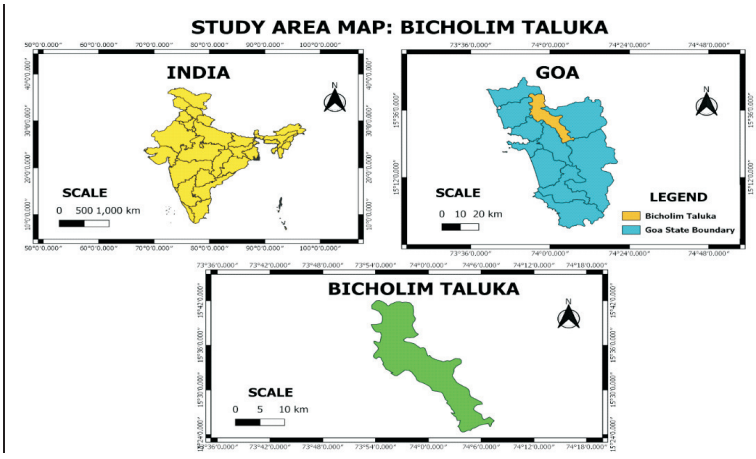
Aims and Objectives

The main purpose of the study is to examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of pottery-making households in Bicholim Taluka of North Goa.

- To study the demographic characteristics and socio-economic conditions of potter households in Bicholim Taluka.
- To investigate the socio-economic circumstances and livelihood challenges of pottery making household in Bicholim Taluka.

Study Area

Bicholim, which is also called Dicholi, is a well-known taluka in North Goa district of the Indian state of Goa. It is located at 15.58° N latitude and 73.96°E longitude, and its average height is about 22.5 meters above sea level.



Source: Survey of India Top sheet has been used to Prepare with the help of QGIS software

The taluka is about 30 kilometres from Panaji, which is the capital of Goa. Bicholim serves as an important administrative unit in the region and is recognised for its cultural and economic significance. Its strategic location, along with its geographical features, makes it a notable study area for understanding the socio-economic status of potters in this part of Goa.

Database and Methodology

The study is primarily based on field-generated primary data collected to examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of pottery-making households in Bicholim Taluka of North Goa. A household-level field survey was conducted to collect information on age distribution, sex composition, educational status, family size, housing conditions, access to basic amenities, asset ownership, availability of banking facilities, debt status, and livelihood-related challenges. Secondary data were sourced from the Census of India, government publications, books, academic journals, and research studies related to traditional occupations and rural livelihoods. Primary data were collected through personal interviews with 80 pottery-making households in Bicholim Taluka using a structured questionnaire. Direct interaction with respondents enabled a detailed understanding of their living conditions, occupational practices, income insecurity, and coping strategies during periods of low income. This approach facilitated open responses, thereby enhancing the reliability and accuracy of the data. In addition, field observations provided qualitative insights into working conditions and livelihood vulnerabilities that are often inadequately captured through secondary sources.

Reviews of Literature

Shreya Sarmah and Manjil Hazarika (2018) examine the pottery-making traditions of the Hira potters of Mornoi in Goalpara, Assam, focusing on their distinctive production methods, cultural significance, and socio-economic conditions. The study highlights challenges such as declining consumer demand, competition from manufactured goods, and limited access to modern resources and markets. Despite these constraints, pottery remains central to the cultural identity and livelihood of the Hira community. The authors emphasize the need for government support, skill training, and improved marketing facilities to sustain this traditional craft and enhance artisans' economic well-being.

Dikshika Jakhar (2023) analyses the socio-economic conditions of pottery artisans in Delhi and Haryana, with emphasis on income levels, working conditions, and livelihood patterns. The study reveals that although pottery continues to hold cultural and economic importance, artisans face low wages, rising production costs, lack of modern tools, limited market access, and competition from mass-produced goods. Seasonal sales contribute to income instability, underscoring the need for improved training, stronger market linkages, government support, and modernization initiatives.

Astha Singh Bhadouriya et al. (2021) examine the socio-economic conditions of the Kumhar (pottery-making) community in Jasra District, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. The study identifies low income, high production costs, limited access to credit, outdated techniques, and low educational attainment as major challenges. Women's contributions remain undervalued, and irregular income has compelled many households to seek alternative employment, leading to declining interest among younger generations. The authors stress the importance of government support, skill development, market expansion, and technological up gradation.

Rajib Debnath (2025) discusses the problems and prospects of the Bijoypur pottery industry in Cumilla, highlighting declining demand, competition from plastic and metal products, high production and transportation costs, and limited marketing support. Traditional techniques, low productivity, and irregular income have reduced youth participation. The study suggests that cooperative formation, tourism-based marketing, improved market access, and modern training programmes can enhance livelihoods and ensure long-term sustainability.

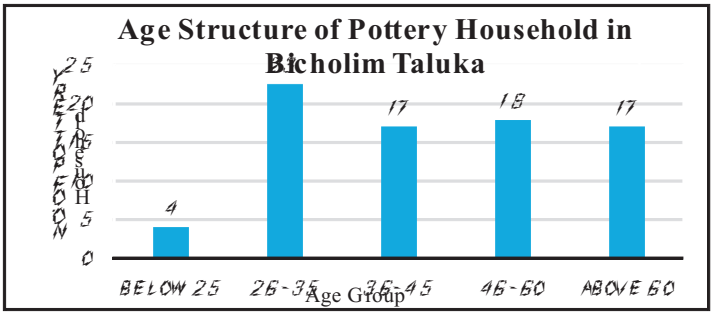
Huang Zhenge (2002) employs an ethno archaeological approach to analyse pottery use and wear patterns among the Gamo people of Ethiopia as indicators of socio-economic status. The study finds that lower-income households use pottery for longer periods, showing greater

wear and repair, while wealthier households replace pottery more frequently. The research demonstrates that pottery use patterns provide valuable insights into household wealth, cultural practices, and social identity.

Results and Discussion

The age structure of pottery household in Bicholim taluka shows a diverse distribution across different age groups (Fig. 2) majority of pottery household belong to the 26-35 age group (23 household) indicating the middle age group are actively engaged in pottery making. Whereas there is comparatively lower involvement from the young age group.

Fig. 2: Age Structure of potters in Bicholim Taluka2025-26

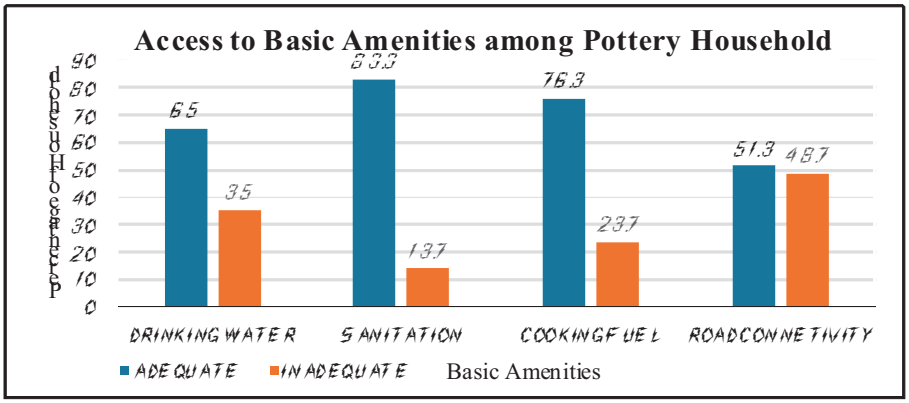


Source: Compiled by the Authors using Field Data, 2025-26.

Access to Basic Amenities among Pottery Household

The graph shows that a majority of pottery households have access to basic amenities, though the level of capability differs(Fig. 3) Sanitation has the highest adequacy (83.3%), while road connectivity are inadequate 48.7% affecting the road connectivity. Overall, while essential amenities are available to most households, improvements are needed in certain area.

Fig. 3: Access to basic Amenities among Potters household in Bicholim Taluka 2025-26



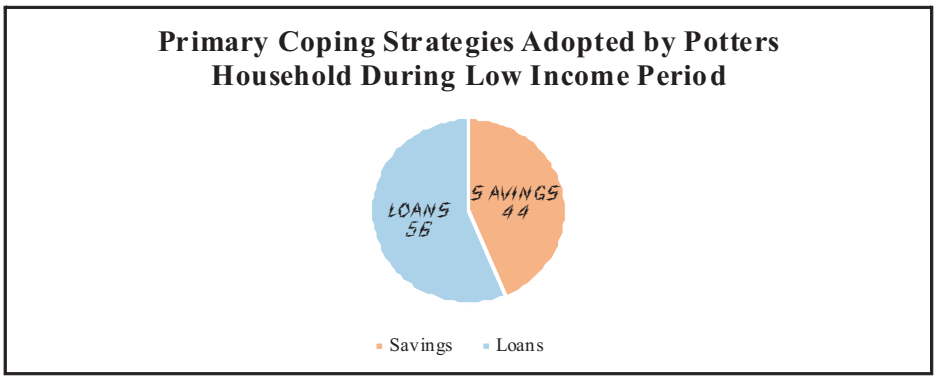
Source: Compiled by the Authors using Field Data, 2025-26.

Primary Coping Strategies Adopted by Potters Household During Low Income Period

The pie chart shows the primary coping strategies adopted by potter households during low income periods. (Fig.4) A majority of households (56%) depend on loans to achieve financial difficulties. Meanwhile, 44% rely on their savings to cope with reduced income.

This shows that borrowing is the more common strategy compared to using savings.

Fig. 4:Perception of Potters household about coping strategies during low income periods in Bicholim Taluka Goa 205-26

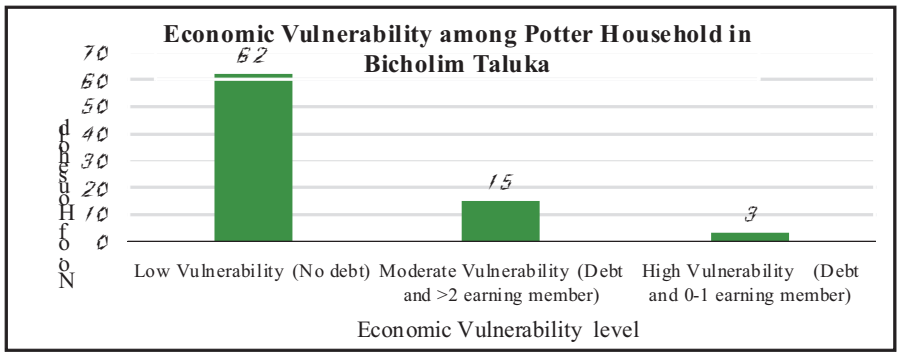


Source: Compiled by the Authors using Field Data, 2025-26.

Economic Vulnerability among Potter Household in Bicholim Taluka

The graph shows the level of economic vulnerability among potter households in Bicholim Taluka. (Fig.5) A majority of households (62) fall under low vulnerability, signifying no debt. About 15 households are moderately vulnerable, having debt but more than two earning members. Only 3 households fall under high vulnerability, with debt and 0–1 earning member.

Fig. 5: Distribution of Economic Vulnerability Level among potters household in Bicholim Taluka Goa 2025-26

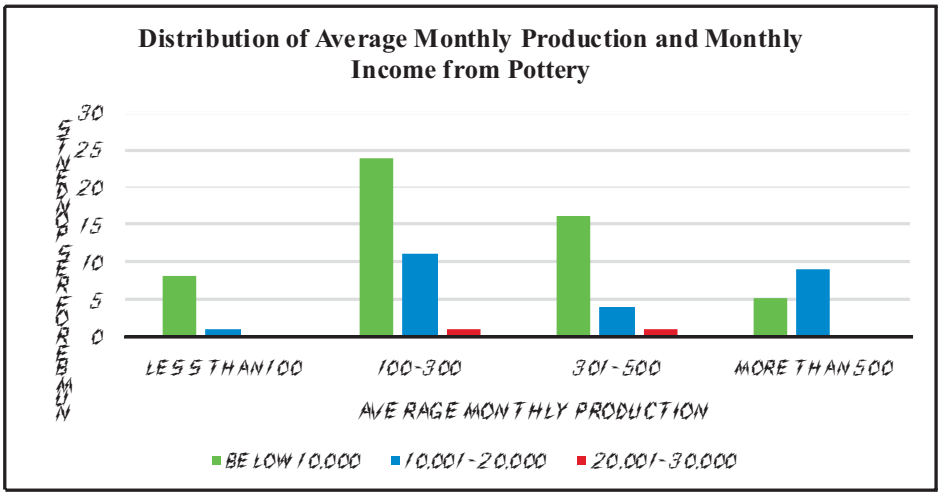


Source: Compiled by the Authors using Field Data, 2025-26

Distribution of Average Monthly Production and Monthly Income from Pottery

The graph shows the connection between average monthly production and income from pottery. (Fig.6) Most households creating 100–300 units earn below Rs.10,000 per month. Even in the 301–500 range, the maximum fall under the lower income group. Households producing more than 500 units tend to earn between Rs. 10,001–20,000. Overall, higher production leads to improved income, but most households remain in the lower income class.

Fig. 6: Relationship between average monthly production and income levels of potters in Bicholim Taluka 2025-26.



Source: Compiled by the Authors using Field Data, 2025-26.

Major Finding of the Study

Pottery is an important traditional livelihood identified during the study in Bicholim Taluka. Most households fall under lower income category despite moderate levels of productions. Income from pottery remains unstable and seasonal by nature. The economic condition of the household is largely dependent on the number of earning members in the family. Many households own houses and possess basic amenities, but financial insecurity persists. Some other households experience a moderate level of insecurity due to debt and few possibilities of alternative employments. The economic situation of pottery households, viewed in a broader sense, is fragile and deserves sustainable support and upliftment.

Recommendation

Institutional and market support are required to improve the socioeconomic status of pottery households in Bicholim Taluka. To increase productivity, government organizations should offer financial aid, low-interest loans, and subsidies for modern machinery and raw materials. Programs for skill development and design training must to be applied in order to expand product diversity and increase consumer demand. Potters can obtain reasonable prices for their goods by creating stronger market connections, exhibitions, and internet marketing platforms. Additionally, infrastructure support such as shared workspaces, storage facilities, and better transportation should be reinforced.

Conclusion

Pottery making still remain as a major traditional occupation in Bicholim Taluka. On the other hand, socio-economic condition of potter households is relatively weak. Income from pottery is irregular and inadequate to guarantee financial stability. Most of the households have basic amenities and security of housing, but there is a propensity for economic vulnerability. Limited market access and seasonal demand influence earnings further. Therefore, it is important to have targeted support, linking to markets, and sustainable development measures that can improve their quality of life in general.

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Law, Justice and Human Right: Interdisciplinary Insights into Social Justice

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Abstract

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** says that all people are born with equal rights and dignity. These rights belong to everyone, no matter who they are. Social justice means that wealth, opportunities, and privileges should be shared fairly in society. In India, the Constitution promises equality and justice for all. However, even with these legal protections, many people still face discrimination and inequality. Problems based on caste, gender, and economic statuses continue to affect people's lives. Poverty and deep-rooted social traditions also make it harder to achieve real equality.

This paper studies how human rights and social justice are connected in India. It looks at important constitutional provisions, international commitments, major court decisions, and government policies. The research uses legal sources to understand the gap between what the law promises and what actually happens in society. It also suggests practical solutions to improve governance, promote equality, and support peace, development, and democracy.

Introduction

The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential within international law and global, regional institutions. Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death. Human rights are a special so to final enable moral entitlement. They attach to all persons equally, by virtue of their humanity, irrespective of race, nationality, or membership of any particular social group. A wide basis for human rights is provided by international frameworks such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the UN General Assembly in 1948 and has an impact on the legal systems of many nations, including India. This paper aims to explore the journey from rights to reality by examining the interplay between human rights and social justice in India, highlighting key legal provisions, international commitments, and the socio-political challenges that impede the realization of true equality.

Historical development of Human Rights Natural theory of human rights

Natural law is a philosophical theory that states that humans have certain rights, moral values, and responsibilities that are inherent in human nature. Natural law theory is based on the idea that natural laws are universal concepts and are not based on any culture or customs.

Ancient Ages

The origin of human rights can be traced back to the times of Ancient Greece. Stoic Philosophy developed the "Natural Law Theory" and explained the nature of Human Rights First. According to Stoic Philosophy, Human Rights were such a rights which every human being possesses by virtue of being a Human. Stoic philosophers claim that the principles of Natural Law were universal in their application. The principles of natural over Universal

throughout the world. Cicero (106-43 BC) also believe that the Natural Law theory for the universal acceptation, and unchanging and everlasting.

The Middle Ages

Notable thinkers like Albert (1079-1142) and Thomas (1224-1274) developed the Theory of Natural Law as a higher Principle of Law to be derived from reason. Because of the Renaissance movement, there arose a concept of individual freedom out of the natural law. Ideas like Liberty, equality right to private property were slowly begin accepted. This change was a consequence of the ideology of Aquinas (1224-1274), Hugo and Grotius and others including the proclamation of Magna Carta (1215). The Magna Carta is often considered to be the source of Human Rights. However, it is not really so. The Magna Carta was only a deed of compromise up on the allotment of powers between King John and his subjects. The British Parliament had fought against the King and out of this struggle had emerged the bill of rights.

Modern Ages

The concept of natural rights appeared as part of the natural law. From this foundation, the modern human rights emerged over the latter half of the 20th century. English philosopher John Locke discussed natural rights in his work, identifying them as being "life, liberty, and estate (property)", and argued that such fundamental rights could not be surrendered in the social contract.

- In Britainin1689, the English Bill of Rights
- The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, 1789
- In the United States the United States Declaration of Independence,1776
- The US Constitution and Bill of Rights (1791)
- The Virginia Declaration of Rights of 1776 encoded into law a number of fundamental civil rights and civil freedoms.

Human Rights in India and Constitution

The Constitution of India incorporates most of the rights enumerated in the UDHR in two parts-the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. Part III-Fundamental Rights: Articles 12-35 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right Against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural & Educational Rights, Saving of Certain Laws and Right to Constitutional Remedies. Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP): Articles 36-51 of the Indian Constitution guarantees Right to Social Security, Right to Work, Right to Free Choice of Employment, and Protection Against Unemployment, Right to Equal Pay for Equal Work, Right to Existence Worthy of Human Dignity, Right to Free and Compulsory Education, Right to Equal Justice and Fee Legal Aid and the principles of policy to be followed by the State.

UN Charter and Human Rights

The United Nations Charter sets forth the "inherent dignity" and the "equal and in alienable rights of all members of the human family."It upholds the human rights principles as "the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world". The Charter of the United Nations is the founding document of the United Nations. It was signed on 26 June1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. UN Charter consists 19 chapters and 111 articles. Charter Preamble starts with “WE the people of the United Nations determined….”. It set out its objectives and

purposes. Since the UN's founding in 1945, the mission and work of the Organization have been guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. The UN Charter codifies the major principles of international relations, from sovereign quality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a landmark international document adopted on 10 December 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. It sets out fundamental human rights that should be universally protected. It was drafted by representatives from different legal and cultural backgrounds, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt. It consist 30 article . Although the UDHR is **not legally binding**, it has strongly influenced national constitutions, international treaties, and human rights laws worldwide.

The UDHR was created after the atrocities of **World War II** to:

- Prevent future human rights abuses
- Promote peace and human dignity
- Establish universal standards of fundamental rights
- Ensure equality and freedom for all people

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

The ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) has its roots in the same process that led to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is a multilateral treaty that commits states parties to respect the civil and political rights of individuals, including the right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and rights to due process and a fair trial. It was adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI) on 16 December 1966 and entered into force 23 March 1976. Compliance with the ICCPR is monitored by the United Nations Human Rights Committee, which reviews regular reports of states parties on how the rights are being implemented.

International Conventions on in human acts the Torture Convention

The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (commonly known as the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT)) is an international human rights treaty, under the review of the United Nations, that aims to prevent torture and other acts of cruel, in human, or degrading treatment or punishment around the world.

Convention on Apartheid

The apartheid name was first used about 1948 to describe the racial segregation policies embraced by the white minority government. *Apartheid* (Afrikaans: “apartness”) is the name of the policy that governed relations between the white minority and the non white majority of South Africa during the 20th century. The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of Apartheid was adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in November 1973. Under the Convention, which now has more than one hundred states parties, the crime of apartheid refers to a series of in human acts—including murder, torture, arbitrary arrest, illegal imprisonment, exploitation, marginalization, and persecution—committed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the domination of one racial group by another.

Genocide is the intentional destruction of a people

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is an international treaty that criminalizes genocide and obligates state parties to pursue the

enforcement of its prohibition. It was the first legal instrument to codify genocide as a crime, and the first human rights treaty unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, on 9 December 1948. The Convention defines genocide as an intentional effort to completely or partially destroy a group based on its nationality, ethnicity, race, or religion.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

This Convention was adopted on 21 December 1965 and entered into force in 1969. In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an international human rights treaty, which requires countries to eliminate discrimination against women in all areas, and promotes equal rights of men and women. CEDAW is important because it makes it the obligation of the member states to have non- discriminatory laws and policies.

Children and Human Rights

One of the most vulnerable groups among persons with disabilities is children. They are more vulnerable towers, exploitation, malnutrition, physical and psychological ill-treatment, trafficking etc., and rely on adults for the enforcement of their human rights mechanisms have taken a significant interest in the protection of disabled children. Child faces discrimination and differential access to nutritious food and gender based violence is evident from the falling sex ratio and the use of technologies to eliminate the girl child. Recognizing that children need special protection, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most complete statement of children's rights and is the first to give these rights the force of international law. A child is defined in the Convention as a person under the age of 18, unless national laws mandate an earlier age of majority. The Optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography of 2000 supplement the CRC.

Human Rights Protection Mechanism at International Level

Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The Council was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 March 2006 by resolution. The Council investigates allegations of breaches of human rights in United Nations member states and address asthmatic human rights issues like freedom of association and assembly, freedom of expression, freedom of belief and religion, women's rights, LGBT rights, and the rights of racial and ethnic minorities.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.

The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French. The ICJ's potential jurisdiction covers a wide range of international legal issues. Many of the disputes submitted to it have pertained to territory, national boundaries, and rights to natural resources. However, a significant number of its decisions have touched upon questions relevant to international human rights, such as the right to consular assistance for detained foreign nationals, racial discrimination, political asylum, the exercise of universal jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, and acts of genocide. The ICJ also has jurisdiction to give advisory opinions on questions of international law submitted to it by inter governmental organizations, such as the International Labour Organization or International Atomic Energy Agency. Such opinions are, in general, not binding.

International Criminal Court (ICC)

The International Criminal Court is a court of last resort for the prosecution of serious international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. The International Criminal Court is an inter governmental organization and international tribunal seated in The Hague, Nether lands. The core mandate of the ICC is to act as a court of last resort with the capacity to prosecute individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes when national jurisdictions for any reason are unable or unwilling to do so. Intended to serve as the "court of last resort", the ICC complements existing national judicial systems and may exercise its jurisdiction only when national courts are unwilling or unable to prosecute criminals. The ICC has four principal organs: the Presidency, the Judicial Divisions, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry.

Role of Amnesty International in Protection of Human Rights

Amnesty International has grown into a global human right organization. According to one estimate, it has around one million members and subscribers in over 160 countries and territories. There are over 4,200 local Amnesty International groups worldwide, and several thousand more school, university, professional and youth groups in more than 80 countries. The Statute of Amnesty International now states that the organization aims to promote all the rights set out in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights Amnesty International is one of the biggest human rights NGOs in the world. Founded in 1961, this organization has been pivotal in promoting the protection of human rights around the world. The Amnesty International members work on the cases of victims of human rights violations, as well as numerous other actions, some dealing with the matic concerns (torture, women's rights, the rights of refugees), others with a range of violations within a particular country. International Human Rights Organization (IHRO) is an autonomous, voluntary non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit organization envisioning upholding, protecting and enforcing the human rights of all under-served communities in India and in the world for an equitable society.

Human Rights Protection in India

India is a party to International covenant on civil and political rights and the International Covenant on Economic, social and cultural rights adopted by the general assembly of United Nations on 16 December, 1966. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 was enforced on 28th January 1993. In terms of Section of the Protection of Human Rights Act,1993 - "Human Rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual

guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International covenants and enforceable by courts in. The main objective of protection of Human Rights Act 1993 is protecting human beings from violations. Without Human rights there would be either no if or a meaningless life. The Act provides for establishment of National Human Rights Commission, State Human right Commission and Human Rights Courts which seeks to prevent and punish any gross violation of human rights.

Case Laws:

Kesavananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala

A landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India that outlined the 'basic structure doctrine' of the constitution. The Supreme Court held that although no part of the constitution' including fundamental rights, was beyond the amending power of parliament, the basic structure of the constitution could not be changed even by a constructional amendment.

Air India vs. Nergesh Meerza (Airhostesses case)

The service regulations pertaining to the retirement of air hostesses of Air India and Indian Airlines was challenged as being violative of the right to equality under the Indian constitution. The Supreme Court upheld the condition permitting the termination of an 'Air Hostess' services on her marriage within the first four years, but invalidated the condition that terminated her services on her pregnancy.

Conclusion

Law, justice, and human rights are deeply interconnected concepts essential to democratic governance and human dignity. While laws provide structure, justice ensures fairness, and human rights protect individuals from abuse. However, achieving true justice requires constant vigilance, reform, and commitment to universal human rights principles. In an evolving global landscape marked by technological advancement and political complexity, safeguarding human rights remains one of humanity's greatest responsibilities.

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Study of the Benefits of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Teachers in Teaching and Research Paper Writing

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Abstract:

Today, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being used in almost every field, and it offers numerous advantages. However, it is very important to use it properly and responsibly. AI plays a significant role in the education system and in research paper writing. It is widely used in examination centres, student projects, practical work, and scientific demonstrations. Through AI, even very complex concepts can be explained and presented simply and understandably.

While writing research papers, various AI-based software tools can be used to produce high-quality and well-structured research work. The present paper discusses these aspects, focusing on how AI can be effectively used in research paper writing and how it can help in producing a high-standard paper. It also provides information about how software like Zotero can assist in writing research papers efficiently. Overall, AI serves as a highly helpful assistant in academic and research activities.

Key words:

Artificial Intelligence, Education System, Research paper

Introduction:

The ability of a computer or computer-controlled robot to carry out actions typically performed by intelligent beings is known as artificial intelligence (AI). The endeavour of creating systems with human-like intellectual capacities—such as reasoning, meaning-finding, generalisation, and experience-based learning—is commonly referred to by this phrase.Computers can now learn, reason, and do a variety of complex activities that previously needed human intelligence, including understanding language, analysing data, and even making useful recommendations, thanks to a group of technologies known as artificial intelligence (AI).

Writing research papers with Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing the academic environment by increasing productivity and quality, but also posing ethical questions. AI technologies help researchers with every step of the writing process, from ideation to final formatting.

(1) Review of Related Literature

(1) AI provides tools for data analysis, citation management, editing, drafting, and brainstorming, which are essential to the creation of research papers. Efficiency, clarity, and consistency are improved, and the significance of responsible use and upholding academic integrity is emphasised. (Arun Shanker, 2025)

(2) By analysing large amounts of data, facilitating literature reviews, identifying research gaps, and enhancing writing abilities, artificial intelligence (AI) plays a significant role in research paper writing. Nonetheless, the process still requires human ingenuity and critical thought, as well as ethical considerations. (Añil Sharma et.al 2024)

(3) Using artificial intelligence (AI) approaches in the classroom significantly improves the efficacy of lesson planning in higher education. It demonstrates how the application of AI is favourably connected with developments in data analysis, curriculum design, automation, evaluation, and resource management.(Guillermo Romaní Pillpe et al 2025)

(2) Conceptual Framework:

(a) **AI**: AI is Artificial Intelligence. It is a technology to stimulate human learning.Technology involves comprehension, problem-solving, decision making.

(b) AI research paper writing tools are software applications that leverage artificial intelligence, machine learning, and natural language processing (NLP) to assist researchers in conducting literature reviews, analysing data, and drafting academic papers.

(3) Need and Significance of the Study:

In the education system, while performing their teaching duties, teachers are given many additional responsibilities. These include organising co-curricular activities, conducting practical sessions, managing competitions, arranging workshops, handling examination-related work, and completing various administrative tasks. A significant amount of a teacher's time is spent on these responsibilities, and at the same time, conducting research and publishing research papers is often compulsory for them.While teaching, the number of students in a class is usually large. Because of this workload and time pressure, teachers definitely need assistance. If they receive support through technology, it can save their time and help them produce high-quality and efficient work. Therefore, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is both necessary and highly important in the education system.

Significance as follows:

(1) AI use during research paper writing.

(2) AI is useful in the education system

(4) Objectives of the Study:

(1) To study the AI Tool

(2) To study the use of AI in the education system

(3) To study the use of AI in writing a research paper

(5) Research Hypotheses

(1) AI has useful in the teaching process.

(2) AI helps to teacher complete work in less time

(3) AI helps to do research paper.

(6) Research Methodology:

The present study is descriptive and analytical research. Survey method and questionnaire method are used for research. Data collected from research papers, government website international journals, and content analysis has been used to interpret and synthesise the data.

(7) AI Use in Education System:

(i) Teachers benefit from AI: Artificial intelligence in education enhances student learning through adaptive systems that assess individual needs, monitor performance, and provide tailored resources. Automating assessments, simplifying classroom management, and offering Teachers benefit from knowing about students' interests and preferred methods of learning.

(ii) Teachers' workload reduces: Automated grading systems reduce the workload of teachers, allowing them to focus more on student interaction and education.Chatbots driven by AI provide students with instant support, Responding to inquiries and encouraging more effective communication in learning environments

(iii) Students' learning process becomes easy: Through applications like chat bots, deep learning, personalised learning, and robotics, artificial intelligence (AI) is being used in education to improve learning results and change pedagogical techniques. However, difficulties associated withFor it to be successfully incorporated into the educational system, its implementation needs to be addressed.

(iv) AI helps in administration: AI is frequently used in education for administration, instruction, and learning. It enhances overall learning outcomes and experiences through more effective grading, curriculum customisation based on student needs, and the use of technologies such as web-based systems and chatbots

(8) AI use in research paper writing:

According to research paper use many software as need and demand .Each software gave different function bellow gave only three software. Maximum used in research paper by research scholar, students and teachers.

(1) Scispace :

(i) Literature Review & Discovery: Apply filters by year, journal, or topic to locate pertinent publications using the search function. Trend analysis, contradiction detection, and research gap identification are all possible with the platform.

(ii) Writing & Drafting: Make use of the AI writer to enhance the flow of your research paper, recommend changes, and autocomplete text. It helps with paper structure, including IMRaD forms**.**

(1) Zutero

(i) Zuterois a very useful, open-source, and cost-free research tool made to assist students and scholars in gathering, organizing, annotating, citing, and sharing research sources**.**

(2) Quill Bot :

(i) Paraphrasing: Aids in text rephrasing while preserving an academic, formal tone—perfect for adding literature reviews without being accused of plagiarism.

(ii) Grammar Checker: Ensures a polished, error-free paper by polishing the final draft by fixing spelling, punctuation, and word misuse.

Conclusion:

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the education system has now become extremely beneficial for teachers. It helps reduce their workload and manage their time more effectively. As a result, their stress levels decrease, which is also beneficial for their health.

While preparing research papers, the use of technology enables teachers to produce high-quality research in less time. This can significantly increase their contribution to the field of research. If teachers receive proper training and study how to use these tools effectively, they can adapt to this time-driven change. By accepting and learning these advancements, AI can become a highly supportive assistant for them.

Moreover, new software tools are continuously being developed, which will further assist teachers in various academic tasks. Students can also understand different concepts much more easily through AI. For example, historical battles from the past or scientific experiments involving harmful or hazardous chemicals—experiments that students cannot physically perform—can be clearly demonstrated and explained using AI in a safe and effective manner.

Additionally, while working on research papers, teachers can publish their work at national and international levels and present fundamental research findings. Overall, the use of AI can bring significant and positive transformation to the education system.

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Urbanisation and Solid Waste Management in Panjim City: A Perception-Based Comparative Study of Households and Restaurants

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Abstract

Rapid urbanisation in Panjim City has significantly influenced patterns of solid waste generation and management. While urban growth has improved infrastructure and service delivery, it has simultaneously increased pressure on municipal waste systems. This study examines changes in waste generation and waste management practices associated with urbanisation and analyses how households and restaurants perceive these changes. A mixed-method approach was adopted, with primary data collected from 94 households and 30 restaurants across six municipal wards through questionnaires, interviews, and field observations. Secondary data were obtained from the Panaji City Corporation and municipal waste management records. The findings indicate that both households and restaurants perceive an increase in waste generation linked to urban expansion. Restaurants demonstrate relatively higher awareness and compliance with waste segregation rules due to stricter monitoring, whereas households report greater environmental concerns, such as mosquito breeding, unpleasant odours, and waterlogging. Although most respondents expressed satisfaction with door-to-door waste collection services, instances of illegal dumping persist in certain locations. The study highlights that variations in housing type, awareness levels, and urban congestion contribute to inequalities in waste management experiences. Targeted awareness initiatives, strengthened monitoring of dumping sites, and season-specific planning during peak tourism periods are recommended to promote sustainable urban waste management.

Keywords:

Urbanisation; Solid Waste Management, Waste Generation Patterns, Household Waste Practices, Waste Segregation, Urban Environmental Issues

Introduction:

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) refers to the systematic process of collecting, storing, treating, and disposing of solid waste in a manner that safeguards human health, ecological systems, and the environment as a whole. (Ezechi, 2017). In developed countries, waste management systems increasingly emphasise environmental protection, recycling, and resource efficiency. In contrast, developing countries continue to face significant challenges due to inadequate infrastructure, limited financial resources, and rapid urban expansion.

Urbanisation, rising income levels, population growth, and changing human behaviour have collectively contributed to increasing waste generation, making effective waste management a major concern in growing cities. (Mir, 2021)The rapid urbanisation in Panjim City has had a major impact on environmental conditions and waste generation patterns. Waste generation is rising due to a combination of factors such as changing lifestyles, increased business activity, tourism, and population density within the city limits. Not every social group experiences these changes equally, which results in observable disparities in urban environmental quality and service accessibility. Therefore, in order to assess the effectiveness of the current waste management system, it is important to fully understand public perception. This study covers Panjim City's solid waste management procedures, urban expansion, and environmental problems as they affect homes and establishments.

Study Area

Panjim City, capital of Goa, is a unique blend of coastal geography and historical urban planning, where long-standing municipal governance influences contemporary environmental management and urban development. The coordinates of Panaji are 15°29'56 N 73°49'40 E. The Corporation of the City of Panaji, one of Asia's oldest municipal organizations is in charge of overseeing Panjim City. (Corporation of the City of Panaji, n.d.) Solid garbage collection and other coordinated municipal services are supported by Panjim's grid-patterned, well-planned city. The Mandovi River estuary in the Tiswadi taluka is home to the low-lying coastal city of Panjim, which is impacted by surrounding creeks that have an impact on drainage. (Panaji , 2026)

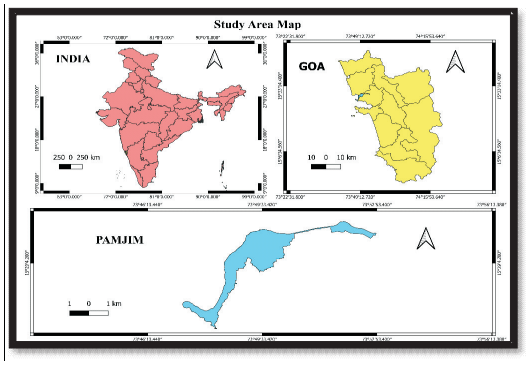

Figure 1 : Study Area Map of Panjim, Goa. ***Source: Prepared by Author***

Ward-wise Administrative Map of Panaji City, Goa

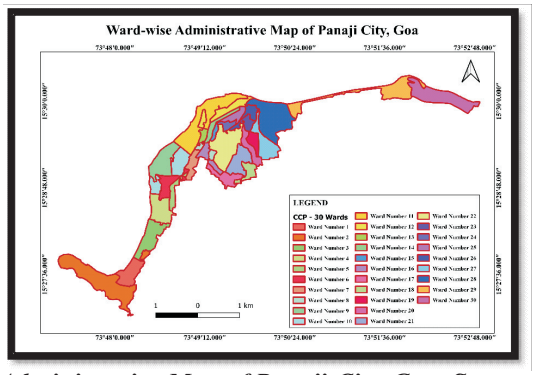

Figure 2 Ward-wise Administrative Map of Panaji City, Goa. Source: Prepared by Author

Data Source

The research is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data were collected from households and restaurants located within the municipal limits of Panjim City to understand attitudes and practices related to solid waste management. Secondary data, including information on waste generation, segregation, collection, and processing, were obtained from the Panaji City Corporation, particularly from the Waste Management Cell. Additional information on urbanisation trends and solid waste management in Panjim City was sourced from published literature, government reports, and official municipal documents.

Objectives

1. To assess household and restaurant owners' perceptions of urbanisation and recent changes in the urban environment of Panjim City.
2. To compare waste management practices of households and restaurants in Panjim City, with reference to service access, environmental responsibility, and urban planning inequalities.

Methodology

A mixed-methodological approach was adopted in this study, as diverse types of data were required to examine solid waste management in Panjim City. Multiple research instruments associated with mixed methods were employed for data collection. These included field observations, structured questionnaires, interviews, and document analysis. The use of multiple tools enabled the study to examine the research objectives from different perspectives, thereby providing a comprehensive understanding of solid waste management issues in Panjim City.

Administratively, Panjim City is divided into 30 municipal wards, of which six wards were selected for primary data collection using the interview method. A total of 94 households representing areas with high, moderate, and low levels of urban development were selected through stratified random sampling. In addition to primary data, secondary information related to solid waste management was collected from the Municipal Corporation's Waste Management Cell. Two separate structured questionnaires were designed for the study: one focusing on household waste management practices and the other on waste management practices in restaurants. Overall, 124 respondents were selected using stratified random sampling. A field survey was conducted to gather perceptions on various aspects of solid waste management in the city, and the responses addressed multiple factors relevant to the objectives of the study.

Review of Literature

Mir, Cheema, and Singh (2021) conducted a study titled *Implementation Analysis of Solid Waste Management in Ludhiana City, Punjab*. The study adopted a mixed-method approach, incorporating quantitative household surveys comprising 200 questionnaires, interviews with municipal officials and sanitation workers, and documentary analysis of municipal records. The findings revealed that effective solid waste management is hindered by several factors, including administrative limitations, scarcity of disposal land, inadequate use of modern technology, financial constraints, weak enforcement of regulations, and low levels of public awareness. The study emphasised the need for stronger political commitment, improved waste management infrastructure, enhanced training of personnel, and the adoption of integrated solid waste management strategies to address these challenges.

Wikurendra et al. (2024), in their review study titled *Urbanisation and Benefits of Integrating Circular Economy into Waste Management in Indonesia*, examined the relationship between urbanisation, waste generation, and the potential advantages of incorporating circular

economy principles into waste management systems. The study was based on secondary data obtained from government publications, national statistical sources (BPS), policy documents, and previous research studies. The analysis indicated that rapid urbanisation has led to a substantial increase in solid waste generation, while waste management practices continue to remain inadequate, with heavy dependence on open dumping and landfill disposal. The authors highlighted that the adoption of circular economy principles, such as reduction, reuse, and recycling, can improve resource efficiency and help minimise environmental degradation.

DimpalVij (2012) examined the relationship between rapid urbanisation and increasing municipal solid waste generation in India. The study employed descriptive and analytical methods based on secondary data sourced from Census 2011, the FICCI Survey (2009), the NEERI Report (1996), and other official publications. The findings revealed that urban population growth, which reached 31.2 per cent in 2011, has led to a substantial rise in per capita waste generation. However, the study also noted that most Indian cities lack scientific landfill facilities and efficient waste management systems. Poor urban planning, financial limitations, and inadequate public participation were identified as major constraints, underscoring the need for sustainable and integrated solid waste management approaches.

Results and Discussion

1. Age-wise Socio-Demographic Profile of Household Respondents in Panjim City

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that the majority of household respondents were female and belonged to the 41–60 years age group. This indicates that middle-aged women play a prominent role in managing household waste. As they interact more frequently with municipal waste collection services, their perceptions provide valuable insights into the functioning and effectiveness of the household-level solid waste management system.

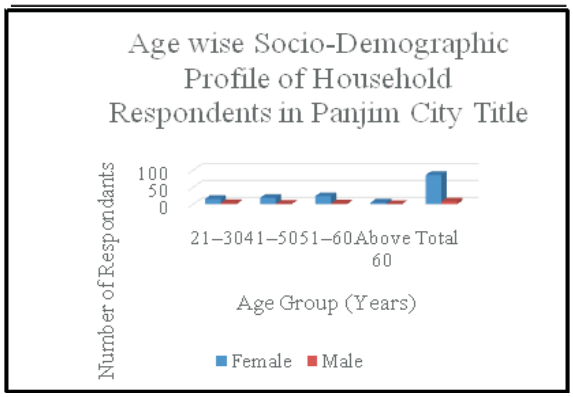

Figure 1. Age-wise Socio-Demographic Profile of Household Respondents in Panjim City

2. Household size distribution of Surveyed Households in Panjim City

The distribution of household size in Panjim City indicates that medium-sized households comprising four to six members are the most prevalent. Household size shows a clear relationship with the quantity of waste generated, as larger households tend to produce higher amounts of waste, particularly wet waste arising from daily cooking activities. In contrast, smaller households generate comparatively lower volumes of waste. According to municipal records, residential areas in Panjim City generate approximately 8 tonnes of wet waste per day. This pattern suggests that household size plays a significant role in determining waste generation levels and highlights the importance of effective segregation practices at the household level for efficient waste management.

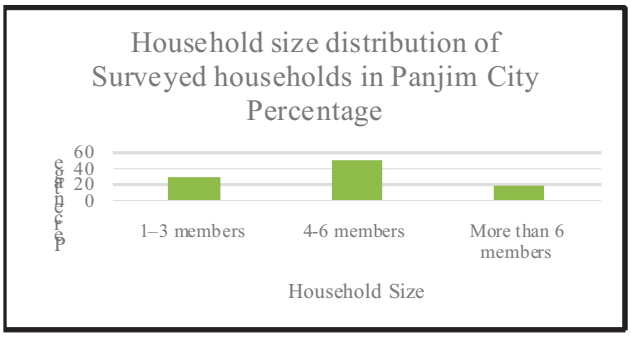

Figure 1. Household size distribution of Surveyed Households in Panjim City

3. Distribution of Respondents by Type of Residence in Panjim City

Dominant Type of Residence	Number of Respondents.	Percentage (%)
Independent Houses	58	61.7
Apartments / Flats	15	15.95
Rented house	16	17.02
Government Quarters	5	5.31
Total	94	100

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Type of Residence in Panjim City

The distribution of household size in Panjim City indicates that medium-sized households comprising four to six members are the most prevalent. Household size shows a clear relationship with the quantity of waste generated, as larger households tend to produce higher amounts of waste, particularly wet waste arising from daily cooking activities. In contrast, smaller households generate comparatively lower volumes of waste. According to municipal records, residential areas in Panjim City generate approximately 8 tonnes of wet waste per day. This pattern suggests that household size plays a significant role in determining waste generation levels and highlights the importance of effective segregation practices at the household level for efficient waste management.

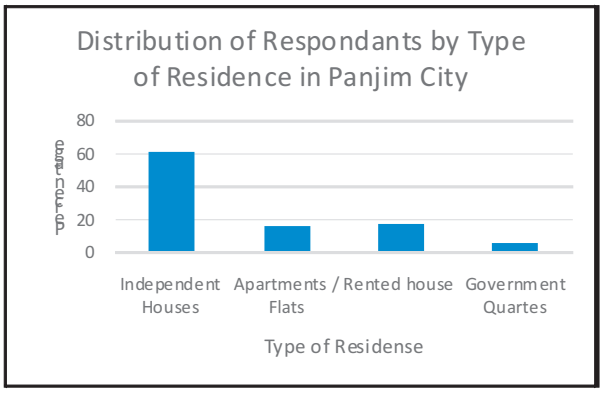

Figure 2. Distribution of Respondents by Type of Residence in Panjim City

4. Waste Segregation and Disposal Practices in Households and Restaurants

Both households and restaurants in Panjim City rely primarily on the municipal door-to-door waste collection system. Waste is generally segregated at the source into wet and dry categories. Restaurants exhibit relatively higher levels of compliance with segregation norms due to stricter monitoring and the larger volume of waste generated. Complete compliance with segregation practices was reported among restaurants, whereas approximately 96 per cent of households follow waste segregation at the source. However, instances of waste mixing were observed occasionally, particularly during peak periods and busy hours. Although the municipal system supports proper disposal through the use of separate vehicles for wet and dry waste collection, effective waste management continues to depend significantly on active public participation and consistent citizen cooperation.

5. Perception of Urban Growth and Solid Waste Generation among Households and Restaurants

The majority of households and restaurants agreed that solid waste generation in Panjim City has increased as a result of urban expansion. A stronger level of agreement was expressed by restaurants, which is consistent with their direct experience of increased commercial activity and tourism. Among households, 59.57 per cent strongly agreed with this statement, while 8.51 per cent disagreed. In the case of restaurants, 70.97 per cent expressed strong agreement, whereas only 6.45 per cent disagreed. The relatively higher proportion of neutral responses among households suggests that increases in waste generation may occur gradually and are not always immediately noticeable at the household level. This perception is supported by municipal data, which indicates an increase in daily waste generation from approximately 52 to 54 tonnes per day. Overall, the findings suggest a clear relationship between urban growth and rising solid waste generation in Panjim City.

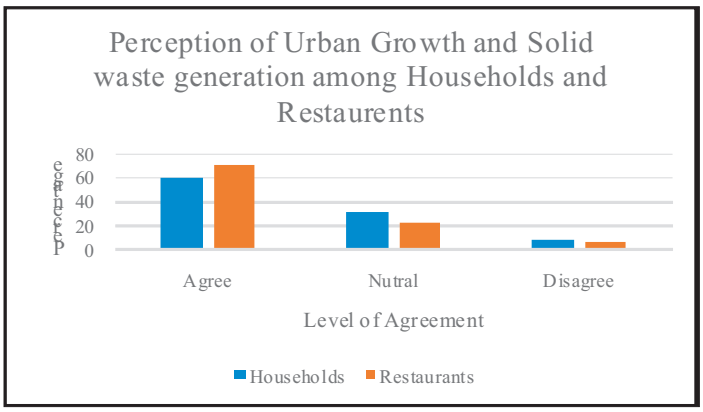

Figure 1. Perception of Urban Growth and Solid Waste Generation among Households and Restaurants

6. Waste-related Environmental problems observed due to urban congestion in restaurants

The majority of restaurant respondents reported no major environmental problems, indicating relatively effective waste collection and management in commercial areas. However, a small proportion of respondents identified issues such as overflowing waste bins, the presence of stray animals, and mosquito breeding. These problems were reported to be more pronounced during peak tourist seasons, when waste generation increases significantly. Municipal officials have also identified several waste dumping hotspots, particularly near ferry terminals

and market areas, which further support these observations. Overall, the findings suggest that while the waste management system functions efficiently in most commercial locations, certain localised environmental issues persist and require targeted intervention.

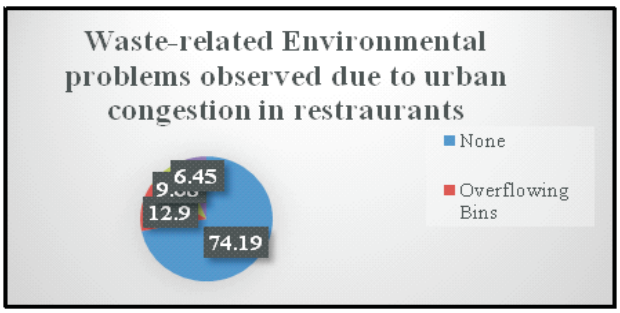

Figure 1. Waste-related Environmental problems observed due to urban congestion in restaurants

7. Waste related Environmental problems reported by households

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Mosquito breeding	53	56.38
Bad smell	30	31.91
Waterlogging	20	21.28
Air pollution	16	17.02
Soil degradation	8	8.51

Table 2Waste related Environmental problems reported by households

Households identified mosquito breeding and unpleasant odours as the most frequently observed environmental problems. Issues such as waterlogging and air pollution were also reported in certain areas, particularly during the monsoon season. These problems are often associated with inadequate waste handling practices and instances of illegal dumping in nearby locations. The presence of waste dumping hotspots identified by municipal officials further contributes to these household-level concerns. Overall, environmental problems appear to be more pronounced in residential areas than in commercial zones, highlighting spatial variations in waste-related environmental impacts within the city.

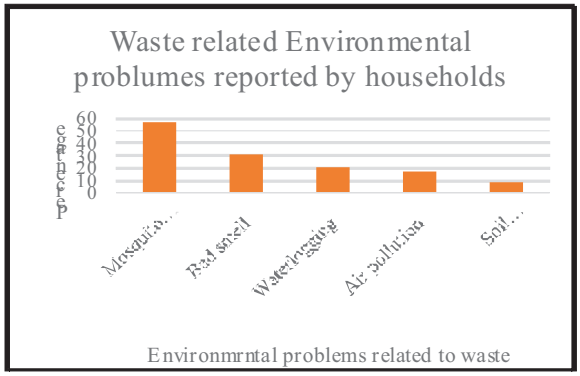

Figure 8.Waste related Environmental problems reported by households

8. Comparative Awareness of Solid Waste Management Rules among Households and restaurants

Public education and awareness are critical for the effective implementation of solid waste management (SWM) strategies, as public knowledge and attitudes towards waste disposal directly influence their success. Several studies have highlighted that limited public awareness and inadequate training remain key factors constraining the effectiveness of waste management systems in urban areas. (Mir, 2021)Based on the data obtained in the study, restaurants exhibit a higher level of awareness of solid waste management rules compared to households. Approximately 64.52 per cent of restaurant respondents were fully aware of waste management regulations, with none reporting complete unawareness, reflecting the influence of regular inspections and stricter regulatory measures. In contrast, only 39.36 per cent of households were fully aware of waste management rules, while 14.89 per cent were completely unaware. A substantial proportion of households (45.75 per cent) were found to be only partially aware. This observed disparity indicates gaps in information dissemination and public awareness, highlighting the need for enhanced ward-level awareness programmes, as also suggested by municipal officials.

	Aware	Somewhat Aware	Not Aware
Households	39.36	45.75	14.89
Restaurants	64.52	35.48	0

Table 3. Comparative Awareness of solid waste management rules among households and restaurants

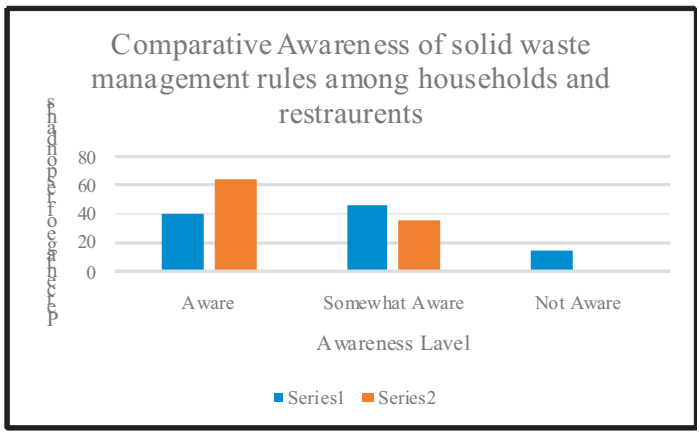

Figure 9. Comparative Awareness of solid waste management rules among households and restaurants

9. Satisfaction level with the present waste management among households and restaurants

	Partially Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Households	41.49	55.32	3.19
Restaurants	22.58	56.06	19.35

Table 4. Satisfaction level with the present waste management among households and restaurants

Most respondents were satisfied with the current garbage management system. Among homes, 55.32% were satisfied, 41.49% were moderately satisfied, and only 3.19% were dissatisfied, indicating broad approval with possibilities for cleaning, monitoring, and development. 56.06% of restaurants were satisfied, while a larger share (19.35%) indicated anger, primarily due to severe collection times and penalties. Overall, these findings indicate an organised municipal trash system, while increased garbage volumes may provide future issues.

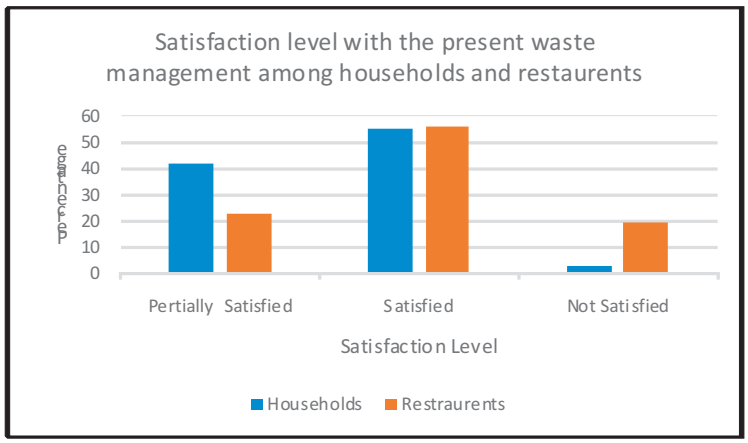

Figure 10. Satisfaction level with the present waste management among households and restaurants

Major findings

1. Urban growth in Panjim City has resulted in a significant rise in solid trash creation, as reported by both households and restaurants, and supported by municipal data.
2. Restaurants have a greater level of understanding and compliance with solid waste management standards than families, owing to frequent monitoring and inspection.
3. Household locations have more waste-related environmental challenges, such as mosquito breeding and foul Odours, but restaurants have fewer problems.
4. Door-to-door waste pickup effectively covers most locations, increasing overall satisfaction with the municipal waste management system.
5. Differences in dwelling type influence recyclables storage and segregation procedures, emphasising disparities in garbage disposal capability.
6. Despite an organised garbage system, illicit waste dumping continues in some areas, generating localised environmental problems.
7. Overall satisfaction with trash management is high, but rising waste volumes and partial unhappiness highlight the need for ongoing improvement.

Suggestions and Recommendations

1. Special awareness and follow-up initiatives should be implemented in regions where households have reported issues such as mosquito breeding and foul Odours. These issues are mostly related to improper storage and delayed disposal of wet waste; therefore, targeted action will be more beneficial than citywide initiatives.
2. Separate waste management rules should be implemented for households and restaurants, as restaurants demonstrate greater knowledge and compliance. Different rules and checking methods can help address the various types and quantities of trash created by these two groups.

3. Regular monitoring of litter black spots near ferry terminals, marketplaces, and residential areas should be increased. Mapping and frequent checks can assist in preventing illegal dumping rather than cleaning up rubbish after it has already occurred.
4. Due to restricted space, apartments and rental residences require more support for waste segregation. Providing small, adequate segregation units at the building or floor level can help to decrease trash mixing and improve collection.
5. Tourist seasons should be considered when planning waste management because garbage accumulates during peak periods. More frequent collection and increased labour during these seasons can help to prevent overflow, stray animals, and local environmental issues.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates an important connection between urbanisation and solid waste generation in Panjim City. Although the municipal waste management system is scientifically designed and mainly effective, there are disparities in awareness, housing conditions, and environmental implications. Perception-based investigation reveals that families and restaurants have varied experiences with garbage. Municipal interview data indicate increased garbage levels and the necessity for ongoing system modifications. Sustainable urban trash management requires increased public participation and awareness. Overall, Panjim shows a model system that requires further development to solve future urban concerns.

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‘जातक कथा’ एक सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तनातील भाषा

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प्रस्तावना - प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये बौद्ध धर्म ग्रंथ ‘तिपिटक’ मधील जातक कथा यांचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने अभ्यास केला आहे. जातक कथा व त्यांचा क्रमांक कंसात दिला आहे.पाली साहित्याच्या संदर्भात‘*जातक* ’या ग्रंथसंग्रहाला विशेष स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे. खुद्दक निकायातील दहावा ग्रंथ म्हणून जातक ओळखला जातो.कथेच्या मराठीत धर्मानंद कोसंबी, दुर्गा भगवत, भदन्त आनंद कौशल्यायन यांनी हिंदी भाषेत, श्री.ईशाचंद्र घोष यांनी बंगाली भाषेत, तर ई. बी. कॉवेल यांनी इंग्रजी भाषेत जातक ग्रंथाचे संपादन केले आहे. याचप्रमाणे सिंहल, रोमन लिपीमध्ये जातकाचे प्रकाशन झाले आहे. या सर्व बाबी जातक साहित्याच्या प्रचंड विस्ताराची साक्ष देतात.या शोध निबंधांसाठी समाजशास्त्रीय व विश्लेश्नातमक संशोधन पद्धती वापरली आहे.

उद्दीष्टे- १.**जातक कथांचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यास करणे.** २. जातक कथातून तत्कालीन समाजरचनेचे स्वरूप उलगडणे.

३. **जातक ग्रंथसंग्रहाचे स्थानव व्याप्ती स्पष्ट करणे**.

‘जातक’अर्थ : ‘जातक याचा अर्थ जन्माची 'हकिगत' असा आहे, पण परंपरेने पूर्वजन्मीची 'हकिगत' असा होतो. बौध्द परंपरेप्रमाणे या बोधिसत्त्वाच्या पूर्वजन्मीच्या कथा आहेत.’ **आसे दुर्गा भागवत यांचे मत आहे.** डॉ. विमलकीर्ती यांच्या मते **‘ जातक कथा ह्या एक प्रकारे बुद्धाचे तत्वज्ञान समजावून सांगणाऱ्या नीती कथा आहेत. एकूणच वरील विवेचनातून** जातक कथा हे केवळ कथासाहित्य नसून तत्कालीन समाजजीवनाचा महत्त्वपूर्ण ज्ञानस्रोत ठरते.

जातक कथा : समाजशास्त्रीय आशय

व्यापारव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप- पाली जातकसाहित्यात तत्कालीन समाजाच्या उद्योग, शेती आणि व्यापारव्यवस्थेचे स्पष्ट व वास्तवदर्शी चित्र आढळते. या काळात आर्थिक विकासाचा पाया शेती, व्यापार आणि विविध लघुउद्योगांवर आधारित होता, असे जातककथांतील संदर्भांवरून दिसून येते.*सकूण जातक* (३६) मधील प्रसंगातून शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असल्याचे ठळकपणे समोर येते. एका भिक्षूच्या झोपडीबाबत गावकऱ्यांनी शेतीची नांगरणी, पेरणी, बांध घालणे, निदणी व लावणी अशी कामे पूर्ण झाल्यानंतरच मदत करता येईल, असे सांगितले. यावरून संपूर्ण ग्रामजीवन शेतीच्या हंगामावर अवलंबून होते, हे स्पष्ट होते. शेतीसोबत मासेमारी, शेळीपालन व विविध हस्तव्यवसाय हे

जोडधंदे म्हणून प्रचलित होते. मच्छ, लोसक आणि सकस जातकांत सुतार, लोहार, सोनार यांसारख्या कारागिरांचा उल्लेख येतो, जो पुढील काळातील बारा बलुतेदार पद्धतीची पूर्वपीठिका मानता येतो. मद्यनिर्मिती व विक्री हाही काही लोकांचा व्यवसाय होता.*वारुणी जातक*मध्ये सुरापानाचे उल्लेख आढळतात, तर*कुभ जातक* (५१२) मध्ये मद्यनिर्मितीविषयी तथागत बुद्धांनी मार्गदर्शन केल्याचे नमूद आहे. व्यापारासाठी दूरदूर प्रवास करावा लागत सल्याने धोकेही होते.यावरून जातकसाहित्यातील आर्थिक जीवन हे प्रगत, परंतु आव्हानात्मक स्वरूपाचे होते, असे निष्कर्षाने म्हणता येते.

शिक्षण- जातकसाहित्यातून प्राचीन भारतीय समाजातील शिक्षणव्यवस्थेला अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.तथागत बुद्धांच्या भिक्षुसंघातही शिक्षणाची समृद्ध परंपरा होती. अनेक भिक्षु विद्वान असून ते परस्परांमध्ये चर्चा, वाद–विवाद व प्रश्नोत्तरांच्या माध्यमातून बौद्धिक प्रशिक्षण घेत असत.*सुकर जातक* (१५३) मध्ये रात्रीच्या धम्मदेसनेनंतर सारिपुत्र व महामोग्गलान यांच्यात झालेला तात्त्विक संवाद याचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. तसेचदू*त जातक* (४७८) मधून शिष्य–आचार्य नातेसंबंधांचे नैतिक मूल्य स्पष्ट होते. शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर आचार्यांना योग्य गुरुदक्षिणा देणे ही शिष्याची जबाबदारी मानली जात होती. या सर्व संदर्भांवरून जातकसाहित्यातील शिक्षणव्यवस्था ही शिस्तबद्ध, मूल्याधिष्ठित व बौद्धिक समृद्धीवर आधारित होती, असे निष्कर्षाने म्हणता येते.

कुटुंबसंस्था- जातकसाहित्यातून प्राचीन भारतीय समाजातील कुटुंबसंस्थेचे सजीव व वास्तवदर्शी चित्रण आढळते. तत्कालीन समाजात संयुक्त कुटुंबपद्धती प्रचलित असल्याचे दिसते. कुटुंबातील कामांचे वाटप, भावंडांमधील आपुलकी, बहिणीचा विवाह, मामाकडे जाणारी मुले, माहेरपणाची संकल्पना इत्यादी अनेक संदर्भ जातककथांतून समोर येतात. यावरून त्या काळातील सामाजिक व कौटुंबिक रचना स्पष्ट होते.*सुजाता जातक* (२६९) मध्ये कौटुंबिक जीवनातील नातेसंबंध व कर्तव्यांची चर्चा आढळते. अनाथपिंडिकाची सून सुजाता ही आरंभी सद्गुणी असली, तरी पुढे गर्व, उद्धटपणा व कर्तव्यद्रोह यांमुळे घरात कलह निर्माण करते. या प्रसंगाच्या निमित्ताने तथागत बुद्धांनी स्त्रीच्या सात प्रकारांचे विवेचन केले आहे—वधक, चोर, मालकीण, माता, बहीण, सखी आणि दासी—आणि त्यातून आदर्श गृहिणीचे नैतिक वर्तन स्पष्ट केले आहे. या उपदेशातून कुटुंबसंस्थेतील सौहार्द, कर्तव्यभावना व शील यांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित होते. तसेच*नंद जातक* (३९) मध्ये वृद्ध शेतकऱ्याने आपल्या पूर्वपत्नीपासून झालेल्या पुत्राच्या भवितव्यासाठी संपत्ती सुरक्षित ठेवण्याची व्यवस्था केल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. यावरून वारसा, कुटुंबीयांची जबाबदारी व पुढील पिढीच्या हिताची जाणीव तत्कालीन समाजात दृढ होती, हे स्पष्ट होते.

विवाह : जातकसाहित्यातून प्राचीन भारतीय समाजातील विवाहसंस्थेचे बहुआयामी स्वरूप स्पष्टपणे समोर येते. गौतम बुद्धांनी विवाहासंबंधी कोणतेही कठोर किंवा जाचक नियम लादलेले दिसत नाहीत. तरुण-तरुणींना वैयक्तिक स्वातंत्र्य असावे, अशी त्यांची भूमिका होती. तथापि, तत्कालीन समाजावर वैदिक धर्माचा प्रभाव कायम असल्यामुळे सजातीय विवाहपद्धती प्रचलित होती. राजघराण्यांमध्ये मात्र बहुपत्नीत्व प्रचलित होते. राजाची इच्छा सर्वोच्च मानली जाई आणि

एखादी पत्नी नाकारून दुसरी स्वीकारण्याची मुभा राजाला होती. तथापि, धर्मधुरीण व समाजनेते विवाहसंस्थेला नैतिक अधिष्ठान देण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असल्याचेही दिसते. *मुणिक जातक* (३०) मध्ये तरुण कुमारिकेच्या प्रलोभनामुळे उत्पन्न होणाऱ्या मानसिक अस्थैर्याचा उल्लेख आहे.*पाणीय जातक* (४५९) मध्ये विलासी वातावरण असूनही संयम पाळणाऱ्या पंडिताचे उदाहरण देऊन इंद्रियनिग्रहाचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित केले आहे. याउलट*बभ्रु जातक* (१३७) मध्ये भिक्षूच्या मनात कुमारिकेविषयी आकर्षण निर्माण झाल्यावर गृहस्थाश्रम स्वीकारण्याची परवानगी मागितल्याचा संदर्भ येतो. तसेच पत्नी अनुपस्थित असताना किंवा पत्नी असतानाही पुनर्विवाह होत असल्याचे उल्लेख आढळतात.या सर्व संदर्भांवरून जातकसाहित्यातील विवाहसंस्था ही सामाजिक, नैतिक व मानसिक घटकांनी प्रभावित झालेली असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. विवाह हा केवळ व्यक्तिगत करार नसून समाजरचनेचा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणून पाहिला जात असल्याचे जातककथा दर्शवितात.

६.न्याय मूल्य : मणिचोर जातकात(१९४) या कथेत पतीव्रता धर्माची शक्ती, अन्यायाविरुद्ध दैवी हस्तक्षेप आणि नैतिक मूल्यांचा विजय अधोरेखित होतो. सुहनु जातकात (१५८) या जातकात न्याय, प्रामाणिक व्यवहार आणि राजधर्माचे नैतिक मूल्य अधोरेखित होते. धम्मध्वज जातकात (२२०) न्यायदानातील नैतिकता अधोरेखित होते. महासार जातकात (९२) गुंतागुंतीच्या प्रकरणात योग्य व्यक्तीकडून निवाडा करून घेण्याची पद्धत दिसते; भिक्षु आनंदाने हरवलेला चुडामणी मिळवून देणे हे कौशल्यपूर्ण न्यायाचे उदाहरण आहे. सुहनु जातकात (१५८) संघर्ष निवारणासाठी सहजीवनाची युक्ती वापरून दोन भिक्षूंमधील वाद मिटविला जातो. या जातकांतून नैतिकता, विवेक, पारदर्शकता व सामाजिक समेट यांवर आधारित न्यायव्यवस्था स्पष्ट होते.

धार्मिक संदर्भ - जातककथा या भगवान बुद्ध, त्यांचा धम्म आणि संघ यांशी निगडित असून त्यांमध्ये बौद्ध धर्माला केंद्रस्थानी ठेवलेले दिसते. तथापि, त्या काळातील समकालीन धार्मिक प्रवाहांचे प्रतिबिंबही जातककथांमध्ये आढळते. ब्राह्मण धर्म (हिंदू धर्म) आणि जैन धर्म यांचे उल्लेख विपुल प्रमाणात आलेले असून, तत्कालीन धार्मिक संघर्षांचे स्पष्ट संकेत त्यातून मिळतात. सरभमिग जातक (४८३) मध्ये जैन संप्रदायिकांनी स्वतः केलेल्या चमत्कारांबद्दल गर्व केल्यावर बोधिसत्त्वाने दुहेरी चमत्कार करून त्यांच्या गर्वाचे निरसन केल्याचे वर्णन आहे. यावरून धार्मिक वादविवाद आणि चमत्कारांच्या माध्यमातून प्रभाव सिद्ध करण्याची प्रवृत्ती स्पष्ट होते. सुलीम जातक (१६३) मध्ये 'छन्दक दान' या संकल्पनेचा उल्लेख येतो. 'छन्द' म्हणजे गणातील प्रत्येक गणधारकाने दिलेले मत.बौद्ध संघाची रचना गणराज्याच्या तत्त्वांवर आधारलेली होती. संघातील पदाधिकारी मतदान पद्धतीने निवडले जात. सर्व कार्यांसाठी लोकशाही पद्धतीने निवड झालेले अधिकारी जबाबदार असत. गुन्ह्यांचे निवाडे करण्यासाठीही स्वतंत्र अधिकारी नेमले जात आणि दान कोणाला द्यायचे याबाबतही मतदानाद्वारे निर्णय घेतले जात. यावरून बौद्ध संघाची न्याय्य, लोकशाही व संघटित व्यवस्था स्पष्टपणे अधोरेखित होते.

कृषीजीवन: तत्कालीन कृषीप्रधान समाजरचनेचे सविस्तर चित्रण आढळते. शेती हा ग्रामीण जीवनाचा कणा असून शेतकरी-शेतकरीण, जमीन-जुमला, नांगरणी-पेरणी यांचे उल्लेख वारंवार

आलेले आहेत. शहरांमध्ये इतर उद्योग होत असले तरी खेड्यांचे जीवन कृषीवर अवलंबून होते. 'बारा बलुतेदार' पद्धतीचा उल्लेख जातककथांत येतो; सुतार, लोहार, सोनार यांसारख्या कारागिरांची नावे मच्छजातक, सकुण जातक (३६), लोसक जातक व मकस जातक (४४) यांत आढळतात.सालिकेदार जातक (४८४) मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शेती, जमीनवाटप व कुळकरी पद्धतीचे चित्रण दिसते. हजार करीस मापाच्या शेताचे कुंपण, देखभालीसाठी जमीन वाटप आणि उरलेली जमीन भाड्याने देण्याची पद्धत तत्कालीन कृषीव्यवस्थेतील श्रमविभागणी स्पष्ट करते. सुर्वण्णकक्कटक जातक (३८९) आणि नंद जातक (३९) मध्ये बोधिसत्त्व शेतकरी कुळात जन्मून शेती करून उपजीविका करीत असल्याचे वर्णन आहे. सोहचम्म जातक (१८९) व सकुण जातक (३६) यांतून शेतकऱ्यांचे कष्ट, भीती आणि कामातील सातत्य अधोरेखित होते. एकूणच जातककथा त्या काळातील ग्रामीण, कृषीप्रधान समाजजीवनाचे वास्तववादी व अभ्यासपूर्ण दर्शन घडवितात.

राजसत्ता- जातककथांच्या काळात लहान-लहान गणराज्ये अस्तित्वात होती. अनेक जातकांत राजा वेषांतर करून प्रजेच्या प्रतिक्रिया जाणून घेत असल्याचे उल्लेख येतात, यावरून लोकमत जाणून घेण्याची जाणीव राजसत्तेत होती असे दिसते. राजवाडा, अंतःपूर, राण्या, दास-दासी, हत्ती, घोडे, रथ, दरबार, बंदीशाळा, करआकारणी, शिक्षा-पुरस्कार यांचे तपशीलवार संदर्भ जातककथांत आढळतात. काही राजे उदार तर काही क्रूर व अन्यायी असल्याचे चित्रही दिसते. महिलामुख जातकात (२६) अजातशत्रूने बिंबिसाराचा खून केल्याचा उल्लेख असून सत्तासंघर्षाची तीव्रता स्पष्ट होते. वाराणशीचा ब्रह्मदत्त राजा हा अनेक जातकांत पुनःपुन्हा येतो, तर महापिंगल, मगधराजा, पंचाळ, भल्लाटिय यांसारखी नावे विशिष्ट कथांत येतात. धम्मध्वज जातकात (२२०) लाचखोर सेनापती व धर्मनिष्ठ पुरोहित यांचा विरोध दाखवून न्यायव्यवस्थेतील दोष अधोरेखित केले आहेत. गिरिदत्त जातक (१८४) प्रशासकीय जबाबदारी, संसर्गदोषाची संकल्पना व योग्य व्यक्तीच्या निवडीचे महत्त्व दर्शवते. अरछित्त जातकात (३३६) फसवणूक व सत्तांतराचे उदाहरण येते.

वर्णव्यवस्था व नैतिक संकेत : जातकात अस्पृश्त्येचे अनेक दाखले आले आहेत. बोधिसत्त्वाचा एक जन्म चांडाळ योनीत झाल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. अम्ब जातकात (४७४) चांडाळाचेच एक गांव आहे. जातकसाहित्यात मानवी जीवनातील नैतिकता, सामाजिक व्यवहार आणि मानसशास्त्रीय वास्तव यांचे सूक्ष्म व प्रतीकात्मक चित्रण आढळते. *सुसुमार (२०८), मणिचोर (१९४), दुइभ (३२२) आणि लटुकिक (३५७)*या जातककथांचा विचार करता, त्यांतील आशय मानवी स्वभावातील विविध पैलूंवर प्रकाश टाकणारा आहे. **सुसुमार जातक (२०८)**या कथेत डोहाळ्याची संकल्पना प्रतीकात्मक स्वरूपात येते. **मणिचोर जातक (१९४)**मध्ये अन्यायकारक आरोप आणि पातिव्रत्याची संकल्पना केंद्रस्थानी आहे. ही कथा स्त्रीचारित्र्य, नैतिक शुद्धता आणि दैवी न्याय या संकल्पनांचे प्रतीकात्मक दर्शन घडवते. **दुइभ जातक (३२२)**मध्ये आंधळ्या विश्वासाचे दुष्परिणाम अधोरेखित केले आहेत. ही कथा विवेकशून्य विश्वास, अफवांचा प्रभाव आणि सामूहिक भ्रम यांमुळे उद्भवणाऱ्या विनाशकारी परिणामांचे सूचक रूप मांडते. **लटुकिक जातक (३५७)**मध्ये सामर्थ्याची

पारंपरिक व्याख्या प्रश्नांकित केली आहे. लटुकिक पक्ष्याच्या माध्यमातून चातुर्य, परिस्थितीची जाण आणि मानसिक सामर्थ्य यांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करण्यात आले आहे.

बुद्धाची प्रज्ञा : बोधिसत्त्व प्रत्येक जातककथेत प्रज्ञावान रूपात प्रकट होतो व आपल्या बुद्धिकौशल्याने गुंतागुंतीच्या प्रश्नांचे निराकरण करतो.*सूचि जातक (३८७)*मध्ये लोहाराच्या कुळात जन्मलेल्या बोधिसत्त्वाने प्रज्ञेच्या बळावर विलक्षण सुई निर्माण केली. सहा आवरणांतून बनलेली व ऐरणीत घुसूनही पाण्यावर तरंगणारी ही सुई केवळ तांत्रिक कौशल्य नव्हे, तर बौद्धिक प्रावीण्याचे प्रतीक आहे.तसेच*संभव जातक (५१५)*मध्ये धर्म, अर्थ व नीतीसंबंधी विचारलेल्या धम्मयाग प्रश्नाचे अचूक उत्तर देणारा संभव पंडित हा बोधिसत्त्वच ठरतो. विदुर, संजय, भद्रकार यांसारखे विद्वान अपयशी ठरतात, तेव्हा बोधिसत्त्वाची प्रज्ञा सर्वोच्च ठरते. पुढे गौतम बुद्ध म्हणून ते भिक्षुसंघाला बुद्ध, धम्म, संघ, त्रिशरण व पंचशील यांचे शुद्ध शिक्षण देताना दिसतात. अशा प्रकारे जातककथांमधील कथाविशेष बुद्धाच्या अतुल प्रज्ञेचे नैतिक, बौद्धिक व उपदेशपर स्वरूप स्पष्ट करतात.

अहिंसा : 'जातक' लोककल्याण व विश्वकल्याणाच्या व्यापक आदर्शाशी निगडित असल्याचे दिसून येते.*अयकुट जातक (३४७)*या दृष्टीने विशेष महत्त्वाचे आहे. या कथेत बोधिसत्त्व प्राणीहिंसेविरोधी भूमिका स्पष्टपणे मांडतो. समाजात प्राणीहिंसा होऊ नये म्हणून तो दंवडी फिरवून बळी देण्याची प्रथा थांबविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. ही कृती तत्कालीन धार्मिक रूढींविरुद्ध असली तरी करुणा व अहिंसेच्या बौद्ध तत्त्वज्ञानाशी सुसंगत आहे. अयकुट जातकातील हा कथाविशेष बौद्ध धर्मातील अहिंसा, करुणा आणि सर्वसत्वहिताय विचारांचा ठोस प्रत्यय देतो. या कथेतून स्पष्ट होते की बोधिसत्त्वाचे आचरण केवळ उपदेशात्मक नसून कृतीशील असून, त्यामागे विश्वकल्याणाची व्यापक दृष्टी दडलेली आहे.

भिक्षुशिक्षण: जातकसाहित्यात भिक्षूंमधील उत्कंठा, कामप्रलोभन व त्यातून उद्भवणाऱ्या नैतिक घसरणीचे चित्रण उपदेशात्मक हेतूने आले आहे.*मुणिक जातक (३०)*मध्ये शास्ता जेतवनात निवास करीत असताना एका उत्कंठित भिक्षूच्या संदर्भाने ही कथा सांगतो. एका जाड कुमारिकेच्या प्रलोभनामुळे भिक्षू अस्वस्थ झाल्याची कबुली देतो. तेव्हा शास्ता तिला "अनर्थकारक" ठरवून भूतकाळातील प्रसंग सांगतो—पूर्वी तिच्या लग्नप्रसंगी मोठ्या घोळक्यात अती स्वादिष्ट अन्नपान केल्यामुळे त्याचा मृत्यू झाला होता. या कथेतून इंद्रियसुखाची घातकता अधोरेखित केली आहे. *झालुक जातक (२८६)*आणि*शालुक जातक*यांतही लडणू मुलीने भुलविलेल्या भिक्षूची कथा येते. या कथा*मुणिक जातकाशी*आशयात्मकदृष्ट्या समांतर आहेत. *कण्डनीपायन जातक (४४४)*मध्येही उत्कंठित भिक्षूला उद्देशून शास्ता अशीच उपदेशपर कथा सांगतो. या कथांमधून भिक्षूंना संयम, विवेक व इंद्रियनिग्रह यांचे महत्त्व पटवून दिले.

सामाजिक तत्त्वज्ञान- जातककथांचा प्रभाव केवळ भारतीयच नव्हे, तर जागतिक कथासाहित्यातही व्यापक स्वरूपात आढळतो. तथागत बुद्धांनी तर्कसंगत, बुद्धीला पटणाऱ्या आणि अनुभवाच्या कसोटीवर उतरतील अशा विचारांची मांडणी केली. त्यांनी स्वतःला मोक्षदाता न

मानता मार्गदर्शक मानले आणि धम्मामध्ये स्वतःसाठी विशेष स्थान न घेता सामान्य मानवासाठी जीवनमार्ग सूचित केला. बुद्ध हे लोकशाही जीवनमूल्यांचे प्रणेते असून, त्यांनी मानवाला केंद्रस्थानी ठेवले. चारित्र्यवान, प्रज्ञावान व स्वतंत्र विचार करणारा मानवसमाज घडविणे हा त्यांचा प्रमुख उद्देश होता. पंचशील व दहापारमिता यांसारख्या नैतिक तत्त्वांमुळे बौद्ध धम्म जागतिक स्तरावर स्वीकारला गेला. अहिंसा, सत्य, अपरिग्रह, संयम आणि विवेक या मूल्यांद्वारे प्रज्ञा, शील व करुणा यांचा विकास होऊन मानवांमध्ये परस्पर मैत्रीभाव निर्माण होतो. हे सामाजिक प्रगतशील तत्त्वज्ञान जातककथा व संपूर्ण बौद्ध वाङ्मयातून स्पष्टपणे प्रकट होते.

निष्कर्ष- १. जातक कथा या प्राचीन भारतीय समाजजीवनाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण समाजशास्त्रीय स्रोतअसल्याचे प्रस्तुत अभ्यासातून स्पष्ट होते.

२. जातक कथांतून तत्कालीन समाजातीलसामाजिक रचना, नैतिक मूल्ये, व्यवहार व राजकीय संकेतयांचे प्रतिबिंब आढळते.

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“ शिक्षण आणि रोजगार यांतील दरी : महाराष्ट्रीयन तरुणांची संक्रमणावस्था – एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास ”

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सारांश (Abstract):
सध्याच्या जागतिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण आणि तंत्रज्ञानप्रधान युगात शिक्षण आणि रोजगार यांमधील नाते मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बदलले आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील तरुण पिढी शिक्षण पूर्ण केल्यानंतर रोजगाराच्या शोधात असताना एका महत्त्वाच्या संक्रमणावस्थेतून जात आहे. शिक्षणातून रोजगाराकडे जाण्याची प्रक्रिया ही सरळ, सुलभ आणि निश्चित न राहता अनिश्चित, स्पर्धात्मक आणि तणावपूर्ण बनली आहे. सदर संशोधन लेखाचा उद्देश महाराष्ट्रातील तरुणांच्या शिक्षण व रोजगारातील संक्रमणावस्थेचा अभ्यास करणे, त्यामधील अडचणी, संधी, सामाजिक-आर्थिक घटकांचा प्रभाव आणि भविष्यातील परिणाम समजून घेणे हा आहे. दुय्यम माहितीच्या आधारे हा अभ्यास करण्यात आला असून, शिक्षणव्यवस्था व रोजगारबाजार यांतील विसंगती, बेरोजगारी, कौशल्य-अभाव, स्थलांतर आणि मानसिक तणाव या बाबी स्पष्टपणे समोर येतात.

बीजशब्द (Keywords):शिक्षण, रोजगार, संक्रमणावस्था, महाराष्ट्रीयन तरुण, बेरोजगारी, कौशल्यविकास, सामाजिक बदल

प्रस्तावना (Introduction):

तरुण ही कोणत्याही समाजाची सर्वात महत्त्वाची आणि ऊर्जावान घटक असते. भारतासारख्या तरुण लोकसंख्येच्या देशात तरुणांच्या शिक्षण आणि रोजगाराचा प्रश्न अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा ठरतो. महाराष्ट्र हे औद्योगिक, शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत राज्य मानले जात असले तरी येथील तरुणांना रोजगाराच्या संदर्भात अनेक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागत आहे.

शिक्षण म्हणजे केवळ पदवी किंवा प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करणे नसून व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाचे साधन आहे. मात्र, आजचे शिक्षण अनेकदा रोजगाराभिमुख न राहता केवळ परीक्षा-केंद्रित बनलेले दिसते. यामुळे शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर रोजगार मिळेपर्यंतचा काळ वाढत चालला आहे. हा काळ म्हणजेच “संक्रमणावस्था” होय. या अवस्थेत तरुणांमध्ये असुरक्षितता, संभ्रम, आर्थिक अवलंबित्व आणि मानसिक ताण वाढताना दिसतो.

संशोधन प्रश्न (Resarch Questions):

1)महाराष्ट्रातील तरुणांची शिक्षणातून रोजगाराकडे जाण्याची संक्रमणावस्था कशी आहे?

2)शिक्षणव्यवस्था आणि रोजगारबाजार यांतील विसंगती कोणत्या स्वरूपाची आहे?

3)बेरोजगारी व अल्परोजगारीमुळे तरुणांच्या सामाजिक व मानसिक जीवनावर कोणते परिणाम होत आहेत?

4)ग्रामीण व शहरी तरुणांच्या संक्रमणावस्थेत कोणते फरक आढळतात?

5)शासनाच्या धोरणांचा व कौशल्यविकास कार्यक्रमांचा या संक्रमणावस्थेवर कितपत प्रभाव आहे?

संशोधन पद्धती (Methodology):

सदर संशोधन लेखासाठी वर्णनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे.

•दुय्यम माहिती स्त्रोतांचा वापर :

* जनगणना अहवाल

NSSO, PLFS अहवाल

* शासकीय धोरणपत्र

*संशोधन लेख, पुस्तके व नियतकालिके

•माहितीचे विश्लेषण समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून करण्यात आले आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील शिक्षण व रोजगाराची पार्श्वभूमी (Education and Employment Context in Maharashtra):

महाराष्ट्रात उच्च शिक्षणाची अनेक केंद्रे, विद्यापीठे, अभियांत्रिकी, वैद्यकीय व व्यवस्थापन महाविद्यालये आहेत. तथापि, शिक्षणाच्या वाढत्या प्रमाणाच्या तुलनेत रोजगाराच्या संधी तितक्या वेगाने वाढताना दिसत नाहीत. विशेषतः कला, वाणिज्य आणि सामान्य विज्ञान शाखेतील पदवीधरांना रोजगार मिळण्यात अडचणी येतात.

खाजगीकरणानंतर शासकीय नोकऱ्यांची संख्या मर्यादित झाली आहे. स्पर्धा परीक्षा, कंत्राटी नोकऱ्या आणि अस्थिर रोजगार हे तरुणांचे वास्तव बनले आहे. त्यामुळे शिक्षण पूर्ण करूनही आर्थिक स्वावलंबन साध्य करण्यास विलंब होत आहे.

महाराष्ट्रीयन तरुणांची संक्रमणावस्था (Transition Phase of Maharashtrian Youth)

संक्रमणावस्था म्हणजे शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर स्थिर रोजगार मिळेपर्यंतचा कालखंड. या टप्प्यात तरुण अनेक सामाजिक-आर्थिक दबावांना सामोरे जातात.

•कुटुंबावर आर्थिक अवलंबित्व

•वाढती स्पर्धा आणि अपयशाची भीती

•सततच्या परीक्षा व मुलाखती

•स्थलांतर (ग्रामीण- शहरी)

ग्रामीण तरुणांना शिक्षणाच्या मर्यादित सुविधा, मार्गदर्शनाचा अभाव आणि रोजगाराच्या कमी संधी यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. तर शहरी तरुणांमध्ये तीव्र स्पर्धा, महागाई आणि अस्थिर नोकऱ्या हे प्रश्न प्रकर्षाने दिसतात.

चर्चा(Discussion)

अभ्यासातून खालील बाबी समोर येतात :

1)शिक्षण आणि रोजगार यांतील दरी वाढत चालली आहे.

2)अनेक तरुण शिक्षित असूनही बेरोजगार किंवा अल्परोजगारात अडकलेले आहेत.

3)कौशल्याधारित शिक्षणाचा अभाव ही प्रमुख समस्या आहे.

4)संक्रमणावस्थेमुळे तरुणांमध्ये नैराश्य, आत्मविश्वासाचा अभाव आणि सामाजिक अस्थिरता वाढत आहे.

5)शासनाच्या कौशल्यविकास योजना उपयुक्त असल्या तरी त्यांची अंमलबजावणी अपुरी आहे.

ही परिस्थिती केवळ आर्थिक समस्या नसून सामाजिक प्रश्न बनत चालली आहे. दीर्घकालीन बेरोजगारीमुळे विवाह उशिरा होणे, स्थलांतर वाढणे आणि कुटुंबसंस्थेवर परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसते.

परिणाम व उपयोजन (Implication)

•शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत रोजगाराभिमुख आणि कौशल्याधारित अभ्यासक्रमांची गरज आहे.

•उद्योग-शिक्षण संस्था यांतील समन्वय वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे.

•ग्रामीण तरुणांसाठी स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगारनिर्मिती करणे गरजेचे आहे.

•समुपदेशन व करिअर मार्गदर्शन सेवा मजबूत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

•तरुणांच्या मानसिक आरोग्याकडे धोरणात्मक लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.

निष्कर्ष (Conclusions)

महाराष्ट्रातील तरुणांची शिक्षण आणि रोजगार यांमधील संक्रमणावस्था ही आजच्या सामाजिक वास्तवाचे प्रतिबिंब आहे. शिक्षणाचा विस्तार झाला असला तरी रोजगाराच्या संधी पुरेशा प्रमाणात उपलब्ध नाहीत. परिणामी तरुण दीर्घकाळ संक्रमणावस्थेत अडकून राहतात. ही परिस्थिती बदलण्यासाठी शिक्षणव्यवस्था, रोजगार धोरणे आणि सामाजिक संस्थांनी एकत्रितपणे कार्य करणे आवश्यक आहे. तरुणांच्या क्षमतेचा योग्य वापर केल्यासच शाश्वत विकास आणि सामाजिक स्थैर्य साध्य होऊ शकते.

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असंघटित क्षेत्रातील गिग श्रमिक

डॉ. जान्हवी थोरात
समाजशास्त्र विभाग
सतिश प्रधान ज्ञानसाधना कॉलेज, ठाणे.

गोषवारा :-

कोविड महामारी व विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानातल्या प्रगतीमुळे जागतिक पातळीवर बाजारपेठेत परिवर्तन झाले, ते परिवर्तन म्हणजे डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म ऑनलाइन सेवा वितरण आणि सेवेचे वितरण करणारा श्रमिक जो तिसरा श्रमिक म्हणून ओळखला जातो. तो म्हणजे गिग श्रमिक, गिग श्रमिक म्हणजे ग्राहकांना हवी तशी हवी तेव्हा सेवा पुरविणारा सेवा. भारतात २०३० पर्यंत या श्रमिकांची संख्या २० दशलक्ष पर्यंत पोहोचेल असा अंदाज नीती आयोगाने व्यक्त केला आहे. आज मोठया प्रमाणात युवक वर्ग हे श्रम करीत आहे. पण श्रमातील लवचिकता, सामाजिक, आर्थिक असुरक्षितता यामुळे या श्रमिकांना आज अनेक आव्हानांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. या आव्हानांचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात केले आहे.

शिर्ष शब्द :-

गिग श्रम व्यवस्था, सामाजिक असुरक्षितता, आर्थिक असुरक्षितता.

प्रस्तावना :-

केंद्र शासनाच्या आकडेवारीनुसार २०२१ मध्ये १५ ते १९ वयोगटातील युवकांची लोकसंख्या २७% आहे. ही टक्केवारी जगातील प्रत्येक पाच युवकांपैकी एक भारतीय युवक इतकी आहे म्हणजेच भारताचा मोठा वयोगट रोजगारक्षम आहे. ही गोष्ट विकसित भारत या स्वप्नांना आशावाद निर्माण करणारी आहे. आत्मनिर्भर भारत होण्याच्या दृष्टीने मोठी संधी मानली आहे पण राष्ट्रीय नमुना सर्वेक्षण (२०२०) याच्या अहवालानुसार ३३% भारतीय युवक 'नीट' श्रेणीत येतात. नीट म्हणजे नॉट इन एज्युकेशन एम्लॉयमेंट अँड ट्रेनिंग या गटात मोडतात म्हणजेच प्रत्येक तीन युवकांपैकी एक युवक ना शिक्षण घेत आहे, ना प्रशिक्षण घेत आहे, ना कौशल्य आत्मसात करत आहे ना रोजगार करत आहे.

अर्थनिर्भर होण्याची वेळ जेव्हा युवकांवर येते तेव्हा असंघटीत श्रम बाजारात तात्पुरते रोजगार, असुरक्षित कमी वेतनावर मिळेल ते काम करण्यास तयार होतात. ग्रामीण भागातील रोजंदारी कामापासून ते शहरी भागातील गिग रोजगार पर्यंत काम करण्यास तयार होतात. आजची जेन-झी पिढी तांत्रिक द्रव्य सक्षम असल्याने डिजिटल साक्षर असल्याने गिग रोजगाराकडे आकर्षित झालेली दिसतात.

गिग श्रमिक :-

नीती आयोगाच्या अंदाजानुसार २०३० पर्यंत २० दशलक्षांहून अधिक रोजगार करणारा युवक हा गिग श्रमिक म्हणुन ओळखला जाईल. गिग श्रमिक म्हणजे मागणीनुसार सेवा प्रदान करणारा लवचिक व स्वतंत्र कंत्राटी कामगार ज्याचे कार्य आधारित भुमिका असते. कार्यानुसार पैसे आणि स्वायत्तता दिली जाते. ज्यांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप, निश्चित असेल पण वेळ आणि पैसा निश्चित नसतो, कार्य स्वीकारण्याचे त्याला स्वातंत्र्य असते. वेळ, पैसा, ठिकाण यावरून तो आपले कार्य निश्चित करू शकतो. वेळ, पैसा, ठिकाण त्यांच्या दृष्टीने अयोग्य न परवडणारे असेल तर तो हे श्रम नाकारू शकतो अशी उच्च स्वायत्तता असलेल्या श्रमाला गिग श्रम किंवा असे श्रम करणाऱ्याला गिग श्रमिक म्हटले जाते. गिग कामगार हे स्वतंत्र कंत्राटदार, ऑनलाइन प्लॅटफॅम कामगार, कंत्राटी फर्म कामगार, मागणीनुसार काम करणारे कामगार, कंपनीच्या ग्राहकांना सेवा देणारा कामगार २०२० मध्ये कॅलिफोर्नियातील कॅलिफोर्निया प्रस्ताव २२ याला मान्यता दिली. ज्यात गिग कामगाराचा उल्लेख तिसरे कामगार असे केला आहे.

१९५२ मध्ये जॅक केरोआकच्या लेखातुन गिग हा शब्द घेतला आहे. गिग याचा अर्थ तात्पुरता पगाराची नोकरी असा घेतला आहे. त्याप्रमाणे संगीत आणि कलेतुन हा गिग हा शब्द उदयास आला आहे. गिग ह्या शब्दाचा अधिकृत पुर्ण रूप नाही. तात्पुरती नोकरी असा त्याचा अर्थ घेतला जातो.

गिग श्रमाचे प्रकार :-

१) मागणी व वाहतुकीनुसार:-

राइड रोअरिंग (उबर, लिफ्ट), **फुड डिलिव्हरी** (झोमॅटो, स्विंगी), किराणा सामान डिलिव्हरी (इन्स्टाकार्ड).

२) ज्ञान आधारित श्रम :-ग्राफिक डिझाईन, प्रोग्रॅमिंग, कॉपी रायटिंग कन्सल्टिंग.

३) सेवा कार्य :-साफसफाई फर्निचर असलेली आणि हॅडीसन सेवा.

४) वैयक्तिक सेवा आणि काळजी :-पाळीव प्राण्यांना बसवणे, कुत्र्यांना फिरवणे, शिकवणी देणे आणि काळजी घेणे.

५) क्राउड सोर्सिंग कार्य :-डेटा एंट्री, इमेज टॅनिंग.

गिग श्रमाचे वर्गीकरण :-

पुर्णवेळ स्वतंत्र, अर्धवेळ स्वातंत्र्य आणि अधुन मधुन कार्य करणे अशा प्रकारे गिग श्रमिक कार्य करीत आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

१) गिग अर्थव्यवस्था ही संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.

२) गिग श्रमिकांच्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.

३) गिग श्रमिकांसमोरील आव्हानांचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धत :-

१) प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपर निबंधासाठी परिणात्मक व गुणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर केला गेला आहे.

२) वर्णनात्मक व अन्वेषणात्मक संशोधन आराखडा साह्याने संशोधन कार्याची रचना केली गेली आहे.

३) प्राथमिक व दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा वापर करून तथ्य संकलित करण्यात आले आहे.

४) गैर असंभाव्य नमुना निवड पद्धती मधील सहेतुक नमुना निवड पद्धती द्वारे ठाणे, कळवा परिसरातील २० गिग श्रमिकांच्या अभ्यास.

गिग श्रमिकांची सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शारीरिक, मानसिक स्थिती :-

भारतातील ७.७ दशलक्षाहून अधिक गिग कामगारांना महिना १५,०००/- ते २०,०००/- रुपये पगार, १० ते १२ तासापेक्षा अधिक काम, १८ ते ३५ वयोगटातील तरूण स्वतंत्र कंत्राटदार किंवा मध्यम कुशल कामगार म्हणून काम करीत आहे.

उच्च शिक्षित डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचे ज्ञान असेल युवक किंवा कमी शिक्षित डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाने ज्ञान नसणारा युवक हे गिग श्रमिक म्हणून कार्य करीत आहे. ७५% युवक फक्त शालेय शिक्षण पुर्ण केलेले आहे तर १२% युवक पदवीधर आहेत तर २६% पदव्युत्तर पदवी धारण केलेले आहेत तर ३.९% उच्च तांत्रिक कौशल्य प्राप्त युवक आहे.

१८ ते ३४ वर्षे वयोगटातील युवकांचे प्रमाण ५३%, १८ ते २४ वर्षे वयोगटातील युवकांचे प्रमाण ५४.२% तर ३५ ते २४ वर्ष वयोगटातील युवकांचे प्रमाण ३०.२% आहे. लिंग गुणोत्तर नुसार फक्त १% पेक्षा ही कमी महिलांचे प्रमाण गिग श्रमात आढळते.

श्रम वर्गीकरणानुसार ४७% हे मध्यम कुशल ३१% कमी कुशल, २२% उच्च कुशल श्रमिक म्हणून कार्य करीत आहे.

गिग श्रमिकांपुढील आव्हाने :-

९०% पेक्षा अधिक श्रमिकांना सामाजिक व असुरक्षिततेचा सामना करावा लागत आहे तर ७८% श्रमिकांना आर्थिक तणाव सहन करावा लागत आहे तर ६८% श्रमिकांना ग्राहकांच्या छळाला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. **सहेतुक नमुना निवड** पद्धतीच्या साह्याने **ठाणे, कळवा** परिसरातील **२०** गिग श्रमिकांच्या प्रत्यक्ष आंतरक्रिया, मुलाखत, प्रत्यक्ष निरीक्षण पद्धतीच्या साह्याने ती माहिती संकलित झाली. त्याचा आधारे या गिग श्रमिक पुढील आव्हाने सांगता येतील.

