

India is presently emerging as an economic superpower, but in contrast, there is another profile of India. We constitute around 17% of the world's population, but account for about 35% of the poor and 40% of the illiterates in the world. In India around 700 million people in the rural area are directly dependent on agriculture, forests, and fisheries for their subsistence and livelihoods. Yet, seven decades after independence, we are nowhere close to realizing Gandhi's vision of empowered villages. Rural India remains in a deplorable state.

We have a path for sustainable development, but unless all our methods are directed toward it, we cannot achieve sustainable development. The Gandhian model of development can provide solutions to our rural problems which are linked to the basic needs of the people, such as 'Anna' (livelihood), 'Akshar' (literacy), 'Arogya' (health) and 'Acharan' (moral values). As livelihood, education and health are inter-related, we need to tackle them simultaneously. This integrated approach can provide an excellent opportunity for the development agencies and field workers to interact with the rural people.

Editor : Dr. Dilip Barsagade



GURUKUL INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL

UGC Approved Journal Sr. No. - 48455

ISSN NO 2394-8426 with IMPACT FACTOR : 3.325



GURUKUL INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL

UGC Approved Journal Sr. No. - 48455

ISSN NO 2394-8426 with IMPACT FACTOR : 3.325

International Book

Sustainable Village Development Emerging Ideas



Dr. Dilip Barsagade

Sustainable Village Development Emerging Ideas

Editor

Dr. Dilip Barsagade

M.Sc.(Chem) M.S.W, M.Phil, Ph.D (Social Work)
M.A. (History), M.A. (Sociology), M.A. (Subject Communication),
M.A. (Ambedkar Thought), NET & SET (Social Work)

Gurukul International Multidisciplinary Journal
UGC Approed Journal Sr. No. 48555 ISSN Number2394-8426 With Impact factor 3.352



Sustainable Village Development : Emerging Ideas

Published By:

Mr. Mohan Hanumantrao Gitte

Chief Editor

Gurukul International Multidisciplinary Journal

At- Dattapur Post- Ghatnandur

Tah- Ambajogai District- Beed

PIN- 431519

Editor:

Dr. Dilip Keshawrao Barsagade

Keshawsut, Snehnagar, Dhanora Road, Gadchiroli

District- Gadchiroli, Maharashtra State

PIN- 442605

Email-dkbarsagade@gmail.com

Mobile- 9422152617, 9922387724

First Edition : 17th October 2017 (Publish in JAPAN)

ISSN : 2394-8426

@ 2017, Chief Editor and Publisher

Composing and Printing:

Vainganga Xerox, Gadchiroli

Mobile- 9011477255, 9673089391

Price : **Rs. 200/- (\$ 3)**

- All rights reserved. No part of publication should be reproduced, store in retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the editor and publisher.
- This book has been published in good faith that the material provided by authors is original. Every effort is made to ensure accuracy of material, but the publisher and the printer will not be held the responsible for any inadvertent error(s). In case of any dispute, all legal matters are to be settled under Gadchiroli Jurisdiction only.



Dr. Dilip Barsagade

M.Sc.(Chem) M.S.W, M.Phil, Ph.D (Social Work)
M.A. (History), M.A. (Sociology), M.A. (Subject Communication),
M.A. (Ambedkar Thought), NET & SET (Social Work)

PREFACE

India is presently emerging as an economic superpower, but in contrast, there is another profile of India. We constitute around 17% of the world's population, but account for about 35% of the poor and 40% of the illiterates in the world. In India around 700 million people in the rural area are directly dependent on agriculture, forests, and fisheries for their subsistence and livelihoods. 68.9% of our population lives in rural areas (Census 2011). Though number is expected to fall in the coming years, it is still estimated that more than half of our population would be rural even in 2050. Despite there being several past initiatives by governments at all levels – Central, State and Local – in the past, the level of improvement has not kept pace with the rising aspirations among Indians. On most development parameters, there is still a significant gap between rural and urban India.

Yet, seven decades after independence, we are nowhere close to realizing Gandhi's vision of empowered villages. Rural India remains in a deplorable state. One reason for the failure of rural development schemes has been the lack of a holistic focus on the village as a unit. Separate flagship schemes targeting different sectors such as health (NRHM), education (SSA) and livelihood (NREGA, NRLM) have been launched in the past, but met with limited success

We have a path for sustainable development, but unless all our methods are directed toward it, we cannot achieve sustainable development. The Gandhian model of development can provide solutions to our rural problems which are linked to the basic needs of the people, such as 'Anna' (livelihood), 'Akshar' (literacy), 'Arogya' (health) and 'Acharan' (moral values). As livelihood, education and health are inter-related, we need to tackle them simultaneously. This integrated approach can provide an excellent opportunity for the development agencies and field workers to interact with the rural people.

For creating sustainable village development Swanity Initiative suggested the focus areas as follows

Sustainability

- Better health – with special focus on maternal and child health
- Practical and smart education
- Housing & livelihood
- Capacity building of all stakeholders
- Clean drinking water & sanitation
- Environmental sustainability

Community involvement

- Planning for Village Development
- Mobilizing resources for the Plan, with active engagement with elected representative
- Monitoring the utilization of government funds to increase accountability
- Influencing personal and community behaviour

Technology

- Delivery of government services
- ICT and space technology in the aid of farmers
- Remote sensing for resource mapping and better utilization of existing assets
- Land records modernization
- Biometrics for better targeting of services such as PDS, insurance, pension

Connectivity

- Physical connectivity to towns and other places through roads
- Easy and cheap means of transportation
- Digital connectivity and mobile connectivity
- Augmenting power connectivity through off-grid renewable sources
- Financial connectivity

Here, I would like to share the model created by BAIF and his sister organization MITRA for sustainable rural development. BAIF has organised a tribal rehabilitation programme for sustainable livelihood which has benefited over 50,000 tribal families in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan. As the orchard is able to give them substantial income, they have stopped migrating to the cities. These tribals who have established fruit orchards on their degraded lands have not only come out of poverty, but also protected the neighbouring forest area

and demonstrated how poverty eradication can be linked with eco-system improvement. Today, this programme has emerged as a unique tribal development model in the country. This programme popularly known as the Wadi programme demanded assured supply of moisture and intensive care.

BAIF is also engaged in livestock development for promoting animal husbandry on a massive scale covering over 20,000 villages in 9 States. Over the last 35 years, they have helped over 7-8 lakh families to come out of poverty. This is the result of use of appropriate technologies and ambient management methods.

In tribal areas it was necessary to take an approach which was more open-ended, based on local resources and suitable to the social and cultural strengths of the tribal communities. A more holistic programme approach evolved as a result of this exploration. Realising the drought tolerance of woody perennials, tree-based farming was promoted for rehabilitation of tribals on their denuded lands along with integration of activities for soil and water conservation as well as agricultural development.

Livelihoods perspectives have been central to rural development thinking and practice in the past decade. But where do such perspectives come from, what are their conceptual roots, and what influences have shaped the way they have emerged? In livelihoods discourse ‘sustainability’ tended to refer to coping with immediate shocks and stresses, where local capacities and knowledge, if effectively supported, might be enough.