१) उच्च शिक्षण तांत्रिक शिक्षणाचा शिक्षणाची इच्छा आहे पण आर्थिक स्थितीमुळे शिक्षण घेता येत नाही याची खंत गिग श्रमिकांनी केली आहे.

२) कौटुंबिक जबाबदारी यामुळे गिग श्रम करावे लागते असे मत ८०% श्रमिकांनी दिले आहे.

३) कामाचे तास व वेतन याबाबत ९०% श्रमिकांनी नाराजी व्यक्त केली.

४) ६६% श्रमिकांनी केलेल्या श्रमाचे कौतुक ग्राहकांकडून होत नसल्याचे कबुल केले.

५) ३०% युवक श्रमिकांनी दोन चाकी वाहनाने फिरता येते. फिरण्याची आवड असल्याने हे श्रम स्वीकारलेले आहे असे सांगितले.

६) ऑफिस मधील चांगली नोकरी मिळत नसल्याने शिक्षण व तांत्रिक कौशल्य असुन ही हे श्रम करत असल्याचे मत १०% श्रमिकांनी सांगितले आहे.

७) कार्य नैतिकता व कार्य वातावरणाचा अभाव या श्रमात असल्याचे मत ८०% श्रमिकांनी मांडले आहे.

८) श्रमाबद्दल अपशब्द घराचे व शेजारी बोलतात यामुळे मानसिक तणाव येत असल्याचे मत ५०% श्रमिकांनी सांगितले आहे.

९) बेरोजगार नाही काही तरी अर्थोत्पादन होते म्हणून ९९% श्रमिकांनी गिग श्रमाला पसंती दिली आहे.

१०) योग्य वेतन व योग्य वेळेचे नियोजन श्रमाला प्रतिष्ठा दिली तर हे श्रम करण्यास तयार आहे असे मत ४०% श्रमिकांनी दिले आहे.

११) ३८% श्रमिक या गिग श्रमाला पसंती देत आहे.

मिश्र श्रमिकांच्या कल्याणकारी योजना :-

राजस्थान कायद्याच्या प्लॅटफॉर्म आधारित गिग कामगार नोंदणी आणि कल्याण कायदा २०२३ मध्ये करण्यात आला त्यानुसार गिग श्रमिकांनी नोंदी, सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना, आर्थिक कल्याणकारी योजनाची तरतुद करण्यात आली आहे आणि याचा लाभ हे श्रमिक निश्चित घेतील.

सारांश :-

गिग अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे गिग श्रमिकांना रोजगाराची नवीन संधी उपलब्ध झाली. अनेक युवक आपली कौटुंबिक आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी या श्रम व्यवस्थेत सहभागी झाले. ठाणे परिसरातील गिग श्रम व्यवस्था पाहता युवावर्ग गिग व्यवस्थेत सक्रिय असलेला पहावयास मिळतो. उत्पादन प्रणालीत कार्यरत असल्याची भावना त्यांना एक मानसिक, भावनिक आधार देते. बेरोजगार न राहता काहीतरी श्रम करीत आहोत आणि उत्पादन प्रणालीत कार्यरत आहोत याचे समाधान त्यांच्या चेहऱ्यावर पहावयास मिळते. या युवकांच्या अर्थ प्रणालीला मजबूत बनवण्यासाठी योग्य धोरणे, कायदा, सुरक्षा, अनुकूल उपाययोजना केल्यास निश्चित ही श्रम व्यवस्था आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळकटी देईल.

संदर्भ सुची :-

१) स्वाती प्रभु, प्रिशा बसू (२०२५), "भारतातील गिग वर्कर्स-लवचिकतेच्या नावाखाली शोषण", ORF.

२) वंदना वासुदेवन (२०२३), "ओटीपी लीन", Orfonline.org.

३) वनिता केरूजी बनकर, (२०२५), गिग अर्थव्यवस्थेत महिलांचा सहभाग, महाराष्ट्रातील मराठवाडा प्रदेशातील संधी आणि आव्हाने, बहु विद्याशाखीय संशोधनासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय जर्नल ७.

४) www.investindia.gov.in.

५) www.pocketimes.com.

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"ग्रामीण शेतकऱ्यांचा सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिक दर्जा - एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन"

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सारांश (Abstract):-

भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. ग्रामीण समाजाची अर्थव्यवस्थाच शेती आहे. भारत हा खेड्याचा देश आहे. ग्रामीण भागात जवळपास 72.3% लोक राहतात. यांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती हाच आहे. शेतीवर काही लोक शेतमजूर म्हणून काम करतात, तर काही लोक आपला परंपरागत शेती व्यवसाय करतात. बळीराजा शेतात काबाड कष्ट करेल तेव्हाच अवघे विश्व पोटभर अन्न खाऊ शकतो. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना इतर रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध नाही. अलीकडच्या काळात ग्रामीण भाग दळणवळणाच्या माध्यमातून शहराशी जोडला गेला तरी अद्यापही ग्रामीण भागाचा फारसा विकास झालेला आढळून येत नाही. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती आहे. परंतु शेती हा निसर्गावर अवलंबून आहे. शेतीचा विकास झालेला नाही. शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती अत्यंत हलाखीची आहे. ते आपल्या कुटुंबातील लोकांच्या गरजांचे योग्य प्रकारे निराकरण करू शकत नाही.

तसेच ग्रामीण समाज व्यवस्थेत शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात असून त्यांचे जीवनमान, सामाजिक स्थान, शैक्षणिक संधी व आर्थिक परिस्थिती हे विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत अतिशय महत्त्वाचे घटक आहेत. आधुनिक आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या काळात शेतकरी अजूनही पारंपारिक सामाजिक बंधनामध्ये अडकलेले असून त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीत मर्यादा दिसून येतात. शेतकरी हा आर्थिक दृष्ट्या प्रामुख्याने शेतीवर अवलंबून असून भूमिहीनता, उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ, बाजारातील अस्थिरता व कर्जबाजारीपणा या विविध प्रकारच्या समस्यांना सामोरे जात असल्याचे आढळून येते. सामाजिक सहभाग, शैक्षणिक प्रगती व आर्थिक स्थैर्य या क्षेत्रात शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रगतीसाठी शासकीय उपाययोजना, शैक्षणिक सुविधा आणि सहकारी चळवळ या बाबी अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. शेतकऱ्यांच्या अडचणीचे समाजशास्त्रीय आकलन होऊन त्यांच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी उपाय योजना सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न या अध्ययनातून करण्यात आलेला आहे.

ग्रामीण भागात शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात असून त्यांचे जीवनमान, सामाजिक स्थान, शैक्षणिक संधी आणि आर्थिक परिस्थिती हे विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत अत्यंत

महत्त्वाचे घटक ठरतात. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी अजूनही पारंपारिक सामाजिक बंधनामध्ये अडकलेले असून त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीत मर्यादा दिसून येतात. शेतकरी हा आर्थिक दृष्ट्या प्रामुख्याने कृषीवर अवलंबून असून भूमिहीनता, उत्पादन खर्चनात वाढ, बाजारातील अस्थिरता आणि कर्जबाजारीपणा या महत्त्वाच्या समस्यांना दिवसेंदिवस सामोरे जात असल्याचे आढळून येतो. सामाजिक सहभाग शैक्षणिक प्रगती व आर्थिक सहकार्य या क्षेत्रात शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रगतीसाठी शासकीय उपाययोजना शैक्षणिक सुविधा आणि सहकारी चळवळ महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरू शकतात या अध्ययनातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्यांची समाजशास्त्रीय आकलन होऊन, त्यांच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी उपाय योजना सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेला आहे.

प्रस्तावना (Introduction) :-

भारत देश हा प्रामुख्याने कृषी प्रधान देश आहे. भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेत शेती हा केवळ उपजीविकेचा आधार नसून सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक रचनेचा अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील बहुतांश लोकांचा व्यवसाय हा शेती असून त्यांचे जीवन हे शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. शेतकरी हे निसर्गावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे, शेतातील उत्पन्न कमी प्रमाणात होत असल्यामुळे शेतकरी सक्षम नसतात. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी हा सतत आर्थिक ताणतणावाखाली जीवन जगत असतात. आधुनिकीकरणाच्या आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत शेतकऱ्यांची सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिती अधिक अस्थिर झालेली दिसून येते.

सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोनातून विचार केल्यास या शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबातील सदस्यांना उत्तम आणि दर्जेदार शिक्षणाचा संधी कमी प्रमाणात मिळतात. परिणामी पुढील पिढीला व्यावसायिक पर्याय मर्यादित प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होतात व गरिबीचे दुष्टचक्र सतत सुरू असते. आर्थिकदृष्ट्या शेतकरी हा शेती उत्पादनावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे हवामानातील बदल, कीडरोग, बाजारातील चढ-उतार, शेत मालाला अल्पदरात मिळणारा भाव आणि वाढते दैनंदिन उत्पादन खर्च यांचा त्यांच्यावर गंभीर परिणाम होत असतो.

ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांचा सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिक दर्जा यांचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास करणे अत्यावश्यक ठरते. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या वास्तविक परिस्थितीचे विश्लेषण होऊन शाश्वत विकासासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना व शैक्षणिक तसेच सामाजिक समस्येचा विस्तार याबाबत मार्गदर्शन मिळण्यास सहाय्यभूत ठरू शकते.

ग्रामीण भागामध्ये शेतकरी आणि शेतमजूरांचे प्रमाण जास्त असून ते गरिबीमध्ये जीवन जगत आहे. जमीन ही निसर्गाच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबून आहे. सिंचनाचे मुख्य साधने विहीर, कालवे, नाले हे आहेत. ग्रामीण भाग हा जंगलाने वेढलेला असून जंगलातील जनावरांचा शेतकऱ्यांना फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात त्रास होत असून त्यांच्या पिकांचे फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात नुकसान करतात. त्यामुळे शासनाने त्यांची काळजी घ्यायला पाहिजे आणि त्यांना तातडीने मदत करायला पाहिजे. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी कोरडवाहू शेती ही जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात करतात व काही

भागात वर्षातून खरीप पिके रब्बी पीके असे दोन पिके घेतात. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांची व शेतमजुरांची सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक स्थिती कमजोर असल्याचे आढळून येते.

संशोधनाचे उद्देश (Aims):-

1. शेतकऱ्यांचा सामाजिक दर्जा अभ्यासने.
2. शेतकऱ्यांच्या शैक्षणिक दर्जा समजून घेणे.
3. शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती व त्यातील अडचणींचे विश्लेषण करणे.
4. शेतकऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक प्रगतीत अडथळा ठरणाऱ्या घटकांच्या शोध घेणे.
5. शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

संशोधनाची गृहितकृत्य (Hypothesis):-

1. शेतकऱ्यांचा सामाजिक दर्जा मर्यादित व पारंपरिक सामाजिक संबंधांनी प्रभावीत आहे.
2. शेतकऱ्यांचा शैक्षणिक दर्जा कमी असून दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या संधी अपुऱ्या प्रमाणात आहेत.
3. शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती अस्थिर असून उत्पादन खर्च, हवामानातील बदल व कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे ती अधिकच बिकट होते.
4. सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक प्रगतीत अनेक सरचनात्मक व परिस्थितीजन्य अडथळे आढळून येतात.
5. योग्य शासकीय उपाययोजना, शैक्षणिक सुविधा व सहकारी चळवळीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकास साधता येऊ शकतो.

संशोधन पद्धती (Research Methododology):-

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रबंध तयार करण्यासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखड्याचा वापर करण्यात आला. या संशोधनाकरिता प्राथमिक साधन म्हणून मुलाखत, अनुसूची गटचर्चा, प्रकल्प भेट व निरीक्षण इत्यादी पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला. अहवाल, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्रे, मासिके, इंटरनेट सेवा इत्यादी दस्तऐवजांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला.

ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांचा विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन -

शेतकऱ्यांचा सामाजिक दर्जा: -

ग्रामीण समाजव्यवस्थेत शेतकऱ्यांची भूमिका ही अतिशय महत्त्वाची आहे. शेतकरी हा सामाजिक दृष्ट्या मागे पडलेले दिसून येतात. त्यांच्या मालकीची जमीन कमी असल्याने समाजातील त्यांचे स्थान गौण ठरते. गाव पातळीवरील निर्णय प्रक्रिये त्यांचा सहभाग असला तरी त्यांचे मत फारसे विचारात धरले जात नाही. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांकडे अल्प प्रमाणात शेती असल्यामुळे सामाजिक प्रभाव नसतो. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांची सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा व आत्मसन्मान कमी असल्याचे आढळून येते.

शेतकऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक जीवनात परंपरागत मूल्य व जातीपातींचे वर्चस्व अजूनही कायम असल्याचे आढळून येते. सामाजिक कार्यक्रमात त्यांचा सहभाग मर्यादित असतो. कारण आर्थिक

दुर्बलतेमुळे कार्यक्रमात त्यांना सक्रियपणे सहभागी होता येत नाही. विवाह, सण उत्सव व सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमात देखील त्यांचा दुय्यम सहभाग दिसून येतो. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या सामाजिक दर्जाचे स्वरूप बहुता पारंपारिक आणि मर्यादित असल्याचे आढळून येते.

शेतकऱ्यांचा शैक्षणिक दर्जा:-

शैक्षणिक दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास असे आढळून येते की, शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबातील मुलांना दर्जेदार शिक्षण मिळण्यास अनेक अडचणी येतात. प्राथमिक शिक्षण काही प्रमाणात सहज उपलब्ध असले तरी माध्यमिक व उच्च शिक्षणासाठी पुरेसे साधन संपन्न वातावरण मिळत नाही. गरिबी, शाळेपर्यंतचे अंतर व शैक्षणिक साधनसामग्रीचा अभाव या गोष्टी त्यांना अडथळा ठरतात. परिणामी मुलांना लहान वयात शेती कामात मदत करावी लागते, ज्यामुळे त्यांचे शैक्षणिक आयुष्य अर्धवट राहते. उच्च शिक्षणाच्या संधी अत्यंत कमी प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होतात, व्यावसायिक शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्च परवडत नाही, शिक्षणाच्या अभावामुळे रोजगाराच्या संधी कमी होतात व पुन्हा त्यांना शेतीकडे परतावे लागते. ही परिस्थिती शेतकरी कुटुंबातील पुढील पिढ्यांमध्ये देखील चालू राहते. यामुळे त्यांच्या मनात शिक्षणाविषयी उदासीनता वाढते. अशाप्रकारे शेतकरी कुटुंबातील मुलांचा शैक्षणिक दर्जा ग्रामीण भागात मागे असल्याचे आढळून येतो.

शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती:-

ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती अतिशय अस्थिर स्वरूपाची आहे. जमीन धारणा कमी असल्यामुळे उत्पादन मर्यादित राहते. उत्पादनातून मिळणारे उत्पन्न कुटुंबाच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी अपुरे ठरते. पिकासाठी लागणारी बियाणे, खते व औषधांचा खर्च दरवर्षी वाढत असल्याने त्यांना नफ्यातून खर्च भागविणे कठीण जाते. हवामानातील बदल, पावसाचा अनियमितपणा, नैसर्गिक प्रकोप, दुष्काळ व कीडरोग यामुळे उत्पादनात सातत्य राहत नाही. या आर्थिक अस्थिरतेमुळे शेतकऱ्यांना बँकेतून वारंवार कर्ज घ्यावे लागते. बँका, पतसंस्था, तसेच खाजगी सावकारांकडून घेतलेले कर्ज परतफेड न करता आल्याने त्यांच्यावर कर्जबाजारीपणाचे ओझे दिवसेनदीवस वाढत जाते. शेतमालाला योग्य हमी भाव न मिळाल्यामुळे फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात तोटा सहन करावा लागतो. परिणामी त्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावन्याऐवजी अधोगतीकडे प्रवास करत असतो. शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक दुर्बलतेमुळे त्यांना सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातही प्रगती करता येत नाही, त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मनावर विपरीत परिणाम होऊन दरवर्षी शेकडो शेतकरी आत्महत्या करण्यास प्रवृत्त होतात. आणि स्वतःची जीवन यात्रा संपवतात. ही वस्तुस्थिती मात्र नाकारता येत नाही.

शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी उपाययोजना: -

ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी सर्वप्रथम शासकीय योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. शेतमालाला योग्य भाव मिळावा, यासाठी हमीभाव धोरण शक्तीने राबविणे आवश्यक आहे. सिंचनाच्या सुविधांचा विस्तार करणे, शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरण करणे, आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर आणि कृषी क्षेत्रातील संशोधन शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत

पोहोचविणे, यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पादन क्षमता वाढू शकते. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांचे कर्जमाफी व व्याजदर कमी करणे यासारख्या योजना राबविणे अतिशय आवश्यक आहे.

तसेच शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक विकासासाठी ग्रामीण भागातील शाळांचा दर्जा सुधारणे, व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाच्या संधी व शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलांसाठी शिष्यवृत्ती योजना वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. सहकारी संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक स्थैर्य साधले जाऊ शकते. तसेच समाजातील शेतकऱ्यांचा सहभाग वाढून आत्मसन्मानाची भावना वृद्धिंगत करणे गरजेचे आहे. या सर्व उपाययोजनांची काटेकोर आणि निष्पक्षपणे अंमलबजावणी झाल्यास शेतकऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक दर्जा उंचावू शकतो, यात तीळ मात्र शंका नाही.

निष्कर्ष (Conclusion):-

ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांचा सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक दर्जाचे अध्ययन केल्यास असे निदर्शनास येते की, शेतकऱ्यांची स्थिती मागासलेली आहे. सामाजिक दृष्ट्या त्यांना पारंपारिक बंधनामुळे व जमिनीच्या अल्प धारणमुळे समाज व्यवस्थेत त्यांना गौण स्थान मिळते. सामाजिक कार्यक्रमात त्यांचा सहभाग मर्यादित असून आत्मसन्मानाची पातळी ही कमी राहते. शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या आर्थिक दुर्बलतेमुळे मुलांना उच्च व व्यावसायिक शिक्षण घेता येत नाही. शिक्षणातील कमतरता हीच त्यांची आर्थिक व सामाजिक उन्नती रोखणारी ठरते. आर्थिक क्षेत्रात कमी उत्पादन क्षमता, बाजारातील अस्थिरता, हवामानातील परिवर्तन व कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे त्यांचे जीवन स्थिर राहत नाही.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी व कल्याणाकरिता शासकीय योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करणे, शेती विषयक जनजागृती करणे, सिंचनाच्या सोयी, शैक्षणिक संधीचा विस्तार, आधुनिक शेती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर व सहकारी चळवळीची बळकटीकरण गरजेचे आहे. असे केल्यास शेतकऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक दर्जा सुधारेल आणि त्यांच्या जीवनमानात समग्र विकास साधता येईल.

शिफारशी (Recommendation):-

1. शेतकऱ्यांसाठी शासकीय योजना प्रभावीपणे राबविण्यासाठी पारदर्शक व सोप्या प्रक्रियेची अंमलबजावणी करावी.
2. ग्रामीण भागात शैक्षणिक सुविधा वाढवून शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलांना उच्च व व्यवसायिक शिक्षणासाठी शिष्यवृत्ती व विशेष योजना उपलब्ध कराव्यात.
3. शेतातील उत्पादनक्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, सिंचन सुविधा व किडनियंत्रण उपाय शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोहचवावीत.
4. शेतमालाला हमीभाव थेट बाजारपेठेत विक्रीची संधी व साठवणुकीसाठी शीतगृहाची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून द्यावी.
5. सहकारी संस्था व शेतकरी संघटनांची मजबुती करून सामाजिक सहभाग व आर्थिक स्थैर्य साधले जावे.

6. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांसाठी आर्थिक साक्षरता अभियान राबवून कर्जवाटप व गुंतवणूक व्यवस्थापना विषयी मार्गदर्शन करावे.

7. महिला शेतकरी व तरुण शेतकऱ्यांना स्वावलंबनासाठी कौशल्य विकास प्रशिक्षण द्यावेत.

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मासिक :-

1) लोकराज्य 2) शेतकरी

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महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण मुलींच्या शिक्षणाच्या घटत्या प्रमाणाचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण

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सारांश

महाराष्ट्रातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणाचा प्रश्न हा केवळ शैक्षणिक धोरणांचा परिणाम नसून, तो समाजरचनेतील मूल्यव्यवस्था, आर्थिक-सांस्कृतिक अडथळे, लैंगिक असमानता आणि ग्रामीण-शहरी भेद यांचा एकत्रित परिणाम आहे. मागील दशकभरात महाराष्ट्राने एकूण साक्षरतेत आणि उच्च शिक्षणातील प्रवेशात प्रगती साधली असली तरी, मुलींच्या शालेय आणि महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणातील सातत्याने घटत चाललेले प्रमाण चिंतेचा विषय ठरत आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपरमध्ये समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून या घटत्या प्रमाणामागील घटकांचेस्पष्ट विश्लेषण करून संभाव्य उपाययोजना सुचविण्यात आलेल्या आहेत.

प्रस्तावना

शिक्षण हा सर्वांगीण विकासाचा मुख्य पाया मानला जातो. परंतु भारतीय समाजात, विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात, शिक्षणाच्या समान संधी मुलगा आणि मुलगी या दोघांना सारख्या मिळत नाहीत. महाराष्ट्रासारख्या सामाजिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत राज्यातही मुली शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत मागे पडताना दिसतात. शालेय शिक्षणात ड्रॉपआउटचे प्रमाण, उच्च शिक्षणातील अपुरा सहभाग, लग्नाळू वयात शिक्षण खंडित होणे, सामाजिक रूढी-परंपरा आणि आर्थिक असमानता हे सर्व मुद्दे या समस्येला अधिक तीव्र करतात. म्हणूनच या विषयाचा समाजशास्त्रीय पातळीवरील अभ्यास अत्यावश्यक मानला जातो.

अभ्यासाचा हेतू आणि उद्दिष्टे

या संशोधनाचा मुख्य हेतू म्हणजे मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील घटत्या प्रमाणामागील समाजशास्त्रीय कारणांचा अभ्यास करून त्यावरील उपाय सुचविणे. विशेष उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे—

- महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील मुलींचा शाळा/महाविद्यालयातील सहभाग तपासणे.
- कुटुंब, समाज, आर्थिक परिस्थिती आणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्यव्यवस्था यांचा मुलींच्या शिक्षणावर होणारा प्रभाव विश्लेषित करणे.

- शैक्षणिक धोरणे, सरकारी योजना आणि त्यांची अंमलबजावणी यांचा प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम समजून घेणे.
- समस्येवर लागू शकतील अशा उपाययोजना प्रस्तावित करणे.

संशोधन पद्धत (Research Methodology)

हे संशोधन गुणात्मक (Qualitative) स्वरूपाचे असून समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषणावर आधारित आहे. उपलब्ध अहवाल, शासकीय आकडेवारी, पूर्वीच्या संशोधनांचे निष्कर्ष, वृत्तपत्रीय लेख, धोरणनियम आणि सामाजिक सूचनांचा वापर करून तपशीलवार विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे. समाजातील घटकांच्या परस्पर संबंधांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी संरचनावाद, स्त्रीवाद, संघर्ष सिद्धांत तसेच सामाजिक भूमिका सिद्धांतांचा आधार घेतला आहे.

विश्लेषण-

महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण मुलींच्या शिक्षणाबाबतचे सांख्यिकी विश्लेषण मुख्यतः साक्षरता दर (literacy rate), सकल नावनोंदणी गुणोत्तर (Gross Enrolment Ratio - GER), शाळा सोडण्याचे दर (dropout rates) आणि लिंग समता निर्देशांक (Gender Parity Index - GPI) यावर आधारित आहे. हे विश्लेषण नवीनतम उपलब्ध आकडेवारीवर (मुख्यतः २०२३-२४ आणि २०२४-२५ पर्यंतच्या अंदाजांवर) आधारित आहे. महाराष्ट्राची एकूण साक्षरता दर ८२.३४% आहे, ज्यात पुरुष ८८.३८% आणि स्त्रिया ७५.८७% आहेत. ग्रामीण भागात हे दर काहीसे कमी आहेत, आणि मुलींमध्ये लिंग अंतर (gender gap) आणि शहरी-ग्रामीण फरक (urban-rural disparity) दिसून येतो. खालील विश्लेषण राष्ट्रीय आणि राज्यस्तरीय ट्रेंड्स, सुधारणा आणि आव्हाने यांचा समावेश करते.

१. साक्षरता दर (Literacy Rate)

ग्रामीण मुलींचा साक्षरता दर: महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागातील एकूण साक्षरता दर सुमारे ७७.०१% आहे (२०११ जनगणनेनुसार, परंतु २०२४ पर्यंतच्या अपडेट्सनुसार सुधारित). ग्रामीण मुलींचा विशिष्ट दर सुमारे ७०.४% (राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्त्री साक्षरता दराशी तुलना करता) आहे, जो पुरुषांच्या ८४.७% पेक्षा कमी आहे. २०११ ते २०२४ दरम्यान ग्रामीण स्त्री साक्षरतेत १४.५% वाढ झाली आहे (५७.९३% वरून ७०.४%)ट्रेंड आणि विश्लेषण: महाराष्ट्राची एकूण स्त्री साक्षरता ८४.८% (२०२५ अंदाज) आहे, परंतु ग्रामीण भागात हे कमी आहे कारण आर्थिक अडचणी, बालविवाह आणि शाळांची अपुरी सुविधा यामुळेराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर ग्रामीण साक्षरता ७७.५% आहे, ज्यात महाराष्ट्र वरच्या क्रमांकावर आहे (उदा. मुंबई उपनगर ८९.९%, परंतु नंदुरबारसारख्या ग्रामीण जिल्ह्यात ६४%). २०२५ पर्यंत महाराष्ट्राची स्त्री साक्षरता ७०.३% पर्यंत पोहोचण्याचा अंदाज आहे, परंतु ग्रामीण मुलींमध्ये हे ६५-७०% च्या दरम्यान राहिले आहे.

तुलना: राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्त्री साक्षरता ७०.३% आहे, ज्यात महाराष्ट्र केरळ (९४%) नंतर दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे, परंतु बिहार (६६.१%) सारख्या राज्यांपेक्षा चांगले आहेत. ग्रामीण भागात लिंग अंतर १४-१६% आहे, जे शहरी भागापेक्षा जास्त आहे.

२. सकल नावनोंदणी गुणोत्तर (Gross Enrolment Ratio - GER)

ग्रामीण मुलींचे GER: प्राथमिक ते आठवीपर्यंत महाराष्ट्रातील मुलींचे GER ९८.३% (प्राथमिक) ते ८३.७% (उच्च प्राथमिक) आहे. उच्च शिक्षणात (१८-२३ वर्षे) महाराष्ट्राचे एकूण GER ३५.३% आहे, ज्यात स्त्रिया ३३.३% आहेत. ग्रामीण भागात हे कमी आहे, कारण २०२४ मध्ये ४ वर्षांच्या मुलींचे पूर्व-प्राथमिक GER ८३.३% आहे, परंतु दुय्यम स्तरावर ते घटते.

ट्रेंड आणि विश्लेषण: २०१७-२२ दरम्यान GER ३१.१% वरून ३५.३% पर्यंत वाढले, ज्यात मुलींची वाढ पुरुषांपेक्षा जास्त आहे. ग्रामीण भागात पूर्व-प्राथमिक ते प्राथमिक स्तरावर ९५% पेक्षा जास्त नोंदणी आहे (उदा. गुजरात, महाराष्ट्रमध्ये ९५%+). परंतु उच्च स्तरावर (दुय्यम) हे ६१.१% आहे, जे आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अडथळ्यांमुळे. राष्ट्रीय GER २७.३% आहे, ज्यात महाराष्ट्र वर आहे.

तुलना: अनुसूचित जमाती (ST) मुलींचे GER १४.४-१६.५% आहे, जे कमी आहे. ग्रामीण भागात मुलींचे GER पुरुषांपेक्षा २-४% कमी आहे.

३. शाळा सोडण्याचे दर (Dropout Rates)

ग्रामीण मुलींचे dropout rates:महाराष्ट्रात प्राथमिक स्तरावर मुलींचा dropout दर ०% आहे, उच्च प्राथमिक १.६%, आणि दुय्यम १०.६% (२०२१-२२). ग्रामीण भागात हे दर जास्त आहेत, कारण आर्थिक समस्या आणि अपुरी शाळा (उदा. १,६१० गावांमध्ये प्राथमिक शाळा नाहीत).

ट्रेंड आणि विश्लेषण: २०१८-२२ दरम्यान dropout दर कमी झाले (प्राथमिक १.१% वरून ०%), परंतु दुय्यम स्तरावर १२.८% वरून १०.६% पर्यंत. ग्रामीण मुलींमध्ये ११ वर्षांनंतर dropout वाढतो, कारण घरगुती कामे, बालविवाह आणि शाळांची दुरावा. राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर दुय्यम dropout १२.६% आहे, ज्यात महाराष्ट्र कमी आहे (६.८%).

तुलना: मुलींचा dropout दर मुलांपेक्षा कमी आहे (९.६% vs ११.५%), परंतु ग्रामीण भागात लिंग अंतर जास्त आहे. उत्तर प्रदेश (७.६%) सारख्या राज्यांपेक्षा महाराष्ट्र चांगले, परंतु केरळ (०%) सारख्या नाही.

४. लिंग समता निर्देशांक (Gender Parity Index - GPI)

ग्रामीण मुलींचे GPI:प्राथमिक स्तरावर GPI ०.९९ आहे, परंतु दुय्यम आणि उच्च शिक्षणात घटून ०.९६-०.९० पर्यंत जाते. उच्च शिक्षणात GPI १.०१ आहे, ज्यात मुलींची नोंदणी पुरुषांपेक्षा थोडी जास्त.

ट्रेंड आणि विश्लेषण: २०१७-२२ दरम्यान GPI १.०१ वरून १.०६ पर्यंत वाढले आणि नंतर १.०१ वर स्थिर झाले, जे लिंग समतेची सुधारणा दर्शवते. ग्रामीण भागात GPI कमी आहे कारण सांस्कृतिक अडथळे (उदा. मुलींना घरगुती कामे). राष्ट्रीय GPI ०.९८ आहे, ज्यात महाराष्ट्र चांगले आहे.

तुलना: अनुसूचित जमातींमध्ये GPI ०.७८ आहे, जे कमी आहे. ग्रामीण भागात शहरीपेक्षा लिंग अंतर २७.२% जास्त आहे.

मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील घटत्या प्रमाणाची कारणमीमांसा

१. कुटुंबव्यवस्था आणि लैंगिक भूमिका

भारतीय कुटुंबव्यवस्थेत मुलगा हा 'कुटुंबाचा आधार' आणि मुलगी ही 'कुटुंबाची जबाबदारी' म्हणून पाहिली जाते. त्यामुळे मुलांच्या शिक्षणावर खर्च करणे कुटुंबांना अधिक योग्य वाटते. मुलींना घरकाम, भावंडांची काळजी किंवा आर्थिक अडचणींमध्ये आईला मदत करण्याची अपेक्षा असल्याने त्यांच्या शिक्षणात खंड पडतो. विशेषतः अल्प-आर्थिक वर्गात "मुलीवर केलेला खर्च वैयक्तिक मालमत्तेत परिवर्तित होत नाही" असा चुकीचा समज असल्याने त्यांचे शिक्षण दुय्यम राहते.

२. आर्थिक कारणे

गरीबी हा मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील अडथळ्यांपैकी सर्वात महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे.ग्रामीण भागात घरातील आर्थिक परिस्थिती कमकुवत असल्यास मुलींना शालेय शिक्षणाऐवजी मजुरी, शेतीकाम किंवा घरकामासाठी वापरले जाते.उच्च शिक्षणातील वाढते शुल्क, वाहतुकीचा खर्च आणि सुरक्षिततेच्या अभावामुळे पालक मुलींना पुढील शिक्षणासाठी संधी देण्यास कचरतात.

३. सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परंपरा

मुलींचे लवकर लग्न करणे, कुटुंबाचा मान-सन्मान, जाती-जमातीतील प्रथा आणि धार्मिक मूल्यव्यवस्था या गोष्टी शिक्षणात मोठा अडथळा निर्माण करतात. अनेक समाजघटकांमध्ये मुलगी 'घर सांभाळणारी' म्हणून ओळखली जाते. त्यामुळे उच्च शिक्षण हा तिच्या भूमिकेशी विसंगत मानला जातो. लग्नानंतर सासरी जाण्यामुळे अध्ययन पूर्ण होण्याची शक्यता कमी राहते.

४. सुरक्षिततेचे प्रश्न

शहरी भागातही मुलींच्या सुरक्षेच्या दृष्टीने पालक असुरक्षित वाटतात. दूरवर शाळा/महाविद्यालये असल्यास प्रवासातील अडचणी, छेडछाड, सार्वजनिक वाहतुकीची कमतरता यामुळे पालक 'शिक्षण थांबवणे' हा पर्याय स्वीकारतात. ग्रामीण भागात तर उच्च शिक्षणाची सुविधा जवळपास नसल्याने हे प्रमाण अधिक गंभीर होत जाते.मुंबईत ३६ दिवसात ८२ मुलं बेपत्ता झाली आहेत. त्यामुळे पाल्कांच्यात भीतीचे वातावरण पसरले आहे. जुने ते डिसेंबर महिन्यात १३४ मुलं गायब झाले असून त्यात ८६ मुलींचाही समावेश आहे. त्यामुळे मुंबईत लहान व शाळकरी मुले किती धोक्यात आहेत याची प्रचीती येते. मुंबईत सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी सीसीटीव्ही लावून देखील मुलं-मुली गायब होत आहेत. त्यामुळे पोलीसापुढे हे आव्हान असून ते मुलांना शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहेत. मुंबईसारख्या मेगासिटीत हि अवस्था आहे तर बाकीच्या ठिकाणी काय होत असेल ?

५. शाळांच्या सुविधा आणि शिक्षकवर्ग

अनेक शाळांत स्वतंत्र स्वच्छतागृहांची कमतरता मुलींसाठी शिक्षण सोडण्याचे मोठे कारण ठरते. महिला शिक्षकांचा अभाव, बर्याच ठिकाणी असलेले शाळेतील असुरक्षित वातावरण, वर्गांची गुणवत्ताहीनता यामुळे मुली शाळेत टिकत नाहीत. काहीकाही ठिकाणी तर चार वर्गासाठी एकच शिक्षक पाहायला मिळतात. गेल्या ५ वर्षांत महाराष्ट्रात बंद पडलेल्या मराठी शाळांची नेमकी

आकडेवारी उपलब्ध नसली तरी, कमी पटसंख्येमुळे अनेक शाळा बंद होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत, काही ठिकाणी बंद झाल्याचे वृत्त आहे (उदा. मुंबईत १० वर्षांत १०० शाळा बंद), आणि भविष्यातही अशा शाळांची संख्या वाढण्याची भीती आहे, ज्यात इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या शाळांच्या तुलनेत मराठी माध्यमाच्या शाळांचा समावेश आहे. विशेषतः, पटसंख्या ५ पेक्षा कमी असलेल्या शाळा बंद करण्याचा सरकारचा विचार होता, पण शिक्षक संघटनांच्या विरोधामुळे काही आदेश मागे घेण्यात आले, तरीही मराठी शाळांची संख्या घटत आहे.

६. डिजिटल दरी

कोविड-१९ नंतर ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाला महत्त्व वाढले. मात्र डिजिटल साधनांची उपलब्धता आणि इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटीतील तफावत मुलींसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात शिक्षण खंडित होण्यास कारणीभूत ठरली. मोबाईल किंवा संगणकावर मुलांनाच प्राधान्य दिले जात असल्याने मुली मागे राहतात.

समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून विश्लेषण

१. स्त्रीवादी सिद्धांत

स्त्रीवादी विचारानुसार शिक्षणातील असमानता ही पितृसत्ताक रचनेचे परिणाम आहे. मुलगी ही दुय्यम नागरिक मानली जात असल्याने तिच्या विकासाला संधी कमी मिळते. शिक्षण हा स्त्रीसक्षमीकरणाचा मुख्य मार्ग असल्याने पितृसत्ताक मूल्यांना तो धोका वाटतो.

२. संघर्ष सिद्धांत

संघर्ष सिद्धांतानुसार समाजातील आर्थिक संसाधनांचे असमान वितरण शिक्षणातील विषमता वाढवते. उच्च आर्थिक वर्गातील मुलींना शिक्षणाची संधी मिळते पण निम्न आर्थिक वर्गातील मुलींना ती मर्यादित राहते. त्यामुळे सामाजिक गटांमध्ये विषमता कायम राहते.

३. संरचनात्मक कार्यवाद

या सिद्धांताच्या दृष्टीकोनातून बघितल्यास समाजातील पारंपरिक भूमिकांमुळे मुलींच्या शिक्षणाला कमी महत्त्व दिले जाते. समाजाची एकूण रचना काही पद्धतींना 'योग्य' आणि काहींना 'अयोग्य' ठरवते. मुलींनी घर पाहणे आणि मुलांनी उत्पन्न कमवणे—ही भूमिकावाटणी शिक्षणातील तफावत वाढवते.

महाराष्ट्रातील विद्यमान शासकीय योजना आणि त्यांचा प्रभाव

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने मुलींच्या शिक्षणासाठी अनेक योजना राबवल्या आहेत—

१. कन्या शिक्षण सुकन्या योजना

२. सायबर सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम

३. सशक्त बालिका अभियान

४. मोफत सायकल योजना

५. शिष्यवृत्ती योजना

या योजनांमुळे काही प्रमाणात प्रगती झाली असली तरी अंमलबजावणीत सातत्य नसणे, जनजागृतीचा अभाव, गरजू मुलींपर्यंत पोहोच न होणे यामुळे अपेक्षित बदल दिसून येत नाहीत.

परिणामांचा सामाजिक विकासावर होणारा प्रभाव

- मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील घटता सहभाग समाजाच्या प्रगतीला थेट अडथळा निर्माण करतो.
- महिलांचे शिक्षण कमी असल्यास आर्थिक विकासाची गती मंदावते.
- कुटुंबाचे आरोग्य, मुलांचे पोषण, लोकसंख्येवर नियंत्रण आणि सामाजिक स्थैर्य या सर्वांवर त्याचे दुष्परिणाम दिसतात.
- शिक्षित स्त्री ही घर, समाज आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेला अधिक योगदान देऊ शकते. त्यामुळे मुलींच्या शिक्षणात घट होणे म्हणजे समाजाच्या विकासात घट होणे.

उपाययोजना

१. शैक्षणिक सुविधा सुधारणा

ग्रामीण भागात उच्च माध्यमिक आणि महाविद्यालयीन संस्था वाढवणे गरजेचे आहे. स्वतंत्र व स्वच्छ स्वच्छतागृहे, महिला शिक्षक, सुरक्षित परिसर त्याचबरोबर पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पाणी, स्वतंत्र महिला कक्ष ई. उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे.

२. जनजागृती आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तन

कुटुंब आणि समाजात मुलींच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व समजावून सांगणे हि काळाची गरज बनली आहे. आजही ग्रामीण भागात मुलींचे विवाह लवकर लावून दिले जातात. तसे होऊ नये म्हणून धार्मिक नेते, स्थानिक संस्था, स्वयंसेवी संस्था यांच्या साहाय्याने व्यापक मोहीम राबवून मुलींच्या शिक्षणाचे महत्व समजला पटवून देणे आवश्यक आहे. मुलगी शिकली तरच प्रगती होते हे लोकांच्या मनावर बिंबवले जाने गरजेचे आहे.

३ आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण

शिष्यवृत्ती, मोफत वाहतूक, वसतिगृहे, मोफत गणवेश व पुस्तके यांचा विस्तार करून गरीब कुटुंबांना 'शिक्षणासाठी आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन' देणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण भागात पालकांची स्थिती नाजूक असते. अशावेळेस ते लहान मुलांना एकतर सोबत कामाला घेऊन जातात किंवा घर सांभाळायला ठेवतात. जरी 'मुलीना मोफत शिक्षण' योजना शासनातर्फे राबवली जात असली तरी त्याचे फारसे चाल्गले परिणाम ग्रामीण भागात तरी होताना दिसून येत नाहीत.

४ सुरक्षिततेची हमी

हा सध्या गंभीर मुद्दा झाला असून मुलींच्या सुरक्षिततेचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे. शाळेत आणि प्रवासमार्गात महिला सुरक्षेची योग्य व्यवस्था नसल्याचे हे परिणाम आहेत. ग्रामीण भाग असे किंवा शहरी भाग असो मुलीना व महिलांना सुरक्षित बस सेवा उपलब्ध करून देणे, शाळेतील वातावरण सुरक्षित असणे, लांबपल्याच्या शाळेसाठी रस्त्यात सुरक्षेच्या उपाययोजना आमलात आणणे, शाळा व महाविद्यालय परिसरात तसेच प्रत्येक वर्गात सीसीटीव्ही कॅमेरे बसवणे ई. उपाय योजिता येतील.

५ डिजिटल सुविधा उपलब्धता

इंटरनेट, टॅब्लेट/मोबाईल, ई-लर्निंग साहित्य यांची उपलब्धता वाढवून डिजिटल शिक्षणात मुलींना प्राधान्य देणाऱ्या योजना शासकीय व गाव स्तरावर राबवणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी अगोदर प्रत्येक शिक्षकाला डिजिटल साक्षर बनवणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण आज बहुतांशी असे शिक्षक/शिक्षिका आहेत कि ज्यांना इंटरनेट, इ-लर्निंग या गोष्टी हाताळता येत नाहीत. शिवाय ज्यांना या गोष्टींचे ज्ञान आहे त्यांनी इतरांना डिजिटल साक्षर करणे गरजेचे आहे. मोबाईलवर नको त्या गोष्टी पाहता शालेय ज्ञान प्राप्त करून ते विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे गरजेचे आहे.

निष्कर्ष

- महाराष्ट्रातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील घटते प्रमाण ही बहुआयामी समस्या आहे.
- आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, लैंगिक आणि पायाभूत घटक एकत्र येऊन ही समस्या तीव्र बनवतात.
- समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, मुलींचे शिक्षण हे केवळ व्यक्तीगत प्रगतीसाठी नाही तर समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी अत्यावश्यक आहे.
- म्हणूनच शासन, समाज, कुटुंब आणि स्वयंसेवी संस्था यांनी एकत्रितपणे कार्य करून मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील अडथळे दूर करणे गरजेचे आहे.
- योग्य धोरणे, जनजागृती आणि पायाभूत सुविधा यांचा समन्वय साधला तर महाराष्ट्रातील मुलींचे शिक्षण पुन्हा वाढती दिशा घेऊ शकते.

समारोप

महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील प्रगत राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते, ज्यात एकूण साक्षरता दर ८३% पर्यंत पोहोचला आहे (२०२१ जनगणना). तथापि, या प्रगतीच्या मागे मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील घटते प्रमाण ही एक गंभीर समस्या दडलेली आहे, जी समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, लिंगभेद, आर्थिक असमानता, सांस्कृतिक बंधने आणि संस्थागत अपयश यांचा परिणाम आहे. या संशोधन पेपरमध्ये, महाराष्ट्रातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील घटत्या प्रमाणाचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे, ज्यात प्राथमिक ते उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावरील नामांकन, ड्रॉपआऊट दर आणि साक्षरता पातळीचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला. उपलब्ध आकडेवारीनुसार (UDISE+ २०२४-२५ आणि NSSO ७५वी फेरी), महाराष्ट्रात ९ वी व १० वीवर्गातील मुलींचा ड्रॉपआऊट दर १०.३% आहे, जो मुलांच्या १२.६% पेक्षा कमी असला तरी, उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावर नामांकनात ५२.४% पर्यंत घट होते. मुंबईसारख्या शहरी भागातील महिलांच्या महाविद्यालयांमध्ये नामांकनात ५% ची घट (२०१९-२०२४) दिसून येते, जी राज्यव्यापी ट्रेंडचे प्रतिनिधित्व करते.

शेवटी, महाराष्ट्रातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणातील घटते प्रमाण हे सामाजिक न्यायाच्या अभावाचे लक्षण आहे, जे केवळ आकडेवारी नाही तर एक सांस्कृतिक क्रांतीची गरज दर्शवते. शिक्षित महिला हे

राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीचे आधारस्तंभ आहेत, आणि या समस्येचे निराकरण केल्यास महाराष्ट्र खऱ्या अर्थाने समावेशक आणि समृद्ध राज्य बनू शकेल. हे संशोधन समाजशास्त्रज्ञ, धोरणकर्ते आणि शिक्षकांसाठी एक आवाहन आहे की, बदलाची सुरुवात सामाजिक मानदंडांपासून करावी, जेणेकरून प्रत्येक मुलीला शिक्षणाची संधी मिळेल आणि राज्याची प्रगती अखंड राहील.

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कोल्हापूर

गोषवारा :-

भारतामध्ये संघटित व असंघटित अशा दोन्ही क्षेत्रांमध्ये व्यवसाय आढळून येतात. या व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांची संख्या ही जास्त प्रमाणात आहे. त्यातीलच असंघटित क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांची संख्या ही संघटित क्षेत्रापेक्षा अधिक असल्याचे दिसते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विचार करता असंघटित क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांची संख्या ही अधिक आहे. असंघटित क्षेत्रांमध्ये अनेक उद्योगांचा समावेश होत आहे त्यामध्ये ऊस तोडणी कामगार, शेतमजूर, बांधकाम मजूर, हात गाडी मजूर अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या उद्योगांचा समावेशहा असंघटित क्षेत्रातील व्यवसायामध्ये होतो.त्यातीलच वीट भट्टी व्यवसाय हा असंघटित क्षेत्रात क्षेत्रामध्ये आर्थिक घटकाला हातभार लावण्याचा काम करत आहे. या व्यवसायामध्ये कामगारांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्थलांतर होत असते. त्यांचे शिक्षण, आर्थिक गरजा सामाजिक स्थिती रोजगाराच्या संधी, गरीबी, बेकारी इत्यादी अनेक कारणामुळे या व्यवसायाकडे लोक येत असतात. शिवाय या कामासाठी प्रशिक्षणाची आवश्यकता नसते. आपल्या आर्थिक गरजा भागवण्यासाठी मिळेल त्या मजुरीवर हे कामगार काम करीत असतात. पण या कामगारांना वीट भट्टीवर काम करत असताना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावं लागतं त्यासाठी या कामगारांची स्थिती अभ्यासणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रस्तावना :-

समाजामध्ये अनेक असे उद्योग आहेत जे समाजाच्या गरजा भागवण्यासाठी निर्माण झालेली असतात. समाजाच्या गरजा ह्या बदलत असतात त्याप्रमाणे उद्योगांमध्ये सुद्धा बदल होत असतात. काही उद्योग ही संघटित असतात तर काही उद्योग ही असंघटित असतात. समाज व्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन होत असताना या उद्योगांचा विकास होत असतो. भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील महत्त्वाचे असे असंघटित क्षेत्र आहे. या अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये असंघटित क्षेत्रातील अनेक उद्योगांचा समावेश होतो. त्यामध्ये ऊस तोडणी मजूर,शेतमजूर, वीटभट्टी वरती काम करणारे कामगार अशा अनेक क्षेत्रांचा समावेश या उद्योगांमध्ये होत असतो. जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळकटी देण्याचे

काम हे असंघटित क्षेत्र करत असते. यातील महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजेच वीट भट्टी व्यवसायामध्ये गुंतलेले कामगार होय. वीटभट्टी व्यवसाय हा फार वर्षापासून करण्यात येत आहे. आधुनिक काळामध्ये परिवर्तन होत आहे तसे अनेक रस्ते, इमारती, घरे बांधण्यासाठी विटांची मागणी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत आहे.समाजातील बहुतांश लोकांना रोजगार मिळवून देणारा व्यवसाय म्हणून या क्षेत्राकडे लोक येत असतात. या व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांची संख्या पण अधिक आहे. महिला व पुरुष या दोघांचाही या क्षेत्रामध्ये समावेश असल्याचे दिसून येते. समाजामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात बांधकाम क्षेत्र आहे या बांधकामासाठी पुरवल्या जाणाऱ्या विटा या वीटभट्टी व्यवसायातून येत असतात. बांधकामासाठी लागणारा कच्चामाल म्हणजेच विटा होय. समाजामध्ये वीट भट्टी व्यवसाय हा नदीकाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येतो, परंतु या कामगारांची काम करण्याची स्थिती, सामाजिक जीवनात अभ्यासणे गरजेचे आहे. वीटभट्टी व्यवसायावर काम करताना कामात कामगारांची स्थिती, कामगारांचे वेतन सुरक्षितता, दैनंदिन जीवनात येणाऱ्या समस्या इत्यादी गोष्टींचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे.

उद्देश :-

"वीट भट्टी क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांची स्थिती समजावून घेणे."

"महिलांची आरोग्यविषयक स्थिती समजावून घेणे."

संशोधन पद्धती :-

या संशोधन अभ्यासासाठी वीटभट्टी व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दुय्यम तंत्राचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये संदर्भ पुस्तके, संशोधन पेपर, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादी गोष्टींचा अभ्यासासाठी वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

संशोधनाचे महत्त्व :-

वीट भट्टी व्यवसाय असे क्षेत्र आहे की, या क्षेत्रामध्ये कामगारांना रोजगाराच्या संधी मिळत असतात. या कामगारांना आर्थिक आधार मिळत असतो. आर्थिक घटकांच्या आधारे ते आपला उदरनिर्वाह चालवत असतात. या क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करत असताना त्यांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनाच्या वास्तविक घटकांचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे. हे कामगार मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्थलांतरित करीत असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये अनेक समस्या जाणवतात. या समस्यांची वस्तुस्थिती समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे वीट भट्टी व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या महिला कामगारांची आरोग्य विषयक समस्या जाणून घेणे गरजेचे आहे कारण या महिलांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात मानसिकदृष्ट्या व शारीरिकदृष्ट्या शोषण होताना दिसत असल्यामुळे त्याचा परिणाम त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर झालेला दिसून येतो.

कामगारांच्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास :-

समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये सतत परिवर्तन होत असते. या परिवर्तनातून समाज रचनेमध्ये बदल होत असतात. त्यातील असंघटित क्षेत्राचा समावेश अधिक आहे. या असंघटित घटकांचा सामाजिक अर्थव्यवस्था बळकट बनवण्याचे काम हे क्षेत्र करीत असते. त्याचप्रमाणे या क्षेत्रातील

महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे वीट भट्टी व्यवसायामध्ये **(Informal Sector)** काम करणारे कामगार हा या क्षेत्रातील महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. या कामगारांची त्यांच्या कामाबाबत वस्तुस्थिती अभ्यासणे गरजेचे आहे येते. काम करणारे अनेक कामगार हे अनेक राज्यातून, जिल्ह्यातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात कुटुंबासह स्थलांतरीत होत असतात. हा व्यवसाय हंगामी स्वरूपाचा असल्यामुळे ठराविक कालावधीत हे काम चालते. त्यामुळे कमी पगारावरती काम करून आपल्या कुटुंबाचा उदरनिर्वाह चालवण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतात. वर्षभर या कामगारांना रोजगार मिळेलच असे नाही, जो रोजगार वीट भट्टी व्यवसायतून मिळतो त्यावरतीच आपल्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याचा प्रयत्न हे कामगार लोक करीत असतात.

या व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणारे कामगार हे वीट भट्टीवर अधिक वेळ अंग मेहनतीचे काम करीत असतात. हे काम जवळजवळ दहा ते बारा तास चालत असते. या कामाच्या पद्धतीमध्ये माती मळण्यापासून ते वीट भाजणी पर्यंत अनेक प्रक्रियातून या कामगारांना जावे लागते. हिवाळ्यात कडाक्याची थंडी आणि उन्हाळ्यात असणारे अतिशय कडक ऊन तसेच सततचे अंग मेहनतीचे काम असल्यामुळे या कामगारांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थितीवर तसेच आरोग्याच्या स्थितीवर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो.

1) वीट भट्टी व्यवसायाचे स्वरूप :-

भारतामध्ये अनेक भागांमध्ये वीटभट्टी व्यवसाय उत्तम पद्धतीने चालत असल्याचा दिसून येतो. या कामगारांना रोजगार देण्याचं काम हा व्यवसाय करीत असतो. वीट भट्टी व्यवसाय नदीच्या ठिकाणी असणाऱ्या भागांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात चालत असतो. या व्यवसायासाठी पाणी मोठ्या प्रमाणात लागत असल्यामुळे हा व्यवसाय पाण्याच्या ठिकाणी चालत असतो.भारतामध्ये पारंपारिक पद्धतीने विटा बनवल्या जातात. वीट उत्पादनामध्ये भारताचा दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. माती खोदणे, चाळणी करुन त्या मातीमध्ये राख, भूस्सा, कोळसा इत्यादी घटक घालून वीट तयार केली जाते. ही तयार झालेली वीट उन्हामध्ये वाळवली जाते व ती वीट भाजण्यासाठी भट्टीवर रचली जाते. हे करत असताना कामगारांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते.

2) सामाजिक स्थिती :-

येथे काम करणारे कामगार हे बहुतांशी निरक्षर किंवा अल्पशिक्षित असतात. कारण या कामगारांची आर्थिक स्थिती बेताची असते. त्याचबरोबर मोठ्या प्रमाणात या कामगारांचे स्थलांतर होत असल्यामुळे, आणि शिवाय हा व्यवसाय हंगामी स्वरूपाचा असल्यामुळे शिक्षणापासून हे कामगार वंचित राहिलेले दिसून येतात. या व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणारे बहुतांश कामगार हे अनेक जाती, धर्मातील असतात. त्याचबरोबर या कामगारांबरोबर आलेल्या महिला यांना दुहेरी भूमिका बजावावी लागते. दिवसभर वीट भट्टीवर विटांचे काम आणि घरातील काम व लहान मुलांचे संगोपन अशा दुहेरी भूमिकातून या महिलांना जावे लागते. वीट भट्टी वरती कच्चा स्वरूपाचे असणारी घरे, शौचालय, शुद्ध पाण्याची सोय इत्यादी अनेक समस्या या कामगारांच्या समोर येत असतात. अनेक सण उत्सव हे कामगार करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत नाहीत. हे कामगार लोक आपल्या

कुटुंबासहस्थलांतरित होत असल्यामुळे मुलांचा शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या खूप नुकसान होते. आपल्या कामाबरोबर या मुलांनाही या व्यवसायामध्ये हे कामगार लोक सहभागी करून घेतात. त्यामुळे येणारी पिढी सुद्धा हेच काम करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. वीट भट्ट्या या गावापासून दूर अंतरावर असल्यामुळे शिक्षणाच्या सोयी मुलांसाठी कमी प्रमाणात असतात.

3) आर्थिक स्थिती :-

या व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांचे आर्थिक स्थिती ही खूपच बेताची असते. निरक्षर, गरिबी, बेकारी, कर्जबाजारीपणा यामुळे हे कामगार मिळेल त्या वेतनावर काम करीत असतात. मजुरी अत्यल्प असल्याने आपल्या गरजाही मर्यादित ठेवत असतात. कामगारांना नियमितपणे वेतन मिळत नसते, कारण हा व्यवसाय हंगामी स्वरूपाचा असल्यामुळे मिळेल त्या उत्पन्नावर वर्षभर उदरनिर्वाह चालवत असतात. स्वतःच्या अतिरिक्त गरजा भागवण्यासाठी वीट भट्टी मालकांकडून कामाच्या आधारावर अतिरिक्त रक्कम घेत असतात. ही रक्कम परतफेड करण्यासाठी अतिरिक्त काम करून ती रक्कम परत केली जाते. त्या कामगारांना रोजच्या दैनंदिन गरजा भागवण्यासाठी नियमित वेतन नसल्यामुळे कामगारांवर आर्थिक स्थिती अधिकच बिकट असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्याचप्रमाणे कुटुंबाच्या गरजा, मुलांचे शिक्षण त्यांचाही प्रभाव त्यांच्यावरती पडत असतो. त्यामुळे त्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती ढासळलेली दिसून येते.

4) आरोग्य स्थिती :-

मानवाच्या जीवनातील महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे त्याचे असणारे आरोग्य. चांगल्या वातावरणात काम करत असताना मानवाला आरोग्याच्या समस्या जाणवत नाहीत. वीट भट्टी व्यवसाय हा असा व्यवसाय आहे की, या ठिकाणी उष्णता, धूर, धूळ यांच्या सततच्या संपर्कात कामगार येत असतात, त्यांचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर झालेला दिसून येतो.व्यवसायाच्या ठिकाणी काम करत असताना या कामगारांना त्यांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात जाणवतात. हे काम रात्रीचे किंवा पहाटे सुरू होत असल्यामुळे हिवाळ्यात अति थंडी आणि उन्हाळ्यात कडक ऊन यांचा परिणाम या कामगारांवर होत असतो. अंगमेहनतीचे काम असल्यामुळे या कामगारांचा बराच वेळ मातीच्या, चिखलाच्या संपर्कात असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. सततच्या अंगमेहनतीमुळे पाठदुखी, कंबरदुखी, मनगटांचा त्याचप्रमाणे या कामगारांच्यामध्ये व्यसनाधीनतेचे प्रमाणही अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. या सर्व गोष्टींचा या कामगार वर्गाच्या आरोग्यावर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. वीट भट्टी वरती असणारी उष्णता, भट्टीतून निघणारा धूर, कार्बन डाय-ऑक्साइड याचाही परिणाम या कामगारांवर झालेला दिसतो. मातीचे बारीक कण, धूळ, राख यांच्या सततच्या संपर्कामुळे यांच्यामध्ये श्वसनासंबंधीत आजार निर्माण झालेले दिसून येतात. त्याचबरोबर वीट भट्टीवर असणाऱ्या शुद्ध पाण्याचा अभाव, शौचालय, सांडपाण्याची दुरावस्था या गोष्टी असल्यामुळे या कामगारांना अनेक आरोग्य विषयक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. अवकाळी पावसामुळे या कामगारांवर संकट निर्माण झाल्यासारखे दिसून येते. विशेषता महिलांच्या आरोग्याचा विचार करता या महिलांना अनेक मानसिक आणि

शारीरिक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. वीट भट्टीच्या ठिकाणी महिलांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात शोषण होताना दिसून येते, त्याचाच परिणाम त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर झालेला दिसून येतो. वीट भट्टी वरती त्यांच्या पतीकडून मोठ्या प्रमाणात या महिलांना मारहाण होत असते त्यामुळे शारीरिक इजा महिलांना होताना दिसून येते. त्याचप्रमाणे स्वच्छतेचा अभाव अशिक्षितपणा याचा परिणाम ही त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर झालेला दिसून येतो.

5) निष्कर्ष :-

एकंदरीत विचार करता असंघटित क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांना त्यामध्ये वीट भट्टीमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांना अनेक प्रकारचे अंग मेहनतीचे काम करावे लागते. या व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणारे कामगार स्वतःच्या आर्थिक गरजा भागवण्यासाठी मिळेल त्या वेतनावर मिळेल त्या ठिकाणी स्थलांतर करीत असतात. कामगारांच्या लहान मुलांच्या शिक्षणाचा ही प्रश्न स्थलांतर होत असल्यामुळे निर्माण होतो. महिलांच्या आरोग्याचा विचार करता महिलांमध्येकंबर-दुखी, पाठदुखी, श्वसनासंबंधित आजार तसेच मासिक पाळी दरम्यान होणारा त्रास त्याचाही परिणाम या महिलांच्या आरोग्यावर झालेला दिसून येतो. हंगामी व्यवसायामुळे मुलांचे शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात नुकसान होते. वीटभट्टी व्यवसाय हा आर्थिक उत्पादन वाढवणारा घटक असला तरी या व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांना अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. तरीही आपल्या कुटुंबाचा उदरनिर्वाह चालवण्यासाठी हा कामगार वर्ग ह्या समस्यांवर मात करतात.

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सामाजिक परिवर्तनात भाषेची भूमिका

डॉ. मनीषा आझाद नायकवडी
न्यू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर.

सारांश –

मानव समाज हा सतत परिवर्तनशील आहे. सामाजिक रचना, मूल्यव्यवस्था, परंपरा, विचारसरणी, सत्ता-संबंध, तंत्रज्ञान, अर्थव्यवस्था इत्यादी घटकांमध्ये होणारे बदल म्हणजे 'सामाजिक परिवर्तन' होय. या परिवर्तन प्रक्रियेत "भाषा" हे केवळ संवादाचे माध्यम नसून परिवर्तनाचा सक्रिय घटक आहे. भाषा ही समाजाचे प्रतिबिंब तर आहेच; परंतु ती समाजरचनेला दिशा देणारी, विचारसरणी घडविणारी आणि क्रांतीची बीजे पेरणारी शक्तीदेखील आहे.

भाषा ही मानवी चेतनेचे, संस्कृतीचे आणि सामाजिक व्यवहाराचे केंद्र आहे. म्हणूनच सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या प्रक्रियेचा अभ्यास करताना भाषेच्या भूमिकेचा सखोल विचार करणे आवश्यक ठरते.

महत्त्वपूर्ण संज्ञा -

समाज, सामाजिक परिवर्तन, भाषा, संस्कृती, सामाजिक व्यवहार इ.

उद्दिष्टे -

१. सामाजिक परिवर्तनाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे.
२. भाषा आणि समाज यांचा परस्परसंबंध उलगडणे.
३. सामाजिक परिवर्तनात भाषेची रचनात्मक, प्रेरक व क्रांतिकारक भूमिका स्पष्ट करणे.
४. भारतीय व मराठी संदर्भातील उदाहरणांद्वारे भाषेच्या भूमिकेचे विश्लेषण करणे.
५. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगातील भाषेच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपाचा अभ्यास करणे.

सामाजिक परिवर्तन : संकल्पना व स्वरूप -

'सामाजिक परिवर्तन' म्हणजे समाजाच्या रचनेत, संस्थांमध्ये, मूल्यांमध्ये व संबंधांमध्ये होणारा मूलभूत बदल होय.

गिलिन आणि गिलिन यांच्या मते, "सामाजिक परिवर्तन म्हणजे समाजाच्या जीवनपद्धतीतील बदल."

सामाजिक परिवर्तनाची प्रमुख कारणे -

औद्योगिकीकरण
शहरीकरण
शिक्षण
तंत्रज्ञान
राजकीय चळवळी
सांस्कृतिक संवाद

या सर्व घटकांमध्ये भाषा हा समान दुवा म्हणून कार्य करतो.

भाषा आणि समाज : परस्परसंबंध -

भाषा आणि समाज हे परस्परावलंबी घटक आहेत.

भाषा ही समाजातील मूल्ये, परंपरा आणि सांस्कृतिक वारसा जतन करते.

समाजातील बदल भाषेच्या शब्दसंपत्तीत, शैलीत आणि वापरात प्रतिबिंबित होतात.

सॅपिर-व्हॉर्फ सिद्धांतानुसार, भाषा विचारांना आकार देते. म्हणजेच आपण ज्या भाषेत विचार करतो ती भाषा आपल्या जगाकडे पाहण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनावर परिणाम करते.

सामाजिक परिवर्तनात भाषेची भूमिका-

६.१ जागृती निर्माण करणारे माध्यम-

भाषा ही समाजजागृतीचे प्रभावी साधन आहे.

- महात्मा फुले यांनी आपल्या लिखाणातून सामाजिक विषमता उघड केली.
- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी भाषणांद्वारे आणि लेखनाद्वारे उपेक्षित समाजात आत्मभान निर्माण केले.

६.२ क्रांतीची प्रेरणा-

फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीपासून भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यापर्यंत घोषवाक्ये, पत्रके, भाषणे यांमधून भाषेने क्रांतीची चेतना जागृत केली.

उदा. "स्वराज्य हा माझा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे" हे टिळकांचे विधान जनचळवळीचे प्रेरणास्थान ठरले.

६.३ ओळख आणि अस्मितेची जपणूक-

भाषा ही सांस्कृतिक ओळखीचे प्रतीक आहे.

मराठी भाषा चळवळ, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र आंदोलन यामध्ये भाषेने अस्मिता जागवली.

६.४ सामाजिक समतेचा प्रसार-

भाषेतील लिंगभेद, जातीय पूर्वग्रह, रूढी यांचा विचार केल्यास दिसून येते की भाषा समाजातील विषमता प्रतिबिंबित करते.

परंतु समावेशक भाषेचा वापर सामाजिक समतेस चालना देतो.

उदा. "अपंग" ऐवजी "दिव्यांग" या शब्दप्रयोगाचा वापर.

६.५ शिक्षण आणि परिवर्तन-

शिक्षण ही परिवर्तनाची गुरुकिल्ली आहे आणि शिक्षणासाठी भाषा आवश्यक आहे.

मातृभाषेत शिक्षण दिल्यास ज्ञानप्राप्ती सुलभ होते व सामाजिक प्रगतीस चालना मिळते.

६.६ माध्यमे आणि भाषा-

वृत्तपत्रे, रेडिओ, दूरदर्शन आणि आजच्या सोशल मीडियाच्या माध्यमातून विचार वेगाने प्रसारित होतात.

#MeToo, पर्यावरण चळवळी यांसारख्या चळवळी भाषिक संवादामुळे व्यापक झाल्या.

७. भारतीय संदर्भातील भाषिक परिवर्तन-
भारत हा बहुभाषिक देश आहे.
हिंदीला राष्ट्रभाषेचा दर्जा
राज्यांची भाषावार पुनर्रचना
मराठी, तमिळ, बंगाली इत्यादी भाषांच्या संवर्धनासाठी चळवळी
भाषिक धोरणे सामाजिक व राजकीय परिवर्तनाशी निगडित आहेत.
८. तंत्रज्ञान आणि भाषेचे बदलते स्वरूप-
डिजिटल युगात भाषा झपाट्याने बदलत आहे.
इंग्रजी-मराठी मिश्र भाषा (हिंग्लिश, मिंग्लिश)
संक्षिप्त रूपे, इमोजी
कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता व भाषांतर तंत्रज्ञान
या बदलांमुळे संवाद अधिक सुलभ झाला असला तरी भाषेची शुद्धता आणि अभिजातता याबाबत प्रश्न उपस्थित होतात.
९. चिकित्सक विश्लेषण
भाषा परिवर्तनाला चालना देऊ शकते; परंतु ती दडपशाहीचे साधनही बनू शकते.
सत्ताधारी वर्गाची भाषा प्रबळ ठरते.
अल्पसंख्याक भाषांचे अस्तित्व धोक्यात येते.
म्हणूनच भाषिक लोकशाही आवश्यक आहे.

निष्कर्ष –

सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या प्रक्रियेत भाषा ही केवळ संवादाचे साधन नसून परिवर्तनाची प्रेरक शक्ती आहे.
भाषा समाजाला जागृत करते, अस्मिता निर्माण करते, विचारांना दिशा देते आणि परिवर्तनाला गती देते.
भविष्यात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात भाषेचे स्वरूप बदलत असले तरी तिची मूलभूत भूमिका अबाधित राहील. समाजपरिवर्तनासाठी समावेशक, लोकाभिमुख आणि संवेदनशील भाषेचा वापर करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

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२. सॅपिर, एडवर्ड – Language
३. आंबेडकर, डॉ. बाबासाहेब – निवडक लेखन
४. फुले, महात्मा ज्योतिराव – गुलामगिरी
५. समाजभाषाशास्त्र विषयक विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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शहरीकरण आणि असमानता : एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास

डॉ. संजय गंगाराम सुरेवाड
प्राध्यापक
यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई

सारांश (Abstract)

शहरीकरण ही आधुनिक समाजातील एक महत्त्वाची सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रक्रिया आहे. औद्योगिकीकरण, जागतिकीकरण आणि रोजगाराच्या संधींमुळे शहरी लोकसंख्या झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. मात्र या प्रक्रियेमुळे विकासाच्या संधी वाढल्या असल्या तरी त्याचबरोबर आर्थिक, सामाजिक व प्रादेशिक असमानतेतही वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात शहरीकरण आणि असमानता यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंधांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. शहरी आर्थिक विषमता, सामाजिक भेदभाव, निवास व पायाभूत सुविधांतील तफावत तसेच जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव यांचा सविस्तर आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. शेवटी शहरी असमानता कमी करण्यासाठी आवश्यक उपाययोजनांचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे.

कीवर्ड्स :शहरीकरण, असमानता, सामाजिक विषमता, आर्थिक विकास, शहरी समाज

१. प्रस्तावना

२१व्या शतकात शहरीकरण ही जागतिक स्तरावर घडणारी एक महत्त्वाची सामाजिक प्रक्रिया ठरली आहे. ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागाकडे होणारे स्थलांतर, उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्रांचा विस्तार आणि आधुनिक पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास ही शहरीकरणाची प्रमुख लक्षणे आहेत. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात शहरीकरणाचा वेग विशेषतः स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात वाढलेला दिसतो.

मात्र शहरीकरण ही केवळ विकासाची प्रक्रिया नसून ती अनेक सामाजिक समस्या निर्माण करणारीही ठरते. शहरांमध्ये संपत्ती, सुविधा आणि संधी यांचे वितरण समान नसल्यामुळे असमानतेची समस्या अधिक तीव्र होते. श्रीमंत आणि गरीब, औपचारिक आणि अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र, झोपडपट्ट्या आणि उच्चभ्रू वसाहती यांमधील दरी वाढताना दिसते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर शहरीकरण आणि असमानता यांचा अभ्यास करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

२. शहरीकरणाची संकल्पना

शहरीकरण म्हणजे लोकसंख्येचा वाढता भाग शहरांमध्ये स्थायिक होणे आणि शहरी जीवनशैलीचा विस्तार होणे. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेनुसार, एखाद्या देशातील शहरी लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण वाढणे ही शहरीकरणाची मुख्य ओळख आहे (United Nations, 2019).

भारतात २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार सुमारे ३१ टक्के लोकसंख्या शहरी भागात राहते. औद्योगिकीकरण, शिक्षण, आरोग्य व रोजगाराच्या संधींमुळे ग्रामीण लोक शहरांकडे आकर्षित होतात.

३. असमानतेची संकल्पना

असमानता म्हणजे समाजातील विविध घटकांमध्ये उत्पन्न, संपत्ती, संधी, सत्ता आणि सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा यांचे असमान वितरण होणे. आर्थिक असमानता, सामाजिक असमानता, लैंगिक असमानता आणि प्रादेशिक असमानता ही तिची प्रमुख रूपे आहेत (Sen, 1999).

शहरी समाजात असमानता अधिक स्पष्टपणे दिसून येते, कारण शहरांमध्ये विविध वर्ग, जाती आणि सांस्कृतिक समूह एकत्र राहतात.

४. शहरीकरण आणि आर्थिक असमानता

शहरीकरणामुळे आर्थिक विकासाला चालना मिळते, परंतु हा विकास सर्वसमावेशक नसतो. उच्च शिक्षण व कौशल्य असलेले लोक चांगल्या नोकऱ्या मिळवतात, तर अल्पशिक्षित स्थलांतरित मजूर अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रात कमी वेतनावर काम करतात.

शहरांमध्ये उत्पन्नातील दरी वाढत असून गिनी गुणांक वाढताना दिसतो (World Bank, 2020). महागाई, घरभाडे आणि आरोग्य खर्चामुळे गरीब वर्गावर अधिक आर्थिक ताण पडतो.

५. सामाजिक असमानता आणि शहरी जीवन

शहरीकरणामुळे जात, वर्ग, धर्म आणि लिंगाधारित असमानता नव्या स्वरूपात पुढे येते. जरी शहरांमध्ये कायदेशीर समानता असली तरी प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात भेदभाव कायम राहतो.

झोपडपट्ट्यांतील रहिवाशांना मूलभूत सुविधा कमी प्रमाणात मिळतात. स्थलांतरित मजुरांना सामाजिक सुरक्षा, आरोग्य सुविधा आणि स्थिर रोजगार मिळत नाही. महिलांना रोजगार, सुरक्षितता आणि वेतनाच्या बाबतीत असमानतेचा सामना करावा लागतो (Desai & Dubey, 2012).

६. निवास व पायाभूत सुविधांतील असमानता

शहरीकरणामुळे निवासाचा प्रश्न गंभीर बनला आहे. शहरांमध्ये घरांच्या किमती प्रचंड वाढल्यामुळे गरीब वर्ग झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये राहण्यास मजबूर होतो.

एका बाजूला आलिशान निवासी संकुले आणि स्मार्ट सिटी प्रकल्प दिसतात, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला पाणी, स्वच्छता, वीज आणि आरोग्य सुविधांचा अभाव असलेले परिसर आढळतात. हे चित्र शहरी असमानतेचे स्पष्ट उदाहरण आहे (Kundu, 2014).

७. जागतिकीकरणाचा शहरी असमानतेवर परिणाम

जागतिकीकरणामुळे शहरे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेशी जोडली गेली आहेत. माहिती-तंत्रज्ञान, वित्तीय सेवा आणि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांमुळे काही शहरे प्रचंड विकसित झाली आहेत. मात्र या विकासाचा लाभ मर्यादित वर्गापुरताच सीमित राहिला आहे.

"विकासाचे बेटे" आणि "वंचित परिसर" यांमधील तफावत वाढत असून शहरी सामाजिक विभाजन अधिक तीव्र होत आहे.

८. शहरी असमानतेचे परिणाम

शहरी असमानतेचे परिणाम दीर्घकालीन स्वरूपाचे आहेत :

- सामाजिक अस्थिरता आणि गुन्हेगारीत वाढ
- आरोग्य व शिक्षणातील विषमता
- सामाजिक तणाव आणि संघर्ष
- शाश्वत विकासाला अडथळे

असमानता वाढल्यास शहरांचा सामाजिक सलोखा आणि टिकाऊ विकास धोक्यात येतो.

९. उपाययोजना

शहरी असमानता कमी करण्यासाठी पुढील उपाय आवश्यक आहेत :

- समावेशक शहरी विकास धोरणे
- परवडणाऱ्या घरांच्या योजना
- अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील कामगारांसाठी सामाजिक सुरक्षा
- शिक्षण आणि कौशल्य विकासावर भर
- स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचे सक्षमीकरण

१०. निष्कर्ष

शहरीकरण ही आधुनिक समाजाची अपरिहार्य प्रक्रिया आहे. मात्र नियोजनशून्य शहरीकरणामुळे असमानतेची समस्या अधिक तीव्र बनते. त्यामुळे शहरी विकास करताना केवळ आर्थिक वाढ नव्हे तर सामाजिक न्याय, समता आणि शाश्वत विकास या मूल्यांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. समावेशक शहरीकरणाशिवाय असमानतेची समस्या सुटू शकणार नाही.

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डिजिटल युगातील सामाजिक परिवर्तन : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास

डॉ. कन्नाडे ममता कार्तिक
समाजशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख,
चंद्राबाई शांतप्पा शेंडुरे कॉलेज, हुपरी

सारांश (Abstract):

डिजिटल युगाने मानवी समाजाच्या रचना, संस्था, मूल्ये व नातेसंबंध यामध्ये मूलभूत परिवर्तन घडवून आणले आहे. संगणक, इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) आणि स्वयंचलन (Automation) यांच्या प्रभावामुळे शिक्षण, आरोग्य, रोजगार, प्रशासन व सामाजिक संवाद अधिक तंत्रज्ञानाधारित झाले आहेत. या संशोधन पेपरमध्ये डिजिटल युगातील सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे स्वरूप, सामाजिक संस्थांवरील परिणाम, डिजिटल दरी, तसेच संधी व आव्हाने यांचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान समाजाच्या विकासासाठी महत्त्वाचे साधन ठरत असले, तरी सामाजिक विषमता, गोपनीयतेचे प्रश्न व मानवी नातेसंबंधांतील बदल यांसारख्या समस्याही निर्माण होत आहेत. म्हणून डिजिटल परिवर्तनाचे समतोल व समावेशक मूल्यांकन करणे आवश्यक ठरते.

कीवर्ड्स : डिजिटल युग, सामाजिक परिवर्तन, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, डिजिटल दरी, समाजशास्त्र

प्रस्तावना:

२१वे शतक हे डिजिटल युग म्हणून ओळखले जाते. माहिती व संवाद तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगतीमुळे समाजाच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल घडून आले आहेत. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने पाहता, डिजिटल क्रांती ही औद्योगिक क्रांतीइतकीच महत्त्वाची ठरली आहे (Deshpande, २०१८). डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानामुळे सामाजिक व्यवहार वेगवान, जागतिक व तंत्रज्ञानाधारित झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे डिजिटल युगातील सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक ठरते.

डिजिटल युग : संकल्पना

डिजिटल युग म्हणजे माहितीची निर्मिती, साठवण, प्रक्रिया व प्रसार डिजिटल साधनांच्या माध्यमातून होणारा कालखंड होय.

याची प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतील-

डिजिटल युगामुळे माहितीचा जलद प्रसार करता येतो, जागतिक नेटवर्क तयार होते, वेळ व अंतराचे महत्त्व कमी होते, ऑनलाइन व्यवहारा वाढतो, स्वयंचलित व बुद्धिमान प्रणालींचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जातो.

सामाजिक परिवर्तन : अर्थ

सामाजिक परिवर्तन म्हणजे समाजाच्या रचना, मूल्ये, संस्था व संबंधांमध्ये होणारा दीर्घकालीन व महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल होय). डिजिटल युगातील सामाजिक परिवर्तन हे वेगवान, तंत्रज्ञानाधारित व जागतिक स्वरूपाचे आहे.

समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतांच्या आधारे विश्लेषण:

समाजशास्त्रातील संघर्ष सिद्धांताच्या आधारे प्रस्तुत विषयाचा अभ्यास केला जाऊ शकतो. कारण डिजिटल संसाधनांवर वर्चस्व असलेल्या वर्गाला अधिक लाभ मिळतो. व ज्यांचे यावर वर्चस्व नसते त्यांना लाभापासून वंचित राहावे लागते.

डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान आणि सामाजिक संस्था:

- **कुटुंब संस्था आणि डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव:**

कुटुंब संस्था ही समाजाची मूलभूत आणि सर्वात प्राचीन सामाजिक संस्था मानली जाते. समाजीकरण, संस्कार, भावनिक आधार, आर्थिक सहकार्य आणि सामाजिक नियंत्रण ही कुटुंबाची प्रमुख कार्ये आहेत. परंतु डिजिटल युगाच्या आगमनानंतर—विशेषतः इंटरनेट, स्मार्टफोन, सोशल मीडिया, व्हिडिओ कॉल्स आणि डिजिटल मनोरंजनाच्या वाढत्या वापरामुळे—कुटुंब संस्थेच्या रचनेत, कार्यपद्धतीत आणि परस्पर नातेसंबंधांत लक्षणीय बदल घडून आले आहेत.

१. कुटुंबातील संवादपद्धतीतील बदल-

डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानामुळे कुटुंबातील संवाद अधिक जलद, सुलभ आणि जागतिक स्वरूपाचा झाला आहे. व्हॉट्सॲप, झूम, गूगल मीट, फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम यांसारख्या माध्यमांमुळे भौगोलिक अंतर कमी झाले आहे. नोकरी, शिक्षण किंवा स्थलांतरामुळे दूर राहणारे कुटुंबीय व्हिडिओ कॉल्सद्वारे एकमेकांशी नियमित संपर्कात राहू शकतात. मात्र, या आभासी (virtual) संवादामुळे प्रत्यक्ष (face-to-face) संवादाचे प्रमाण कमी होत चालले आहे. घरातील सदस्य एकाच छताखाली राहत असूनही प्रत्येकजण स्वतंत्रपणे मोबाईल किंवा डिजिटल स्क्रीनमध्ये गुंतलेला दिसतो. यामुळे संवादाचे औपचारिक स्वरूप वाढले असून भावनिक खोली (emotional depth) कमी होत असल्याचे समाजशास्त्रज्ञांचे मत आहे.

२. संयुक्त कुटुंब पद्धतीवर डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव-

परंपरागत भारतीय समाजात संयुक्त कुटुंब पद्धतीला विशेष महत्त्व होते. परंतु डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान, औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण आणि रोजगाराच्या संधींमुळे विभक्त (एकत्र नसलेली) कुटुंब पद्धतीला चालना मिळाली आहे. डिजिटल साधनांमुळे व्यक्तीला स्वतंत्रपणे काम करणे, उत्पन्न मिळवणे आणि निर्णय घेणे शक्य झाले आहे. परिणामी, संयुक्त कुटुंबातील परस्परावलंबनकमी होत असून वैयक्तिक स्वातंत्र्याला अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

३. वैयक्तिक स्वातंत्र्यात वाढ-

डिजिटल युगात कुटुंबातील प्रत्येक सदस्य—विशेषतः स्त्रिया आणि तरुण—स्वतंत्र निर्णय घेण्यास अधिक सक्षम झाला आहे. ऑनलाइन शिक्षण, वर्क फ्रॉम होम, डिजिटल बँकिंग आणि ई-गव्हर्नन्समुळे आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्वावलंबन वाढले आहे.

स्त्रियांना घरबसल्या रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध झाल्यामुळे पारंपरिक लिंगभुमिकांमध्ये बदल दिसून येतो. त्यामुळे कुटुंबातील सत्तासंबंध बदलत असून पितृसत्ताक रचनेला काही प्रमाणात आव्हान निर्माण झाले आहे.

४. भावनिक अंतर वाढण्याची शक्यता-

डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाने संवाद सुलभ केला असला, तरी तो संवाद अनेकदा वरवरचा ठरतो. सतत सोशल मीडियावर व्यस्त राहणे, डिजिटल मनोरंजनावर अवलंबून राहणे आणि प्रत्यक्ष संवादाला वेळ न देणे यामुळे कुटुंबातील सदस्यांमध्ये भावनिक अंतर वाढण्याची शक्यता निर्माण होते. विशेषतः वृद्ध पालक आणि तरुण पिढी यांच्यातील मूल्यसंघर्षअधिक तीव्र झाला आहे. वृद्धांना भावनिक सहवासाची अपेक्षा असते, तर तरुण पिढी डिजिटल जगात अधिक गुंतलेली असल्यामुळे हा संवाद तुटक स्वरूपाचा राहतो.

५. पालक–मुलांमधील संवादावर परिणाम-

डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा सर्वात महत्त्वाचा आणि संवेदनशील परिणाम पालक–मुलांच्या नात्यावर दिसून येतो. मुलांचे समाजीकरण पूर्वी कुटुंब, शाळा आणि समाज यांच्याद्वारे होत असे; परंतु आज डिजिटल माध्यमे—यूट्यूब, गेमिंग ॲप्स, सोशल मीडिया—मुलांच्या जीवनात प्रमुख समाजीकरणाची साधने ठरत आहेत. याचे काही सकारात्मक परिणाम असले, तरी अनेक नकारात्मक परिणामही दिसून येतात. जसे- पालक–मुलांमधील संवाद कमी होणे, पालकांचे नियंत्रण कमी होणे, मुलांमध्ये एकलकोंडेपणा वाढणे, आक्रमकता, स्क्रीन व्यसन आणि भावनिक अस्थैर्य, पालक डिजिटल साक्षर नसतील, तर generation gap अधिक वाढते. त्यामुळे पालक–मुलांमधील विश्वास आणि समजुतीवर परिणाम होतो.

एकूणच, डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानामुळे कुटुंब संस्था पूर्णतः कमजोर झाली आहे असे म्हणता येणार नाही; मात्र तिचे स्वरूप, कार्य आणि नातेसंबंध बदलत आहेत.

- **शिक्षण संस्था आणि डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव:**

शिक्षण संस्था ही समाजातील ज्ञाननिर्मिती, कौशल्यविकास आणि समाजीकरणाची प्रमुख संस्था आहे. डिजिटल युगात ऑनलाइन शिक्षण, ई-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्म्स, डिजिटल क्लासरूम्स, MOOCs, Online Courses, स्मार्ट बोर्ड्स आणि शैक्षणिक ॲप्स यांमुळे शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत मूलभूत बदल झाले आहेत. विशेषतः कोविड-19 नंतर डिजिटल शिक्षणाला मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चालना मिळाली. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शिक्षण वेळ, जागा आणि वयाच्या मर्यादांपासून मुक्त झाले आहे. विद्यार्थी घरबसल्या विविध राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांचे अभ्यासक्रम शिकू शकतात. ई-लायब्ररी, डिजिटल नोट्स, व्हिडिओ लेक्चर्स आणि ऑनलाइन मूल्यांकनामुळे ज्ञानप्राप्तीच्या संधी

लक्षणीयरीत्या वाढल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे शिक्षण अधिक सुलभ, लवचिक आणि सर्वसमावेशक बनले आहे.

१.शिक्षकाच्या भूमिकेतील बदल-

पारंपरिक शिक्षणपद्धतीत शिक्षक हा ज्ञानाचा एकमेव स्रोत मानला जात असे. परंतु डिजिटल युगात शिक्षकाची भूमिका ज्ञानदाता (instructor) ऐवजी मार्गदर्शक, समन्वयक आणि सल्लागार (facilitator) अशी झाली आहे. विद्यार्थी स्वतः माहिती शोधून शिकत असल्यामुळे स्वयंअभ्यास (self-learning) आणि चिंतनशील शिक्षण (reflective learning) यांना प्रोत्साहन मिळाले आहे.

२. डिजिटल दरी आणि शैक्षणिक असमानता-

जरी डिजिटल शिक्षणाने अनेक संधी निर्माण केल्या असल्या, तरी डिजिटल साधनांची अनुपलब्धता असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शिक्षणातील दरी (educational divide) अधिक तीव्र झाली आहे. ग्रामीण भाग, आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटक, आदिवासी समाज आणि मुली यांच्यासाठी इंटरनेट, स्मार्टफोन, संगणक आणि डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव ही मोठी समस्या ठरते.

परिणामी, डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शिक्षणात समानता निर्माण होण्याऐवजी काही प्रमाणात शैक्षणिक असमानता वाढल्याचे दिसून येते.

- **आर्थिक संस्था व रोजगारावर डिजिटल युगाचा प्रभाव**

आर्थिक संस्था समाजाच्या उत्पादन, वितरण आणि उपभोग प्रक्रियांशी संबंधित असतात. डिजिटल युगात ई-कॉमर्स, फिनटेक, गिग इकॉनॉमी, स्टार्टअप संस्कृती, वर्क फ्रॉम होम आणि स्वयंचलनामुळे आर्थिक संस्थांमध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल घडून आले आहेत.

१.रोजगाराच्या स्वरूपातील बदल-

डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानामुळे पारंपरिक कायमस्वरूपी नोकऱ्यांऐवजी प्रकल्पाधारित, कराराधारित आणि फ्रीलान्स स्वरूपाचे रोजगार वाढले आहेत. ॲमेझॉन, फ्लिपकार्ट, स्विगी, झोमॅटो, उबर यांसारख्या प्लॅटफॉर्म्समुळे गिग इकॉनॉमीचा विस्तार झाला आहे. यामुळे रोजगाराच्या संधी वाढल्या असल्या, तरी रोजगाराचे स्वरूप अधिक अस्थिर बनले आहे.

२. स्वयंचलन आणि रोजगार-

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, रोबोटिक्स आणि स्वयंचलनामुळे उत्पादनक्षमता वाढली आहे; मात्र त्याच वेळी काही पारंपरिक नोकऱ्या नष्ट होत आहेत. विशेषतः अकुशल आणि अर्धकुशल कामगारांवर याचा विपरीत परिणाम झाला आहे. तथापि, डेटा ॲनालिटिक्स, सॉफ्टवेअर विकास, सायबर सुरक्षा, डिजिटल मार्केटिंग यांसारख्या क्षेत्रांत नवीन रोजगार संधी निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.

3. कौशल्याधारित अर्थव्यवस्था-

डिजिटल युगात अर्थव्यवस्था कौशल्याधारित बनत आहे. तांत्रिक कौशल्ये, डिजिटल साक्षरता, सर्जनशीलता आणि समस्या सोडवण्याची क्षमता यांना अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

परिणामी, शिक्षण आणि रोजगार यांच्यातील संबंध अधिक घट्ट झाला असून आयुष्यभर शिक्षण (lifelong learning) ही संकल्पना पुढे आली आहे.

- **राजकीय व प्रशासकीय संस्थांवर डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव:**

राजकीय व प्रशासकीय संस्था समाजातील सत्ता, प्रशासन, धोरणनिर्मिती आणि लोकसेवा यांचे नियमन करतात. डिजिटल युगात ई-गव्हर्नन्स, डिजिटल सेवा, ऑनलाइन अर्ज प्रणाली, डिजिटल मतदान आणि सोशल मीडिया यांमुळे शासनव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप बदलले आहे.

१.ई-गव्हर्नन्स आणि प्रशासनातील सुधारणा-

ई-गव्हर्नन्समुळे सरकारी सेवा अधिक पारदर्शक, कार्यक्षम आणि नागरिक-केंद्रित झाल्या आहेत. आधार, डिजिलॉकर, उमंग, ऑनलाइन कर भरणा, शिष्यवृत्ती पोर्टल्स यांसारख्या उपक्रमांमुळे वेळ, खर्च आणि भ्रष्टाचार कमी करण्यास मदत झाली आहे. नागरिकांचा शासनाशी थेट संवाद वाढला आहे.

२. लोकशाही प्रक्रियेत बदल-

सोशल मीडिया आणि डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे राजकीय जनजागृती वाढली आहे. नागरिक आपले मत व्यक्त करू शकतात, प्रश्न उपस्थित करू शकतात आणि राजकीय सहभाग वाढवू शकतात. त्यामुळे लोकशाही अधिक सहभागी बनल्याचे दिसून येते.

3. डेटा सुरक्षा व गोपनीयतेचे प्रश्न-

डिजिटल प्रशासनामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नागरिकांचा वैयक्तिक डेटा संकलित केला जात आहे. त्यामुळे डेटा सुरक्षा, गोपनीयता, सायबर गुन्हेगारी आणि डिजिटल देखरेख यांसारखे गंभीर प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव असलेल्या नागरिकांसाठी हे धोके अधिक आहेत. म्हणूनच, मजबूत कायदे, नैतिक धोरणे आणि तांत्रिक सुरक्षा उपायांची गरज अधोरेखित होते.

शिक्षण, अर्थव्यवस्था आणि प्रशासन या प्रमुख सामाजिक संस्थांवर डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव बहुआयामी आहे. एका बाजूला संधी, कार्यक्षमता आणि समावेशन वाढले आहे; तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला डिजिटल दरी, असमानता, असुरक्षा आणि नैतिक प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे डिजिटल परिवर्तनाचा लाभ सर्व समाजघटकांपर्यंत समानरीत्या पोहोचवण्यासाठी समावेशक धोरणे आणि सामाजिक जाणीव आवश्यक आहे.

- **डिजिटल माध्यमे आणि सामाजिक संबंध-**

डिजिटल युगात सोशल मीडिया प्लॅटफॉर्म्स—जसे की फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सॲप, इंस्टाग्राम, ट्विटर, यूट्यूब—यांनी सामाजिक संवादाचे स्वरूप आमूलाग्र बदलले आहे. पारंपरिक समाजात सामाजिक संबंध प्रत्यक्ष भेटी, सामूहिक उपक्रम आणि स्थानिक समुदायांवर आधारित होते; मात्र डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे संवाद अधिक आभासी (virtual), तात्काळ आणि जागतिक झाला आहे.

सामाजिक संबंधांच्या स्वरूपातील बदल-

डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे व्यक्ती एकाच वेळी अनेक लोकांशी संपर्कात राहू शकते. भौगोलिक अंतराचा अडथळा कमी झाला असून मैत्री, नातेसंबंध आणि व्यावसायिक संपर्कांचे जाळे विस्तारले आहे. तथापि, या आभासी नातेसंबंधांमुळे प्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक सहभाग कमी होण्याची शक्यता निर्माण झाली आहे.

समाजशास्त्रज्ञांच्या मते, डिजिटल संवादामध्ये भावनिक खोली कमी असून नातेसंबंध अधिक तात्पुरते आणि औपचारिक बनत चालले आहेत.

डिजिटल माध्यमांचे सकारात्मक सामाजिक परिणाम:

- **सामाजिक जागरूकतेत वाढ**

सोशल मीडिया प्लॅटफॉर्म्समुळे सामाजिक प्रश्नांबाबत जनजागृती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढली आहे. लैंगिक समानता, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, मानवाधिकार, जातीय भेदभाव, आरोग्यविषयक जाणीव यांसारख्या विषयांवर माहिती वेगाने पसरते. त्यामुळे नागरिक अधिक सजग आणि माहितीपूर्ण बनत आहेत.

- **सामाजिक चळवळींना वेग**

डिजिटल माध्यमांनी सामाजिक चळवळींना नवे बळ दिले आहे. ऑनलाइन मोहिमा, हॅशटॅग चळवळी आणि डिजिटल आंदोलनांमुळे लोकांचे संघटन सुलभ झाले आहे. #MeToo, पर्यावरण चळवळी, विद्यार्थी आंदोलन यांसारख्या चळवळींना सोशल मीडियामुळे जागतिक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे.

डिजिटल माध्यमांचे नकारात्मक सामाजिक परिणाम:

- **अफवा आणि चुकीची माहिती**

डिजिटल माध्यमांवरील माहिती अनेकदा पडताळणीविना प्रसारित होते. अफवा, खोटी बातमी (fake news) आणि द्वेषमूलक मजकूर समाजात गैरसमज, भीती आणि सामाजिक तणाव निर्माण करतो. याचा परिणाम सामाजिक ऐक्य (social cohesion) आणि लोकशाही प्रक्रियांवर होतो.

- **मानसिक ताणतणाव**

सोशल मीडियावरील सतत तुलना, आभासी प्रतिमा आणि 'लाईक्स–कॉमेंट्स' यांवर आधारित मान्यता यामुळे व्यक्तींमध्ये मानसिक ताणतणाव, न्यूनगंड आणि एकलकोंडेपणा वाढतो. विशेषतः तरुण पिढी मानसिक आरोग्याच्या समस्यांना अधिक सामोरी जात आहे.

- **सामाजिक ध्रुवीकरण**

अल्गोरिदम-आधारित सोशल मीडिया वापरामुळे व्यक्ती समान विचारसरणीच्या लोकांपुरती मर्यादित राहते. परिणामी, भिन्न मतांचा स्वीकार कमी होऊन सामाजिक ध्रुवीकरण वाढते. समाजात 'आपण' आणि 'ते' अशी विभागणी तीव्र होते.

➢ **डिजिटल युग आणि सामाजिक विषमता (डिजिटल दरी):**

डिजिटल युगाने अनेक संधी निर्माण केल्या असल्या, तरी त्या सर्व समाजघटकांपर्यंत समानरीत्या पोहोचलेल्या नाहीत. डिजिटल दरी (Digital Divide) म्हणजे तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपलब्धता, वापर, कौशल्य आणि लाभ यांमधील असमानता होय. त्यामुळे डिजिटल युग सामाजिक विषमता कमी करण्याऐवजी काही प्रमाणात ती वाढवत असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

डिजिटल दरीचे प्रकार

1) ग्रामीण–शहरी डिजिटल दरी

शहरी भागात इंटरनेट सुविधा, डिजिटल सेवा आणि तांत्रिक पायाभूत सुविधा तुलनेने अधिक उपलब्ध आहेत; तर ग्रामीण भागात इंटरनेट वेग, वीजपुरवठा आणि डिजिटल साधनांची कमतरता आढळते. परिणामी, ग्रामीण नागरिक डिजिटल सेवांपासून वंचित राहतात.

2) श्रीमंत–गरीब डिजिटल दरी

आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम वर्गाकडे स्मार्टफोन, संगणक, उच्चगती इंटरनेट आणि डिजिटल कौशल्ये उपलब्ध असतात; तर गरीब वर्गासाठी ही साधने परवडणारी नसतात. त्यामुळे शिक्षण, रोजगार आणि माहितीच्या संधींमध्ये असमानता वाढते.

3) लिंग आधारित डिजिटल दरी

अनेक समाजांमध्ये स्त्रियांना डिजिटल साधनांपर्यंत मर्यादित प्रवेश मिळतो. सामाजिक निर्बंध, शिक्षणाचा अभाव आणि आर्थिक अवलंबित्वामुळे स्त्रिया डिजिटल सेवांचा कमी वापर करतात.