Date : 17th October 2017

**Dr. Dilip Barsagade
Gadchiroli**

Index

Paper No.	Title	Author	Page No.
1	Sustainable Rural Development	Cma Sikha Nandan	1-3
2	Interdisciplinary Approach To Sustainable Rural Development Issues And Challenges	Prof. Dr. Gajanan T. Bansod	4-8
3	Sustainable Rural Development	Dr. H. M. Kamdi	9-13
4	Social And Cultural Conditions Of Lambada Tribes In Telangana- A Study	Dr. Ajmeera Shankar	14-25
5	Rural Education & Village Development	Dr. Alpana Vaidya	26-28
6	Sustainable Development In The Technological Power Sector	Prof. Dr. P.L. Dhengle,	29-34
7	Reality Of Government Food Security Plans In Villages Of district Etawah (U.P.)	Dr. Padma Tripathi & Dr. R.K. Tripathi	35-38
8	Boom In Economic Advancement: Through sustainable Rural Evolution	Dr. Purnimav. Meshram	39-43
9	The Plight Of Women Workers In Assam's Tea Garden	Dr. Putul Borah	44-49
10	New Dimensions To Sustainable Village Development Through Self Help Groups	Dr. Rashmimala sahu	50-55
11	Water Resource Development In India	Dr. P. V. Salve & Mr. D. P. Chate	56-60
12	New Technology And Banking Delivery Channels In India And United States	Dr. Usha N. Patil	61-66
13	Cropping Pattern Of Rice In Gadchiroli District	Prof. Parag S. Meshram & Dr. Vijay P. Gorde	67-71
14	Powerful Catalyst Agents Of Sustainable Rural Development	Arti B. Samarth	72-76
15	“Adarshgaonyojana” Way Towards Sustainable Development: A Case Study Of Hiware Bazar Village	Sandeep A. Dhakane & S. P. Shejul	77-85
16	Rural Livelihoods And Village Development	Mrs. Neha Girish Deshmukh	86-96
17	Ngo And Sustainable Rural Development	Dr. Sanjiv K. Nimbalkar	97-100
18	Microfinance And Rural Development - An Important Paradigm Of Women Empowerment	Prof. Prerana ratnaparkhi	101-104
19	Sustainable Resources And Sustainable Development	Rakesh Kumar Verma	105-110
20	शेती आणि ग्रामीण विकास	डॉ. परमानंद बा. बावनकुळे	111-116

21	भारतीय कृषी आणि ग्रामीण विकास	प्रा. निलेष अरुण दूर्गे	117-120
22	शेती व ग्रामीण विकास	प्रा. संजय पी. पिठाडे	121-130
23	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषिचे महत्त्व आणि सद्याची स्थिती	प्रा. मनोहर आ. गुडधे	131-133
24	इंदिरा आवास योजना – एक दृष्टीक्षेप	प्रा. नरेंद्र के. पाटील	134-138
25	The current situation of Indian tribal women and activities aimed for female self-independence and empowerment for the sustainable village development	Dr.Dilip Barsagade	139-145
26	ग्राम संस्कृति के प्रतीक लोकगीत	डा० रुचि गुप्ता	146-148
27	Water Resource Management : Issue And Challenges In India	Dr. Deepti Kaushik & Nakul Kiran	149-157
28	अमरावती महसूल विभागातील इंदिरा आवास योजना – एक दृष्टीक्षेप	प्रा.डॉ.वसंत दादारावजी पाटील	158-166
29	भारताची बदलती कृषी अर्थव्यवस्था व ग्रामीण जीवन	प्रा.संजय उत्तमराव उगेमुगे	167-169

Sustainable Rural Development

CMA Sikha Nandan

(B.Sc., M .com, FCMA, Ex-Faculty of EIRC of ICAI)

Introduction:

Improvement of the quality of life at home i.e. development of infrastructure of family life depends on not only its own culture or system; it also depends on its surrounding environment. Similarly, urban area development depends on its surrounding rural area which is co-related for the growth of environment. So, sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations both of rural and urban. It is essential for poverty eradication since global poverty is overwhelmingly rural.

Rural Development:

Rural development has been recognized as, the product of those human activities that use the resources of rural territories to increase the welfare of the community. It is the key tool for encouraging diversification and innovation in the rural areas. The manifestation of poverty goes beyond the urban-rural divide; it has sub-regional and regional contexts. It is therefore critical, and there is a great value to be gained, by coordinating rural development. It contributes to sustainable livelihoods through efforts of the global, regional, national and local levels, as appropriate. A healthy and dynamic agricultural sector is an important foundation of rural development generating strong linkage to other economic sectors.

Sustainable Rural Development:

Sustainable rural development means free from poverty, hunger, and environmental degradation. It ensures food, nutrition and livelihood security of the resource for the rural poor population through skill development, action research, networking oriented to collective self-sufficiency. So improving the quality of life for the rural poor by developing capacities which promote community participation, health and education, food security, environmental protection and sustainable economic growth, thereby they can leave the cycle of poverty and achieve their full potential. There is considerable potential for rural job creation not only in farming, agro-processing, and rural industry but also in building rural infrastructure, in the sustainable management of natural resources, waste, and residues. Rural communities in developing countries are still faced with challenges related to access to basic services for economic opportunities and some degree of incoherence with regard to planning related to rural-urban divide. Investments in environmental protection, rural infrastructure and rural health and education are critical to the sustainable rural development and can enhance national well-being. Beyond meeting basic needs, investments must be linked to the potential to raise productivity and income because financial viability is the main resource for the rural development. The vulnerabilities of the rural people, the economic and financial crises and to climate change and water shortage must be addressed. The success of sustainable rural development depends on proper uses of rural resources by developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for dealing with climate change, drought, desertification, and natural disaster.

Related Actions:

1. Build social capital and resilience in rural communities by.
 - a) Empower women with Self Help Group (SHG) and small-scale farmers, and indigenous people, including through securing equitable land tenure supported by appropriate legal frameworks.
 - b) Support and promote efforts to harmonize modern technologies with traditional and indigenous knowledge for sustainable rural development to men, women and vulnerable groups.
 - c) Provide access to credit and other mechanisms as well as resources for farm-based activities, especially for small-scale farmers, and women providing aid and promoting agricultural insurance markets.
 - d) Facilitate the active participation of vulnerable groups including women and youth and all rural communities, in the elaboration of the local and national planning of rural development.
 - e) Support training and capacity building of rural communities to effectively implement adoption programs to climate change at the local level.
2. Strengthen the human capacities (Human Resources) of rural people.
 - a) Develop rural health –care facilities by increasing the number of health care institutions and professionals including the provision of basic health care services for the rural people and provide the basic training centre for the rural poor for effective disease prevention and treatment.
 - b) Eliminate old and new forms of illiteracy in rural communities and ensure provision of all educational opportunities as well as vocational and entrepreneurship training within rural communities of all sector of poor people
 - c) Improve access by rural people and communities to information, education and learning resources, knowledge and training to support sustainable development planning and decision-making.
3. Essential information for infrastructure and services
 - a) Increase public and private investments in rural areas including roads, transport systems storage and market facilities, livestock facilities, irrigation system, waterways and supply, sanitation services, electrification facilities, information and communication networks.
 - b) Develop rural public and private services that realize the potential of those technologies, including cellular banking and e-extension services.
 - c) Stimulate the creation of new jobs and income opportunities in rural areas.
 - d) Proper information of the valuable source of employment and income supplement to framing and other primary production activities, as well as sustainable natural resource management.
 - e) Expand access to markets by assisting rural producers, associations and firms, especially those from developing countries, to respond to market demand.

- f) Promote non-agricultural industries such as mining, service industries, construction, and commerce in a sustainable manner, as a source of employment and income for rural populations.
- g) Encourage the use of land resources in a sustainable manner to prevent land degradation that is caused by unsustainable exploitation of land resources.
- h) Promote safe and environmentally sound waste management practices.
- i) Involve women in decision-making in all activities related to rural development.
- j) Take measures that promote access to and ownership of means of production, including land, capital entrepreneurship by women.
- k) Promote gender equality as well as take measures to achieve equal opportunities for men and women in all aspects of rural development.
- l) Carry out extensive education and awareness raising on the rights of women and the concept of empowerment and gender equality in all rural areas.

Conclusion:

We assume that a scientifically sound analysis of rural development is only possible if we take into account the multiple dimensions of rural life. Rural development can be only sustainable if it does not seriously harm the environment. We must pay special attention to the dynamics of development processes. Rural Development is a process that seeks social change and sustainable economic development for the rural community's on-going progress. The ultimate goal is to improve their life quality and preserve the environment.

There are three basic needs in rural development for a sustainable future:

1. Improving millions of people's welfare that live in the country, thus reducing the rural-urban gap, stamping out poverty and preventing city migration.
2. Protecting and preserving natural, landscape and cultural resources.
3. Ensuring universal access to food with a sustainable farming production.

Unsustainable behaviour and practice in the country have now become widespread.FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) describes a series of challenges in the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) process namely, ensuring a sustainable diet for present and future generation offering steady and sustainable job reducing the vulnerability of the farming sector, maintaining or increasing the productive and regenerative capacity of natural resources. Achieving the goal is not an easy task and requires the so-called New Rural Culture for a transition to sustainability. In this New Rural Culture, it is important to appreciate the role of the rural world in the preservation of nature, create a local consumption culture, and facilitate the formative and management resources for a sustainable economy, make urban societies aware of the importance of the rural areas and so on.

References:

Different Journals, Magazine

United Nations Dept. of Economic And Social affairs

Interdisciplinary Approach to Sustainable Rural Development Issues and Challenges

Prof. Dr. Gajanan T. Bansod

Athavale College of Social Work, Chimur, Dist. Chandrapur

Abstract:

According to 2011 census, the country's rural population is almost 83.25 crore (68.8% of total population). There has been wide consensus that the rural development should be inclusive and sustainable in order to alleviate the poverty. The tentative Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the Ministry of Rural Development for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) is Rs.44,3261 crore (against the Rs.29,1682 crores of Eleventh Plan period) which includes the major programs. The Minister, Rural Development sought inputs for “greening” rural development programs led by the Government of India. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) is to commission a quick study who defines ‘green’ outcomes for major rural development schemes, reviews the design and evidence from the field to highlight potential green result. The recommends steps to improve green results. The rationale for greening rural development emerged from India's Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) strategy of faster, sustainable and inclusive growth for poverty alleviation and the Ministry of Rural Development's mandate to reduce rural poverty and ensure a better quality of life especially for the poor.

Keywords: Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), greening rural development, UNDP

It is an informative & descriptive article that provides readers with important details. This article focused on the Greening Rural Development terminology in the subject of Political Science.

After attaining independence, the main concern of the planners was to pay adequate attention to the rural development sector. Thus in 1950, the Planning Commission was set up in order to prepare the development plan of the country and several Five Year Plans were formulated for the most effective and planned utilization of the country's resources. Beginning with the First Five Year Plan in 1951. We are now passing through the XII Five Year Plan. During this period, several changes have taken place in the policy framework of rural development.

India's development performance since the inception of State initiated planned process has several achievements to its credit. The basic task of economic planning in India is to bring about a structural transformation of the economic so as to achieve a high and substantial rate of growth, progressive improvement in the standard of living, eradication of poverty and unemployment provide material basis for a self-reliant social economy and ensure social justice. To mention a few, there were achievements of self-sufficiency in food, stagnant changes in the structure of economy such as fall in the shares of nonagricultural sectors, the expression and diversification of the industrial sector and growth in scientific and technical manpower. In spite of this, India's Performance with regard to rural development had not been very improvement with population growth rate of 2.2% per annum; there has not been qualitative improvement in the standard of living of people. Also there has been a little

changes in the overall live in the state of poverty. But with the help of current programs, a variable acceptance of principle of growth with social justice and the adoption of decentralized planning process, it is expected that the country would progressively eliminate poverty.

According to 2011 census, the country's rural population is almost 83.25 crore (68.8% of total population). There has been wide consensus that the rural development should be inclusive and sustainable in order to alleviate the poverty. The tentative Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the Ministry of Rural Development for the Twelfth Five Year Plan(2012-17) is Rs.44,3261 crore (against the Rs.29,1682 crores of Eleventh Plan period) which includes the major programs. The Government of India's 12th Five Year Plan for the first time has set for itself the goal of faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. Sustainability has been mainstreamed as a core objective of India's development strategy. This is hugely important paradigm shift in how we look at development. with an annual budget of around INR.75,000 crore, the Ministry of Rural Development 's Schemes have and immense potential to contribute to the goal of sustainable poverty reduction and efficient use of natural resources, including improved land use planning and management practices. For the people in rural areas, particularly the marginalized communities, healthy ecosystems support sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods and essential services such as drinking water, sanitation and health care. Investing in natural resources also strengthens adaptation and resilience of communities towards climate change and natural disasters. Researcher examines the potential contribution to environment sustainability of the schemes administered by the Ministry. In specific it looks at:

- a) Improving quality and carrying of eco system including, water in surface bodies, aquifers and soil profile and arresting degradation of natural resources
- b) Enabling sustainable livelihoods, based on sustainable use of natural resources
- c) Strengthening ecosystem resilience to enable them to recover from extreme weather events and cope with climate change
- d) Reducing the ecological footprint of interventions through efficient use of energy, material, natural resources and increased use of renewable materials

Poverty reduction and economic growth can be sustained only if natural resources are managed on a sustainable basis. A significant segment of India's population, particularly the rural poor, depends on natural resources for subsistence and livelihoods. 'Greening RD' refers to conservation and regeneration of ecosystems and the natural resource base. 'Greening 'can stimulate rural economies, create jobs and help maintain critical ecosystem services and strengthen climate resilience of the rural poor who are amongst the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate changes and natural resources degradation. Ecosystem goods and services are crucial to ensuring viability of agriculture, livestock and non-timber forest based livelihoods, Besides, they are key to safe drinking water, health care, shelter and more. In India, the Minister of Rural Development (MORD) has been implementing a wide spectrum of programmes which are aimed at poverty alleviation, employment generation, infrastructure development and social security MoRD programmes have significant potential

for green result, both at the local and global levels. In this light, this Report on “Greening Rural Development on India” is an attempt to support the systematic internalization of “greening objectives” across the various rural development programmes in India. The Report aims to enhance the understanding of the concept of greening specific to each of the major Rural Development schemes, document good practices where incremental green results have been achieved, and provide recommendations on what the schemes need to do differently to achieve incremental green results.

India’s commitment to planned economic development reflects government’s determination to improve the economic condition of its people and an affirmation of the role of the government in bringing about this outcome through a variety of social, economic, and institutional means. India’s First Five Year Plan (1951-56) was aimed at economic stabilization and investment in the agrarian sector. The Plan supported community development aimed at transforming the social and economic condition of the village. The Second Five Year Plan initiated structural transformation with an emphasis on heavy industrialization. The first two plans laid the foundation for development planning in India. At the centre of India’s current development strategy is raising the rates of economic growth and enabling inclusion. Raising the rates of investment is a key driver to economic growth as well as structural transformation, and investing in infrastructure is expected to remove constraints to growth. Natural capital or environment resources are an important in achieving development goal. And planning the investment is important in achieving development goals.