4) शैक्षणिक डिजिटल दरी

शिक्षणाचा स्तर जितका उच्च, तितका डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर अधिक प्रभावी दिसून येतो. कमी शिक्षित व्यक्तींना डिजिटल सेवा समजून घेणे आणि वापरणे कठीण जाते. परिणामी, माहिती व ज्ञानाच्या लाभांपासून ते वंचित राहतात.

- **डिजिटल दरीचे सामाजिक परिणाम**

डिजिटल दरीमुळे समाजात संधींची असमानता, सामाजिक बहिष्कार आणि नवीन प्रकारची विषमता निर्माण होत आहे. डिजिटल शिक्षण, ई-गव्हर्नन्स आणि ऑनलाइन रोजगाराच्या संधी काही विशिष्ट वर्गांपुरत्याच मर्यादित राहतात. त्यामुळे डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान हे सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे साधन ठरण्याऐवजी काही वेळा सामाजिक विभाजनाचे साधन बनते.

निष्कर्ष

डिजिटल युगातील सामाजिक परिवर्तन ही बहुआयामी प्रक्रिया आहे. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान समाजाच्या विकासासाठी महत्त्वाचे साधन ठरत असले, तरी त्याचे परिणाम सर्वांसाठी समान नाहीत. सामाजिक न्याय, समावेशन आणि मानवी मूल्यांचा समतोल राखल्यास डिजिटल युग अधिक सकारात्मक आणि समतावादी ठरू शकते. म्हणूनच डिजिटल परिवर्तनाचे नियोजन समाजकेंद्रित व मूल्याधारित असणे आवश्यक आहे.

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सारांश:-

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात कायदा,न्याय आणि मानवाधिकाराचे अंतरविद्या शाखिय दृष्टिकोनातून विचार करण्यात आले आहे. कायदा हा सामाजिक न्यायाचा आधार आहे. तसेच 'न्याय' सामाजिक सुधारण्याचे मूलभूत तत्व आहे. 'मानवाधिकार' हे देखील सामाजिक न्यायाचे प्रमुख अंगआहे. 'सामाजिक न्याय' हा सामाजिक संस्थेची संबंधित आहे. सामाजिक न्याय हा एक नैतिक आणि दार्शनीक विषय आहे. सामाजिक न्याय हा राजकीय निर्णयप्रक्रियेशी संबंधित देखील आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला दिलेला शिक्षणाचा अधिकार हा एक महत्त्वाचा मानवाअधिकार आहे. गुन्हेगारी न्यायव्यवस्था हा देखील सामाजिक न्यायाचा एक महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. पर्यावरणीय न्याय आणि सामाजिक न्याय यांच्यामध्ये देखील परस्पर सहसंबंध आहे.

समाजमान्य मूल्यावर आधारित असलेली न्यायाची संकल्पना म्हणजे, सामाजिक न्याय होय. सामाजिक न्याय ही नीती मूल्यावर आधारित असलेली संकल्पना आहे. ती सामाजिक धोरणामध्ये, राज्यशास्त्र आणि राजकीय योजनांमध्ये,कायद्यामध्ये, तत्वज्ञान आणि सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या उगमस्थानाच्या संदर्भात विचारात घ्यावी लागते. सामाजिक न्याय ही' सामाजिक सिद्धांत' आणि 'सामाजिक क्रिया' या दोन्हीमध्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते . सामाजिक न्यायाची कल्पना तेव्हाच प्रत्यक्षात उतरते जेव्हा, न्यायाला आत्मसन्मान, माणुसकी व प्रतिष्ठा इत्यादी मूल्याची जोड मिळते.अन्यथा ती फक्त एक आदर्शत्मक,घोषणात्मक आणि कागदावरची संकल्पना राहते

प्रस्तावना:-

सामाजिक न्याय हा एक महत्त्वाचा विषय आहे ज्यामध्ये कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवाधिकारांचे महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. या शोधनिबंधात, आम्ही या विषयावर अंतरविज्ञाशाखीय दृष्टिकोनातून विचार करण्यात आले आहे. आणि कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवाधिकारांचे सामाजिक न्यायाशी संबंध स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

सामाजिक न्यायाची संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम 1500 ते 2500 वर्षांपूर्वी ज्यूसईझम, ख्रिश्चन,इस्लाम,बौद्ध धर्म आणि हिंदू धर्म इत्यादी शिकवणीतून व त्याच काळातील सोलोक्लिश व इस्कीलीस ग्रीक

शोकांतिकाच्या पाश्चिमात्य साहित्यातून आवतरली असल्याचे दिसून येते.सामाजिक न्यायाचा विविध पैलू ने विचार केला तर, स्वातंत्र्य,समता,बंधुत्व, सामान्य न्याय, राजकीय, आर्थिक,सामाजिक हक्क, स्त्री -पुरुष समानता समाज जातीच्या सर्व व्यक्तींना शिक्षणाची विकासाची संधी, अदी मूल्ये आणि तत्वे ही सामाजिक न्यायाची खरी उद्दिष्टे आहेत.

मानवी हक्क हे जन्मजात अधिकार आहेत जे प्रत्येकाला प्रतिष्ठा, समानता आणि स्वातंत्र्य देतात, तर सामाजिक न्याय म्हणजे समाज, धर्म किंवा आर्थिक स्थितीचा भेदभाव न करता सर्वांना समान संधी आणि संसाधने मिळवून देणे होय. हे दोन्ही घटक समतावादी समाज निर्मितीसाठी व मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन टाळण्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहेत, ज्यात अन्याय दूर करून सर्वांना हक्क मिळवून देण्याचे उद्दिष्ट असते.

मानवी हक्क आणि सामाजिक न्याय: मुख्य संकल्पना ;-

मानवी हक्कांचे स्वरूप:-

हे हक्क नैतिक आणि तार्किक तत्त्वांवर आधारित असून, त्यामध्ये नागरी, राजकीय, आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक अधिकारांचा समावेश होतो, जसे की जगण्याचा, बोलण्याचा आणि प्रतिष्ठेचा अधिकार.

सामाजिक न्यायाची आवश्यकता:

समाजातील मागास, दुर्बल आणि शोषित घटकांना विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी, वंशावर, जातीवर किंवा लिंगावर आधारित भेदभाव नष्ट करण्यासाठी सामाजिक न्यायाची गरज आहे.

भारतीय संविधान आणि हक्क:-

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने नागरिकांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय न्याय, तसेच अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य आणि समता (कलम १४-१८) बहाल करून मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण केले आहे.

दोन्हींमधील सहसंबंध:-

सामाजिक न्याय हा मानवी हक्कांना प्रत्यक्ष जीवनात लागू करण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे, जिथे सरकारी धोरणे ,भेदभावविरहित राहून प्रत्येकाला समान संधी देतात.

आव्हाने:-

आजही समाजात वंश, लिंग, आणि सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितीवर आधारित भेदभावामुळे मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन होते, ज्याला रोखण्यासाठी सामाजिक न्यायाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

थोडक्यात, मानवी हक्क आणि सामाजिक न्याय हे एकाच नाण्याचे दोन पैलू आहेत, जे शांततामय आणि प्रगत समाजासाठी अनिवार्य आहेत.

कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवी हक्क यांचा अंतर्विद्याशाखी दृष्टिकोन म्हणजे, जात,धर्म, वंश पंथ, लिंग किंवा वर्णभेद न करता सत्ताधीष्टीत समाजासाठी कायद्याचा वापर करणे होय.

कायद्याचे आंतरविद्याशाखीय स्वरूप कायदे आणि समाज :-

विकिपीडिया असे म्हणतो की, कायद्याचे समाजशास्त्र हे सामाजिक पद्धती, मूल्य आणि संस्थाचा अभ्यास करते. हा दृष्टिकोन, कायदा केवळ पुस्तकी नसून सामाजिक अनुभवाचा एक भाग असल्याचे दिसून येते.

सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षण :-

SSS ऑनलाईन नुसार, असे सांगण्यात आले आहे की, कायद्याची ईत्तमंभूत माहिती असली म्हणजे झाले असे नाही, तर, त्या शिक्षण कर्त्याला समाजशास्त्रीय, ऐतिहासिक आणि सांस्कृतिक सर्वार्थाने देखील गरज असते.

मानवी हक्क आणि तंत्रज्ञान :-

तंत्रशास्त्रीय संशोधनामुळे मानवी हक्क आणि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता एआय(AI) यासारख्या आधुनिक विषयाची सांगड घालून कायदेशीर प्रक्रिया अधिक गतिमान करता येते.

सामाजिक न्याय आणि मानवी हक्क :-

मराठी शब्दकोशामध्ये सामाजिक न्यायाची अशी व्याख्या करण्यात आली आहे की,जात, धर्म, वंश, पंथ, लिंगभेद न करता विकासाची समान संधी देणे म्हणजे, सामान न्याय होय.

समता आणि पुनर्वितरण :-

संपत्ती ,सत्ता आणि दर्जा यांचे पुनर्वाटप करून ऐतिहासिक विषमतेचे निर्मूलन करणे, हे सामाजिक न्यायाचे खरे उद्दिष्ट असते.

मानवी हक्क :-

मानवी हक्क हे समतेवर आधारित असून जात, धर्म, लिंग, वंश, पंथ नसलेला वर्ग रहित समाज निर्मितीसाठी हे आवश्यक आहे.

सामाजिक न्यायासाठी आवश्यक बाबी ;-

1) विषमतेचा विरोध :-

श्पृश्य- अस्पृश्यता ,अन्याय अत्याचाराचे निर्मूलन आणि समता प्रस्थापित करणे,

2) समान संधी:-

सर्वांना शिक्षण आरोग्य आणि विकासाच्या समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे.

3) कायद्याविषयी साक्षरता :-

समाजात अन्याय अत्याचाराची जाणीव करून देण्यासाठी कायदेशीर साक्षरता आणि प्रबोधन आवश्यक आहे.

राज्यसंस्थेची भूमिका :-

सामाजिक न्यायासाठी योग्य कायदे आणि प्रशासकीय धोरणे राबविणे, ही राज्य सरकारची जबाबदारी आहे. न्याय राजकीय प्रक्रियेशि देखील संबंधित असतो. संपूर्ण राजकीय प्रक्रिया सामाजिक न्याय आणि कायद्याशी संबंधित असते.

अंतरविद्याशाखी दृष्टिकोन मानवी हक्क कायदा आणि समाज यांच्यातील नाते घट्ट करून अधिक न्यायप्रिय समाज निर्माण करण्यावर भर देतो.

अध्ययनाचे महत्त्व :- कायदा,न्याय आणि मानवी हक्काचे अंतर्विद्याशाखीय अध्ययन हे पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा परिषद, राज्य सरकारने,केंद्र सरकारला माहितीच्या स्वरूपात उपयोगी पडणार आहे.

गृहीत कृत्ये:-

1) कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवी अधिकाराचा एकमेकांशी संबंध आहे.

2) बऱ्याच वेळा राजकारणातील पोलीस, न्यायालय, प्रशासकीय सेवेतील अधिकाऱ्याकडून कायदा,न्याय आणि मानवा अधिकाराचे उल्लंघन होते.

कायद्याने मानवाधिकार आयोग हे माणवी हक्क आबादीत ठेवण्यासाठी कार्य करतो. मानवा धिकार हे जात, धर्म,वंश, लिंग,भाषा किंवा राष्ट्रीयत्वाचा भेदभाव न करता जन्मतःच प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला मिळणारे निसर्गदत्त मूलभूत आणि अविभाज्य हक्क आहे. पण बऱ्याच वेळा या अधिकाराचे सरकारी अधिकारी, राजकारणी, पोलीस प्रशासन, न्यायालय आणि प्रशासकीय सेवेतील अधिकारी यांच्याकडून मानव अधिकाराचे उल्लंघन केले जाते. राजकीय दबावापोटी सदर अधिकारी बऱ्याच दिवस हे प्रकरण प्रलंबित ठेवतात.

कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवी हक्क या सामाजिक न्यायाच्या (Social Justice) आधारस्तंभ मानल्या जाणाऱ्या परस्परसंबंधित संकल्पना आहेत. हे आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोन (Interdisciplinary Approach) जात, धर्म, लिंगभेद न करता समाजातील संसाधने, संधी आणि मानवी हक्कांचे समान वाटप सुनिश्चित करतो. यामध्ये विकिपीडियाच्या माहितीनुसार कायद्याचा वापर शोषित वर्गाला न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी आणि समताधिष्ठित समाजनिर्माण करण्यासाठी केला जातो

मानवाधिकारांचे स्वरूप व महत्त्वाचे मुद्दे:

1) निसर्गदत्त हक्क:-हे हक्क राज्यसंस्था किंवा समाजाने दिलेले नसून, माणूस म्हणून जन्माला आल्याने आपोआप प्राप्त होतात

2) वैश्विक स्वरूप: हे जगातील सर्व व्यक्तींना, कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत लागू होतात .

3) मुख्य अधिकार:- जीवन, स्वातंत्र्य, समानता, गुलामगिरीतून मुक्ती, भाषण व अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य आणि निपक्षपाती कायदेशीर सुनावणी

4) संरक्षण:- पोलीस किंवा सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांकडून होणारा मानसिक, आर्थिक व शारीरिक छळ रोखणे

5) संस्थात्मक चौकट: -भारतात मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा, १९९३ अंतर्गत 'राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग' (NHRC) आणि 'महाराष्ट्र राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग' (MSHRC) सक्रिय आहेत

प्रमुख मानवाधिकार (Examples of Human Rights):

1) जीवनाचा अधिकार: (Right to Life) सन्मानाने जगण्याचा हक्क

2) समानतेचा अधिकार: (Right to Equality) भेदभावविरहित वागणूक

3) स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार: (Right to Freedom) विचार, अभिव्यक्ती आणि धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य

4) शिक्षणाचा अधिकार: (Right to Education)

5) छळापासून संरक्षण: (Freedom from Torture) अमानुष वागणुकीविरुद्ध हक्क

कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवाधिकारांचे सिद्धांत:

1. कायद्याचे सिद्धांत: कायदा हा सामाजिक न्यायाचा आधार आहे.
2. न्यायाचे सिद्धांत: न्याय हा सामाजिक न्यायाचा मूलभूत तत्व आहे.
3. मानवाधिकारांचे सिद्धांत: मानवाधिकार हे सामाजिक न्यायाचे एक महत्त्वाचे अंग आहे.

अंतरविज्ञाशाखीय दृष्टिकोन:-

1. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन: सामाजिक न्याय हा समाजाच्या संरचनेशी संबंधित आहे.
2. दर्शनशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन: सामाजिक न्याय हा एक नैतिक आणि दार्शनिक विषय आहे.
3. राजकारणशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन: सामाजिक न्याय हा राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेशी संबंधित आहे.

केस स्टडीज:

1. शिक्षणाचा अधिकार: शिक्षणाचा अधिकार हा एक महत्त्वाचा मानवाधिकार आहे.
2. गुन्हेगारी न्याय व्यवस्था: गुन्हेगारी न्याय व्यवस्था हा सामाजिक न्यायाचा एक महत्त्वाचा अंग आहे.
3. पर्यावरणीय न्याय: पर्यावरणीय न्याय हा सामाजिक न्यायाचा एक महत्त्वाचा अंग आहे.

निष्कर्ष:-

सामाजिक न्याय हा एक महत्त्वाचा विषय आहे ज्यामध्ये कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवाधिकारांचे महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. आम्ही या विषयावर अंतरविज्ञाशाखीय दृष्टिकोनातून विचार केला आणि कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवाधिकारांचे सामाजिक न्यायाशी संबंध पाहिले. कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवाधिकार यामध्ये स्पष्टपणे सहसंबंध असल्याचे दिसून येते.तसेच अनेक वेळा पोलीस अधिकारी,जज, आमदार,खासदार आणि चित्रपट सृष्टीतील अभिनेते यांच्याकडून कायदा, न्याय आणि मानवाधिकाराचे उल्लंघन होते. राजकीय दबावापोटी हे प्रकरणे बऱ्याच दिवस प्रलंबित ठेवल्याचेही दिसून येते.

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डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र: डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान आणि सोशल मीडियाचा समाजावर परिणाम

प्रा. संगीता यशवंत पाटील
समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख
आर्ट्स अॅन्ड कॉमर्स कॉलेज कडेपूर

प्रस्तावना

आजच्या समाज माध्यमांच्या युगात सर्वांचे जगणे बदलत चालले आहे. समाज माध्यमे व्यक्तीच्या वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक जीवनापर्यंत पोहचलेली आहेत. आजची तरुण पिढी आपले व्यक्तिमत्व विकसित करण्यासाठी नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञान आत्मसात करीत आहेत. समाज माध्यमांमुळे आजचा युवक क्रियाशील होत आहे. सोशल मीडिया हे एक प्रभावी साधन आहे. जे आपल्या जीवनात अनेक प्रकारचे बदल घडवू शकतो. सोशल मीडियाचा वापर जपून विचारपूर्वक आणि वेळेचे भान ठेवून केल्यास समाज माध्यमे अधिकाधिक व्यक्ती आणि समाजाला फायदेशीर ठरू शकतात.

डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र ही एक समाजशास्त्राची शाखा आहे जी डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान, सोशल मीडिया आणि ऑनलाईन परस्पर संवाद यांचा समाजातील मानवी वर्तन, सामाजिक संरचना आणि सांस्कृतिक बदलावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करते. हे क्षेत्र तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने मानवी नातेसंबंध, ओळख आणि सामाजिक नियमामध्ये होणारे बदल कसे घडतात हे समजून घेण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रीत करते.

डिजिटल समाजशास्त्राचे मुख्य पैलू

1 डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव स्मार्टफोन, सोशल मीडिया आणि इंटरनेटचा वापर लोकांच्या सामाजिक जीवनावर कसा परिणाम करतो याचा अभ्यास करणे.

2. ऑनलाइन समुदायाचा अभ्यास सोशल मीडिया फरार होणारे आमसमुदाय आणि सामाजिक वर्तन समजून घेणे.

3 डिजिटल दरी तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपलब्धतेमध्ये असलेली असमानता डिजिटल दरी आणि त्याचे सामाजिक शैक्षणिक परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.

4 सामाजिक बदल आणि डिजिटल साधने

तंत्रज्ञान समाजात कसे बदल घडवते हे शोधणे आणि या बदलाचे सामाजिक पैलू तपासणे.

थोडक्यात डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र हे आजच्या डिजिटल युवातील मानवी जीवन आणि समाजावर तंत्रज्ञानाच्या होणाऱ्या सखोल परिणामांचे विश्लेषण.

डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र म्हणजे काय?

डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र हे डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान, सामाजिक वर्तन आणि सामाजिक संरचना यांच्यातील परस्पर संबंध शोधते एक उदोन्मुख शास्त्र म्हणून ते ऑनलाईन परस्पर संवाद, सोशल मीडिया प्लॅटफॉमे आणि डिजिटल साधने अशी आकार देतात आणि सांस्कृतिक गतिशीलता, वैयक्तिक ओळख आणि गट नियम कसे प्रतिबिंबित होतात याचा शोध डिजिटल समाजशास्त्रात घेतला जातो.

डिजिटल समाजशास्त्राचे मुख्य घटक

1 डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान आणि सामाजिक वर्तन डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान हे आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनाचा भाग बनले आहे. डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र हे तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर लोकांच्या सवयी संबंध आणि सामाजिक रचना कशी बदलते याचा अभ्यास करते.

2 ऑनलाइन समुदाय आणि सामाजिक संबंध इंटरनेटमुळे नवीन ऑनलाइन समुदाय तयार झाले आहेत. डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र या समुदायाचा अभ्यास करते ते सामाजिक बांधणीसाठी उपयोगी ठरते एवढेच नव्हे तर समाजात वेगवेगळ्या लोकांना वेगळे कसे पाडले जाते याचा अभ्यास देखील या शाखेत होतो.

3 डिजिटल ओळख आणि संस्कृती

सोशल मीडिया प्लॅटफॉर्म लोकांच्या ओळखी आणि सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक मूल्यावर कसा परिणाम करतात हे डिजिटल समाजशास्त्रात अभ्यासले जाते.

4 सामाजिक विषमता

तंत्रज्ञानाचा समान प्रवेश समाजात नसल्यामुळे एक डिजिटल दरी Digital Divide निर्माण झाली आहे याचा अभ्यास करणे आणि त्यावर तोडगा काढणे डिजिटल समासशास्त्राचे एक महत्वाचे कार्य आहे जेणेकरून सर्वांना तंत्रज्ञानाच्या जगात समान संधी मिळू शकेल.

डिजिटल समाजशास्त्र डिजिटल जगाचा विविध सामाजिक घटकांचा अभ्यास करून तंत्रज्ञान आणि समाज यांच्यातील गुंतागुंतीचे नातेसंबंध समजून घेण्यास मदत डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान आणि सोशल मीडियाचा समाजावरील परिणाम.

सोशल मीडियाची आव्हाने आणि चिंता यामुळे झोपेची कमतरता सामाजिक अलगाव आणि उत्पादकता कमी होणे यासारख्या समस्या उद्भवू शकतात. सायबर गुंडागिरी सोशल मीडियाचा वापर इतरांना धमकवण्यासाठी आणि त्रास देण्यासाठी केला जाऊ शकतो याचा मानसिक आरोग्यावर आणि संपूर्ण आरोग्यावर गंभीर परिणाम होऊ शकतो.

सोशल मीडिया म्हणजे? असे डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म आणि साधने जी वापर करताना माहिती,

कल्पना आणि वैयक्तिक संदेश ऑनलाईन समुदाय तयार करून शेअर करण्याची सुविधा देतात हे संवाद परस्पर संवाद सामग्री, सामायिक करण आणि ऑनलाईन नेटवर्कद्वारे सहकार्यासाठी मदत करतात. यामध्ये फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम आणि youtube सारख्या वेबसाईट आणि ॲप्स समावेश होतो जे लोकांना मित्र कुटुंब आणि इतर लोकांशी जोडले जाण्यास मदत करतात.

सोशल मीडियाचे मुख्य पैलू

1 डिजिटल संप्रेषण - सोशल मीडिया हे डिजिटल संप्रेषणाचे एक रूप आहे ज्यामुळे लोक एकमेकांशी संपर्क साधू शकतात.2 ऑनलाइन समुदाय - हे एक ऑनलाईन नेटवर्क तयार करतात जिथे लोक एकत्र येऊ शकतात अनुभव शेअर करू शकता आणि एकमेकांशी संवाद करू शकतात.

3 सामग्री निर्मिती आणि सामायिकरण वापर करते - स्वतःची सामग्री जसे की फोटो व्हिडिओ आणि विचार ऑनलाइन शेअर करू शकतात.

4 परस्पर संवाद - हे वापर करताना एकमेकांशी संवाद साधण्यासाठी आणि एकत्र काम करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करते.

सोशल मीडियाचे प्रकार

1 सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स फेसबुक आणि linked.in सारख्या साईट्स लोकांशी संपर्क साधण्यासाठी वापरल्या जातात.

2 मायक्रो ब्लॉगिंग ट्विटर (आता X) सारखे प्लॅटफॉर्म लहान आणि त्वरित माहिती शेअर करण्यासाठी वापरले जातात.

3 फोटो आणि व्हिडिओ शेअरिंग इंस्टाग्राम आणि youtube सारख्या प्लॅटफॉर्म फोटो आणि व्हिडिओ शेअर केले जातात.

4 ब्लॉग आणि विक्री हे माहिती शेअर करण्यासाठी आणि समुदायात योगदान देण्यासाठी वापरले जातात.

सोशल नेटवर्क म्हणजे काय ?

सामाजिक नेटवर्क म्हणजे मैत्री

सहकार्य किंवा माहितीची देवाणघेवाण यासारख्या सामाजिक संबंधाच्या संख्याद्वारे जोडलेले लोक यांचा संच होय वेब प्लॅटफॉर्मवर आधारित सेवा जी लोकांना मर्यादित प्रमाणामध्ये त्यांचे एक सार्वजनिक प्रोफाइल तयार करण्यास अनुमती देते.

समाज माध्यमाचे फायदे

विविध मार्गदर्शनासाठी, मदतीसाठी, ज्वलंत विषयाच्या चर्चा करण्यासाठी, नवनवीन बातम्या मिळवण्यासाठी, त्यावर मते मांडण्यासाठी, वादविवाद, सुसंवाद साधण्यासाठी आणि अगदी वेबिनार, चर्चासत्रे, व्याख्यानमाला इतिहासासाठी समाज माध्यमांचा प्रामुख्याने उपयोग होतो.

आज सोशल मीडियाचे अनेक प्लॅटफॉर्म तयार झालेले आहे जसे फेसबुक ट्विटर इंस्टाग्राम व्हाट्सअप इत्यादी समाज माध्यमे आज लोका लोकांच्या मध्ये संपर्क साधण्यासाठी वापरले जातात मित्र कुटुंब जोडले जाण्याची व्हर्चुअल समुदायात सहभागी होण्याची आणि माहिती सामायिक करण्याची संधी समाज माध्यमे देत आहेत.

समाज माध्यमे चांगले किंवा वाईट यावर विचार करण्यापेक्षा जेव्हा साधनांच्या वर आपली पकड असते तोपर्यंत ती साधने आपल्या फायद्याची ठरतात परंतु साधने व्यक्ती किंवा समाजावर अधिराज्य करतात तेव्हा व्यक्ती किंवा समाजाचे नुकसान होते जे लोक सोशल मीडियावर जास्त वेळ

घालवतात त्यांना चिंता आणि नैराश्य येण्याची शक्यता असते सोशल मीडियामुळे व्यसन लागू शकते नव्हे तर भ्रष्टाचार काळाबाजार यांच्या आहारी जाऊन आपले व दुसऱ्यांचे यासाठी देखील अतिरेक साधनांचा वापर झाल्यास सोशल मीडिया कारणीभूत ठरू शकतो असे म्हणता येईल.

सोशल मीडिया हे एक अतिशय चांगले साधन आहे लोकांच्या बरोबर काही क्षणात संपर्क साधण्याचे कार्य समाज माध्यमे करीत आहेत जगातील अनेक माहिती व ज्ञान आज समाजातील सर्वच घटकापर्यंत पोहोचलेली आहे. सामाजिक आर्थिक राजकीय घडामोडीच्या संदर्भात समाज माध्यमे अतिशय चांगली भूमिका बजावत आहेत. दलित पददलित गोरगरीब मध्यम श्रीमंत अशा सर्वच लोकांच्या पर्यंत समाज माध्यमे पोचलेली आहेत. त्यामुळे सर्वानाच माहिती आणि ज्ञान मिळत आहे ही एक चांगली बाब आहे परंतु सोशल मीडियाचे काही तोटे किंवा दोष देखील दिसून येतात.

१ मानसिक त्रास जसे की चिंता नैराश्य आणि एकटेपणा वाढवण्यास समाज माध्यमे कारणीभूत ठरत आहेत. २. सायबर बॉलिंग जसे की ऑनलाईन छळ चुकीच्या बातम्या पसरविणे आणि आभासी जगात जास्त रमल्यामुळे वास्तविक जीवनातील नातेसंबंधावर नकारात्मक परिणाम होत आहेत.

३ त्याचबरोबर मद्यपनाच्या सवयी मध्ये वाढ होणे उत्पादकता घटने अभ्यासावर नकारात्मक परिणाम होणे आणि मुलांचे शारीरिक व मानसिक आरोग्य बिघडणे हे देखील सोशल मीडियाचे दुष्परिणाम आहेत.

सोशल मीडियाचे मानसिक आरोग्यावर होणारे दुष्परिणाम

१ मानसिक आरोग्याचा -हास

२ आत्मसन्मान कमी होणे.

३ सायबर बुलिंग जसे की ऑनलाईन छळ

सोशल मीडियाचा समाज जीवनावरील अनिष्ट परिणाम

१ वास्तविक नात्यात दुरावा निर्माण होत आहे.

२ सामाजिक कौशल्यात घट होत आहे.

सोशल मीडियाचा शैक्षणिक जीवनावरील दुष्परिणाम

१ मुलांच्या किंवा विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मध्ये एकाग्रतेत घट होत आहे.

२ अभ्यासातील प्रगती कमी दिसून येत आहे.

३ अभ्यासापेक्षा चॅटिंग, फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, युट्युब यावरच मुलांचा जास्तीत जास्त वेळ जात आहे.

४ विद्यार्थ्यांच्याकडून चुकीची माहितीचा प्रसार होऊ शकतो.

५ विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शारीरिक निष्क्रियता वाढू शकते.

६ विद्यार्थ्यांचा ओढा डिजिटल शिक्षणाकडे वाढत चाललेला दिसून येतो त्यामुळे वाचन, लिखाण, नोट्स तयार करणे याकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे.

सोशल मीडिया हा शाप आहे की वरदान

सोशल मीडियाचा वापर कसा केला जातो यावर तो शाप आहे की वरदान ठरते वरदान म्हणून सोशल मीडियाचा जेव्हा वापर होतो तेव्हा लोकांशी संपर्क साधने, माहितीची देवाणघेवाण करणे आणि नवनवीन गोष्टी शिकणे शक्य होते परंतु सामाजिक मीडियाच्या अतिवापरामुळे नैराश्य, चिंता, सायबर बुलिंग आणि व्यसनाधीनता असे झाल्यास ते एक शाप ठरते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1 Digital Ethics Carissa Veliz
2 Mental Models Peter Hollins
3 social psychology Mac Duggal
4 the study of man Ralph linton
5 the society Herbert Spencer

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भारतातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांचे कायदेशीर स्वरूप आणि प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास

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1. **Abstract:** दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचे हक्क हे केवळ सामाजिक न्यायाचा भाग नसून मानवी हक्कांच्या जागतिक चळवळीतील अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहेत. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या Convention on th*e* Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD, 2006) नंतर दिव्यांगतेकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन दया किंवा कल्याणाभिमुखतेपासून हक्क-आधारित दृष्टिकोनाकडे वळला आहे. भारताने या कराराची मान्यता देत*दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचे हक्क अधिनियम*, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) तसेच विविध धोरणात्मक उपक्रमांच्या माध्यमातून दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या समानता, सन्मान, सुलभता आणि समावेशनाची हमी देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. तथापि, कायदे आणि धोरणांची रचना प्रगत असली तरी प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीच्या स्तरावर अनेक संरचनात्मक, प्रशासकीय आणि सामाजिक अडथळे दिसून येतात. सार्वजनिक पायाभूत सुविधांची अपुरी सुलभता, शैक्षणिक संस्थांमधील अपुरे संसाधन वितरण, रोजगार क्षेत्रातील मर्यादित संधी, तसेच सामाजिक मानसिकतेतील पूर्वग्रह हे हक्कांच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीस बाधक ठरतात. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात भारतातील दिव्यांग हक्कांच्या कायदेशीर चौकटीचे सैद्धांतिक आणि धोरणात्मक विश्लेषण करण्यात आले असून प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीच्या संदर्भात शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक, प्रशासकीय आणि रोजगार क्षेत्रांतील स्थितीचे तुलनात्मक परीक्षण करण्यात आले आहे. हा अभ्यास मुख्यत्वे गुणात्मक (qualitative) आणि दस्तऐवज-आधारित विश्लेषण पद्धतीवर आधारित असून, कायदे व धोरणे आणि वास्तवातील अनुभव यांतील तफावत स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. अभ्यासातून असे निष्पन्न होते की भारतातील कायदेशीर चौकट व्यापक आणि प्रगत असली तरी तिची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी मजबूत निरीक्षण यंत्रणा (monitoring mechanisms), प्रशासकीय जबाबदारी, वित्तीय तरतूद आणि सामाजिक मानसिकतेतील सकारात्मक परिवर्तन अत्यावश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांचे संरक्षण केवळ कायदेशीर घोषणांपुरते मर्यादित न राहता प्रत्यक्ष जीवनात समान संधी आणि सन्मान सुनिश्चित करणारी प्रक्रिया बनणे आवश्यक आहे.

Keywords: दिव्यांगता, मानवी हक्क, कायदेशीर चौकट, अंमलबजावणी, RPwD Act 2016, UNCRPD, समावेशन, सुलभता

2. **Introduction:**दिव्यांगता ही केवळ वैयक्तिक शारीरिक किंवा मानसिक मर्यादा नसून ती एक सामाजिक रचना (social construct) आहे, जी समाजातील मूल्यव्यवस्था, संस्थात्मक रचना आणि सत्तासंबंध यांच्याशी निगडित आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, दिव्यांगता ही व्यक्तीच्या क्षमतेपेक्षा समाजातील अडथळे, पूर्वग्रह आणि असमान संधी यांमुळे अधिक तीव्र होते. म्हणूनच दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांचा प्रश्न हा केवळ कल्याणकारी धोरणांचा मुद्दा नसून सामाजिक न्याय, समानता आणि मानवी प्रतिष्ठेचा मूलभूत प्रश्न आहे. भारतात ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या दिव्यांग व्यक्तींविषयी दया, परोपकार किंवा अवलंबित्वाची मानसिकता आढळते. परंतु जागतिकीकरण, मानवी हक्क चळवळी आणि संयुक्तराष्ट्रांच्या*Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD, 2006)*नंतर दिव्यांगतेकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन बदलू लागला. भारताने या कराराची पुष्टी करून*दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचे हक्क अधिनियम, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016)*लागू केला, ज्यामध्ये समान संधी, भेदभावविरहित वागणूक, शिक्षण व रोजगारातील आरक्षण, तसेच सुलभतेची हमी यांचा समावेश आहे. तथापि, समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषणातून असे दिसून येते की कायदेशीर तरतुदी आणि सामाजिक वास्तव यांमध्ये स्पष्ट तफावत आहे. सामाजिक रचना, वर्ग, लिंग, ग्रामीण-शहरी भेद, आर्थिक असमानता आणि सांस्कृतिक धारणा या घटकांमुळे दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी मर्यादित राहते. उदाहरणार्थ, ग्रामीण भागातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना शैक्षणिक व आरोग्य सुविधा मिळण्यात अधिक अडचणी येतात, तर शहरी भागातही पायाभूत सुविधांची अपुरी सुलभता आढळते. समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतांनुसार — विशेषतः सामाजिक मॉडेल ऑफ डिसॅबिलिटी, संरचनात्मक-कार्यात्मक दृष्टिकोन आणि संघर्ष सिद्धांत (Conflict Theory) — दिव्यांगता ही समाजातील शक्तिसंबंध आणि संसाधन वितरणाशी निगडित आहे. त्यामुळे केवळ कायदे अस्तित्वात असणे पुरेसे नसून, त्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी, सामाजिक मानसिकतेतील बदल आणि संस्थात्मक उत्तरदायित्व आवश्यक ठरते. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासात भारतातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांचे कायदेशीर स्वरूप आणि त्यांच्या प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. या अभ्यासाद्वारे कायदे, धोरणे आणि सामाजिक वास्तव यांतील तफावत स्पष्ट करून समावेशक आणि न्याय्य समाजनिर्मितीसाठी आवश्यक उपाययोजना सुचविणे हे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

3. **Review of Literature:** 1) दिव्यांगता अभ्यास (Disability Studies) हा गेल्या काही दशकांत स्वतंत्र शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र म्हणून विकसित झाला आहे. प्रारंभी दिव्यांगतेकडे प्रामुख्याने वैद्यकीय दृष्टिकोनातून (Medical Model) पाहिले जात होते. या

दृष्टिकोनानुसार दिव्यांगता ही व्यक्तीची शारीरिक किंवा मानसिक मर्यादा मानली जात होती (Oliver, 1990). तथापि, या दृष्टिकोनावर टीका करत मायकेल ऑलिव्हर आणि इतर अभ्यासकांनी सामाजिक मॉडेल (Social Model of Disability) मांडले, ज्यामध्ये दिव्यांगतेची कारणे समाजातील संरचनात्मक अडथळ्यांत शोधली गेली. या मॉडेलनुसार समाजातील भौतिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि मानसिक अडथळे दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना मुख्य प्रवाहापासून दूर ठेवतात.

2) शेक्सपिअर (Shakespeare, 2013) यांनी दिव्यांगतेच्या हक्क-आधारित दृष्टिकोनावर भर देत सामाजिक मॉडेलमध्ये सुधारणा सुचवली. त्यांनी दिव्यांगतेला जैविक आणि सामाजिक घटकांचा परस्परसंवाद म्हणून पाहिले. त्यांच्या मते, दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी कायदेशीर तरतुदींसोबत सामाजिक मानसिकतेतील बदल अत्यावश्यक आहे. 3)आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर*United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD, 2006)*हा महत्त्वपूर्ण टप्पा ठरला. या कराराने दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना दया किंवा कल्याणाच्या विषयाऐवजी मानवी हक्कांच्या चौकटीत स्थान दिले. लँग (Lang, 2009) यांच्या अभ्यासानुसार, UNCRPD ने सदस्य राष्ट्रांना समावेशक धोरणे स्वीकारण्यास आणि सुलभता सुनिश्चित करण्यास भाग पाडले, परंतु अंमलबजावणीच्या पातळीवर विविध देशांमध्ये असमानता दिसून येते. 4)भारतीय संदर्भात, *Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995*हा पहिला व्यापक कायदा होता; तथापि, तो मर्यादित स्वरूपाचा होता. त्यानंतर*Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016* (RPwD Act, 2016) ने दिव्यांगतेच्या व्याख्येचा विस्तार करून २१ प्रकारांचा समावेश केला आणि शिक्षण, रोजगार, सामाजिक सुरक्षा व सुलभतेसंबंधी अधिक व्यापक तरतुदी केल्या. मेहता (2018) यांच्या विश्लेषणानुसार, हा कायदा प्रगत आणि हक्क-आधारित असला तरी त्याच्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये प्रशासकीय विलंब आणि पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव हे मुख्य अडथळे आहेत.5) भारतातील समावेशक शिक्षणावर अनेक अभ्यास झाले आहेत. सिंग आणि अग्रवाल (2019) यांच्या संशोधनात असे आढळले की, शाळांमध्ये समावेशक शिक्षण धोरण अस्तित्वात असले तरी शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण, विशेष संसाधनांची उपलब्धता आणि सकारात्मक मानसिकता यांचा अभाव आहे. यामुळे कायदे आणि प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव यांमध्ये दरी निर्माण होते. 6) तसेच, समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून संघर्ष सिद्धांत (Conflict Theory) दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या संसाधनांवरील मर्यादित प्रवेशाचे स्पष्टीकरण देतो. संसाधनांचे असमान वितरण आणि सामाजिक शक्तिसंबंध यांमुळे दिव्यांग व्यक्ती दुय्यम स्थानावर राहतात (Barnes & Mercer, 2005). ग्रामीण-शहरी विभाजन, वर्ग आणि लिंग या घटकांमुळे ही असमानता अधिक तीव्र होते. 7) एकूणच, विद्यमान साहित्य दर्शविते की भारतात कायदेशीर चौकट तुलनेने प्रगत आहे; परंतु सामाजिक मानसिकता, प्रशासकीय यंत्रणा आणि संसाधन

वितरणातील मर्यादा यांमुळे प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी अपुरी राहते. त्यामुळे कायदे आणि सामाजिक वास्तव यांतील तफावत हा अभ्यासाचा महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा ठरतो. प्रस्तुत संशोधन या तफावतीचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करून हक्कांच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीसाठी आवश्यक उपाय सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो.

4. **Disability Rights Policies in India:** दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचे हक्क हे मानवी हक्कांच्या व्यापक चौकटीतील एक मूलभूत अंग आहे. आधुनिक लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत समानता, स्वातंत्र्य आणि सन्मानपूर्वक जीवनाचा हक्क प्रत्येक नागरिकाला प्रदान केला जातो. तथापि, दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या सामाजिक बहिष्कार, दया-आधारित दृष्टिकोन आणि संरचनात्मक अडथळ्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारताने दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांचे संरक्षण आणि सक्षमीकरण करण्यासाठी विविध कायदे, धोरणे आणि कार्यक्रम राबविले आहेत.

4.1) घटनात्मक आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय आधार:भारतीय संविधानात दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचा थेट उल्लेख नसला तरी समानतेच्या तत्त्वांवर आधारित अनेक तरतुदी त्यांच्या संरक्षणासाठी लागू होतात. कलम 14 (कायद्यासमोर समानता), कलम 15 आणि 16 (भेदभावविरहित वागणूक), तसेच कलम 21 (सन्मानपूर्वक जीवनाचा हक्क) या तरतुदी दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना न्यायिक संरक्षण देतात. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर*United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), 2006*हा महत्त्वाचा टप्पा ठरला. भारताने 2007 मध्ये या कराराची मान्यता दिल्यानंतर दिव्यांग धोरणांमध्ये हक्क-आधारित दृष्टिकोन अधिक दृढ झाला. UNCRPD ने समावेशन, सुलभता, स्वायत्तता आणि समान संधी यांना प्राधान्य दिले.**Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 1995)**हा भारतातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींसाठीचा पहिला व्यापक कायदा मानला जातो. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या 1993 च्या*Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities*या घोषणेनंतर भारताने हा कायदा अधिनियमित केला. या कायद्याचा उद्देश दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना समान संधी, हक्कांचे संरक्षण आणि समाजातील पूर्ण सहभाग सुनिश्चित करणे हा होता. हा कायदा भारतातील दिव्यांग धोरणाच्या इतिहासातील एक महत्त्वाचा टप्पा असला तरी त्यातील मर्यादा आणि अंमलबजावणीतील त्रुटी यामुळे पुढे 2016 मध्ये RPwD Act लागू करण्यात आला. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 हा भारतातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांसाठीचा पहिला व्यापक कायदा होता. या कायद्याद्वारे शिक्षण, रोजगार, पुनर्वसन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि अडथळामुक्त वातावरण यांसंबंधी महत्त्वाच्या तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या. सरकारी नोकऱ्यांमध्ये 3% आरक्षण, 18 वर्षांपर्यंत मोफत शिक्षण आणि तक्रार निवारणासाठी आयुक्तांची नियुक्ती यांसारख्या उपाययोजना या कायद्याने निश्चित

केल्या. या कायद्याची व्याप्ती मर्यादित होती. दिव्यांगतेची व्याख्या केवळ सात प्रकारांपुरती मर्यादित होती, खाजगी क्षेत्रावर बंधनकारक तरतुदी नव्हत्या आणि अंमलबजावणीसाठी प्रभावी दंडात्मक यंत्रणा अभावाने होती. कायदा मुख्यतः कल्याणकारी (Welfare Model) दृष्टिकोनावर आधारित असल्याने दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या सक्षमीकरणापेक्षा संरक्षणात्मक भूमिका अधिक दिसून येते.एकूणच PWD Act, 1995 हा दिव्यांग हक्कांच्या प्रवासातील ऐतिहासिक टप्पा ठरला हे मान्य करावेच लागेल.

4.2) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016भारतीय समाजात दिव्यांगता ही दीर्घकाळ दया, करुणा आणि परावलंबित्वाच्या चौकटीत पाहिली जात होती. दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापासून दूर ठेवणे, त्यांच्याकडे 'कमजोर' किंवा 'अक्षम' म्हणून पाहणे ही मानसिकता रूढ होती. मात्र जागतिक स्तरावर मानवी हक्कांच्या चळवळीमुळे आणि संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या अपंग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांबाबतच्या अधिवेशनामुळे (UNCRPD, 2006) दिव्यांगतेकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन बदलू लागला. या बदलाचा परिपाक म्हणजे भारतातील**Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**हा कायदा होय. हा कायदा केवळ एक विधीमंडळीनिर्मित दस्तऐवज नसून सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे साधन आहे. 1995 च्या कायद्याच्या तुलनेत 2016 चा कायदा अधिक व्यापक, समावेशक आणि हक्काधिष्ठित आहे. यामध्ये दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना 'कल्याणाचे लाभार्थी' म्हणून नव्हे, तर 'हक्कांचे धारक' (Rights Holders) म्हणून मान्यता देण्यात आली आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने पाहता, ही अत्यंत महत्त्वाची बदलाची दिशा आहे. दिव्यांगतवाची व्याख्या या कायद्यात 7 प्रकारांवरून 21 प्रकारांपर्यंत वाढवण्यात आली. ऑटिझम, सेरेब्रल पाल्सी, बौद्धिक अडचणी, विशिष्ट शिकण्यातील अडचणी, ॲसिड हल्ल्यातील पीडित अशा विविध गटांचा समावेश करण्यात आला. यामुळे समाजातील अनेक उपेक्षित गटांना वैधानिक ओळख मिळाली. ही विस्तारित व्याख्या सामाजिक वास्तवाशी सुसंगत असून, विविधतेला मान्यता देणारीआहे. समावेशक शिक्षणाची हमी, सरकारी नोकऱ्यांमध्ये 4% आरक्षण, उच्च शिक्षणात 5% आरक्षण आणि अडथळामुक्त वातावरणाची सक्ती यांसारख्या तरतुदी दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक सक्षमीकरणासाठी महत्त्वाच्या आहेत. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून शिक्षण आणि रोजगार हे सामाजिक गतिशीलतेचे प्रमुख साधन मानले जाते. त्यामुळे या तरतुदींमुळे दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचा आत्मसन्मान, स्वावलंबन आणि सामाजिक स्थान उंचावण्यास मदत होते. या कायद्यात भेदभावास स्पष्ट मनाई करण्यात आली असून समानता, प्रतिष्ठा आणि स्वातंत्र्य यांना प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे. विशेषतः दिव्यांग महिला आणि मुलांसाठी संरक्षणात्मक तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत. यामध्ये 'Intersectionality' ची जाणीव दिसून येते—म्हणजेच लिंग, वर्ग, जात आणि दिव्यांगता यांच्या संगमावर निर्माण होणाऱ्या विषमतेची दखल घेण्यात आली आहे.

तथापि, समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण करताना केवळ कायद्याच्या तरतुदी पुरेशा नाहीत. प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीत अनेक अडचणी दिसून येतात. ग्रामीण भागात सुलभतेचा अभाव, सार्वजनिक इमारती आणि वाहतूक व्यवस्थेतील मर्यादा, निधीची कमतरता, तसेच समाजातील पूर्वग्रह आणि नकारात्मक मानसिकता हे मोठे अडथळे आहेत. कायदा प्रगत असला तरी सामाजिक संरचना आणि मानसिकता बदलल्याशिवाय त्याचे पूर्ण परिणाम साध्य होऊ शकत नाहीत. RPwD Act, 2016 हा सामाजिक मॉडेलवर आधारित आहे, ज्यामध्ये दिव्यांगतेला व्यक्तीची कमतरता न मानता समाजातील अडथळ्यांचे परिणाम मानले जाते. ही दृष्टी सामाजिक न्याय, समावेशन आणि मानवी प्रतिष्ठेच्या तत्त्वांशी सुसंगत आहे. हा कायदा भारतीय समाजात समता आणि सक्षमीकरणाची प्रक्रिया सुरू करतो, परंतु ती प्रक्रिया यशस्वी होण्यासाठी राज्य, समाज आणि नागरिक यांची संयुक्त जबाबदारी आवश्यक आहे. एकूणच, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 हा भारतीय समाजातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांचा महत्त्वाचा टप्पा आहे. हा कायदा केवळ वैधानिक बदल नाही, तर सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा दिशादर्शक आहे. मात्र खऱ्या अर्थाने समावेशक समाज घडवण्यासाठी कायद्याबरोबरच सामाजिक मानसिकता, जागरूकता आणि संवेदनशीलता यांमध्ये बदल होणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

5) **Research Methodology:** या संशोधनाचा उद्देश भारतातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांचे कायदेशीर स्वरूप आणि त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी यांचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यास करणे हा आहे. या हेतूस अनुसरून गुणात्मक (Qualitative) व परिमाणात्मक (Quantitative) अशा मिश्र पद्धतीचा (Mixed Method) अवलंब करण्यात आला. हे संशोधन वर्णनात्मक (Descriptive) व विश्लेषणात्मक (Analytical) स्वरूपाचे आहे. कायदेशीर तरतुदींचे विश्लेषण आणि प्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

5.1) माहितीचे स्रोत (Sources of Data)

(अ) प्राथमिक माहिती (Primary Data): दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या मुलाखती, (Structured /Semi-structured Interviews) पालक व काळजीवाहकांशी संवाद, शैक्षणिक संस्था व कार्यालयांतील अधिकाऱ्यांची मते, निरीक्षण पद्धत (Observation Method)

ब)दुय्यम माहिती (Secondary Data): Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 1995), PwD Act, 2016 व संबंधित अधिनियम, सरकारी अहवाल, जनगणना आकडेवारी, संशोधन लेख, जर्नल्स, पुस्तके, UNCRPD व राष्ट्रीय धोरण इ.

6. Analysis & Discussion:

6.1) कायदेशीर तरतुदी व सामाजिक वास्तव यांतील अंतर: कायद्याच्या पातळीवर समता, सुलभता, शिक्षण, रोजगार आणि भेदभावविरोधी तरतुदी स्पष्ट आहेत. तथापि, प्रत्यक्षात अनेक ठिकाणी सुलभतेचा अभाव, अपुरी पायाभूत सुविधा आणि प्रशासकीय

दिरंगाई दिसून येते. उदाहरणार्थ, शहरी भागात काही प्रमाणात अडथळामुक्त सुविधा उपलब्ध असल्या तरी ग्रामीण भागात सार्वजनिक इमारती, वाहतूक आणि शैक्षणिक संस्था सुलभ नसल्याचे आढळले. यामुळे कायदा आणि प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव यांमध्ये लक्षणीय अंतर दिसते.

6.2) शिक्षणातील समावेशन: समावेशक शिक्षणाची हमी असूनही प्रत्यक्षात शाळा व महाविद्यालयांमध्ये प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक, सहाय्यक साधने आणि सुलभ अभ्यासक्रम यांचा अभाव आढळतो. काही प्रतिसादकांनी सांगितले की, सहाध्यायांकडून किंवा शिक्षकांकडून संवेदनशीलतेचा अभाव असल्यामुळे सामाजिक अलगावाची भावना निर्माण होते. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, केवळ भौतिक प्रवेश नव्हे तर मानसिक व सांस्कृतिक स्वीकारही महत्त्वाचा आहे.

6.3) रोजगार व आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण: सरकारी नोकऱ्यांमध्ये 4% आरक्षणाची तरतूद असली तरी अनेक पदे रिक्त राहिल्याचे दिसून आले. खाजगी क्षेत्रात बंधनकारक अंमलबजावणी नसल्यामुळे संधी मर्यादित राहतात. यामुळे दिव्यांग व्यक्तींमध्ये आर्थिक असुरक्षितता वाढते. रोजगाराच्या संधी मर्यादित असणे हे सामाजिक स्तरावर दुय्यमत्व टिकवून ठेवण्यास कारणीभूत ठरते.

6.4) सुलभता आणि पायाभूत सुविधा: Accessible India Campaign सारख्या उपक्रमांमुळे काही सकारात्मक बदल झाले असले तरी, सर्वसमावेशक अंमलबजावणी अजूनही अपुरी आहे. डिजिटल सुलभतेबाबतही अनेक सरकारी संकेतस्थळे व सेवा पूर्णपणे प्रवेशयोग्य नाहीत. सुलभतेचा अभाव हा सामाजिक बहिष्करणाचा एक प्रमुख घटक ठरतो.

6.5) सामाजिक मानसिकता व पूर्वग्रह: कायद्यापेक्षा समाजातील मानसिकता बदलणे अधिक कठीण आहे. मुलाखतींमधून असे दिसून आले की, दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना अजूनही दया किंवा सहानुभूतीच्या दृष्टीने पाहिले जाते; समान नागरिक म्हणून नव्हे. समाजशास्त्रीयदृष्ट्या, ही मानसिकता सामाजिक संरचना आणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांशी संबंधित आहे. त्यामुळे कायद्याच्या अंमलबजावणीबरोबरच सामाजिक जागरूकता आणि संवेदनशीलता वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे.

6.6) लिंग, वर्ग आणि ग्रामीण-शहरी दरी: दिव्यांग महिला आणि ग्रामीण भागातील व्यक्तींना दुहेरी/तिहेरी भेदभावाचा सामना करावा लागतो. लिंग, गरीबी आणि दिव्यांगता यांचा संगम (Intersectionality) अधिक असमानता निर्माण करतो.

यामुळे सर्वसमावेशक धोरणांची गरज अधोरेखित होते.

7. **PwD Act, 2016 : प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीतील अडथळे :** Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 हा भारतातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांसाठीचा अत्यंत प्रगत आणि हक्काधिष्ठित कायदा मानला जातो. या कायद्याने दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना समानता,

सन्मान, शिक्षण, रोजगार आणि सुलभतेचे अधिकार दिले आहेत. तथापि, कायदा कितीही प्रगत असला तरी त्याची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी प्रभावीपणे झाली नाही, तर त्याचे उद्दिष्ट पूर्ण होत नाही. त्यामुळे या कायद्याच्या अंमलबजावणीतील अडथळ्यांचे विश्लेषण करणे आवश्यक ठरते. सर्वप्रथम, सामाजिक मानसिकता हा मोठा अडथळा आहे. भारतीय समाजात दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना अजूनही दया आणि सहानुभूतीच्या दृष्टीने पाहिले जाते. त्यांना सक्षम नागरिक म्हणून स्वीकारण्याची मानसिकता पुरेशी विकसित झालेली नाही. अनेकदा कुटुंबात आणि समाजात त्यांच्याकडे 'ओझे' म्हणून पाहिले जाते. ही नकारात्मक मानसिकता कायद्याच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीसाठी अडथळा ठरते. कारण कायदेशीर हक्क असले तरी सामाजिक स्वीकार नसल्यास त्या हक्कांचा उपभोग मर्यादित राहतो.दुसरा महत्त्वाचा अडथळा म्हणजे पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव. RPwD Act, 2016 मध्ये अडथळामुक्त वातावरणाची स्पष्ट तरतूद आहे. तरीही अनेक सार्वजनिक इमारती, शाळा, महाविद्यालये, बसस्थानके, रेल्वे स्थानके आणि सरकारी कार्यालये पूर्णपणे सुलभ नाहीत. ग्रामीण भागात तर रॅम्प, सुलभ शौचालये, ब्रेल सूचना किंवा लिफ्ट यांचा अभाव प्रकर्षाने जाणवतो. डिजिटल सुलभतेच्या बाबतीतही अनेक सरकारी संकेतस्थळे दिव्यांग अनुकूल नाहीत. परिणामी, दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना शिक्षण, रोजगार आणि सार्वजनिक सेवांमध्ये सहभागी होण्यास अडथळे येतात. प्रशासकीय पातळीवरील दिरंगाई आणि समन्वयाचा अभाव हाही एक गंभीर प्रश्न आहे. विविध विभागांमध्ये प्रभावी समन्वय नसल्यामुळे योजनांची अंमलबजावणी वेळेत होत नाही. काही राज्यांमध्ये नियमावली तयार करण्यात उशीर होतो, तर तक्रार निवारण यंत्रणा प्रभावीपणे कार्यरत नसते. त्यामुळे कायद्याच्या तरतुदी प्रत्यक्षात उतरविण्यात अडथळे निर्माण होतात. निधी आणि संसाधनांची कमतरता हीदेखील एक मोठी समस्या आहे. सुलभता प्रकल्प, पुनर्वसन सेवा, सहाय्यक साधने आणि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम यांसाठी पुरेसा निधी उपलब्ध नसतो. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांकडे आर्थिक तरतुदी मर्यादित असल्यामुळे अनेक योजना अपूर्ण राहतात. संसाधनांचा अभाव हा अंमलबजावणीतील एक संरचनात्मक अडथळा ठरतो. रोजगाराच्या क्षेत्रातही अडचणी दिसून येतात. सरकारी नोकऱ्यांमध्ये 4% आरक्षणाची तरतूद असली तरी अनेक पदे रिक्त राहतात. खाजगी क्षेत्रात बंधनकारक अंमलबजावणी नसल्यामुळे दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना संधी मर्यादित प्रमाणात मिळतात. कौशल्य विकास आणि व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षणाच्या अपुऱ्या संधींमुळे आर्थिक सक्षमीकरणात अडथळे येतात. याशिवाय, माहिती आणि जागरूकतेचा अभाव हा एक मूलभूत अडथळा आहे. अनेक दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना त्यांच्या कायदेशीर हक्कांविषयी माहिती नसते. ग्रामीण आणि मागास भागात जनजागृती कमी आहे. शासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांमध्येही संवेदनशीलतेचा अभाव दिसून येतो. त्यामुळे कायद्याचा लाभ सर्वांपर्यंत पोहोचत नाही. लिंग, वर्ग आणि ग्रामीण-शहरी दरी यांसारख्या घटकांमुळे 'दुहेरी किंवा तिहेरी भेदभाव' निर्माण होतो. दिव्यांग

महिला आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल गटांना अधिक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो. या Intersectional समस्यांमुळे समावेशनाची प्रक्रिया अधिक गुंतागुंतीची बनते. एकूणच, RPwD Act, 2016 हा कायदा सामाजिक परिवर्तनाची दिशा दर्शवितो; मात्र त्याची यशस्वी अंमलबजावणी सामाजिक मानसिकता, प्रशासकीय कार्यक्षमता आणि आर्थिक संसाधनांवर अवलंबून आहे. कायद्याची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी होण्यासाठी समाजातील सर्व घटकांचा सहभाग, व्यापक जनजागृती आणि उत्तरदायित्वाची ठोस यंत्रणा आवश्यक आहे. तेव्हाच खऱ्या अर्थाने समावेशक आणि समानताधिष्ठित समाजाची निर्मिती होऊ शकते.

8. Findings:

1) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 हा भारतीय समाजातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या हक्कांसाठीचा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण आणि परिवर्तनशील कायदा आहे. या कायद्याने दिव्यांगतेकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन मूलभूत पातळीवर बदलला आहे. दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना केवळ कल्याणाच्या चौकटीत न पाहता, त्यांना समान हक्कांचे धारक आणि स्वतंत्र नागरिक म्हणून मान्यता देण्यात आली आहे.

2) समता, सन्मान, समावेशन आणि सुलभता ही मूल्ये या कायद्याच्या केंद्रस्थानी आहेत. तथापि, संशोधनाच्या विश्लेषणातून असे स्पष्ट होते की, कायदेशीर तरतुदी आणि प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी यामध्ये अजूनही लक्षणीय अंतर आहे. पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव, निधीची कमतरता, प्रशासकीय दिरंगाई, अपुरी जागरूकता आणि समाजातील नकारात्मक मानसिकता हे प्रमुख अडथळे आहेत. विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागातील दिव्यांग व्यक्ती, महिला आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल गटांना दुहेरी किंवा तिहेरी भेदभावाचा सामना करावा लागतो.

3) समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, कायदा हा सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा प्रारंभबिंदू असतो; परंतु खऱ्या अर्थाने समावेशक समाज घडवण्यासाठी मानसिकता, सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये आणि सामाजिक संरचना यांमध्ये बदल घडवणे आवश्यक आहे. दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचा निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सक्रिय सहभाग, प्रभावी मॉनिटरिंग यंत्रणा आणि व्यापक जनजागृती यांमुळेच कायद्याचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य होऊ शकते.

4) एकूणच, RPwD Act, 2016 हा समताधिष्ठित आणि न्याय्य समाजाच्या निर्मितीकडे टाकलेले एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पाऊल आहे. परंतु त्याचे यश केवळ कायद्यावर नव्हे, तर समाजाच्या सामूहिक जबाबदारीवर आणि संवेदनशीलतेवर अवलंबून आहे.

5) समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषणातून हेही स्पष्ट होते की, दिव्यांगतेचा प्रश्न हा केवळ कायदेशीर किंवा प्रशासकीय नसून सामाजिक संरचनेशी निगडित आहे. समाजातील पूर्वग्रह, कलंक आणि असंवेदनशीलता हे कायद्याच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी मोठे अडथळे आहेत. त्यामुळे सामाजिक मानसिकतेत परिवर्तन घडवणे ही अत्यावश्यक गरज आहे.

6) दिव्यांग महिला, अल्पसंख्याक गट आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल व्यक्तींना भेडसावणाऱ्या दुहेरी/तिहेरी भेदभावाचा विचार करून धोरणे अधिक संवेदनशील आणि समावेशक करणे आवश्यक आहे. Intersectionality चा विचार केल्याशिवाय संपूर्ण सामाजिक न्याय साध्य होऊ शकत नाही

9. Conclusion:

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 हा भारतीय समाजातील दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्याहक्कांसाठीचा एक व्यापक, प्रगत आणि हक्काधिष्ठित कायदा आहे. या कायद्याने दिव्यांगतेकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन मूलभूतपणे बदलला आहे. दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना कल्याणाच्या चौकटीत न पाहता, त्यांना समान हक्कांचे धारक, सक्षम आणि स्वायत्त नागरिक म्हणून मान्यता देण्यात आली आहे. समता, सन्मान, समावेशन, सुलभता आणि भेदभावविरोध ही मूल्ये या कायद्याच्या केंद्रस्थानी आहेत. संशोधनातून असे दिसून येते की कायदा सैद्धांतिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम असला तरी त्याच्या प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीत अनेक अडथळे आहेत. पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव, प्रशासकीय मर्यादा, निधीची कमतरता, जागरूकतेचा अभाव आणि समाजातील नकारात्मक मानसिकता यामुळे कायद्याचे उद्दिष्ट पूर्णपणे साध्य झालेले नाही. विशेषतः ग्रामीण भाग, दिव्यांग महिला आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल गटांना अधिक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, कायदा हा सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा प्रारंभबिंदू आहे; परंतु खऱ्या अर्थाने समावेशक समाज घडवण्यासाठी सामाजिक रचना, सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये आणि मानसिकतेत बदल आवश्यक आहे. दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचा सक्रिय सहभाग आणि सक्षमीकरण हीच या कायद्याच्या यशाची खरी कसोटी ठरेल.

10. **Suggestions:**

1. प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी आणि मॉनिटरिंग यंत्रणा:केंद्र आणि राज्य स्तरावर स्वतंत्र व सक्षम निरीक्षण समित्या स्थापन करून कायद्याच्या अंमलबजावणीवर नियमित देखरेख ठेवावी.
2. सुलभतेचा सर्वंकष विस्तार:सार्वजनिक इमारती, वाहतूक, शैक्षणिक संस्था आणि डिजिटल सेवा पूर्णपणे सुलभ करण्यासाठी ठोस कालबद्ध कृती आराखडा तयार करावा.
3. जनजागृती आणि संवेदनशीलता प्रशिक्षण:शासकीय अधिकारी, शिक्षक, नियोक्ता आणि समाजातील विविध घटकांसाठी संवेदनशीलता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम राबवावेत.
4. रोजगार व कौशल्य विकास:दिव्यांग व्यक्तींसाठी विशेष कौशल्य विकास केंद्रे स्थापन करावीत आणि खाजगी क्षेत्रात रोजगारासाठी प्रोत्साहनात्मक व बंधनकारक उपाययोजना कराव्यात.
5. Intersectional दृष्टिकोन:दिव्यांग महिला, ग्रामीण आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल गटांसाठी विशेष धोरणे आखावीत.

6. दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचा सहभाग:धोरणनिर्मिती, नियोजन आणि अंमलबजावणी प्रक्रियेत दिव्यांग व्यक्ती व त्यांच्या संघटनांचा सक्रिय सहभाग सुनिश्चित करावा.
7. अचूक डेटा संकलन:दिव्यांग व्यक्तींची अद्ययावत व अचूक आकडेवारी गोळा करून धोरणनिर्मिती अधिक परिणामकारक करावी.

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"असंघटित महिला कामगार आणि भविष्यातील कामाचे बदलते स्वरूप : समाजशास्त्रीय आकलन "

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❖ **घोषवारा -**

"असंघटित महिला कामगार आणि भविष्यातील कामाचे बदलते स्वरूप" या अभ्यासातून स्पष्ट होते की डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था, गिग मॉडेल आणि कौशल्याधारित रोजगार या नव्या प्रवाहांनी महिलांसाठी संधी आणि आव्हाने दोन्ही निर्माण केली आहेत. कामाची लवचिकता, थेट बाजारपेठ प्रवेश, डिजिटल पेमेंट प्रणाली आणि कौशल्यविकास यांमुळे महिलांच्या आर्थिक स्वायत्ततेत वाढ होत असून त्या स्वयंरोजगार आणि सूक्ष्म-उद्योजकतेकडे वळताना दिसतात. यामुळे कुटुंबातील निर्णय प्रक्रियेत त्यांचा सहभाग आणि सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा वाढण्याची शक्यता निर्माण होते. परंतु या परिवर्तनासोबत संरचनात्मक धोकेही दिसून येतात. ऑटोमेशनमुळे कमी कौशल्याच्या कामांवर परिणाम होत आहे. डिजिटल दरी, सामाजिक सुरक्षेचा अभाव, अल्गोरिदमिक नियंत्रण आणि दुहेरी बोजा यांमुळे महिलांचे रोजगार अस्थिर व असुरक्षित ठरू शकतात. गिग अर्थव्यवस्थेत कर्मचारी हक्कांचा अभाव असल्याने आर्थिक असुरक्षितता वाढते. म्हणूनच भविष्यातील कामाचे स्वरूप महिलांसाठी खऱ्या अर्थाने सशक्तीकरणाचे साधन ठरावे, यासाठी डिजिटल साक्षरता, कौशल्य प्रशिक्षण, सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि लैंगिक समता आधारित धोरणे आवश्यक आहेत. नियोजनबद्ध हस्तक्षेप केल्यास ही प्रक्रिया समावेशक विकासाला चालना देऊ शकते.

❖ **प्रस्तावना –**

जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि तंत्रज्ञानातील वेगवान प्रगतीमुळे जगभरातील कामाच्या स्वरूपात मूलभूत बदल घडून येत आहेत. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, ऑटोमेशन, ई-कॉमर्स आणि गिग इकॉनॉमी यांसारख्या नव्या प्रवाहांनी रोजगाराच्या संधींचे स्वरूप बदलले आहे. या बदलांचा सर्वाधिक परिणाम असंघटित क्षेत्रावर होत असून, त्यामध्ये कार्यरत असलेल्या महिला कामगार विशेषतः प्रभावित होत आहेत. भारतातील एकूण कामगार शक्तीपैकी मोठा हिस्सा असंघटित क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहे आणि त्यामध्ये महिलांचे प्रमाण लक्षणीय आहे.[१]

असंघटित महिला कामगार प्रामुख्याने शेती, बांधकाम, कापड व्यवसाय, घरगुती उद्योग, घरकाम, लघुउद्योग, विक्री सेवा इत्यादी क्षेत्रांत कार्यरत असतात. त्यांचे रोजगार बहुतेक वेळा अस्थिर, अल्प वेतनाचे आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षेपासून वंचित असतात. वेतनातील असमानता,

कामाच्या ठिकाणी असुरक्षितता, लिंगभेद आणि निर्णय प्रक्रियेत मर्यादित सहभाग या समस्या त्यांच्या जीवनमानावर परिणाम करतात.[२]भारत सरकारने असंघटित कामगारांसाठी विविध कायदे आणि योजना राबविल्या असल्या तरी त्यांची अंमलबजावणी सर्व स्तरांवर प्रभावीपणे होताना दिसत नाही.

भविष्यातील कामाचे बदलते स्वरूप हे प्रामुख्याने तंत्रज्ञानकेंद्रित आणि कौशल्याधारित आहे. डिजिटल साक्षरता, ऑनलाईन व्यवहार, मोबाईल ॲप आधारित रोजगार, ई-श्रम नोंदणी यांसारख्या प्रक्रियांमुळे असंघटित क्षेत्र अधिक औपचारिक व्यवस्थेकडे वळण्याचा प्रयत्न होत आहे. जागतिक आर्थिक मंचाच्या अहवालानुसार[३]भविष्यातील रोजगार संरचनेत पारंपरिक कौशल्यांपेक्षा तांत्रिक आणि डिजिटल कौशल्यांना अधिक महत्त्व दिले जाईल. अशा परिस्थितीत असंघटित महिला कामगारांना आवश्यक कौशल्यविकास, शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षणाच्या संधी उपलब्ध नसल्यास त्यांच्या रोजगाराच्या संधी कमी होण्याची शक्यता आहे. त्याच वेळीयोग्य धोरणात्मक पाठबळ आणि कौशल्य प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध झाल्यास हे बदल महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी संधी निर्माण करू शकतात. डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मद्वारे थेट ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याची क्षमता, स्वयंरोजगाराच्या संधी, सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांशी जोडणी आणि आर्थिक स्वावलंबन या बाबी सकारात्मक परिणाम घडवू शकतात. त्यामुळे असंघटित महिला कामगारांच्या वर्तमान स्थितीचा आणि भविष्यातील कामाच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपाचा अभ्यास करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक ठरते.प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये असंघटित महिला कामगारांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक आणि व्यावसायिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास करून भविष्यातील कामातील परिवर्तनाचा त्यांच्या जीवनावर होणारा परिणाम विश्लेषित केले आहे.

❖ **संशोधांची उद्दिष्टे -**

- असंघटित महिला कामगारांच्या कामाच्या स्वरूपातील भविष्यातील बदलांचा त्यांच्या जीवनावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.

❖ **संशोधनाचा पद्धती -** हे संशोधनवर्णनात्मक (Descriptive) वविश्लेषणात्मक (Analytical) स्वरूपाचे आहे. असंघटित महिला कामगारांची वर्तमान स्थिती, समस्या आणि भविष्यातील कामातील बदल यांचे सखोल विश्लेषण करण्यात येईल.

❖ **संशोधन माहितीचे स्त्रोत -** या अभ्यासासाठी खालील दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात येईल. यासाठीभारत सरकार व राज्य शासनाचे अहवाल (उदा. PLFS, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, कामगार मंत्रालयाचे अहवाल), आंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटना (ILO), संशोधन प्रबंध, शैक्षणिक जर्नल्स, पुस्तके व संदर्भग्रंथ, वृत्तपत्रे, मासिके आणि विश्वसनीय संकेतस्थळे, कामगार कायदे.

❖ **असंघटित महिला कामगार आणि भविष्यातील कामाचे बदलते स्वरूप : समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण** -

जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि तंत्रज्ञानातील वेगवान प्रगतीमुळे श्रमबाजाराच्या संरचनेत आमूलाग्र बदल होत आहेत. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence), ऑटोमेशन, डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म, गिग इकॉनॉमी आणि ई-कॉमर्स या घटकांमुळे कामाचे पारंपरिक स्वरूप बदलून लवचिक, कराराधारित आणि तंत्रज्ञानकेंद्रित झाले आहे.[३] भारतामध्ये सुमारे 90 टक्के कामगार असंघटित क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहेत.[४] या क्षेत्रात महिलांचे प्रमाण लक्षणीय असून त्या शेती, बांधकाम, घरगुती उद्योग, वस्त्रोद्योग, सेवा क्षेत्र आणि घरकाम या क्षेत्रांमध्ये कार्यरत आहेत. असंघटित महिला कामगारांना नियमित वेतन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, आरोग्य सुविधा आणि संस्थात्मक संरक्षण मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे भविष्यातील कामातील बदलांचा त्यांच्यावर खोलवर परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता आहे.

❖ **सैद्धांतिक चौकट -**

- **संघर्ष सिद्धांत (Conflict Theory) -** मार्क्सच्या मते तंत्रज्ञान हे भांडवलशाही व्यवस्थेचे साधन आहे, जे उत्पादनक्षमता वाढवते; परंतु त्याचवेळी श्रमिकांचे विस्थापन घडवते.[५] ऑटोमेशनमुळे कमी कौशल्य असलेल्या महिला कामगारांना रोजगार गमावण्याचा धोका वाढतो.
- **प्रिकॅरियट संकल्पना (Precariat Theory) -** Guy Standing (2011) यांनी मांडलेल्या 'Precariat' संकल्पनेनुसार, गिग आणि कराराधारित कामगार अस्थिर, असुरक्षित आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षेपासून वंचित असतात.[६]
- **स्त्रीवादी दृष्टिकोन (Feminist Perspective) -** स्त्रीवादी समाजशास्त्रानुसार महिलांवर उत्पादन आणि पुनरुत्पादन या दोन्ही जबाबदाऱ्या असतात. डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्थेत लवचिकता मिळाली असली तरी दुहेरी बोजा कायम आहे.[२]

❖ **सकारात्मक परिणाम (Positive Impact Factors) –**

भविष्यातील कामाच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपामुळे असंघटित महिला कामगारांसाठी काही संरचनात्मक संधी निर्माण होत आहेत. या संधी आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण, सामाजिक समावेशन आणि व्यावसायिक प्रगती यांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या ठरू शकतात.

- **कामाची लवचिकता (Flexibilization of Work)** – गिग इकॉनॉमी आणि प्लॅटफॉर्म आधारित अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे कामाच्या वेळा आणि ठिकाण यांमध्ये लवचिकता निर्माण झाली आहे. पारंपरिक 8 तासांच्या निश्चित कामकाजाच्या पद्धतीऐवजी आता 'टास्क-बेस्ड' आणि 'ऑन-डिमांड' कामाची संकल्पना विकसित झाली आहे.[३]

समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहताही लवचिकता महिलांसाठी विशेषतः उपयुक्त ठरते कारण भारतीय सामाजिक संरचनेत महिलांवर घरगुती जबाबदाऱ्या (Unpaid Care Work) अधिक प्रमाणात असतात. Urban Company, Meesho, Amazon Seller, YouTube,

Instagram Business यांसारख्या डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे महिला घरातूनच व्यवसाय किंवा सेवा पुरवू शकतात.

➢ **यामुळे पुढीलपैकी बदल दिसून येतात -**

घर आणि काम यामधील समतोल साधण्याची क्षमता वाढते. ग्रामीण आणि लहान शहरांतील महिलांनाही राष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेत प्रवेश मिळतो. स्वयंरोजगार (Self-Employment) आणि सूक्ष्म-उद्योजकता (Micro-Entrepreneurship) वाढते.ही लवचिकता पूर्ण स्वायत्ततेत रूपांतरित होण्यासाठी संस्थात्मक समर्थन आवश्यक आहे.

- **बाजारपेठेचा थेट प्रवेश (Direct Market Linkages) -** डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्ममुळे 'मध्यस्थांवरील अवलंबित्व' (Dependence on Middlemen) कमी झाले आहे. पूर्वी हस्तकला, घरगुती उत्पादन किंवा शेतीपूरक वस्तू विकण्यासाठी दलालांवर अवलंबून राहावे लागे. आता सोशल मीडिया, ई-कॉमर्स प्लॅटफॉर्म आणि डिजिटल मार्केटिंगद्वारे महिला थेट ग्राहकांशी जोडल्या जातात.[२] WIEGO च्या अभ्यासानुसार, डिजिटल बाजारपेठेत प्रवेश मिळालेल्या महिलांच्या उत्पन्नात तुलनेने वाढ झालेली आढळते.

➢ **याचे समाजशास्त्रीय परिणाम –**

उत्पादनावर महिलांचे नियंत्रण वाढते. नफ्याचा मोठा हिस्सा थेट उत्पादकांकडे राहतो. बाजारपेठेतील माहिती (Market Information) सहज उपलब्ध होते. स्थानिक उत्पादनांना जागतिक बाजारपेठ मिळते (Global Integration).

- **आर्थिक समावेशन (Financial Inclusion and Autonomy) –** World Bank (2021) च्या अहवालानुसार, डिजिटल पेमेंट प्रणालीमुळे महिलांच्या आर्थिक व्यवहारात पारदर्शकता आणि स्वायत्तता वाढते. भारतातील जनधन योजना, आधार-लिंक खाते आणि UPI व्यवहार प्रणालीमुळे महिलांच्या नावावर बँक खाते उघडण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.[८]

➢ **समाजशास्त्रीय परिणाम -**

महिलांच्या हातात थेट पैसा येतो, कुटुंबातील आर्थिक निर्णय प्रक्रियेत त्यांचा सहभाग वाढतो, बचत आणि सूक्ष्म-गुंतवणूक (Micro-Investment) शक्य होते, फसवणूक आणि रोख व्यवहारातील धोके कमी होतात, आर्थिक स्वायत्तता ही महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणाचा (Women Empowerment) मूलभूत घटक मानली जाते.

- **कौशल्यविकास आणि संक्रमण (Skill Development and Transition) -** भविष्यातील अर्थव्यवस्था 'कौशल्याधारित' (Skill-Based Economy) होत आहे. ILO (2018) नुसार, Care Economy, आरोग्य सेवा, शिक्षण, डिजिटल सेवा, डेटा एंट्री, ई-कॉमर्स लॉजिस्टिक्स यांसारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये रोजगाराची मागणी वाढणार आहे.[४]

➢ **असंघटित महिला कामगारांसाठी याचा अर्थ –**

पारंपरिक कमी वेतनाच्या कामांमधून सेवा क्षेत्राकडे संक्रमण, प्रशिक्षणाद्वारे उत्पन्नवाढीची संधी, औपचारिक क्षेत्रात प्रवेशाची शक्यता, कौशल्य प्रमाणपत्र (Certification) मिळाल्यास सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा वाढ, सरकारच्या कौशल्य भारत (Skill India) आणि विविध राज्यस्तरीय प्रशिक्षण योजनांमुळे महिलांना व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षणाच्या संधी उपलब्ध होत आहेत.

- **नकारात्मक परिणाम (Negative Impact Factors) -** भविष्यातील कामाचे बदलते स्वरूप जरी संधी निर्माण करत असले तरी असंघटित महिला कामगारांसाठी अनेक संरचनात्मक धोके (Structural Risks) निर्माण होत आहेत. हे धोके केवळ आर्थिक नसून सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि मानसिक पातळीवरही परिणाम घडवतात.

- **ऑटोमेशनचा धोका (Threat of Automation and Technological Displacement) -** World Economic Forum (2020) च्या अहवालानुसार, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आणि ऑटोमेशनमुळे पारंपरिक व पुनरावृत्ती स्वरूपाची (Routine-based) कामे कमी होत आहेत.[३] असंघटित क्षेत्रातील महिला प्रामुख्याने कमी कौशल्य (Low-Skilled) किंवा अर्ध-कौशल्य (Semi-Skilled) कामांमध्ये कार्यरत असतात जसे की पॅकेजिंग, शिवणकाम, शेतीमजुरी, बांधकाम सहाय्यक, घरकाम इत्यादी.

- **समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने पाहता -**

तंत्रज्ञानामुळे श्रमाचे यांत्रिकीकरण होते आणि मानवी श्रमाची गरज कमी होते. मार्क्सच्या मते, उत्पादन साधनांवरील नियंत्रण भांडवलदारांकडे राहते आणि श्रमिकांचे विस्थापन होते. महिलांकडे तांत्रिक कौशल्य कमी असल्यामुळे त्यांचे रोजगार प्रथम धोक्यात येतात. 'Technological Unemployment' मुळे उत्पन्न अस्थिर होते आणि दारिद्र्याचा धोका वाढतो. यामुळे असंघटित महिला कामगार "रोजगाराच्या असुरक्षित परिघावर" (Marginal Employment Zone) ढकलल्या जाऊ शकतात.

- **डिजिटल दरी (Digital Divide and Exclusion) -** डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्थेत सहभागी होण्यासाठी इंटरनेट, स्मार्टफोन आणि डिजिटल कौशल्य आवश्यक आहे. NITI Aayog (2022) नुसार ग्रामीण महिलांमध्ये इंटरनेट वापराचे प्रमाण पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत लक्षणीयरीत्या कमी आहे.[९]

- **डिजिटल दरीचे समाजशास्त्रीय परिणाम –**

माहितीचा अभाव (Information Asymmetry), रोजगार संधींबाबत अज्ञान, ऑनलाइन व्यवहारांबाबत भीती किंवा अविश्वास, तांत्रिक साधनांवर पुरुषांचे नियंत्रण. स्त्रीवादी दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, डिजिटल दरी ही केवळ तांत्रिक समस्या नसून ती 'लैंगिक असमानतेचे' (Gender Inequality) प्रतिबिंब आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रवेश नसल्यास महिला नव्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या मुख्य प्रवाहातून वंचित राहतात.

- **सामाजिक सुरक्षेचा अभाव (Precarity and Lack of Social Protection) -** Guy Standing (2011) यांनी 'Precariat' ही संकल्पना मांडली यामध्ये अस्थिर, कराराधारित आणि असुरक्षित कामगार वर्ग. गिग इकॉनॉमीमध्ये कामगारांना कर्मचारी (Employee) म्हणून नव्हे तर 'स्वतंत्र कंत्राटदार' (Independent Contractor) म्हणून गणले जाते.[६]

➢ **परिणाम** –

भविष्य निर्वाह निधी (PF) नसणे, आरोग्य विमा नसणे, प्रसूती रजा आणि वेतन संरक्षणाचा अभाव, निवृत्ती वेतनाची हमी नसणे. ILO (2018) नुसार सामाजिक सुरक्षा नसल्यास महिलांची आर्थिक असुरक्षितता वाढते आणि सामाजिक विषमता अधिक दृढ होते.[४] ही परिस्थिती 'अस्थिर श्रम बाजार' (Precarious Labour Market) निर्माण करते.

- **दुहेरी बोजा आणि मानसिक ताण (Double Burden and Psycho-Social Stress) -** स्त्रीवादी समाजशास्त्रानुसार महिलांवर उत्पादन (Paid Work) आणि पुनरुत्पादन (Unpaid Care Work) दोन्ही जबाबदाऱ्या असतात. Work from Home किंवा लवचिक कामामुळे घर आणि कामातील सीमा पुसट झाल्या आहेत.

➢ **परिणाम -** कामाचे तास वाढणे (Invisible Overtime), विश्रांतीचा अभाव, मानसिक ताण आणि थकवा, कौटुंबिक संघर्ष.

- **अल्गोरिदमिक नियंत्रण (Algorithmic Governance and Platform Control) -** प्लॅटफॉर्म आधारित अर्थव्यवस्थेत मानवी पर्यवेक्षकाऐवजी अल्गोरिदम कामाचे वितरण करतो. रेटिंग सिस्टीम, ग्राहकांचे फीडबॅक आणि कार्यक्षमतेवर आधारित काम मिळते.

➢ **समाजशास्त्रीय परिणाम -**

कामावर मानवी संवादाचा अभाव,रेटिंग कमी झाल्यास काम बंद होणे, 'डिजिटल टेलरिझम' (Digital Taylorism), सतत निरीक्षण (Continuous Surveillance), कामगारांना नियम बदलण्यावर कोणतेही नियंत्रण नसते. त्यामुळे असुरक्षितता आणि मानसिक ताण वाढतो.

❖ **असंघटित महिला कामगार: भविष्य आणि वास्तव (सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण) -**

अ क्र.	क्षेत्र / घटक	सकारात्मक कल (संधी)	नकारात्मक कल (आव्हाने/धोके)	संबंधित आकडेवारी (भारत/महाराष्ट्र)
१	डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सहभाग	बाजारपेठ प्रवेश - ई-कॉमर्स (Meesho, Amazon) मुळे	डिजिटल दरी - तांत्रिक साधनांच्या वापरामध्ये लैंगिक असमानता.	भारतात केवळ३७%ग्रामीण महिला इंटरनेट वापरतात (पुरुषांच्या

		स्वयंरोजगार वाढला.		तुलनेत कमी).
२	आर्थिक समावेशन	थेट लाभ हस्तांतरण (DBT) - जनधन आणि UPI मुळे महिलांकडे थेट पैसा.	असुरक्षितता - भविष्य निर्वाह निधी (PF) आणि आरोग्य विम्याचा अभाव.	५३% पेक्षा जास्त e-Shram नोंदणीकृत कामगार महिला आहेत (भारत).
३	कामाची पद्धत	लवचिकता - घरून काम (WFH) आणि टास्क-बेस्ड कामामुळे वेळेची सोय.	दुहेरी बोजा - घरकाम आणि नोकरी यामुळे मानसिक ताण आणि विश्रांतीचा अभाव.	असंघटित क्षेत्रातील महिला दिवसाला सरासरी५-७ तासअवैतनिक घरकाम (Unpaid Care Work) करतात.
४	तंत्रज्ञान आणि कौशल्य	कौशल्य विकास - Skill India अंतर्गत नवीन सेवा क्षेत्रातील संधी.	ऑटोमेशनचा धोका - तांत्रिक प्रगतीमुळे पारंपरिक रोजगार जाण्याची भीती.	४०% ते ५०%कमी कौशल्य असलेली कामे (शिवणकाम, पॅकेजिंग) धोक्यात आहेत.

(e-Shram Portal Statistics 2024-25, नियतकालिक श्रमशक्ती सर्वेक्षण (PLFS) वार्षिक अहवाल 2023-24)[१०,११]

- **समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून महत्त्वाचे सांख्यिकीय निष्कर्ष -**

✓ महाराष्ट्र विशेष -महाराष्ट्रात असंघटित क्षेत्रात महिलांचे प्रमाण मोठे आहे, परंतु डिजिटल साक्षरतेत ग्रामीण महाराष्ट्रातील महिला अद्यापही मागे आहेत. 'गिग इकॉनॉमी' (उदा. अर्बन कंपनी, फूड डिलिव्हरी) मध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग केवळ१०% ते १५%आहे.

✓ आर्थिक स्वायत्तता -जनधन योजनेमुळे८०% पेक्षा जास्तमहिलांची स्वतःची बँक खाती आहेत, ज्यामुळे कुटुंबातील निर्णयांत त्यांची भूमिका वाढली आहे.

✓ सुरक्षेची उणीव -आजही नोंदणीकृत असंघटित महिलांपैकी९०% पेक्षा जास्तमहिलांना प्रसूती रजाकिंवा हक्काची सुटी मिळत नाही.

❖ **निष्कर्ष -**

"असंघटित महिला कामगार आणि भविष्यातील कामाचे बदलते स्वरूप" या संदर्भातील वरील

सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक घटकांचा एकत्रित अभ्यास केल्यास असे स्पष्ट होते की, भविष्यातील कामाची रचना ही संधी आणि संकट यांचे मिश्र रूप आहे. डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था, गिग मॉडेल, कौशल्याधारित रोजगार आणि प्लॅटफॉर्म आधारित बाजारपेठ या नव्या प्रवाहांनी महिलांसाठी आर्थिक व सामाजिक समावेशनाची दारे उघडली असली, तरी या प्रक्रियेत संरचनात्मक असमानता अधिक दृढ होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही.संरचनात्मक कार्यवादी (Structural Functionalist) दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, तंत्रज्ञान व डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म हे सामाजिक बदलाचे साधन ठरू शकतात. कामाची लवचिकता, थेट बाजारपेठ प्रवेश, आर्थिक समावेशन आणि कौशल्यविकास या घटकांमुळे महिलांच्या भूमिकेत परिवर्तन होत आहे. पारंपरिक "गृहिणी" या भूमिकेपासून त्या "उत्पादक घटक" आणि "सूक्ष्म-उद्योजक" या भूमिकेकडे संक्रमण करत आहेत. यामुळे त्यांच्या कुटुंबातील निर्णयप्रक्रियेत सहभाग वाढतो, आर्थिक स्वायत्तता निर्माण होते आणि सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठाही उंचावते. परंतु संघर्ष सिद्धांत (Conflict Theory) तंत्रज्ञानाकडे तटस्थ न मानता सत्तासंबंध दृढ करणारे साधन म्हणून पाहतो. उत्पादन साधनांवरील नियंत्रण मोठ्या कंपन्या आणि डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मकडे केंद्रीत होत आहे. अल्गोरिदमिक नियंत्रण, रेटिंग सिस्टीम आणि डेटा आधारित व्यवस्थापनामुळे कामगारांवरील नियंत्रण वाढले आहे. गिग अर्थव्यवस्थेतील 'स्वतंत्र कंत्राटदार' ही संकल्पना प्रत्यक्षात सामाजिक सुरक्षेपासून वंचित असलेल्या 'अस्थिर कामगार वर्गा'ची निर्मिती करते. त्यामुळे महिलांचे रोजगार औपचारिकतेकडे न जाता नव्या प्रकारच्या असुरक्षिततेकडे वळतात.

स्त्रीवादी समाजशास्त्राच्या दृष्टीने पाहता, डिजिटल लवचिकता महिलांना संधी देत असली तरी 'दुहेरी बोजा' कायम आहे. घरगुती अवैतनिक काम आणि व्यावसायिक जबाबदाऱ्या यांचा समतोल राखताना मानसिक ताण वाढतो. डिजिटल दरी ही केवळ तांत्रिक समस्या नसून ती लैंगिक असमानतेचे प्रतिबिंब आहे. इंटरनेट, स्मार्टफोन आणि कौशल्यांवर पुरुषांचे नियंत्रण असल्यास महिलांचा नव्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सहभाग मर्यादित राहतो.

त्यामुळे निष्कर्षतः असे म्हणता येईल की, भविष्यातील कामाचे स्वरूप असंघटित महिला कामगारांसाठी परिवर्तनशील आहे; परंतु हे परिवर्तन सशक्तीकरणात रूपांतरित होण्यासाठी संस्थात्मक हस्तक्षेप, सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि कौशल्यविकास अत्यावश्यक आहेत. अन्यथा ही प्रक्रिया महिलांना "लवचिक पण अस्थिर" रोजगाराच्या चक्रात अडकवू शकते.

❖ **शिफारसी -**

1. **सर्वसमावेशक सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली –**

   गिग आणि प्लॅटफॉर्म कामगारांना सामाजिक सुरक्षा जाळ्यात समाविष्ट करणे आवश्यक आहे. भविष्य निर्वाह निधी (PF), आरोग्य विमा, प्रसूती लाभ आणि निवृत्ती वेतन यांसारख्या सुविधा कायदेशीररित्या अनिवार्य कराव्यात.

2. **डिजिटल साक्षरता आणि तांत्रिक प्रशिक्षण –**

   ग्रामीण व अल्पशिक्षित महिलांसाठी विशेष डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान

राबवावे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, स्वयंसेवी संस्था आणि शासकीय कौशल्य विकास केंद्रांद्वारे स्मार्टफोन वापर, ऑनलाइन व्यवहार, डिजिटल मार्केटिंग आणि ई-कॉमर्सचे प्रशिक्षण दिले जावे.

3. **कौशल्यविकास आणि प्रमाणपत्र प्रणाली -**

भविष्यातील अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या गरजांनुसार (Care Economy, डिजिटल सेवा, लॉजिस्टिक्स, डेटा एंट्री इ.) महिलांना प्रशिक्षण देऊन प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करणे आवश्यक आहे.

4. **प्लॅटफॉर्म नियमन आणि कामगार हक्क -**

अल्गोरिदमिक पारदर्शकता सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी कायदे करणे आवश्यक आहे. रेटिंग सिस्टीम, डेटा वापर आणि काम वितरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत पारदर्शकता असावी. कामगारांना तक्रार निवारण यंत्रणा आणि संघटनात्मक प्रतिनिधित्वाचा अधिकार द्यावा.

5. **लैंगिक समता धोरणे (Gender-Sensitive Policies) -**

महिलांच्या दुहेरी बोजाचा विचार करून लवचिक पण सुरक्षित कामाच्या धोरणांची आखणी करावी. बालसंगोपन केंद्रे, सुरक्षित कार्यस्थळ, प्रसूती संरक्षण आणि कौटुंबिक सहाय्य योजना राबवणे आवश्यक आहे.

6. **आर्थिक समावेशन अधिक बळकट करणे -**

महिलांच्या नावावर बँक खाते, सूक्ष्म कर्ज सुविधा, स्वयं-सहायता गट (SHGs) आणि उद्योजकता प्रोत्साहन योजना प्रभावीपणे राबवाव्यात. डिजिटल पेमेंट प्रणालीबाबत विश्वास आणि सुरक्षितता वाढवण्यासाठी जनजागृती करावी.

7. **स्थानिक ते जागतिक बाजारपेठ दुवा -**

हस्तकला, घरगुती उद्योग आणि लघुउद्योगातील महिलांना ई-कॉमर्स प्लॅटफॉर्मशी जोडण्यासाठी शासकीय 'डिजिटल मार्केट हब' निर्माण करावेत. यामुळे मध्यस्थांवरील अवलंबित्व कमी होईल आणि नफा थेट उत्पादकांकडे जाईल.

भविष्यातील कामाची दिशा ही तांत्रिक प्रगतीकडे झुकलेली असली तरी तिचे सामाजिक परिणाम नियोजनबद्ध धोरणांवर अवलंबून असतील. जर डिजिटल साक्षरता, सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि लैंगिक समता यांवर भर दिला गेला, तर असंघटित महिला कामगारांचे सशक्तीकरण शक्य आहे. अन्यथा तंत्रज्ञान नव्या स्वरूपातील असमानता आणि असुरक्षिततेचे साधन ठरू शकते. त्यामुळे राज्य, बाजार आणि नागरी समाज यांचे संयुक्त प्रयत्नच महिलांसाठी न्याय्य व समावेशक श्रमव्यवस्था निर्माण करू शकतात.

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“असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या विकासासाठी शासकीय योजनांचा अभ्यास”

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९१७२५९७००२

गोषवारा

भारतामध्ये असंघटीत क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असलेले कामगार हे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानले जातात. तथापि, या कामगारांना कमी उत्पन्न, रोजगाराची अस्थिरता, सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुविधांचा अभाव, आरोग्य व शिक्षणाशी संबंधित समस्या यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासासाठी विविध शासकीय योजना राबविल्या आहेत.सदर संशोधनाचा मुख्य उद्देश असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांसाठी राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या शासकीय विकास योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे, या अभ्यासासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडा व दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला.प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी शासकीय अहवाल,ग्रंथ, शोधनिबंध यांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.प्रस्तुत संशोधनातून असे आढळून आले की, अनेक योजना अस्तित्वात असूनही त्याबाबत कामगारांमध्ये पुरेशी जागरूकता नाही तसेच काही ठिकाणी अंमलबजावणीतील अडचणींमुळे अपेक्षित लाभ पूर्णतः मिळत नाही. या संशोधनामुळे असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांना योजनांचा लाभ होईल .त्यांच्या उत्पन्नात, आरोग्य सुरक्षेत व सामाजिक स्थितीत सकारात्मक बदल दिसून येईल . प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाच्या निष्कर्षांच्या आधारे योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी, जनजागृती वाढविणे व एकत्रित सामाजिक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था बळकट करण्यासाठी व असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी धोरण निर्मितीस सदर संशोधन उपयुक्त ठरेल.

मुख्य शब्दावली : असंघटीत क्षेत्र, असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगार, योजना, शाश्वत विकास, महाराष्ट्र शासन.

प्रस्तावना

भारतामध्ये असंघटीत क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असलेले कामगार हे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानले जातात. तथापि, या कामगारांना कमी उत्पन्न, रोजगाराची अस्थिरता, सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुविधांचा अभाव, आरोग्य व शिक्षणाशी संबंधित समस्या यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासासाठी विविध शासकीय योजना राबविल्या आहेत.पैश्याच्या किंवा वस्तूच्या मोबदल्यात जी व्यक्ती काम करते ते म्हणजे कामगार. पूर्वीच्या

वस्तूविनिमय पद्धती मागे पडून व्यवहारात पैसा आला. त्या पैश्यांसाठी कामगार वर्ग अस्तित्वात आला. शेती,उद्योग, आणि एकूणच सर्व आर्थिक क्षेत्रात असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांचे योगदान खूप मोठे आहे. असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या योजणांचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे आहे.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांसाठी राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या शासकीय विकास योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे ठरते. सदर संशोधनाद्वारे या योजनांची माहिती, त्यांची अंमलबजावणी प्रक्रिया, योजनांमधील अडचणी व मर्यादा यांचे विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात येणार आहे. यामुळे भविष्यात या योजनांची कार्यक्षमता वाढविण्यास तसेच असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी धोरणात्मक सुधारणा सुचविण्यात मदत होईल.

असंघटीत कामगार संकल्पना

पहिल्या राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोगाने (१९६०-६९) 'असंघटीत कामगार हि संकल्पना स्पष्ट करताना म्हंटले आहे कि, ज्यांना रोजगाराचे तात्पुरते स्वरूप, अज्ञान, निरक्षरता, व्यवसाय आणि कामाचे विस्कळीत व लहान स्वरूप, कामाच्या स्वरूपामुळे मालक वर्गाकडे एकवटलेल्या शक्ती, अशांसारख्या समस्यांमुळे सामुदायिक उद्दीष्ट्ये प्राप्त करण्यात अडचणी येतात, व ते संघटीत होऊ शकत नाहीत, अशा कामगारांचा उल्लेख असंघटीत कामगार म्हणून करता येईल.