The Planning Commission in its Approach paper to the 12th Five year Plan noted that “economic development will be sustainable only if it is pursued in a manner which protects the environment”.

1. With acceleration of economic growth, these pressures are expected to intensify, and we therefore, need to pay greater attention to the management of water, forest and land
2. These concerns are reflective of the situation in other countries as well. Globally, environmental degradation expressed as loss of fertile soils, desertification, unsustainable forest management, reduction of freshwater availability and an extreme biodiversity loss rate does not leave enough time to the environment for recovery and regeneration. Nearly two thirds of the services provided by nature to humankind are found to be in decline worldwide.
3. Globally, economy-wide policy reforms designed to promote growth and liberalization have been encouraged with little regard to their environment consequences, presumably on the assumption that these consequences would either take care of themselves or could be dealt with separately
4. Such policies will limit growth and increase risk to economic activity and human well-being. Given the fundamental uncertainties about the nature of ecosystem dynamics and the dramatic consequences we would face if we were to precautionary way so as to maintain the diversity and resilience of ecosystems’

5. It would however be incorrect to posit growth and environmental sustainability as mutually incompatible. What matters is the content of incompatible. What matters is the content of growth i.e. the composition of inputs (including environmental resources) and outputs (including waste products). This content is determined by among other things, the economic institutions within which human activities are conducted
6. Sustainable use of environmental resources can contribute to growth and stability. Global debates on green growth draw attention to the contribution of environmental resources to increasing the productivity of investment and to the effectiveness and longevity of infrastructural investment. The elasticity of substitution between natural capital and other inputs is found to be low, which implies that it may be possible to compensate for the loss of natural capital with other capital inputs in the short run but not in the long run. Moreover, while direct economic benefits from environmental policies will accrue mainly over the long term, green policies can also contribute to short-term economic growth.
7. This strengthens the case for paying attention to environmental sustainability. There have been references in the literature on the contribution of natural capital to sustained and equitable growth
8. The UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on Sustainability notes that there exists tremendous opportunity for a dramatic improvement in the lives of the rural poor, even while they move towards more sustainable production models. Resource users will need access to assets, technology and markets. Success will also depend on institutions and initiatives with capacity to effectively coordinates efforts in priority areas of agriculture, land management and water
9. The Schemes of the Ministry of rural Development are well located to deliver green outcomes i.e. to restoring and enhancing ecosystem services and natural capital.

What is Sustainable development or sustainability?

Sustainable development, or sustainability, has been described in terms of three spheres, dimension, domains or pillars, i.e. the environment, the economy and society.

The ecological stability of human settlements is part of the relationship between humans and their natural, social and built environments also termed human ecology, this broadens the focus of sustainable development to include the domain of human health. Fundamental human needs such as the availability and ecological foundation for sustainable development; India is booming and sustainable development becomes increasingly more important.

Greening Development:

The Ministry of Rural Development, a branch of the Government of India, is entrusted with the task of accelerating the socio-economic development of rural India. Its focus is on health, education, drinking water, housing and roads.

The Ministry, Rural Development sought inputs for, the “greening” rural development programmes led by the Government of India. UNDP is to commission a quick study which seek to a) define the concept of “greening” and identify broad set of “green” outcomes, b) suggest specific results that may be achieved by the Ministry of Rural Development's

programmes along with an action plan on how these can be achieved and c) gather evidence on such “green” results from India and other countries.

What are “green” outcomes: Green outcomes may belong to the following list of broad outcomes:

- a) Improving the quality of the ecosystem:
- b) Strengthening ecosystem resilience:
- c) Strengthening livelihoods based on environmentally sustainable use of natural resources including improved land use planning and management practices
- d) Reducing the ecological footprint of interventions) Increasing the carrying capacity of ecosystems, including capacity for carbon sequestration and soil carbon storage.

Conclusion:

Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as grater social transformation. In order to provide the rural people with better prospects for economic development, increased participation of people in the rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are needed. This section provides complete information on initiatives taken by the government for bridging the urban-rural divide by upgrading the standard of living of people in rural areas Information about programmes, schemes, employment opportunities, Panchayat Raj institution, development authorities, drinking water, sanitation, road construction, electrification of village and foot supply etc. id provided.

References:

1. ShriramMaheshwari. Rural Development in India: A Public Policy Approach, Sage Publications. New Delhi, 1995.
2. R. C. Arora, Integrated Rural Development, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1986
3. <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitsream>
4. <http://rural.nic.in/netrural/rural/index.aspx>
5. [http://drd/nic.in/http://www.in.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/EnE/greening-rural-](http://drd/nic.in/http://www.in.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/EnE/greening-rural-Development-in-india.pdf)
6. [Development-in-india.pdf](http://drd/nic.in/http://www.in.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/EnE/greening-rural-Development-in-india.pdf)
7. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_government_schemes_in_India
8. http://www.planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/present_green0701.pdf
9. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_or_Rural_Development

Sustainable Rural Development

Dr. H. M. Kamdi,

Principal(o), Adarsh Arts & Comm. College, Desaiganj(Wadsa)

Abstract:

Rural development has assumed global attention especially among the developing nation. It has great significance for a country like India where majority of the populations, around 65% of the people, live in rural areas. The present days strategies of rural development in focusing on basic amenities and infrastructure facilities, through innovative programmes of a wage generation and self-employment. This article overviews the role and function of the Government and its programmes for rural development in India. Science and Technological intervention in the field of rural development have been discussed briefly and efforts being made to documents some of the appropriate technologies developed by several research institutes, organisations suitable for application in rural areas are listed. Besides the actual realization achieved during the Xth plan and the proposed target and strategy of the XIth plan have been highlighted to showcase the recent trend of developmental activities under the Ministry of Rural development.

Keywords: Rural, Development, Infrastructure, Sustainable, Market

Introduction:

Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the India economy. India is primarily an agriculture-based country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to rural development in India. The Ministry of Rural development in India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and dairy are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy. Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the year in its emphasis, approaches, strategies, and programmes. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only touchstone for planning, peoples participation is the centre-piece in rural development. Peoples' participation is one of the foremost pre-requisites of development process both from procedural and philosophical perspectives. For the development planners and administrators it is important to solicit the participation of different groups for rural people, to make the plans participatory.

Social Protection Programmes:

- i. Empower women and small-scales farmer, and indigenous peoples, including through securing equitable land tenure supported by appropriate legal frameworks;
- ii. Promote equitable access to land, water, financial resources and technologies by women, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups;
- iii. Support and promote efforts to harmonize modern technologies with traditional and indigenous knowledge for sustainable rural development;

- iv. Provide access to credit and other mechanisms as well as resources for farm based activities, especially for small-scale farmer, including women in particular, in developing countries to better manage the various risks they face, including price, weather, climate water shortage, land degradation and natural disasters, including by providing aid and promoting the development of agricultural insurance markets;
- v. Protect and ensure sustainable development use of traditional knowledge, including indigenous knowledge in accordance with article 8 (j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, for the Management of natural resources to address the challenges of sustainable development;
- vi. Facilitate the active participation of vulnerable groups, including women, youth and indigenous people and rural communities, in the elaboration of local and national planning of rural development, taking into account national legislation;
- vii. Build the resilience of rural communities to cope with recovery from natural disasters;
- viii. Promote and scale up labour-intensive recovery activities in addition to capital-intensive;
- ix. Support training and capacity-building of rural communities to effectively implement adaptation programmes to climate change at the local level;
- x. Invest resources to enhance research aimed at adapting to the challenges of climate change;
- xi. Foster and strengthen capacities of rural communities for self-organisation for building social capital, taking into account national legislation.

Issues of rural development:

Measures to be taken for the rural development, both from economic and social point of view:-

1. **Energy:** One of our top priorities is giving the poor access to energy. We advocate a better basic energy supply to reduce extreme poverty and promote sustainable development through an efficient energy infrastructure and we rely on renewable energy sources.
2. **Transport and mobility's:** Mobility gives people access to markets, education and healthcare. Effective transport structures also play an important role in economic development. The transport systems of emerging economies and developing countries, however, are often on the brink of collapse. We work with our partners to implement sustainable transport strategies.
3. **Water:** Sustainable management of water, a limited resource, represents a major challenge in view of population growth, urbanisation, globalisation, flooding and droughts. We help our partner ensure that people have access to clean drinking water and sanitation.
4. **Forward-looking construction:** Construction projects abroad have to factor in the social and cultural effects they will have in the respective country. We work closely with local architects and construction companies, and use local resources. This strengthens the local economy and helps create jobs.
5. **Agricultural policy and rural areas:** 800 million people are undernourished or malnourished. The development of the rural environment plays a key role in fighting

hunger and achieving economic development. We help ensure the people living in rural regions have access to land, water, loans and education.

6. Management of natural resources : The destruction of natural resources often triggers a vicious cycle of poverty and further environmental degradation in developing countries. This makes local development more difficult and has dramatic global effects. We help our partners conserve their natural resources through sustainable management.
7. Agricultural trade and standards: Agriculture is the most important driver of development in rural regions. Globalisation creates new opportunities, but the overall legal framework is often inadequate and knowledge of international standards is lacking. We help our partners deal with issues such as agricultural trade, fisheries and aquaculture, as well as social and environmental standards.
8. Gender and rural development: Women contributes substantially to food security and are usually responsible for rural households' survival. Despite significant role, for example in agriculture, women tend to have worse access to resources than men. We support our partners to improve the situation of women in rural areas.
9. Employment: Millions of people around the world are looking for work or they work inhumane conditions. However, a decent job is the key to escape poverty. The GIZ helps formulate and implement instruments and strategies for more better job in its partners countries.
10. Financial systems : A stable financial system is an important requirement for a country's economic growth. We are currently advising 35 countries on financial system development. We also support, where possible, existing structures instead of creating new structures or institutions.
11. Private-sector development: Small and medium-sized enterprises from the back bone of the national economy in many countries. Globalisation is shifting value creation to developing countries in many industries. We help our partner develop a framework for a competitive and sustainable private sector.
12. Trade: Globalisation create opportunities for economic growth in developing countries. However many of these countries have hardly benefited from trade liberalisation so far. We help our partners draft and implement pro-development trade policy.

Integrated Rural Development Programs (IRDP):

First introduced in 1978-79, IRDP has provided assistance to rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities through successive plan periods. Subsequently, Training of Rural Youth for self-employment(TRYSEM), Development of women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Supply of Improve Tool kits to Rural Artisans(SITRA) and Ganga KalyanYojana(GKY) were introduced as sub programs of IRDP to take care of the specific needs of the rural population.

- Wage Employment Programs
- Employment Assurance Scheme
- Food for work program

- Rural Housing
- Social Security Programs
- Land reforms

People's Initiatives for Progress:

Farmers in several states have established cooperatives for processing sugarcane, oil-seed, milks, fruits, and vegetables. With professional management and application of modern technologies, these organisations have brought economic stability and eliminated exploitation by intermediary traders. Encouragement is being given to strengthen such organisation throughout the country. Under a nationwide programme for water resource development, involvement of NGOs as facilitators and formations of water user' organisations have been encouraged to prepare the micro-level plan and implement the project directly. This programme has made a significant impact on the supply of drinking water and greater awareness is being created on the need to conserve water and energy resources. There is scope for promoting such peoples organisations in other fields as well to develop necessary infrastructure required to enhance economic prosperity. Considering the need for promoting people's initiatives and local organisations, Self Help Groups, comprising of poor families have been promoted under the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), through the Swarnajayanti Gram SwarajgarYojana (SGSY) in 1999. SHGs consisting of 10-20 members belonging to backwards socio-economic status encourage the participants to meet regularly collect their savings and disburse it as loan to needy members. During this process, they also discuss their problems and find suitable solutions. Finally, it is the people's initiative which can sustain the development. The Government has the will to support people movement and this is the only ray of hope for sustainable development of the rural poor in India.

Conclusion:

The development programme should identify the problems and options to solve these problems, based on the availability resources and technologies. The agricultural development programme should identify the availability of resources such as quality of the land, quantity of water weather conditions and select suitable crops which are most productive. The project should ensure timely supply of inputs, finance and identify a suitable market where price recovery for the produce will be more. This has been the key to success of many voluntary agencies engaged in rural development. BAIF Development Research foundation a Gandhian organisation, based at Urulikanchan near Pune has demonstrated the feasibility of using low-producing cattle and degraded lands for rehabilitation of the rural poor. A family with their cows or 0.5 ha of land under fruit orchard can earn about Rs. 15,000 to 18,000 per year and lead to sustainable livelihood. The programme presently covers one million families spread over 10,000 villages in eight states.

References:

1. Gandhi M K 1941. Constructive Programme: Its meaning and places. Navjeevan Publishing House, Ahmedabad:9-20

2. Hedge, N G 1999: Development of Infrastructure for Rural Prosperity. Presented at NIRD Foundation Day Seminar on “Rural Prosperity and agriculture: strategies and Policies for the next millennium”, National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad: 10 pp.
3. Mathur B L: Rural Management, RBSA Publisher Jaipur
4. Preet Pal Singh: Rural Economics & Development, Prism Books Jaipur, first edition in 2011
5. Rudra Dutta & Somsunder: Indian Economy

Social and Cultural Conditions Of Lambada Tribes In Telangana- A Study

Dr. Ajmeera Shankar

Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007

BasaniLavanya

Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University

Abstract:

This paper deal with various opinions on the socio-cultural and historical background of Lambadas and also gives the information about emergence and migration of the community to South India and its impact on South Indian culture and social history.

Lambadas have a unique culture of their own. Their customs, traditions, language, food and dress, habits and their life styles is different with other people, who live in agency or plain areas. The history and origin of Lambadas is very vague and there are many stories, which explain their origin. But, a few records are showing their concrete origin from the ancient period. Ptolemy in his list of Indian castes has made a mention of a caste “*Lambatai*” which is considered to be same as Lambadi. Hecrindle feels that “these were the inhabitants of “*Lamshan*”, a tract lying along the northern banks of the Kabul river, but it seems equally probable that *Lambatai* is a merely a form of the modern name *Lambadi*”.