शेतकरी,शेतमजूर, बांधकाम क्षेत्रात काम करणारे कामगार,लहान उद्योग, कारखान्या मध्ये काम करणारे मजूर, घरकाम करणारे कामगार, रिक्षाचालक,फेरीवाले,यांचा समावेश असंघटीत क्षेत्रात केला जातो. अश्याप्रकारे या असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांसाठी अनेक योजना अस्तित्वात आलेल्या आहेत,

❖ **अभ्यासाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये** :

असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांसाठी राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या शासकीय विकास योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे.

❖ **अभ्यासाची गृहीतके:**

असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांना योजनामुळे कामगारांच्या उत्पन्नात, आरोग्य स्थितीत व सामाजिक स्थितीत सकारात्मक बदल दिसून येतो.

❖ **संशोधन पद्धती :**

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी दुय्यम साधन सामुग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला असून गुणात्मक माहितीचे संकलन करण्यात आला आहे. यासाठी ग्रंथ, शासकीय अहवाल, शोधप्रबंध,मासिके या संदर्भ साहित्याचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

❖ **असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या विकासाच्या शासकीय योजना:**

१) प्रधानमंत्री श्रमयोगी मानधन योजना
२) प्रधानमंत्री जीवनज्योत विमा योजना
३) प्रधानमंत्री आवास (ग्रामीण) योजना
४) ई-श्रम योजना

५) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय योजना (मनरेगा)
६) प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना
७) पीएम स्वनिधी योजना

१)प्रधानमंत्री श्रमयोगी मानधन योजना

असंघटीत कामगारांसाठी प्रधानमंत्री श्रमयोगी मानधन योजना सुरु करण्यात आली असून या योजनेअंतर्गत बांधकाम कामगार,घरेलू, माथाडी कामगार, सुरक्षारक्षक इत्यांदी यांना ६० वर्ष पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर दरमहा ३००० रुपये आश्वासित पेन्शन मिळणार दिली जाते .

प्रधानमंत्री श्रमयोगी मानधन योजने साठी पात्रता :

१८ ते ४० वयोगट,मासिक उत्पन्न रु. १५००० पेक्षा कमी, ESI, NPS, EPFO चा सभासद नसावा.

आवश्यक कागदपत्रे :

आधार कार्ड, बँक पासबूक, भ्रमणध्वनी क्रमांक, वयानुसार पहिले मासिक अंशदान

२)प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योत विमा योजना:

प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योती विमा योजना (PMJJBY) ही एक विमा योजना आहे. जी कोणत्याही कारणामुळे मृत्यू झाल्यास जीवन विमा संरक्षण देते. त्यास एक वर्षाची मुदत आहे, वर्षानुवर्षे नूतनीकरण करता येते.

प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योत विमा योजना फायदा

PMJJBY 18-50 वयोगटातील सर्व सदस्यांना □ 2.00 लाखांचे रक्कम दिली जाते.हे कोणत्याही कारणामुळे मृत्यू किंवा अपघात झाल्यामुळे दिली जाते .देय प्रीमियम □ 436/- प्रति ग्राहक प्रति वर्ष आहे, जो ग्राहकाच्या बँक/पोस्ट ऑफिस खात्यातून स्वयंचलितपणे डेबिट केला जातो.

प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योत विमा योजना पात्रता

अर्जदाराचे वय 18 ते 50 वर्षांच्या दरम्यान असावे.
अर्जदाराचे वैयक्तिक बँक / पोस्ट ऑफिस खाते असणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योत विमा योजनेचा दावा (Claim)

1. मृत्यू झाल्यानंतर नॉमिनी/लाभार्थी आपल्या बँक/पोस्ट ऑफिस शाखेत मृत्यूची माहिती देतो.
2. नोंदणी फॉर्म, मृत्यू प्रमाणपत्र आणि खात्याचे तपशील जमा करणे आवश्यक.
3. बँक/पोस्ट ऑफिस ते विमा कंपनीकडे दावा पाठवते.
4. योग्य असल्यास□**2 लाख**लाभार्थीच्या खात्यामध्ये जमा होतात.

३) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) – PMAY-G*(Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin)*

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) ही भारत सरकारची एक प्रमुख सामाजिक-आर्थिक कल्याणकारी योजना असून तिचा मुख्य उद्देश ग्रामीण भागातील गरीब, बेघर व कच्च्या घरात राहणाऱ्या कुटुंबांना पक्के व सुरक्षित घरे उपलब्ध करून देणे हा आहे. या योजनेची सुरुवात २०१६ साली

"सर्वांसाठी घरे" (Housing for All) या राष्ट्रीय ध्येयाच्या अनुषंगाने करण्यात आली. याआधी अस्तित्वात असलेली इंदिरा आवास योजना सुधारित स्वरूपात प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) म्हणून अंमलात आणण्यात आली.ग्रामीण भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लोकसंख्या आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल असून त्यांना स्वतःचे पक्के घर बांधण्याची क्षमता नसते. अनेक कुटुंबे कच्च्या घरांमध्ये, झोपड्यांमध्ये किंवा अत्यंत असुरक्षित निवाऱ्यांमध्ये राहतात. अशा परिस्थितीत प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) ग्रामीण गरीबांसाठी स्थिर निवारा, सन्मान जनक जीवन आणि सुरक्षिततेचा आधार प्रदान करते.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) ची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत –

1. ग्रामीण भागातील बेघर व कच्च्या घरात राहणाऱ्या कुटुंबांना पक्की घरे उपलब्ध करून देणे.
2. गरीब कुटुंबांचे जीवनमान उंचावणे.
3. घरासोबत मूलभूत सुविधा जसे की वीज, स्वच्छता, पिण्याचे पाणी आणि स्वयंपाकघर उपलब्ध करून देणे.
4. महिलांना घराच्या मालकी हक्कात प्राधान्य देणे.
5. सामाजिक व आर्थिक समावेशनाला चालना देणे.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) ची पात्रता निकष

PMAY-G योजनेचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी लाभार्थ्याने खालील अटी पूर्ण करणे आवश्यक आहे –

- लाभार्थी ग्रामीण भागातील रहिवासी असावा.
- लाभार्थ्याच्या नावावर पक्के घर नसावे.
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक जात जनगणना (SECC) २०११ च्या यादीत नाव असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- प्राधान्य गटामध्ये अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती, अल्पसंख्याक, भूमिहीन मजूर, विधवा, अपंग व्यक्ती यांचा समावेश होतो.

  आर्थिक सहाय्य व अनुदान

  या योजनेअंतर्गत केंद्र व राज्य सरकार मिळून लाभार्थ्याला घर बांधण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य देतात.
- मैदानी भागासाठी साधारणतः □१.२० लाख
- डोंगराळ व दुर्गम भागासाठी □१.३० लाख

याशिवाय, शौचालय बांधणीसाठी स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त सहाय्य दिले जाते. मनरेगाच्या माध्यमातून मजुरी स्वरूपातही काही रक्कम दिली जाते.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना घराची वैशिष्ट्ये

PMAY-G अंतर्गत बांधण्यात येणाऱ्या घरांचे किमान क्षेत्रफळ निश्चित करण्यात आले आहे. घरामध्ये एक किंवा दोन खोल्या,स्वयंपाकघर,स्वच्छतागृह,वीज व पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सुविधा असणे अपेक्षित आहे. पर्यावरणपूरक व टिकाऊ बांधकाम साहित्य वापरण्यावर भर दिला जातो.

४)ई-श्रमयोजना

ई-श्रम योजना ही भारत सरकारने २०२१ साली सुरू केलेली महत्त्वाची राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील योजना आहे. ई-श्रम योजना ही हीच दरी भरून काढण्यासाठी सुरू करण्यात आली आहे.

ई-श्रमयोजनायोजनेची पार्श्वभूमी

असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांचे स्वरूप अत्यंत विविध आहे. यात पथविक्रेते, फेरीवाले, घरगुती कामगार, बांधकाम कामगार, शेतमजूर, रिक्षाचालक, छोटे दुकानदार, हातमाग कामगार, कचरा वेचक इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. या सर्व कामगारांची अधिकृत नोंद नसल्यामुळे त्यांच्यासाठी धोरणे आखणे व योजना प्रभावीपणे राबवणे कठीण होते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर ई-श्रम पोर्टलची निर्मिती करण्यात आली.

ई-श्रम योजनेची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत –

1. असंघटित क्षेत्रातील सर्व कामगारांची राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर नोंदणी करणे.
2. प्रत्येक नोंदणीकृत कामगाराला १२ अंकी युनिक ओळख क्रमांक (UAN) देणे.
3. सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांशी कामगारांना जोडणे.
4. कामगारांचा विश्वासार्ह डेटाबेस तयार करणे.
5. धोरणनिर्मितीसाठी अचूक माहिती उपलब्ध करून देणे.

ई-श्रमयोजनेचे पात्रता निकष

- वय १६ ते ५९ वर्षे असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- व्यक्ती असंघटित क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असावी.
- ईपीएफओ, ईएसआयसी किंवा सरकारी कर्मचारी नसावा.
- आधार कार्ड व बँक खाते असणे आवश्यक आहे.

ई-श्रमयोजने ची नोंदणी प्रक्रिया

ई-श्रम पोर्टलवर ऑनलाईन किंवा जवळच्या CSC (कॉमन सर्व्हिस सेंटर) द्वारे नोंदणी करता येते. नोंदणी करताना वैयक्तिक माहिती, व्यवसायाचे स्वरूप, पत्ता, शैक्षणिक पात्रता व बँक तपशील द्यावे लागतात. नोंदणी पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर कामगाराला ई-श्रम कार्ड दिले जाते.

ई-श्रम कार्डचे महत्त्व

ई-श्रम कार्ड हे असंघटित कामगारांचे अधिकृत ओळखपत्र म्हणून कार्य करते. या कार्डामुळे कामगारांना विविध सरकारी योजनांचा लाभ घेणे सुलभ होते. भविष्यात केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या अनेक योजना ई-श्रम डेटाबेसशी जोडल्या जाण्याची शक्यता आहे.

ई-श्रम कार्डचे महत्त्व योजने अंतर्गत लाभ

ई-श्रम नोंदणीकृत कामगारांना अपघात विमा संरक्षण दिला जातो,सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांचा लाभ मिळतो,रोजगाराशी संबंधित माहिती,कौशल्य विकास कार्यक्रमांमध्ये सहभाग लाभ मिळू शकतात, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय योजना (मनरेगा) यांचा लाभ मिळतो.

५)महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA चे पूर्ण फुल फॉर्म आहे - महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी कायदा. याला हिंदीत महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी कायदा म्हणतात. MGNREGA ही भारत सरकारद्वारे लागू केलेली रोजगार हमी योजना आहे, जी ७ सप्टेंबर २००५ रोजी विधानसभेत मंजूर झाली. त्यानंतर २ फेब्रुवारी २००६ रोजी २०० जिल्ह्यांमध्ये याची सुरुवात झाली. सुरुवातीला याला राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी कायदा (NREGA) असे म्हटले जात होते परंतु २ ऑक्टोबर २००९ रोजी त्याचे नामकरण महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी कायदा असे करण्यात आले. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना (MGNREGA) ही भारत सरकारची एक अत्यंत महत्त्वाची सामाजिक-आर्थिक कल्याणकारी योजना आहे. ही योजना २००५ साली संसदेमार्फत कायद्याच्या स्वरूपात लागू करण्यात आली. या योजनेचा मुख्य उद्देश ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक कुटुंबाला किमान १०० दिवसांचा मजुरीवर आधारित रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे हा आहे. या योजनेमुळे ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी कमी करणे, गरीब कुटुंबांचे उत्पन्न वाढवणे आणि ग्रामीण भागात टिकाऊ पायाभूत सुविधा निर्माण करणे हे साध्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना (MGNREGA) योजनेची पार्श्वभूमी

ग्रामीण भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बेरोजगारी व अल्परोजगारी आढळते. शेतीवर अवलंबून असलेल्या कुटुंबांना वर्षभर नियमित उत्पन्न मिळत नाही. परिणामी स्थलांतर, दारिद्र्य व कर्जबाजारीपणा वाढतो. या समस्यांवर उपाय म्हणून MGNREGA लागू करण्यात आली.

MGNREGA ची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत

1. ग्रामीण कुटुंबांना रोजगाराची कायदेशीर हमी देणे.
2. दारिद्र्य कमी करणे.
3. ग्रामीण भागातील पायाभूत सुविधा विकसित करणे.
4. महिलांचे आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण करणे.
5. स्थलांतर कमी करणे.

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना (MGNREGA)चे पात्रता निकष

ग्रामीण भागातील कोणतेही कुटुंब या योजनेत सहभागी होऊ शकते, कुटुंबातील प्रौढ सदस्यांनी काम करण्याची तयारी दर्शवावी लागते, नोंदणी ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये केली जाते.

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना (MGNREGA)रोजगाराचे स्वरूप

MGNREGA अंतर्गत खालील प्रकारची कामे दिली जातात –

जलसंधारण व पाणी साठवण प्रकल्प,रस्ते बांधकाम,वृक्षारोपण,तलाव व विहिरी खोदकाम,माती व जलसंरक्षण कामे ही कामे दिली जातात.

६) प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा लोन योजना मुद्रा कर्ज योजनेची 3 श्रेणींमध्ये विभागणी केली गेली आहे. तीन प्रकार पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

शिशु कर्ज योजना,किशोर कर्ज योजना,तरुण कर्ज योजना,शिशु कर्ज योजना.

या प्रकारच्या मुद्रा योजनेअंतर्गत 50 हजारांपर्यंत व्यवसाय कर्ज वाटप केले जाते. शिशू कर्जाची रक्कम सूक्ष्म व्यवसायाच्या विस्तारासाठी आणि नवीन व्यवसाय सुरू करण्यासाठी ही योजना उपलब्ध आहे.

किशोर कर्ज योजना :

या प्रकारच्या मुद्रा योजनेअंतर्गत 50 हजार ते 5 लाखांपर्यंत व्यावसायिक कर्ज दिले जाते. जर तुम्ही आधीच व्यवसाय सुरू केला असेल तर तुम्ही या योजनेअंतर्गत 50,000 ते 5 लाख रुपयांचे कर्ज घेऊ शकता. यासोबतच कर्जाची रक्कम देताना अर्ज आणि क्रेडिट रेकॉर्डची तपासणी केली जाते. क्रेडिट रेकॉर्ड बरोबर आढळल्यास कर्ज मंजूर केले जाते.

तरुण कर्ज योजना :

या प्रकारच्या मुद्रा योजनेअंतर्गत 5 लाख ते 10 लाखांपर्यंतचे व्यवसाय कर्ज दिले जाते. ज्यांनी व्यवसाय सुरु केला आहे आणि त्यांना त्यांचा व्यवसाय आणखी वाढवायचा आहे. त्यासाठी लागणारी मालमत्ता खरेदी करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. त्यांना या प्रकरणात, कर्जाची रक्कम दिली जाते.

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट

ज्यांच्याकडे व्यवसायिक कुशल ज्ञान आहे. उत्पादन, प्रक्रिया, व्यापार किंवा सेवा क्षेत्रासारख्या बिगरशेती प्रकल्पातून उत्पन्न मिळविण्याची व्यवसाय योजना आहे परंतु गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी पुरेसे भांडवल नाही .पैशांअभावी ते स्वतःचा व्यवसाय सुरू करू शकत नाहीत अशा लोकांना 10 लाखांपर्यंत कर्ज मंजूर करून मिळते .या योजनेअंतर्गत, लाभार्थी मुद्रा कर्ज घेऊन स्वतःचा छोटासा व्यवसाय सुरू करू शकतात किंवा त्यांचा सुरु असलेला व्यवसाय वाढवण्यासाठी देखील लाभार्थी कर्ज मिळवू शकतात.या योजनेचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे, देशातील जास्तीत जास्त तरुणांना व्यवसायासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे आहे. जेणेकरून देशातील बेरोजगारी कमी होऊन देशाची प्रगती होईल.

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा लोन योजनेचे फायदे

देशातील कोणतीही व्यक्तीला स्वतःचा व्यवसाय सुरू करायचा आहे तो PMMY अंतर्गत कर्ज घेऊ शकतो.दुकानदार, भाजीपाला विक्री, फेरीवाले अशा लहान व्यवसायाकरिता मुद्रालोन चा जास्त फायदा होतो.प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा लोन योजनेअंतर्गत नागरिकांना स्वत:चा व्यवसाय सुरू करण्यासाठी हमीशिवाय कर्ज दिले जाते.कर्जासाठी कोणतेही प्रोसेसिंग शुल्क घेतले जात नाही.मुद्रा योजनेंतर्गत कर्ज परतफेडीचा कालावधी हा 5 वर्षांपर्यंत वाढवला जाऊ शकतो.महिला उद्योजकांना कर्ज आणि आर्थिक संसाधनांमध्ये सुलभ प्रवेश प्रधान करून महिला सक्षमीकरणावर केंद्र सरकारकडून विशेष लक्ष दिले जात आहे.मुद्रा लोन घेण्यासाठी कोणत्याही तारण किंवा सुरक्षिततेची आवश्यकता लागत नाही.प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा लोन योजनेअंतर्गत कर्जदाराची क्रेडिट गॅरंटी सरकारकडून घेतली जाते, त्यामुळे कर्जदार कर्ज घेतलेल्या रकमेची परतफेड करू शकला नाही, तर नुकसानीसाठी सरकार जबाबदार असेल.कर्जदाराला मुद्रा कार्ड मिळते ज्याच्या मदतीने तो व्यावसायिक गरजांवर डेबिट कार्डप्रमाणेच खर्च करू शकतो.

प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा कर्ज लाभार्थी पात्रता

अर्जदार हा भारतीय नागरिक असणे आवश्यक आहे.मुद्रा योजनेअंतर्गत कर्जदाराचे वय 18 वर्षे

पूर्ण असणे आवश्यक आहे.प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा लोन योजनेअंतर्गत अर्जदार हा कोणत्याही बँकेचा किंवा वित्तीय संस्थेचा थकबाकीदार नसावा.स्वतःचा लघु उदयोग / व्यवसाय सुरू करणारे लोक आणि ज्यांना त्यांचा लहान व्यवसाय वाढवायचा आहे. ते देखील या प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा कर्ज योजना अंतर्गत कर्जासाठी अर्ज करू शकतो.

७)स्वानिधी योजना

पंतप्रधान स्वनिधी योजनेची सुरुवात पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी दिनांक १ जून २०२० रोजीपासून केली आहे. या योजनेअंतर्गत सर्व गरजू उद्योजकांना कर्ज उपलब्ध देण्यात येते. या योजनेचा लाभ पथ विक्रेते, भाज्या विक्रेते , फळे विक्रेते, रस्त्याच्या कडेचे दुकानदार विक्रेते यांना होणार आहे. प्रधानमंत्री स्वनिधी योजनेचा लाभ अनुदानाच्या स्वरूपात कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि सुलभ हप्त्यांमध्ये त्याची परतफेड करून घेणे. ही योजना फक्त त्या राज्ये/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशातील लाभार्थ्यांसाठी उपलब्ध आहे ज्यांनी स्ट्रीट व्हेंडर्स (रोट व्हेंडिंगचे संरक्षण आणि नियमन) कायदा, 2014 अंतर्गत नियम आणि योजना अधिसूचित केल्या आहेत . मेघालयातील लाभार्थी, ज्यांचा स्वतःचा राज्य मार्ग विक्रेता कायदा आहे, तथापि, त्यात सहभागी होऊ शकतात.

पीएम स्वनिधी योजनेचे फायदे :

पथारी व्यावसायिकांना या योजनेचा लाभ दिला जाणार आहे.देशातील पथ विक्रेते रु. 10,000 पर्यंत थेट कार्यरत भांडवल कर्ज घेऊ शकता. ते एका वर्षात मासिक हप्त्यांमध्ये परतफेड करू शकतील.शहरी/ग्रामीण भागातील पथ विक्रेत्यांना स्वनिधी योजनेंतर्गत **लाभार्थी** बनवण्यात आले आहे.50 लाखांहून अधिक लोकांना या योजनेचा लाभ होणार आहे.सेल्फ फायनान्स योजनेंतर्गत दंडाची तरतूद नाही.जे पथ विक्रेते त्यांच्या खात्यात कर्जाची वेळेवर परतफेड करतात त्यांना 7 टक्के वार्षिक व्याज अनुदान सरकारकडून हस्तांतरित केले जाते .तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणाऱ्या लोकांची क्षमता वाढवण्यासाठी कोरोना संकटाच्या काळात नवीन व्यवसाय उभारून आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानाच्या यशस्वी करणासाठी ही योजना अंमलात आणली.यासोबतच हे लोक कोरोना संकटाच्या काळात आपला व्यवसाय पुन्हा सुरू करतील आणि स्वावलंबी भारत मोहिमेला गती देतील.एखाद्याला पीएम स्ट्रीट आत्मनिर्भर निधी योजनेच्या अधिकृत वेबसाइटवर ऑनलाइन अर्ज करावा लागेल.पथ विक्रेते प्रारंभिक कार्यरत भांडवल कर्ज मिळविण्यासाठी बँकांमध्ये ऑफलाइन अर्ज करू शकतो.या योजनेअंतर्गत, संपूर्ण पैसे खात्यात 3 वेळा जमा केले जातील, दर 3 महिन्यांनी 1 हप्ता मिळते. हे कर्ज ७% व्याजाने मिळते .

पीएम स्वनिधी योजनेची पुढील उद्दिष्टे:

पथ विक्री व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या फेरीवाल्यांना (Street Vendors) स्वस्त व सुलभ कर्ज सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे,फेरीवाल्यांना कोविड-19 नंतर पुन्हा स्वावलंबी बनवणे व व्यवसाय उभारण्यासाठी आर्थिक आधार देणे.

सावकारांकडून कर्ज घेण्यावर अवलंबित्व कमी करणे,फेरीवाल्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ करणे व आर्थिक स्थैर्य मिळवून देणे,डिजिटल व्यवहारांना प्रोत्साहन देऊन आर्थिक समावेशन वाढवणे,नियमित कर्ज परतफेड करणाऱ्या लाभार्थ्यांना पुढील टप्प्यात जास्त कर्ज मर्यादा देणे,असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील

कामगारांचे सामाजिक व आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण करणे.

निष्कर्ष:

देशातील जास्तीत जास्त तरुणांना व्यवसायासाठी प्रोत्साहित करण्यासाठी या योजना अमलात आणल्या आहेत. जेणेकरून देशातील बेरोजगारी कमी होऊन देशाचा विकास होईल.या योजनांमुळे वृद्धावस्थेतील आर्थिक सुरक्षा, जीवन विमा संरक्षण, सुरक्षित निवारा, रोजगाराची हमी, स्वंयरोजगारासाठी भांडवल आणि अधिकृत ओळख अशा विविध पातळ्यांवर लाभ मिळत आहेत. विशेषतः पथविक्रेते व लहान व्यवसाय करणाऱ्यांसाठी मुद्रा योजना व पीएमयोजना उपजीविकेला स्थैर्य देणाऱ्या ठरत आहेत. ई-श्रम योजनेमुळे असंघटित कामगार दृश्यमान झाले असून त्यांना विविध योजनांशी जोडण्याचा मार्ग मोकळा झाला आहे.तथापि, या योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करताना अजूनही काही अडचणी दिसून येतात. माहितीचा अभाव, डिजिटल साक्षरतेची कमतरता, नोंदणी प्रक्रियेतील गुंतागुंत आणि लाभ मिळण्यात होणारा विलंब यामुळे अनेक पात्र लाभार्थी योजनांपासून वंचित राहतात. त्यामुळे केवळ योजना अस्तित्वात असणे पुरेसे नसून त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीची गुणवत्ता वाढवणे, जनजागृती मोहिमा राबवणे आणि स्थानिक पातळीवर मदत केंद्रे मजबूत करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.एकूणच, या योजना सामाजिक न्याय, समावेशन आणि आत्मनिर्भर भारताच्या दिशेने टाकलेले महत्त्वाचे पाऊल आहेत. योग्य नियोजन, पारदर्शकता आणि प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी यांच्या माध्यमातून या योजनांचा लाभ अधिकाधिक गरजू लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवता आला, तर असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कामगारांचे जीवनमान निश्चितच उंचावेल आणि या योजनांच्या मुळे असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्यात नक्कीच विकास घडून येईल .

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डिजिटल संक्रमण आणि ग्रामीण समाज : AI चा सामाजिक प्रभाव

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सारांश :

हा संशोधन पेपर ग्रामीण समाजातील डिजिटल संक्रमण आणि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) चा सामाजिक प्रभाव याचा सखोल अभ्यास करतो. आधुनिक डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान आणि AI ने ग्रामीण जीवनपद्धती, आर्थिक संधी, शैक्षणिक आणि व्यावसायिक मार्ग, तसेच कौटुंबिक व सामाजिक नातेसंबंध यामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल घडवून आणले आहेत. या पेपरमध्ये या बदलांचे सकारात्मक परिणाम जसे की डिजिटल शिक्षण, ऑनलाईन व्यवसाय संधी, स्मार्ट कृषी तंत्रज्ञान, तसेच स्थानिक प्रशासन व आरोग्यसेवा क्षेत्रातील निर्णयक्षमता वाढणे, तसेच नकारात्मक परिणाम जसे की सामाजिक व आर्थिक विषमता, पारंपरिक नातेसंबंधांवर परिणाम आणि नैतिक आव्हाने यांचा संतुलित अभ्यास केला आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून, AI चे परिणाम सामाजिक न्याय, समावेश, लिंग-समानता आणि टिकाऊ विकास यावर कसा प्रभाव टाकतात, हे देखील या संशोधनात स्पष्ट केले आहे. या अभ्यासातून ग्रामीण समाजात समावेशक धोरणात्मक उपाय, डिजिटल साक्षरता, पारदर्शक अल्गोरिदम आणि सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व यांच्या माध्यमातून सकारात्मक परिणाम अधिक प्रभावी करणे आणि नकारात्मक परिणाम कमी करणे शक्य असल्याचे निष्कर्ष प्राप्त झाले आहेत. या संशोधनामुळे ग्रामीण समाजातील सामाजिक बदलाचे प्रमाण, स्वरूप आणि धोरणात्मक गरजा यांचा समतोल दृष्टिकोनातून सखोल अंदाज मिळतो, जे भविष्यातील सामाजिक धोरणे आणि AI वापराच्या मार्गदर्शनासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते.

की वर्ड : डिजिटल संक्रमण, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, ग्रामीण समाज, सामाजिक पुनर्रचना, सामाजिक असमानता, नैतिक आव्हाने.

प्रस्तावना :

डिजिटल युगात मानवी समाज एका मूलभूत परिवर्तनाच्या टप्प्यावर उभा आहे. औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणानंतर आता समाज डिजिटल संक्रमणाच्या (Digital Transition) प्रक्रियेत प्रवेश करत आहे. हे संक्रमण केवळ तांत्रिक साधनांच्या वापरापुरते मर्यादित नसून, मानवी विचारप्रणाली, सामाजिक व्यवहार, नातेसंबंध, निर्णयप्रक्रिया आणि सत्तासंरचना यांमध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल घडवून आणणारे आहे. या परिवर्तनाच्या केंद्रस्थानी

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence) ही संकल्पना आहे. AI ही आज केवळ तांत्रिक नवकल्पना न राहता, समाजरचनेवर प्रभाव टाकणारी एक प्रभावी सामाजिक शक्ती बनत चालली आहे. ग्रामीण समाज परंपरेने अनुभवाधारित ज्ञान, प्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक संवाद, सामूहिक जीवनपद्धती आणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांवर आधारित राहिला आहे. शेती, कुटुंबसंस्था, जातीय संरचना, स्थानिक परंपरा आणि परस्परावलंबी नातेसंबंध यांमधून ग्रामीण समाजाची सामाजिक ओळख घडलेली आहे. मात्र अलीकडील काळात मोबाईल फोन, इंटरनेट, डिजिटल सेवा, सोशल मीडिया, ई-गव्हर्नन्स आणि विविध AI आधारित ॲप्सच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण समाज डिजिटल प्रवाहाशी वेगाने जोडला जात आहे. विशेष बाब म्हणजे ग्रामीण समाज अनेकदा AI चा वापर करत असला तरी त्याची स्पष्ट जाणीव नसते; त्यामुळे AI चा प्रभाव अदृश्य पण खोलवर परिणाम करणारा ठरतो. AI आधारित डिजिटल साधनांमुळे ग्रामीण समाजातील संवादपद्धती, माहितीपर प्रवेश आणि दैनंदिन व्यवहारात लक्षणीय बदल होत आहेत. शेती क्षेत्रात हवामान अंदाज, बाजारभाव माहिती; शिक्षण क्षेत्रात ऑनलाइन शिक्षण व डिजिटल सामग्री; आरोग्य क्षेत्रात टेलिमेडिसिन; तसेच रोजगार व प्रशासन क्षेत्रात डिजिटल सेवा यांमुळे ग्रामीण जीवन अधिक गतिमान झाले आहे. तथापि, या बदलांबरोबरच ग्रामीण समाजात नव्या प्रकारच्या सामाजिक असमानता, डिजिटल दरी आणि सत्तासंबंधांच्या पुनर्रचनेची प्रक्रिया सुरू झाली आहे. AI चा लाभ प्रामुख्याने डिजिटल साक्षर आणि संसाधनसंपन्न घटकांपर्यंत मर्यादित राहण्याची शक्यता दिसून येते. AI चा ग्रामीण समाजावर होणारा सामाजिक प्रभाव हा केवळ आर्थिक किंवा तांत्रिक पातळीवर समजून घेता येत नाही. कुटुंबातील नातेसंबंध, पिढ्यांमधील संवाद, स्त्रियांचे सामाजिक स्थान, युवकांच्या आकांक्षा, स्थानिक नेतृत्व आणि मतनिर्मिती यांवर AI चा थेट व अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पडत आहे. एकीकडे AI ग्रामीण समाजात सक्षमीकरण, माहितीपर लोकशाही आणि नव्या संधी निर्माण करत आहे; तर दुसरीकडे सामाजिक नियंत्रण, गोपनीयता, नैतिकता आणि मानवी विवेक यांसारख्या प्रश्नांनाही जन्म देत आहे. त्यामुळे AI चा प्रभाव द्वंद्वात्मक स्वरूपाचा असल्याचे दिसून येते.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखाचा उद्देश डिजिटल संक्रमणाच्या प्रक्रियेत AI ग्रामीण समाजावर कसा सामाजिक प्रभाव टाकतो, तसेच हा प्रभाव ग्रामीण समाजातील सामाजिक परिवर्तनाला कोणत्या दिशेने नेतो, याचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून सखोल अभ्यास करणे हा आहे. या अभ्यासात तंत्रज्ञानाला केंद्रस्थानी न ठेवता, मानवी नातेसंबंध, सामाजिक रचना, सत्तासंबंध आणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये यांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे. त्यामुळे हा संशोधन लेख डिजिटल युगातील ग्रामीण समाजाच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपाचे सम्यक आकलन करून देणारा, शास्त्रीय अभ्यास ठरतो.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये 'डिजिटल संक्रमण आणि ग्रामीण समाज:AI चा सामाजिक प्रभाव ' या विषयाचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये पुढील उद्दिष्टांच्या आधारे अभ्यास करण्यात येणार आहे.

1) डिजिटल संक्रमणाच्या प्रक्रियेत ग्रामीण समाजात कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) ची भूमिका व स्वरूप अभ्यासणे.

2) AI मुळे ग्रामीण समाजातील नातेसंबंध, सामाजिक रचना व दैनंदिन व्यवहारात होणारे बदल विश्लेषित करणे.

3) ग्रामीण युवक व स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक स्थिती आणि आकांक्षांवर AI चा होणारा सामाजिक प्रभाव समजून घेणे.

4) AI आधारित डिजिटल संक्रमणामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या सामाजिक असमानता, नैतिक प्रश्न व आव्हानांचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती :

सदर अभ्यास वर्णनात्मक तसेच विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धतीवर आधारित आहे. या संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम माहितीचा (Secondary Data) वापर करण्यात आला आहे. समाजशास्त्र, ग्रामीण समाज, डिजिटल संक्रमण व कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता या विषयांवरील पुस्तके, संशोधन निबंध, जर्नल्स, शासकीय अहवाल, वृत्तपत्रे तसेच विश्वासार्ह ऑनलाइन स्रोत यांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. संकलित माहितीचे तर्कसंगत विश्लेषण व अर्थनिर्णय करून ग्रामीण समाजावर AI च्या सामाजिक प्रभावाचा अभ्यास गुणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीने करण्यात आला आहे.

ग्रामीण समाजातील कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा (AI) अप्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक प्रभाव:

डिजिटल संक्रमणाच्या प्रक्रियेत कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence) ही केवळ शहरी किंवा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रापुरती मर्यादित न राहता ग्रामीण समाजातही विविध स्वरूपांत प्रवेश करत आहे. मात्र ग्रामीण समाजात AI चा वापर बहुतांशी थेट न दिसता, अप्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक परिणामांच्या माध्यमातून अनुभवास येतो. ग्रामीण नागरिक अनेकदा AI तंत्रज्ञानाचा थेट वापर करत नसले तरी, त्यांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनावर AI आधारित प्रणालींचा प्रभाव स्पष्टपणे दिसून येतो. ग्रामीण भागात राबविल्या जाणाऱ्या अनेक शासकीय योजना, डिजिटल सेवा व विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम हे AI आधारित डेटा विश्लेषणावर अवलंबून आहेत. उदा. पीक विमा योजना, हवामान अंदाज प्रणाली, मृदा आरोग्य पत्रिका, कृषी सल्ला देणारी मोबाईल ॲप्स यामध्ये कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर करून शेतकऱ्यांना सूचना दिल्या जातात. शेतकरी या सेवांचा लाभ घेत असला, तरी त्यामागील AI तंत्रज्ञानाची जाणीव त्याला अनेकदा नसते. अशा प्रकारे AI ग्रामीण समाजात अप्रत्यक्षपणे सामाजिक व आर्थिक निर्णयांवर प्रभाव टाकते. ग्रामीण आरोग्य क्षेत्रातही AI चा अप्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक प्रभाव दिसून येतो. टेलिमेडिसिन सेवा, प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रांमधील डिजिटल रुग्ण नोंदणी, रोग निदानासाठी वापरले जाणारे सॉफ्टवेअर या सर्व प्रणाली AI आधारित आहेत. यामुळे ग्रामीण रुग्णांना वेगवान, अचूक आणि तुलनेने सुलभ आरोग्यसेवा मिळत आहे. येथे AI थेट न दिसता आरोग्यसेवेच्या गुणवत्तेत झालेल्या बदलांच्या माध्यमातून आपला सामाजिक प्रभाव दाखवतो. तसेच ग्रामीण प्रशासनाच्या पातळीवर डिजिटल जनगणना, लाभार्थी निवड प्रणाली, आधार-आधारित योजना, थेट लाभ हस्तांतरण (DBT), डिजिटल बँकिंग यांसारख्या प्रक्रियांमध्ये

AI आधारित अल्गोरिदम कार्यरत आहेत. परिणामी, ग्रामीण समाजातील शासन–नागरिक संबंध अधिक डिजिटल, वेगवान व परिणामकारक होत आहेत. मात्र याचबरोबर डेटा साक्षरतेचा अभाव, तांत्रिक अवलंबित्व आणि निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील पारदर्शकतेचे प्रश्न निर्माण होत असल्याचेही दिसून येते.

समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा हा अप्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक प्रभाव ग्रामीण समाजरचनेत सूक्ष्म पण खोल परिणाम घडवून आणत आहे. परंपरागत अनुभवाधारित निर्णयांच्या जागी डेटा-आधारित निर्णयांना महत्त्व प्राप्त होत असून, याचा परिणाम ग्रामीण समाजातील सत्तासंबंध, रोजगार स्वरूप, सामाजिक विषमता आणि डिजिटल दरी यांवर होत आहे. म्हणूनच, ग्रामीण समाजातील कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा अप्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक प्रभाव हा केवळ तांत्रिक बदल नसून, तो ग्रामीण समाजाच्या बदलत्या सामाजिक रचनेचा आणि विकास प्रक्रियेचा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक ठरतो. या प्रभावाचा शास्त्रीय अभ्यास करणे हे ग्रामीण समाजातील समकालीन सामाजिक परिवर्तन समजून घेण्यासाठी अत्यावश्यक आहे.

AI आणि पारंपरिक ज्ञान यांच्यातील ज्ञानसत्तेचा संघर्ष :

ग्रामीण समाजात कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) आधारित प्रणालींचा वाढता वापर हा केवळ तांत्रिक परिवर्तन न राहता, तो ज्ञानाच्या वैधतेबाबतचा मूलभूत संघर्ष निर्माण करत आहे. पारंपरिक ग्रामीण समाजात ज्ञान हे अनुभव, स्थानिक पर्यावरणाशी असलेले सखोल नाते, आणि पिढ्यान् पिढ्या हस्तांतरित झालेल्या सांस्कृतिक स्मृतींवर आधारित असते. याउलट, AI आधारित ज्ञान हे सांख्यिकीय डेटा, अल्गोरिदम आणि केंद्रीकृत डिजिटल प्रणालींवर आधारित असल्यामुळे, दोन्ही ज्ञानप्रणालींच्या स्वरूपात मूलभूत भेद आढळतो. या प्रक्रियेत AI आधारित ज्ञानाला अधिक वैज्ञानिक, वस्तुनिष्ठ व विश्वासार्ह मानले जाऊ लागल्याने, पारंपरिक ज्ञानाची सामाजिक वैधता हळूहळू कमी होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. उदा. शेती क्षेत्रात स्थानिक हवामान, जमिनीचा स्वभाव आणि जैवविविधतेबाबत शेतकऱ्यांकडे असलेले सूक्ष्म ज्ञान AI आधारित कृषी सल्ला प्रणालींपेक्षा अधिक संदर्भयुक्त असते. मात्र धोरणात्मक पातळीवर AI सल्ल्याला प्राधान्य दिले जात असल्याने, पारंपरिक ज्ञान निर्णय प्रक्रियेतून बाहेर फेकले जाण्याचा धोका निर्माण होतो. आरोग्य व नैसर्गिक संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाच्या संदर्भातही हा संघर्ष प्रकर्षाने दिसतो. ग्रामीण समाजात वनौषधी, स्थानिक उपचार पद्धती आणि पर्यावरणाशी सुसंगत जीवनशैलीचे ज्ञान अस्तित्वात असताना, AI आधारित वैद्यकीय प्रणाली त्या ज्ञानाला औपचारिक मान्यता देत नाहीत. परिणामी, पारंपरिक ज्ञान वापरणारे समुदाय 'अवैज्ञानिक' किंवा 'अप्रगत' ठरवले जाण्याची सामाजिक प्रक्रिया सुरू होते.

समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, हा संघर्ष ज्ञान आणि सत्ता यांच्यातील बदल दर्शवतो. AI आधारित ज्ञानावर नियंत्रण असलेले तंत्रज्ञान संस्थान, कॉर्पोरेट कंपन्या व राज्य यंत्रणा ग्रामीण समाजातील ज्ञाननिर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेवर वर्चस्व मिळवत आहेत. यामुळे ग्रामीण समाज ज्ञाननिर्माते न राहता ज्ञानग्राहक बनण्याची प्रक्रिया वेगाने घडताना दिसते. तथापि, हा संघर्ष अपरिहार्य किंवा एकांगी नाही. जर AI प्रणालींमध्ये स्थानिक पारंपरिक ज्ञानाचा समावेश केला गेला, तर अधिक

समावेशक आणि संदर्भसापेक्ष ज्ञाननिर्मिती शक्य होऊ शकते. यासाठी AI ला केवळ तांत्रिक साधन न मानता, सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक संदर्भात बसवण्याची गरज आहे. म्हणूनच, AI आणि पारंपरिक ज्ञान यांच्यातील संघर्ष हा ग्रामीण समाजातील केवळ तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकाराचा प्रश्न नसून, तो ज्ञानसत्तेच्या पुनर्रचनेचा आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा एक महत्त्वाचा टप्पा आहे. या संघर्षाचा सखोल अभ्यास ग्रामीण समाजाच्या भविष्यातील शाश्वत विकासाच्या दृष्टीने अत्यंत आवश्यक ठरतो.

डिजिटल संक्रमणामुळे नातेसंबंधांच्या गुणवत्तेतील बदल :

डिजिटल संक्रमणाच्या प्रक्रियेत ग्रामीण समाजातील नातेसंबंधांच्या स्वरूपात आणि गुणवत्तेत मूलभूत बदल घडून येत आहेत. पारंपरिक ग्रामीण समाजात नातेसंबंध हे प्रत्यक्ष संवाद, सामूहिक सहभाग, परस्परावलंबन आणि भावनिक जवळीक यांवर आधारित होते. मात्र डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान, विशेषतः AI आधारित संवाद प्रणाली, मोबाईल ॲप्स आणि सोशल मीडिया यांचा वाढता वापर नातेसंबंधांच्या सामाजिक गुणवत्तेवर खोल परिणाम करत आहे. डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे संवाद अधिक वेगवान आणि सुलभ झाला असला, तरी त्यामध्ये प्रत्यक्ष संवादाची उब, भावनिक अभिव्यक्ती आणि सामाजिक बांधिलकी हळूहळू कमी होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. उदा. ग्रामीण कुटुंबांमध्ये निर्णयप्रक्रिया, सल्लामसलत आणि भावनिक संवाद हे प्रत्यक्ष भेटींऐवजी मोबाईल कॉल्स, व्हॉट्सॲप संदेश किंवा डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मद्वारे होत आहेत. परिणामी नातेसंबंध टिकून असले तरी त्यांची गुणवत्ता बदलत चालली आहे.

AI आधारित डिजिटल प्रणालींमुळे ग्रामीण समाजातील नातेसंबंध अधिक संस्थात्मक आणि प्रणाली-आधारित होत आहेत. उदा. सरकारी योजना, आरोग्य सेवा किंवा बँकिंग व्यवहारांमध्ये पूर्वी स्थानिक अधिकारी, ग्रामसेवक किंवा बँक कर्मचारी यांच्याशी प्रत्यक्ष संवाद होत असे. आज मात्र AI आधारित पोर्टल्स, ऑटोमेटेड कॉल्स आणि चॅटबॉट्स यांमुळे मानवी संवादाऐवजी तांत्रिक मध्यस्थी वाढत आहे. यामुळे सामाजिक विश्वास, परस्पर ओळख आणि सहानुभूती यांसारख्या घटकांवर परिणाम होत आहे.

डिजिटल संक्रमणामुळे ग्रामीण समाजातील नातेसंबंधांचे रूपांतर "समुदाय-केंद्रित" नातेसंबंधांवरून "नेटवर्क-केंद्रित" नातेसंबंधांकडे होत आहे. नाते टिकवण्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष उपस्थितीपेक्षा डिजिटल उपलब्धता अधिक महत्त्वाची ठरत आहे. याचा विशेष परिणाम वृद्ध, तांत्रिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटक आणि पारंपरिक सामाजिक संरचनांवर होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. तथापि, हा बदल पूर्णतः नकारात्मक नाही. डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे स्थलांतरित कुटुंब सदस्यांशी संपर्क टिकून राहणे, माहितीची देवाणघेवाण वाढणे आणि सामाजिक जाणीव निर्माण होणे यासारख्या सकारात्मक बाबीही दिसून येतात. मात्र नातेसंबंधांच्या गुणवत्तेच्या दृष्टीने हा बदल मिश्र स्वरूपाचा असून, त्याचा सखोल समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणूनच, डिजिटल संक्रमणामुळे नातेसंबंधांच्या गुणवत्तेत होणारे बदल हे ग्रामीण समाजातील केवळ तांत्रिक परिवर्तन न

दर्शवता, ते सामाजिक एकात्मता, भावनिक नाते आणि सामुदायिक जीवनपद्धतीतील बदलांचे द्योतक ठरतात.

AI आणि ग्रामीण युवक-स्त्रियांची सामाजिक पुनर्रचना :

ग्रामीण समाजात कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या वापरामुळे युवक व स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक स्थानाचे स्वरूप नव्याने घडत आहे. पारंपरिक चौकटीत त्यांची भूमिका ठरलेली आणि सामाजिक अपेक्षांनी मर्यादित होती; परंतु डिजिटल साधनांच्या प्रसारामुळे त्या भूमिकांमध्ये लवचिकता आणि गतिशीलता निर्माण होत आहे. माहिती, कौशल्ये आणि संसाधनांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याची क्षमता वाढल्याने युवक व स्त्रिया केवळ सामाजिक रचनेचे घटक न राहता परिवर्तनाचे सक्रिय घटक बनू लागले आहेत. AI आधारित तंत्रज्ञानामुळे ग्रामीण युवकांच्या करिअर संकल्पना बदलताना दिसतात. स्थानिक व्यवसाय किंवा पारंपरिक रोजगार पद्धती यांपलीकडे जाऊन डेटा व्यवस्थापन, डिजिटल सेवा, ऑनलाइन उद्योजकता, तंत्रज्ञानाधारित कृषी प्रक्रिया अशा क्षेत्रांकडे त्यांचा ओढा वाढतो आहे. ही प्रक्रिया ग्रामीण युवकांच्या सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठेला नव्या स्वरूपात आकार देत आहे. "काम" या संकल्पनेची व्याख्या बदलत असून, ज्ञानाधारित आणि तांत्रिक कौशल्यांवर आधारित ओळख निर्माण होत आहे.

स्त्रियांच्या संदर्भात, डिजिटल माध्यमांद्वारे उपलब्ध होणारी माहिती आणि आर्थिक व्यवहारातील सहभाग यामुळे त्यांच्या निर्णयक्षमतेत वाढ होत आहे. कुटुंबातील आर्थिक व्यवहार, शासकीय योजनांचा लाभ, आरोग्य व शिक्षणाशी संबंधित माहिती यामध्ये त्यांचा सहभाग वाढल्याने पारंपरिक अवलंबित्वाची रचना सैल होत आहे. परिणामी, सामाजिक सत्तासंबंधांमध्ये सूक्ष्म पण महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल घडू लागले आहेत. तसेच आकांक्षांच्या पातळीवरही बदल स्पष्ट दिसतो. जागतिक संदर्भातील जीवनमान, शिक्षणाच्या संधी आणि उद्योजकीय कल्पना ग्रामीण युवक–स्त्रियांच्या विचारविश्वात प्रवेश करत आहेत. यामुळे "मर्यादित संधी" या भावनेऐवजी "संभाव्य पर्याय" ही जाणीव निर्माण होत आहे. तथापि, या प्रक्रियेत तांत्रिक कौशल्य नसलेले किंवा साधनसंपत्तीपासून दूर असलेले घटक मागे पडण्याची शक्यता देखील आहे.

AI: सामाजिक असमानता व नैतिक आव्हाने :

ग्रामीण समाजातील डिजिटल संक्रमण प्रक्रियेत कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे. कृषी व्यवस्थापन, हवामान अंदाज, आरोग्य सेवा, डिजिटल पेमेंट, शासनाच्या कल्याणकारी योजना आणि ऑनलाइन शिक्षण या विविध क्षेत्रांत AI-आधारित प्रणालींचा वापर वाढत आहे. तथापि, या प्रक्रियेचा सामाजिक परिणाम एकसमान नसून तो विद्यमान सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक संरचनेशी गुंतलेला आहे.

1) सामाजिक असमानतेचे नवे रूप : ग्रामीण भागात तांत्रिक साधनांची उपलब्धता, इंटरनेटची गुणवत्ता, डिजिटल साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक क्षमता यामध्ये मोठी विषमता आहे. परिणामी, AI-आधारित सेवा वापरण्याची क्षमता सर्वांकडे समान नसते. उदाहरणार्थ, प्रगत शेतीसाठी वापरले जाणारे AI-आधारित मोबाईल ॲप्स किंवा ड्रोन तंत्रज्ञान मोठ्या किंवा प्रगत शेतकऱ्यांसाठी उपयुक्त

ठरतात; परंतु लहान व अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी या तंत्रज्ञानापासून दूर राहू शकतात. अशा प्रकारे डिजिटल संक्रमण सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तरांतील तफावत अधिक स्पष्ट करते. डिजिटल व्यवहार आणि ई-गव्हर्नन्स प्रणालींच्या वाढत्या वापरामुळे तांत्रिक कौशल्य नसलेले किंवा वयोवृद्ध नागरिक सेवा मिळवण्यात मागे पडू शकतात. त्यामुळे "डिजिटल साक्षरता" ही नवीन सामाजिक भांडवलाची (Social Capital) संकल्पना म्हणून उदयास येते. ज्यांच्याकडे तांत्रिक ज्ञान आहे, त्यांना अधिक संधी आणि प्रवेश मिळतो; तर इतर घटक वगळले जातात.

2) अल्गोरिदमिक निर्णयप्रक्रिया आणि भेदभाव : AI प्रणाली मोठ्या प्रमाणातील डेटावर आधारित निर्णय घेतात. परंतु ग्रामीण समाजातील डेटा संकलन प्रक्रियेत अचूकतेचा अभाव, अपूर्ण नोंदी किंवा ऐतिहासिक विषमता प्रतिबिंबित झाल्यास त्या प्रणालींचे निर्णयही पक्षपाती ठरू शकतात. उदाहरणार्थ, लाभार्थी निवड प्रणालीमध्ये चुकीच्या डेटामुळे काही पात्र कुटुंबे वंचित राहू शकतात. यामुळे सामाजिक न्याय, समावेशकता आणि समतेच्या मूल्यांवर परिणाम होतो. अल्गोरिदमिक निर्णयांची पारदर्शकता नसल्यास नागरिकांना निर्णयाविरोधात प्रश्न उपस्थित करण्याची संधी मर्यादित राहते. अशा परिस्थितीत "तांत्रिक अधिकारशाही" (Technological Authoritarianism) निर्माण होण्याचा धोका संभवतो.

3) गोपनीयता आणि डेटा नैतिकता : AI प्रणाली कार्यरत राहण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वैयक्तिक व सामुदायिक डेटाचा वापर करतात. कृषी उत्पादन, जमीन नोंदी, आरोग्य तपशील, आर्थिक व्यवहार या सर्व माहितीचे डिजिटलीकरण होत आहे. ग्रामीण नागरिकांमध्ये डेटा वापराविषयी जागरूकता कमी असल्यामुळे माहितीच्या गैरवापराचा धोका वाढतो. डेटा सुरक्षिततेसाठी मजबूत धोरणे, पारदर्शक प्रक्रिया आणि नागरिकांच्या संमतीची स्पष्ट यंत्रणा आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा डिजिटल संक्रमण प्रक्रियेवरील विश्वास कमी होऊ शकतो.

4) रोजगार संरचना आणि कौशल्यातील बदल : AI च्या वापरामुळे काही पारंपरिक रोजगार पद्धती बदलत आहेत. उदाहरणार्थ, बँकिंग प्रतिनिधी, मध्यस्थ किंवा स्थानिक माहिती पुरवणारे घटक यांची भूमिका कमी होऊ शकते. त्याचवेळी डेटा विश्लेषण, तांत्रिक सहाय्य आणि डिजिटल व्यवस्थापन या क्षेत्रांत नवीन संधी निर्माण होतात. परंतु या संधींचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी आवश्यक कौशल्य ग्रामीण भागात सर्वांकडे नसल्यामुळे कौशल्याधारित सामाजिक स्तरभेद अधिक तीव्र होऊ शकतो.

5) नैतिक शासन आणि सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व : AI-आधारित निर्णयप्रक्रिया प्रभावी असली तरी तिचे नियमन, पारदर्शकता आणि उत्तरदायित्व सुनिश्चित करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण समाजाच्या सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संदर्भांचा विचार न करता राबविलेल्या तांत्रिक उपाययोजना सामाजिक तणाव निर्माण करू शकतात.

म्हणूनच AI च्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये स्थानिक सहभाग, सामुदायिक संवाद आणि नैतिक चौकट आवश्यक आहे. समावेशक डिजिटल धोरणे आणि सामाजिक न्यायाधिष्ठित दृष्टिकोन यांचा समन्वय केल्यासच डिजिटल संक्रमण खऱ्या अर्थाने सर्वसमावेशक ठरू शकते.

निष्कर्ष :

डिजिटल संक्रमण आणि AI चा ग्रामीण समाजावर होणारा प्रभाव केवळ तांत्रिक नव्हे तर सामाजिक आणि नैतिक दृष्टिकोनातूनही महत्त्वाचा आहे. या प्रक्रियेमुळे रोजगार, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, प्रशासन आणि नातेसंबंध यामध्ये मूलभूत बदल घडत आहेत. तथापि, या बदलांचा लाभ सर्व स्तरांवर समान प्रमाणात होत नाही, ज्यामुळे सामाजिक असमानता आणि नैतिक प्रश्न समोर येतात.

1) सामाजिक परिवर्तन : डिजिटल संक्रमणाच्या युगात AI ग्रामीण समाजात संरचनात्मक बदल घडवून आणत आहे, ज्यामुळे ज्ञान, सत्ता आणि रोजगार संरचना नव्याने आकार घेत आहेत.

2) समान लाभाचा अभाव : AI चा लाभ सर्व घटकांना समान मिळत नसल्यामुळे डिजिटल दरी अधिक स्पष्ट होत आहे, आणि आर्थिक व सामाजिक असमानता वाढू शकते.

3) नैतिक प्रश्न : अल्गोरिदमिक निर्णयप्रक्रिया, डेटा गोपनीयता आणि पारदर्शकतेसंबंधी नैतिक आव्हाने गंभीर आहेत, ज्यामुळे समाजशास्त्रीय चौकटीतून AI चा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक ठरते.

4) सत्तासंबंधातील बदल : AI मुळे स्थानिक नेतृत्व, सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा आणि निर्णयप्रक्रियेत बदल होत आहेत, ज्याचा परिणाम ग्रामीण सामाजिक गतिशीलतेवर दीर्घकालीन स्वरूपात होतो.

5) समावेशक धोरणांची गरज : लिंग-संवेदनशील दृष्टिकोन, डिजिटल साक्षरता प्रसार, पारदर्शक अल्गोरिदमिक प्रक्रिया आणि सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व यांचा समन्वय केल्यास AI-आधारित संक्रमण अधिक न्याय्य आणि टिकाऊ ठरू शकते.

6) समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन : AI चा प्रभाव समजून घेताना तांत्रिक कार्यक्षमतेपेक्षा सामाजिक समता, नैतिकता आणि मानवी मूल्ये यांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे; अन्यथा डिजिटल संक्रमण समाजातील विषमता दृढ करणारे ठरू शकते.

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संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज यांच्या "पसायदान" मधील शाश्वत मानवतावादी विचारांचे विश्लेषण

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❖ **घोषवारा :-**

वर्तमान काळात शाश्वत विकासाचा प्रश्न केवळ आर्थिक किंवा पर्यावरणीय धोरणांपुरता मर्यादित नसून तो मूल्याधिष्ठित जीवनदृष्टीशी निगडित आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने जाहीर केलेली १७ शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्ये (SDGs) महत्त्वाची असली, तरी त्यांच्या तात्त्विक आणि मानवतावादी पायाचा शोध घेणे आवश्यक ठरते. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराजांच्यापसायदानमधील विचारांचा अभ्यास करून शाश्वत मानवतावादाचे तत्त्व स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या अठराव्या अध्यायातील ओवी क्रमांक १७९३ ते १८०१ यापसायदानम्हणून प्रसिद्ध ओव्यांचे आशयविश्लेषण (Content Analysis) या गुणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीद्वारे केले आहे.

पसायदानहे केवळ धार्मिक प्रार्थनारूप नसून सामाजिक, नैतिक, बौद्धिक आणि पर्यावरणीय मूल्यांची सांगड घालणारे तात्त्विक सामाजिक घोषणापत्र आहे, असे या अभ्यासातून स्पष्ट होते. विश्वात्मकता, सर्व जीवांतील मैत्रभाव, दुष्ट प्रवृत्तीचा नाश, स्वधर्माधिष्ठित नैतिक कर्तव्य, ज्ञानपरंपरेचे महत्त्व, सज्जनांचा बंधुभाव, सर्वांच्या सुखाची कामना आणि ज्ञानाधिष्ठित समाजरचना ही या ओव्यांतील प्रमुख तत्त्वे आहेत. ही तत्त्वे सामाजिक न्याय, समता, सहअस्तित्व, ज्ञानसमृद्धी आणि पर्यावरणीय संतुलन या शाश्वत विकासाच्या मूलभूत घटकांना अधोरेखित करतात. या अभ्यासातून असे दिसून येते की, पसायदानमधील विचार आधुनिक SDGs साठी तात्त्विक मानवतावादी पाया उपलब्ध करून देतात. पाश्चात्य प्रतिमानांऐवजी भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील स्वदेशी दृष्टिकोनातून शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना अधिक सर्वसमावेशक आणि मूल्याधिष्ठित स्वरूपात समजून घेता येते. त्यामुळे संत ज्ञानेश्वरांचेपसायदानहे आधुनिक समाजासाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरणारे कालातीत तत्त्वज्ञान आहे, असा निष्कर्ष निघतो.

➢ **प्रमुख शब्दावली:-** पसायदान, शाश्वत विकास ध्येय (SDGs), ज्ञानेश्वरी, सामाजिक न्याय, भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, मानवतावाद.

❖ **प्रस्तावना :-**

वर्तमान २१वे शतक मानव समाज हा अनेक प्रकारच्या आव्हानांशी सामना करत आहे. हवामान बदल, पर्यावरणीय ऱ्हास, सामाजिक असमानता, आर्थिक अस्थिरता, सांस्कृतिक संघर्ष आणि मानवतावादी मूल्यांची झीज या समस्यांना तोंड देताना, मानवतेसमोर एक मूलभूत प्रश्न उभा आहे तो म्हणजे शाश्वत विकासाचा खरा मार्ग कोणता? शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे "भविष्यातील पिढ्यांच्या गरजा भागविण्याच्या क्षमतेसोबत समझोता न करता वर्तमान पिढीची गरजा भागविणे," अशी व्याख्या केली जाते.संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने २०३० पर्यंत पूर्ण करावयाची १७ शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्ये (Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs) जाहीर केली आहेत. ही लक्ष्ये निश्चितच महत्त्वाची आहेत, परंतु त्यांच्यामागे एक सार्वभौम सर्वसमावेशक तात्त्विक मानवतावादी नैतिक विचारांचा पाया अपुरा आहे. अशा वेळी भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील तत्वज्ञान साहित्य संदर्भ यांचा शोध घेणे. या उद्देशाने संशोधन लेख आणि संशोधनाची मर्यादा लक्षात घेऊन वारकरी संत परंपरेतील तत्त्वज्ञानाचा अभ्यास आणि विशेष संत ज्ञानेश्वर यांच्या पसायदानमधील विचारांचा मागोवा घेणे अत्यंत प्रासंगिक ठरते. या संशोधनाचे मुख्य महत्त्व हे आहे की ते भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानातील एका उपेक्षित पैलूवर प्रकाश टाकते आणि आधुनिक जगाच्या समस्यांसाठी परंपरेतील उपाययोजना शोधते. पाश्चात्य प्रतिमानांवर अवलंबून राहण्याऐवजी स्वदेशी दृष्टिकोनाची, विचारसरणीची गरज या संशोधनातून स्पष्ट होते.

संत ज्ञानदेवांनी रचलेले "पसायदान" हे केवळ एक औपचारिक समाप्ती ओवी नसून, ते एकसर्वसमावेशक आणि सार्वभौमिक कल्याणाचे, शाश्वत विकासाचे तत्वज्ञानात्मक घोषणापत्र आहे. या नऊ ओवी मानवी व्यक्ती, समाज, आणि संपूर्ण सजीव विश्व यांच्यातील एकात्म संबंधांच्या आधारे एका आदर्श जगाची रचना स्पष्ट करतात. शाश्वत विकासाच्या (Sustainable Development) दृष्टीने सार्वभौम मानवतावादी विचारांचा आधार स्पष्ट करतात. ज्याचे मूळ 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्', 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः' या भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात आहे.

❖ **अध्ययनाचा उद्देश :-**

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखाचा मुख्य उद्देश हा संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज यांच्या "पसायदान" मधील शाश्वत मानवतावादी विचारांचे विश्लेषण करणे असा आहे.

❖ **अध्ययन संशोधन पद्धती :-**

सदर संशोधन लेख हा पूर्णपणे द्वितीय तथ्य असणाऱ्या साहित्य यावर आवलंबून असून गुणात्मक आहे. या अध्ययनासाठी साहित्याचे आशय विश्लेषण तंत्र वापरले गेले आहे. यासाठी संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज याच्या "ज्ञानेश्वरी" या ग्रंथातील १८ व्या अध्यायातील शेवटच्या ओवी क्रमांक १७९३ ते १८०१ यांचे विश्लेषण केले आहे. याच ओवी "पसायदान" म्हणून प्रार्थनेच्या स्वरुपात प्रसिद्ध आहेत. याच पसायदानाचा अभ्यास सदर अभ्यासासाठी अभ्यास लेखाची मर्यादा लक्षात घेऊन करण्यात आला आहे. त्याचबरोबर इतर पूर्वसुरींच्या साहित्याचा म्हणजे शोध प्रबंध, संशोधन लेख, ग्रंथ इत्यादीचा मागोवा घेण्यात आला आहे.

❖ **"पसायदान" विषयी मागोवा :-**

संत ज्ञानेश्वर(ज्ञानदेव) महाराज (१२७५-१२९६) हे १३ व्या शतकातील महान संत, कवी आणि तत्त्वज्ञानी होते. त्यांनी केवळ २१ वर्षांचे आयुष्य जगले, परंतु त्यांनी भगवद्गीतेवर मराठी भाषेत लिहिलेले ज्ञानेश्वरी हे भाष्य भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात एक मैलाचा दगड ठरले. ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या समाप्तीस त्यांनी 'पसायदान' रचले, जे केवळ ग्रंथाची समाप्ती नसून एक स्वतंत्र महत्त्वाची रचना आहे. "ज्ञानेश्वरी" या ग्रंथातील १८ व्या अध्यायातील शेवटच्या ओवी क्रमांक १७९३ ते १८०१ यांचे विश्लेषण केले आहे. याच ओवी "पसायदान" म्हणून प्रार्थनेच्या स्वरुपात लोकमानसात प्रसिद्ध आहेत. या प्रार्थनेचे वैशिष्ट्य हे की ती धर्म, पंथ, काल या सर्वांच्या पलीकडे आहे. सर्व आणि सर्वकालीन मानवांसाठी केली गेलेली ती प्रार्थना आहे. येथे कोणाही विशिष्ट देवतेचे नाव घेतलेले नाही. कोणत्या विशिष्ट पंथाचा, धर्माचा, वर्णाचा, वर्गाचा निर्देश केलेला नाही.

१३ वे शतक हे भारतात सामाजिक-धार्मिक उथळपणाचे काळ होते. जातिभेद, कर्मकांड, अंधश्रद्धा आणि सामाजिक अन्याय यांनी समाज व्यापलेला होता. अशा वेळी संत ज्ञानेश्वरांसारख्या संतांनी भक्ती मार्गाचा पुरस्कार करून समाजात क्रांतिकारी विचार मांडले. पसायदान या संदर्भात एक सामाजिक घोषणापत्राचे स्वरूप धारण करते. जे भक्ती चळवळीतील इतर संतांप्रमाणे सामाजिक सुधारणांवर भर देते. पसायदान याकडे मानवतावादी, सुधारणावादी विचारांचा सारांश म्हणून पाहिले जाऊ शकते हेच या लेखातून स्पष्ट होते.

❖ **"पसायदान" मधील शाश्वत मानवतावादी विचारांचे विश्लेषण :-**

आतां विश्वात्मकें देवें । येणें वाग्यज्ञें तोषावें । तोषोनि मज द्यावें । पसायदान हें ॥१॥

साधारण नऊ हजार ओव्यांची ज्ञानेश्वरी सारखा काव्य ग्रंथ लिहून झाल्यावर शेवटी "देव" नावाच्या एका तत्वाला संत ज्ञानेश्वर पसायदान म्हणजे पसा भर दान मागतात, कि "हे सर्व विश्वात तत्व रूपाने भरलेल्या देवा, हा जो वाङ्गमयाचा यज्ञ झाला आहे याने संन्तुष्ट होऊन मला हे पसा भर दान द्यावे." येथे विश्वात्मक हि संकल्पना वैदिक द्वैत-अद्वैत वादाला छेद देणारी आहे. सर्व विश्व एक चैतन्यमय अस्तित्व आहे असे मानले आहे. ही संकल्पना अद्वैत वेदांताशी जुळते, ज्यात सर्व प्राणी, वस्तू आणि तत्त्वे एकाच परमात्म्याचे अवयव आहेत असे मानले जाते. या एकात्मतेची जाणीव व्यक्तीच्या कृतींना एक वेगळी दिशा देते. हे विश्व परस्परावलंबी, सर्वसमावेशक आहे. हाच विचार 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्' या भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात आढळतो जो कोणत्याही स्तरावर भेद करण्यास नकारतो आणि एकात्मता, बंधुभाव, समानता, समावेशकता हि तत्वे स्वीकारतो. शाश्वत विकासातील "सामाजिक न्यायाचे" ध्येय पुढे घेऊन जाणारा आहे.

जे खळांची व्यंकटी सांडो । तया सत्कर्मी रती वाढो । भूतां परस्परें पडो । मैत्र जीवांचें ॥२॥

खळांची व्यंकटी म्हणजे वाईटाच वाईटपण, कपटपण नाहीस होऊदे. वर्तमान काळातील एक भूमिका वाईट मनुष्याला शिक्षा करणे अशी आहे. भगवत गीते मध्ये "विनाशायच दुष्कृताम्" (दुष्टांचा नाश करण्यासाठी) मी जन्म घेतो' असे म्हंटले, त्याच भगवत गीतेचे मराठी भाष्यातर करणाऱ्या ग्रंथात ज्ञानेश्वरांनी विवेक बुद्धीने असे दान मागितले आहे. येथे संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज आपल्या प्रार्थनेत म्हणतात कि, वाईट मनुष्याचा नाश नको व्हायला तर त्या मनुष्यातील

वाईट वृत्ती, प्रवृत्ती, वाईटपण, कपटपण याचा नाश होऊदे. आणि मनुष्य हा सत्कर्माच्या, समाजाने घालून दिलेल्या सामाजिक मूल्य, सामाजिक नियमने, समाजाने घालून दिलेल्या भूमिकेप्रमाणे त्याचे वागणे वाढत जाऊदे. आणि याचबरोबर 'भूत' म्हणजे सर्व सजीव प्राणी. 'मैत्र' म्हणजे मैत्री, स्नेह. 'मैत्र' ही संकल्पना रक्तसंबंधापलीकडची संकल्पना आहे जी येथे सामाजिक एकात्मता (Social Solidarity) सूचित करते. समाज हा केवळ व्यक्तींचा समूह नसून त्यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंधांचे जाळे आहे. येथे जाती, धर्म, वंश, भाषा आणि इतर सामाजिक स्तर असा भेद न करता सर्व सजीव प्राण्यांमध्ये परस्पर मैत्रभाव निर्माण व्हावा अशी इच्छा व्यक्त केली आहे. सर्व जीवांच्यात म्हणजे सर्वांच्यात मैत्री पूर्ण संबंध यांची वाढ होऊदे. प्रथम व्यक्तिगत नकारात्मकता नाहीशी होऊदे आणि सामाजिक सकारात्मकता वाढीस लागुदे.सामाजिक समरसतेचे, सहअस्तित्वाचे आणि करुणेचे तत्त्वज्ञानसंत ज्ञानेश्वर येथे सूचित करतात. असा हा विचार सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्याचे ध्येय, सामाजिक स्वाथ्य वाढीचे ध्येय आणि सामाजिक सामंज्यस्य आणि एकोपा वाढीचे ध्येय पुढे घेऊन जाणारा आहे.

दुरितांचे तिमिर जावो । विश्व स्वधर्मसूर्ये पाहो । जो जे वांछील तो तें लाहो । प्राणिजात ॥३॥

दुरित म्हणजे पाप, तिमिर म्हणजे अंधार, पापरूपी अंधाराचा नाश होवो. असा या शब्दांचा सरळ अर्थ होतो.सामाजिक अर्थाने पाप म्हणजे दुष्कृत्ये. दुष्कृत्ये म्हणजे विनाशकारी कृती किंवा अशी कृती जी सामाजिक प्रतिकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण करतात किंवा सामाजिक समस्या निर्माण करण्यास सहाय्यक असतात अश्या पापांचा अधंकार नाहीसा व्हावा. हे केवळ दैववादी, अध्यात्मिक पाप नसून मानवनिर्मित सामाजिक प्रदूषण, लोभ, मद, मत्सर, अहंकार,हिंसा यांचे प्रतीक आहे. हे तिमिर (अंधार) नष्ट व्हावा. अज्ञान, भेदभाव, अन्याय यांच्या अंधकाराचे निर्मूलन व्हावे.आणि या विश्वातील स्वधर्म रुपी सूर्यचा उदय होऊदे. येथे "स्वधर्म" हि संकल्पना स्पष्ट करताना हे लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे कि, स्वधर्म हा शब्द स्व आणि धर्म अश्या दोन शब्दांचा मिळून बनलेला आहे याचा सरळ अर्थ स्वतःचा धर्म असा होतो. धर्म हि संकल्पना प्राचीन ग्रंथात कायदा म्हणून वापरली गेलेली दिसून येते. त्यानंतर धर्माचा संबंध नैतिक कर्तव्याशी जोडला गेल्याचे स्पष्ट दिसून येते. "आचरणासाठी नियमांना आधार म्हणून धर्माचा उदय झाला असावा. धर्म हि माणसाने त्याच्या भावनिक, सामाजिक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठीची विकसित केलेली श्रद्धाची व्यवस्था आहे." अशी महात्मा फुले यांनी त्यांच्या "सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म" या ग्रंथात नोंद केली आहे. या अर्थाने प्रत्येक घटकाचा, प्रत्येक सजीव प्राण्याचा, प्रत्येक व्यवस्थेचा 'स्वधर्म' म्हणजे त्याचे मूळ स्वरूप, नैसर्गिक कार्य, सामाजिक कर्त्यव्य,संतुलित भूमिका असते.अशी स्वधर्माची कर्त्यव्याची भूमिका सर्वांनी पाळली तर ज्याला जे पाहिजे ते प्राप्त होईल. मानवाने माणुसकीचा धर्म पाळला आणि त्याचा प्रत्यय प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनात आला तर त्या धर्मरूपी सूर्याच्या प्रकाशाने विश्वातील प्रत्येकाचे जीवन उजळून निघेल. ह्याचा परिणाम असा होईल की, ज्याला ज्याला जे जे हवे ते मिळेल, कारण जर एका व्यक्तीची मागणी ही जर न्यायिक असेल तर, ती दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीचे कर्तव्य असेल या स्वधर्माने संपूर्ण प्राणिजात सुखी होईल. "जो जे वांछील तो ते लाहो" ही ओळ एका समृद्ध, न्याय्य

आणि पुरेशा संसाधनांच्या सर्वांगीण कल्याणकारी राज्याची कल्पना रचते. हे प्रत्येकाला इच्छित लाभ, सामाजिक न्याय आणि आर्थिक समतोलाचे आदर्श दर्शन घडवते. ही कल्पना एका अशा व्यवस्थेची आहे, जिथे प्रत्येकाला त्याच्या योग्यतेनुसार आणि गरजेनुसार प्राप्त होते. असा हा विचार सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्याचे ध्येय, सामाजिक स्वाथ्य वाढीचे ध्येय आणि सामाजिक सामंज्यस्य आणि एकोपा वाढीचे ध्येय, समाजात शांतता प्रस्तापित करण्याचे ध्येय पुढे घेऊन जाणारा आहे.

वर्षत सकळमंगळीं । ईश्वरनिष्ठांची मांदियाळी । अनवरत भूमंडळीं । भेटतु भूता ॥४॥

"वर्षत सकळमंगळीं"म्हणजे जिथे सर्व मंगल, पवित्र, सद्गुणाचा वर्षाव सतत होत असतो. अश्या "ईश्वरनिष्ठांची मांदियाळी" म्हणजे ईश्वरावर निष्ठा असणाऱ्या संत, सज्जन, भक्तांची मोठी वस्ती असते. अश्या "अनवरत भूमंडळीं" म्हणजे संपूर्ण पृथ्वीवर, अखंडपणे "भेटतु भूता" अशी मंडळी (असे लोक) प्रत्येक जीवाला लाभोत. असा याचा सरळ अर्थ होतो. हि अश्या समाजाची कल्पना आहे जेथे ज्ञान, नीती आणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांचा अखंड प्रवाह आहे. ही ज्ञान, सद्भावना आणि सद्गुणांची सतत वर्षाव करणारी, ईश्वरनिष्ठ (मूल्याधारित) लोकांची सभ्यता किंवा संस्कृती आहे. हि मंडळी ज्ञानसमृद्ध संस्कृती (Knowledge Society) चे प्रतीक आहे. बहुसांस्कृतिक समाजाचे आदर्श आहेत. ही 'मांदियाळी' ही ती जीवंत परंपरा आहे, जी पिढ्यानपिढ्या वाहत राहिल्यानेच समाज टिकून राहतो. हि सतत चालणारी सभ्यता आहे. सर्व सामाजिक संस्थामधून चालणारी सामाजिकीकरण घडवून आणणारी या व्यक्ती असतात. जे सामाजिक मूल्य, नियमन अबाधित ठेवून सामाजिक नियंत्रण करतात ज्यामुळे सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य राखले जाते. मानवतावादी मुल्यांचा शाश्वत विकासासाठी हि "मांदियाळी" महत्वाची आहे. जी सर्व प्राणीमात्र (भूत) यांना सतत एकमेकांशी संवादात, संपर्कात, सहकार्यात राहोत अशी इच्छा व्यक्त करतात. सर्व प्राण्यांची हि भेट जैविक आणि सांस्कृतिक विविधतेच्या देवाणघेवाणीचे माध्यम आहेत. हे सामाजिक सहभाग आणि सहसमुदाय प्रेरणा निर्मितीचे तत्त्व आहे. अश्या प्रकारे सर्व प्रकारच्या मंगल घटकांचा वर्षाव करणारे ईश्वरनिष्ठ संत व्यक्ती पृथ्वीवर अवतरत जावोत आणि प्राणिमात्रांना भेटत जावोत. अशी इच्छा संत ज्ञानेश्वर व्यक्त करतात. असा हा विचार सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्याचे ध्येय, सामाजिक स्वाथ्य वाढीचे ध्येय आणि सामाजिक सामंज्यस्य आणि एकोपा वाढीचे ध्येय, समाजात शांतता प्रस्तापित करण्याचे ध्येय पुढे घेऊन जाणारा आहे.

चला कल्पतरूंचे आरव । चेतना चिंतामणींचे गाव । बोलते जे अर्णव । पीयूषाचे ॥५॥

या ओवीतून आदर्श पर्यावरणीय, आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचे दर्शन घडते. कल्पतरू हा एक पौराणिक वृक्ष आहे जो इच्छापूर्ण फळे देऊ शकतो. 'आरव' म्हणजे समूह, संघ. "कल्पतरूंचे आरव" ही संकल्पना अमर्याद, निसर्गतः उपलब्ध समृद्धीचे स्रोत दर्शवते."चेतना चिंतामणींचे गाव" चेतना म्हणजेज्ञानाचे केंद्र. चैतन्यरूपी चिंतामणींचे गाव म्हणजे ज्ञानाचे, बुद्धीचे, नैतिकतेचे केंद्र. भौतिक समृद्धीबरोबरच बौद्धिक समृद्धता असणारे गाव.आणि दुसऱ्या अर्थाने चिंतामणीचे गाव म्हणजे असे गाव जेथे मनात जे चिंतन होईल, इच्छा होईल त्याची तजवीज असेल. ते प्राप्त

करण्याची योजना, व्यवस्था तेथे असेल. या संकल्पना समृद्धीचे सार्वजनिक स्रोत दर्शवतात. "पीयूषांचे अर्णव" म्हणजे अमृताचे महासागर. असा समाज जेथे पोषक, जीवनदायी अन्नसुरक्षा आहे. या संकल्पना संपूर्ण पर्यावरणीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, तांत्रिक घटक मानवी कल्याण आणि चैतन्याच्या सेवेत लावण्याची प्रेरणा देतात. नैसर्गिक आणि सामाजिक संसाधनांची, संधीची वाटणी सर्वांसमोर समान रीतीने उपलब्ध असावी. असा हा विचार सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्याचे ध्येय, सामाजिक स्वाथ्य वाढीचे ध्येय आणि सामाजिक सामंज्यस्य आणि एकोपा वाढीचे ध्येय, समाजात शांतता प्रस्तापित करण्याचे ध्येय पुढे घेऊन जाणारा आहे.

चंद्रमें जे अलांछन । मार्तंड जे तापहीन । ते सर्वांही सदा सज्जन । सोयरे होतु ॥६॥

या ओवीमध्ये संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी कोणत्या प्रकारचे लोक हे एकमेकांचे सोयरे, असावेत एकमेकांशी संबंधित असावेत हे सांगताना उपमा देऊन स्पष्ट केले आहे कि, जे लोक "चंद्रमें जे अलांछन" डाग नसलेल्या चंद्रासारखे निष्कलंक, निर्मळ आहेत. म्हणजे ज्यांनी समाज नियमाच्या बाहेर जाऊन कधीही वर्तन कृती केलेली नाही. "मार्तंड जे तापहीन" म्हणजे ताप न देणाऱ्या सूर्याप्रमाणे तेजस्वी पण न जाळणारे.असे "सर्वांही सदा सज्जन" सर्वानसाठी सज्जन असणारे लोक "सोयरे होतु" सर्वांचे नातेवाईक (आप्त) होवोत अशी इच्छा या ओवीत व्यक्त केली आहे. जेव्हा सर्व सज्जन 'सोयरे' (नातेवाईक) बनतात, तेव्हा जात, वर्ग, धन इत्यादी कृत्रिम विभाजने नष्ट होतात. डाग नसलेला चंद्र आणि तेजस्वी पण तत्प नसणारा सूर्य या उपमा दुर्गुण नसलेला, दोष रहित व्यक्ती असा अर्थ सूचित करतात. त्याचबरोबर सत्ता आणि सौम्यता, प्रभुत्व आणि सेवा यांच्यात सामंजस्य असल्या व्यक्तींचा समाज असला पाहिजे असेही सूचित होते. अश्या व्यक्ती सोयरे झाल्याने, अश्या व्यक्तींचा परस्पर संबंध आल्याने समाजात योग्य सामाजीकरण होऊन योग्य सामाजिक नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित होईल. आणि सार्वत्रिक बंधुत्व वाढीस लागेल. जेव्हा सर्व सज्जन (सद्गुणी लोक) 'सोयरे' (नातेवाईक) बनतात, तेव्हा जात, धर्म, वंश, भाषा, वर्ग यांवर आधारित सर्व कृत्रिम विभाजने नष्ट होतात. चंद्र आणि सूर्य यासारखी विरुद्ध अंगी तत्व असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती एकत्र येतील तेव्हा समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास होईल. असा हा विचार सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्याचे ध्येय, सामाजिक स्वाथ्य वाढीचे ध्येय आणि सामाजिक सामंज्यस्य आणि एकोपा वाढीचे ध्येय, समाजात शांतता प्रस्तापित करण्याचे ध्येय पुढे घेऊन जाणारा आहे.

किंबहुना सर्व सुखी । पूर्ण होऊनि तिन्ही लोकीं । भजी जो आदिपुरुखीं । अखंडित ॥७॥

ही ओवी त्यांच्या विचारातील सार्वत्रिक कल्याणाची भूमिका प्रभावीपणे मांडते. येथे भक्ती ही केवळ वैयक्तिक साधना नसून सर्वांच्या सुखाची, समतेची आणि नैतिकतेची सामाजिक संकल्पना ठरते. "किंबहुना सर्व सुखी" या शब्दात संत ज्ञानेश्वरांची सर्वसमावेशक समाजदृष्टी दिसते. 'सर्व' हा शब्द जात, पंथ, लिंग, वर्ग, आर्थिक स्थिती अशा कोणत्याही भेदांपलीकडे जातो. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती सुखी असावी, ही अपेक्षा सामाजिक न्यायाची आणि समतेची पायाभरणी करते. समाजातील दुर्बल, वंचित, उपेक्षित घटकांचाही यात समावेश आहे. म्हणूनच ही ओवी समावेशक समाजरचनेची दिशा दाखवते."पूर्ण होऊनि तिन्ही लोकीं" केवळ भौतिक सुखावर थांबत नाहीत. 'पूर्ण' या शब्दात

मानसिक, नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक आणि सामाजिक समाधान अभिप्रेत आहे. मनःशांती, परस्पर प्रेम, विश्वास, सहकार्य आणि सदभावना या मूल्यांनी समाज परिपूर्ण व्हावा, अशी त्यांची कल्पना आहे. "भजी जो आदिपुरुखीं अखंडित" या ओळीत भक्तीचे सामाजिक रूप स्पष्ट होते. भक्ती म्हणजे केवळ पूजा-अर्चा नव्हे; तर सततची नैतिक जीवनशैली आहे. प्रामाणिकपणा, करुणा, परोपकार, सत्यनिष्ठा आणि अहंकाररहित वर्तन हीच खरी भक्ती आहे. अशी भक्ती असलेली व्यक्ती समाजात एक आदर्श उदाहरण निर्माण करते. त्यामुळे धर्माधिष्ठित नैतिक समाजव्यवस्थेची निर्मिती होते.या ओवीचा मध्यवर्ती संदेश असा की, खरी भक्ती ही वैयक्तिक मोक्षासाठी नसून सर्वांच्या सुखासाठी असते. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने अशी जीवनदृष्टी स्वीकारली, तर भेदभाव कमी होईल, सहकार्य वाढेल आणि सामाजिक सलोखा दृढ होईल.

आणि ग्रंथोपजीवींये । विशेषीं लोकीं इयें । दृष्टादृष्टविजयें । होआवे जी ॥८॥

या ओवीत त्यांनी समाजरचनेतग्रंथ, अध्ययन आणि विद्वत्तायांना असलेले केंद्रस्थान अत्यंत सूचकपणे मांडले आहे. येथे 'ग्रंथोपजीवी' हा शब्द केवळ पुस्तक वाचणाऱ्या व्यक्तीसाठी नसून, ज्ञानाच्या आधारे विचार करणाऱ्या, समाजाला दिशा देणाऱ्या अभ्यासू आणि चिंतक लोकांसाठी वापरला आहे. "ग्रंथोपजीवींये" या शब्दात ज्ञानाधिष्ठित जीवनाची संकल्पना दडलेली आहे. ग्रंथांच्या सहवासातून विचारांची परिपक्वता, विवेक, समज आणि संवेदनशीलता निर्माण होते. म्हणूनच ते ग्रंथाधारित जीवनपद्धतीला समाजाच्या उन्नतीचे साधन मानतात. "विशेषीं लोकीं इयें" या ओळीत विद्वानांना सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा देण्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट होते. समाजात संपत्ती, सत्ता किंवा बाह्य वैभवापेक्षा ज्ञानाला मान मिळाला पाहिजे, असे ते सुचवतात. विद्वत्ता सन्मानली गेली, तर समाजाची दिशा योग्य राहते; निर्णय प्रक्रियेत विवेक वाढतोआणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये दृढ होतात.

"दृष्टादृष्टविजयें" या वाक्यात ज्ञानाचे द्विमितीय महत्त्व अधोरेखित होते. 'दृष्ट' म्हणजे भौतिक, व्यवहारिक यश; तर 'अदृष्ट' म्हणजे नैतिक, अदृश्य परिणाम. अभ्यासू जीवन व्यक्तीला व्यवहारकुशल बनवते, तसेच त्याच्या चारित्र्याला आणि नैतिकतेलाही घडवते. अशा प्रकारे ज्ञान व्यक्ती आणि समाज दोन्ही पातळ्यांवर विजय मिळवून देते. या ओवीचा मध्यवर्ती संदेश असा की, भक्ती आणि नैतिकतेइतकेच ज्ञान आणि वाचनसंस्कृतीही समाजाच्या उभारणीसाठी अत्यावश्यक आहेत. ग्रंथांच्या सहवासातून विकसित झालेली विचारसरणी समाजात विवेक, सहिष्णुता आणि प्रगल्भता निर्माण करते.

एथ म्हणे श्रीविश्वेश्वररावो । हा होईल दानपसावो । येणेंवरें ज्ञानदेवो । सुखिया जाहला ॥९॥

शेवटी संत ज्ञानदेव म्हणतात 'जर ही सर्वांच्या कल्याणाची, सद्भावाची, ज्ञान-विवेकाची प्रार्थना ईश्वराने स्वीकारली, तर तोच माझ्यासाठी प्रसाद आहे आणि त्यातच माझे समाधान आहे.'

❖ **निष्कर्ष :-**

संत ज्ञानदेवांचे पसायदान हे मानवी सभ्यतेसाठीचे एक कालातीत सामाजिक घोषणापत्र (Social Manifesto) आहे. हे एका अशा समाजाची रूपरेषा रेखाटते, जिथे मानवतावाद हाच सामाजिक घटकांचा पाया आहे. शाश्वत विकास ही केवळ नियमावली किंवा

आर्थिक धोरण नसून, एक समग्र जीवनशैली आणि जगण्याची संपूर्ण दृष्टी आहे. पसायदान आपल्याला ही दृष्टी अधिक स्पष्ट स्परूपात दाखवून देते. या ओव्या समाजरचना, सामाजिक संबंध, सामूहिक विवेक आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तन याची नियमन आखून देवून स्पष्ट करतात की मानवी मूल्य, विश्वकल्याणाची प्रेरणा आणि नैतिकता आवश्यक आहे याशिवाय बाह्य विकास शाश्वत राहू शकत नाही.

❖ संदर्भ सूची :-

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गोषवारा :

भारतातील शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासासाठी दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा एक आधार स्तंभ म्हणून विचारात घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा विकासाचा एक शाश्वत मार्ग आहे. संशोधन लेख भारतातील दुग्ध व्यवसाय आणि शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासातील भूमिका समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने समजून घेणे हे मुख्य उदिष्ट आहे.शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पनेचा अर्थ समजावून घेणे, दुग्ध व्यवसायातून ग्रामीण विकासची संकल्पना समजून घेणे, . दुग्ध व्यवसायातून शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास समजून घेणे . हे मुख्य उदिष्ट स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखड्याचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. उपलब्ध दुय्यम साहित्याचा वापर करून वर्णनात्मक विश्लेषणा च्या आधारे दुग्ध व्यवसायातून शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास हा विषय हाताळण्यात आला. दूध उत्पादन हे भारतीय शेतीचे अविभाज्य अंग असून ग्रामीण भागातील शेकडो लाखो कुटुंबांना, विशेषतः सीमांत व लघु शेतकरी, भूमिहीन शेतकरी, महिला व ग्रामीण युवकांना रोजगार व आर्थिक शाश्वता देण्याचे कार्य पार पाडतो. या व्यवसायातून केवळ आर्थिक वाढच नाही तर बरोबरीने आर्थिक शाश्वता ही देते. समाजामध्ये सर्व समावेशक विकास साध्य करून सामाजिक शाश्वता,पर्यावरणीय संवर्धन व संस्थात्मक सक्षमीकरण यां सहित सर्वांगीण शाश्वत विकास साधता येईल. संशोधनाच्या निष्कर्षांनुसार, तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश (डिजिटल पशुसंवर्धन, शीतगृहे) महिला सक्षमीकरण, हरित पद्धती (बायोगॅस, पाण्याचे पुनर्वापर) व योग्य धोरणे हे दुग्ध उत्पादनाला ग्रामीण भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासाचे शक्तिशाली इंजिन बनवण्याकरिता दुग्ध व्यवसायाच्या वाढी साठी योग्य पशुवैद्यकीय सेवा,दुग्ध व्यवसायामध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग आणि सक्षमीकरण वाढवण्यासाठी काही तरतुदी व त्या संदर्भाने शिफारशी ही
सुचवल्या आहेत.

मुख्य शब्द : शाश्वत विकास, ग्रामीण विकास ,दुग्ध व्यवसाय, श्वेतक्रांती.

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय समाजाची रचना मुळात ग्रामीण समाजावर आधारलेली आहे. संपूर्ण ग्रामीण जीवन शेती आणि शेती पूरक व्यवसायाशी निगडीत आहे.पण बदलत्या आणि लहरी ऋतुमानानुसार शेतीस पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून आणि ग्रामीण विकासासाठी दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा एक अत्यंत महत्वाचा आणि शाश्वत मार्ग आहे. भारतात २०२३-२०२४ मध्ये सुमारे २३९.30 दशलक्ष टन दुध उत्पादनसह हा जगातील सर्वात मोठा दूध उत्पादक देश आहे. आज भारतामध्ये दरडोई उपलब्धता सुमारे ४७१ग्रँम इतकी आहे.२०१४ -१५ मध्ये १४६.30 दशलक्ष टन उत्पादना वरून २०२३-२४ मध्ये २३९.30 इतकी झाली आहे या आकडेवारी वरून दुध उत्पादनाची वाढती मागणी आणि या व्यवसायातील शाश्वता निर्देशित होते. त्यामुळे दुग्धव्यवसाय हा शेतीनंतरचा सर्वात मोठा रोजगार निर्माण करणारा क्षेत्र आहे. दुधाचे उत्पादन, दुग्ध प्रक्रिया आणि वितरण यांच्यातील साखळी केवळ आर्थिक लाभाचाच नव्हे तर सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक रूपांतरणाचा मार्गही आहे. हा व्यवसाय ग्रामीण भारताच्या हृदयात रुजलेला असून तो लहान आणि सीमांत शेतकऱ्यांसाठी, भूमिहीनांन साठी, विशेषतः महिलांसाठी, नियमित आणि विश्वासार्ह उत्पन्नाचा स्रोत ठरला आहे. ग्रामीण भारतातील दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी, असमानता आणि पर्यावरणीय अधोगती या गंभीर आव्हानांच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर, दुग्धव्यवसाय हा शाश्वत विकासाच्या तिन्ही आयामांना आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरणीय स्पर्श करणारा एक समग्र उपाय म्हणून उभा आहे. हा संशोधन लेख ग्रामीण विकास आणि शाश्वत विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत दुग्धव्यवसायाची भूमिका, त्याचे विविध पैलू, आव्हाने आणि संधींचे सखोल विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो .

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

१. शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पनेचा अर्थ समजून घेणे .
२. ग्रामीण विकास संकल्पना समजून घेणे.
३. दुग्ध व्यवसायातून शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास समजून घेणे .

संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी संशोधकाने वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडा निवडला आहे. हा आराखडा निवडण्याचे मुख्य कारण की, प्रस्तुत शोधलेख हा पूर्णतः दुय्यम माहितीवर आधारित आहे. त्यामुळे संशोधकाने उपलब्ध दुय्यम माहितीचे वर्णनात्मक स्वरुपात मांडणी केलेली आहे. दुय्यम माहिती करिता संदर्भ शोध निबंध,संशोधन लेख,मासिके,वर्तमान पत्रे, पुस्तके, इंटरनेट याचा वापर करून वर्णनात्मक माहितीच्या आधारे निष्कर्ष मांडण्यात आले आहेत.

सैद्धांतिक चौकट:

या संशोधन लेखासाठी प्रामुख्याने शाश्वत विकासाच्या संकल्पनेच्या आधारे दुग्ध व्यवसायातून ग्रामीण विकास हा एक उत्तम स्त्रोत म्हणून पाहिले पाहिजे . शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे भविष्यातील पिढ्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याची क्षमता धोक्यात न आणता वर्तमान पिढीच्या गरजा

पूर्ण करणे. आर्थिक शाश्वतता, सामाजिक शाश्वतता, पर्यावरणीय शाश्वता या तीन पैलूंच्या आधारे स्पष्ट करण्यात आला आहे.

शाश्वत विकास संकल्पना :-

शाश्वत विकासाची मान्यताप्राप्त आणि आधुनिक अशी व्याख्या ब्रुंडलँड आयोगाने केली. (Worldcommissiononenvironmentanddevelopment,१९८७) "सद्याच्या पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करताना भविष्यातील पिढ्यांच्या गरजांची क्षमता कमी न करणारा विकास म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास"

संयुक्त राष्ट्रनी (UN)२०३० पर्यंत साध्य करण्यासाठी एकून सतरा शाश्वत विकास ध्येये(sustainableDevelopmentGoals-SDGs) निश्चित केली आहेत.जागतिक उदिष्टे जाहीर केली तीच पुढे शाश्वत विकासाची उदिष्टे म्हणून ओळखली जातात. औद्योगीकरण ,शहरीकरण तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती, यातून मानव समाजाचा विकास दिसून येतो. या विकासामुळे फक्त आर्थिक वाढ झालेली दिसते पण निव्वळ आर्थिक वाढ होणे म्हणजे विकास नाही. तर मानवी संसाधणाचाही विचार होणे तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे . मानव आणि परिसंस्था यांच्यातील संतुलन टिकवण्यासाठी शाश्वततेचा विचार केला आहे. शाश्वत विकास हा वाढ आणि मानवी विकासाचा एक दृष्टीकोन समाजाला जातो. विकास हा नैसर्गिक संसाधनाच्या वापरावर अवलंबून असतो. नैसर्गिक संसाधन ही निसर्ग निर्मित असून ती मर्यादित स्वरुपात आहेत. त्यामुळे ती एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढी करिता जपून वापरणे हे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. संसाधनाच्या अमर्याद वापरामुळे पुढच्या पिढीसाठी ही संसाधने शिल्लक राहणार नाहीत या करिता शाश्वत विकास ही संकल्पना मांडण्यात आली.

शाश्वत विकासाचे मुख्य तीन पैलू :-

१]आर्थिक शाश्वता :-

शाश्वत विकासामध्ये आर्थिक शाश्वतता अत्यंत महत्वाचा पैलू आहे. मानवाचा विकास हा पर्यायाने समाजाचा आणि राष्ट्राचाही विकासआहे . पण हा विकास होत असताना संसाधनाचा योग्य वापर होणे तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे. आर्थिक विकासातून प्रतेकाच्या हाताला काम म्हणजे योग्य रोजगारनिर्मित होणे व उत्पनात वाढ अपेक्षित आहे.राष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक विकास होत असताना पर्यावरण आणि समाजाला कोणतीही हानी होणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे हि आर्थिक शाश्वता होय.

2]सामाजिक शाश्वता:-

सामाजिक शाश्वततेचा अर्थ असा आहे की, समाजातील सर्व घटक जाती, वर्ग, लिंग यांच्यातील जीवनमान सुधारण्यासाठी शिक्षण, आरोग्य, निवारा, रोजगारनिर्मिती,या गरजांची पूर्तता सामाजिक न्याय व समता या तत्वावर होणे, समाजातील सर्व घटकांना विकासाचा लाभ मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. या द्वारे समाजातील विषमता कमी होऊन समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास, सामाजिक शाश्वतता साध्या होईल.

३] पर्यावरणीय शाश्वता:-

पर्यावरणीय शाश्वतता हा शाश्वत विकासाचा अत्यंत महत्वाचा पैलू आहे. पर्यावरण हा विकासाचा आधार आहे.विकास होत असताना नैसर्गिक संसाधना समतोल वापर, जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन ,पर्यावरणपूरक तंत्रज्ञाचा वापर करून प्रदूषणावर नियंत्रण राखणे महत्वाचे आहे.

शाश्वत विकास हा नैसर्गिक संसाधनाच्या समतोल वापर,पर्यावरणीय ऱ्हास कमी करण्यासाठी, लोकसंख्या वाढ मर्यादित करून विकासाचे फायदे सर्वसामान्यापर्यंत पोहचून सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्याकरीता,भविष्यातील पिढ्यांचे हीत जपण्याकरिता अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे.

ग्रामीण विकास संकल्पना :

ग्रामीण विकासही बहुआयामी संकल्पना आहे**.** भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश असल्याने भारताच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी प्रथम ग्रामीण विकासाकडे लक्ष केंद्रित करणे गरजेचे आहे. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या मते, "खेडे स्वयंपूर्ण झाले तरच देशाचा विकास होईल." आहे. त्याकरिता ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक जीवनमान सुधारण्यासाठी स्वावलंबन बनवणे हे मुख्य उदिष्ट आहे.