Commonly the word “*Tribe*” is used to denote a primary aggregate of people living in primitive conditions under an ahead or a chief. It also denies to a territory or a political unit. The term “tribe” is used to distinguish people. So, socially organized from caste and should not convey a sense of complete isolation from the mainstream of Indian life. Actually, apart from some isolated and really primitive food gathers, the tribal were and very much a part of Indian society on the lowest stratum of the peasantry subsisting through shifting cultivation, agricultural laborers and increasingly coolies recruited for work in distant plantations, mines and factories.

The Lambadas of Telangana were always in the picture even during the time of Nizam armies and they were more known in Telangana due to their criminal activities. It most have been a boon to those who availed their services to have a band of mobile merchants especially when the roads were not developed and the other modern means of transport were altogether unknown. The Lambadas used the bullocks as pack animals to transport the supplier, which might have been a lucrative occupation. As times changed and conditions became normal during the British period, the Lambadas, who were for some centuries moving from place to place had to give up their nomadic habits. Till late 20th Century in Telangana, it is reported that, they were moving along with Nizam’s armies. When their services were discontinued due to the development of road transport and railways, the Nizam took many welfare measures to rehabilitate and were them away from criminal activities.

Key Words: Tribal culture, Society, Tribe, Lambadas, Development

Introduction

Telangana is the only south Indian state with tribal population of 9.34 percent out of its total population as per 2011 Census. The presence of tribal communities is more in and around

the river valleys and forests of Telangana. As such their socio-cultural conditions can be understood better by identifying their regions as under.

1. Gond – Kolam Region
2. Koya – Konda Reddi Region
3. Chenchu Region
4. Plain Areas

The Gond – Kolam Region falls in the hills and forest region of Adilabad district north of Godavari River. The main tribes inhabiting the region are: Gonds and Naikpods and their dependent communities Pardhans and Thotis. Kolams, Andhs and Bhils also live side by side to the above communities. The Koya – Konda Reddi Region runs down Adilabad district further south east side along the river Godavari through the districts of Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam giving shelter to the Koyas and Konda Reddis. The Chenchu Region is the forested belt of Nallamala Hills north of Krishna River in the districts of Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda. The Chenchus also live in and around the Vikarabad forest region of Rangareddy district. Communities such as Lambada (Banjara / Sugali), Yerukala and Yanadi living in the plain areas have also been being treated as tribes from 1976 onwards. In the year 2003 the communities of Nakkala and Dhulia were also treated as Scheduled Tribes. Further the new Government of Telangana has announced that it would consider whether the communities such as BoyaValmikis and Mathura Lambadas can be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Let us now try to know their socio-cultural aspects of each tribe.

Banjaras / Sugali / Lambada are declared as a Scheduled Tribe in Andhra (Andhra area comprises the districts of Srikakulam, Vishakapatnam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur and Kurnool) According to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes lists. Modification Order 1956 and as a Denitrified Tribes in Telangana (Telangana area comprises the districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam) areas of Andhra Pradesh, as per the Indian constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order 1950 the SC & STs (amendment) Act 1976, the Telangana region Banjaras / Lambadas are recognized as Scheduled Tribes. The origin and history of Lambadas is very vague and ambiguous. There are many legends who explained their origin. They themselves claim that they are of Rajputs and Kshatriyas origin. Banjaras / Lambadas of Telangana claim that they are from warrior race and have fought against the Mohammadans. Many scholars opined that the word Banjara and Banjara (trader) have been derived from the profession trade. The name may have derived from Vanachara meaning Wanderer in jungles. The word Lambadi has been derived possibly from the word of Lamba meaning tall. The Banjara are very tall and handsome so they have been tall Lambada meaning “People who are tall”. It is common phenomenon among Lambadas have to have their settlements called Thandas outside the main village. They prefer hilly areas for avoiding accumulations of mud which would be creating more problems to their cowherds. They try to raise their Thandas of the careful examination of their security, availability of

water fertile land in that area and avoiding insecure atmosphere created by robbers and wild animals almost all Thandas in Telangana Districts are raised keeping all this facts in mind the Lambadas address each other GVAR and call non-Lambadas as KVAR indicating their sense of entity every Thanda tenaciously maintain their culture and ethnic identity. The political life of Lambadas in Telangana districts reflects a paradoxical situation. They transformed retaining their political system and maintaining political structure among them for very long. But with introduction of universal adult franchise in the International Journal of Political Science, Law and International Relations (IJPOLIR) ISSN 2278-8832 Vol. 3, Issue 4, Oct 2013, 23-28 © TJPRC Pvt. Ltd. 24 Banoth Lal country, there has been tremendous change and Banjaras, who were earlier excluded from participation in the traditional polity, have been given a definite role to play in modern democratic process. In Telangana districts there is no dispute between the new leadership based on hereditary and personal qualities. The traditional polity of Banjaras in Telangana observed the new values without losing their identity and tradition.

Since the word Banjara is known from the period of Prithviraj Chauhan. Mainly, the word Banjara derived from ‘*Vanachara*’ the wandering people. Prithviraj Chauhan who defeated by Ghori Mohammad in the second battle of Tarain, 1192 and immediately many Rajput soldiers ran to forest with their families and hid them to escape from the hands of Ghori. Then onwards, they are wandering in forest and gradually took to trade for their subsistence. In this ground, it is more possible to trace the origin of Lambadas or Banjaras or Sugalis only from the mediaeval times¹.

Actually Lambadas were belongs to North India particularly found in Rajasthan and these people were scattered all over the country. This is also corroborated by the current views among the Lambadas who claim Rajput status to themselves. Since the profession of fighting wars, earlier occupation of the Lambadas, the status attributed should be seen in broader attempts of linking Lambadas of Kshatriya status.

It is also clear that, all the Rajput class such as Chowhan, Rathod, Parmar and Vadiya are also found in the Lambada community. These names has been suffixing frequently by Lambadas now a days.

They themselves claim that, they belong to Rajput clan, as in the light of this, they claim that they are Kshatriyas. The elders of the community claim that, their forefathers were the soldiers who with stood the on slaught of Ghori Mohammad, who invaded India during 12th century A.D. On series of invasions of Ghori booted the wealth of India. Prithviraj Chowhan was defeated in the second battle of Tarain by the Ghori in collusion with treacherous Jayachandra. Then Ghori ordered the wholesale massacre of the Rajput soldiers to avoid further problems from the defeated forced. The defeated soldiers ran away thought India, some went into hiding in forest also. Some ran away in to forest, changed their dress and named as Vancharas, who later on became Banjaras or Lambadas in Telangana.

Social and Cultural conditions of Lambadas

The Lambadis are, on an average, of below medium height. They are one of few communities that deviate from the general pattern of head and nose shape features prevalent

among the people of Telangana². They, however, have a tendency for round or broader head shape and a long and narrow nasal profile. The physical features of Lambadis are similar to the people of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. They are tall stature and dolichocephalous with a prominent nose, projected chin, fair skin color and complexion.

Dialect

The Lambadas have their own Language as “*Gorer-wath*” or “*Gor- boli*” and it closely resembles the North Indian Languages like Marwari, Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, and Sanskrit in both accent and words. However, due to cultural contact with the surrounding Telugu people, they have become bilingual and can speak Telugu fluently³. It is noted by Mr. Grieson that the Lambadi dialect of Southern India is mixed with the surrounding Dravidian language. After a long time in 1985, CH. Amara Varaprasad, resident of Machilipatnam in Krishna district formulated a script for language of Lambadas.