ग्रामीण लोकांत शेतीस नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड देऊन सिंचनाच्या सुविधामध्ये वाढ करून उत्पादनात वाढ करणे तसेच पशुपालन, कुक्कुटपालन सारखे जोड व्यवसायांना चालना देऊन आर्थिक विकास करणे ग्रामीण भागामध्ये पक्के रस्ते,वीजपुरवठा,पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पाणी,योग्य दळणवळणाची साधने उपलब्धता अशा पायाभूत सुविधामध्ये वाढ,शिक्षण,कौशल्यविकास करून युवांना स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगारनिर्मितीची संधी ,आरोग्य सुविधा ,`आमचा गाव, आमचा विकास' या सारख्या मोहिमातून लोकसहभाग वाढ करणे अशा विविध स्तरातून ग्रामीण मानवाचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधने म्हणजेच ग्रामीण विकास करणे होय .

दुग्ध व्यवसायातून शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास :-

१] दुग्ध व्यवसायातून आर्थिक शाश्वतता:

शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासासाठी दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा नकदी पिकाचीभूमिका बजावतो.प्राथमिक लाभासाठी प्रशिक्षणाची गरज नसते, लहान जमिनीतही हा व्यवसाय सुरू करता येतो. दुग्धव्यवसायातील शेतकऱ्यांना कमी गुंतवणुकीत जास्त फायदा मिळतो. दुधापासून विविध दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ जसे कि,दही, ताक, लोणी, चीज इ. तयार करून त्यांच्या विक्रीतून अधिक नफा मिळवता येतो. दुग्ध व्यवसाय एक पुनरुत्पादक (रिन्युएबल) स्रोत आहे . गायी/म्हशी पिल्ले देऊन पुढील पिढी तयार होते . दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा एक नियमित (रोजचे) उत्पन्न मिळवून देतो , ज्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक अस्थिरता कमी होते. दुग्धव्यवसायाशी संलग्न असलेले जसे- गवत विक्री , वाहतूककर्ते, पशुखाद्य विक्रेते , जैविक खत विक्रेते ,कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तंत्रज्ञ इ. यांना रोजगार निर्माण होतो.दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला विविधीकरण आणि सक्षमीकरण प्रदान करतो.दुग्ध व्यवसायातून आर्थिक शाश्वतता निश्चित होऊन ग्रामीण विकास साध्य होतो .

2] दुग्ध व्यवसायातून सामाजिक शाश्वतता:

दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा सर्व समावेशक आहे. यामध्ये जात, धर्म, लिंग, अल्पभूधारक ,शेतमजूर, भूमिहीन अश्या जमीनधारकाच्या आकारावर अवलंबून न राहता, अल्पश्या गुंतवणुकीत सर्वांसाठी खुला व्यवसाय आहे. दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा सहकारी चळवळीतून सुरु झालेला, लोकशाहीची मूल्ये जपणारा,सहभाग आणि समान वाटणीचे तत्त्व रुजवणारा असा व्यवसाय आहे. ग्रामीण ते शहरी असे स्थलांतर थांबवून स्थानिक रोजगार निर्माण करणारा असा व्यवसाय आहे. विशेषतः दुग्ध व्यवसायातून महिलांवर होणारा प्रभाव विशेष लक्षणीय ठरतो . दुग्ध व्यवसायातून होणारी बचत , तसेच दुग्ध संकलन केंद्रातील व्यवसाय स्वातंत्र्यामुळे महिलांना आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण मिळून त्यांचा सामाजिक दर्जा सुधारतो, घरातील निर्णय प्रक्रियेत त्यांचा सहभाग वाढतो. शिक्षण आणि आरोग्यासाठी गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी कुटुंबांना आर्थिक सुरक्षा मिळते. अशा पद्धतीने दुग्ध व्यवसायातून सामाजिक शाश्वतता निश्चित होऊन ग्रामीण विकास साध्य होतो .

३] दुग्ध व्यवसायातून पर्यावरणीय शाश्वतता:

दुग्ध व्यवसायातून पर्यावरणीय शाश्वतता जपली जाते.दुग्ध व्यवसायासाठी लागणारे पशुधनापासून मिळणारे शेण, मुत्र, खाद्यातून राहिलेला पालापाचोळा हे वाया नजाता यातून जैविक खत बनवले जाते. हे जैविक शेतीसाठी आवश्यक असलेले शेतातील सेंद्रिय खत (शेण) म्हणून पुरवले जाते.ज्यामुळे रासायनिक खतांवर अवलंबित्व कमी होते परिणामी जमिनीची सुपीकता टिकवली जाते व पर्यावरणीय समतोल राखला जातो.तसेच शेणापासून बायोगॅस निर्मिती करून स्वच्छ इंधन मिळवता येते आणि ग्रीनहाऊस वायू उत्सर्जन कमी करता येते. तथापि, पशुधनाचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन न केल्यास हाच मेथेन वायूचा स्रोत ठरू शकतो, त्यामुळे पर्यावरणीय शाश्वत पद्धतींचे महत्त्व वाढते. अशा पद्धतीने दुग्ध व्यवसायाच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरणीय शाश्वतता राखूनच ग्रामीण विकास साध्य केला जातो.

निष्कर्ष:

दुग्धव्यवसाय हा केवळ एक आर्थिक उपक्रम नसून ग्रामीण भारताच्या विकास आणि शाश्वत विकासाचे एक शक्तिशाली साधन आहे. हा व्यवसाय गरिबी निर्मूलन,स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, रोजगार निर्मिती, सामुदायिक विकास आणि पर्यावरणीय संवर्धन या अनेक लक्ष्यांकडे एकाच वेळी कसे काम करू शकतो हे या संशोधनाने दाखवून दिले आहे. भारताच्या 'श्वेतक्रांती'चे यश हे सहकारी चळवळीच्या मजबूत पायावर उभे आहे. तथापि, उत्पादकता, बाजारपेठ संपर्क, संस्थात्मक कार्यक्षमता आणि पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव यांच्याशी निगडित आव्हाने अजूनही कायम आहेत. या आव्हानांवर मात करण्यासाठी सर्वसमावेशक धोरणांची गरज आहे. जर योग्य धोरणे, गुंतवणूक आणि नवकल्पना यांना प्राधान्य दिले गेले, तर दुग्धव्यवसाय हा ग्रामीण भारताला समृद्ध, समतोल आणि शाश्वत भविष्याकडे नेणारा प्रकाशस्तंभ ठरू शकतो.

शिफारशी:

ग्रामीण शाश्वत विकाससाठी दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा आधारस्तंभ होण्यासाठी संशोधकाने संशोधना अंती काही शिफारशी मांडल्या आहेत.१. देशी जातींची उत्पादकता वाढवणे, कमी पाण्यात

वाढणारे चारे, कमी मिथेन उत्सर्जन करणारे पोषण यांवर संशोधन आणि विकासास प्राधान्य गरजेचे आहे,2. जैविक पशुपालन, बायोगॅस संयंत्र, पावसाचे पाणी संवर्धन, चराऊ भूमी व्यवस्थापन यासाठी आर्थिक मदत (सबसिडी) व प्रशिक्षण अशा शाश्वत प्रोत्साहनाची नितांत गरज आहे. ३ दुग्ध सहकारी संस्थांच्या संचालक मंडळामध्ये महिलांचे आरक्षण, महिलांसाठी विशेष कर्ज योजना, महिला तंत्रज्ञान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमराबवून महिला सबलीकरण वाढवावे ,४. सहकारी संस्थांचे स्थानिक पातळीवर व्यावसायिक व्यवस्थापन, लेखा प्रणाली आणि राजकीय हस्तक्षेपापासून मुक्तता यासाठी संस्थात्मक सुधारणा कराव्यात आणि त्यामध्ये पारदर्शकता यावी.

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जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे मानवी आरोग्यावर होणारे परिणाम एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास

प्रा.लक्ष्मण बापुराव नैताम
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वेंगुर्ला जि.सिंधुदुर्ग

प्रस्तावना -

पर्यावरण हा वैश्विक स्वरूपाचा विषय झालेला आहे. प्रदुषित हवा व पाणी विविध मार्गांनी एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी पसरत आहे. पर्वतावरील वनस्पतींच्या विनाशाबरोबरच याचे कारण म्हणजे पर्यावरणातील विविध घटक एकमेकांशी अनुबंधित असून त्यांचा एकमेकांशी संबंध येत असतो. त्यामुळे जागतिक तापमानवाढ, ओझोन थराचा ऱ्हास, जैविक विविधतेचा विनाश, ऊर्जासंपत्तीची कमतरता इत्यादी समस्या निर्माण होतात. या सर्व समस्यांचा विपरीत परिणाम होत असल्यामुळे जागतिक दृष्टीकोन डोळयासमोर ठेवून विकास केला पाहिजे.

मानवाने विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विकासामुळे आपल्या भोवतालच्या पर्यावरणात अमर्यादित अशा प्रकारचे बदला घडवून आणले आहेत. मानवाने विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेसाठी समस्या जागतिक स्तरावर निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. जंगलातील आग आणि उष्णतेचा लाटा व उष्णकटिबंधीय वादळ या सारख्या हवामानाच्या घटनांच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होण्याचे कारण तापमान वाढ आहे. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग म्हणजे पृथ्वीचा पृष्ठभागाजवळ आणि तपांबर मधील वातावरणाच्या तापमानात सरासरी वाढ होय. जागतिक तापमान वाढ नैसर्गिक आणि मानवी अशा दोन्ही कारणामुळे होऊ शकते. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग हे मानवी क्रियाकलपामुळे (१८५० ते १९०० दरम्यान) पूर्व औदयोगिक काळापासून पृथ्वीचा पृष्ठभागाचे दीर्घकालीन गरम होणे आहे. प्रामुख्याने जीवाश्म इंधन जाळणे ज्यामुळे पृथ्वीचा वातावरणात उष्णता निर्माण होते.

मुख्य शब्द -

जागतिक तापमान वाढ पर्यावरणात बदल, मानवी जीवनात झालेले पर्यावरणीय बदल, तंत्रज्ञानात वाढ, महापूर, भूस्खलन, भुकंप, ओला दुष्काळ, कोरडा दुष्काळ, पर्यावरणीय झालेले बदल इ.

अध्ययनाची उद्दिष्टये :

- जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे मानवी जीवनावर व आरोग्यावर होणाऱ्या अनेक परिणामांचा चिकित्सक अध्ययन करणे.

संशोधन आराखडा -

- प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडयाचा वापर करण्यात आला.

तथ्य संकलनाचे तंत्र -

- प्रस्तूत संशोधन हे दुय्यम साधनांवर आधारीत आहे. पुस्तके, नियतकालिके, इंटरनेट इत्यादी.

जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे पर्यावरणावर व आरोग्यावर झालेले परिणाम -

1. **नैसर्गिक आपत्ती -**

जागतिक तापमानवाढीमुळे पर्यावरणावर मोठया प्रमाणात परिणाम होतात. प्रस्तरभंग, भुकंप, ज्वालामुखी, महापूर, डोंगर उतारावरून खाली कोसळणारे बर्फाचे तुकडे, कडे, डोंगरकडे आणि दरडी कोसळणे वादळ, त्सुनामी लाटा, ढकफुटी होणे अनेक वर्षे सतत पडणारे दुष्काळ इत्यादी नैसर्गिक घटना जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे घडत असतात. या सर्व घटना नैसर्गिक संकटांच्या प्रकारातील आहेत.

2. **मानवनिर्मित घटक -**

यामध्ये वाहन प्रदुषण धुम्रपान सिगारेटच्या धुरामध्ये शेकडो प्रकारची विषारी रसायने असतात. उष्णतेसाठी लाकुड, कोळसा व इतर घरगुती इंधनामुळेही हवेचे प्रदुषण होते. किरणोत्सारी अणुस्फोट यासारखे किरणोत्सारी घटक पर्यावरणात येऊन हवेत प्रदुषण निर्माण करतात. वरील घटकांपैकी मानवनिर्मित घटक हे नियमित असतात. तर नैसर्गिक घटक हे नियंत्रणाबाहेरील असतात. हवामान शास्त्रज्ञांनी निष्कर्ष काढला आहे की २०४० पर्यंत आपण जागतिक तापमान वाढ १५ अंश सेल्सिअस पर्यंत मर्यादित ठेवीले पाहिजे असे भविष्य टाळायचे असेल तर ज्यामध्ये जगभरातील दैनंदिन जीवन त्याचा सर्वात वाईट विनाशकारी परिणामांनी चिन्हांकित केले जाईल. अत्यंत दुष्काळ, जंगलातील आग, पुर उष्णकटिबंधीय वादळ आणि इतर आपत्ती ज्यांना आपण एकत्रितपणे जागतिक तापमान वाढ हवामान बदल म्हणून संबोधतो. हे परिणाम सर्व लोकांना एक किंवा दुसऱ्या मार्गाने जाणवतात, परंतू वंचित, आर्थिक दृष्टया अपेक्षित लोकांव्दारे सर्वात तिव्रतेने अनुभवले जातात. ज्यांच्यासाठी जागतिक तापमान वाढ व हवामान बदल बहुतेकदा गरीबी विस्थापन उपासमार आणि सामाजिक अशांततेचा मुख्य चालक असतो.

3. **दुषित पाणी -**

दुषितपाण्यामुळे आरोग्यावर परिणाम होत आहे. अनेक उदयोगिक कारखाने, उदयोगधंदे औदयोगिकरण, रेल्वे, रस्ते, साखरकारखाने यासारख्या उदयोगधंदयामधील सांडपाणी नदीनाल्यामध्ये सोडले जाते त्यामुळे पर्यावरणावर व मानवी जीवनावर परीणाम होतो. यामुळे अनेक प्रकारचे रोग मलेरिया,कॉलरा,टायफाईड, दम्याचे आजार असे अनेक आजार दुषित पाण्यामुळे होतात. ग्लोबल वार्मिंगमुळे जागतिक तापमानवाढ यामुळे आरोग्यावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे.

उष्णतापमान -

ग्लोबल वार्मिंगमुळे जागतिक तापमानामध्ये वाढ होत आहे. याचा आरोग्यावर परीणाम होत आहे. अतिउष्ण तापमान, गरम हवा, हवेचे प्रदुषण, अति ऊष्णता यामुळे पर्यावराणाबरोबरच मानवावर मोठया प्रमाणात परीणाम होत आहे. उष्ण तापमान याच्यामुळे सागरी जीवनबरोबरच पर्यावरणातील व निसर्गातील परीसंस्था जल जंगल जमिन यावर देखील परीणाम होत आहे. ग्लोबल वार्मिंगमुळे मानवाबरोबरच इतर प्राणी देखील जागतिक तापमान वाढीचा परीणाम भोगत आहेत. याचा विपरीत परीणाम मानवी जीवनावर होत आहे. तापमानवाढीमुळे दुषित हवा यामुळे शुध्द हवा आरोग्याला भेटत नाहीत याचाही परिणाम आरोग्यावर होत आहे.

4. औदयोगिकरण -

औदयोगिकरणामुळे कारखान्यांचे प्रमाणे वाढले. कारखात्यातून बाहेर पडणारी रसायने, घातक द्रव्ये व विविध प्रकारचे वायू यामुळे हवेचा दर्जा घसरून त्यांच्या परिणाम त्या परिसरातील लोकांवर होत आहे. आम्लपर्जन्यामुळे वनस्पतीवर परिणाम होतो तसेच नदयांचे पाणी ही प्रदुषित होते. औदयेगिकरणामुळे नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती, साधन सामुग्री ३ मी होत आहे. त्यामुळे प्रदुषणात वाढ होत आहे.

आरोग्यावर परिणाम -

इंटरगव्हर्नमेंटल पॅनेल क्लायमेंट चेंज (IPCC) असे म्हणते की कार्बनडाय ऑक्साइड (Co2) च्या जागतिक वातावरणातील एकाग्रतेत वाढ हे प्रामुख्याने जीवाश्म इंधनाचा वापरामुळे आणि लहान परंतू तरीही लक्षणीय पातळीवर जमिनीची वापरातील बदलामुळे आहे. ग्लोबल वार्मिंगमुळे पर्यावरणात अनेक प्रकारचे गंभीर बदल होऊ शकतात ज्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्यावर परिणाम होतो. यामुळे समुद्राच्या पातळीत ही वाढ होऊ शकते. ज्यामुळे किनारपट्टीवरील जमिन नष्ट होते. पर्जन्यवृष्टीच्या पध्दतीमध्ये बदल होतो. दुष्काळ आणि पुर येण्याचे धोके आणि जैवविधतेला धोका निर्माण होतो. नुनावुत कॅनडासारख्या भागात त्याचे परीणाम अगोदरच स्पष्ट झालेले आहेत. जेथे बर्फ पातळ झाल्यामुळे इनुइट शिकारी जगण्याचा आव्हानांना तोंड देत आहेत. लोकांच्या जीवनावर दृश्यमान परिणांमाव्यतिरिक्त ग्लोबल वार्मिंगच्या मानवी आरोग्यावर तीव्र आणि प्रतिकुल परिणाम होण्याचा अंदाज आहे. ज्या देशांनी ग्लोबल वार्मिंगमध्ये सर्वात कमी योगदान दिले आहे. अशा देशांची जास्त लोकसंख्या तापमानामुळे मृत्यू आणि आजारांना सर्वाधिक असुरक्षित आहे. पॅसिफिक महासागर आणि हिंदी आणि उपसहारा आफ्रिकेतील किनारपट्टीला हवामान बदलाच्या आरोग्यावर होणारे परिणाम टिकून राहण्याचा धोका जास्त असेल. कृषी उत्पादकतेचे नुकसान ग्लोबल वार्मिंगमुळे दुष्काळ पडू शकते. ज्यामुळे राहणीमान बिघडू शकते. हवामान बदलामुळे पावसाळा ऋतुत मोठया प्रमाणात बदल झालेला आहे.

आरोग्य विषयक जागृती -

वातावरणातील हवेचे प्रदुषण मोठया प्रमाणात होत असते. त्यामुळे मानवाचा आरोग्यावर परिणाम होत आहे. आरोग्य विषयक जागृती म्हणजे लोकशिक्षण होय. सायकली सारख्या सुरक्षित परंतू पारंपारीक वाहनाचा वापर केल्यास प्रदुषण कमी होईल. पण वाहनांचा मोठया प्रमाणात वापर होत असल्यामुळे प्रचंड प्रमाणात धुर वातावरणात मिसळून हवेचे प्रदुषण होवून आरोग्यास शुध्द हवा मिळत नाही. वातावरणातील प्रदुषणामुळे आरोग्यावर मोठया प्रमाणात परिणाम होत आहे.

5. जलप्रदुषण -

मानवाच्या मुलभूत गरजांमध्ये हवेइतकेच पाण्यालाही महत्त्व आहे. औदयोगिक कारखाने यांच्यामधून मोठया प्रमाणात जलप्रदुषण होत आहे. कारखान्यातील रसायन मिश्रित सांडपाणी मोठे नदी नाले यामध्ये सोडले जात असल्यामुळे तलावातील पाणी, नदी, समुद्राचे पाण्याचे मोठया प्रमाणात दुषित पाणी होत आहे. नदीकाठी वसलेले मोठे शहर शहरातील सांडपाणी नदीत सोडले जाते. त्यामुळे नदी नाल्याचे पाणी पूर्णपणे दुषित होत असल्यामुळे पाळीव जनावरे जंगलातील प्राणी दुषीत पाणी पिण्यामुळे मृत्युमुखी पडतात. व त्याच बरोबर मानवाला दुषित पाण्यामुळे आरोग्यावर परिणाम होत आहे. नदी काठावर मानवी संस्कृत बसल्या आणि त्यांचा विकास झाला. एकाच नदीच्या काठावर वसाहती वसल्यावर दुषित पाण्याचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. शहरांची व औदयोगिक दळणवळण आणि उदयोगधंदयाची वाढ झाल्यानंतर दुषित पाण्याचा प्रश्नांची तीव्रता वाढत गेली. मानवाला पिण्याचा पाण्याचा पुरवठा करण्यापासून मानवाने केलेली सर्व प्रकारची घाण वाहून नेण्यापर्यंतीची असंख्या कामे नदयांना करावी लागतात. त्यामुळे नदीचे पाणी दुषित होवून मानवाचा आरोग्याला धोका निर्माण झाला आहे.

6. मानवाला अनेक आजाराची लागण -

हवामानातील बदलामुळे दमा, आणि इतर श्वसन रोग, हृदयाच्या समस्यांनी असलेले लोक वाढलेल्या तापमानास अधिक असुरक्षित असतात. विशेषत:हा उबदार भागात राहणारे कारण त्यांच्या हृदय व रक्तवाहिन्या संबंधी प्रणालीचे त्यांचे शरीर ठंड ठेवण्यासाठी वातावरण चांगणे असले आवश्यक असते. दमा, श्वास विकार, क्षयरोग असे अनेक आजार हवामानातील बदलामुळे होत असतात यामुळे आरोग्यावर परिणाम होतो.

सारांक्ष -

जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे आरोग्यावर व अनेक निसर्गातील घटकांवर जसे नैसर्गिक आपत्ती पर्यावरणाचे प्रदुषण महासागरातील प्रदुषण नागरीकरण, औदयोगिकरण, उदयोगधंदे, कारखाने वायुप्रदुषण व वातावरणातील हवेचे बदल यामुळे आरोग्यावर व मानवी जीवनावर निसर्गातील परिसंस्थेवर मोठया प्रमाणात अतिवृष्टी, ढगफुटी, भुस्खलन, भुकंप, महापूर, दरड कोसळणे इ. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती व मानवाचा हस्तक्षेप विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाचा वाढ यामुळे मोठमोठे डोंगर

सपाटीकरण, जंगलतोड, मानवी वसाहतीसाठी उपयुक्त असलेली शेतजमिनीचा वापर मोठया प्रमाणात होत असल्यामुळे पर्यावरचे संतूलन बिघडत आहे. याला जबाबदार अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान व मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे पर्यावरणाचा मोठया प्रमाणात ऱ्हास होत आहे. म्हणून जागतिक तापमानवाढीचा परिणाम या अध्ययनातून दिसून येत आहे.

निष्कर्ष -

दुषित पाणी, हवा यामुळे वातावरणातील बदल पिण्याचे शुध्द पाणी शुध्द हवा मिळत नसल्यामुळे मानवाला दुषित वातावरणाचा सामना करावा लागतो. जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे पर्यावरणावर अनेक घटकांवर जसे नैसर्गिक आपत्ती पर्यावरणाचे प्रदुषण महासागरातील प्रदुषण जमिनीची धुप, नागरीकरण, औदयोगिकरण, उदयोगधंदे, कारखाने वायुप्रदुषण व वातावरणातील हवेचे बदल यामुळे आरोग्यावर व मानवी जीवनावर तसेच निसर्गातील परिसंस्थेवर मोठया प्रमाणात जागतिक तापमानवाढीचा परिणाम या अध्ययनातून दिसून येत आहे.

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नाईट कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स, कोल्हापूर .

घोषवारा –

'ग्रामीण विकास' हे भारत सरकारचे प्राधान्यक्रम असलेले उद्दिष्टे राहिले आहे. समुदाय विकास योजना, पंचायती राज धोरण पुढे 1992 च्या 73 व्या घटना दुरुस्तीने ग्राम पंचायतींना देण्यात आलेला संवैधानिक दर्जा , ग्राम सभा व लोकसहभागातून ग्रामीण विकासाच्या योजना राबविण्यावर देण्यात आलेला भर यातून गाव खेडी विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत येत आहेत. ग्रामीण भागाला जोडणारे रस्ते, आरोग्य, पाणी व शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था, यामुळे ग्रामीण युवक हा संक्रमण स्थितीत पोहचला आहे. ग्रामीण युवकांना उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षणाची संधी मिळू लागली आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण युवकांची शैक्षणिक स्थिती सुधारत आहे.

ग्रामीण युवक हा कौशल्य विकास शिक्षणाबरोबर उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण घेत असल्याने ते चांगल्या रोजगाराच्या व जीवनमानाच्या आकर्षणाने मेट्रो सिटीकडे तर काही परदेशात ही स्थलांतरित होत आहेत. पण कोरोना कालावधी नंतर ग्रामीण युवकांनी आपल्या गावाकडे नवीन दृष्टीकोणातून पाहण्यास सुरुवात केली. शेतीला आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड देऊन शेती अधिक उत्पादन व आर्थिक लाभ देणारी बनवली त्याच बरोबर शेतीला पूरक जोड व्यवसाय, गावातील उपलब्ध साधन संपत्तीचा वापर करून लघु उद्योग सुरू करण्यावर भर देत आहेत. शासकीय योजनाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण विकासाबरोबर गावातील लोकांना अधिक सक्षम बनवण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केला जात आहे,

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून संक्रमण अवस्थेतील ग्रामीण युवकांच्या माध्यमातून गावचा विकास साधण्यासाठी करण्यात येणाऱ्या प्रयत्नाचा चिकित्सक आढावा घेण्याचा उद्देश आहे. त्यासाठी ग्रामीण युवकांच्या मुलाखतीतून त्यांची त्यांचे गाव व गावातील रोजगार संधी याबद्दलचे विचार जाणून घेऊन त्यांनी शेती, गावातील साधनसंपत्ती व शासकीय योजना व उपक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून रोजगार निर्मितीचे केलेले प्रयत्न व या माध्यमातू झालेला ग्रामीण विकास याचे अवलोकन केले आहे.

संकल्पना – ग्रामीण विकास, पंचायतीराज, युवक, कृषी पर्यटन

प्रस्तावना -

'ग्रामीण भारत' हा भारतीय समाज, अर्थ, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक आणि मूल्यात्मक व्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. महात्मा गांधी यांनी खरा भारत हा ७ लाख खेड्यात आहे. त्यामुळे खेड्यांचा विकास हा खऱ्या अर्थाने भारताचा सर्वांगीण विकास आहे. या सिद्धांत संपूर्ण भारत भ्रमणानंतर मांडला. 'ग्राम स्वराज' संकल्पना मांडून गावांना स्वायत्ता देऊन त्यांचा विकास घडवून आणता येईल अशी आग्रही भूमिका मंडली. आणि शहराकडे स्थलांतरित झालेल्या लोकांना गावाकडे चला असे आव्हान केले. (Gandhi, 2019) १९०१ मध्ये ८९ टक्के तर १९९१ मध्ये ७२ % लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहत होती. भारत सरकारने 2023 मध्ये प्रसिद्ध आर्थिक सर्वे अहवाला नुसार 65 टक्के लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते.

ग्रामीण भागाची सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी आणि सर्वांगीण ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने 1952 मध्ये समुदाय विकास कार्यक्रम सुरू केला. कृषी सुधार, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, ग्रामीण रोजगार, रस्ते आणि पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पाणी या घटकांची पूर्तता करणे हे या कार्यक्रमाचा उद्देश होते. पुढे बळवंतराय मेहता समितीच्या शिफारशी नंतर महाराष्ट्रमध्ये वसंतराव नाईक समिती, 1960 स्थापन करण्यात आली. 1961 मध्ये त्यांनी सादर केलेल्या आहवालातील शिफारशी नुसार महाराष्ट्र सरकारने ' महाराष्ट्र जिल्हा परिषद व पंचायत समिती कायदा 1961 सहमत केला. त्यानुसार ग्रामपंचायत स्थापित झाल्या. 73 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने ग्रामपंचायतीना घटनात्मक दर्जा मिळाला. ग्राम सभेला विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. गावातील सर्व लोकांना गावाच्या प्रशासनात सहभाग घेण्याची संधी मिळाली आणि ग्रामीण विकासाचे भागीदार होण्याची संधी मिळाली.

ग्रामीण भागातील युवक हा ग्रामीण विकासाचा एक आधारभूत घटक मानून त्याच्या सहभागातून सर्वांगीण ग्रामीण विकासाचे उद्देश साधने शक्य होईल त्याच बरोबर ग्रामीण युवकांना रोजगाराच्या संधी गावातच उपलब्ध झाल्या तर त्यांचे ग्रामीण भागातून शहराकडे होणारे स्थलांतर कमी होईल. ग्रामीण भागात उपलब्ध असलेले नैसर्गिक स्त्रोत म्हणजे शेती व शेतीवर आधारित व्यवसाय त्याच बरोबर शासकीय योजना, कार्यक्रम यांच्या माध्यमातून युवकांच्यासाठी रोजगार निर्मिती होईल. त्यासाठी युवकांना त्यांच्या क्षमताच्या विकाससाठी योग्य कौशल्यापूर्ण शिक्षण, तंत्रशुध्द व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण, तांत्रिक, आर्थिक व प्रशासकीय पातळीवर आवश्यकती मदत मिळाल्यास युवकांना त्यांच्या गावातच त्याच्या शिक्षणाचा, प्राप्त कौशल्याच्या आधारावर रोजगार निर्माण करण्यास मदत होईल पर्यायाने त्याच्या बरोबर ग्रामीण विकास साधला जाईल.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण युवकांची सध्याची स्थिती जाणून घेऊन त्यांना गावातच रोजगार निर्माण करणे किंवा मिळवण्याचे प्रयत्न व ग्रामीण विकासाच्या विविध पैलूंचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्देश -

1. ग्रामीण युवकांची सध्य स्थितीचे विश्लेषण करणे

2. ग्रामीण विकासाचा एक भागीदार म्हणून युवकांचे अवलोकन करणे
3. शासकीय योजना व कार्यक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण युवकांना स्थानिक पातळीवर व्यवसाय किंवा रोजगार देण्यासाठी करण्यात येणाऱ्या प्रयत्नांची चिकित्सा करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती -

प्रस्तुत संशोधन उद्देश ग्रामीण विकासाचा एक भागीदार म्हणून ग्रामीण युवकांची सध्य स्थितीचे अवलोकन करणे व त्यांना ग्रामीण भागातच व्यवसाय व रोजगाराच्या उपलब्ध संधी व त्या अनुषंगाने युवकांच्या प्रयत्नांवर प्रकाश टाकणे हा आहे. सदर संशोधनासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन संशोधन साधनांचा उपयोग केला आहे. (कुमार, 2017) प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलनासाठी कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील राधानगरी तालुक्यातील सरवडे व भुदरगड तालुक्यातील नितवडे गावातील एकूण 60 युवक युवतींची मुलाखत घेऊन त्याचे गावाबद्दलची मते जाणून घेतली आहेत. त्याच बरोबर युवकांनी शेतीमध्ये केलेल्या नवीन प्रयोग व शेतीवर आधारित कुटीर उद्योग व बिगर कृषी उद्योग यांची निरीक्षणे नोंदवली आहे. तर दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन साधन म्हणून ग्रामीण विकास व युवा शक्ति संदर्भातील ग्रंथ शासकीय अहवाल व संशोधन लेख यांचा उपयोग केला आहे.

ग्रामीण विकास –

ग्रामीण विकास ही बहूआयामी निरंतर चालणारी सुनियोजित प्रक्रिया आहे. ग्रामीण विकासाचे अनेक पैलू आहेत ज्याव्दारे ग्रामीण लोकांना त्याचे जीवनमान उच्चाविण्याची संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली जाते. रोबार्ट चेंबर्स यांच्या मते ‘ ग्रामीण विकास ही अशी परियोजना आहे की, जीच्या माध्यमातून विशेष समुदायातील लोक, ग्रामीण गरीब स्त्री आणि पुरूषांना समर्थ देते ज्याव्दरे आपल्याला व आपल्या कुटुंबातील लोकांना त्याचा गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी योग्य बनवतात. यामुळे ग्रामीण गरीब लोकांना त्याची उपजीविका मिळवण्यासाठी मदत होते. याचा एकंदरीत परिणाम म्हणून ग्रामीण भागात मागणी वाढते त्याचा लाभ लहान शेतकरी, भूमिहीन इत्यादींच्या पर्यंत पोहचतो’.

ग्रामीण विकासाची मूलभूत तत्वे - कोणत्याही भौगोलिक स्थिती, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, संस्कृतिक आणि ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितीमध्ये ग्रामीण विकासाचे मुख्य तीन मुलतत्त्व विचारात घेतले जातात 1. जीवनाची आधारभूत गरजा यामध्ये अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, प्राथमिक शिक्षण, आरोग्य आणि जीवन व संपत्तीचे रक्षण यांचा समावेश होतो. 2. आत्मसन्मान – प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला त्याची प्रतिष्ठा व आत्मसन्मान असतो त्याला मिळणे हा त्याचा हक्क आहे. 3. स्वातंत्र्यता – प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला राजकीय, वैचारिक व सामाजिक दाश्या मुक्ति मिळणे हे विकासाचे तत्त्व आहे. (सिंह क. , 2011)

ग्रामीण विकास सिद्धांत – ग्रामीण विकासाची सिद्धांतिक मांडणी करताना आधुनिकीकरण सिद्धांत महत्त्वाचा ठरतो या सिद्धांतानुसार कृषी व कृषी पूरक व्यवसायामध्ये नवीन तंत्रज्ञांनाची उपयोगिता व कृषी क्षेत्राचा विकासावर नव्याने विचार सुरू केला आहे. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील संस्थामध्ये परिवर्तन घडवून त्यांच्यामध्ये लोकशाही स्थापित करणे आणि सर्व समाजघटकांचा सहभाग ग्रामीण

विकासात वाढवून ग्रामीण समुदायात सामाजिक सलोखा घडून येईल. गावाच्या विकासामध्ये जनसहभाग वाढेल.

संक्रमण सिद्धांत- ग्रामीण युवकांच्या संक्रमणाचे टप्पे विचारात घेताना मुख्यत्वे करून शिक्षण, रोजगार, बदलती सामाजिक परिस्थिती, जीवनमान दर्जा उच्चवण्यासाठीच्या अपेक्षा या घटकांचा विचार करावा लागेल. गेल्या काही दशकामध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील दळणवळण, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व संपर्क साधने इत्यादीसेवा सुविधा यामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. ग्रामीण भाग शहरे व जिल्हाच्या मध्यवर्ती ठिकाणासी जोडला गेला आहे. यामधून खेड्यातील लोकांच्या मानसिकतेमध्ये व राहणीमनात बदल घडून एकूण खेड्यांचे स्वरूप बदलू लागले आहे.

ग्रामीण युवकांची स्थिती -

1. ग्रामीण भागातील युवक प्राथमिक शिक्षणानंतर उच्च शिक्षण घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहे. आपल्या गावात शिक्षण उपलब्ध नसेल तर जवळच्या गावात, जवळच्या शहरात काही युवक मोठ्या शहराकडे स्थलांतरीत होत आहेत. प्राथमिक शिक्षणानंतर शिक्षण न घेतलेल्या युवकांचे प्रमाण कमी होत आहे.
2. व्यवसायिक शिक्षण घेण्यावर आधिक भर दिसून येत आहे यामध्ये ITI आणि अभियांत्रिकी पदविका मिळवण्यावर अधिक भर आहे. काही युवक पुढे पदवी संपादन करीत आहेत.
3. कृषी व कृषी संबधिती शिक्षण घेण्याकडे कल वाढला आहे.

तालिका – 1 ग्रामीण युवकांची शैक्षणिक स्थिती

प्राथमिक शिक्षण		उच्च माध्यमिक		डी.एड / बी.एड.		व्यवसायिक पदविका		पदवी		कृषी पदविका	
मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली
3	2	4	8	3	5	13	6	5	4	5	2
08%		20%		14%		31%		15%		12%	

स्त्रोत – संशोधांनासाठी घेण्यात आलेल्या 60 युवकांच्या मुलाखतीतील माहितीवरून

4. ग्रामीण युवक आधुनिक शेतीकडे आकर्षिक होत आहे. पण शेतीतील अस्थिरता व शहरी आकर्षण यामुळे उच्च शिक्षणानंतर ग्रामीण युवक शहराकडे स्थलांतरित होत आहे.

तालिका – 2 ग्रामीण युवकांचीव्यावसायिक स्थिती

शेती		शेती निगडीत व्यवसाय		नोकरीसाठी स्थलांतर		इतर व्यवसाय / नोकरी	
मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली	मुले	मुली
14	21	14	21	08	3	05	03
58.33%		58.33%		18.33%		13.33%	

स्त्रोत – संशोधांनासाठी घेण्यात आलेल्या 60 युवकांच्या मुलाखतीतील माहितीवरून

5. ग्रामीण शिक्षण व शहरी शिक्षण यामध्ये असलेली दरी व ग्रामीण युवकांचा न्यूनगंड यामुळे योग्य शिक्षण घेऊनही बेरोजगारी व अस्थिर रोजगार या समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे.
6. ग्रामीण युवक जगतिकीकरण व आधुनिकीकरणानुसार संस्कृतिक व सामाजिक मूल्य व्यवस्था आत्मसात करण्याचा प्रयत्न करून आपली जीवन शैलीमध्ये बदल घडवित आहे.
7. विकसित जगातील संधी व स्थानिक विकास यामध्ये समतोल शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न ग्रामीण युवक करीत आहे.

ग्रामीण भागातील रोजगार / व्यवसाय संधी आणि ग्रामीण युवक –

ग्रामीण युवक संक्रमणाच्या आवस्थेतून जात आहे, ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षण व्यवस्थात बदल घडून येत आहेत उच्च शिक्षणाची संधी ग्रामीण भागात उपलब्ध झालेल्या आहेत. पारंपरिक शिक्षणाबरोबर व्यवसायिक शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था सहज मिळत आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण युवक शिक्षित व कौशल्य प्राप्त होत आहे. याचा परिणाम म्हणून ग्रामीण युवकांचे शहराकडे काही युवक विदेशात स्थलांतरीत होत आहेत. हे प्रमाण लक्षणीय असले तरी अलीकडच्या काही वर्षात विशेषत: कोरोंना नंतर मात्र चित्र बदलताना दिसत आहे. ग्रामीण युवक आपल्या खेड्यामध्येच आपला रोजगार शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न करताना दिसत आहेत.

कृषीवर आधारित कुटीर उद्योगांतून ग्रामीण तरुणांना रोजगारची मोठी संधी निर्माण होत आहे. दुग्ध व्यवसाय, कुकुट पालन शेळी पालन यासारख्या व्यवसायाबरोबर दळणवळण सुविधामुळे खेडी जवळच्या शहरांना खेडी जोडली गेल्याने भाजीपाला, फळे, दूध यासारख्या असंख्य सेवा थेट शहरातील लोकांच्या पर्यंत पोहचवणे शक्य झाल्याने ग्रामीण लोकांना सेवा क्षेत्रात ही रोजगार उपलब्ध होऊ लागला आहे. शासकीय योजनाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागामध्ये लघु उद्योगांना चालना देण्याचे प्रयत्न होत आहेत. स्किल इंडिया, स्टार्टउप इंडियाच्या मध्यमातून ग्रामीण युवकांना लघू उद्योग सुरू करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देण्यात येत आहे.कृषी उत्पादन प्रक्रिया उद्योग ग्रामीण भागात सुरू होत आहेत. यामध्ये महिला व युवकांचा सहभाग मोठा आहे.

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना (मनरेगा) - त्यांना कामाची आवश्यकता आहे अशा ग्रामीण लोकांना मनरेगाच्या माध्यमातून किमान 100 दिवस काम दिले जाते. मनरेगाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण युवकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून दिला जातो त्याच बरोबर ग्रामीण विकासाची कामे ही केली जातात. यामध्ये जलसंधारण व जलसंवर्धनाची कामे यामध्ये सार्वजनिक पाठबंधारे, शेततळी पुनर्जीवन, दुष्काळ निवारणासाठी वृक्ष लागवड, पाणी आडवण्यासाठी डोंगराळ भागात चर मारणे, पाणंद रस्ते व गावातील व गावांना जोडणारे रास्ते तयार करणे किंवा त्याची दुरूस्ती करण्याची कामे, त्याच बरोबर गुरांचा गोठा बंधने, सार्वजनिक व वैयक्तिक स्वच्छता गृह बांधणे, फलबाग लागवड यासारखी कामाचा समावेश आहे.

ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटन विकास व रोजगार संधी – ग्रामीण जीवनशैली निसर्गावर आधारित आहे. त्यामुळे शहरातील लोकांना ग्रामीण भागाचे नेहमीच आकर्षण राहिले आहे. शेती व शेतीवरील आधारित जीवन पद्धतीचा अनुभव घेण्यासाठी शहरी पर्यटक ग्रामीण भागाकडे येतात. ग्रामीण पर्यटन किंवा कृषि पर्यटन हा एक नवीन व्यवसाय म्हणून पुढे येत आहे. धरण क्षेत्र, घनदाट जंगल, दुर्मिळ पशू-पक्षाचे निरीक्षण करण्याची संधी यामुळे या गावात पर्यटकांची संख्या वाढत आहे. घरगुती पद्धतीचे जेवण व राहण्याची सोय याच बरोबर जंगली रानमेवा, फळे, वन औषधी, मध या सारख्या गोष्टींची मागणी वाढत आहे. अत्यंत दुर्गम गावामध्ये निसर्ग पर्यटन व ट्रेकिंगसाठी लोकांचा ओघ वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे गावात रोजगार निर्माण होत आहे. याचे एक उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील पाटगाव हे धरण क्षेत्रातील गाव 'मधाचे गाव' म्हणून महाराष्ट्र शासनाने प्रसिद्ध केले आहे.

ग्रामीण भागातील उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा उपयोग करून ग्रामीण युवकांना रोजगार निर्माण करण्याची संधी आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील सर्वात महत्त्वाचे संसाधन म्हणजे शेत जमीन आहे. ग्रामीण युवकांचे उच्च व कौशल्यावर आधारित शिक्षण घेण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. त्यामुळे नवीन विकसित आधुनिक दृष्टीकोणातून शेतीकडे पहिले जात आहे. पारंपरिक पद्धतीने शेती न करता नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून शेती केली जात आहे. शेतीसाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर केला जाऊ लागला आहे. ट्रॅक्टर, पॉवर ट्रॅक्टर या सारख्या मशीनचा बरोबर फवारणी यंत्र, आधुनिक कृषी आवाजरे उपयोग शेतीत केला जावू लागला आहे. कृषी प्रशिक्षण घेऊन शेतीमध्ये नियोजन पूर्वक पीक नियोजन केले जात आहे त्यामुळे शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढत चालली आहे.

निष्कर्ष -

गाव हे स्वत:च एक एकात्मक स्वायत्त घटक आहे. ग्रामीण विकास ही अत्यंत प्रभावी बहूआयामी प्रक्रिया आहे. या प्रक्रियेच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण लोकांना त्याच्या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी सक्षम बनविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न होत आहेत. ग्रामीण युवक हा ग्रामीण विकासाचा केंद्र बिंदु मनाला जावू लागला आहे. ग्रामीण युवक कौशल्यपूर्ण व्यवसायिक शिक्षणाबरोबर उच्च शिक्षण घेत आहे. सुरूवातीला ग्रामीण उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण घेतलेला युवकवर्ग हा शहराकडे काहीवेळेला संधी मिळाली तर परदेशात ही नोकरीसाठी जात होता हे प्रमाण आजही लक्षणीय आहे पण कोरोंनाच्या नंतर ग्रामीण युवक आपल्या स्थानिक क्षेत्रातचा रोजगाराच्या नवीन संधी शोधू लागला आहे.

1. कृषी हा एक पारंपरिक कौटुंबिक व्यवसाय होता. कुटुंबाचे भरण पोषण हा एकमात्र उद्देश शेतीचा होता. ग्रामीण युवक शेतीकडे व्यवसायिक दृष्टीकोणातून पाहू लागला आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा नियोजनपूर्वक वापर करून अधिकाधिक उत्पादन मिळवण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील आहे.
2. कृषी व कृषिधिष्टीत कुटीर उद्योगाकडे ग्रामीण युवकांचा ओघ वाढला आहे. दुग्ध व्यवसाय, कुकुट पालन शेळी पालन यासारखे उद्योग अत्यंत तंत्रशुद्ध पद्धतीने केले जात आहे.

3. खेडे शहरांना जोडले गेल्याने खेड्यातील शेतीमाला, दूध या सारख्या वस्तू थेट शहरी ग्राहकांना पोहचणे शक्य झाल्याने ग्रामीण युवकांना सेवा क्षेत्रात रोजगार निर्माण झाला आहे.
4. मनरेगाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण युवकांना रोजगारा बरोबर ग्रामीण विकासाच्या योजना राबविल्या जावू लागल्या आहेत.
5. ग्रामीण व कृषी पर्यटन व्यवसायाने ग्रामीण युवकांना नवीन रोजगार संधी निर्माण होत आहेत.

ग्रामीण भागातील रोजगाराच्या नवीन संधी निर्माण होत असल्याने ग्रामीण युवकांचे स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण लक्षणीय कमी झाले आहे. कौशल्यपूर्ण शिक्षण घेतलेले युवक आपल्या क्षमताचा उपयोग करून गावामध्येच नव - नवीन व्यवसाय सुरू करती आहे त्याला प्रोत्साहन शासकीय योजनाच्या माध्यमातून मिळत आहे.

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गोषवारा-

शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना अतिशय व्यापक आहे. जो विकास मानवाच्या वर्तमान काळातील आणि भविष्य काळातील गरजांची संतुलित पूर्ती करतो तोच खरा शाश्वत विकास होय.वाढती लोकसंख्या, औद्योगीकरण, शहरीकरण, वाहतूक व दळणवळण यामुळे पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठभागावर अस्तित्वातअसलेल्या मर्यादित स्वरूपाच्या साधनसंपत्तीचे अस्तित्व नष्ट होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे. त्यामुळे साधन संपत्तीचे संवर्धन व योग्य वापर करणे गरजेचे आहे. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचे संवर्धन व संरक्षण करणे म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास होय.पृथ्वीचे रक्षण आणि सर्वांसाठी समृद्धी सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी जागतिक उद्दिष्टे निश्चित करण्यात आले आहेत. ज्यामध्ये दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन,साधन संपत्तीचा शाश्वत वापर, साधन संपत्तीचे प्रभावी नियोजन, साधन संपत्तीच्या नियोजनात स्थानिक ज्ञानाचा वापर, साधन संपत्तीचे योग्य मूल्यांकन,हवामान बदल, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा आणि शाश्वत शहरे यासारख्या विषयांचा समावेश आहे. बुंडलैंड आयोगाने शाश्वत विकासासाठी सांगितलेल्या शिफारशीचा योग्य पाठपुरावा करण्यासाठी शाश्वत विकास आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला. हा आयोग संयुक्त राष्ट्राच्या पर्यावरण व विकास कामाचे समन्वय करतो.शाश्वत विकासाच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरणीय संतुलन राखले जाते. शाश्वत विकास हा आर्थिक ,सामाजिक, पर्यावरणीय आणि संस्थात्मक दृष्टिकोनांच्या माध्यमातून केला जातो. हे शाश्वत विकासाचे चार आधारस्तंभ आहे. देशाचा आर्थिक विकास आणि साधनसंपत्तीची मागणी यामध्ये सुवर्णमध्ये साधण्यासाठी शाश्वत विकासाकडे पाहिले जाते. शाश्वत विकास निरोगी, सुरक्षित आणि अधिक उत्पादक वातावरण निर्माण करणारा असून सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून ते सामुदायिक संबंध मजबूत करून जीवनाचा दर्जा सुधारण्यास आणि चांगल्या भविष्यासाठी मदत करणार आहे.

मुख्य शब्द - शाश्वत विकास, साधनसंपत्ती, संवर्धन व संरक्षण, पर्यावरण आणि विकास, नैसर्गिक साधने, तंत्रज्ञाना,

प्रस्तावना -

शाश्वत विकास हा असा विकास आहे की जो मानवी विकासाचा एक दृष्टिकोन आहे. भूतलावरील सामाजिक पर्यावरणीय समस्यांचे निरीक्षण करून त्यावर वास्तववादी उपाय करण्यासाठी आणि पृथ्वीवरील संसाधने पुढील पिढ्यांसाठी राखून ठेवून त्यांचा उपयोग चालू पिढ्यांसाठी शाश्वत रित्या

कसा करता येईल या गोष्टीचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी 1987 मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने 'जागतिक पर्यावरण आणि विकास' आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष नॉर्वेचे पंतप्रधान हारमेल ब्रूडलँड होते. विकसित आणि विकसनशील अशा राष्ट्रातील एकूण 22 तज्ञ व्यक्तींचा यामध्ये सहभाग होता.शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना आणि तिची व्याख्या या आयोगाने सर्वप्रथम मांडले. शाश्वत विकासामधील महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा म्हणजे सर्वांना समान न्याय देणे हा होय म्हणजे साधन संपत्ती ही सार्वजनिक संपत्ती म्हणून तिचा योग्य व पर्याप्त वापर करणे असा उद्देश आहे. आर्थिक विकासाची फळे ही वर्तमान पिढी बरोबरच भविष्यकालीन पिढीला सुद्धा मिळाली पाहिजे यासाठी आर्थिक विकास व पर्यावरण यामध्ये समन्वय साधने म्हणजे शाश्वत विकास करणे असा उद्देश आहे. पिअर्स आणि अटकीनसन यांच्या मते 'आपण जेव्हा सर्व नैसर्गिक साधनांचा वापर विवेकी, योग्य आणि अपव्यय न करता करतो तेव्हा त्यास दुर्बल शाश्वत विकास असे म्हणतात याउलट आपण जेव्हा नैसर्गिक साधनांचा योग्य, विवेकी वापर करून विकास साध्य करतो तेव्हा त्यास प्रबळ शाश्वत विकास असे म्हणतात. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचे संवर्धन व संरक्षण करण्याची गरज आहे.

अभ्यासाचा उद्देश -

1. शाश्वत संसाधन विकासाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे.
2. शाश्वत विकासाची उद्दिष्टे स्पष्ट करणे.
3. शाश्वत नैसर्गिक संसाधन विकास स्पष्ट करणे.
4. शाश्वत मानव संसाधनविकास स्पष्ट करणे.
5. मिळालेल्या तथ्यांच्या आधारे निष्कर्ष मांडणे.

तथ्य संकलन -

प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपर तयार करण्यासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलनाचा आधार घेण्यात आला यामध्ये संदर्भ ग्रंथ,शोधनिबंध, शोध प्रबंध, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे व इंटरनेटचा आधार घेण्यात आला.

गृहीत कृत्य -

1. शाश्वत विकास करणे वर्तमान काळाची गरज आहे.
2. शाश्वत विकास हा एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोन आहे.
3. शाश्वत विकास हा एक सामूहिक प्रयत्न आहे.
4. शाश्वत विकास हा नैसर्गिक आणि मानवी संसाधन विकासावर अवलंबून आहे.

शाश्वत विकासाचा अर्थ व व्याख्या: –

शाश्वत विकासालाच इंग्रजीमध्ये. **Sustainable development**असे म्हणतात **Sustainable**हा शब्द लॅटिन भाषेतील शब्दापासून तयार झाला आहे याचा अर्थ धरून ठेवणे,टिकवून ठेवणे किंवा चालू ठेवणे आसाहोतो.

1.जागतिक ब्रेंटलँड आयोग 1987 - "जो विकास चालू पिढीच्या गरजा पुढीलपिढीच्या गरजा धोक्यात न आणता पूर्ण करतो त्या विकासाला शाश्वत विकास असे म्हणतात"

थोडक्यात जो विकास मानवाच्या सध्याच्या आणि भविष्यकाळातील ऊर्जेची संतुलित पूर्ती करतो त्या शाश्वत विकास असे म्हणतात. शाश्वत विकास अशी हमी देतो की भविष्यातील पिढीला सामाजिक भांडवल म्हणजेच मानवी व नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती अशा प्रकारे वापरता येईल की ज्यामुळे त्यांचे जीवन किमान वर्तमान काळातील पिढीसारखे होईल.

शाश्वत विकास आणि परिषदाअहवाल -

जगातील काही देशाने व संस्थाने पर्यावरण संरक्षण व शाश्वत विकास यासाठी वेगवेगळे प्रयत्न केले या प्रयत्नातूनच काही परिषदा व अहवाल तयार झाले ते खालील प्रमाणे

1. स्टॉकहोम परिषद 1972-

मानव व पर्यावरण या विषयावर संयुक्त राष्ट्राची परिषद 5 जून 1972 दरम्यान स्वीडनच्या स्टॉक होम मध्ये आयोजित केली. ही जगातील पहिली पर्यावरणीय परिषदा असून यामध्ये मानव व पर्यावरणाच्या सहसंबंध यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले. या परिषदेमध्ये पर्यावरणाचा शाश्वत विकास व पर्यावरणीय घडामोडी हा मुख्य उद्देश होते तेथे संयुक्त राष्ट्रद्वारे पर्यावरणीय प्रश्न संबंधित पहिले घोषणापत्र केले. या परिषदेमध्ये भारतासह 113 देशांचा समावेश होता.

2. नैरोबी शिखर परिषद 1982 -

केनिया मधील नैरोबी येथे 10 मे ते 18 मे 1982 रोजी नैरोबी घोषणापत्र स्वीकारले गेले. या घोषणा पत्राद्वारे एक विशेष आयोग स्थापित करून शाश्वत विकासासाठी निरंतर प्रयत्न केले जातील अशी घोषणा करण्यात आली 1987 मध्ये या घोषणेचे समर्थन शासन परिषदेनेही केले.

3. बूडलँड अहवाल 1987-

शाश्वत विकासाच्या स्पष्ट संकल्पनेची ओळख 1987 मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्राच्या पर्यावरण आणि विकास यासाठी असणाऱ्या जागतिक आयोगाच्या अहवालामध्ये केली.या आयोगानुसार शाश्वत विकास हा तो विकास आहे जो भविष्यातील पिढीच्या गरजा लक्षात ठेवून वर्तमानातील गरजा पूर्ण करतात शाश्वत विकासाच्या संकल्पनेचे लक्ष आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक विकास यांना प्रेरणा देणाऱ्या अशा रणनीती कार्यक्रमाचा विकास करणे हा आहे.

4. पृथ्वी शिखर परिषद 1992 -

1992 मध्ये ब्राझील येथील रिओ-दि-जेनेरो मध्ये विश्व प्रसिद्ध पृथ्वी शिखर परिषदेचे आयोजन UNCED द्वारे करण्यात आले. या परिषदेत अशी घोषणा करण्यात आली की आज सर्वांनाच विकासाचा अधिकार मिळाला पाहिजे परंतु वर्तमान काळातील आणि भावी पिढीच्या विकासात्मक तसेच पर्यावरणीय गरजा लक्षात घेऊन यामध्ये शाश्वत विकासाच्या दृष्टीने अजेंडा सादर करण्यात आला.

5. जोहान्सबर्ग परिषद 2002 -

शाश्वत विकासावरील ही जागतिक परिषद 26 ऑगस्ट ते 4 सप्टेंबर 2002 मध्ये पार पडली. ही परिषद दक्षिण आफ्रिकेच्या जोहान्सबर्ग शहरात आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. या परिषदेमध्ये

जल,ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण, जैवविविधता, साधनसंपत्ती, तंत्रज्ञान, व्यापार व स्वास्थ यावर भर देण्यात आला.

6. रिओ+20 परिषद 2012-

संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषदेची शाश्वत विकासावरील परिषद ब्राझील मधील रिओ- दि-जानेरो या शहरातजून 2012 रोजी आयोजित केली होती. या परिषदेमध्ये रोजगार, ऊर्जा, शहरीकरण, खाद्य सुरक्षा व शाश्वत शेती ,जल महासागर आणि आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन हे महत्त्वाचे मुद्दे मांडले होते. या परिषदेमध्ये शाश्वत विकासाची 17 उद्दिष्टे ठेवण्यात शाश्वत ऊर्जा,आर्थिक विकास आणि रोजगार, औद्योगीकरण ,असमानता कमी करणे, शाश्वत शहरे व वसाहती, स्थिर उत्पादन व उपभोग सुनिश्चितता हवामान, महासागर व समुद्र परिस्थितीकी न्यायव्यवस्था व भागीदारी बळकटीकरण यांचा समावेश होता.

शाश्वत विकासाची उद्दिष्टे -

बुडलैंड या अहवालानुसार शाश्वत विकासाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे दिलेली आहेत.

1. लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण करणे म्हणजेच स्थिर स्थितीत संक्रमण होणे गरजेचे आहे .2. विकसनशील राष्ट्रांमधील गरिबी, असमानता आणि कर्जबाजारीपणा कमी करणे म्हणजेच गरीब श्रीमंत ही दरी कमी करणे.3. . शाश्वत शेती विकसित करणे.4. वन, नैसर्गिकता आणि जनुकीय विविधता यांचे संरक्षण करणे.5. सागरी व किनाऱ्यावरील सागरी साधन संपत्तीचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन करणे.6. गोड्या पाण्याच्या गुणवत्तेचे संवर्धन करणे आणि पाण्याची परिणामकारक कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे.7. ऊर्जेची कार्यक्षमता आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साह्याने वाढविणे म्हणजेच अक्षय ऊर्जेचा जास्त वापर करणे.

8. पुनर्निर्मितीक्षम ऊर्जा संसाधने विकसित करून त्यांचा वापर शाश्वत पद्धतीने करणे. 9. हवा,प्रदूषके आणि हरितगृह वायूंचे नियंत्रण करणे. 10. दलांबरातील ओझोनचे संरक्षण करणे.11. टाकाऊ पदार्थाची कमीत कमी निर्मिती करणे. 12. लष्करावरील खर्च कमी करून ते पैसे शाश्वत विकास निधीसाठी वापरणे इत्यादी वरील 12 अत्यावश्यक गोष्टी अग्रक्रमाने या अहवालामध्ये सांगितल्या गेल्या आहेत.

शाश्वत विकासाचे घटक –

पुढील घटकाच्या आधारे शाश्वत विकास साध्य करता येते .तेघटक पुढीलप्रमाणे

1. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा शाश्वत विकास -

नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीच्या बळावरच मानवी साधन संपत्तीचा विकास होत असतो. नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा वापर योग्य पद्धतीने व डोळसपणे झाला पाहिजे. नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे जतन करून संवर्धन म्हणून व पुनर्जीवन यावर भर दिला पाहिजे.

अ. जलसाधनसंपत्तीचा शाश्वत विकास -

पाणी हे मानवाचे जीवन असून आहे.पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठभागावर ७१ टक्के पाण्याचा साठा असलातरीयामधील 97 टक्के पाणी हे खारट असून फक्त तीन टक्के पाणी हे गोड म्हणजेच पिण्यायोग्य आहे. पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठभागावर असणारे भौगोलिक परिस्थिती ही विषम स्वरूपाची असल्याने पाण्याचे वितरण व गुणवत्ता यामध्ये असमानता दिसून येते. पण दिवसेंदिवस पावसाचे

प्रमाण कमी होत असून प्रदूषण, हवामानातील बदल आणि अनियंत्रित पाऊस यामुळे पाण्याची भीषण टंचाई जाणवते. पाणी हे देखील नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती आहे.शेती व औद्योगिक विकासासाठी शाश्वत पाण्याचा पुरवठा उद्योगांना होणे आवश्यक आहे.ऊर्जा निर्माण करण्यासाठी पाण्याचा देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केला जातो. शाश्वत विकासासाठी व पाण्याचे जतन करण्यासाठी आज जास्तीत जास्त अपारंपारिक ऊर्जाचे साधने वापरणे आवश्यक आहे. सौरऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा यांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात करणे गरजेचे आहे. शाश्वत विकासाबरोबर भविष्यकाळासाठी हे स्त्रोत अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहेत.जलसाधनसंपत्तीच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी लोक साक्षरता, जलसंवर्धन, पाणलोट विकास योजना, पाणी आडवा आणि पाणी जिरवा योजना, पावसाच्या पाण्याची साठवणूक करणे, बंधारे बांधणे ,शोषखड्डे तयार करणे, शेततळे निर्माण करणे ,आधुनिक सिंचन पद्धतीचा वापर करणे, पाण्याचे योग्य व नियोजनपूर्वक वापर होणे गरजेचे आहे.

ब. वनसाधन संपत्तीचा शाश्वत विकास -

मानवाच्या निसर्गातील वाढत्या हस्तक्षेपामुळे पृथ्वीवरील जंगल क्षेत्र कमी होत आहे. पाणी आणि जमीन या दोन्ही घटकांना परस्पराशी बांधून ठेवण्याचं काम वृक्षांच्या माध्यमातून केलं जातं. निसर्गामधील अन्नसाखळीची समतोलता ही मानवी विकासासाठी खूप महत्त्वाची आहे.जैवविविधतेचे संवर्धन करणे आज गरजेचे आहे. जैवविविधता टिकून ठेवण्यासाठी ,पर्यावरण व परिसंस्था यांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी, वन्यपशु- पक्षांच्या नामशेष होणाऱ्या दुर्मिळ ठरणाऱ्या प्रजातीचे अस्तित्व टिकविण्यासाठी, प्रदूषण सारख्या गंभीर स्वरूपाच्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी आणि प्रदूषणाला आळा घालण्यासाठी, मातीची धूप टाळण्यासाठी, सजीव सृष्टीला स्वच्छ व शुद्ध हवा आणि अन्नाची गरज भागवण्यासाठी वनाचे आच्छादन महत्त्वाचे असून त्यासाठी वनसंवर्धनाची आवश्यकता आहे. त्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणामध्ये वृक्षारोपण केले पाहिजे, जंगलतोडीवर नियंत्रण ठेवले पाहिजे, अपारंपारिक ऊर्जाचा वापर केला पाहिजे. सामाजिक वनीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून वेळोवेळी शासकीय धोरणाचा अवलंब करून वनसंवर्धन केले पाहिजे.

क. ऊर्जा साधनांचा शाश्वत विकास -

ऊर्जा साधनांना शक्ती साधने किंवा ऊर्जा इंधनाची साधने असेही म्हणतात. शक्ती साधनांचा विकास व त्याची समृद्धता व मुबलकता ही राष्ट्राच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाची बाब आहे.वर्तमान काळामध्ये पारंपारिक ऊर्जा साधना ऐवजी अपारंपारिक ऊर्जा साधनांचा वापर व ऊर्जाची कार्यक्षमतेचा वापर करणे गरजेचे ठरत आहे. ऊर्जा साधनांच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी सर्वप्रथम ऊर्जेचा अनावश्यक वापर टाळणे, पर्यायी ऊर्जा साधन संपत्तीचा गरजेचे आहे. उदा. सौरऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, जलविद्युत, भरती-ओहटी ऊर्जा, बायोगॅस व औष्णिक ऊर्जा इत्यादी ऊर्जा साधनांचा यामध्ये समावेश केला जातो. सौर ऊर्जा हा सहज उपलब्ध असणारा एक महत्त्वाचा स्त्रोत आहे आणि तो सर्वत्र उपलब्ध आहे आणि याची ऊर्जा ही अमर्याद व अविनाशी ऊर्जा आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे कोसळणाऱ्या पाण्याची शक्ती विद्युत शक्तीमध्ये रूपांतर झाल्यास तिला जलविद्युत असे म्हणतात. जागतिक पातळीवर अमेरिका, मध्य व पश्चिम युरोप, रशिया ,चीन व भारत या देशात

मोठ्या प्रमाणात जलविद्युत उत्पादन व वापर केला जात आहे.त्याचप्रमाणे पवनऊर्जा ही एक महत्त्वाची पर्यायी ऊर्जा साधन संपत्ती आहे पवनऊर्जेचे विद्युत ऊर्जेत रुपांतर केले जाते. जगामध्ये भारत, चीन, संयुक्त संस्थाने, जर्मनी, फ्रान्स, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, नेदरलँड, डेन्मार्क, स्विझर्लंड, रशिया, ब्राझील इत्यादी देशांमध्ये पवनऊर्जेचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जातो. वाऱ्यापासून वीजनिर्मितीत व वापरामध्ये डेन्मार्क या देशाचासर्वप्रथम क्रमांक लागतो. त्याचप्रमाणे पृथ्वीच्या गाभाऱ्यात किंवा अंतरंगात असलेले ऊर्जा ही भूऔष्णिक ऊर्जा म्हणून ओळखली जाते. उष्ण पाण्याचे फवारे ज्वालामुखी उष्ण पाण्याचे झरे उकळत्या चिखलातील डबकी हे सर्व भूऔष्णिक ऊर्जेचे स्त्रोत आहे. अमेरिका, इडली, न्युझीलँड, जपान आणि फिलिपाइन्स या देशांमध्ये याचा वापर केला जातो.कृषीप्रधान देशांमध्ये बायोगॅसचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणातकरता येतो.बायोगॅसच्या वाढत्या वापरामुळे रॉकेल डिझेल पेट्रोलियम या इंधनांच्या वापराचे प्रमाण कमी होते. सागरातील लाट आणि भरती ही सदैव उपलब्ध असलेली ऊर्जा साधने आहेत.फ्रान्समध्ये 1966 मध्ये सागरी लाटावर आधारित वीज निर्मिती प्रकल्प उभारला गेला या प्रकारची ऊर्जा खूप कमी प्रमाणात वापरली जात असली तरी भविष्यात हा एक पारंपारिक ऊर्जासाठी महत्त्वाचा पर्याय ठरू शकतो.

2. मानवी साधनसंपत्तीचा शाश्वत विकास-

मानवी एक महत्त्वाची साधन संपत्ती आहे. स्वतःच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मानव हा पर्यावरणातील विविध घटकांचा वापर करतो. मानवी साधनसंपत्ती शाश्वत विकासामध्ये मानवाचे राहणीमान, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, रोजगार, सामाजिक जीवन, सुरक्षितता, स्वच्छ व सुरक्षित पर्यावरण या घटकांचा समावेश होतो. लोकसंख्या ही मानवी साधन संपत्तीमध्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते कारण नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा वापर हा लोकसंख्येवर अवलंबून असतो. जन्म-मृत्युदर, लिंग गुणोत्तर, साक्षरता, लोकसंख्या घनता, स्थलांतर, लोकसंख्येचे वितरण, लोकसंख्येचा वयोगट, लोकसंख्येची सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक वैशिष्ट्ये, शहरी व ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण, नागरिकरण व लोकसंख्या धोरणे इत्यादी लोकसंख्येची वैशिष्ट्य ही मानवी साधनसंपत्तीच्या शाश्वत विकासात महत्त्वाची भूमिका ठरते. शिक्षण ही मानवी विकासासाठी अत्यावश्यक बाब आहे. व्यक्तीचा सर्वांगीण विकास होण्यासाठी शिक्षण हे खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे.मानवी साधनसंपत्तीचा शाश्वत विकास करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक देशाने, प्रदेशाने आरोग्याची साधने व सुविधांचा विकास करणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.तसेच सार्वजनिक आरोग्यावर मानवाचा विकास अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे शाश्वत विकासातआरोग्याच्या विकासावर भर दिला जातो. ग्रामीण विकास हा मानवी साधनसंपत्तीच्या विकासातील महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. ग्रामीण भागात मानवाला पूरविला जाणाऱ्या सोयी सुविधा या मानवी विकासात महत्त्वाच्या ठरतात. मानवी कल्याण, मानवी जीवन व मानवाची प्रतिमा या गोष्टी रोजगारावर अवलंबून असतात. प्रत्येक देश सार्वजनिक व सरकारी क्षेत्रात गुंतवणूक करून अनेक उद्योग सेवा संदर्भात रोजगार निर्माण करतो. मानवी साधन संपत्तीचा शाश्वत विकासात रोजगारांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे. मानवी साधनसंपत्तीच्या शाश्वत विकासामध्ये मानवी कल्याण याला खूप महत्त्व आहे. मानवी कल्याणी हे केवळ वस्तू सेवांचा उपभोग यावर अवलंबून नाही तर आर्थिक

उत्पादन आणि मानवी कल्याण यामधील नाते अधिक गुंतागुंतीचे आहे.मानव कल्याण करण्यासाठी व राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन वाढवण्यासाठी रोजगार निर्मितीवर भर देण्याचे काम शाश्वत विकासामध्ये केले जाते.

निष्कर्ष

1.शाश्वत विकासासाठी जनसाक्षरता किंवा लोक जागृती करणे ही खूप महत्त्वाचे आणि गरजेचे आहे.सामूहिक प्रयत्नातूनच शाश्वत विकास साध्य करता येतो.

2. पृथ्वीतलावर असलेले नैसर्गिक संसाधने यांचे संवर्धन करणे गरजेचे आहे त्यासाठी योग्य नियोजन व्यवस्थापन आणि संवर्धन यातून शाश्वत विकास घडून येतो.

3. मानवाचा पर्यावरणामध्ये प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढलेला हस्तक्षेप कमी करणे गरजेचे आहे.

4. कोणत्याही देशाची प्रगती करायची असेल तर साधन संपत्तीच्या विकासाला तितकेच महत्त्व आहे. शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना सामान्यपणे पर्यावरणीय, आर्थिक व सामाजिक घटकांची निगडित आहे.

5. पृथ्वीतलावरील काही पारंपारिक साधन संपत्तीचे साठे संपण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. या साधनसंपत्तीच्या अस्तित्व भविष्यकाळासाठी टिकून ठेवण्यासाठी पर्यावरण विषय जनजागृती निर्माण होणे गरजेचे आहे पर्यावरणातील साधनसंपत्तीचा योग्य व नियोजनपूर्वक वापर करणे हे काळाची गरज आहे.

6. साधन संपत्तीचा शाश्वत वापर, प्रभावी नियोजन करण्यासाठी स्थानिक ज्ञानाचा वापर केला पाहिजे त्याचप्रमाणे साधन संपत्तीचे योग्य मूल्यांकन केले पाहिजे.

7. नैसर्गिक संसाधन विकास यामध्ये पाणी, जंगल, ऊर्जा त्याचप्रमाणे मानवी संसाधन विकास यातूनच शाश्वत संसाधन विकास घडून येतो.

8. शाश्वत विकासासमोर अनेक आव्हाने आहेत ज्यात युद्ध, अस्थिरता, विकसनशील देशांमधील अंमलबजावणीची अडथळे, परिवर्तनास विरोध, दारिद्र्य,असमानता,आर्थिक चढ-उतार, जलद लोकसंख्येत वाढ, पर्यावरणीय ऱ्हास आणि तांत्रिक आर्थिक तफावत यांचा समावेश होतो.

9. पर्यावरणाशी संबंधित आव्हानांनाच नाही तरवर्तमान काळातील आणि भविष्यातील जागतिक आव्हाना तोंड देण्यासाठी शाश्वत विकास हा एक मूलभूत दृष्टिकोन आहे.

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डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव असमानता: प्रश्न आणि आव्हाने

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डिजिटल भारत आणि लिंगभाव असमानता ही आधुनिक भारताची महत्वपूर्ण समस्या आहे. भारताला डिजिटली सक्षम करणे, सर्व नागरिकांना, विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात, हाय-स्पीड इंटरनेट प्रवेश प्रदान करणे, कार्यक्षमता आणि सुलभता सुधारण्यासाठी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पद्धतीने सरकारी सेवा प्रदान करणे, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाला अर्थव्यवस्थेशी जोडणे आणि प्रत्येक नागरिकाकडे डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावीपणे वापर करण्याचे कौशल्य निर्माण करणे ही डिजिटल इंडिया उपक्रमाची उद्दिष्टे आहेत. काही प्रमाणात हा उपक्रम भारतात यशस्वी झाला आहे. परंतु डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाने लैंगिकतावादी आणि दुराग्रही वातावरणाचे पुनरुत्पादन ही केले आहे, ज्याचा महिलांना त्यांच्या ऑनलाईन आणि ऑफलाइन जीवनात सामना करावा लागतो आहे. ज्या स्त्रिया राष्ट्रीय राजकारण, स्त्रीवाद आणि लैंगिकतेबद्दल ठाम मत व्यक्त करतात त्यांना ऑनलाइन स्पेसमध्ये लिंग आणि लैंगिक हिंसाचाराने लक्ष्य केले जाते आहे. पितृसत्ताक आणि परंपरागत शक्तींनी स्त्रीयाच्या सोशल मीडिया वरील अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याला भारतीय संस्कृतीसाठी धोका असल्याचे दाखवून त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. परिणामी लैंगिक हिंसाचार आणि स्त्रीवादी सक्रियतेच्या आणि प्रतिक्रियेच्या घटनांमुळे ऑनलाइन स्पेसमध्ये सहभागी होणाऱ्या महिलांसाठी असुरक्षित वातावरण निर्माण केले आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात डिजिटल स्पेसमधील महिलांच्यावर वाढलेले ऑनलाईन हिसाचार आणि सायबर गुन्हेगारी लिंगभाव विषमता कशी निर्माण करत आहे याचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत केले आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात डिजिटल स्पेसमधील लिंगभाव असमानतेच्या समस्येवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून लिंग असमानतेचे निराकरण करणे कसे आवश्यक आहे हे अधोरेखित केले आहे.

कीवर्ड:लिंगभाव असमानता, डिजिटल इंडिया, ऑनलाइन स्पेस, लैंगिकतावादी, पितृसत्ताक, ऑनलाईन हिसाचार, सायबर गुन्हेगारी.

1.0.0: प्रस्तावना - Introduction

इंटरनेट तंत्रज्ञानआणि सोशल मिडिया हे एक असे व्यासपीठ आहे, जे विविध सामाजिक-राजकीय आणि आर्थिक पार्श्वभूमीतील महिलांचा आवाज जागतिक स्तरावर पोहचवत आहे. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाने लैंगिकतावादी आणि दुराग्रही वातावरणाचे पुनरुत्पादन ही केले आहे, ज्याचा महिलांना त्यांच्या ऑनलाईन आणि ऑफलाइन जीवनात सामना करावा लागतो आहे. ज्या स्त्रिया राष्ट्रीय राजकारण, स्त्रीवाद आणि लैंगिकतेबद्दल ठाम मत व्यक्त करतात, त्यांना ऑनलाइन स्पेसमध्ये लिंग

आणि लैंगिक हिंसाचाराने लक्ष्य केले जाते आहे. पितृसत्ताक आणि परंपरागत शक्तींनी स्त्रीयाच्या सोशल मीडिया वरील अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याला भारतीय संस्कृतीसाठी धोका असल्याचे दाखवून त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. परिणामीसायबर स्पेसमधीललैंगिक हिंसाचार आणि महिलांच्यावर होणाऱ्या सायबर गुन्ह्यांनी ऑनलाइन स्पेसमध्ये सहभागी होणाऱ्या महिलांसाठी असुरक्षित वातावरण निर्माण केले आहेहे एक समाजशास्त्रीय तथ्य आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात महिलांच्या विरोधातील सायबर गुन्हेगारी आणि आणि डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव असमानता यांच्यातील सहसंबंध अधोरेखित केला आहे.उदयोन्मुख सायबर संस्कृतीत लिंगभाव विषमता शोधणे, महिला सक्षमीकरणात समाजमाध्यमाची भूमिका व दृष्टिकोन तपासणे व डिजिटल जगातील लिंगाधिष्टित गुन्ह्याचे स्वरूप व व्याप्ती स्पष्ठ करणे हा या पेपरचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.

2.0.0: संशोधन पद्धती- Research Methodology

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध हा दुय्यम स्रोतामधून प्राप्त डेटा सकलनावर आधारित आहे. डेटा प्राप्त करण्यासाठी ग्लोबल डिजिटल रिपोर्ट, स्टॅटिस्टा, राष्ट्रीय गुन्हे अन्वेषण विभाग यासारख्या अधिकृत संस्थांचे अहवाल अभ्यासण्यात आले आहेत. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे स्त्रीवादी सिंद्धात, मानसशास्त्रीय सिंद्धात आणि सायबर फेमिनिझम सिंद्धांतानुसार समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण केले आहे.

3.0.0: शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे - Objectives of the research paper

1. भारताच्या डिजिटल स्पेस मधील लिंगभाव असमानतेचे प्रमाण आणि वितरणाचा शोध घेणे. डिजिटल स्पेस मधील स्त्रियांचे स्थान शोधणे, लिंग विषमता निर्देशित करणे,
2. महिलांच्या विरोधातील सायबर गुन्हेगारी आणि डिजिटल लिंगभाव असमानता यातील सहसंबंध शोधणे.
3. भारताच्या डिजिटल स्पेस मधील प्रश्न आणि आव्हाने स्पष्ट करणे.

4.0.0: डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव समानते समोरील प्रमुख समस्या

Gender inequality in India's digital space

महिलांना तंत्रज्ञानाची गरज आहे पण तंत्रज्ञानाला महिलांचीही तेवढीच गरज आहे.महिला सक्षमीकरण आणि सर्वसमावेशक शाश्वत विकासासाठी माहिती आणि संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञान (ICT) हे सर्वात महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. महिलांना डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानापासून वगळले तर भविष्यातील आधुनिक जीवनातील त्यांचा मार्ग अधिक गुंतागुंतीचा व खडतर होईल हे एक समाजशास्त्रीय तथ्य आहे तथापि, 21 व्या शतकातील व्यक्तींवर तंत्रज्ञानाचा लक्षणीय आणि झपाट्याने वाढणाऱ्या प्रभावामुळे आय.सी.टी.हे महिला सक्षमीकरणाचा महत्वपूर्ण भाग बनला आहे. डिजिटल विभाजनाची आव्हाने सोडवण्यासाठी आम्ही जर जागतिक तंत्रज्ञान, उद्योगातील सर्वोत्कृष्ट कल्पकता आणि महिला संसाधने एकत्रित केली तर आम्ही भविष्यातील पिढ्यांसाठी मानवी क्षमता आणि स्वातंत्र्याची प्रचंड लाट अनलॉक करू शकतो (जेन्सीन लार्सन). जेन्सेन लार्सनचे हे एक महत्वपूर्ण विधान आहे! जागतिक तंत्रज्ञान, इंडस्ट्री इनोव्हेशन आणि महिला संसाधने यांची सांगड घालणे खरोखरच परिवर्तनकारी असू शकते. संधी आणि संसाधनांमध्ये समान प्रवेश सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी डिजिटल

विभाजनाचे निराकरण करणे महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे.डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्थेत पूर्णपणे सहभागी होण्यासाठी महिलांना साधने आणि संसाधने उपलब्ध करून दिल्याने लैंगिक समानता आणि आर्थिक वाढ होऊ शकते. डिजिटल डिव्हाईड दूर केल्याने उपेक्षित गटांना मुख्य प्रवाहात अर्थव्यवस्था आणि समाजात समाकलित करण्यात मदत होऊ शकते. लार्सनचे विधान उद्योग आणि महिला यांच्यातील सहकार्याच्या परिवर्तनीय शक्तीवर प्रकाश टाकते. डिजिटल विभाजन दूर करून नवकल्पना, शिक्षण आणि आर्थिक वाढीला चालना देऊन आपण जगभरातील महिलांना सक्षम बनवू शकतो. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान हे महिला आणि मुलींना शाश्वत विकास साधण्यात मदत करू शकते व पुरुष आणि महिलांसाठी अधिक चांगले समान परिणाम प्रदान करू शकते. डिजिटल समानतेमुळे महिलांना "लीपफ्रॉगिंग संधी" निर्माण होऊन सायबर जगातील लैंगिक अंतर कमी होऊ शकते. डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव असमानता ही आधुनिक भारताची महत्वपूर्ण समस्या आहे. डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव समानते संबधी प्रमुख समस्या पुडीलप्रमाणे.

4.1.0: डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव विषमता

Gender inequality in digital India

डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव असमानता म्हणजेच तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रातील उपयोग, उपलब्धता आणि संधींबाबत पुरुष व महिला यांच्यातील कमालीचे निर्माण झालेले अंतर होय. डिजिटल इंडियाच्या कार्यक्रमांतर्गत देशभर व्हाई-फाय, स्मार्टफोन्स, संगणकीय उपकरणे आणि इंटरनेट सेवा प्रसारात मोठी प्रगती झाली असली तरी सामाजिक, आर्थिक तसेच सांस्कृतिक कारणांमुळे महिलांच्या डिजिटल सामर्थ्यात अजूनही कमालीचे अंतर दिसून येते. महिलांमध्ये डिजिटल साक्षरतेची कमतरता, आर्थिक मर्यादा आणि पारंपारिक रूढी या मुख्य कारणांमुळे त्या अधिक प्रमाणात डिजिटल साधनांचा उपयोग करू शकत नाहीत. ग्रामीण भागांत शिक्षणाची कमतरता, सुरक्षिततेच्या चिंता आणि सामाजिक दडपशाहीमुळे महिलांना स्मार्टफोन, संगणक किंवा इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटीचा सहज उपयोग करता येत नाही. त्यामुळे महिलांना डिजिटल सुविधा, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण, रोजगाराच्या संधी आणि विविध सेवांचा लाभ घेण्यात अडचणी येतात. सरकारने डिजिटल इंडिया या उपक्रमाद्वारे देशभर तंत्रज्ञानाची उपलब्धता वाढवण्याचा मोठा प्रयत्न केला आहे, परंतु या उपक्रमात लिंगसम्बंधी विशेष लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी चालू असलेले विविध कार्यक्रम—जसे की डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान आणि महिला केंद्रित कार्यशाळा—यांनी या अंतरात घट घडवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे, तरीही सामाजिक रूढी आणि आर्थिक अडचणींवर मात करणे हे अजूनही एक मोठे आव्हान राहिले आहे. ही असमानता केवळ शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिक संधींपुरती मर्यादित नाही; ती महिलांच्या समाजातील संपूर्ण सहभागावर प्रभाव टाकते. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश वाढल्याने घरबसल्या नोकरी, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण व आरोग्य सेवांसारख्या सुविधा सुलभ होऊ शकतात, परंतु लिंगभाव असमानता हि फक्त महिला सक्षमीकरणातच नव्हे तर सदृढ भारत निर्माण करण्यात अडचणीचे ठरणार आहे.

सारणी क्र- 1 मध्ये डिजिटल भारतातील लिंगभाव विषमता दर्शवली आहे.

सारणी क्र- 1_ भारतातील मोबाइल इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांची मोबाइल मालकी आणि ऑनलाइन क्रियाकलाप - 2021				
Sı	मोबाईल मालकी आणि ऑनलाइन क्रियाकलाप	पुरुष (in%)	स्त्रिया (in%)	लिंगभाव अंतर (in%)
1	मोबाइल मालकी.	84.00%	65%	19%
2	इंटरनेट वापरकर्ते	56.00%	38.00%	18%
3	स्मार्ट फोन वापरकर्ते	61.00%	39.00%	22%
8	सोशल मीडिया वापरकर्ते	54.00%	49.00%	05%
12	सायबर सुरक्षिततेची जाणीव	41.00%	19.00%	22%
स्रोत: ग्लोबल डिजिटल रिपोर्ट - 2021 मधील सांख्यिकीय डेटावर आधारीत				

भारतातडिजिटल लिंगभेद हा एक महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा आहे, जो पुरुष आणि महिलांमधील डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपलब्धतेतील तफावत अधोरेखित करतो. पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांकडे स्मार्टफोन असण्याची आणि इंटरनेटची उपलब्धता कमी असते. यामुळे डिजिटल संसाधने आणि संधींचा फायदा घेण्याची त्यांची क्षमता मर्यादित होते. डिजिटल साक्षरतेमध्ये एक स्पष्ट तफावत आहे, डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावीपणे वापर करण्याचे कौशल्य महिलांमध्ये कमी आहे. याचा डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्थेत सहभागी होण्याची आणि ऑनलाइन सेवांमध्ये प्रवेश करण्याची त्यांची क्षमता प्रभावित होते.डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान आणि कौशल्यांचा मर्यादित प्रवेश महिलांच्या आर्थिक संधींना मर्यादित करतो, ज्यामध्ये ऑनलाइन नोकरी बाजार, ई-कॉमर्स आणि डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवांचा समावेश आहे. डिजिटल तफावत महिलांच्या ऑनलाइन शिक्षण आणि शिक्षण संसाधनांच्या प्रवेशावर परिणाम करते, ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक आणि व्यावसायिक विकासात अडथळा येऊ शकतो. खोलवर रुजलेले सामाजिक नियम आणि लिंगभेद अनेकदा महिलांच्या डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रवेशावर मर्यादा घालतात. हे पूर्वग्रह महिलांना तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्यापासून आणि डिजिटल जगात सहभागी होण्यापासून परावृत्त करू शकतात.जी.एस.एम.ए. च्या अहवालानुसार, आज सुद्धा भारतात जवळजवळ 35 टक्के स्त्रियांच्याकडे स्वतःच्या मालकीचा फोन नाही. फोन साठी त्या जवळच्या नातेवाईकांच्यावर अवलंबून असतात. इंटरनेट सेवा अत्यंत महागडे असल्याने भारतात जवळजवळ 80% स्त्रिया इंटरनेटचा वापर करत नाहीत. जवळजवळ 71% स्त्रिया गोपनीयता आणि सुरक्षिततेबाबत जागृत नाहीत. जवळजवळ 51 टक्के स्त्रिया सोशल मीडिया वापरत नाही. बहुतांशी भारतीय स्त्रिया फक्त संवादासाठी मोबाईल फोनचा वापर करतात तर 29 टक्के स्त्रिया मोबाईल फोनचा वापरच करत नाहीत. भारतात 51% स्त्रिया सोशल मीडिया प्लॅटफॉर्मवर नाहीत.. सायबर गुन्हे आणि ट्रोल होण्याच्या भीतीने बहुतांशी भारतीय स्त्रिया फेसबुक

वापरत नाहीत. ट्विटर वर भारतीय स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण खूप कमी आहे. जून 2020 मध्ये Google ने प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या संशोधनानुसार, 40% महिला दैनंदिन जीवन व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठी इंटरनेट वापरतात.

GSMA च्याप्राप्त संख्याशास्त्रीय डेटा नुसार भारतात पुरुष इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांपेक्षा महिला इंटरनेट आणि सोशल मीडिया वापरकर्त्यांची संख्या कमी आहे. महिला इंटरनेट वापरकर्ते 2.58 दशलक्ष पुरुष इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांपैकी निम्मे आहेत आणि ग्रामीण भारतात डिजिटल लैंगिक अंतर अधिक स्पष्ट आहे. युनिसेफच्या अहवालानुसार, भारतात इंटरनेटवरील लैंगिक समस्या गंभीर आहे आणि सर्व सोशल मीडिया वापरकर्त्यांपैकी केवळ 29% महिला आहेत. भारतातील 42% "डिजिटल लिंग अंतर" जागतिक विभाजनाच्या पलीकडे आहे. GSMA च्या अहवालानुसार, फक्त 18% भारतीय महिला इंटरनेट वापरतात. भारतात 35 % महिलांकडे मोबाईल फोन नाही. भारतातील सुमारे 49 % स्त्रिया ऑनलाइन नाहीत आणि पुरुषांपेक्षा 19% कमी ऑनलाइन सक्रिय आहेत. या अहवालानुसार, 81% भारतीय महिलांना इंटरनेटच्या सुरक्षिततेबद्दल माहिती नाही. 64:36 ग्रामीण भारतातील इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांचे पुरुष-महिला प्रमाण आहे. भारतातील महिला इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांची टक्केवारी पुरुषांपेक्षा 29% कमी आहे. अहवालात असा निष्कर्ष काढला आहे की एक अब्जाहून अधिक फेसबुक वापरकर्ते मोबाइलद्वारे त्याचा वापर करतात, तर 81% भारतीय महिलांनी कधीही त्यांच्या फोनवर इंटरनेट वापरले नाही. अहवालात असे म्हटले आहे की फेसबुकवरील 24.3 दशलक्ष महिला वापरकर्ते 73.8 पुरुष वापरकर्त्यांच्या तुलनेत 18-24 वयोगटातील सर्वाधिक सक्रिय आहेत. वरील सारणी भारताच्या सायबर स्पेस मधील डिजिटल लिंग विषमता अधोरेखित करते. सायबर स्पेस मधील लिंग विषमतेची प्रमाण भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागात जास्त दिसते सारणी क्रमांक 2 मध्ये सायबर स्पेस मधील लिंग विषमता तुलनात्मक पद्धतीने दर्शवली आहे.

कंटार-आय,एम.आर.ई. आणि आय.एम.ए.आय. 2022 च्या अहवालात ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भारतातील इंटरनेट व सोशल मीडिया वापरकर्ते लिंग गुणोत्तर प्रमाण दर्शवले आहे. आजही ग्रामीण भारतात 67% व शहरी भागात जवळपास तितकेच 60% महिला इंटरनेट व सोशल मीडिया वापरात नाहीत. मेट्रोपॉलिटन शहरांमध्येही हीच स्थिती आहे. जी.एस.एम.ए. च्या अहवालानुसार, जागतिक स्तरावर, स्त्रिया पुरुषांपेक्षा 12% कमी इंटरनेट वापरतात, विकसनशील देशांमध्ये हे अंतर 32% पर्यंत वाढले आहे. हा अहवाल असा निष्कर्ष काढतो की, विकसनशील देशांतील महिलांकडे मोबाईल फोन असण्याची शक्यता पुरुषांपेक्षा सरासरी 10% कमी आहे, जरी स्त्रियाकडे मोबाईल फोनची मालकी असली तरीही, विशेषत: इंटरनेट व सोशल मीडिया वापरकर्त्यामध्ये लक्षणीय लिंगभाव अंतर आहे. स्त्रिया पुरुषांपेक्षा मोबाइल इंटरनेटद्वारे सोशल मीडिया वापरण्याची शक्यता सरासरी 26 % नी कमी आहे. जागतिक स्तरावर 57% महिलांच्या तुलनेत 62% पुरुष इंटरनेट

वापरतात. डिजिटल लैंगिकता सर्व क्षेत्रांत कमी होत असताना, जगातील अनेक गरीब देशांतील महिला डिजिटली दुर्लक्षित आहेत. (डिजिटल विकास: तथ्ये आणि सांख्यिकी 2021)[1]

सारणी क्र. 2- डिजिटल भारतातील लिंग गुणोत्तर प्रमाण

ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भारताचे लिंग गुणोत्तर - (% मध्ये)- इंटरनेट व सोशल मीडियावापरकर्ते- 2022		
लिंग	पुरुष	महिला
ग्रामीण भारत	60%	33%
शहरी भारत	67.5	40%

मेट्रोपॉलिटन शहरांमध्ये लिंग-निहाय इंटरनेट व सोशल मीडिया वापरकर्ते

शहर	मुंबई	पुणे	दिल्ली	कोलकत्ता	चेन्नई	हैदराबाद	अहमदाबाद	बेंगलोर
पुरुष	60%	60%	60%	58%	56%	60%	61%	61%
महिला	40%	40%	40%	42%	44%	40%	39%	39%

स्रोत- कंटार-आय,एम.आर.ई. आणि आय.एम.ए.आय. अहवाल - 2022 मधील सांख्यिकीय माहितीवर आधारित

भारतात आता 93% पेक्षा जास्त कुटुंबांकडे फोन असला तरी, फक्त अंदाजे 52% महिलांना हे फोन उपलब्ध आहेत. 2019 मध्ये, भारतातील केवळ 14% प्रौढ महिलांकडे स्मार्टफोन होता आणि 2020 मध्ये, भारतातील केवळ 9% प्रौढ महिलांनी सोशल मीडियाचा वापर केला होता. संपत्ती, शिक्षण आणि लैंगिक नियम या सर्व गोष्टी महिलांना या फोनमध्ये प्रवेश करण्यापासून रोखतात. भारतात आता 93% पेक्षा जास्त कुटुंबांकडे फोन असला तरी, फक्त अंदाजे 52% महिलांना हे फोन उपलब्ध आहेत. 2019 मध्ये, भारतातील केवळ 14% प्रौढ महिलांकडे स्मार्टफोन होता आणि 2020 मध्ये, भारतातील केवळ9% प्रौढ महिलांनी सोशल मीडियाचा वापर केला होता. संपत्ती, शिक्षण आणि लैंगिक नियम या सर्व गोष्टी महिलांना या फोनमध्ये प्रवेश करण्यापासून रोखतात. औपचारिक रोजगार, शिक्षण, आरोग्य आणि इतर सेवांपर्यंत मर्यादित प्रवेश असलेल्या ग्रामीण भागात राहणाऱ्या महिलांसाठी डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रवेश महत्त्वाचा आहे. पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांना मोबाईल इंटरनेटची जाणीव कमी असते, ज्यामुळे त्यांचा वापर लक्षणीयरीत्या मर्यादित होतो. पितृसत्ताक समाजातील महिलांवरील निर्बंध, स्त्रीयामधील कमी डिजिटल साक्षरता. आणि सायबर स्पेस मधील सुरक्षिततेच्या समस्या, सायबर गुन्हे आणि सायबर हिंसाचाराची भीती, महागड्या इंटरनेट सुविधा सायबरस्पेस मधील स्त्रीयाचा मार्ग अवरुद्ध करतात. भारत हा एक पितृसत्ताक समाज आहे. पुरुषत्वामुळे, स्त्रिया जीवनाच्या जवळपास सर्वच क्षेत्रात पुरुषांपेक्षा खूप मागे पडतात. डिजिटल भारत याला अपवाद नाही. भारतातील अनेक स्त्रियांसाठी, विशेषत: ग्रामीण

[1] Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2023
https://www.itu.int/en/itu-d/statistics/pages/facts/default.aspx

भागातील स्त्रीयासाठी नियमित वापरासाठी इंटरनेट प्रवेशातील अडथळे खूप जास्त आहेत. कौटुंबिक आणि घरगुती जबाबदाऱ्यांच्या ओझ्यामुळे महिलांना इंटरनेट वापरण्यासाठी कमी वेळ मिळतो. (आयुष राठी आणि इतर)[2]

प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला त्याची क्षमता विकसित करण्याची पूर्ण संधी मिळण्याचा अधिकार आहे. परंतु लैंगिक असमानतेच्या प्रभावाने महिला आणि मुली योग्यरित्या विकसित होत नाहीत हे एक समाजशास्त्रीय तथ्य आहे. महिला केवळ त्यांच्या घरात आणि समाजातच नाही तर मुली आणि मुलांमध्ये सार्वत्रिक लैंगिक असमानता दिसून येते. पाठ्यपुस्तके, चित्रपट, प्रसारमाध्यमे व समाजमाध्यमावर लिंगाच्या आधारावर त्यांच्याशी भेदभाव केला जातो. भारत हा एकमेव देश आहे जिथे मुलांपेक्षा मुलींचा मृत्यूदर जास्त आहे. भारतात मुलींपेक्षा मुलांना जास्त स्वातंत्र्य मिळते. मुलींच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर अनेक बंधने असल्याने या निर्बंधांचा परिणाम त्यांचे शिक्षण, विवाह आणि सामाजिक संबंध, स्वत:चा निर्णय घेण्याचा अधिकार इत्यादींवर होतो. भारतातील लैंगिक असमानतेमुळे बहुतांश मुली चांगल्या संधींपासून वंचित राहतात.लैंगिक असमानता आणि मुली आणि मुले यांच्यातील भेदभाव जसजसा वाढत जातो, तसतसा त्याचा परिणाम त्यांच्या बालपणातच दिसून येतो असे नाही तर ते प्रौढत्वापर्यंत पोहोचल्यानंतर त्याचे स्वरूप अधिक व्यापक बनते. परिणामी तीन चतुर्थांश महिला समाजातील संधीसंरचनेतून बाहेर फेकल्या गेल्या आहेत व फक्त एक चतुर्थांश महिला राजकरण, समाजकारण आणि नोकऱ्यांमध्ये कार्यरत आहेत. जरी काही भारतीय महिला जागतिक स्तरावर विविध क्षेत्रात प्रभावी नेतृत्वाच्या पदांवर विराजमान झाल्या आहेत, तरीही भारतातील बहुतेक महिला आणि मुलींना पितृसत्ताक समाजाच्या कल्पना, रूढी, परंपरा आणि संरचनांमुळे त्यांचे अधिकार पूर्णपणे अनुभवता येत नाहीत ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान संधी देत असताना, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक घटकांना संबोधित करणे आणि लिंग-डिजिटल भेद दूर करणे अर्थपूर्ण सक्षमीकरणासाठी आवश्यक आहे.

पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांकडे स्मार्टफोन असण्याची आणि इंटरनेटची उपलब्धता कमी असते. यामुळे डिजिटल संसाधनांचा आणि संधींचा फायदा घेण्याची त्यांची क्षमता मर्यादित होते. डिजिटल साधनांच्या मालकीमध्ये पुरुषांचे वर्चस्व असल्याने डिजिटल प्रवेशात स्पष्ट लिंगभेद, महिलांमध्ये तांत्रिक कौशल्याचा अभाव आणि ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा सेटिंग्जबद्दल जागरूकतेचा अभाव यासारख्या गंभीर प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. तंत्रज्ञानाची मर्यादित उपलब्धता सायबर जगात लिंग असमानतेला लक्षणीयरीत्या कारणीभूत ठरते. इंटरनेट आणि कॉम्पुटर तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अभावाने महिलांमध्ये अनेकदा डिजिटल साक्षरता आणि कौशल्यांचा अभाव असतो, जे डिजिटल जगात नेव्हिगेट करण्यासाठी आवश्यक असतात. महागड्या इंटरनेट सेवा आणि स्मार्टफोन महिलांना परवडत

[2] Aayush Rathi, Ambika Tandon, Arjun Khanna, Sara Chamberlain (February 2022) , A study of the gender gap in social media use in India, its causes and the implications for women's empowerment. https://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/india-research-social-media-gender-gap-2022.pdf

नसल्याने महिला दूरस्थ काम, ऑनलाइन व्यवसाय आणि डिजिटल बाजारपेठेसारख्या आर्थिक संधी गमावतात. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावीपणे वापर करण्याचे कौशल्य कमी असल्याने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्थेत सहभागी होण्याच्या आणि ऑनलाइन सेवांमध्ये प्रवेश करण्याच्या त्यांच्या क्षमतेवर परिणाम होतो. परिणामी पुरुष आणि महिलांमधील आर्थिक असमानता कायम राहू शकते. तंत्रज्ञानाची मर्यादित उपलब्धता महिलांना सामाजिक नेटवर्क आणि महत्त्वाच्या माहितीपासून दूर ठेवू शकते, ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या सामाजिक समावेशन आणि सक्षमीकरणावर परिणाम होतो.या समस्यांना तोंड देण्यासाठी डिजिटल पायाभूत सुविधा सुधारण्यासाठी, डिजिटल साक्षरतेला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी आणि तंत्रज्ञानापर्यंत महिलांच्या प्रवेशास प्रतिबंधित करणाऱ्या सामाजिक नियमांना आव्हान देण्यासाठी लक्ष्यित प्रयत्नांची आवश्यकता आहे. यामुळे यामुळे अधिक समावेशक आणि समान डिजिटल जग निर्माण होण्यास मदत होईल.

महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी लिंग-डिजिटल भेद दूर करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. जेव्हा महिलांना डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा समान प्रवेश असतो, तेव्हा त्यांच्यासाठी शिक्षण, रोजगार आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनातील सहभागाच्या संधी उघडतात. शहरी आणि ग्रामीण तसेच उपेक्षित समुदायांतील महिलांना डिजिटल उपकरणे, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटी आणि संबंधित प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध करुं देऊन तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रवेश सुलभ करणे आवश्यक ठरते. महिलांमध्ये डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा प्रचार केल्याने त्यांना ऑनलाइन स्पेस प्रभावीपणे नेव्हिगेट करण्यात मदत होते. व त्यांना तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्यास सक्षम करते. महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी सायबर धोक्यांना संबोधित करणे आवश्यक आहे. महिलांना अनेकदा ऑनलाइन छळ, सायबर धमकी आणि गोपनीयतेच्या उल्लंघनाचा सामना करावा लागतो. त्यांना सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन पद्धती आणि कायदेशीर मार्गांबद्दल शिक्षित करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रातील महिलांच्या सहभागाला प्रोत्साहन देणे, नेतृत्वाची भूमिका आणि निर्णय प्रक्रिया हे सुनिश्चित करते की डिजिटल धोरणे आणि उत्पादनांना आकार देण्यासाठी त्यांच्या दृष्टीकोनांचाही विचार झाला पाहिजे. महिलांच्या गरजा आणि आवडीनुसार सामग्री तयार करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. यामध्ये आरोग्य माहिती, आर्थिक साक्षरता आणि कौशल्य-निर्मिती संसाधने समाविष्ट आहेत.लैंगिक रूढींना आव्हान देणे आणि महिलांच्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराविषयी सकारात्मक कथनांना प्रोत्साहन देणे हे अडथळे दूर करू शकतात. थोडक्यात, महिला सक्षमीकरणं हे फक्त डिजिटल जगात महिलांच्या प्रवेशा पुरते मर्यादित ना ठेवता ते एक सर्वसमावेशक डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम तयार करण्याइतके व्यापक असण्याची गरज आहे.

4.2.0: डिजिटल भारतातील महिलांच्या विरोधातील सायबर गुन्हे

Cybercrimes against women in digital India

वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब फाउंडेशनच्या (1915)[3]अहवालात म्हटले आहे की, जगभरातील स्त्रिया ऑनलाइन विचलन संस्कृतीचा शिकार आहेत, ज्यात आक्रमकता, अनेकदा लैंगिक द्वेषयुक्त भाषण, हिंसाचाराच्या थेट धमक्या, छळ आणि बदनामीसाठी वैयक्तिक/खाजगी माहितीचा वापर समाविष्ट

[3] Web Foundation report · June 9, 2015

असलेल्या बदला पॉर्नचा समावेश आहे. जागतिक स्तरावर, तीनपैकी एक महिला तिच्या आयुष्यात एक प्रकारचा हिंसाचार अनुभवते. गेल्या दोन दशकांमध्ये ऑनलाइन स्पेसवर हिंसाचार पसरला आहे. गैरवापर राष्ट्रीय सीमा ओलांडत असल्याने ऑनलाइन हिंसा जटिल आहे आणि आक्षेपार्ह सामग्री वेगाने प्रसारित केली जाऊ शकते आणि पुसून टाकणे कठीण आहे. असा अंदाज आहे की स्त्रिया पुरुषांपेक्षा 27 पटीने जास्त ऑनलाइन अत्याचार सहन करतात आणि 9 दशलक्ष महिलांनी ऑनलाइन हिंसक वर्तन अनुभवले आहे. सोशल मीडिया हे महिलांविरोधातील गुन्ह्यांचे नवे केंद्र बनले आहे. युनायटेड नेशन्स (1920)[4]चा अहवाल, ज्यामध्ये भारतासह 22 देशांतील 15 ते 25 वयोगटातील सोशल मीडियावर सक्रिय असलेल्या 14000 हून अधिक महिलांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले. या अहवालानुसार, जगातील सुमारे 35% महिला कोणत्या ना कोणत्या हिंसाचाराच्या बळी आहेत आणि सुमारे 60% महिलांवर सोशल मीडियावर कोणत्या ना कोणत्या प्रकारचा हिंसाचार झाला आहे. ऑनलाइन गैरवापरामुळे, फेसबुकवरील 74 टक्के महिलांना एखाद्याला किंवा काहीतरी ब्लॉक करावे लागते. इंस्टाग्रामचा विचार केल्यास हा आकडा आणखी जास्त आहे. 39% महिलांनी फेसबुकवर ऑनलाइन हिंसाचाराचा सामना केला आहे,तर इन्स्टाग्रामवर हिंसाचाराला बळी पडलेल्या महिलांची संख्या 23% आहे. व्हॉट्सॲपद्वारे महिलांवरील ऑनलाइन हिंसाचार 14% आहे तर 10% महिलांना स्नॅपचॅटवर हिंसाचाराचा सामना करावा लागतो. सुमारे 9% महिला Twitter वापरकर्ते आणि 6% TikTok वापरकर्त्यांनी कोणत्या ना कोणत्या प्रकारची हिंसा पाहिली आहे. या अहवालात म्हटले आहे की, सोशल मीडियावरील हिंसाचारामुळे महिलांना अत्यंत मानसिक त्रास होतो. सायबर गुन्ह्यातील सुमारे 20% पीडितांना त्यांची ऑनलाइन खाती बंद करण्यास भाग पाडले जाते.प्लॅनेट इंटरनॅशनलच्या अहवालानुसार, सुमारे 60% महिलांना सोशल मीडियावर कोणत्या ना कोणत्या स्वरूपाच्या हिंसाचाराचा सामना करावा लागतो आणि यामुळे जवळपास 20% महिलांना त्यांचे सोशल मीडिया खाते बंद करावे लागले. भारतात इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांची संख्या सुमारे ५० कोटी आहे. जरी भारतातील इंटरनेट वापरकर्त्यांपैकी फक्त 30.00% महिला असल्या तरी, पुरुषत्व आभासी जगात दिसून येत आहे जिथे महिलांना अनेकदा लक्ष्य केले जाते आणि त्यांना कलंकित केले जाते. एका सर्वेक्षणात असे आढळून आले आहे की 30 वर्षांखालील 76.00% महिलांना ऑनलाइन छळाचा सामना करावा लागला आहे आणि 30 वर्षांखालील 10 पैकी नॅशनल क्राइम रेकॉर्ड्स ब्युरोच्या आकडेवारीनुसार, 2020 मध्ये भारतात 50035 सायबर गुन्ह्यांची नोंद झाली. अशा प्रत्येक तीन गुन्ह्यांपैकी जवळजवळ दोन गुन्ह्यांचे जी मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत जवळपास 12 टक्क्यांनी वाढली आहे.

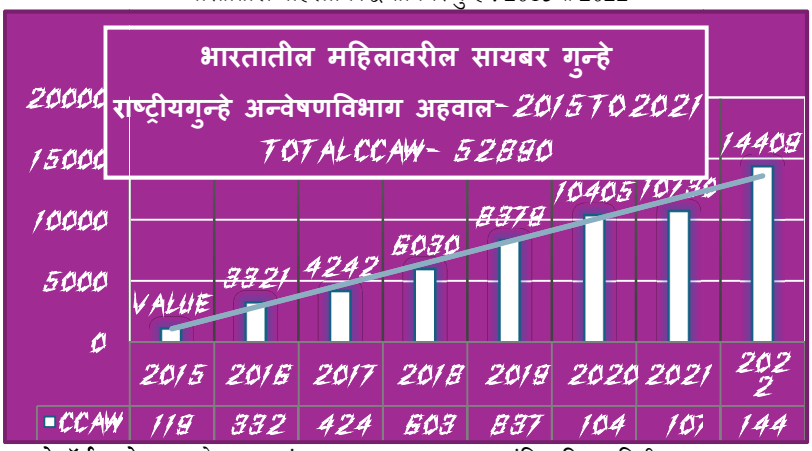
राष्ट्रीय गुन्हे अन्वेषण विभागाच्या अहवालानुसार, 2020 मध्ये सायबर गुन्ह्यांची 50,035 प्रकरणे नोंदवली गेली, जी मागील काही वर्षाच्या तुलनेत जवळपास 12 % वाढली आहे. सायबर

[4]https://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-dna-special-cybercrime-against-women-at-its-peak-close-to-60-percent-women-a-victim-of-online-abuse-2847984

गुन्ह्यांमागील हेतू म्हणून लैंगिक शोषणाची सर्वाधिक नोंद महाराष्ट्रात झाली, 2020 मध्ये 612 प्रकरणे, त्यानंतर उत्तर प्रदेश (560) आणि आसाम (483) आहेत. उत्तर प्रदेश (1,055) मध्ये सर्वात जास्त, आसाम (447) आणि ओडिशा (175) मध्ये खंडणीचा हेतू सर्वात जास्त नोंदवला गेला. सर्वेक्षणात असे आढळून आले आहे की 30 वर्षाखालील 76% महिलांनी ऑनलाइन छळाचा अनुभव घेतला आहे आणि 30 वर्षाखालील 10 पैकी 1 महिलांना पोर्नोग्राफी आणि/किंवा लैंगिक शोषणासाठी लक्ष्य केले गेले आहे. नॅशनल क्राईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरोच्या आकडेवारीनुसार, 2020 मध्ये भारतात 50.035 सायबर गुन्हे नोंदवले गेले. 2020 मध्ये, अशा प्रत्येक तीन गुन्ह्यांपैकी जवळपास दोन गुन्ह्यांचे कारण लैंगिक शोषण होते. आकडेवारीवरून असे दिसून आले आहे की 10,730 घटना किंवा 2021 मध्ये नोंदवलेल्या 52,974 घटनांपैकी 20.2% महिलांवरील गुन्हे म्हणून नोंदवले गेले. 2021 मध्ये, कर्नाटक (2,243) घटनांमध्ये सर्वात मोठा वाटा होता, त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र (1,697) आणि उत्तर प्रदेश (958) होते. 2019 पर्यंत,एकूण सायबर गुन्ह्यांच्या घटनांमध्ये 18.4% वाढ झाली आहे, परंतु नॅशनल क्राईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरोने दर्शविल्यानुसार, महिलांवरील सायबर गुन्ह्यांच्या घटनांमध्ये 28% वाढ झाली आहे.

सारणी क्र. 3- डिजिटल भारतातील महिलांविरुद्ध सायबर गुन्हे.

भारतातील महिलांविरुद्ध सायबर गुन्हे : 2015 ते 2022



स्रोत- नॅशनल क्राइम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरो 2015 ते 2021 खंड- II च्या अहवालाच्या सांख्यिकीय माहितीवरून
https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/Statistics/Statistics-2015 to 2022_rev1_1.pdf

भारतात 2018 ते 2022 या पाच वर्षात सायबर गुन्ह्यांची संख्या 63.5% वाढली आहे,व त्यामध्ये पिढीत महिलांची संख्या 71% आहे. 2022 मध्ये एकूण 65 हजार 993 गुन्ह्यापैकी महिला वरील सायबर गुन्ह्यांचे प्रमाण हे 14409 इतके आहे. गेल्या सात वर्षात भारतात राष्ट्रीय गुन्हे अन्वेषण विभागाकडे नोंद झालेल्या महिलांच्या विरोधातील सायबर गुन्ह्यांची अधीकृत संख्या 52890 इतकी झाली आहे.ही आकडेवारी दाखवते की, सोशल मीडियावर 578 फेक न्यूज, 972 महिला आणि मुलांना सायबर स्टॅकिंग किंवा धमकावण्याशी संबंधित, 149 बनावट प्रोफाइल आणि 98 डेटा

चोरीच्या घटना घडल्या आहेत. सुमारे 10 टक्के किशोरवयीन विशेषतः मुलींनी सोशल मीडियावर छेडछाड केल्याचा अहवाल दिला आहे.

सारांश, भारतीय संविधानाने महिलांना जीवन, शिक्षण, अन्न, आरोग्य आणि काम आणि भाषण स्वातंत्र्याचा समान अधिकारदिला आहे परंतु डिजिटल जागा महिलांसाठी विशेषतः भारतीय महिलांसाठी खूप धोकादायक क्षेत्र आहे. परिणामी डिजिटल भरतात कमालीची लिंगभाव विषमता निर्माण झाली आहे. इंटरनेटने निःसंशयपणे लैंगिकता आणि लिंग समजून घेण्याच्या आणि व्यक्त करण्याच्या पद्धतींमध्ये सकारात्मक बदल घडवून आणले आहेत, परंतु नकारात्मक पैलू देखील मान्य करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. भौतिक जगातील शैक्षणिक, बौद्धिक, राजकीय आणि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात महिलांच्या उपस्थितीमुळे निर्माण झालेली पुरुषांची अस्वस्थता सायबर जगात सायबर बुलिंग, सायबर स्टॉकिंग आणि सायबर ट्रोलिंगच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त होते आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनातून हे सिध्द झाले की, शैक्षणिक, बौद्धिक, राजकीय आणि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील महिलाना सातत्याने समाज माध्यमावर ट्रोल करून त्यांना सायबर जगातून बाहेर फेकले जात आहेच, पण त्याचबरोबर महिलांना भौतिक जगातील प्रगती आणि करियरचे मार्गही बंद वा मर्यादीत करत आहेत. सायबर जगातील विचलनात्मक वर्तन व ऑनलाईन गुन्हेगारी फक्त सायबेरस्पेसच्या आभासी जगातच नव्हे तर महिलांच्या वास्तविक भौतिक जगातील सार्वजनिक जीवनावरही घटक परिणाम करत आहेत. शिक्षण आणि रोजगाराच्या संधींमधील असमानतेपासून ते प्रतिगामी सांस्कृतिक नियमांच्या कायमस्वरूपी पारंपारिक लिंग भूमिका खोलवर रुजलेल्या समाजात डिजिटल क्षेत्रासह भौतिक जगातील महिलांच्या विकास आणि प्रगतीस थेट आव्हान देत आहेत. sa

5.00: संशोधन निष्कर्ष

Research Findings and Conclusions

महिलांच्या विरोधातील सायबर गुन्हेआणि लिंगभावअसमानता यांच्यात एक निश्चित सह- संबंध आहे.सायबर गुन्हे हे बहुतेकदा लिंग-प्रेरित हिंसाचाराच्या स्वरूपात प्रकट होतात, ज्यामध्ये ऑनलाइन छळ, सायबर पाठलाग, सेक्सटॉरशन, सेक्सटिंग, बदला पोर्नोग्राफी आणि ऑनलाईन धमक्यांचा समावेश असतो. हे सायबर गुन्हे व्यापक सामाजिक लिंगभाव असमानता आणि महिलांविरुद्ध हिंसाचाराचे सामान्यीकरण प्रतिबिंबित करतात. लिंगभाव असमानता शक्ती असंतुलन निर्माण करते ज्याचा वापर डिजिटल जगात केला जाऊ शकतो. सायबर गुन्हेगार अनेकदा नियंत्रण आणि वर्चस्व गाजवण्यासाठी महिलांना लक्ष्य करतात, जे ऑफलाइन लिंग-आधारित शक्ती गतिमानतेचे प्रतिबिंब आहे. भारतातील सायबर कायदे सायबर गुन्ह्यांपासून महिलांचे पुरेसे संरक्षण करू शकत नाहीत. कायदेशीर संरक्षणाचा हा अभाव समाजातील व्यापक लिंगभाव असमानता निश्चित करते. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीचे सामाजिक नियम आणि महिलांकडे बघण्याचा पारंपारिक दृष्टिकोन महिलांचा डिजिटल जगातील प्रवेश नाकारतात. महिलांची ऑनलाईन उपस्थिती सहन न झाल्याने सायबर जगातील द्वेषयुक्त गुन्हे वा सायबर ट्रोलिंग, सायबर बुलिंग, सायबर स्टॉकिंग आदी

मार्गांचा अवलंब करून महिलांना सायबर जगातून बाहेर काढले जात आहे हे एक समाजशास्त्रीय तथ्य आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातील शोध आणि प्रमुख निष्कर्ष पुढील प्रमाणे;

1. डिजिटल भारतातील लैंगिक असमानता आणि ऑनलाइन हिंसाचार दीर्घकालीन सामाजिक समस्यांचे प्रतिबिंब (Reflection of long-term social problems) आहेत.या समस्या ऐतिहासिक आणि सांस्कृतिक संदर्भांमध्ये खोलवर रुजलेल्या आहेत आणि त्या डिजिटल युगातही प्रकट होत आहेत. डिजीटल जगात लैंगिक समानतेच्या होत असलेल्या प्रगतीला विरोध करणाऱ्या सध्याच्या व्यापक ट्रेंडचाही त्या एक भाग आहेत. पारंपारिक लिंग भूमिका आणि पितृसत्ताक नियमांनी भारतात लिंग असमानतेला बराच काळ हातभार लावला आहे. हे नियम अनेकदा महिलांच्या संधी मर्यादितकरतातआणिभेदभाव कायम ठेवतात. ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या, महिलांना शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता कमी होती, ज्यामुळे डिजिटल जगात पूर्णपणे सहभागी होण्याच्या त्यांच्या क्षमतेवर खूप मोठा परिणाम झाला. भारतात पुरुष आणि महिलांमधील आर्थिक असमानता ही महिलांना डिजिटल संसाधने आणि संधींपर्यंत पोहोचण्यास मर्यादित करते. महिलांना तंत्रज्ञानाची आणि डिजिटल साक्षरतेची कमी उपलब्धता असल्याने तंत्रज्ञान उद्योगात आणि डिजिटल धोरणे आणि प्रशासनाशी संबंधित निर्णय घेण्याच्या भूमिकांमध्ये महिलांचे प्रतिनिधित्व कमी होत आहे. परिणामीपुरुष आणि महिलांमध्ये लक्षणीय डिजिटल अंतर वाढले आहे.
2. पुरुषप्रधान समाज व्यवस्थेतील (Patriarchal Societies) लिंगभाव विषमता आणि लिंगभाव विषमते संबंधित गुन्हे सायबर स्पेसमधे प्रतिबिंबित झाले आहेत. अंतराळ संक्रमण सिद्धांताच्या (Space Transaction Theory) मुख्य तत्त्वानुसार नुसार, भौतिक जगात महिला ज्या लिंगभाव आधारित समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते त्याच प्रकारच्या लिंगभाव आधारित समस्याना सायबर स्पेसमध्ये सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. या शोध निबंधातून स्पष्ट झाले की, महिलांवर होणारे हे ऑनलाइन गैरवर्तन स्त्री- पुरुष लिंग विषमता आणि पितृ-सत्ताक समाज व्यवस्थेचे प्रतीक म्हणून सायबर स्पेसमध्ये प्रतिध्वनीत झाले आहेत . सायबर स्पेसच्या या आभासी वातावरणात महिलांना वारंवार हिंसक धमक्या, लैंगिक गुन्हे आणि आणि हिसाचारशी संघर्ष करावा लागत आहे व ती एक स्त्री असण्याचा तो एक परिणाम आहे.
3. निःसंशयपणे, डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव (Lack of digital literacy) हा डिजिटल क्षेत्रातील लैंगिक असमानतेसाठी योगदान देणारा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहे. इंटरनेटचा सुरक्षितपणे वापर कसा करायचा याविषयी जागरूकता, सतर्कता आणि ज्ञान नसल्यामुळे महिला सहज सायबर गुन्ह्याच्या बळी ठरतात. महिला मर्यादित डिजिटल साक्षरतेसह सायबर धमकी, ऑनलाइन छळ आणि इतर प्रकारच्या सायबर गुन्ह्यांना बळी पडण्याची शक्यता जास्त असते, ज्यामुळे डिजिटल जगात त्यांचा सहभाग आणखी कमी होऊ शकतो.डिजिटल संसाधने स्वतःच्या मालकीची नसल्यामुळे आपोआपच पुरुषांच्या पेक्षा स्त्रियांच्या मध्ये

डिजिटल निरक्षरता येते. महिलांमधील ही डिजिटल निरक्षरता सायबर स्पेस मध्ये लिंगभाव विषमता निश्चित करते. डिजिटल साक्षरतेशिवाय, स्त्रिया नोकरीच्या संधी, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण आणि डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवा गमावू शकतात, ज्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता कायम राहते.आजच्याजगात सामाजिक समावेशासाठी डिजिटल साक्षरता आवश्यक आहे. ज्या महिलांमध्ये ही कौशल्ये नाहीत त्यांना एकटे वाटू शकते आणि सामाजिक आणि व्यावसायिक नेटवर्कमध्ये पूर्णपणे सहभागी होऊ शकत नाहीत. डिजिटल निरक्षरता महिलांना माहिती मिळवण्यास, त्यांचे मत मांडण्यास त्यांच्या हक्कांसाठी लढण्यापासून वंचित ठेवते.

4. मूलभूत डिजिटल संसाधनांचा अभाव (Lack of resources) लिगभाव असमानतेला कारणीभूत ठरणारा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. मोबाईल फोन आणि इंटरनेट यांसारख्या मूलभूत संसाधनांचा अभाव असल्याने डिजिटल सेवांमध्ये प्रवेश करण्यासाठी महिलांना अनेकदा अडचणी येतात. भारतात बहुतांशी महिलाकडे स्वतःच्या मालकीची स्मार्टफोन, कॅम्पुटर आणि टॅबलेट नाहीत. आजही महिला घरातील नातेवाईकांच्या (वडील, भाऊ) फोनचा वापर संवाद आणि ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी करतात. परिणामी त्या फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम, ट्विटर यासारख्या समाज माध्यमावर असत नाहीत. बहुतांशी मुलींच्या मध्ये डिजिटल कौशल्याचा अभाव असण्याचे हे एक कारण आहे आहे. महिलांना अनेकदा कमी स्मार्टफोन, संगणक आणि इंटरनेट सारख्या उपकरणांची उपलब्धता. यामुळे डिजिटल संसाधनांचा आणि संधींचा फायदा घेण्याची त्यांची क्षमता मर्यादित होते. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपलब्धतेशिवाय, महिलांमध्ये डिजिटल साक्षरता कौशल्ये विकसित होण्याची शक्यता कमी असते. डिजिटल विभाजनामुळे महिलांना ऑनलाइन शिक्षण आणि शिक्षण संसाधनांच्या उपलब्धतेवर परिणाम होतो, ज्यामुळे त्यांचा शैक्षणिक आणि व्यावसायिक विकास रोखला जातो.तंत्रज्ञातील मर्यादित प्रवेशामुळे महिला सामाजिक नेटवर्क आणि महत्वाच्या माहितीपासून वंचित राहतात व हे घटक महिलांच्या सामाजिक समावेशन आणि सक्षमीकरणावर परिणाम करतात.

5. डिजिटल अंतराचे सर्वात प्रचलित कारण म्हणजे गरिबी आणि आर्थिक परावलंबन (Poverty and economic dependence) जे संसाधनांवर मर्यादा घालतात आणि महिलांना नवीन तंत्रज्ञानात प्रवेश करण्यास आणि वापरण्यास प्रतिबंधित करतात. महिलांना तंत्रज्ञान आणि इंटरनेटचा पुरेसा प्रवेश असण्याची शक्यता खूपच कमी आहे. स्मार्टफोनच्या किमती आणि महागडी इंटरनेट सेवा यामुळे बहुतांशी महिला सोशल मीडिया वापरत नाही.महिलांच्यावर आर्थिक निर्बंध व मर्यादा जास्त असतात. नियमित शिक्षणाचा खर्च आणि महागडी इंटरनेट सेवा बहुतांशी मुलीना परवडत नाही. डिजिटल अंतर महिला आणि मुलींना आर्थिक समावेश, शिक्षण आणि ज्ञान मिळवण्यापासून रोखते. गरिबी आणि आर्थिक मर्यादा जे संसाधने मर्यादित करतात आणि महिलांना आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान मिळविण्यापासून किंवा वापरण्यापासून रोखतात.स्मार्टफोन, कॅम्पुटर, इंटरनेट सेवा आणि शिक्षणात गुंतवणूक

करताना गरीब कुटुंबे अनेकदा मुलांची बाजू घेतात. डिजिटल अंतर मुलांच्या आणि मुलींच्या शिकण्याच्या आणि डिजिटल कौशल्य विकसित करण्याच्या क्षमतेवर प्रभाव पाडते.

6. प्रचलित सामाजिक नियम आणि सामाजिक निर्बंध (Prevailing social norms and social restrictions) महिलांना सार्वजनिक ठिकाणीत्यांचा फोन आणिऑनलाइन क्रियाकलाप वापरण्यापासून प्रतिबंधित करतात. पितृसत्ताक सामाजिक संरचना हे सायबर स्पेसमधील लैंगिक असमानतेचे कारण आहे. सोशल मीडिया आणि स्मार्टफोन वापरण्यात महिलांना खूप अडथळे येतात. ग्रामीण भागात सोशल मीडियाचा वापर करणाऱ्या महिलांकडे संशयाने पाहिले जाते. बहुतांश ग्रामीण आणि शहरी स्त्रिया प्राथमिक नातेसंबंध (पती, पालक) आणि कुटुंबातील तणाव टाळण्यासाठी सोशल मीडियापासून दूर जातात. बहुतेक कौटुंबिक पुरुषांना त्यांच्या महिलांनी सोशल मीडियावर असणे आवडत नाही. कौटुंबिक कलह टाळण्यासाठी महिला सोशल मीडियावर प्रवेश करत नाहीत. मुली आणि महिलांना त्यांचे मोबाइल आणि सोशल मीडिया उपकरणे घरी वापरण्याची परवानगी आहे, परंतु महिलांच्या ऑनलाइन क्रियाकलाप आणि मोबाइल वापरावर अनेकदा पुरुष (पती, वडील, भाऊ इ.) कुटुंबातील नातेवाईकांचे नियंत्रण असते.
7. महिलांचा सोशल मीडियाकडे बघण्याचा नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन (Negative Perspective) आहे. बहुतांश ग्रामीण महिला शहरी स्त्रियांपेक्षा त्यांच्या पारंपारिक दैनंदिन कामात जास्त व्यस्त असतात, त्यामुळे त्यांना सोशल मीडिया आणि इंटरनेट वापरायला वेळ मिळत नाही. शहरी आणि ग्रामीण भागात डिजिटल लैंगिकअसमानता दिसून येते कारण बहुतांशी महिला कौटुंबिक जबाबदारी आणि बाल संगोपनात व्यस्त असतात. शहरी तसेच ग्रामीण स्त्रिया स्मार्टफोन आणि सोशल मीडियाचा वापर फक्त मनोरंजनाचे एक साधन मानतात आणि सोशल मीडिया ही त्यांची अत्यावश्यक गरज असत नाही.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन अभ्यासाचा मुख्य निष्कर्ष असा आहे की, पुरुषांप्रमाणे मुली आणि महिलांना इंटरनेट आणि मोबाईल तंत्रज्ञानाचा समान प्रवेश नाही. सायबर स्पेसमध्ये मुले आणि पुरुषांपेक्षा मुली आणि स्त्रिया तंत्रज्ञान आणि इंटरनेट वापरण्याची शक्यता कमी आहे.लैंगिक भेदभाव, आत्मविश्वासाचा अभाव, भाषेच्या अडचणी, कमी साक्षरता, आणि वेळ आणि पैशाचा अभाव यामुळे सायबर जगातील लिंगभाव विषमता वाढत आहे. बहुतेक महिला आणि मुली सोशल मीडियाचा कमी वापर करतात, सायबर स्पेसमधील महिलांवरील वाढती गुन्हेगारी डिजिटल लिंग अंतर वाढवत आहे. सायबर मॉर्फिंग, सायबर बदनामी, सायबरस्टॉकिंग, सायबर बुलिंग, सायबर पोर्नोग्राफी इत्यादी सोशल मीडियावरील सायबर गुन्हे आणि लैंगिक छळातील वाढ हे सोशल मीडियावर महिला आणि मुलींच्या कमी प्रवेशाचे एक प्रमुख कारण आहे. भौतिक जगातील पुरुषत्वाच्या संकल्पना आभासी जगात प्रकट होत आहेत, जिथे महिलांना वारंवार लक्ष्य केले जाते आणि कलंकित केले जाते, परिणामी बहुतांशी महिला आणि मुलींना सायबर स्पेस असुरक्षित वाटते. भारतात पुरुषांना अनुकूल असलेले सामाजिक नियम, महिलांचे आर्थिक परावलंबन,

महिला सुरक्षितेबाबत अप्रगत आणि अप्रभावी कायदे यामुळे लिंगभाव डिजिटल विभाजन मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे.

6.00: संशोधनातील शिफारशी

Research recommendations

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाचा युक्तिवाद असा आहे की, भारत हा एक पितृसत्ताक समाज आहे. पुरुषत्वामुळे, स्त्रिया जीवनाच्या जवळपास सर्वच क्षेत्रात पुरुषांपेक्षा खूप मागे पडतात. डिजिटल भारत याला अपवाद नाही. भारतातील अनेक स्त्रियांसाठी, विशेषत: ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रीयासाठी नियमित वापरासाठी इंटरनेट प्रवेशातील अडथळे खूप जास्त आहेत. कौटुंबिक आणि घरगुती जबाबदाऱ्यांचा मोठा ओझ्यामुळे महिलांना इंटरनेट वापरण्यासाठी कमी वेळ मिळतो. महिला आणि मुलींना ऑनलाइन धोका होण्याची शक्यता ज्यास्त असते, बहुतांशी महिला आणि मुलींना सोशल मीडियावर लैंगिक छळाची भीती वाटते. सोशल मीडियाचा वापर करण्याच्या स्वातंत्र्याचा अभाव हे महिलांना सोशल मीडियाचा कमी वापर होण्यामागचे एक कारण आहे. थोडक्यात, इंटरनेट आणि मोबाईल तंत्रज्ञानाची वाढती पोहोच आणि सोशल मीडियाच्या वापरामुळे सायबर हिंसा ही वाढती सामाजिक समस्या म्हणून उदयास आली आहे. डिजिटल समाजात लिंगभेद कमी करण्यासाठी बहुआयामी दृष्टीकोन आवश्यक आहे. महिला आणि मुलींमध्ये डिजिटल साक्षरता निर्माण करण्याची गरज आहे. महिलांना परवडणारे आणि सुलभ तंत्रज्ञान प्रदान करण्याची गरज आहे.लिंगभाव कायम ठेवणाऱ्या सामाजिक नियमांना आणि दृष्टिकोनांना आव्हान देण्यासाठी आपण सर्वांनीच सयुक्तिक प्रयत्न करण्याची गरज आहे.

1. तंत्रज्ञानाची समान उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागात डिजिटल पायाभूत सुविधा कशा सुधारता येतील?
2. सर्व वयोगटातील महिलांमध्ये डिजिटल साक्षरता वाढविण्यासाठी कोणते उपाय केले जाऊ शकतात?
3. इंटरनेट ॲक्सेस आणि डिजिटल साक्षरतेच्या बाबतीत शहरी आणि ग्रामीण भागातील दरी कशी भरून काढता येईल.
4. शिक्षण आणि रोजगारामध्ये लिंग समानतेला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी कोणती धोरणे लागू करता येतील?
5. महिला सक्षमीकरणाला पाठिंबा देण्यासाठी लिंग भूमिकांबद्दल सामाजिक दृष्टिकोन कसा बदलता येईल?
6. ऑनलाइन आणि ऑफलाइन दोन्ही ठिकाणी लिंग-आधारित हिंसाचार आणि छळवणूक रोखण्यासाठी कोणती पावले उचलता येतील.

या प्रश्नांना आणि आव्हानांना तोंड देण्यासाठी अधिक समावेशक आणि समतापूर्ण समाज निर्माण करण्यासाठी सरकार, खाजगी क्षेत्र आणि नागरी समाजाकडून सहयोगी प्रयत्नांची आवश्यकता आहे.

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एकविसाव्या शतकात बोली भाषांसमोरील आव्हाने व उपाय

प्रा. डॉ. अरुण शिंदे
प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभाग प्रमुख,
नाइटकॉलेजऑफआर्ट्सअँडकॉमर्सकोल्हापूर
९४२१०२४०५५

प्रास्ताविक

भाषाहीएकसामाजिकसंस्थाआहे, तसेचसंस्कृतीच्याअभिव्यक्तीचेमाध्यमदेखीलआहे. भाषाहाबोलींचाएकसमूहअसतो.
कोणत्याहीप्रमाणभाषेतीलबोलीयात्यात्याप्रमाणभाषेलासमृद्धआणिसशक्तकरीतअसतात.
नवनिर्मितीआणिअभिनवआविष्कारहेबोलींचेमोठेवैशिष्ट्यअसते.
भाषिकांचेदैनंदिनजीवनआणिपारंपरिकसंस्कृतीयांतबोलीखोलवरबुडालेल्याअसतात.
प्रमाणभाषेलाज्ञानव्यवहाराच्यावअर्थाभिव्यक्तीच्यादृष्टीनेश्रीमंतहोण्यासाठीबोलीतीलशब्दस्वीकारणेआवश्यकआहे.
प्रमाणभाषेतनआढळणारेभाषेचेकितीतरीऐतिहासिकविशेषबोलींनीजपूनठेवलेलेअसतात.
बोलीमधूनभाषिकसामाजिक-सांस्कृतिकसंचितव्यक्तहोतअसते. म्हणूनमराठीभाषा, समाजवसंस्कृतीच्यासर्वांगीणअध्ययनासाठीवमराठीभाषेच्याअभिवृद्धीसाठीबोलींचाअभ्यासअत्यंतमहत्त्वाचाआहे.

एकविसाव्या शतकातबोलीभाषाधोक्यात

जागतिकीकरणाच्याप्रक्रियेनंतरवआधुनिकबदलत्यासामाजिकसांस्कृतिक-भाषिकसंदर्भामध्येबोलीभाषानष्टहोण्याचीकिंवात्यांच्याकडेदुय्यमतेने।मागासभावनेनेपाहण्याचीप्रक्रियाअत्यंतवेगानेघडतआहे.
एकप्रकारेपाश्चिमात्यमानकांवरस्थानिकबोलीभाषांच्यासपाटीकरणाचीप्रक्रियासुरूआहे.
त्यामुळेजगातीलअनेकबोलींचेअस्तित्वचसंपुष्टातयेतआहे. UNESCO अहवालानुसारव Atlas of World Languages in Danger, Dead Languages, Red Book याग्रंथामधीलआकडेवारीनुसारजगामध्येबोलल्याजाणाऱ्या६७००भाषांपैकीअर्ध्याधिकभाषालुप्तहोण्याच्यामार्गावरआहेत. सन२००९मध्येप्रकाशित UNESCO च्यारिपोर्टमध्येम्हटलेआहेकी "On UNESCOs rating scale, 538 languages are critically endangered, 502 severely endangered. and 632 definitely endanger."

भारतामधीलबोलीभाषानष्टहोण्याचावेगजगामधीलसर्वाधिकअसूनहीअत्यंतगंभीरवचिंताजनकघटनाआहे. UNESCO च्यासदररिपोर्टमध्येभारतीयबोलीभाषांच्यानष्टहोण्याचीजागतिकअन्यदेशांशीतुलनाकरूननमूदकेलेआहेकी "India tops the list of countries with the greatest number of endangered languages, 196 in all, followed by the United States with stands to lose 192 and Indonesia, where 147 are in peril....."

Australian linguist Christopher Moseley, who headed the atlas team of 25 experts, noted that countries with rich linguistic diversity like India and the United States are also facing the greatest threat of language extinction."

भारतामध्ये२००१च्याजनगणनेनुसार१६५२बोलीभाषाबोलल्याजातहोत्या. त्यांमधीलअनेकभाषांचेअस्तित्वधोक्यातआलेआहे.
हीआपणासाठीगंभीरवअंतर्मुखकरण्यासलावणारीघटनाआहे.
जागतिकीकरणवयुरोपअमेरिकेचेबाजारूसांस्कृतिकआक्रमणयामुळेभारतीतीलबहुभाषिकता, बहुसांस्कृतिकतानष्टहोण्याच्यामार्गावरआहे. यातूनअनेकगंभीरसामाजिक-सांस्कृतिकपरिणामउद्भवतआहेत. हेसर्वरोखण्यासाठीवआपलीमहानबहुभाषिकताजपण्यासाठी, आपणआपल्यादेशीपरंपरांचाबोलीभाषांचाडोळसपणेअभ्यासकेलापाहिजे.
बदलत्यावर्तमानजागतिकसंदर्भामध्येआपल्याभाषावबोलीज्ञानव्यवहाराच्याभाषाबनविण्याचेव्यापकप्रकल्पहातीघेतलेपाहिजेत.

मराठीबोली

सरजॉर्जग्रिअर्सन (1851 - 1946) यांच्या 'लिंग्विस्टिकसर्व्हेऑफइंडिया' च्याखंड 7 व 9 मध्येमराठीच्यासुमारेचाळीसबोली-उपबोलींचेनमुनेसादरकेलेआहेत. त्यांच्यासर्वेक्षणाततत्कालीननिजामसंस्थानाचासमावेशनसल्यानेमराठवाड्यातीलबोलींच्यावस्तुस्थितीबद्दलफारशीमाहितीनाही. दरबाराकोसावरभाषाबदलते. त्यामुळेबोलीचेप्रदेशवार-जिल्हावारभेदआढळतात.
जाततत्वावरहीबोलींतीलभेदअवलंबूनअसल्यानेएकंदरमराठीबोलींचीसंख्याफारचमोठीअसण्याचीशक्यताआहे. आजमहाराष्ट्राच्याविविधजाती-जमातीमध्येबोलल्याजाणाऱ्याबोलींचीएकत्रित, समग्रमाहितीउपलब्धनाही. काहीअपवादवगळताबोलींचाशास्त्रीय, समाजभाषावैज्ञानिकअभ्यासफारसाझालेलानाही.

मराठी बोलींचाअभ्यास

मराठीच्यावेगवेगळ्याबोलीभाषांचेकाहीशब्दकोशझालेआहेत.
मराठीबोलींचापहिलापद्धतशीरअभ्यासग्रिअर्सनच्याभारतीयभाषांच्यासर्वेक्षणातझालेलाआढळूनयेतो. यासर्वेक्षणासहीअनेकमर्यादापडलेल्याहोत्या. डॉ.अ.भा.घाटगेयांनी 1962-1971

याकाळातपश्चिमकिनारपट्टीवरीलमराठीबोलींचेसर्वेक्षणकरूनत्याबोलींचेवर्णनात्मकव्याकरणआठखंडामध्येप्रसिद्धकेले. इंग्रजीमधूनप्रसिद्धझालेलाहासर्व्हेसामान्यमराठीवाचकांपासूनदूरचराहिला. पुणेविद्यापीठाच्यामराठीविभागामार्फतमराठीबोलीचाशब्दकोशबनविण्याचेकार्य 1960 मध्येडॉ.शं.गो.तुळपुळेयांच्यामार्गदर्शनाखालीसुरूझाले. ते 1970 सालीबंदझाले. त्यामधीलसंकलन-संशोधनअद्यापपर्यंतकाहीहीप्रसिद्धझालेलेनाही.

राज्यमराठीविकाससंस्थेनेग्रामीणदलितसाहित्यातीलशब्दांचाकोशतयारतयारकेलाआहे.

प्रमाणमराठीभाषेचेशब्दकोशबऱ्यापैकीसिद्धझालेआहेत. डिक्शनरीऑफमराठालँग्वेज (विल्यमकॅरी -1810), डिक्शनरीऑफदमराठालँग्वेज - केनेडी (1824), महाराष्ट्रभाषेचाशब्दकोश - मोल्सवर्थ - कॅडी (1829), महाराष्ट्रशब्दकोश - दाते, कर्वेवइतर (1932-1938), मराठीधातुकोशवनामादिशब्दव्युत्पत्तीकोश - वि.का.राजवाडे (अनुक्रमे 1937, 1942), मराठीव्युत्पत्तीकोश - प्रा.कृ.पा.कुलकर्णी (1946), मराठीशब्दरत्नाकर - वा.गो.आपटे (1922), अभिनवमराठीशब्दकोश - द.ह.अग्निहोत्री (1983-1985) इ. याशब्दकोशामधूनबोलींमधीलहजारोशब्दआलेलेअसूनत्यांचेअद्यावतीकरणहीझालेलेनाही.

मराठीच्यावेगवेगळ्याबोलीभाषांचेहीकाहीशब्दकोशझालेआहेत. उदा. कोलामी - मराठीशब्दसंग्रह - कोलामभाऊमांडवकर (1966),नागपुरीमराठीशब्दसंग्रह - वसंतकृष्णवऱ्हाडपांडे (1973), वैदर्भीबोलीचाकोश - दे.ग.सोटे (1974), अहिराणीशब्दकोश - रमेशसूर्यवंशी, ग्रामीणबोलीचाशब्दकोश - द.ता. भोसले (2003) इ. बोलींचेअत्यल्पशब्दकोशतयारझालेआहेत. त्यामध्येशब्दसंख्याहीमर्यादितआहे. उदा. प्रा.द.ता. भोसलेयांच्याग्रामीणबोलीचाशब्दकोशामध्येफक्त 300

शब्दसमाविष्टआहेत.यावरूनमराठीबोलींचेसंशोधनवशब्दकोशयामध्येअत्यल्पकामझाल्याचेआढळते.

बोलींचाशब्दकोशतयारकरूनभाषासंवर्धनवज्ञानव्यवहारसमृद्धकरण्याच्यादृष्टीनेप्रयत्नकरणेआवश्यक आहे.

बोली शब्दकोशाची गरज व महत्व

भाषेतीलशब्दवव्यवहारातीलवस्तूवापरातअसल्याशिवायजिवंतराहूशकतनाहीत. लोकजीवनातीलकितीतरीशब्दआजवापरातनसल्यामुळेविस्मृतीतजातआहेत. लोपपावतचाललेल्याबोलीमधीलशब्दांचीनव्यापिढीलाओळखकरूनदेण्यासाठी वआपलेसांस्कृतिकसंचितजतनकरण्यासठी प्रत्येक बोलीभाषेचा शब्दकोश तयार केला पाहिजे. भाषेचीप्राथमिकगरजशब्दअसते. शब्दकोशांच्याआधारेभाषासमृद्धहोतअसते. शब्दभांडाराने मराठीचेकोशवाङ्मयसमृद्धहोईल.

विविध बोली भाषांच्या साहचर्य -संपर्कातून बोली समृद्ध होत जातात. मराठी बोलींवर कन्नड, तेलुगु, तमिळ, हिंदी, गुजराती, उर्दू अशा अनेक बोली भाषांचा प्रभाव पडलेला आहे. सीमावर्ती भागात भाषेबरोबरच सांस्कृतिक प्रभावही पडत जातो. बोली अभ्यासातून भाषिक

प्रभावाबरोबरच सामाजिकसांस्कृतिकआदानप्रदानाचा अभ्यासकरता येतो. मुंबई, सोलापूर अशासारख्याबहुभाषिक व बहुसांस्कृतिक शहरांच्या विविधांगीघडणीचा शोधघेण्यासाठी बोलीभाषा अभ्यास हे एक महत्वाचे माध्यम आहे.

ग्रामीणभागातशिक्षणप्रसारझाल्यानेसजगतावाढतआहे. ग्रामीणवदलितसाहित्याचेमहत्त्वपूर्णप्रवाहमराठीमध्येनिर्माणझालेआहेत. अपरिचितशब्द, संकल्पना, म्हणी, वाक्प्रयोगयामुळेहेसाहित्यकाहीप्रमाणातनागरवाचकांच्यावविद्यार्थ्यांच्यादृष्टीनेअपरिचितराहिले आहे. दलित, ग्रामीण, आदिवासी साहित्याच्याआकलनातील अडचणी भरूनकाढण्यासाठी शब्दकोश काही प्रमाणात उपयुक्त ठरतील.

सोलापूर जिल्यातील बोलीभाषेतीलनामशेष होत चाललेले काही वैशिष्ट्यपूर्णशब्द-

1. **पुरुषांचेखेळ-**विटीदांडू, बक्काबुक्की, लगोरी, गोट्या, लपाछपी, पिल्लूपाणी, गुरमेंढी, आबूकहुबूक, कट्टीघोडे, आंधळमाशी, आट्यापाट्याकिंवालोंपाटकिंवासुरफाट्या, सुरपारंब्या, सरमाडकोल्हा, गोट्या, अंगा र भिंगा, कुस्ती,शिवणामाणी, गलोले, अंडं, चिलाटकिंवाचिलय, गदबेळणंकिंवागदिमाणी, खुरडाण, खांडोळी, लिंबोळ्या, घसरगुंडी , पेलण, खूपशा, ऊनसावली, कुरघोडी, अंगापंगाइ .
2. **स्त्रियांचेखेळ** - काचाकवड्या,गजगे,फुगडी,काटवटकणा,पिंगा,गदीमानी,अटकमटकचिमणीचटक,चिकटभोपळा ,आंधळीकोशिंबीर,टिकल्या,लपंडाव,जिबल्यापाणी,लंगडाजावई , झोका,लंगडी,रिंगा,झिम्मा, गोपाइत्यादी
3. **स्त्रियांचेदागिने-** डोरलं,सर,कंठी,अंगठी,मोहनमाळ, गव्हनमाळ,भोरमाळ,बिंदल्या,वाळे,तोडा,सर,चिपळ्या,मुद्या,कुंडली,नथ,मोरणी,नाकातलाखडा, डूले,फुलेजुबे,चाप,टिकली,वज्रटीका,चिपळीहार,चंद्रहार,कारलं,पळी,पोत,मनी,बाजूबंद,चुडा,पा टल्या,काकण,कंबरपट्टा,सल्ला,जोडवी,पैंजण,अंगठी,मासोळ्या,बुगड्या,बिगबाळ्या, राणीहार, लहानमुलांच्यापायातीलवाळ्याइ
4. **लोकवाद्ये,-**हालगी, ताशा, ढोल, ढोलकं, पिपाणी, झांज, संबळ, पोवा, बाजा,पेटी,बासरीडफ, दिमडी,तुणतुणे,पकवाज,टाळ,मृदंग,विणा,सनई,डमरूइ.
5. **भांडी-** हांडा, परात, ताटली, तवली, डेचकं, वाडगं, डेरा, सुगाड, घमेले,तवली,तपेले,मोगा, उलथन,तवा, काटवट, पोळपाट,लाटणे, फुकारीकिंवाभुंकणी,झाऱ्या, ठोंबाकिंवापार,मुसळ,चाटू, वाटी,पेला,इ.
6. **पुरुषांचीकपडे-** चड्डी,बनियन,टोपी,पटका,टापरीकिंवाटापर,टॉवेल,बागायतदार,बंडी,छाटण,शेला,तीनगुंड्याचा शर्ट,अंगरखा,बाराबंदी,नेहरू शर्ट,हाफशर्ट,लुंगी, लंगोटा,विजार,पायजमा,धोतर,कोट,घोंगडं ,कुडता इ.

7. **स्त्रियांची कपडे -**लुगडं (नऊवारी,सहावारी), पातळ, साडी, झंप्पर, चोळी, पोलकं, सुरकं, फडका, झगाइ.
8. **अवजारे -**खोऱ्या, टिकाव, दात्याळ, इळा, खूरपे, कुदळ, बेडगंइ.
9. **शेतीचीअवजारे**-नांगर, कूळवं, रासणी, चाडं, नळं, रूमणं, पास, शिवळ, दात्याळ,गाडीइ.
10. **हत्यारे -** कोयता,कुऱ्हाड,इळी(कडबाचिरण्याची,भाजीचिरण्याची)पारकिंवापहार,करवत,पटाशी,घन,हातोडा,पाना,पक्कड,सांडशी,भाला, अडकित्ता,गोफणइ.
11. **पदार्थ -** कोरड्यास, बाकूर, लापशी, सांडगं, कण्या, लाह्या, हुंडं, कुरवड्या, भातवड्या, घुगऱ्या, माडगं,कडी,कण्या,गुळगुंड,भाकरी,कापण्या,रताळ्याचाकिस,धपाटे,धिरड्या,पोळ्या (पुरणाची, शेंगदाण्याची,सांजेची,तिळाची,रव्याची,डिंकाची) खिचडी,गंजी (साबुदाण्याची) काटी खुडबळे, खुडबळं, पिठलं,, गरगटा,वड्या (अळूच्याडाळीच्या) कडी,ताक,लिंबलेट (सरबत) शिरा,उपीट,पोहे,इळोणीचीआमटी,घाऱ्या,सुंतोडा,डिकोडा,दाळगा,कळणा,घुगऱ्या,खीर,बेटकं, आळाण,सोजी,सांजोऱ्या,सांजा,घोलाणा,आंबीलइत्यादी
12. **पालेभाज्या -**तांदूळसा, चिगळ, पालक, मेथी,पातर,करडई,घेवडाइ.
13. **वजनमापे**-चिळवे,निळवे,कोळवे,चिपटे,मापटे,शेर,आदलीकिंवाआडशिरी,पायली,मणइत्यादी
14. **रोग-** नकुर्डे,कांडरू,टाचरू,खजूर,नारू,हाड्या,मिंदा,मेकुड,रांजणवाडी,गंडर, माळीन,केस्तुड,नायटा,आवळ,कुरूप, मुरूम(खडककिंवाचेहऱ्यावरीलपुटकुळ्या),घामोळ्या,कांजण्या,पुटकुळ्या,
15. **पोहण्याशीनिगडितशब्द**-सूरमारणे,मुटकामारणे,हेंडगा, डबा, भोपळा,सुळकांडी,बुडीइत्यादी
16. **कुंभाराच्याव्यवसायातीलशब्द -** बोळकं, लोटके,मोगा,सुगड,झाकणी,पणती,गेळा,केळी,घागर,डेरा,रांजण,खण (संक्रातीचा) गाडगे,मडके,खापर, परळ (तव्यासारखाआकार . परोटेभाजण्यासाठीवापरतात), अडकिळ्यातीलकेळी -(मुलींनापाणीआणण्यासाठी), पटण्यातीलकेळी - (घागर-मोठ्याबायकांनापाणीआणण्यासाठी),अडकिण्यातीलडेरावपटण्यातीलडेरा - (वयोमानानुसारवस्तूउचलणे, वापरणेसोयीचेजावेम्हणूनवेगवेगळ्याआकार),काठमोडा (काठमोडलेलंगाडगे) ,मसवटगाडगे (कच्चेभाजलेलेगाडगे), गाडग्यांचीउतरंड, चूल, आवेलीचूल (एकाचुलीसजोडलेलीदुसरीचूल), जोडचूल, मटाण(चिखलतयारकरण्यासाठीचीजागा), नांदाणकिंवामांदाण(मटाणाच्याशेजारीपाणीसाठवण्यासाठीठेवलेलाअर्धारांजण. त्यासकाठअसतो .त्यामध्येतीनतेचारघागरीपाणीबसते), चाळण - पत्र्याचीचाळणीमातीचाळण्यासाठीवापरतात. लीद - (घोड्याची / गाढवाची),राख, आवालावणे - (मडकी भाजण्यासाठी . चौकोनीदोनतीनदारांचाआवा . दारेगोल /चौकोनीअसतात .आवाभरतानासगळ्यातखालीमोठीगाडगीठेवतात . त्यानंतरआकारानुसारकमी-

कमीकरतवरझाकणीपर्यंतयेतात . त्यावरफुटकीखापरंझाकतात . ह्यावरगवतटाकतातआणिझाकूनठेवतात . त्यावरकाटमोटाठेवतातवओल्याराखेनेआवाझाकतातवआळघालतात . गाडगीआतूनभाजण्यासाठीआवाभरतानागाडग्यांचीतोंडेखालीअसतात), काटमोटा - फुटलेल्यागाडग्यांचावरचाअर्धाभाग, करडकुट -(करडईचेकूट -अव्यासाठीवापरतात), आवायेणे - (वरच्याकाटमोड्यातूनआगबाहेरयेऊलागल्यावरआवाआलाअसेम्हणतात) . आवादाबणे - ओल्याराखेनेझाकणे, दारंदाबणे - दारबंदकरणे,तावबरोबरयेणे - तावकमीआल्यासमडकेकच्चेराहते . तावजास्तआल्यासगाडगीवाकडीहोतात.

17. **जनावरांच्या गोठ्याशी निगडीत शब्द-** कानी,दावे, दोरखंड, कंडा, चाबकाचीवादी,चाबूक,म्होरकी, खुंटी,दावन,बनिमकिंवाढेप, मेडी,सुवा,अडू,वासा,शेखरणे,पन्हाळ इ
18. **शेतीशी निगडीत शब्द-** चारी,वापसा,पडाक, आगाप, बाटुक,डामके,डागाड,डालगे,हारले,कुडके,डाल, इरल, करलाची जमीन, आगटी,खोरणे,हावळा,हुरडा, गोफण,पागोरा,हाटोळा,गुंडा,मेडकंकिंवामेक, धाव,माचाड,मोट,नाडा,सोंदुर, वावर,पाडगे इ
19. **मानवी जीवनाशी निगडीत शब्द-** दादला, पोटुशी, रुखवत, थोरला,मधला,धाकटा,जेठाकिंवाजेठी,शेंडफळ,मंडळी, धनी, परणा,बाशिंग,मंडवळ्या,मळवट,लगीनसराई,लगीनचिट्ठी,तांदूळदेणे,ओटीइ
20. **लुप्तहोतअसलेलेशब्द- उदा**. बैलगाडी, मोट, खळेइ.शीनिगडीतसुमारे५०शब्द
21. **गवत** -वाकळ, गोंडलेस, इचकं, केनपाट, चिमणचारा, शिरी, मारवेल,हराळी,लव्हाळे,शिपि,लोणी गावत,करडू,आघाडा,इ.
22. **पक्षी-**कोंबडी, तलंग, व्हला, भोरडी, चिमणी, लांडोरइ.
23. **प्राणी-**खोकड, ससा, शेळी, करडू, लाव्हार, इंगळी, अतुल्या, वळू, हाल्याइ.
24. **संकीर्ण इतरशब्द**-बनीम, बस्ता, वावर, लवाण, सावड, इरंजिक, दामटा, जानवसघर, कंदुरी, पानपुडा, चामकुळी, घडवंची, काऱ्याळ, शिदोरी, , धोपटी, बाजिंदा, भुंडा, कावदान, कवाड,हात(कुलपाचीकिल्ली)दरपण(आरसा),गबाळ,झंजाट,नरडं ,हाबडा,अरबाट,आडगा,आडदांड,आडमाप,कारवणी,चळ,पल्याड,हुंडी,वडाप,फाकडा,वचपा, लचका,हजामत,भादरणे,नवटाक,किलचान,खांडेदांडे,माळवद,व्हदार, व्हगाडी,डोहिरा,गोवऱ्या,हुडवा,खरडूनखाणे, डांबरट,लिपान,बुरखांड,खुराडा,जावळ,गबरू,गबरगंड,हेडे,कास,वसंडकिंवावसिंड,लुबरा,कावड, वरात,गुळमाट,हाडूळा,हावरा,वगळकिंवाछोटाओढा,लवाण, रेती,शेवाळ,डेपोमारणेकिंवाढीग,करंड,किराणमडग्यार,डंपर,डमडम,झाप,बंदाट्या,तीनतिखटण, लकवा,चाटाळ,तल्लप,उंडगा,तळखडा.जाते, सोपा,आडतास,याडी,टेंबा,दिवटी,दिवळ,सोबण,

भानवशी,घासलेट,कंट्रोलचेदुकानकिंवारेशनदुकानलांबड,कावदान,भुंडा,गठुड,चिलीम,माईंदळ, वांभाळ,
रतीब,लागीर,टमरेलकिंवाटमऱ्याळ,बुरुंगाटकिंवाझिरमाट,वाक,गुंडी,बोकांडी,करकभरणे,पायाळू, फेफरे,वाफकरणेकिंवावाफेवरयेणे,वळू,खिलार,सोगा,कासोटा,नाल,परडी,टकुच,चारीगाठ,कुंची, पाटल्या,चुडा,बाजींदा,दोडा, शेंदाड,वाळूक,दांडगे, दांडा, वचपा,शिदोरी,बाळूती,लोटा,रहाटगाडगे,नाळ,टक्कर,करळ,शिव,अमूनचिमून,सोळावी,कंदुरी,कानटोपी,पानपुडा,रंडकी,दीप्पतधरणे,अवलाद,येटाण, कणमोडणे, थोबाड,चामकुळी,घडवंची,बळीपाळी करणे,जाणवसघर, दामटा,आडणी,नाळकं,पावकं,टमऱ्याळ,चिमणी, टेंबा,फडताळ,शिके,विरजण,दातवान,उखाणा-सासतार,सुगरण,अंगारा,भंडारा,वरमाय,इनबाय,आजीचीर,युवाय,वायलीवायली,बैलबडवणे,धुराटी
पडणे,दहिवारपडणे,गाबडणे,गाबडा,गाभन,कोपरी,आरखंड,फाडी,ढालज,चीपकिंवाचिपऱ्याकिंवाचिपा,वळींबा,हलकडी,पडदी, फुटवाकिंवाफुटी,वावडी,वावरजत्रा,नाकेखांडणे, दंड,सावड,अंदनदेणे,करदोडाअंडीवाला,सुताराचेमेट,गलूल,घोलमाडणे,कौललावणे,कांडकापाडणे,काडीमोडघेणे,हुमान,गोणपाट,दालफाड,मुस्काड,कानफाड,लुंगा,परुसकिंवापुरुष,सप,कोंडी,(विहिरीतली)कंड,करंडा,मेन,कोप,झापकिंवाछप्पर,मुराळी,साडू,शेंबडंचंबू,
चंबुगबाळे,पायतान,चपल्याकिंवाचेपल्या,खेटर,वाहना,नाल,वंगाळ,सुपारीचेखांडूक,तंबाखूचाबारकिंवाऔषधाचाबारकिंवाबारउडवणे,टायगंड,तापट,सुरमाडतोंड्या,शेळपाट,सपाटतोंड्या,किडूकमिडूक,कसणुस,कणकण,पांचट,घरकोंबडाकिंवाघरकोंबडी,बाईलभाड्या,खरमुडा,टांग,बेवडा,धातरा,वाळल्या,माळवदाचेघराचेआखण,शिरगणना,नमस्तेफंड,झकमारणे,खानावळ,ढालगज,इब्लिस,खरकट,इद्र,जवाट्यातवस्ती,धोंडाकिंवादगड,सय,बेणं,सटवी,ताटी,ऊत,गाठमारणे,पाठलावणे, धान्याचेपेव,दाभण,गाभण,छपराचेकुड,चघळ(गवत),वगाळ,दिमडी,नाळपड,दैना,कडी,जाच,कडूबेन,हाळी,गोणी,गवंडी,गावरान,गावठी,गावंढळ,पेंड,धनी,मूठ,गबाळ,पाळणा,खेळणा,दमान,कवा,कंत,लेंडूक,उरफाटा,मळी,वाघर,गवतार,,गुराखी,आळ,वायदा,दवंडी,नदर,बारी,वाटणीकिंवावायली,वकुत,बेसूर,आवक,आहेर,वैराळ,सांगावा,शिंगाड्या(शिंगवाजविणाराभाकणूक,वाडाहुडी,तानबाळ,सपकाळवाळवान,
उगराट,आदान,दंडवत,नवस,आडवं,नांदणं,गुळपाणी,आळ,मळा,गुज(गुपीत),वळ,दरांडा,टिंबेदेणे(खूपमारणे),भालदोरी,खुडूककोंबडी,भरतार,ईडीपीडी,फोकारा,लिंबोळ्या,पलान,वरंबा,बारदाना, शिवताशिवत,गव्हाळ,आग्यामवाळ,परसाकडे,मसालाम्हणजेसेल,बुडख,खोडवा,रवंत,बटवा,चंची,कुजाट,बराड,बरबाद,पावशीर,गिलावा,नासाडी,मेख,चारीघाट,धडपा,धडूत,बुचडा,
बुचड,वांगारणेभंजाळणे,चाटाळ,वसाण,वाढुळ,अवसान,मांजरपाट,चौकभरणे,ओझंउतरणे,तेलजाळणे,फंजा(खेळामध्येशिवण्याचेठिकाण)पोळ(जनावराच्यागळ्याखालीलभाग),
पोळ,गावंदर,घुमळा,बुजगावणे,काकाचिरणे,पारंब्या,झाडरू,भंगारखंगार,झोका,इमला,चुंबडं,पि

चींग,सांड,मुकादम,ग्यांगर,पाण्याचाआड,रहाट,शेंदने,कोपाट,गोटा,तुरकाटी,हंटर,गजका,उखरी(शें गाउकरण्याचेसाधन)येदुळा,गोधडी,ईरुळ,कोलदांडा,चाटू,खुळचाट,गिन्नी,दिमडी,डावरा,छाटका गडी,खरपुड,अंबार(ज्वारीसाठवण्याचेठिकाण)शेंब्या,पळकाट्या,वाईटवंगाळ,वायप,टजोसरा इत्यादी

वरीलप्रमाणे बोली भाषेतील असंख्य शब्द नोंदविता येतील. हे केवळ चिन्हात्मक शब्द नाहीत तर; हजारो वर्षापासूनच्या मानवी अनुभवांचे, शहाणपणाचे, ज्ञानाचे, कलांचे, कौशल्याचे, सांस्कृतिक संचिताचे भाषेच्या माध्यमातून पिढी दर पिढी झालेले हस्तांतरण आहे. या शब्दांमध्ये मानवी प्रगतीचा इतिहास आहे आणि भावी पिढ्यांच्या अभ्युदायाचा वारसा आहे. म्हणून त्याचे जतन होणे आवश्यक आहे.

बोलीशब्दकोशाचे स्वरूप-काही पैलू

नामशेष होत चाललेल्या बोली आणि त्यांचे भाषिक भांडार जतन करण्यासाठी बृहत बोली शब्दकोश तयार करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. अशा बोलीकोशांचे स्वरूप साधारणतः पुढीलप्रमाणे असावे-

बोलीतीलमूळशब्दवत्याचाप्रमाणमराठीतीलअर्थ, त्याशब्दाचीव्युत्पत्ती, लोकजीवनातीलसामाजिक सांस्कृतिकसंदर्भ, शब्दांचाउच्चारववापर, अन्यभाषेशीअनुबंध, अर्थघटनेच्याऐतिहासिकविकासाचे दिग्दर्शन, अर्थसंकोच,अर्थविस्तार, जात, धर्म, वय, लिंग, व्यवसाय, स्तरइ. चापरिणामयासारख्याघटकांचासमाजभाषावैज्ञानिकपद्धतीनेमीमांसाकरून बोलीकोश तयार केल्यास त्याला समाज- सांस्कृतिक समग्र शास्त्रीय आयाम प्राप्त होईल. बोलीतीलशब्दलोकसंस्कृतीचेवाहकअसतात.
लोकसंस्कृतीचेनिदर्शकअसणारेअनेकशब्दआजवापरलेजातनाहीत.
त्यामुळेत्यात्याशब्दांच्यानिदर्शकवस्तूनव्यापिढीसज्ञातहीनाहीत.
बोलीतीलजुनेशब्दवत्याशीनिगडीतसंदर्भपूर्णनष्टहोण्यापूर्वीतेकोशाच्या माध्यमातून चित्ररूपानेजिवंतठेवणेगरजेचेआहे. यासाठी आवश्यकतेथेचित्रे, फोटो, रेखांकनेइ. दिलीजावीत. यामुळे कोशाचे संदर्भमूल्यहीवृद्धिंगतहोईल. शब्दरुपामधून समाज - संस्कृतीचेदर्शनघडेल.

लोकखेळ, सण, उत्सव, रूढी, परंपरा, पदार्थ, वस्त्रे, दागदागिने, वस्तू, भांडी, अवजारे, हत्यारे, साधने, लोकवाद्ये, लोकगीते, लोककथा, लोककला, कलाकार, लोकदेव, विविधजातीजमाती, त्यांचेव्यवसायवत्याशीनिगडीतशब्द, प्राणी, पक्षी, कृमीकिटक, वनस्पती, गवत, वृक्ष, फुले, रोग, खडक, माती, पिके, भाजी, फळेवगैरेशब्दकोशामध्ये आल्यास भाषिकपर्यावरणीय संस्कृतीअक्षर रुपाने संवर्धित होईल.

समारोप

मराठीभाषाहीमहाराष्ट्रातीलअनेकबोलींचीबनलेलीआहे. बोलीमधीलजिवंत, रसरशीत, सघन, प्रभावीशब्दप्रमाणमराठीमध्येयेणे, सर्वांनात्यांचाभाषिक -सामाजिक- सांस्कृतिकसंदर्भज्ञातहोणेवमराठीचेभाषिकअभिव्यक्तीचेसामर्थ्यवाढविणे, ही काळाची गरज

आहे.

जागतिकीकरणामध्येमराठीभाषाटिकूनराहण्यासाठीतीज्ञानव्यवहाराचीभाषाहोणेअत्यंतगरजेचेआहे.

आधुनिककाळातमाहितीतंत्रज्ञानतसेचअभियांत्रिकीवतांत्रिकक्षेत्रातीलपरकीयभाषेतीलशब्दांनापर्यायीमराठीशब्ददेतानाअनेकअडथळेयेतआहेत.

बोलीमधीलशब्दवापरूननवीपर्यायीमराठीपरिभाषाघडवितायेईल.

बोलीतीलशब्दामुळेसामान्यलोकांनाउच्चारणवआकलनसुलभहोईल.

प्रमाणमराठीलाभाषिकदृष्ट्याश्रीमंतकरण्यासाठीवसामान्यजनसमूहांनानव्याज्ञानक्षेत्रांचेआकलनसुलभतेनेहोण्यासाठीबोलीभाषांचाकोशकरूनत्यांनाज्ञानव्यवहाराच्यापातळीवरआणणे आवश्यक आहे.

व्यवसाय, शिक्षण, वय, लिंग, धर्म, जात, सामाजिक- सांस्कृतिकपरंपरा, सीमाभाषिकप्रदेश, यांसारख्याअनेकघटकांचाबोलीवरपरिणामहोतअसतो. यासर्वघटकांतूनआकारलेलीबोलीत्या-त्याजनसमूहांच्यासामाजिक-सांस्कृतिकपरंपरांचीवाहकहीअसते. म्हणूनबोलींच्यासर्वांगीणअभ्यासासाठीसमाजभाषाविज्ञान, बोलीभूगोल, बोलीविज्ञान, भाषाशास्त्र, इतिहास, समाजशास्त्र, सामाजिकवसांस्कृतिकमानवशास्त्र, शिक्षणशास्त्र, मनोविज्ञान, मानववंशशास्त्रइ. ज्ञानशाखांतीलसंशोधनाच्याआधारेप्रत्यक्षबोलीक्षेत्रामध्येजाऊननिरीक्षणे, टिपणेवअध्ययनकरणेगरजेचेआहे.

अशाक्षेत्रीयअभ्यासातूनमराठीच्याविविधबोलींचाव्यापकअभ्यासहोईलवत्यातूनमराठीभाषेचीवैविध्यता, शब्दसंग्रह, अर्थाभिव्यक्ती, भाषिकविशेषआणिमराठीजनसमूहांचासामाजिक-सांस्कृतिकसंदर्भकोशअस्तित्वातयेईलअसेवाटते.

भाषेशीनिगडितअनेकप्रश्नांचेहीनिराकरणहोईल.

मराठीज्ञानभाषाकरण्यासाठीवभाषेतूनसमाजजोडण्यासाठीवराष्ट्राच्याविकसनासाठीअशाअभ्यासाचीआणि शब्द कोशांची नितांतआवश्यकताआहे.

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शहरीकरणाचे नकारात्मकहोणारे परिणाम: एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. सुनिल पांडूरंग सुर्यवंशी
नाइट कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स, कोल्हापूर

सारांश (abstract) :-
२०५० पर्यंत, जगातील ६८% लोकसंख्या शहरी भागात राहण्याचा अंदाज आहे. शहरी विकास अनेक ग्रामीण नागरिकांसाठी आकर्षक आहे कारण त्यामुळे त्यांचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यासाठी अनेक संधी निर्माण होतात. तथापि, जर शहरीकरणाचे काळजीपूर्वक नियोजन केले नाही तर शहरीकरणाचे अनेक घटक शहर आणि त्याच्या नागरिकांसाठी त्रासदायक ठरू शकतात.सार्वजनिक वाहतूक व्यवस्था, आधुनिक वाहतुकीच्या गरजा, जसे की ईव्ही चार्जिंग आणि इलेक्ट्रिक स्कूटर, मायक्रो मोबिलिटी सोल्यूशन्स , पार्किंग व्यवस्थापन सोल्यूशन्स आणि इतर गोष्टींशी संबंधित शहरी गतिशीलतेच्या समस्यांबाबत जागरूक असणेहे विशेषतः स्पष्ट होते.जर एखाद्या शहराला शहरीकरण आणि त्याच्या लोकसंख्येच्या जलद वाढीचा स्वीकार करायचा असेल, तर त्यांना काय कार्य करावे, काय नाही आणि शहरीकरणाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम लवकर कसे सोडवायचे हे माहित असणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळेच या संशोधन पेपर साठी "शहरीकरणाचे **नकारात्मक**होणारे **परिणाम**: एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास" हा विषय घेतला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा(Keywords) :–शहरीकरणाचे, **नकारात्मक,परिणाम,** उपाय

प्रस्तावना :-

जगाची लोकसंख्या वाढत असताना, विकसित आणि विकसनशील देशांमध्ये ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागात स्थलांतरित होणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या वाढत आहे. या जागतिक घटनेला शहरीकरण म्हणतात - यामुळे ग्रामीण भागांची लोकसंख्या (२५०० किंवा त्यापेक्षा कमी रहिवासी असलेले क्षेत्र) कमी होत आहे आणि त्यांना शहरी लोकसंख्येत (मध्यवर्ती शहर आणि आसपासचे क्षेत्र, ज्यांची लोकसंख्या ५०,००० पेक्षा जास्त आहे) रूपांतरित होत आहे. जगातील निम्म्याहून अधिक लोकसंख्ये आता शहरी भागात राहतात आणि लोकसंख्येतील हा बदल विविध घटकांमुळे होतो. सैद्धांतिकदृष्ट्या, शहरीकरण ही एक उत्तम संकल्पना आहे. तथापि, वेगाने वाढणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येमुळे शहरीकरण झालेल्या शहरांना मोठ्या समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे . अनेक शहरी शहरांमध्ये लोकसंख्या स्फोट झाला आहे ज्याचे नियोजन करणे कठीण असू शकते. परिणामी, रोजगाराच्या संधी अपेक्षेपेक्षा लवकर संपू शकतात - ज्यामुळे बेरोजगारी निर्माण होऊ शकते. याव्यतिरिक्त, खूप जास्त लोकसंख्येच्या घनतेसह घरांच्या समस्या उद्भवू शकतात आणि यामुळे शहरी शहरांमध्येही गुन्हेगारीचा ओघ वाढत आहे. आजच्या काळात, शहरीकरणाचे अनेक मोठे

तोटे आहेत.

संशोधन उद्दिष्टे (Research objectives) :-" शहरीकरणाचे **नकारात्मक**होणारे **परिणाम**: एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास"या विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात खालील उद्दिष्टांना अनुसरून अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे .

१)वाढत्या शहरीकरणाचा अभ्यास करणे.

२) शहरीकरणाला प्रोत्साहित करणारे घटकजाणून घेणे

३) शहरीकरणामुळे सामाजिक जीवनावर होणाऱ्या समस्या जाणून उपाय सुचविणे.

माहिती स्त्रोतवसंशोधन पद्धती (Information Soures and Research Methods) :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी द्वितीय सामग्रीच्या उपयोगातून अचूक माहिती संकलित करून त्यांची सर्व कक्ष मांडणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. द्वितीय सामग्री ही वर्तमानपत्रे, विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे, वेबसाईट इत्यादीतून प्राप्त केले. संकलित केलेल्या द्वितीय सामग्रीचे शास्त्रीय स्वरूपात संस्करण करून विश्लेषण करण्यात आले.

विषय विवेचन :-

शहरीकरण ही एक गुंतागुंतीची प्रक्रिया आहे, कारण त्याचे अनेक घटक एकमेकांमध्ये भूमिका बजावतात आणि एकमेकांना जन्म देतात. एकदा ग्रामीण शहराचे शहरीकरण झाले की, ते अनेक फायदेशीर वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे भरभराटीला येऊ शकते - त्यापैकी बहुतेक गोष्टी अधिक लोकांना त्यांच्याकडे आकर्षित करतात.

शहरीकरणाची कारणे

शहरीकरणाच्या परिणामांमध्ये थेट जाण्यापूर्वी, मानवांना शहरात का राहायचे आहे हे थोडक्यात समजून घेऊया. त्याची अनेक कारणे आहेत. आधुनिकीकरणाच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि सामाजिक समस्या निर्माणहोतात ज्यामुळे लोक ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागात स्थलांतरित होतात. शहरीकरणाची कारणे अशी आहेत:

- **औद्योगिक वाढ:** विशिष्ट शहरी भागात औद्योगिकीकरण आणि उत्पादन उद्योगांचा स्फोट अधिक रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करतो - जो शहरीकरणाचा आणखी एक घटक आहे.
- **रोजगार** : ग्रामीण भाग सामान्यतः शेतीप्रधान आहे. शहरीकरण आणि औद्योगिक विकासामुळे जास्त पगार देणाऱ्या, अधिक वैविध्यपूर्ण आणि शारीरिकदृष्ट्या कमी कठीण असलेल्या नोकऱ्यांच्या संधी निर्माण होतात.
- **आर्थिक विकास :**आर्थिक वाढ हा कदाचित सर्वात महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे, विशेषतः विकसनशील देशांमध्ये. लोक रोजगाराच्या शोधात आणि चांगल्या राहणीमानाच्या शोधात शहरांमध्ये स्थलांतर करतात.
- **सामाजिक घटक:** अनेक शहरी भागात उत्तम राहणीमान मिळते, ज्यामध्ये आरोग्यसेवेची चांगली उपलब्धता, आधुनिक गृहनिर्माणचा समावेश आहे.

- **शिक्षणाची उच्च गुणवत्ता :** शहरांमध्ये सहसा ग्रामीण भागांपेक्षा चांगली शाळा आणि विद्यापीठे असतात. शहरीकरणाला चालना देणारा हा आणखी एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे, विशेषतः मध्यमवर्गीयांमध्ये.
- **पायाभूत सुविधा आणि वैद्यकीय सुविधा:** नवीन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शहरी भागातील पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये सुधारणा होते. चांगले दळणवळण, सार्वजनिक वाहतूक, दळणवळण नेटवर्क, वैद्यकीय सुविधा आणि विविध सामाजिक सुविधा ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना आकर्षित करू शकतात, ज्यामुळे जलद शहरीकरण होते.
- **मनोरंजन आणि जीवनशैली पर्याय :**शहरे विविध प्रकारच्या मनोरंजनात्मक उपक्रमांची आणि वैश्विक जीवनशैलीची ऑफर देतात. हे विशेषतः तरुणांसाठी आकर्षक आहे जे जीवनातील प्रत्येक गोष्टीचा अनुभव घेऊ इच्छितात.

शहरीकरणाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम

शहरीकरणाचे अनेक फायदे आहेत हे आता आपल्याला माहिती आहे, परंतु आपल्या पर्यावरणावर आणि आरोग्यावर होणाऱ्या नकारात्मक परिणामांची जाणीव असणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. शहरीकरणाचे काही परिणाम येथे आहेत:

१. जैवविविधतेचे नुकसान, शहरांसमोरील एक गंभीर चिंता

शहरीकरणाशी संबंधित सर्व पर्यावरणीय समस्यांपैकी, जैवविविधतेचे नुकसान हे सर्वात गंभीर असू शकते. जंगले, पाणथळ जागा आणि कृषी प्रणालींमध्ये होणारे शहरी विस्तार केवळ अधिवास साफसफाई आणि विखंडन घडवून आणते. याचा त्या अधिवासांवर अवलंबून असलेल्या प्रजातींवर गंभीर परिणाम होतो आणि काही नष्ट होण्याच्या मार्गावर देखील जाऊ शकतात. शहरी लोकसंख्येची जीवनशैली, जी उपभोगशील असते, मोठ्या प्रमाणात नैसर्गिक संसाधनांची आवश्यकताअसते आणि वाढत्या प्रमाणात कचरा निर्माण करते, त्यामुळे हवा, पाणी आणि माती प्रदूषणाची पातळी वाढते.

२. रहदारी आणि उद्योगांमुळे होणारे वायू प्रदूषण.

शहरीकरणाचा सर्वात गंभीर परिणाम म्हणजे वायू प्रदूषण. शहरांमध्ये, वाहने आणि उद्योगांचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे, जे हवेत हानिकारक प्रदूषक सोडतात. या प्रदूषकांमुळे श्वसन संसर्ग, हृदयरोग आणि कर्करोग यासारख्या अनेक आरोग्य समस्या उद्भवू शकतात. अलिकडच्या काळात आपण पाहू शकतो की बीजिंग आणि मेक्सिको सिटीसारख्या काही मोठ्या शहरांमध्ये लोकांना प्रदूषित हवेपासून स्वतःचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी मास्क घालावे लागतात.

२. जल प्रदूषण समस्या.

शहरांमध्ये जल प्रदूषण ही आणखी एक मोठी समस्या आहे. इतक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात लोक जवळ राहत असल्याने, सांडपाणी आणि औद्योगिक सांडपाण्यामुळे होणारे प्रदूषण होण्याचा धोका जास्त असतो. यामुळे कॉलरा आणि टायफॉइड सारखे जलजन्य आजार पसरू शकतात. यामुळे वन्यजीव आणि सागरी जीवजंतू तसेच अन्नासाठी त्यांच्यावर अवलंबून असलेल्या

लोकांसाठीही समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकतात.

३. कचरा आणि विषारी पदार्थांपासून होणारे माती प्रदूषण.

शहरीकरणाचा आणखी एक परिणाम म्हणजे माती प्रदूषण. कचरा टाकणे, कीटकनाशके आणि खतांचा वापर आणि कारखान्यांमधून विषारी पदार्थ बाहेर पडणे यामुळे हे होऊ शकते. यामुळे पीक उत्पादनात घट होऊ शकते आणि मातीची दीर्घकालीन सुपीकता कमी होऊ शकते, तसेच मानवी आरोग्याला धोका निर्माण होऊ शकतो. माती संवर्धनाचे महत्त्व आणि या कधीकधी दुर्लक्षित समस्येचे उच्च महत्त्व याबद्दल अधिक माहितीसाठी, सेव्ह सॉइल मूव्हमेंट वेबसाइटला भेट द्या.

४. ऊर्जेचा वापर आणि वाहतुकीच्या उच्च पातळीमुळे हरितगृह वायू उत्सर्जनात वाढ.

शहरी लोकसंख्या वाढत असताना, त्यांना अधिक ऊर्जा वापरावी लागते. एअर कंडिशनिंग, हीटिंग, लाईटचा जास्त वापर, रस्त्यांवरील वाहनांची वाढती संख्या आणि कधीही काहीही मिळवणे सोपे असल्याने वापराचे प्रमाण वाढल्याने आपली ऊर्जा आणि संसाधनांची मागणी गगनाला भिडली आहे. परिणामी, ही वाढती मागणी ग्रीनहाऊस गॅस उत्सर्जनात लक्षणीय वाढ करत आहे, जे जागतिक हवामान बदल आणि तापमानवाढीसाठी जबाबदार आहेत.

५. अयोग्य किंवा अपुरा कचरा व्यवस्थापन, शहरी भागात दुर्गंधीची समस्या

शहरी भागांना त्यांच्या रहिवाशांनी निर्माण केलेल्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात कचऱ्याचा सामना करावा लागतो - सेंद्रिय अन्न कचऱ्यापासून ते पॅकेजिंगपर्यंत आणि बांधकाम साहित्यापर्यंत. पर्यावरणीय नुकसान आणि सार्वजनिक आरोग्य धोक्यांना रोखण्यासाठी लँडफिल साइट्स आणि इतर कचरा विल्हेवाट सुविधांचे काळजीपूर्वक व्यवस्थापन करणे आवश्यक आहे.

६. प्रकाश प्रदूषण, विविध परिणामांसह एक पर्यावरणीय समस्या

प्रकाश प्रदूषण हा प्रदूषणाचा आणखी एक प्रकार आहे ज्याकडे अनेकदा दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. हे शहरी भागांच्या अत्यधिक कृत्रिम प्रकाशयोजनेमुळे होते आणि त्याचे मानव आणि प्राणी दोघांवरही अनेक नकारात्मक परिणाम होऊ शकतात.

७. हिरव्या जागेचे नुकसान आणि उष्णता बेटाच्या परिणामात वाढ.

शहरी विकासाचा आणखी एक परिणाम म्हणजे हिरव्या जागेचे नुकसान. गृहनिर्माण आणि उद्योगासाठी अधिक जमीन विकसित होत असताना, उद्याने आणि बागा यासारख्या नैसर्गिक क्षेत्रांसाठी जागा कमी होते. यामुळे जैवविविधतेत घट होऊ शकते आणि "उष्णता बेट परिणाम" वाढू शकते, जिथे शहरे आसपासच्या ग्रामीण भागांपेक्षा लक्षणीयरीत्या उष्ण असतात. हिरव्या जागांचे नुकसान रहिवाशांच्या जीवनमानाची गुणवत्ता देखील कमी करते कारण ते मानसिक आरोग्य आणि कल्याणासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत.

८. ध्वनी प्रदूषण, शहरी लोकसंख्या अदृश्य आणि सतत मेंदूचा निचरा करणारी

वाहतूक आणि उद्योगांचा सततचा आवाज हा देखील ताण आणि मानसिक आरोग्य समस्यांचे एक प्रमुख स्रोत असू शकतो. ध्वनी प्रदूषणामुळे झोपेचा त्रास, उच्च रक्तदाब आणि शहरी रहिवाशांसाठी इतर गंभीर आरोग्य समस्या उद्भवू शकतात.

९. वाहतूक कोंडीमुळे वेळ आणि ऊर्जा वाया जाते

शहरांसमोरील सर्वात मोठ्या आव्हानांपैकी एक म्हणजे वाहतूक कोंडी. यामुळे केवळ लोकांचा वेळ आणि ऊर्जा वाया जात नाही तर वायू प्रदूषण आणि अपघात देखील होऊ शकतात.

१०. गर्दी आणि खराब आरोग्य पद्धतींमुळे आजारांचा धोका वाढतो.

शहरे बहुतेकदा जास्त गर्दीने ग्रस्त असतात, विशेषतः झोपडपट्ट्या आणि अनौपचारिक वस्त्यांमध्ये. यामुळे अनेकदा खराब स्वच्छता आणि कॉलरा, टायफॉइड, क्षयरोग आणि एचआयव्ही/एड्स सारख्या आजारांच्या प्रसारामुळे मानवी आरोग्य बिघडते.

११. सामाजिक असमानतेमुळे गुन्हेगारी आणि हिंसाचाराचा धोका वाढतो.

शहरीकरणामुळे गुन्हेगारी आणि हिंसाचारात वाढ होऊ शकते, विशेषतः उच्च पातळीचे गरिबी आणि सामाजिक बहिष्कार असलेल्या भागात. हे दुर्मिळ संसाधनांसाठीच्या स्पर्धेचा परिणाम असू शकते किंवा ग्रामीण भागापेक्षा शहरात लोक एकमेकांशी संपर्कात येण्याची शक्यता जास्त असते म्हणून असू शकते.

१२. शहरीकरणाशी संबंधित सामाजिक समस्या

शहरीकरणामुळे अनेक सामाजिक समस्या उद्भवू शकतात, जसे की पारंपारिक समुदायांचा आणि त्यांच्या संस्कृतींचा ऱ्हास आणि गरिबी आणि असमानतेत वाढ.

१३. शहरीकरणाशी संबंधित आर्थिक समस्या

शहरीकरणामुळे अनेक आर्थिक समस्या देखील उद्भवू शकतात, जसे की पारंपारिक उद्योगांचा ऱ्हास, अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्थांचा उदय आणि पायाभूत सुविधा आणि सेवांशी संबंधित खर्चात वाढ. यामुळे बेरोजगारी, अर्धबेरोजगारी आणि महागाई यासारख्या समस्या देखील उद्भवू शकतात. आता, तुम्ही विचार करत असाल: सर्वकाही फक्त हरवले आहे का? आपण याबद्दल काही करू शकत नाही का? अर्थात, आपण करू शकतो!

शहरीकरणाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी उपाय

शहरीकरणाशी संबंधित अनेक आव्हाने असूनही, नकारात्मक परिणाम कमी करण्यास मदत करणारे अनेक संभाव्य उपाय देखील आहेत.

१. शहरी वाढीचे नियोजन आणि व्यवस्थापन सुधारणे.

शहरीकरणाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी करता येणाऱ्या सर्वात महत्त्वाच्या गोष्टींपैकी एक म्हणजे शहरांचे नियोजन आणि व्यवस्थापन कसे केले जाते ते सुधारणे. यामध्ये चांगल्या भू-वापर नियोजनापासून ते सुधारित कचरा व्यवस्थापन आणि वाहतूक व्यवस्थांपर्यंत सर्व गोष्टींचा समावेश आहे.

२. शाश्वत विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देणे.

शाश्वत विकास हा शहरी नियोजनाचा एक दृष्टिकोन आहे जो भविष्यातील पिढ्यांसाठी पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण करण्याची आणि संसाधनांचे जतन करण्याची गरज लक्षात घेतो. हे अनेक

उपायांद्वारे साध्य करता येते, जसे की अक्षय ऊर्जा आणि ऊर्जा कार्यक्षम उपकरणांचा वापर, हिरव्या जागेचे जतन आणि बांधकामात पर्यावरणपूरक साहित्याचा वापर.

३. सार्वजनिक वाहतूक व्यवस्था सुधारणे.

वाहतूक कोंडी, वायू प्रदूषण आणि आवाजाची पातळी कमी करण्याचा सर्वात प्रभावी मार्ग म्हणजे कार्यक्षम आणि विश्वासार्ह सार्वजनिक वाहतूक व्यवस्थांचा विकास. यामध्ये सुधारित बस सेवा, हलक्या रेल्वे नेटवर्क किंवा बाईक-शेअरिंग योजना अशा गोष्टींचा समावेश असू शकतो ज्या लोकांना पर्यावरणपूरक वाहतुकीच्या पद्धती वापरण्यास प्रोत्साहित करतात.

४. शहरी पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करणे.

शहरीकरणाशी संबंधित आव्हानांना तोंड देण्यासाठी शहरांना मदत करण्याचा आणखी एक महत्त्वाचा मार्ग म्हणजे कमी उत्पन्न असलेल्या समुदायांसाठी पाणीपुरवठा, स्वच्छता आणि गृहनिर्माण उपाय यासारख्या प्रमुख क्षेत्रांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करणे.

५. ग्रामीण भागात आर्थिक विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देणे.

ग्रामीण भागात आर्थिक विकासाला चालना दिल्याने शहरांवरील दबाव कमी होण्यास मदत होऊ शकते आणि शहरी लोकसंख्येला त्यांच्या मूळ समुदायात परतण्यास प्रोत्साहित केले जाऊ शकते. यामध्ये कृषी उपक्रमांना समर्थन देणारे कार्यक्रम किंवा ग्रामीण पर्यटन आणि स्थानिक हस्तकला उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी प्रयत्नांचा समावेश असू शकतो.

६. ग्रामीण भागात लोकसंख्या आरोग्य कार्यक्रमांना प्रोत्साहन देणे.

खराब आरोग्य सुधारण्याचा एक सर्वोत्तम मार्ग म्हणजे ग्रामीण भागात प्रतिबंध आणि शिक्षण कार्यक्रमांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करणे. यामध्ये स्वच्छ पाणी आणि स्वच्छता सुविधांमध्ये प्रवेश प्रदान करणे किंवा आरोग्य सेवा सुविधा आणि कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करणे यासारख्या गोष्टींचा समावेश असू शकतो. याचा अर्थ जनजागृती मोहिमांद्वारे निरोगी जीवनशैली निवडींना प्रोत्साहन देणे असा देखील असू शकतो.

७. विकसनशील देशांसोबत आंतरराष्ट्रीय करार.

जगातील काही सर्वात जास्त प्रभावित ठिकाणे विकसनशील देश आहेत, म्हणून शहरी नियोजन, वाहतूक आणि पायाभूत सुविधांच्या विकासात मोठ्या गुंतवणुकीसाठी आपल्याला आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर करारांची आवश्यकता आहे.

८. सामाजिक समावेशनाला प्रोत्साहन देणे आणि असमानता कमी करणे.

शेवटी, शहरीकरणाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम कमी करण्याचा सर्वात प्रभावी मार्ग म्हणजे सामाजिक समावेशनाला प्रोत्साहन देणे आणि आर्थिक वाढीला चालना देऊन असमानता कमी करणे. हे अशा नोकऱ्या निर्माण करून करता येते ज्या चांगल्या कामाच्या परिस्थिती प्रदान करतात, तसेच शहरी आणि ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येसाठी आरोग्य सेवा, शिक्षण आणि इतर आवश्यक सेवांमध्ये प्रवेश मिळवून देता येतो. यामध्ये कमी उत्पन्न असलेल्या कुटुंबांसाठी घरे उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी

किंवा लोकांना एकत्र आणण्यासाठी सामुदायिक जागा तयार करण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेणे देखील समाविष्ट असू शकते.

निष्कर्ष :-

शहरीकरणाच्या नकारात्मक समस्या प्रदूषण, झोपडपट्ट्या, वाहतूक कोंडी सोडवण्यासाठी शाश्वत शहरी नियोजन, सुयोग्य सार्वजनिक वाहतूक व्यवस्था, हरित पट्ट्यांचा विकास, आणि ग्रामीण भागात रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. वाहतूक कोंडी कमी करण्यासाठी मेट्रो, बस आणि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनांचा वापर वाढवणे, तसेच शहरात प्रदूषण रोखण्यासाठी सायकल ट्रॅक आणि चालण्यासाठी सोयीसुविधा निर्माण करणे. शहरांमध्ये उद्याने, 'हरित पट्टे' विकसित करणे, झाडे लावणे आणि सौरऊर्जेसारख्या नूतनीकरणयोग्य ऊर्जेचा वापर वाढवून प्रदूषण कमी करणे. पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास आणि घनकचरा व्यवस्थापनावर लक्ष केंद्रित करून जीवनमान सुधारता येऊ शकते. स्मार्ट सिटी धोरणांतर्गत नियोजित विकास, झोपडपट्टी पुनर्विकास आणि परवडणारी घरे उपलब्ध करून देणे, तसेच शहरांची वाढ अनियंत्रित न होता ती सुनियोजित असावी यासाठी कठोर झोनिंग कायदे लागू करणे.

ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षण, आरोग्य आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण केल्यास शहरांकडे होणारे स्थलांतर नैसर्गिकरित्या कमी होईल, ज्यामुळे शहरांवरील लोकसंख्येचा ताण कमी होईल. प्रभावी कचरा पुनर्प्रक्रिया, सांडपाणी प्रक्रिया प्रकल्प आणि जलसंधारण उपाययोजना राबवून स्वच्छ आणि आरोग्यदायी पर्यावरण टिकवणे. या उपाययोजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी सरकार, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था आणि नागरिक यांचा एकत्रित सहभाग महत्त्वाचा आहे.

संदर्भ सूची :

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५) घडलिंग एन.एस. - " भारतातील शहरीकरण आणि शहरी शाश्वत विकास आव्हाने व समस्या - एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास " कॉसमॉस मल्टी डिसिप्लिनरी रिसर्च इ. जर्नल, खंड.८, अंक १२, डिसेंबर २०२३

६) डॉ.संतोष मेंढेकर - " महाराष्ट्रातील वाढते शहरीकरणामुळे निर्माण समस्या : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन " यूपीए नॅशनल इ - जर्नल,खंड.१०, अंक.१ ऑगस्ट २०२४

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मानवी हक्क शिक्षण

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सारांश

मानवी हक्क शिक्षण हे आधुनिक शैक्षणिक प्रणालींचा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणून उदयास आले आहे, ज्याचा उद्देश व्यक्तींमध्ये जागरूकता, समानता, प्रतिष्ठा आणि आदर वाढवणे आहे. हा शोधनिबंध लोकशाही मूल्ये आणि जबाबदार नागरिकत्व वाढवण्यात मानवी हक्क शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व तपासतो. हा अभ्यास विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये मानवी हक्कांबद्दल जागरूकता आणि समजुतीची पातळी मूल्यांकन करण्यावर आणि या तत्त्वांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यात शैक्षणिक संस्थांच्या भूमिकेचे मूल्यांकन करण्यावर केंद्रित आहे.संशोधन दुय्यम सामग्री वापरून वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीचा अवलंब करते. या शोधनिबंधात असा निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आला आहे की मानवी हक्क शिक्षण मजबूत करणे सामाजिकदृष्ट्या जबाबदार नागरिक विकसित करण्यात आणि समावेशक समाज निर्माण करण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देऊ शकते. ते अभ्यासक्रमात मानवी हक्कांचा अधिक व्यापकपणे समावेश करण्याची, सहभागी शिक्षण पद्धती स्वीकारण्याची आणि समज आणि सराव वाढविण्यासाठी जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करण्याची शिफारस करते. शेवटी, सामाजिक सुसंवाद, न्याय आणि शाश्वत विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी मानवी हक्क शिक्षण महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते.

प्रस्तावना:

सर्व वयोगटातील सर्व लोकांना प्रत्येक व्यक्तीकडे असलेल्या मूलभूत अधिकारांची आणि जबाबदाऱ्यांची जाणीव असली पाहिजे आणि दीर्घकाळात, मानवी हक्कांच्या उल्लंघनांना "प्रतिबंध करण्याची संस्कृती" निर्माण करावी. मानवी हक्कांमधील शिक्षण हा स्वतःच एक मूलभूत मानवी हक्क आहे आणि एक जबाबदारी देखील आहे. सार्वत्रिक घोषणेच्या कलम २६ मध्ये असे म्हटले आहे की प्रत्येकाला शिक्षणाचा अधिकार आहे आणि शिक्षणाने मानवी हक्कांचा आदर मजबूत केला पाहिजे. जर लोकांना त्यांचे हक्क माहित नसतील तर ते त्यांचे रक्षण करू शकत नाहीत किंवा त्यांच्यासाठी लढू शकत नाहीत. मानवी हक्क शिक्षण मानवी हक्कांबद्दल शिकवते. मानवी हक्कांना समजून घेण्यास, मानवी हक्कांना महत्त्व देण्यास आणि मानवी हक्कांचा तसेच इतरांच्या हक्कांचा आदर, संरक्षण आणि प्रोत्साहन देण्याची जबाबदारी घेण्यास मदत करणे हे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

शिक्षणात शांतता, भेदभाव न करता, समानता, न्याय, अहिंसा, सहिष्णुता, शांती आणि सुरक्षिततेत राहणे आणि मानवी प्रतिष्ठेचा आदर यासारख्या मूल्यांचा समावेश असावा. ही उद्दिष्टे केवळ मानवी हक्क शिक्षण देऊनच साध्य करता येतात, जी शिक्षणाच्या अधिकाराचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. मानवी हक्क आणि कर्तव्ये शिक्षण प्रत्येक समाजाचा व्यापक विकास साध्य करण्यास मदत करते.

मानवी हक्क शिक्षण म्हणजे, "एक आजीवन प्रक्रिया ज्याद्वारे विकासाच्या सर्व स्तरांवर आणि समाजाच्या सर्व स्तरातील लोक इतरांच्या प्रतिष्ठेचा आदर करण्यास आणि सर्व समाजांमध्ये तो आदर सुनिश्चित करण्याचे साधन आणि पद्धती शिकतात."

मानवी हक्क म्हणजे आपले राष्ट्रीयत्व, निवासस्थान, लिंग, राष्ट्रीय किंवा नैतिक मूळ, रंग, धर्म, भाषा किंवा इतर कोणताही दर्जा काहीही असो, सर्व मानवांना असलेले हक्क. भेदभाव न करता आपल्या सर्वांना समान हक्क आहेत. हे सर्व अधिकार परस्परसंबंधित आणि अविभाज्य आहेत. सार्वत्रिक मानवी हक्क बहुतेकदा करार, पारंपारिक आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायदा, सामान्य तत्त्वे आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्याच्या इतर स्त्रोतांच्या स्वरूपात कायद्याद्वारे व्यक्त केले जातात आणि हमी दिले जातात. आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क कायदा व्यक्ती किंवा गटांच्या मानवी हक्क आणि मूलभूत स्वातंत्र्यांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी आणि त्यांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी विशिष्ट प्रकारे कार्य करण्यासाठी किंवा काही कृतींपासून दूर राहण्याच्या सरकारांच्या जबाबदाऱ्या निश्चित करतो.

सर्व मानवांना त्यांच्या समृद्धी आणि आनंदासाठी मानवी हक्कांची खात्री करणे आवश्यक आहे. भारत एक लोकशाही देश असल्याने आपल्या नागरिकांना असे अधिकार प्रदान करतो. आपले मूलभूत अधिकार या अधिकारांवर आधारित आहेत.

अ) भाषण आणि अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचे अधिकार एखाद्या व्यक्तीला सार्वजनिक आणि राष्ट्रीय कल्याणासाठी मुक्तपणे चर्चा करण्यास सक्षम करतात.

ब) न्यायालयीन न्याय मिळविण्याचे अधिकार एखाद्या नागरिकाला सरकार, कोणत्याही व्यक्ती किंवा कोणत्याही संस्थेने त्याच्या हक्कांवर अतिक्रमण केले तर त्याला हालचाल करण्यास आणि न्यायालयात जाण्यास सक्षम करतात.

क) मुक्तपणे मतदान करण्याचे आणि एखाद्याच्या देशाच्या सरकारमध्ये भाग घेण्याचे अधिकार एखाद्या नागरिकाला राजकीय अधिकार सुनिश्चित करतात.

ड) आर्थिक शोषणापासून नागरिकाला समान कामासाठी समान वेतन मिळण्याचा अधिकार.

संशोधन उद्दिष्ट

१.विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जागरूकता, मूल्ये आणि जबाबदार नागरिकत्व वाढवण्यात मानवी हक्क शिक्षणाची भूमिका आणि परिणामकारकता तपासणे.

२.विद्यार्थी/शिक्षक/समुदायातील सदस्यांमध्ये मानवी हक्कांबद्दल जागरूकतेच्या पातळीचे विश्लेषण करणे.

३.लोकशाही मूल्ये, सहिष्णुता आणि सामाजिक न्याय विकसित करण्यात मानवी हक्क शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व मूल्यांकन करणे.

४.शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये मानवी हक्क शिक्षण सुधारण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सुचवणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

या अभ्यासासाठी उपलब्ध संशोधन लेख, जर्नल्स, पुस्तके, वेबसाइट्स, वर्तमानपत्रे, अहवाल इत्यादींसह दुय्यम सामग्री वापरण्यात आली आहे.

मानवी हक्क शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टे

१. मानवी हक्क शिक्षण सर्व व्यक्तींच्या मानवी हक्कांचा आदर करण्यास प्रोत्साहन देते.

२. मानवी हक्कांचे ज्ञान, कौशल्ये आणि मूल्ये विकसित करते.

३. सामाजिक-मानसिक, मानवी व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकसित करते.

४. लोकांना आणि धोरणकर्त्यांना प्रत्येक राष्ट्राच्या आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायाच्या समस्यांवर मात करण्यासाठी मार्ग आणि साधने विकसित करण्यास मदत करते.

५.समजूतदारपणा, सहिष्णुता, लिंग समानता वाढविण्यास मदत करते आणि सर्व राष्ट्रांमध्ये मैत्री विकसित करते आणि वांशिक, वांशिक, धार्मिक आणि भाषिक फरक दूर करते.

शैक्षणिक धोरणे आणि मानवी हक्क

विविध शिक्षण आयोगांच्या अहवालांनी आणि शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या विधानाने शिक्षणात सुधारणा आणि विकास करण्याच्या प्रयत्नांचा एक भाग म्हणून मानवी हक्कांमध्ये शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाच्या अधिकाराचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट केले आहे. ते महिला, अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती, अल्पसंख्याक आणि अपंगांना राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थेत विशेष दर्जा देतात आणि मूल्य शिक्षणावर भर देतात. ते मुख्य अभ्यासक्रमाचे मूलभूत घटक देखील परिभाषित करतात, जे काही महत्त्वाच्या मानवी हक्कांच्या चिंता प्रतिबिंबित करते.

भारताचा सामान्य सांस्कृतिक वारसा, समतावाद, लोकशाही, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, लिंग समानता, लहान कुटुंबातील नियमांचे पालन आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनाची प्रेरणा यासारख्या मूल्यांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी १९८६ च्या राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरणाद्वारे प्रयत्न केला आहे.

मानवी हक्क म्हणून शिक्षण

शिक्षकाने पुढील गोष्टींसाठी काम केले पाहिजे:

१. वर्ग गटात विश्वास निर्माण करणे, वर्गात गट प्रक्रिया विकसित करण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.

२. एकत्र काम करण्याची पद्धत स्थापित करणे,

३. मुक्त प्रश्नांचा वापर करून चर्चा करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.

४. आक्रमकतेशिवाय संघर्ष सोडवण्याचे समर्थन करणे

५. वर्गातील सदस्यांमध्ये वर्ग गटाबाहेरील लोकांप्रती जबाबदाऱ्या विकसित करणे,

६. शिक्षकाभिमुख नसलेल्या समस्या सोडवण्याच्या तंत्रांची आखणी करणे,

७. बदलासाठी कृती करण्यास तयार राहणे.

८. एकपात्री संवाद टाळण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.

९.वर्गात सामाजिक उपक्रमांसाठी वेळ काढण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.

१०.मुलांशी खाजगीरित्या बोलण्यासाठी वेळ काढण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.

११.इतर शिक्षकांसोबत टीमवर्क विकसित करण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.

मानवी हक्कांचे शिक्षण

शिक्षण हा प्राथमिक मानवी हक्कांपैकी एक आहे. हा एक असा अधिकार आहे जो मोठ्या प्रमाणात इतर सर्व हक्कांना अतिशय महत्त्वाच्या पद्धतीने बंधनकारक करतो. मानवी हक्कांच्या सार्वत्रिक घोषणेच्या तिसाव्या वर्धापन दिनानिमित्त, युनेस्कोने मानवी हक्कांच्या शिक्षणावरील पहिली बैठक आयोजित केली. (व्हिएन्ना, १२-१६ सप्टेंबर १९७८)

हा दस्तऐवज मानवी हक्कांच्या शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमांच्या विकासासाठी एक रूपरेषा देतो. दस्तऐवजातील दहा तत्त्वे आणि विचार मानवी हक्कांच्या विविध श्रेणींच्या अविभाज्यतेवर तसेच शालेय शिक्षणासह सर्व स्तरांवर मानवी हक्कांबद्दल शिक्षण देण्याची आवश्यकता यावर भर देतात. मार्गदर्शक तत्वे म्हणून काम करणारी दहा तत्वे आणि विचार खालीलप्रमाणे सारांशित करता येतील:

१. मानवी हक्क शिक्षण आणि अध्यापन हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या सनद, मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामा, मानवी हक्कांवरील आंतरराष्ट्रीय करार आणि इतर आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क साधनांना अधोरेखित करणाऱ्या तत्त्वांवर आधारित असले पाहिजे आणि आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, नागरी आणि राजकीय हक्क तसेच वैयक्तिक आणि सामूहिक हक्कांवर समान भर दिला पाहिजे. सर्व मानवी हक्कांची अविभाज्यता ओळखली पाहिजे.

२. मानवी हक्कांची संकल्पना केवळ पारंपारिक किंवा शास्त्रीय भाषेत तयार केली जाऊ नये; यामध्ये आत्मनिर्णय आणि सर्व प्रकारच्या भेदभाव आणि शोषणासारख्या प्रमुख समकालीन समस्यांबद्दल विशेष लक्ष देणाऱ्या सर्व लोकांचा ऐतिहासिक अनुभव आणि योगदान समाविष्ट असले पाहिजे.

३. मानवी हक्क शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट हे असले पाहिजे:

* मानवी हक्कांमध्ये अंतर्निहित सहिष्णुता, आदर आणि एकतेच्या वृत्तींना प्रोत्साहन देणे.
* मानवी हक्कांबद्दल त्यांच्या राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय दोन्ही परिमाणांमध्ये आणि त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी स्थापन केलेल्या संस्थांमध्ये ज्ञान प्रदान करणे.
* राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय दोन्ही पातळीवर सामाजिक आणि राजकीय वास्तवात मानवी हक्कांचे रूपांतर कसे करता येईल याबद्दल व्यक्तीची जाणीव विकसित करणे.

४. शिक्षणामुळे व्यक्तीला त्याच्या हक्कांची जाणीव होते. त्याच वेळी इतरांच्या हक्कांचा आदर निर्माण होतो.

५. मानवी हक्क, विकास आणि शांतता यांच्यातील जवळच्या संबंधांबद्दल जागरूकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी सतत काळजी घेतली पाहिजे, ज्यामध्ये निःशस्त्रीकरणाचा समावेश आहे.

६. संशोधन, अभ्यास, अध्यापन आणि कामाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात मानवी हक्कांना व्यावसायिक, नैतिक आणि सामाजिक जबाबदारीचा एक पैलू म्हणून पाहिले पाहिजे.

७. मानवी हक्क शिक्षण आणि अध्यापनाने यावर भर दिला पाहिजे की सर्व लोकांना त्यांचे मानवी हक्क उपभोगता यावेत आणि सर्व देशांमध्ये सर्व स्तरांवर मानवी हक्कांवरील शिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन आणि सुविधा मिळावी यासाठी एक नवीन आंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था आवश्यक आहे.

८. शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थेच्या सर्व स्तरांवर तसेच कुटुंबासह शाळेबाहेरील वातावरणात आणि साक्षरता कार्यक्रमांसह सतत शिक्षण कार्यक्रमांमध्ये मानवी हक्क शिकवले पाहिजेत.

९. मानवी हक्कांना योग्य विषयांमध्ये आणि तत्वज्ञान, राज्यशास्त्र, कायदा आणि धर्मशास्त्र यासारख्या विशिष्ट क्षेत्रात एकत्रित केलेला विषय म्हणून देखील शिकवले पाहिजे, ते स्वतंत्र अभ्यासक्रम म्हणून शिकवले पाहिजेत.

१०. मानवी हक्कांच्या शिक्षकाला त्याचे काम योग्यरित्या पार पाडता यावे यासाठी, त्याची/तिची वैयक्तिक सचोटी आणि अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य हमी देणे विशेषतः महत्वाचे आहे.

मानवी हक्क शिक्षणाची भूमिका

* विविधतेचा अनुभव एक संधी म्हणून घ्या
* सहभाग आणि लोकशाहीचा सराव करणे
* भेदभाव आणि वंशवादाच्या स्वातंत्र्याचा प्रचार करणे
* जागतिक स्तरावर विचार करणे
* अहिंसक सहवास

मानवी हक्क शिक्षण आपल्याला क्षमता प्राप्त करण्याची संधी देते, ज्यामुळे आपल्याला अशा स्थितीत आणले जाते जे आपल्याला दैनंदिन जीवनात मानवी हक्कांचा आदर करण्यास आणि त्यांच्या प्रचारासाठी मोहीम राबविण्यास अनुमती देते.

मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणासाठी सूचना

शिक्षक आणि शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील इतर सर्वजण खाली दिलेल्या सूचनांचे पालन करून प्रतिष्ठेचे आणि मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणात योगदान देऊ शकतात आणि त्यांनी योगदान दिले पाहिजे:

१) सर्व लोकांना त्यांच्या कुटुंबात, परिसरात, शाळा, महाविद्यालयात, विद्यापीठात आणि इतर गटांमध्ये आणि संस्थांमध्ये माणसाच्या प्रतिष्ठेबद्दल आणि माणसाच्या अविभाज्य हक्कांबद्दल सामाजिकीकरण करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

२) पालक, सुशिक्षित व्यक्ती आणि शिक्षकांना समाजीकरण म्हणून त्यांची भूमिका समजून घेण्यास भाग पाडले पाहिजे.

३) सर्व स्तरांवरील सर्व शैक्षणिक प्रशासन आणि शिक्षकांना मानवी हक्कांबद्दल स्पष्ट आणि पूर्णपणे सूचना आणि शिक्षित केले पाहिजे.

४) शिक्षणाच्या विद्यमान आशयामध्ये मानवी हक्कांवरील माहितीचा भरपूर समावेश करून पुनरुज्जीवन केले पाहिजे. शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना मानवी प्रतिष्ठेचे आणि मानवी हक्कांचे परिणाम कळावेत यासाठी शाळा आणि महाविद्यालयांमध्ये व्याख्याने-चर्चा, चर्चासत्रे आणि मार्गदर्शन कार्यक्रम अधिकाधिक झाले पाहिजेत.

५) सर्व श्रेणीतील शिक्षकांना हे लक्षात आणून दिले पाहिजे की जर ते नियमितपणे त्यांचे वर्ग घेत नसतील, तर प्रामाणिकपणा आणि सर्वोत्तम शैक्षणिक दर्जा आणि त्यांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या

प्रामाणिकपणाचे मूल्यांकन न करणे हे प्रत्यक्षात त्यांच्या शिक्षकांकडून चांगले शिक्षण आणि योग्य वागणूक मिळण्याच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अधिकारांचे उल्लंघन आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

संबंधित शिक्षकावर मानवी हक्क शिक्षण काय शिकवायचे आणि कसे द्यायचे याचा विवेक वापरण्याची मोठी जबाबदारी आहे, विद्यार्थ्यांना कोणत्या शिस्त आणि व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षणाने सुसज्ज केले जात आहे हे लक्षात घेऊन आणि संबंधित लोकांच्या सामाजिक वास्तव आणि गरजा आणि आकांक्षा लक्षात घेऊन. हे स्पष्ट आहे की, काळजीपूर्वक नियोजित शिक्षण कार्यक्रम असला तरी, तो राबविण्यासाठी आवश्यक प्रेरणा, प्रशिक्षण आणि माहितीपूर्ण साहित्याचा अभाव असलेल्या शिक्षकांच्या हातात त्याचा फारसा परिणाम होणार नाही. अशा प्रकारे मानवी हक्क हे मूलभूत मानवी गरजा आणि मागण्या आहेत. ते मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी आवश्यक आहेत. म्हणूनच अशी अपेक्षा आहे की सुसंस्कृत राज्य हे अधिकार आपल्या मर्यादेत समाविष्ट करेल आणि आपल्या नागरिकांना ते उपभोगता येतील याची खात्री करण्याचा प्रयत्न करेल.

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वृध्दावस्था, काळजी आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षा वृद्धांचे कल्याण काळजी प्रणाली आणि विकसित सामाजिक संरक्षण यंत्रणा

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सारांश:-

वाढीच्या व विकासाच्या दृष्टीने मानवाच्या बाल्यावस्था, किशोरावस्था, प्रौढावस्था आणि वृद्धावस्या या प्रमुख चार अवस्था आहेत. त्यातील वृद्धावस्था ही प्राण्याच्या व मानवाच्या प्रौढत्वानंतरचा शेवटचा कालावधी मानला जातो. 21व्या शतकातील सर्वात महत्वाच्या लोकसंख्यात्मक बदलांपैकी वृद्ध लोकसंख्येची वाढ हा एक प्रमुख बदल आहे. आरोग्य सेवा सुधारणा,आयुर्मानातील वाढ आणि जन्मदर घट यामुळे जगभर वृद्धांची संख्या झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर वृद्धांचे कल्याण, प्रभावी काळजी प्रणाली, सामाजिक सुरक्षा यंत्रणा विकसित करणे हे सर्व देशासमोर मोठे आव्हान ठरले आहे या संशोधन पेपर मध्ये वृद्धावस्थेचे जागतिक स्वरूप, वृद्धांच्या कल्याणाची संकल्पना, विविध देशातील काळजी आणि विकसित होत असलेल्या सामाजिक संरक्षण यंत्रणांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. या अभ्यासातून असे दिसून येते की एकात्मिक, समावेशक आणि अधिकाराधिष्ठीत सामाजिक संरक्षण यंत्रणा वृद्धांच्या सन्मानपूर्वक आणि सुरक्षित जीवनासाठी अत्यावश्यक आहे .

प्रस्तावना:-

हिंदू धर्मातील पारंपारिक विचारानुसार व्यक्ती साधारणतः पन्नाशीनंतर वानप्रस्थाश्रमात प्रवेश करते. ही वृद्धावस्थेची सुरुवात होय. व्यक्तीच्या आयुष्यातील साधारणता 60 ते 65 वर्षे वयाचा व त्या पुढचा काळ हा वृद्धावस्था म्हणून गणला जातो . या वृद्धांच्या अभ्यासाला जेराटॉलॉजी असे संबोधले जाते . जेरॉन हा शब्द ग्रीक भाषेतून आला आहे. जेरॉन याचा अर्थ वृद्ध गृहस्थ. वृद्धावस्था हा मानवी जीवनाचा नैसर्गिक टप्पा आहे, मात्र जगभरात वृद्ध लोकसंख्या ज्या वेगाने वाढत आहे, ती अभूतपूर्व आहे. 2030 पर्यंत जगातील 6 पैकी 1व्यक्ती 60 वर्षे किंवा त्याहून अधिक वयाची असेल. यावेळी वर्षे आणि त्याहून अधिक वयाच्या लोकांची जागतिक लोकसंख्या दुप्पट होईल.2015 मध्ये 90 कोटी होती. ती 2050 मध्ये 2 अब्ज होईल.1991 च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतात सरासरी आयुर्मान 58 वर्ष आहे. त्यामुळे 2000 साली 60 ते 74 या वयोगटातील स्त्री-पुरुषांची संख्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या 56% होती. संयुक्त राष्ट्राच्या (UN) महासभेने 2021-2030

हे संयुक्त राष्ट्राचे निरोगीय वृद्धत्वाचे दशक घोषित केले व W.H.O.ला अंमलबजावणीचे नेतृत्व करण्यास सांगितले.

परंपरागत समाज रचनेत वृद्धांची काळजी मुख्यतः कुटुंबाकडून घेतले जात होती. मात्र औद्योगीकरण, नागरिकरण, स्थलांतर आणि कुटुंबाचे विभाजन यामुळे ही व्यवस्था कमकुवत होत चालली आहे. त्यामुळे वृध्दांचे कल्याण सुनिश्चित करण्याची जबाबदारी मोठ्या प्रमाणात राज्य आणि सामाजिक संस्थावर येऊन पडली आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर वृद्धावस्था ही केवळ आरोग्याची समस्या नसून ती एक व्यापक सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासाची समस्या बनली आहे.

उद्देश:-

1) वृद्धावस्था काळजी प्रणाली व सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांची सध्याची स्थिती आणि कार्यपद्धतीचा अभ्यास करणे.

2) भविष्यातील वृद्ध काळजी व सामाजिक सुरक्षा धोरणासाठी शिफारशी सुचवणे.

गृहीतके :-

1)सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांचा लाभ घेणाऱ्या वृद्धांचे जीवनमान इतरांच्या तुलनेत अधिक चांगले असते.

2)कुटुंबीयांचा आधार व आर्थिक स्थैर्य असलेल्या वृद्धांचे सामाजिक, मानसिक आरोग्य अधिक समाधान करत असते.

3)सामाजिक सुरक्षा यंत्रणेतील त्रुटींमुळे अनेक वृद्ध योजनांपासून वंचित राहतात.

संशोधन पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी तथ्य संकलनासाठी दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे व इंटरनेट या स्रोतांचा वापर करून संकलित माहितीचे वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीने विश्लेषण केलेले आहे.

वृद्धत्वाच्या व्याख्या :-

1)हेन्रि क्युमिंग:-

जीवनाच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण तसेच पूर्णतः उपयोगीआणि ज्याविषयी अभिलाषा असते अशा आरंभीच्या काळापासून दूर जाण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला वृद्धावस्था असे म्हणतात .

2)टॉलकॉट पार्सन्स:-

वृद्धावस्था म्हणजे सामाजिक भूमिका मध्ये बदल व त्या भूमिकापासून हळूहळू दूर जाणे.

3)संयुक्त राष्ट्र:-

60वर्षापेक्षा जास्त वय असलेल्या व्यक्तीला वृद्ध मानले जाते .

4)वि.रा. लिमये:-

बालपणात किंवा तरुणपणात शरीराचे सर्व अवयव आणि इंद्रिये बऱ्यापैकी कार्यक्षम असतात त्यांचा वापर वाढतो तसतशी अकार्यक्षम होऊन नादुरुस्त बनतात.

वरील व्याख्यांवरून व्यक्तीच्या आयुष्यातील वय वर्ष 60 पुढील शेवटचा काळ म्हणजे वृद्धावस्था होय.

वृद्धावस्थेचे स्वरूप :-

वृद्धत्व ही समस्या विकसित देशापुरती मर्यादित राहिलेली नाही. जपान, जर्मनी,इटली यासारख्या देशांमध्ये वृद्धांचे प्रमाण आधीच 25% पेक्षा जास्त आहे तर दुसरीकडे विकसनशील देशांमध्ये वृद्ध लोकसंख्या वेगाने वाढत असल्या तरीही त्या प्रमाणात सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि काळजी व्यवस्था विकसित झालेल्या नाहीत. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेनुसार वृद्धावस्थाकडे ""जीवन प्रवास" दृष्टिकोनातून पाहणे आवश्यक आहे .बालपण, शिक्षण ,रोजगार आणि आरोग्य या सर्व टप्प्यातील असमानतेचा परिणाम वृद्धावस्थेतील जीवनमानावर होतो. त्यामुळे वृद्धत्व हे सामाजिक विषमतेचे प्रतिबिंब म्हणून पाहिले जाते.

वृद्धांचे कल्याण : संकल्पना वृद्धांचे कल्याण म्हणजे केवळ निवृत्तीवेतन किंवा आर्थिक सहाय्यता नव्हे. त्यामध्ये खालील घटकांचा समावेश होतो

1) शारीरिक व मानसिक आरोग्य

2)आर्थिक सुरक्षितता

3)सामाजिक सहभाग

4)सन्मान आणि स्वायत्तता

या संशोधनातून असे दिसून आले आहे, की सामाजिक दृष्ट्या सक्रिय असलेले वृद्ध अधिक निरोगी आणि समाधानी जीवन जगतात. एकटेपणा, सामाजिक अलगाव आणि मानसिक ताण हे वृद्धांमधील गंभीर प्रश्न बनत आहेत. विशेषतः शहरी आणि विकसित समाजामध्ये त्यामुळे समुदायावर आधारित कार्यक्रम, वृद्धांसाठी काळजी प्रणाली वृध्दांसाठी मैत्रीपूर्ण पायाभूत सुविधा आणि सामाजिक संवाद असे व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करून देणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

वृद्धांसाठी काळजी प्रणाली:-

1)दीर्घकालीन काळजी:-

दीर्घकालीन काळजी म्हणजे वृद्धांना दैनंदिन जीवनातील कामे करण्यासाठी लागणारे सेवा, अपंगत्व, दीर्घ आजार किंवा स्मृतिभ्रंश असलेल्या वृद्धांसाठी ही काळजी प्रणाली अस्तित्वात आहे. विकसित आणि उच्च उत्पन्न असलेल्या देशांमध्ये कर आधारित किंवा विमा आधारित दीर्घकालीन काळजी प्रणाली अस्तित्वात आहे. जपानची "दीर्घकालीन काळजी विमा योजना"ही जागतिक स्तरावर आदर्श मानली जाते. या योजनेमुळे कुटुंबावरील काळजीचा ताण कमी झाला असून वृद्धांना संस्थात्मक व गृह आधारित सेवा उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत.

2) औपचारिक व अनौपचारिक काळजी :-

विकसनशील देशांमध्ये वृद्धांची काळजी मुख्यतः कुटुंबाकडून घेतली जाते. ही अनौपचारिक काळजी प्रामुख्याने महिलांवर अवलंबून असते .अनेक अभ्यासानुसार अनेक

महिलांवर आर्थिक, शारीरिक आणि मानसिक ताण वाढतो. त्यामुळे अनौपचारिक काळजीला सामाजिक मान्यता ,आर्थिक सहाय्य आणि विश्रांती सेवा देणे गरजेचे आहे.

सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि सामाजिक संरक्षण यंत्रणा :-

सामाजिक सुरक्षा ही वृद्धांच्या आर्थिक सुरक्षिततेचा कणा आहे. त्यामध्ये निवृत्तीवेतन, आरोग्य विमा, सामाजिक सहाय्य योजना आणि अपंगत्व भत्ते यांचा समावेश होतो. जागतिक बँकेनुसार सार्वत्रिक किंवा सामाजिक निवृत्तीवेतन योजना वृद्ध दारिद्र्य कमी करण्यात प्रभावी ठरतात.

विकसित देशांमध्ये योगदानावर आधारित निवृत्तीवेतन योजना प्रबळ आहेत तर विकसनशील देशामध्ये अनौपचारिक रोजगाराचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्याने गैर योगदानावर आधारित योजना अधिक महत्त्वाचे ठरतात. ज्या देशांमध्ये मजबूत सामाजिक संरक्षण व्यवस्था आहे तेथे वृद्ध दारिद्र्य आणि असमानता तुलनेने कमी आढळते. वृद्धांची योग्य प्रकारे काळजी घेतली पाहिजे. त्यांना सन्मानाने वागवायला पाहिजे. यासाठी भारतात केंद्र व राज्य सरकार वृद्धांच्या कल्याणासाठी काही योजना व कार्यक्रम हाती घेतले आहेत त्यातील काही योजना पुढीलप्रमाणे:-

1)इंदिरा गांधी व राष्ट्रीय वृद्धापकाळ निवृत्ती योजना
2)श्रावणबाळ सेवा राज्य निवृत्ती वेतन योजना
3)ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांना बस प्रवास सवलत
4)संजय गांधी निराधार योजना
5)प्रधानमंत्री वय वंदना योजना
6) ज्येष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना
7)अटल पेन्शन योजना
8)राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना
9)राष्ट्रीय वृद्ध आरोग्य सेवा कार्यक्रम

वरील शासकीय योजनां शिवाय वृद्धांच्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी समाजातील काही सेवाभावी संस्था व व्यक्तींनी पुढाकार घेऊन वृद्धांच्या साठी काही चांगले उपक्रम सुरू केले आहेत. ते पुढील प्रमाणे:-

1) वृद्धाश्रम
2) वृद्धांसाठी दिन देखभाल केंद्र
3)विरंगुळा केंद्र
4)कौटुंबिक सल्ला केंद्र
5)सामुदायिक योगा/ सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम
6)डिजिटल साक्षरता कार्यक्रम
7)आरोग्य तपासणी शिबिरे

भारतात विकसित होत असलेली सामाजिक संरक्षण यंत्रणा:-

वृद्धांसाठी सामाजिक संरक्षण प्रणाली आता निवृत्ती वेतन व पेन्शन पुरती मर्यादित नाही तर आरोग्य, सामाजिक, कायदेशीर सुरक्षा आणि तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित आहे.

1) डिजिटल/ई गव्हर्नन्समुळे पेन्शन लाभ हस्तांतरण आता ऑनलाइन व आधार कार्ड आधारित होऊन पारदर्शक झाले आहे. यामुळे फसवणूक कमी होते आणि लाभार्थ्यांना सहज मदत मिळते .

2)आरोग्य क्षेत्रात PM-JAY सारखी कॅशलेस आरोग्य सेवा वृद्धांना मोठ्या आर्थिक संकटातून मुक्त करते. तसेच NPHCE (National programme for Health Care of the Elderly)आणि मोबाईल हेल्थ युनिट्समुळे ग्रामीण भागात प्राथमिक आरोग्य सेवा पोहोचते.

3) वृद्धांसाठी होम केअर आणि दीर्घकालीन देखभाल सुविधा वाढत आहे ज्यामुळे घरच्या वातावरणातच योग्य देखभाल शक्य होते. समुदाय आधारित काळजी केंद्रे, वृद्धक्लब, सामाजिक कार्यक्रम वृद्धांच्या सामाजिक सहभागाला चालना देतात .

4)पालक व ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांची देखभाल आणि कल्याण कायदा (Act2007)आणि वृद्ध तक्रार निवारण यंत्रणा (हेल्पलाइन-14567) वृद्धावरील आर्थिक व मानसिक शोषणाला प्रतिबंध करतात.

5)तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने AI/IOT आधारित हेल्थटेक वृद्धांची सुरक्षितता वाढवते. तसेच वृध्द मैत्रीपूर्ण शहर संकल्पना आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षा सर्वांसाठी या धोरणांनी वृद्धांचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यास मदत होते आहे.

निष्कर्ष:-

वृद्धावस्था हा समाजातील एक वास्तव घटक आहे. ही अवस्था वयाशी संबंधित नाही तर सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि आरोग्य संरक्षणाशी निगडित संकल्पना आहे. सामाजिक सुरक्षा आणि कल्याण प्रणालीमुळे वृद्धांचे जीवन सुधारू शकते पण त्यासाठी योजनांची कार्यक्षमता आणि अंमलबजावणी होणे आवश्यक आहे .तसेच विकसित होत असलेल्या सामाजिक संरक्षण यंत्रणेमुळे वृद्धांना अधिक सुरक्षित सन्मान युक्त आणि समृद्ध जीवन जगता येईल. त्यामुळे वृद्धत्वाकडे ओझे म्हणून पाहणे योग्य नाही, तर सामाजिक विकासाची संधी म्हणून पहाणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

शिफारशी:-

1)पेन्शन व आर्थिक मदत वाढवून सर्व वृद्धांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे.

2) कुटुंबातील सदस्यांना वृद्धांची काळजी कशी घ्यावी याचे प्रशिक्षण देणे .

3) वृद्धांवरील अत्याचार टाळण्यासाठी कायदेशीर संरक्षण व तक्रार निवारण यंत्रणा प्रभावी करणे .

4)वृद्धांविषयी मैत्रीपूर्ण पायाभूत सुविधा राबवणे व जनजागृती कार्यक्रम राबवणे. 5)वृद्धांमध्ये डिजिटल साक्षरता निर्माण करण्याबाबत प्रशिक्षण देणे.

6) दीर्घकालीन देखभाल व होम केअर सेवा विकसित करणे.

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माध्यमे, संवाद आणि समाज — सामाजिक माध्यमे, चुकीची माहिती आणि डिजिटल नागरिकत्व

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प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक युगात माध्यमे ही केवळ माहिती देणारी साधने राहिली नसून समाजाच्या विचारप्रवाहाला, मूल्यांना आणि वर्तनपद्धतीला दिशा देणारी प्रभावी शक्ती बनली आहेत. विशेषतः डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे सामाजिक माध्यमांनी (Social Media) संवाद प्रक्रियेत आमूलाग्र बदल घडवून आणला आहे. फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सॲप, इन्स्टाग्राम, एक्स (ट्विटर) यांसारख्या प्लॅटफॉर्ममुळे माहितीचा प्रसार झपाट्याने होतो, परंतु याच वेगामुळे चुकीची माहिती (Misinformation) आणि दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती (Disinformation) यांचाही प्रसार मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला आहे.

चुकीची माहिती समाजात गैरसमज, भीती, द्वेषभावना आणि सामाजिक तणाव निर्माण करू शकते. निवडणुका, आरोग्य, धर्म, जातीय प्रश्न अशा संवेदनशील विषयांवर पसरवली जाणारी अपूर्ण किंवा खोटी माहिती लोकमतावर परिणाम करते. त्यामुळे माहितीचे विश्लेषण, सत्यता पडताळणी (Fact-checking) आणि जबाबदारीने माहिती शेअर करण्याची गरज अधिक अधोरेखित होते.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर 'डिजिटल नागरिकत्व' ही संकल्पना अत्यंत महत्त्वाची ठरते. डिजिटल नागरिकत्व म्हणजे ऑनलाईन जगात जबाबदारीने, नैतिकतेने आणि कायद्याच्या चौकटीत राहून वर्तन करणे. यात डिजिटल साक्षरता, गोपनीयतेची जाणीव, सायबर सुरक्षा, आदरयुक्त संवाद आणि माहितीचे चिकित्सक मूल्यांकन यांचा समावेश होतो. सुजाण डिजिटल नागरिक तयार करणे ही आजच्या शिक्षणव्यवस्थेची आणि समाजाची एक महत्त्वाची गरज आहे.

या संशोधन निबंधात सामाजिक माध्यमांचा समाजावर होणारा परिणाम, चुकीच्या माहितीचे स्वरूप व परिणाम, तसेच डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाची गरज आणि त्यासाठीचे उपाय यांचा अभ्यास करण्यात येणार आहे. या विषयाचा अभ्यास केल्यास माध्यमे, संवाद आणि समाज यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंध अधिक स्पष्ट होऊन जबाबदार आणि सजग डिजिटल संस्कृती घडविण्यास हातभार लागेल.

संशोधनाचे महत्त्व

१. समाजातील वास्तव परिस्थिती समजून घेण्यासाठी :

सामाजिक माध्यमांचा वाढता प्रभाव, चुकीची माहिती आणि डिजिटल वर्तन यांचा समाजावर होणारा परिणाम समजून घेण्यासाठी संशोधन अत्यावश्यक आहे.फेक न्यूजमुळे निर्माण होणारे सामाजिक तणाव, गैरसमज आणि लोकमतावर होणारा परिणाम अभ्यासून त्यावरील उपाय सुचवता येतात. संशोधन निष्कर्षांमुळे समाजात सजग डिजिटल वापराची जाणीव निर्माण होते.संशोधनामुळे सामाजिक माध्यमांचा विधायक वापर कसा करावा याबाबत स्पष्ट दिशा मिळते.

एकूणच, या विषयावरील संशोधन समाजातील डिजिटल परिवर्तन समजून घेण्यासाठी आणि जबाबदार डिजिटल नागरिकत्व निर्माण करण्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे ठरते

संशोधन पद्धती (Research Methodology)

संशोधकांनी वर्णात्मक अभ्यास केला असून या अभ्यासासाठी दुय्यम माहिती वापरण्यात आली आहे. विविध पुस्तके, संशोधन लेख, जर्नल्स, वर्तमानपत्रे, मासिके, आणि वेबसाईट मधील लेखनमधून माहिती घेतली आहे.

उद्देश

१. आधुनिक समाजातील सामाजिक माध्यमांची भूमिका व प्रभाव अभ्यासणे.

आधुनिक समाजात सामाजिक माध्यमे ही संवादाची, माहिती प्रसाराची आणि सामाजिक परस्परसंवादाची अत्यंत प्रभावी साधने बनली आहेत. इंटरनेट आणि स्मार्टफोनच्या प्रसारामुळे सामाजिक माध्यमांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला असून त्यांनी व्यक्ती, समाज आणि राष्ट्राच्या जीवनशैलीवर व्यापक परिणाम घडवून आणला आहे. सामाजिक माध्यमांमुळे संवाद प्रक्रिया अधिक जलद, सुलभ आणि जागतिक झाली आहे. व्यक्ती काही क्षणांत आपले विचार, भावना आणि माहिती हजारो-लाखो लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवू शकते, त्यामुळे संवाद अधिक लोकशाहीवादी आणि सहभागात्मक झाला आहे.

सामाजिक माध्यमे लोकमतनिर्मितीमध्येही महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात. राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विषयांवर चर्चा, प्रचार आणि जनजागृती यामुळे जनमत घडते आणि सामाजिक चळवळींना वेग मिळतो. अनेक सामाजिक अन्यायांविरुद्ध लोक एकत्र येऊन आवाज उठवतात, तसेच शैक्षणिक आणि व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रातही सामाजिक माध्यमांमुळे नवीन संधी उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण, डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, लघुउद्योजकता आणि कौशल्यविकास यांना प्रोत्साहन मिळाले आहे.

मात्र सामाजिक माध्यमांचे काही नकारात्मक परिणामही दिसून येतात. चुकीची आणि दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती वेगाने पसरते, ज्यामुळे समाजात गैरसमज आणि तणाव निर्माण होऊ शकतो. सायबर गुन्हे, ट्रोलिंग, गोपनीयतेचा भंग आणि मानसिक आरोग्यावर होणारा परिणाम हीही गंभीर समस्या आहेत. व्यक्तींच्या तुलना संस्कृतीमुळे आत्मविश्वास कमी होणे किंवा सोशल मीडिया व्यसनाधीनता वाढणे असे परिणामही दिसतात.

एकूणच, सामाजिक माध्यमे ही आधुनिक समाजासाठी एक प्रभावी आणि द्विधारी साधन आहे. योग्य आणि जबाबदारीने वापरल्यास ती विकास, शिक्षण आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी उपयुक्त

ठरतात; परंतु अयोग्य वापरामुळे सामाजिक व मानसिक समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकतात. त्यामुळे सजग, चिकित्सक आणि जबाबदार डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाची जाणीव आजच्या काळात अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

२. चुकीची माहिती आणि दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती यांचे स्वरूप समजून घेणे.

आधुनिक डिजिटल युगात माहितीचा प्रसार अत्यंत वेगाने होतो. सोशल मीडिया, वेबसाईट्स आणि मेसेजिंग ॲप्समुळे माहिती काही क्षणांत लाखो लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचते. परंतु या वेगासोबत चुकीची (Misinformation) आणि दिशाभूल करणारी (Disinformation) माहितीही मोठ्या प्रमाणात पसरते. या दोन्ही प्रकारांच्या स्वरूपाची योग्य समज असणे आवश्यक आहे.

चुकीची माहिती म्हणजे अपूर्ण, अचूक नसलेली किंवा संदर्भाशिवाय दिलेली माहिती जी अनवधानाने पसरवली जाते. यात माहिती देणाऱ्याचा हेतू लोकांची फसवणूक करण्याचा नसतो; परंतु अज्ञान, गैरसमज किंवा भावनिक प्रतिक्रिया यांमुळे ती पुढे पाठवली जाते. उदाहरणार्थ, आरोग्यविषयक अप्रमाणित उपाय किंवा जुनी बातमी नवीन असल्यासारखी शेअर करणे. चुकीच्या माहितीचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे तिच्या सत्यतेची पडताळणी नसणे आणि विचार न करता ती शेअर केली जाणे.

दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती मात्र जाणीवपूर्वक तयार व प्रसारित केली जाते. यामागे विशिष्ट राजकीय, आर्थिक किंवा सामाजिक हेतू असतो. बनावट फोटो, संपादित व्हिडिओ, खोट्या बातम्या किंवा खोटे आकडे वापरून लोकमतावर परिणाम करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. या प्रकारात हेतुपुरस्सर खोटेपणा असतो आणि तो संघटित पद्धतीने पसरवला जातो.

दोन्ही प्रकारांमध्ये मुख्य फरक हेतूचा आहे — चुकीची माहिती अनवधानाने पसरते, तर दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती जाणीवपूर्वक पसरवली जाते. मात्र परिणामांच्या दृष्टीने दोन्हीही प्रकार समाजात गोंधळ, अविश्वास आणि तणाव निर्माण करू शकतात.

त्यामुळे माहिती शेअर करण्यापूर्वी तिची सत्यता तपासणे, अधिकृत स्रोतांचा आधार घेणे आणि चिकित्सक दृष्टीकोन ठेवणे ही डिजिटल नागरिक म्हणून प्रत्येकाची जबाबदारी आहे

३. चुकीच्या माहितीमुळे समाजावर होणारे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि राजकीय परिणाम विश्लेषित करणे.

डिजिटल युगात सामाजिक माध्यमांद्वारे माहितीचा प्रसार अत्यंत वेगाने होतो. मात्र या वेगासोबत चुकीची (Misinformation) आणि दिशाभूल करणारी (Disinformation) माहितीही मोठ्या प्रमाणात पसरते. या प्रकारच्या माहितीचे परिणाम केवळ वैयक्तिक पातळीवर मर्यादित न राहता समाजाच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि राजकीय रचनेवरही खोलवर परिणाम करतात.

सामाजिक स्तरावर चुकीची माहिती समाजात गैरसमज, भीती आणि अविश्वास निर्माण करते. जातीय, धार्मिक किंवा प्रादेशिक विषयांवर पसरविलेल्या अफवांमुळे सामाजिक तणाव वाढतो आणि समुदायांमधील ऐक्य ढासळते. लोकांमध्ये संशय आणि दुरावा निर्माण होतो, ज्यामुळे

सामाजिक एकात्मतेला धक्का बसतो. तसेच भीतीदायक किंवा उत्तेजक माहितीमुळे मानसिक तणाव, चिंता आणि असुरक्षिततेची भावना वाढते.

सांस्कृतिक स्तरावर चुकीची माहिती एखाद्या समाजाच्या परंपरा, मूल्ये आणि रूढींविषयी गैरसमज निर्माण करू शकते. विशिष्ट समुदायांविषयी खोटे चित्र रंगविल्यास पूर्वग्रह आणि भेदभाव दृढ होतात. जागतिकीकरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर सोशल मीडियाद्वारे पसरलेली अप्रामाणिक माहिती स्थानिक संस्कृतीला कमी लेखण्यास कारणीभूत ठरू शकते आणि सांस्कृतिक ओळखीवर परिणाम करू शकते.

राजकीय स्तरावर चुकीची माहिती लोकमतावर थेट परिणाम करते. निवडणुकांच्या काळात खोट्या बातम्या, बनावट व्हिडिओ किंवा प्रचारात्मक संदेश नागरिकांच्या निर्णयक्षमतेवर प्रभाव टाकतात. यामुळे लोकशाही प्रक्रियेवर आघात होऊ शकतो आणि शासन, न्यायव्यवस्था किंवा माध्यमांविषयी अविश्वास निर्माण होतो. तसेच दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती समाजात राजकीय ध्रुवीकरण वाढवते, ज्यामुळे 'आपण' आणि 'ते' अशी विभागणी तीव्र होते.

एकूणच, चुकीची माहिती ही केवळ तांत्रिक समस्या नसून ती सामाजिक स्थैर्य, सांस्कृतिक समन्वय आणि राजकीय स्थिरतेसाठी गंभीर आव्हान आहे. त्यामुळे डिजिटल साक्षरता वाढविणे, तथ्य पडताळणीची सवय लावणे आणि जबाबदार डिजिटल नागरिकत्व जोपासणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. सजग नागरिक आणि उत्तरदायी माध्यमे यांच्या संयुक्त प्रयत्नातूनच या समस्येवर प्रभावी नियंत्रण मिळविता येऊ शकते.

४. माध्यमे, संवाद आणि समाज यांच्यातील परस्पर संबंधांचा सखोल अभ्यास करणे

माध्यमे, संवाद आणि समाज हे तीन घटक एकमेकांशी घट्टपणे जोडलेले आहेत. समाजात घडणाऱ्या घटना, विचारप्रवाह आणि मूल्ये माध्यमांद्वारे व्यक्त होतात, तर माध्यमे समाजाच्या विचारसरणीवर आणि वर्तनपद्धतीवर प्रभाव टाकतात. या प्रक्रियेत संवाद हा केंद्रबिंदू ठरतो. त्यामुळे माध्यमे, संवाद आणि समाज यांच्यात परस्परावलंबी आणि गतिशील संबंध आढळतात.

माध्यमे ही संवादाची प्रमुख साधने आहेत. पारंपरिक माध्यमे (वृत्तपत्रे, रेडिओ, दूरदर्शन) तसेच आधुनिक डिजिटल माध्यमे (सोशल मीडिया, वेबसाईट्स) समाजातील माहितीचे आदानप्रदान सुलभ करतात. समाजातील घटना, समस्या, यशकथा आणि मतप्रवाह माध्यमांतून लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचतात. यामुळे समाजातील व्यक्तींमध्ये जागरूकता वाढते आणि लोकशाही प्रक्रियेला बळकटी मिळते.

दुसरीकडे, समाजही माध्यमांच्या स्वरूपावर प्रभाव टाकतो. समाजातील गरजा, अपेक्षा आणि तांत्रिक प्रगती यांनुसार माध्यमांचे स्वरूप बदलत गेले आहे. उदाहरणार्थ, डिजिटल क्रांतीमुळे संवाद अधिक वेगवान आणि सहभागात्मक झाला आहे. लोक केवळ माहिती ग्रहण करणारे नसून ती निर्माण व प्रसारित करणारेही झाले आहेत.

मात्र या परस्परसंबंधात काही आव्हानेही आहेत. माध्यमांच्या प्रभावामुळे लोकमत घडते, परंतु चुकीची माहिती किंवा पूर्वग्रहदूषित बातम्या समाजात तणाव निर्माण करू शकतात. तसेच

समाजातील राजकीय, आर्थिक किंवा सांस्कृतिक शक्ती माध्यमांच्या आशयावर प्रभाव टाकू शकतात.

एकूणच, माध्यमे, संवाद आणि समाज यांचा संबंध हा द्विमार्गी आणि परस्परसंवादी आहे. माध्यमे समाजाचे प्रतिबिंब दाखवतात आणि त्याचवेळी समाजाला दिशा देतात.

गृहीतके (Hypotheses)

१. डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव असल्यास व्यक्ती चुकीची माहिती ओळखण्यात कमी सक्षम ठरते

आधुनिक डिजिटल युगात माहितीचा प्रचंड वेग आणि प्रमाण लक्षात घेता, डिजिटल साक्षरता ही प्रत्येक व्यक्तीसाठी अत्यावश्यक कौशल्य ठरते. डिजिटल साक्षरता म्हणजे ऑनलाईन माध्यमांचा योग्य, सुरक्षित आणि चिकित्सक वापर करण्याची क्षमता. यात माहितीची सत्यता पडताळणे, स्रोतांची विश्वासार्हता ओळखणे, गोपनीयतेची जाणीव ठेवणे आणि जबाबदारीने माहिती शेअर करणे यांचा समावेश होतो.

जर व्यक्तीकडे डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव असेल, तर ती ऑनलाईन मिळालेल्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण करण्यास कमी सक्षम ठरते. सोशल मीडियावर येणारे संदेश, व्हिडिओ किंवा चित्रे सत्य आहेत की नाहीत याची पडताळणी न करता ती पुढे पाठवली जातात. विशेषतः भावनिक, धार्मिक किंवा आरोग्यविषयक विषयांवरील माहिती सहजपणे विश्वासार्ह वाटते आणि ती व्हायरल होते. अशा परिस्थितीत व्यक्ती चुकीची माहिती आणि दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती यामधील फरक ओळखू शकत नाही.

डिजिटल साक्षरतेअभावी व्यक्ती अल्गोरिदमच्या प्रभावाखाली येते, जिथे तिच्या आवडीप्रमाणेच माहिती वारंवार दिसते आणि तिच्या पूर्वग्रहांना बळकटी मिळते. त्यामुळे तटस्थ आणि वस्तुनिष्ठ विचार करण्याची क्षमता कमी होते. तसेच फेक न्यूज, बनावट संकेतस्थळे, खोटे सोशल मीडिया खाते किंवा संपादित व्हिडिओ यांची ओळख करणे कठीण जाते.

याउलट, डिजिटल साक्षर व्यक्ती माहितीचे स्रोत तपासते, विविध स्रोतांशी तुलना करते आणि तथ्य पडताळणी साधनांचा वापर करते. त्यामुळे ती चुकीच्या माहितीपासून स्वतःचे आणि समाजाचे संरक्षण करू शकते.

एकूणच, डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव हा चुकीच्या माहितीच्या प्रसारामागील एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. त्यामुळे शिक्षण, जनजागृती आणि प्रशिक्षणाद्वारे डिजिटल साक्षरता वाढविणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

२. सामाजिक माध्यमांवरील माहितीवर लोकांचा अंधविश्वास चुकीच्या माहितीच्या प्रसाराला चालना देतो.

आधुनिक समाजात सामाजिक माध्यमे माहितीचा प्रमुख स्रोत बनली आहेत. फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सॲप, इन्स्टाग्राम, युट्यूब यांसारख्या प्लॅटफॉर्मवरून दररोज प्रचंड प्रमाणात माहिती प्रसारित होते. मात्र या

माहितीवर विचार न करता किंवा सत्यता तपासल्याशिवाय विश्वास ठेवण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढत आहे. हा अंधविश्वास चुकीच्या माहितीच्या जलद प्रसाराला मोठ्या प्रमाणात कारणीभूत ठरतो.

लोक अनेकदा एखादी माहिती आपल्या ओळखीच्या व्यक्तीकडून आली असल्यामुळे ती खरीच असेल असे गृहित धरतात. विशेषतः भावनिक, धार्मिक, आरोग्यविषयक किंवा राजकीय विषयांवरील संदेश तात्काळ शेअर केले जातात. यामध्ये स्रोताची विश्वसनीयता, प्रकाशन तारीख किंवा संदर्भ तपासण्याची सवय नसल्याने अप्रमाणित माहिती सहजपणे व्हायरल होते.

सामाजिक माध्यमांचे अल्गोरिदमही लोकांच्या आवडीनुसार माहिती दाखवतात. त्यामुळे एकाच प्रकारच्या विचारांना वारंवार बळ मिळते आणि वेगळ्या मतांचा विचार करण्याची प्रवृत्ती कमी होते. यामुळे व्यक्ती स्वतःच्या विश्वासांना पुष्टी देणारी माहितीच खरी मानते आणि इतर माहिती नाकारते. या प्रक्रियेला 'इको चेंबर' प्रभाव असे म्हणतात. अशा वातावरणात चुकीची माहिती अधिक दृढपणे पसरते.

अंधविश्वासामुळे फेक न्यूज, बनावट फोटो-व्हिडिओ किंवा खोटे आकडे लोकांपर्यंत झपाट्याने पोहोचतात आणि समाजात गैरसमज, भीती व तणाव निर्माण होतो. अनेकदा अशा माहितीचा परिणाम सामाजिक ऐक्यावर, राजकीय निर्णयांवर आणि सार्वजनिक सुरक्षेवरही होऊ शकतो.

म्हणूनच सामाजिक माध्यमांवरील कोणतीही माहिती स्वीकारण्यापूर्वी तिची सत्यता पडताळणे, अधिकृत स्रोत तपासणे आणि चिकित्सक दृष्टीकोन ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. सजग आणि जबाबदार डिजिटल नागरिकत्व विकसित केल्यास चुकीच्या माहितीच्या प्रसाराला आळा घालता येईल.

३. डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाविषयी जागृती असलेल्या व्यक्ती ऑनलाईन माध्यमांचा अधिक जबाबदारीने वापर करतात.

डिजिटल नागरिकत्व म्हणजे ऑनलाईन जगात जबाबदारीने, नैतिकतेने आणि कायद्याच्या चौकटीत राहून वर्तन करण्याची जाणीव व क्षमता. यात डिजिटल साक्षरता, गोपनीयतेची काळजी, सायबर सुरक्षितता, आदरयुक्त संवाद आणि माहितीची सत्यता पडताळण्याची सवय यांचा समावेश होतो. ज्या व्यक्तींना डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाची जाणीव असते, त्या ऑनलाईन माध्यमांचा वापर अधिक सजग आणि उत्तरदायी पद्धतीने करतात.

अशा व्यक्ती कोणतीही माहिती शेअर करण्यापूर्वी तिची सत्यता तपासतात, अधिकृत स्रोतांचा आधार घेतात आणि भावनिक किंवा उत्तेजक संदेश त्वरित पुढे पाठवत नाहीत. त्यामुळे चुकीची किंवा दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती पसरविण्याची शक्यता कमी होते. त्या व्यक्ती इतरांच्या गोपनीयतेचा आदर राखतात, वैयक्तिक माहिती सुरक्षित ठेवतात आणि सायबर गुन्ह्यांपासून सावध राहतात.

डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाची जाणीव असलेले लोक ऑनलाईन संवाद करताना सभ्य, आदरयुक्त आणि समतोल भाषा वापरतात. ट्रोलिंग, द्वेषयुक्त भाष्य किंवा अफवा पसरविणे टाळतात. तसेच सोशल मीडियावरील वेळेचे नियोजन, व्यसनाधीनता टाळणे आणि मानसिक आरोग्याची काळजी घेणे याबाबतही ते सजग असतात.

याउलट, डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाविषयी जागरूकता नसल्यास व्यक्ती विचार न करता माहिती शेअर करू शकते, गोपनीयतेकडे दुर्लक्ष करू शकते किंवा ऑनलाईन वर्तनात असंवेदनशीलता दाखवू शकते. त्यामुळे डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाची जाणीव वाढविणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

एकूणच, डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाविषयी जागृती असलेल्या व्यक्ती ऑनलाईन माध्यमांचा अधिक जबाबदारीने, सुरक्षितपणे आणि समाजहित लक्षात घेऊन वापर करतात. त्यामुळे सजग डिजिटल संस्कृती निर्माण होण्यास मदत होते.

४. शैक्षणिक स्तर आणि डिजिटल साक्षरता यांच्यात सकारात्मक संबंध आढळतो

आधुनिक माहिती-तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात डिजिटल साक्षरता ही अत्यंत आवश्यक कौशल्य मानली जाते. डिजिटल साक्षरता म्हणजे इंटरनेट, संगणक आणि विविध ऑनलाईन माध्यमांचा योग्य, सुरक्षित व चिकित्सक वापर करण्याची क्षमता. अनेक अभ्यासांमधून असे दिसून येते की शैक्षणिक स्तर वाढला की डिजिटल साक्षरतेची पातळीही वाढते; म्हणजेच या दोन्ही घटकांमध्ये सकारात्मक संबंध आढळतो.

उच्च शिक्षण घेतलेल्या व्यक्तींना माहिती शोधणे, विश्लेषण करणे, स्रोतांची विश्वसनीयता तपासणे आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा परिणामकारक वापर करणे अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे जमत असते. शिक्षणामुळे विचारशक्ती, चिकित्सक दृष्टीकोन आणि समस्या सोडविण्याची क्षमता विकसित होते, ज्यामुळे ऑनलाईन माहितीचे मूल्यमापन करण्याची कौशल्ये वाढतात. त्यामुळे चुकीची माहिती ओळखणे आणि ती पुढे न पसरविणे याबाबत ते अधिक सजग राहतात.

शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर, प्रकल्पाधारित शिक्षण, ई-लर्निंग साधने आणि संशोधन प्रक्रिया यांमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचा डिजिटल साधनांशी नियमित संपर्क येतो. यामुळे त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढतो आणि डिजिटल कौशल्ये विकसित होतात. तसेच शैक्षणिक स्तर उंचावल्याने सायबर सुरक्षा, गोपनीयता आणि डिजिटल नैतिकता यांविषयीची जाणीवही अधिक बळकट होते.

याउलट, कमी शैक्षणिक संधी असलेल्या व्यक्तींमध्ये डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर मर्यादित असू शकतो, ज्यामुळे माहितीचे विश्लेषण किंवा सत्यता पडताळण्याची क्षमता कमी राहू शकते. त्यामुळे डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत तंत्रज्ञानाधारित प्रशिक्षणाला प्राधान्य देणे आवश्यक आहे.

एकूणच, शैक्षणिक स्तर आणि डिजिटल साक्षरता यांच्यात सकारात्मक व पूरक संबंध आढळतो. शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता आणि उपलब्धता वाढविल्यास डिजिटल साक्षर समाज निर्माण करण्यास महत्त्वपूर्ण मदत होऊ शकते.

निष्कर्ष

या संशोधनातून असे स्पष्ट होते की सामाजिक माध्यमांनी संवाद प्रक्रिया अधिक वेगवान, सुलभ आणि व्यापक केली आहे. माहितीचा प्रसार काही सेकंदांत जगभर पोहोचतो; परंतु याच वेगामुळे चुकीची आणि दिशाभूल करणारी माहिती देखील तितक्याच जलदगतीने पसरते. त्यामुळे सामाजिक

माध्यमे ही समाजनिर्मितीची प्रभावी साधने असली तरी त्यांचा वापर जबाबदारीने करणे अत्यावश्यक ठरते.

चुकीच्या माहितीमुळे समाजात गैरसमज, भीती, मतभेद आणि सामाजिक तणाव निर्माण होऊ शकतो. विशेषतः राजकीय, धार्मिक आणि आरोग्यविषयक विषयांवर चुकीच्या माहितीचा परिणाम अधिक गंभीर दिसून येतो. संशोधनातून हेही अधोरेखित झाले की डिजिटल साक्षरता असलेल्या व्यक्ती माहितीची सत्यता पडताळण्यास अधिक सक्षम असतात.

डिजिटल नागरिकत्व ही संकल्पना आजच्या काळात अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. ऑनलाईन वर्तनातील नैतिकता, गोपनीयतेची जाणीव, आदरयुक्त संवाद आणि माहितीचे चिकित्सक मूल्यांकन ही सुजाण डिजिटल नागरिकाची लक्षणे आहेत. शिक्षणव्यवस्था, कुटुंब आणि माध्यम संस्था यांनी एकत्रितपणे डिजिटल साक्षरता व जबाबदार वापर याबाबत जागरूकता निर्माण करणे गरजेचे आहे.

एकूणच, सामाजिक माध्यमांचा सकारात्मक उपयोग करून चुकीच्या माहितीचा प्रभाव कमी करण्यासाठी आणि सजग डिजिटल समाज घडविण्यासाठी डिजिटल नागरिकत्वाची जाणीव व आचरण अनिवार्य आहे.

शिफारशी (Recommendations)

१. शैक्षणिक पातळीवर डिजिटल साक्षरता अभ्यासक्रम समाविष्ट करणे :

शाळा व महाविद्यालयांमध्ये डिजिटल नागरिकत्व, फेक न्यूज ओळखणे, तथ्य पडताळणी यावर आधारित अभ्यासक्रम अनिवार्य करावेत.

२. फॅक्ट-चेकिंग यंत्रणा बळकट करणे :

स्वतंत्र व विश्वासार्ह तथ्य पडताळणी संस्थांना प्रोत्साहन देऊन चुकीच्या माहितीवर त्वरित कारवाई करण्याची व्यवस्था मजबूत करावी.

३. सामाजिक माध्यम कंपन्यांची जबाबदारी निश्चित करणे :

डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मनी दिशाभूल करणारी सामग्री ओळखण्यासाठी प्रभावी तंत्रज्ञान वापरावे आणि पारदर्शक धोरणे जाहीर करावीत.

४. कायदेशीर चौकट अधिक सक्षम करणे :

सायबर गुन्हे व चुकीची माहिती रोखण्यासाठी विद्यमान कायद्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करावी आणि आवश्यक असल्यास सुधारणा कराव्यात.

५. जनजागृती मोहिमा राबविणे :

ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात कार्यशाळा, चर्चासत्रे आणि मोहिमा आयोजित करून जबाबदार डिजिटल वापराबाबत जागरूकता वाढवावी.

६. पालक व शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण :

तरुण पिढीला योग्य मार्गदर्शन देण्यासाठी पालक आणि शिक्षकांना डिजिटल सुरक्षेबाबत प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे.

७. संशोधन व धोरणनिर्मितीला प्रोत्साहन :

सामाजिक माध्यमे व चुकीच्या माहितीच्या परिणामांवर अधिक संशोधन करून त्यानुसार धोरणे तयार करावीत.

८. स्वनियंत्रण आणि नैतिक मूल्ये जोपासणे :

प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने माहिती शेअर करण्यापूर्वी तिची सत्यता तपासण्याची सवय लावावी व आदरयुक्त संवाद साधावा.

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मुद्रित माध्यमे ते डिजिटल माध्यमे : सामाजिक संक्रमणाचा ऐतिहासिक प्रवास

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सारांश (Abstract)

मानवी समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत आणि विकासात माध्यमांनी नेहमीच परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका बजावली आहे. १५ व्या शतकातील मुद्रणयंत्राच्या शोधामुळे ज्ञानप्रसाराचे लोकशाहीकरण झाले, तर २१ व्या शतकातील डिजिटल क्रांतीमुळे माहितीच्या प्रसाराचा वेग आणि स्वरूप पूर्णपणे बदलले. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात मुद्रित माध्यमांपासून डिजिटल माध्यमांपर्यंत झालेल्या संक्रमणाचा ऐतिहासिक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. माध्यमांच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपामुळे समाजातील संवादपद्धती, सांस्कृतिक देवाणघेवाण, लोकशाही सहभाग आणि ज्ञानप्रसार यांमध्ये झालेल्या परिवर्तनाचे विश्लेषण या लेखात करण्यात आले आहे. संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम माहिती स्रोतांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. माध्यमांचे तांत्रिक परिवर्तन हे सामाजिक संक्रमणाशी घट्ट जोडलेले असल्याचे अभ्यासातून स्पष्ट होते.

कीवर्ड्स:सामाजिक संक्रमण, माध्यमांचा इतिहास, मुद्रित माध्यमे, डिजिटल माध्यमे, समाजपरिवर्तन

प्रस्तावना

मानवी इतिहास हा संवाद साधनांच्या विकासाशी जोडलेला आहे. संवादाची साधने बदलत गेली तसे समाजाची रचना, संस्कृती आणि ज्ञानप्रणाली देखील बदलत गेली. माध्यमे ही समाजाच्या विचारप्रक्रियेचे प्रतिबिंब आणि परिवर्तनाचे साधन दोन्ही आहेत. १५ व्या शतकातील मुद्रण कलेचा शोध आणि त्यानंतर मुद्रित माध्यमांच्या उदयामुळे 'सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची' निर्मिती झाली. वृत्तपत्रे, मासिके आणि पुस्तके यांमुळे ज्ञान आणि विचारांचा प्रसार झाला. २०व्या शतकात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांनी संवाद अधिक व्यापक केला, तर २१व्या शतकात डिजिटल माध्यमांनी माहितीचे स्वरूप पूर्णपणे बदलून टाकले.

आजचा समाज हा 'माहिती समाज' किंवा 'नेटवर्क समाज' म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या डिजिटल युगात माध्यमे ही सामाजिक संक्रमणाची प्रमुख शक्ती बनली आहेत. मुद्रित माध्यमांनी आधुनिक सार्वजिनक संवादाची पायाभरणी केली, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांनी माहितीच्या प्रसाराला

वेग दिला, तर डिजिटल माध्यमांनी संवाद अधिक परस्परसंवादी बनवला. त्यामुळे मुद्रित माध्यमे ते डिजिटल माध्यमे हा प्रवास सामाजिक संक्रमण समजून घेण्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा ठरतो.

सार्वजनिक संवाद आणि माध्यमांची भूमिका समजून घेण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची संकल्पना मांडणारे 'जर्गेन हॅबरमास' आणि नेटवर्क समाजाचा सिद्धांत मांडणारे 'मॅन्युएल कॅस्टेल्स' यांचे विचार महत्त्वाचे ठरतात. माध्यमांचे ऐतिहासिक संक्रमण हे सामाजिक संक्रमणाच्या व्यापक प्रक्रियेचा भाग आहे. डिजिटल माध्यमांनी संवादाचे केंद्रीकरण कमी करून नेटवर्क-आधारित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र निर्माण केले आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

१. संवाद माध्यमांच्या ऐतिहासिक विकासाचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. मुद्रित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आणि डिजिटल माध्यमांतील संक्रमण समजून घेणे.
३. प्रादेशिक पत्रकारितेवर डिजिटल माध्यमांचा परिणाम विश्लेषित करणे.
४. माध्यमे आणि सामाजिक संक्रमण यांचा संबंध स्पष्ट करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी ऐतिहासिक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. या अभ्यासात माध्यमांच्या विकासाचा१८३२ ते २०२६या कालखंडातील तुलनात्मक ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. माहिती संकलनासाठी प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम स्रोतांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये पत्रकारितेचा इतिहास, माध्यम अभ्यास, डिजिटल माध्यमे आणि सामाजिक संक्रमण यांसंबंधित पुस्तके, संशोधन लेख, जर्नल लेख आणि ऑनलाइन शैक्षणिक स्रोतांचा समावेश आहे. प्रस्तुत अभ्यास हा गुणात्मकआणि ऐतिहासिक स्वरूपाचा असून तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

सामाजिक संक्रमण: संकल्पना

सामाजिक संक्रमण म्हणजे समाजातील रचना, मूल्ये, संस्था आणि जीवनपद्धतीमध्ये होणारे दीर्घकालीन बदल होय. औद्योगिकीकरण, नागरीकरण, जागतिकीकरण आणि तांत्रिक विकास हे सामाजिक संक्रमणाचे प्रमुख घटक आहेत. माध्यमे या प्रक्रियेत प्रामुख्याने दोन प्रकारे कार्य करतात. एक समाजातील बदलांचे प्रतिबिंब दाखवतात आणि दुसरे समाज परिवर्तनाला गती देतात. त्यामुळे माध्यमांचा इतिहास हा सामाजिक संक्रमणाच्या अभ्यासासाठी महत्त्वाचा स्रोत ठरतो.

मुद्रित माध्यमांचा ऐतिहासिक विकास

मुद्रित माध्यमांचा इतिहास हा आधुनिक संवादव्यवस्थेच्या विकासाशी संबंधित आहे. १५व्या शतकात योहान्स गुटेनबर्ग यांनी मुद्रणयंत्राचा शोध लावला. त्यामुळे माहितीच्या प्रसाराला नवे माध्यम उपलब्ध झाले. यानंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पुस्तके आणि वृत्तपत्रे प्रकाशित होऊ लागली आणि ज्ञानाचा प्रसार वेगाने झाला. भारतात मुद्रित पत्रकारितेची सुरुवात १७८०मध्ये जेम्स

ऑगस्टस हिकी यांनी सुरू केलेल्या 'बेंगाल गॅझेट'या इंग्रजी वृत्तपत्रापासून झाली. पुढे भारतीय भाषांतील वृत्तपत्रांनी सामाजिक आणि राजकीय जागृतीत महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली.

मराठी पत्रकारितेची सुरुवात १८३२मध्ये बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर यांनी सुरू केलेल्या**'दर्पण'**या वृत्तपत्रापासून झाली. त्यानंतरलोकमान्य टिळकांच्या **'केसरी'** आणि**'मराठा'**, तसेच इतर वृत्तपत्रांनी स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ, सामाजिक सुधारणा आणि लोकशाही मूल्यांचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी महत्त्वाचे योगदान दिले. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात मुद्रित माध्यमांचा विस्तार झपाट्याने झाला. प्रादेशिक वृत्तपत्रांनी समाजातील स्थानिक प्रश्नांना व्यासपीठ दिले आणि वाचनसंस्कृती विकसित केली. २०व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात ऑफसेट प्रिंटिंग आणि संगणकीकरणामुळे मुद्रित पत्रकारिता अधिक आधुनिक झाली. मुद्रित माध्यमे ही समाजातील विचारप्रवाह घडवणारी आणि लोकशाही व्यवस्थेला बळ देणारी प्रभावी संस्था बनली. शिक्षणाचा प्रसार आणि साक्षरतेची वाढ यामुळे मुद्रित माध्यमांचा प्रभाव अधिक मजबूत झाला.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमे: संक्रमणाचा टप्पा

मुद्रित माध्यमांनंतर संवादव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांचा टप्पा येतो. रेडिओ, दूरदर्शन यांनी एक महत्त्वाचा संक्रमणकाल निर्माण केला. माहितीचा प्रसार अधिक जलद आणि व्यापक झाला. २०व्या शतकात रेडिओने ग्रामीण आणि शहरी समाजाला माहिती, शिक्षण आणि मनोरंजन उपलब्ध करून दिले, तर दूरदर्शनने दृक-श्राव्य संवादाची नवी परंपरा निर्माण केली. भारतात आकाशवाणी आणि दूरदर्शन यांनी राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता, विकासकार्यांची माहिती आणि सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमांच्या प्रसारात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली.

१९९०नंतर खासगी टीव्ही चॅनेल्सच्या आगमनामुळे बातम्यांच्या प्रसारणाला अधिक वेग आणि स्पर्धात्मकता आली. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांचा हा कालखंड मुद्रित माध्यमे आणि डिजिटल माध्यमे यांच्यामधील संक्रमणाचा महत्त्वाचा टप्पा मानला जातो. या माध्यमांनी तात्काळ माहितीप्रसाराची सवय निर्माण केली आणि समाजाला एकप्रकारे डिजिटल संवादसंस्कृतीसाठी तयार केले. त्यामुळे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमे ही पारंपरिक पत्रकारिता आणि आधुनिक डिजिटल पत्रकारिता यांना जोडणारी महत्त्वाची कडी ठरली.

डिजिटल माध्यमांचा उदय

२१व्या शतकात इंटरनेट, स्मार्टफोन आणि सोशल मीडिया यांच्या प्रसारामुळे संवादव्यवस्थेत क्रांतिकारी बदल झाले. डिजिटल माध्यमांनी माहितीचा प्रसार अधिक वेगवान, परस्परसंवादी आणि सर्वव्यापी केला. या माध्यमांमुळे माहिती निर्माण करणे आणि ती प्रसारित करणे हे केवळ पत्रकार किंवा माध्यमसंस्थांपुरते मर्यादित राहिले नाही. सामान्य नागरिक देखील या प्रक्रियेत सक्रिय सहभागी झाले. डिजिटल पत्रकारिता, सोशल मीडिया प्लॅटफॉर्म, ब्लॉग्स, पॉडकास्ट आणि मोबाईल पत्रकारिता यांसारख्या नव्या माध्यमप्रकारांमुळे माहितीच्या देवाणघेवाणीचे स्वरूप बदलले. समाजातील विविध घटकांना स्वतःचे विचार मांडण्यासाठी सहज उपलब्ध असणारे व्यासपीठ मिळाले. त्यामुळे सार्वजनिक संवाद अधिक लोकशाहीवादी झाला.

डिजिटल माध्यमांच्या वाढत्या प्रभावामुळे माहिती खिशात उपलब्ध झाली आणि २४/७ संवादाचे युग सुरू झाले. परंतु, विश्वासार्हता, फेक न्यूज, डेटा गोपनीयता आणि माध्यमांच्या आर्थिक मॉडेलमध्ये बदल यांसारखी आव्हानेही निर्माण झाली. तरीही डिजिटल माध्यमे ही आधुनिक समाजातील सामाजिक संक्रमणाची महत्त्वाची शक्ती म्हणून उदयास आली आहेत. या प्रक्रियेमुळे संवादव्यवस्था 'मास कम्युनिकेशन'पासून 'नेटवर्क कम्युनिकेशन'कडे संक्रमण पावत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

सामाजिक संक्रमणावर डिजिटल माध्यमांचा प्रभाव

मुद्रित माध्यमे ते डिजिटल माध्यमे या संक्रमणामुळे माहिती प्रसारणाची गती, वाचकांचा सहभाग, संवादाची पद्धत आणि माहिती साठवण्याची प्रणाली यामध्ये मूलभूत बदल झाले आहेत. पारंपरिक पत्रकारितेत एकमार्गी असणारे माहिती प्रसारण डिजिटल माध्यमांनी परस्परसंवादी बनवले आहे. या संक्रमणामुळे समाजातील संवादसंस्कृती, ज्ञानप्राप्तीची साधने आणि लोकशाही सहभागाची पद्धत बदलली आहे.

मुद्रित आणि डिजिटल माध्यमांतील या बदलांचे तुलनात्मक स्वरूप खालील तक्त्यातून स्पष्ट होते.

तक्ता १ : मुद्रित माध्यमे आणि डिजिटल माध्यमे — तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण

घटक	**मुद्रित माध्यमे (१९५०–२०००)**	**डिजिटल माध्यमे (२०००–२०२६)**
माहितीचा वेग	कमी (पुढील अंक येईपर्यंत प्रतीक्षा)	अतिवेगवान (तात्काळ अपडेट्स)
प्रतिसाद (Feedback)	पत्रव्यवहाराद्वारे (अनेक दिवस)	तात्काळ (लाईक्स, कमेंट्स, शेअर्स)
वाचकांचा सहभाग	केवळ ५ ते १० टक्के	९० टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त (इंटरॲक्टिव्हिटी)
माहितीचा साठा	मर्यादित (भौतिक ग्रंथालये)	अमर्यादित (क्लाउड स्टोरेज / बिग डेटा)
वितरण प्रणाली	छपाई व वितरणावर अवलंबून	इंटरनेट व मोबाईल ॲप्सद्वारे
अद्ययावतता	निश्चित कालावधीने	सतत अद्ययावत
उत्पादन खर्च	जास्त	तुलनेने कमी
मल्टिमीडिया वापर	मर्यादित (फोटोपर्यंत)	व्हिडिओ, ऑडिओ, ग्राफिक्स, लाईव्ह स्ट्रीम

(स्रोत: माध्यम इतिहास अभ्यासाच्या आधारे संशोधकाने तयार केलेले तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण.)

वरील तुलनात्मक विश्लेषणातून असे दिसून येते की डिजिटल माध्यमांनी माहिती प्रसारणाची प्रक्रिया अधिक वेगवान, परस्परसंवादी आणि व्यापक बनवली आहे. त्यामुळे समाजातील माहितीची देवाणघेवाण आणि लोकांच्या सहभागाची पातळी लक्षणीयरीत्या वाढली आहे. यातून हे संक्रमण केवळ तांत्रिक नसून सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे द्योतक असल्याचे दिसते.

डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे संवादाची गती आणि स्वरूप पूर्णपणे बदलले आहे. सोशल मीडिया, मेसेजिंग ॲप्स आणि ऑनलाइन प्लॅटफॉर्ममुळे माहिती काही सेकंदांत जागतिक स्तरावर पोहोचते. या प्रक्रियेमुळे समाजातील व्यक्ती, संस्था आणि समुदाय यांच्यातील परस्परसंवाद अधिक वेगवान आणि खुला झाला आहे.भौगोलिक अंतराचे महत्त्व कमी झाले असून जागतिक समुदायाची संकल्पना बळकट झाली आहे. परंतु, या प्रक्रियेमुळे मानवी संबंधांचे डिजिटलायझेशन झाले आणि प्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक संवादात काही प्रमाणात घट झाल्याचे देखील दिसते.

डिजिटल माध्यमांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात मोठे संक्रमण घडवून आणले आहे. ई-लर्निंग, ऑनलाइन कोर्सेस, डिजिटल लायब्ररी आणि ओपन-सोर्स माहिती यांमुळे ज्ञानप्राप्ती अधिक सुलभ झाली आहे. डिजिटल कौशल्ये ही आधुनिक समाजातील 'डिजिटल कॅपिटल' म्हणून उदयास आली आहेत. यामुळे ज्ञानाचे लोकशाहीकरण झाले, स्व-अभ्यासाची संधी वाढली आणि माहितीप्राप्तीचा वेग देखील वाढला. परंतु, 'डिजिटल दरी' अजूनही सामाजिक असमानतेचे कारण ठरत आहे.

डिजिटल माध्यमांनी लोकशाही प्रक्रियेत नागरिकांचा सहभाग वाढवला आहे. सोशल मीडिया हे सार्वजनिक मतनिर्मितीचे प्रभावी साधन बनले आहे. अनेक देशांतील सर्वेक्षणांमध्ये सोशल मीडिया लोकशाहीसाठी सकारात्मक तसेच नकारात्मक दोन्ही परिणाम घडवत असल्याचे दिसून आले आहे. मात्र, सोशल मीडियाच्या अविवेकी वापरामुळे चुकीची माहिती, सामाजिक ध्रुवीकरण आणि विश्वासार्हतेचे प्रश्न देखील निर्माण झाले आहेत.

डिजिटल माध्यमांनी अर्थव्यवस्थेत नवीन संधी निर्माण केल्या आहेत. ई-कॉमर्स, डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, ऑनलाइन सेवा आणि गिग-इकॉनॉमीमुळे रोजगाराच्या नव्या संधी निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. व्यवसाय-संवाद अधिक सुलभ झाला आहे. पारंपरिक जाहिरात माध्यमांच्या तुलनेत डिजिटल माध्यम अधिक परस्परसंवादी आणि कमी खर्चिक ठरतात. त्यामुळे स्थानिक व्यवसायांचे जागतिकीकरण झाले. नवउद्योजक आणि उद्योगांना चालना मिळाली. तसेच माहिती आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था देखील विकसित झाली आहे.

डिजिटल माध्यमांनी मानवासाठी सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्तीची नवी व्यासपीठे उपलब्ध करून दिली आहेत. लोककला, प्रादेशिक भाषा आणि सांस्कृतिक वारसा आता डिजिटल स्वरूपात जतन होऊ लागला आहे. परंतु, जागतिकीकरणामुळे सांस्कृतिक एकसुरीकरण वाढण्याचा धोका देखील निर्माण झाला आहे. तर डिजिटल माध्यमांचा अति वापर हा मानसिक आरोग्यावर परिणाम करू शकतो. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये डिजिटल ताण, सामाजिक तुलना आणि स्क्रीन-आधारित जीवनशैली वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे 'डिजिटल हायजीन' ही संकल्पना सध्याच्या काळात महत्त्वाची ठरत आहे. त्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा सजग आणि संतुलित वापर होणे गरजेचे आहे.

डिजिटल माध्यमे सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवतात, परंतु सर्वांना समान संधी देतातच असे नाही. इंटरनेट प्रवेश, डिजिटल कौशल्ये आणि आर्थिक स्थिती यांवरच डिजिटल सहभाग अवलंबून असतो. 'डिजिटल कॅपिटल'ची असमानता ही सामाजिक सत्तासंबंधांवर परिणाम करते. ऑनलाइन

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात प्रभाव टाकण्याची क्षमता काही गटांमध्ये अधिक असते, तर काही गटांमध्ये तुलनेने कमी असते. तरीही डिजिटल माध्यमे ही सामाजिक संक्रमणाची शक्तिशाली साधने ठरली आहेत.

डिजिटल माध्यमांनी संवाद, शिक्षण, अर्थव्यवस्था आणि लोकशाही प्रक्रियेत सकारात्मक बदल घडवले असले तरी माहितीची विश्वसनीयता, डिजिटल दरी, मानसिक आरोग्य आणि सामाजिक विभाजन यांसारखी आव्हाने देखील निर्माण केली आहेत. त्यामुळे डिजिटल माध्यमांचा प्रभाव हादुहेरी स्वरूपाचाआहे. शाश्वत सामाजिक विकासासाठी डिजिटल साक्षरता, जबाबदार माध्यम वापर आणि धोरणात्मक नियमन गरजेचे आहे.

प्रादेशिक पत्रकारिता आणि डिजिटल संक्रमण

भारतातील पत्रकारितेच्या इतिहासात प्रादेशिक वृत्तपत्रांनी सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या प्रक्रियेत महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील मराठी पत्रकारिता ही सामाजिक जागृती, राजकीय सहभाग आणि सांस्कृतिक ओळख निर्माण करण्याचे प्रभावी माध्यम राहिले आहे.**केसरी, सकाळ, लोकसत्ता, महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स, लोकमत, पुढारी आणि तरुण भारत**यांसारख्या वृत्तपत्रांत विविध काळातील सामाजिक संक्रमणाचे प्रतिबिंब उमटले आहे. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आगमनानंतर या प्रादेशिक पत्रकारितेने नव्या माध्यमांशी जुळवून घेत स्वतःचे स्वरूप बदलले. त्यामुळे प्रादेशिक पत्रकारितेचे डिजिटल संक्रमण हे सामाजिक संक्रमणाच्या व्यापक प्रक्रियेचा एक भाग म्हणून पाहता येते.

मराठी पत्रकारितेचा प्रारंभ समाजजागृती आणि राष्ट्रनिर्मितीच्या उद्देशाने झाला. लोकमान्य टिळकांनी सुरू केलेल्या 'केसरी'पासून मराठी पत्रकारितेची सामाजिक बांधिलकी स्पष्ट होते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातसकाळ, पुढारी, तरुण भारत आणि संचारसारख्या वृत्तपत्रांनी ग्रामीण आणि शहरी समाजातील प्रश्नांवर प्रकाश टाकला. ही पत्रकारिता समाजातील विचारप्रवाह घडवणारी ठरली. पुढे १९९०नंतर माहिती-तंत्रज्ञान आणि इंटरनेटच्या प्रसारामुळे पत्रकारितेच्या कार्यपद्धतीत बदल होऊ लागला. मराठी वृत्तपत्रांनी टप्प्याटप्प्याने डिजिटल माध्यमांचा स्वीकार केला.

मराठी माध्यमांतील डिजिटल संक्रमणाचे काही महत्त्वाचे टप्पे विचारात घेतले तर संगणकीकृत टायपसेटिंग आणि पेजमेकिंगमुळे वृत्तपत्रांच्या अधिक आकर्षक मांडणीची सुरुवात झाली. त्यानंतर ऑनलाइन न्यूज पोर्टल्सची निर्मिती झाली. तसेच ई-पेपर आवृत्त्यांची देखील सुरुवात झाली. पुढे सोशल मीडिया पत्रकारितेचा उदय झाला. 'सकाळ'आणि'लोकसत्ता'यांनी डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मवर सक्रिय उपस्थिती निर्माण केली, तरमहाराष्ट्र टाइम्स सारख्या वृत्तपत्रांनी मोबाईल ॲप्स आणि ऑनलाइन न्यूज अपडेट्सद्वारे वाचकांशी संवाद वाढवला.

डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे माहितीचा प्रसार अधिक वेगवान आणि व्यापक झाला. प्रादेशिक पत्रकारिता आता भौगोलिक मर्यादांमध्ये अडकून राहिली नाही. वाचकांचा डिजिटल माध्यमांकडे ओढा वाढला. पत्रकारितेत तरुण पिढीचा सहभाग वाढला. तसेच मल्टिमीडिया कंटेंटला महत्त्व प्राप्त

झाले. वाचक आणि माध्यम यांच्यातील संवाद वाढल्यामुळे पत्रकारितेचे स्वरूपएकमार्गी संवादातून परस्परसंवादी संवादाकडेबदलले.

प्रादेशिक पत्रकारितेसमोरील आव्हाने आणि भविष्य

डिजिटल संक्रमणामुळे प्रादेशिक पत्रकारितेच्या समोर काही आव्हानेही निर्माण झाली आहेत. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने पारंपरिक महसूल मॉडेलमध्ये झालेला बदल, जाहिरात महसुलात घट यामुळे मोठे आर्थिक प्रश्न निर्माण होत आहेत. तसेच डिजिटल कौशल्यांची आवश्यकता, फेक न्यूज आणि माहितीची सत्यता ही आव्हाने देखील महत्त्वाची आहेत. डिजिटल पत्रकारितेमुळे मुद्रित वाचनसंस्कृतीतील घट हे देखील एक आव्हानच ठरत आहे. परंतु, या आव्हानांवर मात करत प्रादेशिक पत्रकारिता नव्या माध्यमांमध्ये स्वतःचे वेगळे स्थान निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे.

डिजिटल माध्यमांमुळे समाजातील संवाद आणि माहितीचा प्रवाह अधिक लोकशाहीवादी झाला आहे. नागरिक आता केवळ वाचक नसून'सहभागी नागरिक'बनले आहेत. मराठी प्रादेशिक पत्रकारितेने डिजिटल माध्यमांचा स्वीकार करून काही मूलभूत बदल स्वीकारले आहेत. यामध्ये माहितीची उपलब्धता वाढवली असून सामाजिक प्रश्नांवर चर्चा देखील वाढवली आहे. स्थानिक प्रश्नांना व्यापक व्यासपीठ आणि लोकशाही प्रक्रियेला बळ देखील दिले आहे. यामुळे प्रादेशिक पत्रकारिता ही सामाजिक संक्रमणातील एक महत्त्वाची शक्ती म्हणून उभी राहते.

निष्कर्ष

प्रस्तुत संशोधनातून स्पष्ट होते की संवाद माध्यमांचा विकास हा केवळ तांत्रिक प्रगतीचा इतिहास नसून सामाजिक संक्रमणाची सातत्यपूर्ण प्रक्रिया आहे. मुद्रित माध्यमांनी आधुनिक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची पायाभरणी केली, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांनी माहितीप्रसाराचा विस्तार केला आणि डिजिटल माध्यमांनी संवाद अधिक परस्परसंवादी, वेगवान आणि विकेंद्रीकृत बनवला. त्यामुळे माध्यमांचा इतिहास हा सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या प्रक्रियेचा अविभाज्य भाग म्हणून समजणे आवश्यक ठरते.

डिजिटल माध्यमांच्या उदयानंतर माहिती निर्मिती, प्रसार आणि वापर यांचे स्वरूप मूलभूतरीत्या बदलले आहे. नागरिकांचा सहभाग वाढला असून सार्वजनिक संवाद अधिक खुला आणि नेटवर्क-आधारित झाला आहे. तथापि, या संक्रमणामुळे माहितीची विश्वासार्हता, फेक न्यूज, डिजिटल दरी, आर्थिक मॉडेलमधील बदल आणि अल्गोरिदमिक नियंत्रण यांसारखी नवीन आव्हानेही निर्माण झाली आहेत. त्यामुळे डिजिटल माध्यमांचा प्रभाव हा परिवर्तनकारी असला तरी तो बहुआयामी आणि गुंतागुंतीचा आहे.

प्रादेशिक पत्रकारितेच्या संदर्भात डिजिटल संक्रमण ही अनुकूलनाची प्रक्रिया म्हणून दिसून येते. पारंपरिक सामाजिक बांधिलकी टिकवून ठेवत डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा स्वीकार करण्याच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे स्थानिक आणि जागतिक संवाद यांच्यातील परस्परसंबंध अधिक दृढ झाले आहेत.

ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, माध्यमांच्या प्रत्येक टप्प्यात समाजातील संवादसंस्कृती आणि लोकशाही सहभागाच्या पद्धती बदलत गेल्या आहेत. भविष्यात कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, डेटा

पत्रकारिता आणि डिजिटल नियमन या घटकांमुळे माध्यमव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप अधिक बदलण्याची शक्यता आहे. म्हणूनच विश्वासार्ह माहितीव्यवस्था, डिजिटल साक्षरता आणि जबाबदार माध्यमवापर हे शाश्वत सामाजिक विकासासाठी अत्यावश्यक घटक ठरणार आहेत.

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संक्रमणातील समाज आणि शाश्वत विकास : एक समाजशास्त्रीय व समालोचनात्मक अभ्यास

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सारांश

२१व्या शतकातील जागतिक समाज वेगवान सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि तांत्रिक परिवर्तनातून जात आहे. औद्योगिकीकरण, जागतिकीकरण, माहिती-तंत्रज्ञान क्रांती आणि शहरीकरणामुळे पारंपरिक सामाजिक रचना बदलून अधिक जटिल आणि परस्परावलंबी समाज निर्माण झाला आहे. या प्रक्रियेला "संक्रमणातील समाज" (Society in Transition) असे संबोधले जाते. परंतु विकासाची ही गती पर्यावरणीय संकट, सामाजिक विषमता आणि संसाधनांच्या असमान वितरणासारखी गंभीर आव्हाने देखील निर्माण करते.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर "शाश्वत विकास" ही संकल्पना विकासाच्या नव्या चौकटीची मांडणी करते — अशी चौकट जी आर्थिक प्रगती, सामाजिक समता आणि पर्यावरणीय संतुलन यांचा समन्वय साधते. प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपरमध्ये संक्रमणातील समाज आणि शाश्वत विकास यांचा परस्परसंबंध सैद्धांतिक व पुराव्याधारित दृष्टिकोनातून विश्लेषित केला आहे.

या पेपरमध्ये सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या विविध सिद्धांतांचा वापर करून विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत सामाजिक न्याय, लोकशाही, संसाधनांचे वितरण आणि मानवकेंद्री दृष्टिकोन यांचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट केले आहे. भारतीय समाजाच्या समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषणाच्या आधारे हे प्रतिपादन केले आहे की समावेशक आणि न्याय्य विकासाशिवाय शाश्वतता शक्य नाही.

सुचक :संक्रमणातील समाज, शाश्वत विकास, सामाजिक न्याय, आधुनिकता, समता, भारतीय समाज.

1. प्रस्तावना

समाज हा गतिशील घटक आहे. इतिहासातील प्रत्येक कालखंड सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे साक्षीदार राहिले आहेत, कृषी समाजापासून औद्योगिक समाजापर्यंत आणि त्यानंतर डिजिटल समाजापर्यंत झालेला प्रवास हे याचे ठळक उदाहरण आहे.

संक्रमण ही केवळ संरचनात्मक प्रक्रिया नसून ती मूल्यव्यवस्था, सामाजिक संबंध, राजकीय संस्था आणि आर्थिक पद्धती यांच्यातील व्यापक बदलांचे प्रतिनिधित्व करते. उदाहरणार्थ: पारंपरिक कुटुंबव्यवस्थेचे रूपांतर स्त्रियांच्या भूमिकेत वाढ, शिक्षणाचा विस्तार, डिजिटल

अर्थव्यवस्था मात्र, विकासाची ही प्रक्रिया अनेकदा असमान ठरते. एका बाजूला संपत्ती वाढते तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला सामाजिक दरी अधिक खोल होते. त्यामुळे "विकास कोणासाठी?" हा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो.

याच संदर्भात शाश्वत विकासाची संकल्पना उदयास आली. ती विकासाच्या गुणवत्तेवर भर देते, केवळ आर्थिक वाढ नव्हे तर मानवकल्याण हा महत्वाचा भाग त्यामध्ये आहे .

2. संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे (Objectives)

1. संक्रमणातील समाजाची संकल्पना आणि प्रमुख समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंतांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे विश्लेषण करणे.
2. शाश्वत विकासाचे सामाजिक पैलू समजावून सांगणे.
3. सामाजिक समता आणि न्याय यांचा शाश्वत विकासाशी संबंध तपासणे.
4. आधुनिक समाजासाठी मानवकेंद्री विकासाची गरज स्पष्ट करणे.

3. संशोधन पद्धती (Methodology)

हा पेपर प्रामुख्याने**सैद्धांतिक (theoretical)**स्वरूपाचा असून दुय्यम स्रोतांवर आधारित आहे. पुस्तके, संशोधन लेख, समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत आणि ऐतिहासिक दस्तऐवज यांच्या आधारे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे. तुलनात्मक पद्धतीचा वापर करून विविध विचारवंतांच्या दृष्टिकोनांचा अभ्यास केला आहे.

4.संक्रमणातील समाजाची संकल्पना आणि प्रमुख समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंतांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे विश्लेषण

"संक्रमणातील समाज" ही संकल्पना पारंपरिकतेकडून आधुनिकतेकडे होणाऱ्या बहुआयामी व गतिशील परिवर्तन प्रक्रियेचा निर्देश करते. समाज स्थिर नसून आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि राजकीय घटकांच्या परस्परसंबंधातून सतत बदलत असतो. हे परिवर्तन रेषीय (linear) प्रक्रिया नसून बहुआयामी असते, जिथे परंपरा आणि आधुनिकता एकाच वेळी अस्तित्वात राहतात. संक्रमणामुळे विकासाला चालना मिळते; मात्र त्याचवेळी असमानता, सांस्कृतिक ताण आणि पर्यावरणीय समस्या उद्भवण्याची शक्यता असते.

आर्थिक परिवर्तनाच्या दृष्टीने पाहता, कृषीआधारित अर्थव्यवस्थेकडून औद्योगिक व सेवा क्षेत्राकडे झुकाव हा संक्रमणाचा प्रमुख लक्षणीय बदल आहे.Karl MarxयांनीDas Kapitalमध्ये उत्पादन साधनांतील बदल सामाजिक संरचनेत परिवर्तन घडवतात असे स्पष्ट केले आहे. यावरून असे दिसते की औद्योगिकीकरण समाजाला गतिमान बनवते; परंतु वर्गीय विषमता वाढवण्याची शक्यता निर्माण करते. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वाढीमुळे आर्थिक व्यवहार जागतिक पातळीवर विस्तारले आहेत.Anthony GiddensयांनीThe Consequences of Modernityमध्ये मांडलेल्या "time-space distanciation" संकल्पनेनुसार तंत्रज्ञान भौगोलिक मर्यादा कमी करते; परंतु डिजिटल दरीमुळे नवीन असमानता निर्माण होऊ शकते. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेचे विश्लेषण करतानाImmanuel Wallersteinयांच्या जागतिक प्रणाली सिद्धांतानुसार केंद्र आणि परिघ यांतील विषमता लक्षात

येते. तसेचGuy Standingयांनी मांडलेल्या "precariat" संकल्पनेतून रोजगारातील असुरक्षितता स्पष्ट होते, ज्यामुळे केवळ आर्थिक वाढ पुरेशी नसून सामाजिक सुरक्षा आवश्यक असल्याचे अधोरेखित होते.

सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या पातळीवर औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे संयुक्त कुटुंब व्यवस्थेऐवजी लहान कुटुंब पद्धती वाढीस लागली आहे.William J. GoodeयांनीWorld Revolution and Family Patternsमध्ये औद्योगिक समाजात लहान कुटुंब अधिक कार्यक्षम ठरते असे नमूद केले आहे; तथापि यामुळे पारंपरिक आधारव्यवस्था कमकुवत होऊ शकतात. स्त्रियांच्या सक्षमीकरणाच्या संदर्भातB. R. AmbedkarयांनीAnnihilation of Casteमध्ये सामाजिक समतेचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित केले असून लिंगसमता ही प्रगतीची पूर्वअट असल्याचे प्रतिपादन केले आहे. शिक्षण सामाजिक गतिशीलतेचे प्रभावी साधन असले तरीPierre Bourdieuयांच्या "cultural capital" संकल्पनेनुसार सामाजिक पार्श्वभूमीमुळे असमानता टिकून राहू शकते. त्यामुळे शिक्षणाच्या संधींबरोबरच प्रवेशातील समता आवश्यक ठरते.

सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तनाच्या संदर्भात व्यक्तिवाद, तर्कशुद्धता आणि ग्राहकवाद यांचा उदय दिसून येतो.Émile DurkheimयांनीThe Division of Labor in Societyमध्ये यांत्रिक एकात्मतेकडून सेंद्रिय एकात्मतेकडे होणारा प्रवास स्पष्ट केला आहे, ज्यातून व्यक्तिवाद वाढला तरी परस्परावलंबनही वाढते हे दिसते.Max Weberयांनी मांडलेल्या तर्कशुद्धीकरणाच्या संकल्पनेनुसार आधुनिक समाज अधिक नियमबद्ध आणि विवेकाधारित बनतो; परंतु मानवी मूल्यांवर त्याचा परिणाम होऊ शकतो. तसेचZygmunt BaumanयांनीConsuming Lifeमध्ये आधुनिक समाज ग्राहकसंस्कृतीकडे झुकत असल्याचे सांगितले आहे, ज्यामुळे पर्यावरणीय ताण वाढू शकतो.