Lambada settlement “Thanda”

The settlement i.e., Thandas or Bidikis, of the Lambadas are a cluster of rude huts are isolated at some distance from the main village. The settlements are mostly pitched on high ground affording vantage for renaissance in predatory excursions. The hills settlements of the Lambada provide a peculiar setting from the point view of natural vegetation and topography⁴.

In the past they were nomads moving from one place to another, and naturally used to settle outside the main village where they could find plenty of space to keep their cattle and exclusiveness to carry on their referee’s activities without any hindrance from outsiders. Even after, they had properly settled leaving behind their settlements outside the main villages.

Dress patterns and Ornaments

The traditional dress pattern of Lambadas is supposed to be one of the distinctive identify mark of the community. The women wear a peculiar dress, consisting of a gown of stout course point, a tartan petticoat, and a mantle often elaborately embroidered which also covers the head and upper part of the body.

Their ornaments are so singularly chosen that the women who have had eight or ten pounds weight in metal or ivory round their arms and legs. The favorite ornaments appear to be rings of ivory from the wrist to the shoulder, regularly increasing in size, so that the ring near the shoulder will be immoderately large, sixteen or eighteen inches, or more perhaps in circumference. These rings are sometimes dyed red. Silver, lead, copper or brass, in ponderous bars, encircled their shins, sometimes round, other in the form of festoons. A kind of stomacher, with holes for the arms, and tied behind at the bottom, covers their breast, and has some strings of cowries, depending behind, dangling at their backs. They wear likewise earrings, necklaces, rings on the fingers and toes⁵. The hair is worn in ringlets or plaits hanging down each side of the face, and decorated with shells and terminating in tassels. The Lambada women use various ornaments to decorate their hair. They commonly used ghugri, a silver ornament, is used by all Lambada women. It is an ornament hanging from a silver lace, which is clipped on two sides of the hair. The silver beads hang from ghugri

touch their cheek. This ornament is exclusively meant for married women and it indicates their materials status. The women use both Bhuria is and Phlula as their nose ornaments. Bhuria is a ring shaped ornament worn on right side of the nose. It is very popular among Lambada women. Phlula is a small pin like ornament worn on right side of the nose. Wanke, it is made up of silver or brass with various designs, only married women are allowed to wear this one, Har is a necklace made of coins of different denominations, Hasla, a typical necklace kind of ornament with no restrictions to wear among married and un married, Moterbalia is another ornament to wear by women on their wrists and it is made horns and Khas, Ghode, Wankado, Toering, Kunica, Gazera and Kusotia are the various forms of anklets worn by Lambada women.

Food

The staple food of Lambadas is bread i.e., Jowar roti made out of great millet flour. Usually, the Lambadas take two major meals a day, one of the morning and the other in the evening. In the morning they dumpling (Sangati) made out of finger millet (ragi) and black millet (Korra) flour with red Chilli chutney and in the evening they take rice made out black millet or rice accompanied by a curry i.e., probably dhal made out of red gram or green gram. Almost all the Lambadas are non-vegetarian favorites. They take at least once in a week⁶. Usually, they take pork, meat chicken and fish but not beef. The Lambadi men and women consume country liquor. A few men consume liquor daily, the remaining people consume occasionally especially on the days of socio-religious ceremonies⁷.

Family Life

Traditionally, the joint family was playing dominant role in choosing the mates, determining the residence, controlling the property, watching the morals and managing the affairs of youngsters. The joint family was the norm in the previous generations but now it is being broken down gradually in to nuclear type⁸. The contemporary reasons to form nuclear families are many. The present day youth are impatient and aggressive and they do not submit t the authority of their parents and elders as readily as before. In fact, the harassment of daughter-in-laws by the parent-in-laws is resulted in the breaking up of the joint in to a number of nuclear families.

Marriage ceremony

The marriage ceremony of the Lambadas is very lengthy affair and is interesting too. The minimum number of days for the marriage function will be eight and it may prolong up to the maximum of three months of course, the custom of prolonging the various functions attached to the marriage is slowly going out. Now-a-days they generally complete the marriage function within three days. It seems that they used to perform the marriage for months together because of their nomadic life in the past.

Girls are married usually after they attain maturity the age at marriage may be between 14 and 18 years for females and 18 and 25 years for males

Among the Lambadas, marriage with in the same Gotra or clan is prohibited. Cross cousin marriage is practiced in all the parts of Telangana and Andhra among Lambadas. Descent is through the male line when girls are married they are considered belonging to the husband's

clan. Sons acquire the house name of his father. It is the responsibility of the son to perform the last rites and annual ceremonies when ever his father posed away. Property is bequeathed to the sons only.

Monogamy

Monogamy is the general rule in the community but a few Lambadas go in for polygamous marriages. Though there is no customary bar against the number of wives that a person may have, it is not in practice. If a person marriestwo women, no separate accommodation is provided to each of them. They have to settle and live in co-operation in the same house.

Widow Remarriage

Widow Remarriage is practiced and social stigma is attached to the widow after marriage. If a woman becomes widow, the first preference is given to her husband's younger brother to marry her. If the younger brother is not interested then only she can marry any other person according to their wish. In such cases, a widow faces no objection to marry any other person. It has been claimed by same Lambadis that in the past, the rule of junior Levirate was very strictly enforced. If the younger brother was not of age, the widow could stay with another person and bear him children, until her deceased husband's younger brother come of age.

Divorce pattern

Divorce among the Lambadas is recognized and is affected by tearing a piece of straw in to two before the cast panchayat, which consists of naik and other elders of thanda is taken of separation. The causes of divorce are many, such as unfaithfulness of partners, familial quarrels and barrenness of the women etc. while giving his verdict, naik decides the defaulter. If he finds fault with husband, then fine is imposed upon him. If wife is guilty then she has no return the bribe price to her husband.

Religious beliefs

The realm of belief and rituals of Lambababas is basically animistic. Their belief in amice, with craft and shamanism persisted until their standardization. They believe in the transmigration of soul and the existence of hell and heaven⁹.

They worship ancestors along with their traditional deities. The Lambadas also worship to Shevalbhaya (cattle protector), Meetu Bhukya (ancestor) Hatiram baba (Thirupati), Dema Guru, Naanu Saadh and Loka Masand etc. Shevalbhaya, a great saint was born in this caste and his Samadhi is situated at Pohara Umari in Akola district of Maharastra. It is a pilgrimage center of all Gors in the country. A huge fair is organized here on the occasion of Sri Rama Navami every year. The Gors of South India particularly Lambadas, Sugalis, and Banjaras from Telangana take small amount of soil from this place and put it into their fields and believe that it will help them to grow a good harvest. The birth place of Sevalbhaya is Gollaldodi in Ananthapur district. The annual fair at Pohara Umarer is held on 15th of February of each year.

Blind Faith

There are number of Bhagats, Bhopas and Janyaas and priests of some God or goddesses whom ignorant Lamabadas often consult them as God or goddesses are supposed to speak through them. Whenever a person become sick or an unexpected calamity occurs, these

Bhagats use “Chhumantar” magic method to convince the people that the evil spirit can be driven away or the disease can be cured. Many of them are exploiters of the ignorant Lmabadas. They generally order sacrifice of Goat, Sheep, and Hen, fowls, lemons etc., to appease the evil spirit. The Bhagats, Janyaas and Bhopas have dominant position in some thandas.