संक्रमण आणि विकास यांचे नाते समजून घेतानाAmartya Senयांच्याDevelopment as Freedomया ग्रंथातील विचार महत्त्वाचे ठरतात. त्यांच्या मते, विकास म्हणजे केवळ आर्थिक वाढ नव्हे, तर लोकांच्या क्षमतांचा आणि स्वातंत्र्यांचा विस्तार होय. त्यामुळे संक्रमणाला अंधपणे "प्रगती" मानणे योग्य नाही. आर्थिक वाढ विरुद्ध सामाजिक समता, जागतिकीकरण विरुद्ध स्थानिक ओळख, तंत्रज्ञान विरुद्ध रोजगार सुरक्षा आणि उपभोगवाद विरुद्ध पर्यावरणीय संतुलन हे मूलभूत ताण लक्षात घेऊनच संक्रमणाचे मूल्यांकन करणे आवश्यक आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, संक्रमणाचे यश समावेशक धोरणे, लोकशाही सहभाग आणि संसाधनांचे न्याय्य वितरण यांवर अवलंबून असते.

5. शाश्वत विकास : सामाजिक दृष्टीकोन

"शाश्वत विकास" (Sustainable Development) ही संकल्पना आर्थिक प्रगती, सामाजिक समता आणि पर्यावरणीय संतुलन यांच्यातील समन्वयावर आधारित आहे. या संकल्पनेला जागतिक पातळीवर विशेष महत्त्व मिळाले ते World Commission on Environment and Development यांनी प्रकाशित केलेल्या*Our Common Future* (1987) या अहवालामुळे. या अहवालात शाश्वत विकासाची व्याख्या "सध्याच्या पिढ्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण

करताना भविष्यातील पिढ्यांच्या गरजांवर परिणाम न करणारा विकास" अशी करण्यात आली आहे.

विकासाचा खरा उद्देश केवळ आर्थिक वाढ नसून मानवी जीवनमान उंचावणे हा आहे, असा दृष्टिकोन येथे मांडलेला आहे.

Ulrich Beckयांनी Risk Society मध्ये आधुनिक विकासामुळे नवीन पर्यावरणीय आणि सामाजिक धोके निर्माण होतात असे सांगितले. या ग्रंथाच्या आधारे विश्लेषण करता, औद्योगिक प्रगतीसोबत जोखीम व्यवस्थापन आवश्यक ठरते.

तसेच**Anthony Giddens**यांनी आधुनिकतेच्या प्रक्रियेत समाज अधिक "reflexive" बनतो म्हणजेच समाज स्वतःच्या विकास मॉडेलचा पुनर्विचार करतो. या सिद्धांताच्या आधारे शाश्वत विकास हा एक सतत चालणारा आत्मपरीक्षणाचा (self-corrective) प्रवास आहे.

समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनानुसार विकासाचा उद्देश केवळ GDP वाढवणे नसून**मानवी कल्याण (human well-being)**वाढवणे हा आहे.

6. शाश्वत विकासासाठी आवश्यक सामाजिक धोरणे

शाश्वत विकास (Sustainable Development) हा केवळ आर्थिक वाढीचा कार्यक्रम नसून सामाजिक समता, मानवी कल्याण आणि पर्यावरणीय संतुलन साधण्याची एक व्यापक प्रक्रिया आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने पाहता, विकास टिकाऊ होण्यासाठी राज्याने आणि समाजाने काही मूलभूत सामाजिक धोरणे स्वीकारणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. Amartya Sen यांनी Development as Freedom या ग्रंथात स्पष्ट केले आहे की विकासाचा खरा अर्थ म्हणजे लोकांच्या क्षमतांचा विस्तार आणि त्यांना अधिक स्वातंत्र्य उपलब्ध करून देणे. या दृष्टिकोनाच्या आधारे पुढील सामाजिक धोरणांचे विश्लेषण करता येते.

6.1. समावेशक शिक्षण (Inclusive Education)

समावेशक शिक्षण म्हणजे समाजातील सर्व घटकांना जात, वर्ग, लिंग, अपंगत्व किंवा विविध भौगोलिक पार्श्वभूमी असणाऱ्यांना समान शैक्षणिक संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे. शिक्षणामुळे व्यक्तीचे ज्ञान, कौशल्य आणि सामाजिक जाणीव वाढते, ज्यामुळे सामाजिक गतिशीलता (social mobility) सुलभ होते.

सेन यांच्या मते, शिक्षण हे मानवी विकासाचे सर्वात प्रभावी साधन आहे कारण ते व्यक्तीला आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक जीवनात सक्रिय सहभाग घेण्यास सक्षम बनवते. त्यामुळे समावेशक शिक्षण सामाजिक विषमता कमी करून दीर्घकालीन शाश्वत विकासाला चालना देते.

6.2. हरित अर्थव्यवस्था (Green Economy)

हरित अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणजे आर्थिक प्रगती करताना पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण करणारी विकासप्रक्रिया. औद्योगिकीकरण आणि शहरीकरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या पर्यावरणीय संकटांच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर ही संकल्पना अधिक महत्त्वाची ठरते.

Anthony Giddens यांनी The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy मध्ये आधुनिक समाजांनी आर्थिक धोरणे आणि पर्यावरणीय जबाबदारी यामध्ये संतुलन साधणे आवश्यक असल्याचे नमूद केले आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, पर्यावरणीय हानीचा सर्वाधिक परिणाम गरीब आणि वंचित वर्गांवर होतो. त्यामुळे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, शाश्वत शेती आणि प्रदूषण नियंत्रण यांसारख्या उपाययोजना सामाजिक न्यायालाही बळकटी देतात.

6.3. सामाजिक सुरक्षा (Social Security)

सामाजिक सुरक्षा ही शाश्वत समाजाची एक महत्त्वाची पूर्वअट आहे. बेरोजगारी, आजारपण, अपंगत्व किंवा वृद्धत्व यांसारख्या संकटांपासून नागरिकांचे संरक्षण करणे हे कल्याणकारी राज्याचे प्रमुख कर्तव्य आहे.

Karl Polanyi यांनी The Great Transformation या ग्रंथात सांगितले आहे की पूर्णपणे मुक्त बाजारव्यवस्था समाजात अस्थिरता निर्माण करू शकते; म्हणूनच राज्याने संरक्षणात्मक धोरणे राबवणे आवश्यक आहे. सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांमुळे गरिबी कमी होते, सामाजिक बहिष्कार टळतो आणि समाज अधिक स्थिर बनतो.

6.4. लोकसहभाग (Public Participation)

लोकसहभाग म्हणजे विकास प्रक्रियेत नागरिकांचा सक्रिय सहभाग. लोकांचा सहभाग असल्यास धोरणे अधिक पारदर्शक, उत्तरदायी आणि परिणामकारक ठरतात.

Jürgen Habermas यांनी The Theory of Communicative Action मध्ये संवाद आणि सहमती यांवर आधारित निर्णयप्रक्रिया लोकशाही अधिक मजबूत करते असे प्रतिपादन केले आहे. समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषणानुसार, जेव्हा स्थानिक समुदाय नियोजन आणि अंमलबजावणीत सहभागी होतात, केंद्र व राज्य निवडणुका पारदर्शक पणे राबवाल तेव्हा विकास प्रकल्प अधिक टिकाऊ ठरतात.

6.5. लिंगसमता (Gender Equality)

लिंगसमता ही सामाजिक प्रगतीची आणि शाश्वत विकासाची किल्ली मानली जाते. महिलांना शिक्षण, रोजगार आणि निर्णयप्रक्रियेत समान संधी दिल्यास कुटुंब, अर्थव्यवस्था आणि समाज या तिन्ही स्तरांवर सकारात्मक परिणाम दिसून येतो.

Judith Butler यांनी Gender Trouble मध्ये पारंपरिक लिंगभेदांना आव्हान देत सामाजिक रचनेत बदल करण्याची गरज अधोरेखित केली आहे. लिंगसमतेमुळे मानवी संसाधनांचा अधिक प्रभावी वापर होतो आणि विकास अधिक समावेशक बनतो.

6.6. नैतिक प्रशासन (Ethical Governance)

नैतिक प्रशासन म्हणजे पारदर्शकता, उत्तरदायित्व आणि कायद्याचे पालन यांवर आधारित शासनव्यवस्था. भ्रष्टाचारमुक्त आणि कार्यक्षम प्रशासनामुळे संसाधनांचा योग्य वापर होतो आणि लोकांचा शासनावर विश्वास वाढतो.

Max Weber यांनी Economy and Society मध्ये तर्काधिष्ठित (rational-legal) अधिकारावर आधारित प्रशासकीय रचना आधुनिक समाजाच्या प्रगतीसाठी आवश्यक असल्याचे सांगितले आहे. चांगले प्रशासन हे शाश्वत विकासाचे आधारस्तंभ मानले जाते.

संक्रमणातील समाज (Society in Transition) हा सतत बदलणाऱ्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियांचा परिणाम आहे. आधुनिकीकरण, जागतिकीकरण, तंत्रज्ञान आणि औद्योगिकीकरण यांमुळे समाजाला प्रगतीच्या अनेक संधी उपलब्ध होतात; परंतु त्याचवेळी सामाजिक विषमता, पर्यावरणीय हानी आणि विकासातील असमतोल यांसारखी गंभीर आव्हानेही निर्माण होतात. त्यामुळे विकासाचा मार्ग ठरवताना "मानवकेंद्री" (Human-Centered) दृष्टिकोन स्वीकारणे अत्यावश्यक ठरते.

Amartya Sen यांनी Development as Freedom या ग्रंथात नमूद केले आहे की विकासाचा खरा अर्थ म्हणजे लोकांच्या क्षमतांचा विस्तार आणि त्यांच्या जीवनमानात सुधारणा करणे. केवळ उत्पादनवाढ किंवा उत्पन्नवाढ याला विकास म्हणता येत नाही; विकासाने मानवी स्वातंत्र्य, समानता आणि संधी वाढल्या पाहिजेत.

वरील सर्व समाजशास्त्रीय संदर्भांच्या आधारे असे ठामपणे म्हणता येते की संक्रमणातील समाजाने **विकास (Economic Growth)** उत्पादन, रोजगार आणि नवोन्मेष यांना चालना देणारी अर्थव्यवस्था.**समता (Social Equity)** संधींचे न्याय्य वितरण आणि सामाजिक समावेशकता.**पर्यावरणीय संतुलन (Ecological Balance)** नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा जबाबदारीने वापर.ही त्रिसूत्री स्वीकारल्यासच भविष्यातील पिढ्यांसाठी सुरक्षित, न्याय्य आणि समृद्ध समाज निर्माण होऊ शकतो.

11. निष्कर्ष (Conclusion)

संक्रमणातील समाज (Society in Transition) हा आधुनिक जगाचा एक अपरिहार्य भाग आहे. तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती, औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण या प्रक्रियांमुळे समाज झपाट्याने बदलत आहे. हा बदल थांबवणे शक्य नसले तरी त्याची दिशा अधिक न्याय्य, समावेशक आणि पर्यावरणपूरक ठेवणे हे समाज आणि राज्य यांच्यासमोरील सर्वात मोठे आव्हान आहे. म्हणूनच शाश्वत विकास (Sustainable Development) ही केवळ आर्थिक संकल्पना नसून सामाजिक, नैतिक आणि पर्यावरणीय जबाबदारीची व्यापक चौकट आहे.

Amartya SenयांनीDevelopment as Freedomया ग्रंथात स्पष्ट केले आहे की विकासाचा खरा उद्देश म्हणजे लोकांच्या क्षमतांचा विस्तार करून त्यांना अधिक स्वातंत्र्य आणि सन्मानाने जीवन जगण्याची संधी देणे. या दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, आर्थिक वाढ ही विकासाची साधन आहे; अंतिम ध्येय म्हणजे मानवी कल्याण. त्यामुळे संक्रमणातील समाजाने विकासाचा मार्ग निवडताना "मानवकेंद्री" दृष्टिकोन स्वीकारणे अत्यावश्यक ठरते.

समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंतांच्या सिद्धांतांवरून असे दिसते की समताधिष्ठित समाज अधिक स्थिर आणि टिकाऊ असतो.John RawlsयांनीA Theory of Justiceमध्ये मांडलेली "Justice as

Fairness" ही संकल्पना दर्शवते की संसाधनांचे वितरण असे असावे की त्याचा सर्वाधिक फायदा समाजातील दुर्बल घटकांना मिळेल. सामाजिक न्यायावर आधारित विकासामुळे असंतोष कमी होतो, सामाजिक ऐक्य वाढते आणि लोकशाही अधिक मजबूत बनते. त्यामुळे सामाजिक न्याय हा शाश्वततेचा मूलभूत पाया आहे असे म्हणता येते.

तसेच, आधुनिक समाजाच्या प्रगतीसाठी तर्कशुद्ध नियोजन आणि कार्यक्षम प्रशासन अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे.आधुनिक समाज स्वतःच्या कृतींचे परिणाम ओळखून त्यामध्ये सुधारणा करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो.Anthony GiddensयांनीThe Consequences of Modernityमध्ये "reflexive modernity" ही संकल्पना मांडताना सांगितले की आधुनिकता स्वतःवरच पुनर्विचार करून अधिक सुरक्षित आणि टिकाऊ मार्ग स्वीकारते. उदाहरणार्थ, पर्यावरणीय संकटांची जाणीव झाल्यानंतर समाज हरित तंत्रज्ञान आणि शाश्वत धोरणांकडे वळत आहे. त्यामुळे आत्मपरीक्षण समाजाला अधिक जबाबदार आणि दूरदर्शी बनवते.

पर्यावरणीय संतुलनाशिवाय विकास अपूर्ण आहे ही जाणीव देखील आधुनिक समाजात वाढत आहे.Donella Meadowsआणि सहकाऱ्यांनीThe Limits to Growthमध्ये अनियंत्रित आर्थिक वाढ पृथ्वीच्या संसाधनांवर गंभीर ताण निर्माण करू शकते असे दाखवून दिले. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की वर्तमान पिढीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करताना भविष्यातील पिढ्यांच्या हिताचाही विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणूनच आर्थिक विकास आणि पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण यामध्ये संतुलन राखणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

याच संदर्भात मानवी प्रतिष्ठा आणि समान संधी यांना प्राधान्य देणारा दृष्टिकोन महत्त्वाचा ठरतो.Martha NussbaumयांनीCreating Capabilitiesमध्ये क्षमता दृष्टिकोन (Capability Approach) मांडताना प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला सन्मानाने जीवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे हे विकासाचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट असल्याचे अधोरेखित केले आहे. त्यामुळे विकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू "मानव" असला पाहिजे, केवळ बाजारपेठ किंवा उत्पादन नव्हे.

संक्रमणातील समाज हा संधी आणि आव्हाने यांचा संगम आहे. योग्य धोरणे, नैतिक प्रशासन, लोकसहभाग आणि सामाजिक न्याय यांच्या आधारावरच भविष्यातील पिढ्यांसाठी सुरक्षित, समृद्ध आणि टिकाऊ समाज निर्माण होऊ शकतो. त्यामुळे शाश्वत विकास ही केवळ विकासनीती नसून एक सामाजिक बांधिलकी आहे—ज्यात वर्तमान आणि भविष्य यांच्यामध्ये संतुलन साधण्याचा प्रयत्न अंतर्भूत आहे.

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शहरी नियोजनासाठी स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरणाचा दृष्टिकोन

कांबळे संजयकुमार
स्त्री आणि लिंगभाव विभाग
सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ
मोबा. ९८८१५५९०४३

परिचय / पार्श्वभूमी

वेगाने वाढणाऱ्या भारतीय शहरांमध्ये शहरी नियोजन ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या तंत्रज्ञ, बाजार-चालित आणि लिंग-तटस्थ चौकटींनी आकार घेतले आहे जे बहुतेकदा स्त्रिया , स्थलांतरित, अनौपचारिक कामगार आणि कमी उत्पन्न असलेल्या कुटुंबांच्या वास्तवांना ओळखण्यात अपयशी ठरतात. पुणे महानगर प्रदेशाचा भाग असलेल्या पिंपरी-चिंचवड (पीसीएमसी) सारख्या शहरांमध्ये जलद गतीने शहरीकरण, भू-वापर रूपांतरण, पायाभूत सुविधांचा विस्तार आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुनर्विकास झाला आहे. अशा विकासाचे उद्दिष्ट "कार्यक्षमता" किंवा "आधुनिकीकरण" सुधारणे असले तरी, ते वारंवारजबरदस्तीने बेदखल करणे , पाडणे , निवारा गमावणे , उपजीविकेचे साधन विस्कळीत करणेआणि सामाजिक-आर्थिक असुरक्षिततेत वाढ होते.

स्त्रिया , विशेषतः ज्या स्त्रिया अनौपचारिक, कमी पगाराच्या आणि अनिश्चित व्यवसायांमध्ये गुंतलेल्या आहेत, त्यांना लिंगभेदी कामगार विभागणी, काळजी घेण्याच्या जबाबदाऱ्या, असुरक्षित गतिशीलता पद्धती, आर्थिक अवलंबित्व आणि नियोजन प्रक्रियेतून वगळल्यामुळे हे परिणाम अधिक तीव्रतेने अनुभवावे लागतात.

स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरण या संरचनात्मक असमानतेवर प्रकाश टाकते आणि असा युक्तिवाद करते कीशहरे ही लिंगभेदी जागा आहेत , जी डिझाइन, सेवा तरतूद, गृहनिर्माण, गतिशीलता आणि प्रशासनात अंतर्भूत असलेल्या पितृसत्ताक नियमांनी आकारलेली आहेत.

या प्रकल्पाचे उद्दिष्ट स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरणाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून, पीसीएमसीमधील समुदायांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून, **जबरदस्तीने बेदखल करणे, शहरी नियोजन निर्णय आणि उपजीविकेतील अडथळे हे लिंगभेदी असुरक्षिततेशी कसे जुळतात याचा**तपास करणे आहे .

समस्या विधान

पीसीएमसीमधील शहरी नियोजन कमी उत्पन्न असलेल्या आणि लिंग-असुरक्षित समुदायांच्या गरजांपेक्षा मोठ्या प्रमाणात पायाभूत सुविधा, जमीन विकास आणि खाजगी गुंतवणुकीला प्राधान्य देते. लिंग-संवेदनशील नियोजनाच्या अभावामुळे पुढील परिणाम होतात:

- जबरदस्तीने बेदखल करणे आणि पाडणे अनौपचारिक वस्त्यांचे विस्थापन करणे
- स्त्रियांसाठी घर-आधारित कामाच्या जागांचे नुकसान
- काळजी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा व्यत्यय

- सुरक्षित गतिशीलता, स्वच्छता आणि कल्याणकारी सेवांचा अभाव
- स्थलांतरित स्त्रिया कामगारांमध्ये वाढलेली अनिश्चितता
- लिंगभेदाच्या प्रभावांची कमकुवत संस्थात्मक ओळख

प्राथमिक काळजीवाहू, अनौपचारिक कामगार आणि समुदाय व्यवस्थापक असूनही, नियोजन प्रक्रियेत स्त्रियांचे आवाज दुर्लक्षित राहतात. म्हणूनच शहर विकासातील या भेद्यता समजून घेण्यासाठी आणि त्या दूर करण्यासाठी स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरण चौकट आवश्यक आहे.

४. संशोधन प्रश्न

प्राथमिक प्रश्न

पीसीएमसीमधील शहरी नियोजन प्रक्रियेत जबरदस्तीने पाडकाम आणि उपजीविकेतील अडथळ्यांमुळे उद्भवणाऱ्या लिंगभेदी असुरक्षिततेला स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरणाचा दृष्टिकोन कसा समजून घेण्यास आणि त्यांचे निराकरण करण्यास मदत करू शकतो?

दुय्यम प्रश्न

1. जबरदस्तीने बेदखल करणे आणि घर पाडणे यामुळे स्त्रियांना निवारा, उपजीविका आणि काळजी घेण्याच्या जबाबदाऱ्या मिळण्यावर कसा परिणाम होतो?
2. शहरी विकास उपक्रमांचा शहरी भागातील समुदायांच्या उपजीविकेवर आणि त्यांच्या परिसंस्थेच्या सेवांच्या उपलब्धतेवर कसा परिणाम होतो?
3. शहरी विस्तार आणि त्याचे परिणाम व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठी सर्वात प्रभावी धोरणे कोणती आहेत?
4. शहरी रहिवाशांचे अनुभव समजून घेण्यासाठी गुणात्मक संशोधन पद्धती कशा वापरल्या जाऊ शकतात?
5. नागरी नियोजन प्रक्रियेत नागरिकांना सहभागी करून घेण्याचे सर्वात प्रभावी मार्ग कोणते आहेत?
6. शहरी नियोजन संशोधनाचे कृतीयोग्य धोरणे आणि कार्यक्रमांमध्ये रूपांतर कसे करता येईल?
7. ही फक्त काही उदाहरणे आहेत आणि विशिष्ट संशोधन प्रश्न अभ्यासाच्या विशिष्ट फोकस आणि संदर्भावर अवलंबून असतील.
    1. बेदखल करणे आणि घर पाडणे स्त्रियांच्या निवारा, उपजीविका आणि काळजी घेण्याच्या जबाबदाऱ्यांवर नकारात्मक परिणाम करतात.
    2. शहरी विकास उपक्रम शहरी भागातील समुदायांच्या उपजीविकेवर आणि सेवेवर परिणाम करतात.
    3. शहरी विस्ताराचे परिणाम प्रभावीपणे व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठी विविध धोरणांचा अवलंब करणे आवश्यक आहे.
    4. गुणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतींनी शहरी रहिवाशांचे अनुभव समजून घेण्यात मदत होते.

5. नागरिकांना नागरी नियोजन प्रक्रियेत सहभागी करून घेण्यासाठी विविध प्रभावी मार्ग आहेत.
6. शहरी नियोजन संशोधनाचे कृतीयोग्य धोरणांमध्ये रूपांतरण करण्यासाठी कार्यप्रणाली आवश्यक आहे.
7. प्रस्तुत संशोधन पिंपरी चिंचवड या शहरापुरते मर्यादित राहील, ज्यात इतर शहरांचा विचार करण्यात येईल.

व्यवहार्यता आणि संभाव्य परिणाम:

पिंपरी-चिंचवड शहरातील शहरी प्रशासन, झोपडपट्ट्या, स्थलांतर, आणि परवडणाऱ्या घरांच्या उपलब्धतेवर विशेष लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण भागातून शहराकडे होणारे स्थलांतर कमी करण्यासाठी रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे.

उद्दिष्टे:

प्राथमिक उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे पिंपरी चिंचवडमध्ये बेदखल करणे आणि उपजीविकेवर लिंगभेदाचे परिणाम यांचे विश्लेषण करणे. विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टांमध्ये विस्थापित स्त्रियांचे अनुभव दस्तऐवजीकरण करणे आणि लिंगभेदाची तुलना करणे समाविष्ट आहे.

प्राथमिक साहित्य समीक्षा:

स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरणाच्या सिद्धांतानुसार, शहरी रचना लिंग-शक्ती संबंधांनी प्रभावित होते, ज्यामुळे स्त्रियांची सुरक्षितता आणि गतिशीलता प्रभावित होते. अनौपचारिक श्रमात स्त्रियांचे वर्चस्व असल्याने त्यांना अधिक असुरक्षितता अनुभवावी लागते.

स्थलांतर आणि लिंगभेद असुरक्षितता

स्थलांतरित स्त्रियांना कागदपत्रांचा अभाव, कमी सामाजिक नेटवर्क आणि शोषणाच्या स्थितीत वाढती असुरक्षितता भेडसावत आहे. बेदखल करणे आणि बेकायदेशीर विध्वंसाचे सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम गंभीर आहेत, ज्यामुळे बेघरपणा आणि उपजीविका नष्ट होते. राज्याचे हे कृती मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन करतात आणि गरीब घटकांवर अधिक परिणाम करतात. जागतिक स्तरावर झोपडपट्टी निर्मिती भडकत आहे, मुख्यत्वे औपचारिक घरांच्या कमी किंमती किंवा अभावामुळे. उदयोन्मुख देशांमध्ये, शहरातील गरीब लोक झोपडपट्टीच्या निर्मितीचा सामना करतात, ज्यामुळे त्यांना आणखी असुरक्षितता ठरवली जाते. या अभ्यासात, बेदखल झालेल्या आणि विद्यमान झोपडपट्टींमधील कुटुंबांच्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावांची तुलना केली जाते. बेदखल करणे गरिबीच्या कारण आणि परिणाम दोन्ही ठरवते, त्यामुळे झोपडपट्टीच्या प्रसारास कारणीभूत ठरते. अंततः, संरक्षणासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय करारांचे पालन सुचवले जाते.

समावेशक विकासाचे महत्त्व:

सर्व रहिवाशांच्या गरजांनुसार संवेदनशील, सामाजिक समावेशनाला प्रोत्साहन देणारी आणि असुरक्षित लोकसंख्येच्या कल्याणाला प्राधान्य देणारी शहरी विकास धोरणे आवश्यक आहेत यावर

संशोधन भर देते. उदाहरणे:भारतात, दिल्ली आणि मुंबईसह विविध शहरांमध्ये सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांकडून घरे पाडल्याचे अभ्यासातून दस्तऐवजीकरण झाले आहे.

नायजेरियामध्ये, लागोसमध्ये जबरदस्तीने बेदखल करणे आणि घरे पाडण्याचे प्रकार घडल्याचे वृत्त आहे, न्यायालयाच्या आदेशानंतरही अशा अनेक घटना घडल्या आहेत.इस्रायली अधिकाऱ्यांनी वेस्ट बँकमधील पॅलेस्टिनी घरांचे पाडाव करणे हा देखील संशोधन आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय चिंतेचा विषय आहे. शेवटी, बेकायदेशीर विध्वंसामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या विस्थापनांवरील अभ्यास गृहनिर्माण हक्कांचे संरक्षण करणाऱ्या कायदेशीर चौकटींची, समावेशक शहरी विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या धोरणांची आणि निष्कासन न्याय्य आणि मानवी पद्धतीने केले जाईल याची खात्री करण्यासाठी वचनबद्धतेची तातडीची गरज अधोरेखित करतात.

२०१९ च्या एका अभ्यासानुसार , भारतातील दिल्ली, मुंबई आणि बेंगळुरू ही शहरे जगातील सर्वात कमी समावेशक आणि न्याय्य आहेत. विधीचे चालू संशोधन शहरांकडे स्त्रीवादी दृष्टिकोनातून पाहण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते जेणेकरून शहरी नियोजन आणि सार्वजनिक जागा स्त्रियांच्या गरजांनुसार संवेदनशील असतील याची खात्री करता येईल. या लेखात शहरे आणि त्यांची रचना अनेकदा लिंगभेदांनी कशी भरलेली असते यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे आणि न्याय्य शहरे बांधण्याचे मार्ग सुचवले आहेत.

1. भौतिक पायाभूत सुविधा: चांगले प्रकाश असलेले रस्ते, पदपथ, २४/७ उघडे राहणारे मोफत सार्वजनिक शौचालये, उद्याने, बाकडे.
2. सामाजिक पायाभूत सुविधा: सामुदायिक गृहनिर्माण, निवारा गृहे, सार्वजनिक बालसंगोपन सुविधा, कौशल्य विकास केंद्रे.
3. गतिशीलता पायाभूत सुविधा: मोफत किंवा कमी किमतीची सार्वजनिक वाहतूक, विशेषतः पुरेशी वारंवारता आणि कनेक्टिव्हिटी सुनिश्चित करणारी दर्जेदार बस वाहतूक आणि सुव्यवस्थित बसस्थानके.
4. संस्थात्मक पायाभूत सुविधा: सार्वजनिक रुग्णालये आणि प्रजनन आरोग्य सुविधा, मानसिक आरोग्य सुविधा, कायदेशीर मदत केंद्रे, एक-थांबा संकट केंद्रे.
5. शहरे आणि लिंगभेद

अलीकडे, परदेशी मान्यवरांच्या भेटीपूर्वी शहरी जागांचे सुशोभीकरण किंवा शहरी विकास योजनांचा भाग म्हणून विविध सबबीखाली अनेक पाडकाम मोहिमा हाती घेण्यात आल्या आहेत. जरी न्यायालयांनी अधूनमधून हस्तक्षेप केला आहे आणि निष्कासनाला स्थगिती दिली आहे, तरी झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये गरिबीत राहणारे लोक नेहमीच भाग्यवान नसतात. कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत लोकांना पुरेसे, सुरक्षित आणि स्थिर घरे मिळण्यापासून वंचित ठेवले जाऊ नये, जे त्यांच्या प्रतिष्ठेसाठी, स्वाभिमानासाठी, कल्याणासाठी आणि विकासाच्या संधींसाठी महत्त्वाचे आहे. मानवाधिकार आयोगाचा ठराव १९९३/७७ स्पष्ट करतो की जबरदस्तीने निष्कासन करणे हे पहिल्या दृष्टीक्षेपात पुरेशा घरांच्या मानवी हक्काचे उल्लंघन आहे आणि बेघर होण्याच्या घटनेला हातभार लावते.

भारतीय न्यायव्यवस्थेचे संविधानिक दायित्वे आणि घोषणा देखील घरांना मूलभूत मानवी हक्क मानतात.

विध्वंसामुळे निर्माण झालेली आपत्ती हे नेहमीच खालील गोष्टींचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करते:

• अनौपचारिक वस्त्यांमध्ये राहणाऱ्या उपेक्षित समुदायांच्या मूलभूत हक्कांचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्या जबरदस्तीने बेदखल आणि पाडावांची पुनरावृत्ती रोखण्यासाठी संहिताबद्ध कायदे आणि व्यापक मानवीय आणि अधिकार-आधारित मानक कार्यपद्धती.

• अनियंत्रित बेदखलनाविरुद्ध मजबूत कायदेशीर संरक्षण आणि मानवी हक्कांचे आणखी उल्लंघन रोखण्यासाठी पुरेसे पुनर्वसन करण्याची तरतूद.

• केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांचा अधिक समावेशक आणि दयाळू दृष्टिकोन,ज्यामध्ये त्यांच्या कृतींचे सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक परिणाम, असुरक्षित समुदायांचे पुढील विस्थापन रोखणे आणि निवारा प्रदान करून त्यांच्या अडचणी कमी करणे आणि पुनर्वसन उपायांमध्ये शिक्षण,आरोग्यसेवा, उपजीविकेच्या संधी आणि समुदाय एकात्मतेमध्ये सुधारणा करणे यांचा समावेश आहे.व्यक्तींना स्थिरता आणि प्रतिष्ठेची भावना प्रदान करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय धोरण अजेंड्यात घरमालकीवर नूतनीकरण जोर.सर्व नागरिकांसाठी अधिक समतापूर्ण आणि न्याय्य शहरी परिदृश्य,जबाबदार नागरिकत्व, जे मजबूत आणि लवचिक समुदायांसाठी पूर्वअट आहे, यासाठी हे उपाय अत्यावश्यक आहेत.

"शहरातील सर्व रहिवाशांना एक समान, सार्वत्रिक शहरी अनुभव नसतो. एखाद्याच्या वर्ग, जात, धर्म, लैंगिकता, वय, अपंगत्व आणि वैवाहिक स्थिती इत्यादींमधील फरकांमुळे अनेकदा शहरात एकत्रितपणे बहिष्कार टाकला जातो, ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या शहरात प्रवेश करण्याच्या, नेव्हिगेट करण्याच्या आणि सहभागी होण्याच्या क्षमतेवर परिणाम होतो.भारतीय शहरे त्यांच्या ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक परंपरेचा प्रभाव दूर करणारी बहुआयामी जागा आहेत. सर्व स्त्रियांना शहरांचा अनुभव येत नाही. शहरी लोकांचा वापर आणि नियंत्रणे जाण्यासाठी उपक्रम राबविणे हे सर्व अनुभव सांगतात की त्यांना उत्तरे देतात आणि हे जीवन जगणारे लोक आहेत. उदाहरणार्थ, शांतीपूर्ण व्यक्ती शांततेने प्रवास करते आणि तिच्या लिंगानुसार सामाजिक अपेक्षांचे परिणाम होतात.

भारतीय शहरे त्यांच्या वैविध्यपूर्णतेसाठी ओळखल्या जातात. येथे देशाच्या समृद्ध इतिहासाची, सजीव संस्कृतीची आणि सतत बदली शहरी लोकांची अनुभूती घेतली. मात्र, अनेक समस्या देखील aahet – जसे की पोलीस, अशांतता , खड्डे, शहराची योजना, सतत राबत असल्याने अनेक अडथळे निर्माण होणे.

शहरे गर्दीने भरली आहेत; वरवर हातगाड्या, मोटासायकली आणि कार त्रासर गोंधळ आहे. नागरिक खड्ड्यांबद्दल नाराजी व्यक्त करतात. दरम्यान, फुटलेले फुटपाथ, तोडलेली घरे, झोपाळा, प्रक्रिया केलेले अन्न विकणारे बाजार हे दृश्य नित्याचे आहे. शेतकरी औद्योगिक वर्गात सामील होऊ शकले आहेत आणि स्त्रियांवर पोलीस अधिकारी अन्याय करताना दिसतात.

शहर कॉर्पोरेट्स आणि मध्यमवर्गीयांचा प्रभाव घडवला जातो. शहरी धोरणातून संघर्ष सुरू असून, स्थानिक संस्थांवर वर्चस्व तयार करण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या प्रशासकीय शक्ती प्रयत्नशील आहेत. अनेक स्थानिक नगरपालिका आणि ग्रामीण व्यवस्था वापरत आहेत.

शिवाय, राज्य आणि केंद्र सरकारांनी झोपडपट्टी सर्व्हिसेससारख्या निर्णय प्रक्रिया नियंत्रित करणाऱ्या इतर संस्था स्थापन केल्या आहेत. अनेक मंत्रालये आणि विभाग एकापेक्षा जास्त सेवा हाताळतात, जसलोक्षा भारतात पाणीपुरवठा करणारी तीन मंत्रालये आहेत. यामुळे अनिश्चित प्रशासनाची स्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे, जिथे सेवा तरतुदी नियम व अधिकारांशिवाय अस्तित्वात आहेत. डोमेनचे ओव्हरलॅपिंग आणि जबाबदा-यांचे अनिश्चित निर्धारण शहरी सरकारांचे अक्षमीकरण करतो, ज्यामुळे खराब सेवा मानके आणि अपारदर्शकता वाढते. १९९० च्या दशकात आर्थिक सुधारणा झाल्यानंतर धोरणातील विसंगती निर्माण झाल्या. भारतीय राज्याने एक सुसंगत शहरी धोरण मांडले आणि मध्यमवर्गासाठी स्पष्ट साधने निर्माण केली.

लिंगभावाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून शहरी नियोजनाचा पुनर्विचार

'स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरण' दृष्टिकोन: शहरी नियोजनासाठी एक उपयुक्त साधन म्हणजे 'स्त्रीवादी शहरीकरण'ची चौकट जी विविध सामाजिक गटांना, विशेषतः स्त्रिया आणि लैंगिक अल्पसंख्याकांना, न्याय्यरित्या संसाधने आणि सेवांचे वाटप करून समान शहरे बांधण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते. ते रस्ते आणि सार्वजनिक जागा डिझाइन करण्याचे समर्थन करते जे स्त्रियांना शहरात राहण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करतात आणि स्त्रिया , ट्रान्स- आणि लिंग-क्वियर लोकांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करणाऱ्या सेवांच्या तरतुदी डिझाइन करतात.ही साधने आणि दृष्टिकोन स्त्रियांना शहरांमध्ये राहण्याचा अधिकार मिळवून देण्यासाठी आणि त्यांना समान संधी प्रदान करण्यासाठी खूप मदत करू शकतात.

या sanshodhanat विकास आणि हिंसाचार यांच्यातील वादग्रस्त आणि गुंतागुंतीच्या संबंधांवर एक नवीन नजर टाकण्यात आली आहे. या लेखाचे लक्ष जाणूनबुजून विकास संस्था, विकास मदत किंवा 'विकास करणाऱ्या' लोकांवर नाही, तर विकासामुळे समाजाची पुनर्रचना आणि या पुनर्रचनामुळे होणाऱ्या विविध प्रकारच्या हिंसाचारावर आहे. विकासाच्या नावाखाली केलेल्या आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तन/आधुनिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियांचे गंभीरपणे परीक्षण केले जाते.समतापूर्ण शहरे तयार करण्यासाठी कायदेशीर आणि धोरणात्मक हस्तक्षेप आवश्यक आहेत.शहरे खरोखरच समावेशक आणि न्याय्य होण्यासाठी, त्यांच्या भौतिक आणि सामाजिक पायाभूत सुविधा त्यानुसार डिझाइन केल्या पाहिजेत. शहरांमध्ये चांगल्या प्रकारे डिझाइन केलेले आणि सुलभ सार्वजनिक वाहतूक, चांगले प्रकाश असलेले रस्ते, रुंद पदपथ, सार्वजनिक रुग्णालये, बालसंगोपन सुविधा इत्यादी गोष्टी असाव्यात. भारतातील शहरांबद्दल स्त्रियांचा अनुभव पुरुषांपेक्षा खूप वेगळा आहे - न्याय्य पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव त्यांना शहरात मुक्तपणे फिरण्याची आणि सहभागी होण्याची क्षमता कमी करते. २०१५ मध्ये स्वीकारलेल्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या शाश्वत विकास

ध्येयांमध्ये देखील शहरे समावेशक, सुरक्षित आणि लवचिक बनवण्याचे आवाहन समाविष्ट आहे , विशेषतः स्त्रिया आणि मुलींवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून.

भारतात, स्त्रियांना घराबाहेर पगारी कामात गुंतवले जात असले तरीही, त्यांना अनेकदा घरगुती कामे आणि काळजी घेण्याचे काम सोपवले जाते. जर एखादी व्यक्ती फक्त बाहेर पगारी कामात गुंतलेली असेल (पारंपारिक पुरुष लिंग भूमिका), तर त्यांची गतिशीलता रेषीय असण्याची शक्यता असते, म्हणजेच घरापासून कामावर थेट प्रवास करणे आणि उलट.जेव्हा एखादी व्यक्ती घरगुती कामे करत असते आणि मुले किंवा कुटुंबातील वृद्ध सदस्यांसारख्या अवलंबितांची काळजी घेत असते, तेव्हा ट्रिप चेनिंगमुळे त्यांची हालचाल अधिक गुंतागुंतीची होते, म्हणजेच घर सोडण्यासाठी ट्रिप, डे केअर सेंटरमध्ये मुलाला सोडण्यासाठी थांबा, किराणा खरेदीसाठी थांबा आणि घरी परतण्यासाठी ट्रिप (पारंपारिक स्त्रिया लिंग भूमिका) अशा वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणी एकमेकांशी जोडलेल्या छोट्या ट्रिपची मालिका. वाहतूक धोरणे आणि पायाभूत सुविधा तयार करताना वर्तनातील या प्रकारच्या फरकांचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.वर वर्णन केल्याप्रमाणे स्त्रियांच्या गरजा पूर्ण न करणारी शहरे त्यांच्याशी वैरभावपूर्ण आणि भेदभावपूर्ण बनतात.

कायदेशीर आणि धोरणात्मक हस्तक्षेप समतापूर्ण शहरे निर्माण करण्यासाठी खूप मदत करू शकतात. लिंग समावेशक प्रक्रियांपासून सुरुवात केली पाहिजे . पिंपरी-चिंचवडसारख्या शहरांमध्ये सध्याच्या परिस्थितीपेक्षा हे खूप दूर आहे.शहरी नियोजनात सार्वजनिक प्रतिनिधित्वाची स्थिती पिंपरी-चिंचवड विकास प्राधिकरण (BDA) कडे आहे, जो एक अर्ध-राज्य संस्था आहे आणि त्यात स्त्रिया आणि मुलींना सामील करणारा कोणताही पारदर्शक दृष्टिकोन नाही. स्त्रियांचा अधिक सशक्त सहभाग सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी, प्रशासनिक व नगरपालिका कायद्यात सुधारणा करणे आवश्यक आहे. विद्यमान विध्वंस पद्धतींचे दीर्घकालीन परिणाम समजून घेऊन, शाश्वत विकास धोरणांची गरज भासते. आधुनिक शहरीकरणाने पारंपरिक वसाहतींच्या संकल्पनांना आव्हान दिले आहे. शहरी मुद्दे अधिक तीव्र व व्यापक चर्चा वर्षा येतात.

या संदर्भात, शहर म्हणजे काय, याबाबत विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. पारंपरिक ज्ञानाचे पुनर्मूल्यांकन आवश्यक आहे कारण शहरी जीवनाच्या मांडणीवर त्याचा तडजोडीचा परिणाम होतो. संकुचित दृष्टिकोनामुळे शहरीकरणाच्या सामाजिक गुंतवणुकीला अनदेखा केले जाते. वापरकर्ता कल्पक सर्किटमध्ये सामाजिक संवादास प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या रचनात्मक तत्त्वांचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

शहरी विकास आणि सामाजिक परिणाम

औद्योगिक शहरे देशाच्या GDP मध्ये महत्त्वाचे योगदान देतात. ती रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करतात, जीवनमान सुधारतात आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीला गती देतात. मात्र, औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरणीय आव्हानेही समोर येतात. कामगार वर्गाची जीवनशैली बदलली आहे आणि औद्योगिक शहरांत सामाजिक संबंधांचे नवे जाळे तयार झाले आहे.

शहरी समाजशास्त्रज्ञ मॅन्युएल कॅस्टेल्स यांनी शहरीकरण आणि शहरी जीवनाच्या अभ्यासातील सैद्धांतिक मतभेद दाखवले आहेत. शहरी व्यवस्थापनात नोकरशाही, राजकीय हस्तक्षेप आणि प्रशासनातील विसंगती नागरिकांच्या हक्कांवर परिणाम करतात.शहरी नियोजन आणि विकासाचे धोरण हे केवळ पायाभूत सुविधांपुरते मर्यादित न राहता, समतोल सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून आखले गेले पाहिजे. उदाहरणार्थ, पिंपरी-चिंचवड परिसरात अनेक घरांची आणि औद्योगिक युनिट्सची पाडापाडी झाली, पण विस्थापित नागरिकांसाठी पर्यायी व्यवस्था केली गेली नाही.विकासाच्या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ फक्त डांबरी रस्ते, गाड्या, मोठी धरणे, आणि मॉल्स इतकाच नसून, पर्यावरणपूरक, समावेशक आणि लोकहितवादी योजनांमध्ये असायला हवा. सध्या विकासाचे नियोजन गरिबांना वगळून आणि त्यांच्या उपजीविकेवर गदा आणून केले जात आहे, हे अस्वीकार्य आहे.उपेक्षित गट – विशेषतः असंघटित कामगार, लघुउद्योजक, स्थलांतरित नागरिक – हे शहरी व्यवस्थेचे खरे आधारस्तंभ असून, त्यांच्यावरील अन्याय रोखणे आवश्यक आहे. शहर नियोजनात स्थानिकांचे मत, समर्पक पुनर्वसन धोरण, पारदर्शक प्रक्रिया, आणि प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी आवश्यक आहे.अनेकवेळा भू-विकास आराखड्यात विसंगती असतात – एका जागेसाठी वेगवेगळे नकाशे, चुकीची पूररेषा, आणि राजकीय हस्तक्षेप. यामुळे न्यायालयात वाद निर्माण होतात आणि सामान्य नागरिक भरडला जातो.

"शहरी नियोजनात दूरदृष्टी, शास्त्रीय अभ्यास, लोकांचा सहभाग आणि राजकीय इच्छाशक्ती असायला हवी." तुमचं सध्याचं वर्णन महाराष्ट्रातील – विशेषतः पुणे आणि त्याच्या आजूबाजच्या शहरीकरण प्रक्रियेतील – नियोजनाची स्थिती आणि त्यातली त्रुटी, विसंगती आणि बकालपणावर स्पष्टपणे बोट ठेवतं.

सुशोभीकरण की अन्याय? – मुळा-मुठा नदी परिसरातील विसंगती आणि बेकायदेशीर कारवाईचा प्रतिवाद

मुळा-मुठा नदीच्या दोन्ही किनाऱ्यांवर सुशोभीकरणाच्या नावाखाली भराव टाकून नदी पात्र कमी केलं जातंय. हे विकास नव्हे, तर पर्यावरणावर आणि स्थानिक रहिवाशांवर अन्याय आहे. बांधकामे झाल्यावर अतिक्रमण हटाव मोहीम चालवली जाते, पण त्याआधी ही बांधकामे कशी झाली, याकडे कोणी पाहत नाही, हाच खरा प्रश्न आहे.

जर ही कामे अनधिकृत होती, तर पहिल्यांदा प्लॉटिंग करणाऱ्यांवर आणि ती विकणाऱ्यांवर कारवाई का झाली नाही? खरेदीखत कसं झालं? वकिलांनी तपास केला का? सामान्य माणूस आपले स्वप्न पूर्ण करण्यासाठी अशा व्यवहारात फसतो, आणि त्याचा फटका फक्त त्यालाच बसतो.

बिल्डर लॉबी आणि काही अधिकाऱ्यांचे संगनमत हे सगळ्यांचे मूळ आहे. पाळीका बंद झाल्यावर रात्रीही व्यवहार चालू असतात, यातच सर्व काही स्पष्ट होते. हे दळभद्री सिस्टिमिक भ्रष्टाचाराचे उदाहरण आहे.

पिंपरी-चिंचवडच्या कुंदळवाडी परिसरात, सरकारने बेकायदेशीररित्या अनेक लघुउद्योग, घरं, दुकानं तोडली. ही कारवाई एकतर्फी आणि निवडक होती. आंदोलने, परवानग्या असूनही, ठराविक लोकांनाच लक्ष्य का करण्यात आले? हे राजकीय षड्यंत्र तर नाही ना?

मानवी हक्कांचा दृष्टिकोन

भारत सरकारने २० जुलै २०२० रोजी स्थलांतरित कामगारांसाठी परवडणारे भाडेपट्टा गृहनिर्माण संकुल (ARHC) योजना जाहीर केली, मात्र तीन वर्षांनंतरही ती केवळ ७% कामगारांच्या मागण्या पूर्ण करण्यात यशस्वी झाली. अनुदानित रेशन आणि रोख हस्तांतरण समर्थन अपुरे ठरले, परिणामस्वरूप अनेक कामगारांना 'बिगर-कामगार' म्हणून वर्गीकृत करण्यात आले. चक्राकार स्थलांतरामुळे त्यांच्या कुटुंबांना त्यांच्या मालमत्तांचे गहाण ठेवावे लागले. निर्णयांच्या अभावामुळे मुलांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहावे लागले आणि काही मुलींना जबरदस्तीने लग्न लावण्यात आले. आरोग्य आणीबाणीच्या परिणामांनी स्थलांतरित जनतेची स्थिती आणखी खराब केली आहे. राज्याने मानवी हक्कांच्या संरचनेची आवश्यकता उभी केली आहे, ज्यामध्ये कामगार संघटना आणि लोकसंघटनांना अंमलबजावणीवर देखरेख ठेवावी लागेल. दिल्लीतील सामाजिक न्याय केंद्राने मानवाधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोन लागू करण्यासाठी नैतिक मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे तयार केली. समावेशक निर्णय प्रक्रिया आणि स्थलांतरित लोकांना भागधारक म्हणून वागवले पाहिजे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात, इतर सुरक्षा उपायांशिवाय फक्त एक कायदा अस्तित्वात आहे जो कामगारांना संरक्षण देतो, मात्र तो अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रात योग्य रितीने लागू होत नाही. लिंगभावानुरूप शहरी नियोजन आवश्यक आहे, ज्यामुळे स्थलांतरित लोकसंख्येशी संबंधित सामाजिक-आर्थिक हक्कांची अदा केली जाईल.

गेल्या ३ वर्षात सामाजिक चळवळींच्या सामूहिक ज्ञानातून खालील धोरणात्मक शिफारसी समोर आल्या आहेत:

दृष्टिकोन बदलण्याची गरज

शहर नियोजन हे केवळ अधिकाऱ्यांचा पगार किंवा राजकारण्यांचे निवडणूक लाभ असावा म्हणून नसावे. हे भविष्यातील लाखो नागरिकांच्या आयुष्याशी संबंधित आहे. अधिकारी बदलतात, पण नियोजनाचा वारसा पिढ्यान्पिढ्या चालतो.

शहराचा संतुलित विकास आणि नवी दिशा

उदाहरणार्थ, हायटेक सिटी, हिंजवडी रोड, माळुंगे परिसरातील नियोजन निकृष्ट दर्जाचं आहे. हे केवळ निर्णयक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांच्या किंवा दूरदृष्टी नसलेल्या नियोजनामुळे झालं. मग गरज आहे, ती प्रशिक्षित, जबाबदार, पारदर्शक आणि वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने काम करणाऱ्या यंत्रणेची.नियोजन म्हणजे केवळ नकाशे रंगवणे नाही; ते सामाजिक, आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय आणि तांत्रिक समन्वयातून साकारलं पाहिजे. आधुनिक साधनांचा वापर करून, पारदर्शक, सर्वसमावेशक, आणि न्याय्य दृष्टिकोनातून शहरी विकास घडवावा लागेल. अन्यथा आपण 'विकास'च्या नावाखाली अनियोजित वाढीच्या दलदलीतच अडकून राहू.

भू-वापर धोरणाचे अर्थशास्त्र:

ग्रामीण-शहरी विस्तारामुळे शेती आणि वनजमिनींचा वापर बदलतो आहे. अशा वेळी, जमीन वापर धोरणात सामाजिक-आर्थिक आणि पर्यावरणीय परिणामांचा सखोल विचार होणे गरजेचे आहे. नियोजनात पारदर्शकता, प्रभावी नियमावली, नुकसानभरपाई आणि लोकांचा सहभाग यांचा समावेश असायला हवा.

1. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या निर्देशानुसार, राज्यांनी "एक राष्ट्र एक रेशन कार्ड योजना" लागू करावी जी देशभरात रेशन कार्डची पोर्टेबिलिटी प्रदान करते.
2. सामाजिक सुरक्षा, सामाजिक संरक्षण, व्यावसायिक आरोग्य आणि सुरक्षितता आणि राज्य समर्थित निवारा या सर्व योजनांची तरतूद सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी, भारत सरकारच्या कामगार मंत्रालयाच्या ई-पोर्टलवर स्थलांतरित आणि असंघटित क्षेत्रातील स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष कामगारांची कालबद्ध नोंदणी.
3. समाजातील सर्व सदस्यांना सामाजिक संरक्षण सुरक्षा प्रदान करण्यासाठी, सामाजिक संरक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कामगार सामाजिक सुरक्षा कायदा, २००८ आणि आयएलओ शिफारस २०२ ची न्याय्य अंमलबजावणी.
4. आंतरराज्यीय स्थलांतरित कामगार (रोजगाराचे नियमन आणि सेवाशर्ती) कायदा, १९७९ मध्ये सुधारणा करून स्त्रिया स्थलांतरित कामगारांच्या महत्त्वाच्या चिंता जसे की समान स्वरूपाच्या कामासाठी समान वेतन, प्रजनन आरोग्याच्या गरजा, व्यावसायिक सुरक्षितता, कामाच्या ठिकाणी लैंगिक छळ रोखणे, बालसंगोपन सेवा यांचा समावेश करणे आवश्यक आहे.
5. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्व क्षेत्रांमधील सर्वसाधारणपणे कामगारांचा आणि विशेषतः स्थलांतरित कामगारांचा लिंगभेदित राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस अधिकृत डेटा सिस्टमद्वारे प्रदान केला पाहिजे.
6. ग्रामीण, आदिवासी आणि शहरी भागातील राज्य शासनाच्या रुग्णालये, आरोग्य केंद्रे आणि दवाखाने यांची क्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी, लिंगभावानुरूप आरोग्य सेवा पुरवण्यासाठी, केंद्रीय अर्थसंकल्प आणि उप-राष्ट्रीय अर्थसंकल्पांमध्ये जीडीपीच्या ६% इतके निधी वाटप केले पाहिजे.
7. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेला अधिक निधी वाटपाचा पाठिंबा दिला पाहिजे जेणेकरून ग्रामीण भागात रोजगाराच्या संधींमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होईल आणि ग्रामीण पायाभूत सुविधा, नैसर्गिक संसाधने व्यवस्थापन आणि उपजीविकेचे समर्थन सुनिश्चित करता येईल. हमी योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये लिंगभेद आणि लिंग-आधारित भेदभाव कायम ठेवणारे कार्यकारी पक्षपातीपणा दूर करण्यासाठी सक्रिय प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत.

8. मध्यम आणि लघु उद्योगांना राज्याच्या पाठिंब्यात लिंग समावेशकतेची अट समाविष्ट असली पाहिजे आणि शेती, मत्स्यव्यवसाय, वनीकरण आणि ग्रामीण उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी मोठ्या सार्वजनिक गुंतवणुकीवर लक्ष केंद्रित केले पाहिजे.
9. शहरी बेरोजगारीच्या गोंधळात टाकणाऱ्या आव्हानाला तोंड देण्यासाठी, सार्वत्रिक बेरोजगारी विमा संस्थात्मक करा, बहुआयामी आर्थिक तसेच माहिती सहाय्य प्रदान करा. महामारीनंतरच्या काळात ऑटोमेशन आणि यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे बेरोजगार झालेल्या अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील सर्व कामगारांना आणि संघटित क्षेत्रातील कामगारांना राज्य समर्थित अनुदानित कामगार स्त्रिया वसतिगृहे तसेच सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणालीद्वारे निवारा आणि रेशनची तरतूद करावी. अर्थव्यवस्थेत स्थलांतरित कामगारांची सौदेबाजी करण्याची क्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या राज्यांनी प्रदेश-विशिष्ट शहरी रोजगार हमी योजना (UEGS) निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे.
10. केंद्र सरकारने कामगार मंत्रालयात एक नोडल एजन्सी स्थापन करावी जी अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये, विशेषतः स्थलांतरित स्त्रियांचा आणि सर्वसाधारणपणे स्थलांतरित लोकसंख्येचा सुरक्षितता आणि मानवी विकास सुनिश्चित करण्याचे व्यापक कार्य करेल. कामगार आणि स्वयंरोजगार व्यक्ती म्हणून त्यांचे हक्क आणि कल्याणकारी हक्क अखिल भारतीय अधिकारक्षेत्रातील संरक्षणात्मक छत्री कायद्यांद्वारे सुनिश्चित केले पाहिजेत.
11. या पावलांमुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना मिळेल आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष दोघांसाठीही रोजगाराच्या नवीन संधी निर्माण होतील. महामारीपूर्वीच्या काळातही, वाढत्या अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रात स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष स्थलांतरित कामगार दोघेही अनिश्चित स्थितीत होते.

वरील धोरणात्मक शिफारशी अंमलात आणल्यास, स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष स्थलांतरित कामगारांची असुरक्षितता कमी होईल आणि त्याच वेळी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा मार्ग वरच्या दिशेने जाईल. अंतिम विश्लेषणात, मूळ आणि गंतव्यस्थान दोन्ही राज्यांनी स्थलांतरित स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष कामगारांच्या मानवी विकासात गुंतवणूक करून विकास केला पाहिजे.

प्रमुख निष्कर्ष आणि परिणाम:

जबाबदारीने बेदखल करणे आणि विस्थापन भारतात साथीच्या काळात देखील गंभीर समस्यांच्या रूपात उद्भवले आहेत, ज्यामुळे लाखो लोक त्यांच्या घरांहून वंचित राहिले आहेत. बेकायदेशीर विध्वंस मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन समजले जाते, विशेषतः पुरेशा घराच्या अधिकाराबाबत. याबरोबरच, घरे पाडल्यामुळे लोकांच्या आर्थिक अडचणींमध्ये वाढ होते, विशेषतः अनौपचारिक वस्त्यांमध्ये राहणाऱ्या कुटुंबांसाठी. विस्थापनामुळे सामाजिक व्यत्यय निर्माण होते, ज्यामुळे असुरक्षितता वाढते आणि विशेषतः स्त्रियांना विषमतेचा अनुभव येतो. मानसिक आघातही नवीन समस्यांमध्ये समाविष्ट आहे. पुनर्वसनाच्या अभावामुळे असंख्य कुटुंबांना कुठेच जाण्यासाठी जागा राहत नाही.

अध्ययनातून साक्षात्कार होतो की कमकुवत शहरी प्रशासन आणि प्रभावी कायदेशीर संरक्षणाची कमी बेकायदेशीर पाडकीयांमध्ये योगदान देते. यामुळे गृहनिर्माण हक्कांसाठी आणि उपेक्षित समुदायांच्या गरजा समोपित करणाऱ्या धोरणांसाठी आवश्यकतेचा मुद्दा प्रमाणित करतो. या समस्यांचे सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक परिणाम तसेच शहरी व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने पुढील शिफारशींवर विचार आवश्यक आहे. संशोधन हे स्त्रीवादी नियोजनावर लक्ष केंद्रीत करते आणि विस्थापनासमवेत खालील मुद्द्यांवर प्रकाश टाकते.शहरी विकास ही फक्त इमारती उभारणे नव्हे, तर सर्वसमावेशक आणि न्यायाधिष्ठित व्यवस्थेची उभारणी असली पाहिजे. प्रत्येक घटकाने आपली भूमिका पार पाडल्यास, विकास अधिक प्रभावी, शाश्वत आणि सर्वांसाठी न्याय्य ठरू शकतो.

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नगरातील वाढत्या स्थलांतराची समस्या

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प्रस्तावना (introduction):

स्थलांतर ही लोकसंख्याशी संबधित आहे.लोकसंख्येचा वाढीचा दर सर्वाधिक आहे. असे म्हटले जाते की दर दिवशी मिनिटाला ४८ बालके जन्मास येतात. हा आकडा दरवषी २ कोटी ५२ लाख पर्यंत जातो. एवढया लोक्संखेला सामावून घेणे ही मोठी आव्हानात्मक बाब होय. मानवी स्थलांतर ही एक सामाजिक घटना आहे. याचा अर्थ त्यांच्या जन्मापासून किंवा निवासस्थानापासून सीमा ओलांडून देशाच्या आत किंवा देशाबाहेर स्थलांतर करणे असा होतो. स्थलांतर हे एका भौगोलिक एककापासून दुसऱ्या भौगोलिक एककापर्यंत लोकसंख्येच्या स्थानिक गतिशीलतेचे एकरूप आहे. सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक ,आरोग्यविषयक किंवा नैसर्गिक आणि मानवनिर्मित कारणामुळे व्यक्ती स्थलांतर करीत आहे, स्थलांतर म्हणजे एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी लोकांचे स्थलांतर. स्थलांतरामुळे शहर, प्रदेश किंवा देशाच्या लोकसंख्येच्या रचनेतील बदल होतो, भौगोलिक सीमा ओलांडून एका स्थान स्थानापासून दूर राज्य किंवा इतर राज्यात देशात स्थलांतर करणे होय.

आधुनिक काळात भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये अनेक समस्या भेडसावत आहेत.जसे- लोकसंख्या, गलीच्छ वस्त्या, बेरोजगारी, दारिद्य, गुन्हेगारी, बालगुन्हेगार,प्रदुर्षण,महिलावर अन्याय अत्याचार,नक्सलवाद आतंकवाद इत्यादी समस्याने सरकारचे कबरडे मोडले असल्याचे म्हणावे लागेल.एक समस्या सोडवताना दुसरीचा समस्या निर्माण होते हे दुष्ट चक्र सातत्याने सुरु आहे. अशा अनेक समस्या विकास प्रक्रीयेत अडथला ठरत आहेत. त्यामध्ये 'स्थलांतर'(migration) ही नागरी क्षेत्रातील एक गंभीर समस्या आहे. वर्तमान समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये स्थलांतर अधिक जलद गतीने वाढताना दिसून येते. आदिवासी, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील स्थलांतर नगरात मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. भारतात नव्हे तर जागात सुद्धा जी नगरे किंवा महानगरे वाढताना दिसून येतात त्यामागे स्थलांतर एक मोठे कारण आहे.भारतातीलदिल्ली मुंबई,चैन्नई कलकत्ता या शहरातील स्थलांतरमोठे आहे तर महाराष्ट्रातील मुंबई, ठाणे, कल्याण, पुणे, कोल्हापूर, मराठवाड्यातील संभाजीनगर, नांदेड, विदर्भातील नागपूर व अमरावती अशा मोठ्या महानगरांमध्ये वाढत जाणारी लोकसंख्या या स्थलांतरमुळेच असल्याचे म्हणावे लागेल. या शहरांमध्ये वाढणारे उद्योगधंदे,कंपनी,कारखाने, व्यवसाय प्रतिष्ठाने अधिक आहे. पुणे, मुंबई, कल्याण, ठाणे हा जो औद्योगिक बेल्ट म्हटला जातो. त्यामध्ये असणाऱ्या उद्योगधंद्यामध्ये काम करणारी जनता कुशल व अकुशल कौशल्य क्षेत्रातील

आहे. सुरुवातीला शहरांत येताना तो व्यक्ती एकटा येतो, त्यानंतर काही दिवसांनी आपल्या कुटुंबाला घेऊन येतो. त्यातूनच शहराची लोकसंख्या वाढत आहे. मुंबईसारख्या शहरांमध्ये पाहता दर दिवशी हजारो लोक येत असून स्थानिक प्रशासनासमोर त्यांना आवश्यक सोयी सुविधा पुरवण्यासंबंधीचे मोठे आव्हान आहे. कोणतीही शासन व्यवस्था असे स्थलांतर पूर्णतः थाब्वू शकत नाही अशी थिती आहे.त्या सर्व महत्वपूर्ण मुद्याचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

या संशोधनामध्ये खालील उद्दिष्टांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे

१) स्थलांतरामागची पार्श्वभूमी लक्षात घेणे

२) स्थलांतराच्या कारणांचा शोध घेणे

३) स्थलांतरांमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्यांचा व परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे

वरील उद्देशाला अनुसरून स्थलांतरांसारख्या भारतातच नव्हे तर जागतिक समस्या संदर्भात विश्लेषणात्मक मांडणी करणे गरजेचे आहे. स्थलांतर हे एका राज्य किंवा देशापुरता मर्यादित नसून जगभर स्थलांतरांची प्रक्रिया वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्या एका समस्येतून त्या नगराचा चेहरा मोहरा पूर्णतः बदलत आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना अशा लोकांकरीता आवश्यक व मूलभूत सुख सुविधा पुरवणे त्यांच्या आवाक्या बाहेर होत आहे. जसे- रस्ते, विद्युत, पाणी, आरोग्य, अन्नधान्य, जागेचा प्रश्न, आरोग्य अशा अनेक बाबतीमध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना कठीण होत चालले आहे, त्यामुळे शहरातील स्वच्छ व सुंदर शहराची संकल्पना प्रत्यक्षात येत नाही. अधिकाधिक जनता सुख सोयीपासून वंचित असल्याचे दिसून येते, या स्थलांतराच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या, त्याला कारणीभूत असणारी परिस्थिती आणि त्यावर त्यातून उपाययोजना,अशा अनेक मुद्द्यांचा वस्तूनिष्ठ आणि वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने विश्लेषणात्मक मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

आदिवासी लोकांच्या स्थलांतराची समस्या

वर्तमान परिस्थितीचा विचार करता आदिवासी समाजाची सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, पर्यावरणीय व नैसर्गिक समस्या लक्षात घेता, भारतातील आदिवासी लोकसंख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर स्थलांतरित होत आहे. एका बाजूला आदिवासी क्षेत्रातील आर्थिक संकटे, गरिबी,दारिद्र भूकबळी,कुपोषण जीवनावश्यक गरजा पूर्ण न होणे, पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास, विकास प्रकल्पामुळे होणारे विस्थापन, आणि सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक घटना यामुळे आदिवासी जनता सातत्याने स्थलांतरित होत आहे. दुसऱ्या बाजूला आदिवासी क्षेत्रामध्ये सोयी सुविधा नाहीत. जसे- शिक्षण, आरोग्यसेवा, शाळा, कॉलेजेस, या अपुरेपणामुळे स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण सातत्याने वाढत आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या संदर्भात विचार करता ठाणे, पालघर, नाशिक, नंदुरबार, गडचिरोली व अमरावती या जिल्ह्यामध्ये असणारी आदिवासींची लोकसंख्या ही वर्तमान परिस्थितीमध्ये नगराकडे स्थलांतरित होताना दिसून येते. या क्षेत्रामध्ये कृषी संकट, रोजगार व स्वयं रोजगार सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिती सावकारी पाषा,वन कायदा अशा अनेक बाबी कारणीभूत आहेत. आदिवासी स्थलांतरित जनता आपला

उदरनिर्वाह करू शकत नाहीत त्यामुळे सामाजिक-आर्थिक दृष्टीने उपेक्षित असूनदारिद्र रेषेखालील जनता शहरात आपल्या उदरनिर्वाह आणि चांगले जीवन जगण्यासाठी शहराचा मार्ग धरतात.

मुळात स्थलांतर ही मानवाच्या प्रारंभापासूनच चालत आलेली प्रक्रिया आहे. अर्थात स्थलांतर हे असताना त्यामध्ये विविध कारणांचा परिणाम असतो. वेगवेगळ्या देश विदेशांमध्ये स्थलांतर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत आहे. जसे- पूर्वी पॅलेस्टाईन देशातून झालेले स्थलांतरण, भारताच्या स्वातंत्राच्या वेळी 1947 मध्ये फाळणीच्या वेळी झालेले स्थलांतर, बांगलादेश आणि म्यानमार ब्रह्मदेशातील झालेले स्थलांतर, सीरियात झालेल्या युद्धामुळे झालेले स्थलांतर, सोबतच सौदी अरेबिया, पाकिस्तान, ओमान इत्यादी मोठ्या संख्येने लोक स्थलांतरित होत आहेत, जगामध्ये युरोप, अमेरिका आणि जर्मनीत बरेच लोक स्थलांतरित होत आहेत, त्या नंतर सौदी अरेबिया, रशिया, ब्रिटन, फ्रान्स, कॅनडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया येथे स्थलांतर करतात. हे स्तलंतर स्त्री –पुरुषाचे असले तरी या स्थालातरामध्ये पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्रियांची संख्या कमी असली तरी वर्तमान आधुनिक काळात ती वाढताना दिसून येते. भारतासारख्या देशांमध्ये नगराचे वाढते प्रमाण लक्षात घेता, आदिवासी व ग्रामीण भागातून नगरात होणारे स्थलांतर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आहे. जसे- मुंबई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता व मद्रास अशा महानगरामध्ये सातत्याने स्थलांतर वाढत आहे.

स्थलांतर आणि ग्रामीण समाज

स्थलांतरामध्ये ग्रामीण समाजातील जनता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नगराकडे जाताना दिसून येते. कारण येथील परिस्थितीत तशी निर्माण करण्यात आली आहे किंवा झाली आहे. ज्यामुळे शिक्षण, रोजगार, स्वयंरोजगार, नोकरी, व्यवसाय, उद्योग, आरोग्य नागरी क्षेत्रांमध्ये करता येतात. परिणामी आवश्यक सोयीसुविधा फक्त नगरामध्येच असल्यामुळे नगरातील स्थलांतर वाढत जाते. दुसरे असे की नागरी जीवनशैलीचे आकर्षण सामान्य व्यक्तीला सर्वाधिक असते. हा व्यक्ती जेव्हा नगरात येतो त्यवेळी नगरातील रस्ते,दिवाबत्ती मोटार गाड्या,मोठमोठे बंगले, इमारती, कार्यालये,व्यापारी प्रतिष्ठाने,मनोरंजनाच्या सोयी सवलती यामुळे आदिवासी आणि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रांमध्ये वास्तव्य करणारा व्यक्ती नगरात येऊन आपला उदरनिर्वाह करतात.नगरात असणाऱ्या भोतिक सोयीसुविधांचा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रांमध्ये आढळत नाहीत.परिणामी त्यांना अनेक अडचणीचा सामना करावा लागतो, त्यामुळे दिवसेंदिवस आदिवासी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र ओस पडत असून शहरे मात्र दर दिवसी झपाट्याने फुगत चालल्याचे दिसून येते.

स्थलांतराची वाढती तीव्रता खालील तक्त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते

वर्ष	शहरी लोकसंख्या (दशलक्ष मध्ये)	एकून शहरी लोकसंख्येची टक्केवारी	वृद्धी दर
१९५१	६२.४४	१७.२९	४१.४२
१९६१	७८.९४	१७.९७	२६.४१
१९७१	१०९.११	१९.९१	२८.२३
१९८१	१५९.४६	२३.३४	४६.१४

१९९१	२१७.५५	२५.७०	३७.५२
२००१	२८५.३६	२७.७८	३१.३९
२०११	३७७.१०	३१.१६	३१.८०

Source : Census of India २०११

स्थलांतराचे विविध प्रकार

खालील प्रमाणे स्थलांतराचे प्रकार सांगता येतील

१) ग्रामीण ते ग्रामीण : ग्रामीण ते ग्रामीण भागात होणारे स्थलांतर कमी प्रमाणात आढळते. भारतीय ग्रामीण समाजव्यवस्थेचा विचार करता असे स्थलांतर होत असले तरी त्याचा फारसा परिणाम होत नसल्याचे म्हणावे लागेल. कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रात कृषी व्यवसाय प्रमुख असून तो प्रामुख्याने निसर्गावर अवलबून आहे. त्यामुळे शेतीये उत्पादन,प्रत्यक्ष उत्पन्न आणि शेतीचा खर्च याचे समीकरण जुळत नाही.

२) ग्रामीण ते शहरी : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातून शहरी भागात होणारे स्थलांतर मोठ्या प्रमाणत आढळून येते.आज जी नगरे वा महानगरे मोठी दिसतात त्यात सर्वाधिक जनता ही ग्रामीण भागातूंनच आल्याचे दिसून येते.शिक्षण,रोजगार,स्वयं रोजगार,नोकरी,आरोग्य जातीय व धार्मिक संघर्ष अशा विविध कारणामुळे गार्मीन क्षेत्रातून शहरात येणारी संख्या सर्वाधिक आहे.आणि ही स्थलांतराची संख्या दिवसेदिवस वाढताना दिसून येते.

३) शहरी ते शहरी: शहरी ते शहरी स्थलांतर होते एका शहरातून दुस-या शहरात जाणारी संख्या आहे.

४) शहरी ते ग्रामीण: वर्तमान काळात शहरातून ग्रामीण भागाकडे काहे लोक जाताना दिसून येतात परंतु असे प्रमाण ही फारसे आढळत नाही. अशा चार भागात स्थलांतर विभागले जाऊ शकते.

तसेच या स्थलांतरात अंतर्गत i) आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थलांतर, ii)कायमचे स्थलांतर, iii)तात्पुरते स्थलांतर किंवा हंगामी स्थलांतर इत्यादी होय. राज्या राज्यांतर्गत स्थलांतर व्यतिरिक्त शेजारच्या देशातूनही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जनता भारतात आश्रयाला येत आहेत. त्यामध्ये बांगलादेश, नेपाळ, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, म्यानमार, तिबेट, अफगाणिस्तान आणि इराण अशा देश देशांचा समावेश होतो.ज्यामुळे भारतातील स्थलांतरिताची लोकसंख्या झपाट्याने वाढत आहे.परिणामी विविध गैरकृत्य व गुन्हेगारीला खतपाणी मिळत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

स्थलांतराची कारणे

स्थलांतराची अनेक कारणे सांगितले जातात.त्यापैकी काही खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१) सामाजिक कारणे : स्थलांतराला अनेक सामाजिक कारणे कारणीभूत आहेत.ग्रामीण व आदिवासी भागात रोजगाराच्या संधीचा अभाव, ठराविक उत्पन्नाचे साधन नाही. एका बाजूला जीवन जगण्याला पुरेशा सोयी सवलती नाहीत तर दुस-या बाजूला गाव खेड्यातील समाजिक प्रथा, परंपरा, चालीरीती, संकेत, श्रद्धा, विश्वास, देवी, देवता, सण

समारंभ या सर्वात असणारी विभिन्नता त्यामुळे जाती धर्मात असणारा भेदाभेद टोकाचा असतो. एक जात दुस-याला चागले समजत नाही.अशी उच्च-निचता असल्याने व्यक्ती यापासून मुक्ती मिळावी म्हणून नगरात येतो.नगरात एक दुस-याला ओळखणारे कोणीही नसतात.नगराचा मुक्त वातावरणात मनासारखे जीवन जगता येते.कोणीही बोलणारे नाहीत आपल्याला मुक्त संचार करता येईल.तसेच विवाह आणि कुटुंबासंबंधातही कारणामुळे लोक शहराकडे स्थलांतर करीत आहेत.

२) शिक्षण: आदिवासी व ग्रामीण भागात शाळा व कोलेजच्या पुरेशा सोयी नसतात असल्या तरी त्या समाधानकारक नसल्याने चांगल्या शिक्षणासाठी नगरात स्थलांतर केले जाते.निवासी शाळा,पंचायत समिती,जिल्हा परिषद नगर परिषद महानगरपालिका या द्वारा चालविण्या येणा-या शाळा आहेत परंरू त्यांच्या दर्जा याबद्दल मात्र मतभिन्नता आहे. उच्च दर्जाचे शिक्षण मिळावे ही एक स्वाभाविक इच्छा असल्याने शिक्षणासाठी नगरात येतात.

३) आरोग्य : आरोग्य प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनात अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.आदिवासी व ग्रामीण भागात दवाखाने किंवा प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र पुरेशी नसतात आणि असली तरी त्यात फारशा सोयी आढळत नाहीत.कोणताही मोठा आजार असला की त्यावर इलाज करण्यासाठी शहरात जावे लागते. गावातील आरोग्यात्मक सोयीचा अभावामुळे लोक शहराकडे स्थलांतरित होत आहे.

४) आर्थिक कारणे : व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात पैसाला अतिशय महत्व आहे. पैशा शिवाय काहीही करता येत नसल्याने अनेक अडचणीचा समान करावा लागतो. आदिवासी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील उत्पनाचे साधने पुरेशी नाहीत . निसर्गावर जीवन जगणारी ही जनता त्यांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती व त्या संबधी इतर लहान लहान पूरक व्यवसाय परंतु आपल्याकडील शेती ही कोरडवाहू आणि निसर्गाचा भरोशावर असल्याने फारशे उत्पादन होत नाही त्यांचे शारीरिक कष्ट आधी जातात परंतु त्या प्रमाणात उत्पादन मिळत नसल्याने त्यांना शहराचा रस्ता धरावा लागतो.शहरात आल्यावर काहीही करता येईल चागले जीवन जगता येईल मिळेल तो रोजगार मिळवता येईल चांगला पगार, चांगले राहणीमान, दारिद्र्यातून सुटका या भावनेमुळे लोक नगरात जात आहेत.

५) राजकीय कारणे: गाव खेड्यातील स्थानिक राजकारण विचित्र आणि गोंधळाचे असून सामान्य व्यक्ती करीता धोकाधायक झाले आहे.ज्या जाती धर्माची लोकसंख्या अधिक असेल त्याची गाव खेड्यावर सत्ता असते.व तेच लोक शासकीय सोयी सवलतीचा फायदा घेताना आढळून येतात. राजकीय स्तरीकरण राजकीय नेतृत्व, जातीय व धार्मिक संघर्ष, यातून वांशिक अत्याचार किंवा सुरक्षितेच्या भावनेमुळे लोक आपले गाव, वस्ती,शहर वा देश सोडून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी निर्वासित म्हणून जात आहेत.

६) पर्यावरणीय व नैसर्गिक कारणे :निसर्ग आणि व्यक्ती याचा अगदीच जवळचा संबधअसतो.माणसाने कितीही प्रगती केली असली तरी त्याला निसर्गावर अवलबून राहावे लागते.निसर्गातील अनेक संकटाने मानवी जीवन ढवळून निघत असते ज्यामध्ये पूर, कोरडा व ओला दुष्काळ, महापुर, भूकंप, हवामान, वादळ, इत्यादी कारणा मुळे लोक स्थलांतर करीत आहेत.

७) वाढते शहरीकरण : शहराच्या आकर्षण व मुक्त वातावरणामुळे मुळे गाव खेड्यातील बहुसंख्य जनता नगरात येत आहेत.नगरातील भौतिक सुख सुविधांमुळे जसे- शिक्षण,रोजगार ,नोकरी, आरोग्य मिळते सोबतच मनात येईल तसे वागता येते. त्यामुळे जनता शहरात स्थलांतर होत आहे.

८) पायाभूत सुविधा: यामध्ये आदिवासी व ग्रामीण भागातील रस्ते, वीज, पाणी, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, इत्यादी मूलभूत सुविधाचा भाव असतो अशा सोयी असल्या तरी पुरेशा प्रमाणत नसतात, सर्व लोकांकडे नसतात. त्यामुळे जनता शहरांकडे आकर्षित होत आहे.

स्थलांतराचे परिणाम

१) आर्थिक परिणाम: शहरात वाढती गर्दी आर्थिक दृष्टीने परवडणारी नसते. आर्थिक परिणाम लक्षात घेता भारतातील महानगरामध्ये अनियंत्रित झालेल्या स्थलांतरामुळे गर्दी वाढते आणि लोकसंख्येची घनता वाढते. दुसऱ्या बाजूला परदेशात स्थलांतरित झालेले भारतीय आपल्या देशाकरता विविध प्रकारच्या सोयी सुविधा पुरवतात हे सुद्धा विचारात घेतले पाहिजे.

२) लोकसंख्या शास्त्रीय परिणाम: ग्रामीण भागात काम करणारा जो२०-३५ वयोगट असतो, तोच स्थलांतरित होत असल्यामुळे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील लिंग गुणोत्तराचे प्रमाण असंतुलित होत आहे. पुरुषांच्या मदतीशिवाय महिलांना घरकाम आणि शेतीची कामे करावी लागतात. त्यामुळे मानवी संसाधनाचा तोटा ग्रामीण विभागात निर्माण होत आहे.

३) सामाजिक परिणाम: स्थलांतरित लोक ज्या ठिकाणी जातात त्या ठिकाणची आणि पूर्वीच्या सामाजिक प्रथा, परंपरा, चालीरीती, संकेत, विश्वास वेगवेगळ्या असतात. त्यामुळे त्या ठिकाणची गुण कौशल्य वर्तन व्यवहार त्यांना कळत नकळत शिकावे लागतात. बऱ्याच वेळा आपल्या गुण कौशल्यानुसार कामे मिळत नसल्यामुळे स्थलांतरित लोक गुन्हेगारी आणि अमली पदार्थ सेवणाच्या आहारी जातात. सामाजिक गैर कृत्यांमध्ये सुद्धा सहभागी होताना आढळून येतात.

४) पर्यावरणीय परिणाम: ग्रामीण व आदिवासी भागातून स्थलांतरित झालेली लोकसंख्या ज्यामुळे सामाजिक, आर्थिक भौतिक सुविधांवर त्याचा ताण पडतो. नगरामध्ये अनियोजित वस्त्या किंवा झोडपट्या निर्माण होतात. अशा वस्त्यांना सर्व नागरी आणि मूलभूत सुविधा पुरवणे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना शक्य होत नाही. त्यातून पर्यावरणाची समस्या निर्माण होते.

५) सकारात्मक परिणाम : कुशल कामगार किंवा कामगाराचे एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी जाण्याने आर्थिक संपन्नतेत वाढ होते. विविध व्यवसाय, रोजगार स्वयं रोजगार यातून विकासाल चालना मिळते, मनुष्यबळाची उपलब्धता मिळते. त्यामुळे त्या देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला मदत सुद्धा होते

६) नकारात्मक परिणाम: स्थलांतरित लोक ज्या ठिकाणी वास्तव्य करतात त्यामध्ये स्थानिक किंवा मूळ रहिवाशांच्या रोजगार, स्वयंरोजगार किंवा नोकऱ्या मिळत नाहीत. त्यामुळे स्थानिकावर बेरोजगाराबरोबर इतरही अनेक समस्या निर्माण होतात. गरिबी, अस्वच्छता, आरोग्य गलिच्छ वस्त्या, इत्यादी समस्या निर्माण होतात या व्यतिरिक्त लोकसंख्येमुळे नैसर्गिक आणि आर्थिकसंसाधनावर भर पडून नकारात्मक परिणाम समोर येतात.

सारांश

आधुनिक समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये स्थलांतर ही एक गंभीर समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे.नगर वा महानगरामध्ये येणारी दर दिवशीची लोकसंख्या सामावून घेणे कोणत्याही स्थानिक स्वराज संस्थेपुढे मोठे आव्हान आहे. त्या जनतेला मुलभूत आणि जीवनावश्यक सोयी सवलती निर्माण करून देणे शक्य होत नाही.आज एक समस्या सोडविली तर दुस-या दिवशी नवीनच समस्या निर्माण होते. मुंबई,पुणे, ठाणे, कल्याण, कोल्हापूर,नागपूर अशा मोठ्या महानगाराकडे पाहिले तर हे सहजपणे लक्षात येईल.आदिवासी व ग्रामीण भागाची एकूणच परीस्थीती पाहिली तर आव्हानात्मक स्थिती आहे. जसे-शिक्षण, नोकरी,आरोग्य,दवाखाने, पिण्याचे पाणी, रोजगार, स्वयंरोजगार अशा अनेक अडचणीमुळे नगराकडे स्थलांतर करते.या नगरातील स्थलांतरामुळे अनेक समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत.या गंभीर समस्येवर वेळीच उपाय योजना करणे गरजेचे आहे अन्यथा इतर दुस-याच समस्या निर्माण होऊन समाज व्यवस्था विस्कळीत होण्याची भीती आहे..

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील कामगाराच्या समस्या

राहुल रावसाहेब काळे
संशोधक विद्यार्थी, समाजशास्त्र विभाग
संत गाडगे बाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठ
अमरावती

प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक काळात उद्योगाच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये भारतामध्ये बऱ्याच प्रमाणात प्रगती होताना दिसून येते.मुळात औद्योगिक क्रांती ही १८व्या शतकात युरोप आणि पाश्चिमात्य देशात झाली. त्यानंतर ती कमी अधिक प्रमाणात जगभर प्रसारित व्हायला बराच वेळ लागला. या वाढत्या उद्योगधंदे कंपनी, कारखाने, मील यामुळे समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल झाला. समाजातील कुशल आणि अकुशल अशा दोन्हीही घटकांसाठी हे उद्योग व्यवस्था जीवन जगण्याचे साधन झाली. अशा मील, कंपनी, कारखानेमध्ये कुशल कामगारांपेक्षा कुशल कामगारांचा भरणा अधिक होता. प्रारंभीच्या काळात सर्वत्र कंपनी कारखान्याचा आवाज येत होता. परंतु त्यानंतरच्या काळात नवनव्या क्षेत्रामध्ये झालेला बदल महत्त्वाचा म्हणावा लागेल. 1991 नंतर नवीन आर्थिक धोरण आणि सोबतच खाऊजा धोरण खाजगीकरण. उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरण यामुळे मानवी विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये आमुलाग्र बदल झाला. त्याला भारतीय समाज सुद्धा अपवाद नाही. या नव्या आर्थिक धोरणामुळे भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये मग ते आदिवासी,ग्रामीण किंवा नागरी क्षेत्र असो,त्यामध्ये बऱ्याच प्रमाणात बदल झाला. या औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील झालेल्या बदलांचा परिणाम मानवी विकासावर चांगला वाईट अशा दोन्ही प्रकारचा झाला.या संशोधनात औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील कामगार या महत्त्वपूर्ण घटकांच्या संदर्भात विश्लेषणात्मक मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

'कामगार' हा उद्योग क्षेत्राचा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. ज्यावर त्या उद्योगाचा नफा तोटा अवलंबून असतो. त्यामुळे भांडवलदार वर्ग हा सातत्याने कामगार वर्गाचे शोषण करून अधिकाधिक नफा कमवण्याचा सातत्याने प्रयत्न करत असतो. भांडवलदाराचा उद्देशच सर्वाधिक नफा कमवणे हा असतो. तर बऱ्याच वेळा कामगार वर्ग आपला वेतन किंवा बोनस, सुट्ट्या त्याच्यासाठी हा वर्ग प्रयत्नशील असल्यामुळे ते बऱ्याच अंशी संघटना उभ्या करून आपल्या मागण्या मान्य करणे करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतात. परंतु या दोन्ही वर्गात सातत्याने एक दुसऱ्याचे हितसंबंध लक्षात न घेता इथे संबंध लक्षात घेऊन कार्यकर्त्यांना दिसत असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये द्वंद्व किंवा संघर्षात्मक परिस्थिती असल्याचे दिसून येते. हे दोन्ही वर्ग उद्योग क्षेत्रात महत्त्वाचे आहेत. या संदर्भात प्रसिद्ध समाजशास्त्रज्ञ काल मार्क्स यांनी मालकी हक्क, उद्योग आणि वर्गाच्या संदर्भात सविस्तर विवेचन केले आहे. त्यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे वर्ग संरचना ही समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये प्रारंभापासूनच आहे. जसे मालक- मजूर, भांडवलदार - कामगार, शेतकरी -शेतमजूर हे

दोन्ही वर्ग सातत्याने आपापल्या हितसंबंधाचा जपण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. सोशक –शोषित, आहे रे आणि नाही रे असे दोन्ही वर्ग समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये सातत्याने असतात. त्यामुळे वर्ग संघर्ष हा सातत्याने समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये असल्याचे दिसून येतो. ही वर्ग संरचना नष्ट करून कामगाराचे अस्तित्व अबाधित ठेवण्यासाठी कार्ल मार्क्स साम्यवादी समाज रचना चा स्वीकार केला आहे .या अनुषंगाने उद्योगधंद्यांमध्ये असणारे भांडवलदार आणि कामगार वर्तमान परिस्थितीमध्ये त्यांची एकूणच परिस्थिती अभ्यासणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

या संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

या संशोधनामध्ये खालील प्रकारचे उद्दिष्टे समाविष्ट करण्यात आली आहे.

१)औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असणाऱ्या कामगाराच्या वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक जीवनशैलीचे अभ्यास आहे

२) कामगाराच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे

३) कामगाराच्या आर्थीक समस्यांचे विश्लेषण करणे

वरील उद्दिष्टाला अनुसरून उद्योग क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांच्या वैयक्तिक जीवनशैली, कौटुंबिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक आणि संघटनात्मक मुद्द्यांना अनुसरून संशोधनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक मांडणी केली आहे. मुळात कामगार हा उद्योग क्षेत्रातील महत्त्वाचा घटक असून त्याच्या समस्या समजावून घेऊन समाज विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये कामगाराचे महत्त्व लक्षात घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

औद्योगिकीकरणाची संकल्पना

औद्योगिकरणाची संकल्पना ही औद्योगिक क्रांतीची संबंधित आहे. 1760 मध्ये ब्रिटनमध्ये औद्योगिक क्रांतीची सुरुवात झाली. त्यानंतर जगातील इतर देशात औद्योगिक क्रांतीचा विस्तार झाला. परंपरागत व्यवस्थेमध्ये काही उपभोगाच्या वस्तू निर्माण केल्या जात होत्या. परंतु तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधार नव्हता. मशींनचा शोध लागला. त्यातून हळूहळू या वस्तू कारखाने, कंपन्या, मिलमध्ये तयार होऊ लागल्या. दुसऱ्या बाजूला यातूनच नगराचा विकासाला गती प्राप्त झाली. पुढे भांडवलवादी अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण होऊन झाली.

औद्योगीकरणाची गती आधुनिक काळात अतिशय जलद गतीने होत आहे. वेगवेगळ्या कंपनी, कारखाने, उद्योग याबरोबरच बँका, विमा कंपन्या, कृषी, संचार साधने, शिक्षण, आरोग्य अशा सर्व ठिकाणी यंत्राच्या साह्याने काम झाल्यामुळे त्याची गती प्रचंड वाढली, या औद्योगीकरणाच्यामुळे एक नवी नागरी औद्योगिक संस्कृती विकसित झाली. मशीन चा आवाज ओळखीचा झाला. एम एल दुरकीनुसार औद्योगिक क्रांतीचे कारण सरळ समाजाचे जटिल समाजात रूपांतर झाले. आता वर्तमान काळामध्ये औद्योगीकरण सर्व क्षेत्रात पसरले असून उत्पादनक्षमता प्रचंडपणे वाढली आहे. समाजाची अवस्था आधुनिकतेकडे मार्गक्रमन करीत आहे. असे असले तरी एका बाजूला ग्रामीण क्षेत्र जे परंपरागत त्याला महत्त्व देते, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला नागरि आधुनिकतेला आधुनिकतेला महत्व देते. अशा दोन्ही अवस्थेमध्ये भारतीय समाज असल्याचे लक्ष देते.

औद्योगिकीकरणाचा संबंध मुळातच हा उद्योगाशी आहे. उद्योगाची संकल्पना औद्योगीकरणातूनच विकसित झाले. फेअर चाईल्ड या शास्त्रज्ञाने 'डिक्शनरी ऑफ सोसिओलॉजी' मध्ये उद्योग हा शब्द भौतिक संस्कृती आणि औद्योगिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारे प्रतिपादन केला आहे. तर इनसायक्लोपीडिया सोशल सायन्स मध्ये आधुनिक उद्योगवाद, तंत्रज्ञान, अर्थशास्त्र याच्याशी जोडण्यात आला आहे. ज्या प्रमाणात यांत्रिकीकरण माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि मशीन चा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होईल. त्या प्रमाणात उत्पादन अधिक होईल. हे अशा प्रकारचे उद्योगधंदे युरोप, अमेरिका याबरोबरच आशिया खंडात सुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विकसित झाले आहे, ज्याचा अनुभव आज आपण घेत आहोत, आपल्याकडेही शेकडो वस्तू निर्मिती या उद्योग धंद्यामध्ये होते, या उद्योगधंद्यांमध्ये काम करणारा कामगार या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्त्वाचा आहे. त्या कामगाराच्या संदर्भात असणाऱ्या विविध समस्यांच्या विश्लेषण या संशोधनात करण्यात आले आहे.

नागरी क्षेत्र आणि कामगार

या संशोधनात नगरातील उद्योगधंद्याचा समावेश केला आहेत. त्या उद्योगधंद्यांमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांच्या समस्या संदर्भात अभ्यास करताना कामगार या घटकाची आर्थिक स्थिती, त्यांना मिळणारा वेतन, त्यांचे बोनस, सुट्ट्या अशा अनेक मुद्द्यांची मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे. उद्योगधंदे यांच्या भरोशावर चालतात, ते कामगार या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहेत. मुळात हे कामगार कुशल आणि अकुशल अशा दोन्ही प्रकारचे असतात. परंतु कुशल कामगारांपेक्षा अकुशल कामगारांची संख्या सर्वाधिक असते. जी जनता उद्योगासंदर्भात सर्वाधिक क्रियाशील आणि अधिक महत्त्वाची असली, त्यांची लोकसंख्या ही उद्योगांमध्ये सर्वाधिक असते. ज्यांच्या भरोशावर त्या उद्योगातील उत्पादन केले जाते. परंतु त्यांना मिळणारे मासिक वेतन आणि इतर सवलती लक्षात घेता त्या बऱ्याच प्रमाणात कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या समस्या या सर्वाधिक आर्थिकतेशी संबंधित असल्याचे दिसून येते.

कामगाराच्या समस्या

१) वेतन: कामगाराचे वेतन हे महत्त्वाचे असले तरी त्यांच्या आणि वर्तमान काळातील महागाई लक्षात घेता त्या अपुरे असल्याचे लक्षात येते. दुसरे असे की वेतन हे दरमहा मिळत असल्यामुळे महिन्याभरात येणाऱ्या अडीअडचणी या कशा सोडवायच्या हा त्यांच्यासमोर प्रश्न असतो. घर खर्च, मुलामुलीचे शिक्षण, आरोग्य इत्यादी.त्यांच्या आणि कौटुंबिक समस्या या बऱ्याच प्रमाणात आढळून येतात

२) कालावधी: कामगारांचा कालावधी लक्षात घेतला तरी तो सरकारमान्य असला तरी बरेच कामगार त्याच्या शारीरिक आणि मानसिक पातळीवर स्थायी नसतात. त्यामुळे त्यांना मिळत असलेला कामाचा कालावधी हा अधिक वाटतो.शिफ्ट मध्ये काम असते त्यामुळे कोणती शिफ्ट मिळते यावर त्यांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप ठरते.

३)सोयी सवलती : उद्योगात काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांच्या संदर्भामध्ये शासन स्तरावर विविध प्रकारच्या सोयी सवलती असतात. परंतु खऱ्या अर्थाने प्रत्यक्षात मात्र अशा कामगारांना मिळत

नसल्याचे दिसून येते. मुळात कोणताही भांडवलदार हा आपला नफा अधिकाधिक कसा होईल याचा प्रयत्न करतो. त्यामुळे या हव्यासापोटी कामगारांकडे आणि त्याच्या सोयी सवलतींकडे फारसे लक्ष दिले जात नाही. या सोयी सवलतीच्या अभावी अनेक कामगारांना समस्याना तोडून द्यावे लागत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

४)दवाखाना: कोणत्याही कामगाराला इजा झाली तरी त्याच ठिकाणी दवाखाना आढळत नाही. तर त्याकरीता शहरातील दवाखान्यांची निवड करावी लागते. असे दवाखाने खाजगी सर्वाधिक आहेत. सरकारी दवाखाने जिल्हा रुग्णालय यांची अवस्था पाहिल्यास तेथील सोयी सवलतीची जाणीव होते. त्यामुळे कोणताही आजार झाल्यास त्या कामगाराला खाजगी दवाखान्याची निवड करावी लागते. अर्थात या दवाखान्याची फी, औषधोपचार, हे बरेच महाग असल्यामुळे त्या कामगारांवर आर्थिक अडचण सर्वात मोठे प्रमाणात येते.

५)शिक्षण: कामगार या कंपनी व कारखान्यांमध्ये काम करत असताना मात्र त्याच्या कुटुंबासाठी शिक्षणाची फारशी व्यवस्था नसते. कंपनी कारखान्याजवळ त्याचे निवासस्थान असेल तर शहरापासून येणे जाणे करणे, शिक्षणाकरीता येणे जाणे करणे हे कठीण बाब होते, एकतर या महागाईच्या काळामध्ये शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील वाढती फी वाढता, खर्च आणि या कामगाराचा मासिक वेतन याचे समीकरण जुळत नसल्यामुळे त्यांना बऱ्याच समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते.

६) निवासस्थान : कामगार वर्गांचा विचार करता त्यांना मिळणाऱ्या वेतनामध्ये चांगला फ्लॅट किंवा चांगला प्लॉट घेऊन आपले चांगले घर बांधता येत नाही. पण बऱ्याच अंशी असे कामगार नागरि क्षेत्रामध्ये गलिच्छ वस्त्या किंवा सामान्य वस्त्यांमध्ये राहून आपल्या जीवन व्यतीत करतात. त्या ठिकाणी जीवनावश्यक आणि मूलभूत सुविधा पुरेशा प्रमाणात नसतात. अशा ठिकाणी या कामगार वर्गाचे निवासस्थान असते. बऱ्याच वेळा कंपनी किंवा कारखान्याच्या जवळ अशा काही निवासस्थानाच्या सोयी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जातात. परंतु त्या पुरेशी प्रमाणात नसतात. म्हणून निवासस्थानाबद्दल सुद्धा कामगार वर्गाला फारशा सोयी सवलती दिल्या जात नसल्याचे चित्र आहे. अशा अनेक समस्या कामगाराच्या आढळून येतात

सारांश

उद्योगधंद्यातील कामगार हा महत्त्वाचा घटक असला तरी त्यांना इतरांपेक्षा समस्यात्मक जीवन जगावे लागले असल्याची वास्तविक आहे. मुळात त्यांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप शारीरिक दृष्टीने अधिक असले तरी मात्र आर्थिक दृष्टीने, पगारी दृष्टीने ते बऱ्याच अंशी कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते. जो कामगार उत्पादन प्रक्रियेचा महत्त्वाचा घटक असतो. परंतु त्याला आवश्यक त्या प्रमाणात वेतन मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे त्याला त्याच्या वैयक्तिक बरोबर कौटुंबिक अडचणीचा सामना करावा लागतो. जीवन जगण्यासाठी ज्या आर्थिक, त्याची पैशाची गरज आहे ती जर पूर्ण होत नसेल तर इतर गोष्टी कशा पूर्ण होतील. म्हणून उद्योग धंद्यामध्ये काम करणारे कामगार यांच्या समस्या अधिक तीव्र होताना दिसून येतात. त्यावर वेळीच उपाय करण्याची गरज आहे

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