Social and Economic organizations

In the past, The Lambadas were nomadic traders. Since pastoralist is also their traditional occupation, cattle and the goat rearing is very common among them every today. However, at present they mainly depend on agriculture, agricultural labour and selling of salt and fire wood for their livelihood. The Lambadas under study posses dry lands ranging from one to five acres. Majority of the families posses only two or three acres of land those families which do not posses any agriculture land mainly depend on selling firewood and agriculture labour to run their livelihood. Almost all families have taken up agriculture labour as their secondary occupation¹⁰. Apart from these, now a day Lambadas are very much attracted towards the preparing country liquor, which raised their income levels in short period.

Changing Pattern of Leadership and Constitutional Safe Guards

A provision was included in part IV of the constitution under the “Directive principles of state policy.” According to the articles 40 “the state should take step to organize village Panchayat and endow than with such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.” The government of India in September-1991 introduced two bills one for the Panchayats and another for municipalities. Finally on 20th April -1993 the President of India has gave it has assent. Thus 73rd Amendment of the constitution relates to Panchayat Raj comes into force on 24th April-1993. Hence the 73rd and 74th Amendment to the constitution are described as a major landmarks in the history of local bodies in India 73rd constitutional amendment provision.

- Organization of Gramsabha
- Creation of three – twice Panchayat Raj structure at the district level, block and village levels
- Reservation of seats for scheduled caste / scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population
- Reservation for women in Panchayats (chairman and members) up to 1/3rd seats.

Community Organisation of Telangana Lambadas: Transition from Gwar Panchayat to Modern Political Institution 27

- This includes the number of seats reserved for women belonging to SC, ST and BCs the 74th amendment of the constitution which provided constitutional status is a mail stone in the history of urban bodies. According to this amendment this bill three types of urban local bodies were envisaged. A Nagar Panchayat for a population between 10,000 and 20,000 was the First type. The second type was called as Municipal council for urban areas with population between 20, 000, and 30,000. A municipal corporation was suggested with a population exceeding 3, 0 0,000. The other provisions of bill related to elected ward committees adequate representation for women and SC/ST in the urban bodies. Because of the reservation provided by the 73rd and 74th Amendments number of people belonging to SC and ST communities is occupying the position such as Sarpanches, Mandal presidents, Zillah perished chairmen and mayors they emerged as major force in all levels.

Fairs and Festivals

Each tribe in the state has their own numerous fairs and festivals. It is not possible to enumerate all of them the following few are so important that they attract tribes of their own community and others apart from lakhs of people from so called civilized societies not only from the state but also from other neighboring states.

NagobaJathara

NagobaJathara the Gonds of Adilabad district celebrate Nagoba festival every year on PushyaBahulaAmaavaasya (December – January) at Keslapur village situated at a distance of nearly 20 Km from (ITDA head quarters at) Utnoor. Nagoba, a Cobra Deity (Sri Shek as called by Gonds) is supreme deity (Persa Pen) to seven divine ancestors pastry specially BuigotaKhandan of Mesram clan. It is tradition to address their problems to the Government during the occasion right from the times of Gond kingdoms themselves. But during the 1940s Prof. Haimendorf, tribal scholar established the tradition of inviting the District Collector to listen to the problems of the tribals of the area by conducting Gond Darbar. The tradition has been continuing ever since unbreakingly.

Sammakka – SaralammaJathara

Sammakka – SaralammaJathara It is a festival or fair is the synthesis of divinity and historicity. Sammakka is worshipped as goddess but married to a Koya king Pagiddha Raju, nephew of Medaraju, king of Pola(va)sa of Jagtial Taluqa of Karimnagar district ruling the region presently covered by Karimnagar and Warangal Districts in first half of 12th century. These rulers were contemporary kings during the reign of early Kakatiyas of Warangal. This festival is not only the biggest tribal fair in Telangana but also in the country as nearly 2 crore people from all over the country attend this festival to worship Sammakka and Saralamma deities. In view of its great religious significance the Government of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh declared this festival as state festival on 01/02/1996. This Jatra is celebrated once in two years on full moon day of the Magha Masam at Medaram of Warangal district. It is believed that Sammakka who was incarnation of Adiparasakthi faced the Kakatiya army with lot of courage and began to kill large number of army. During this army warfare one soldier clandestinely stabbed her from the back with his spear. Saralamma immediately left the battle field and disappeared in the nearby forest of Medaram (Chilakalagutta area). The Koyas followed her but they could not find her, but they could find a box containing turmeric and vermilion. Koyas believed that Saralamma only left the vermilion box in her memory to Koya community. As it is recorded in the Veyistanbhalagudi inscription of Hanmakonda, Medaraju rejected to give his daughter (Saralamma) in marriage to the victorious Kakatiya ruler Rudradeva and left his country with its treasures for forests in Manchikondalu north of Godavari in 1159 AD.

Persa Pen

The members of each Gond clan worship the clan God called Persa Pen or Great God. The clan priest maintains the cult of Persa Pen. The Persa Pen is represented by bamboo shaft with iron spearhead ‘Sale’ which contains the specific number of nodes similar to that of divine ancestors in that particular phratry. The whiskers of the wild cow called Chahur are

tioned to the bamboo shaft. Gonds believe that the iron spearhead represents the Trisul and the Chahur signifies the meted locks of lord Shiva (Jats). The Persa pen of each clan is situated at a particular place and all the clan members from different places go to attend the annual ceremonies. Two important ceremonies are observed in the months of bhave (April/May) and Pus (December-January) in honour of the persa pen of each clan.

Akipen

The religious pantheon of Gonds consists of the deities like Akipen (Village deity), Nat Awal (Village mother), Siwa Awal or Dasuri Awal (Mother goddess) etc., The village deity called Akipen is annually worshipped with sacrifice of animals. Gonds do not eat first fruits or new food grains or vegetables unless their first crops are ceremonially offered to the village deity. This ceremony is known as ‘Nowong’ in Gondi dialect. They also observe a ceremony called ‘Rajul Munda’ before they cut teakwood or leaves. They have three religious functionaries called Devari (village priest) to perform the worship of the village deity, ‘Katoda’ (clan priest) to propitiate the clan deities and ‘Bhaktal’ (Seer) to forecast the welfare of the villagers.

Nishani Devatha Nishani Devatha

It is the Village deity of Scheduled area tribes of Visakhapatnam. When they celebrate Chaitra Festival which corresponds to the New Year festival (Ugadi) of Telugu speaking caste groups, they worship village deity of Nishani Devatha. Chaitra festival is also known as Chaitra Purab. In local parlance, Purab means festival and since the festival is celebrated in the month of Chaitra, it is called Chaitra purab. It is also popularly known as Etikalapanduga or Eetelapanduga. This festival is not only confined to tribal areas of Visakhapatnam District but also celebrated in the tribal areas of Khammam district but with different nomenclatures. The village priest (Desari) selects one young boy. The boy takes bow and arrow and runs into the forest in the same direction as shown by village priest accompanied by beating drums. Other boys of the village also join him in mock hunting expeditions. If they succeed in getting a catch, they first make their offer to the village deity Nishani Devatha.

Pedda Devudu A festival in honour of Pedda Devudu or Bod Devatha is celebrated by tribes of Telangana in general in the month of ‘Vaisakha’ on any fixed day for the general welfare of the village. The deity is represented by a triangular stone fixed in the ground. The day is fixed by the village head in consultation with the village priest. One intriguing feature of the sacrificial rites is the offering of a bird called Parigi Pitta (quail) in addition to the usual goat and red fowl sacrifice as Parigi Pitta is considered to be a favorite bird of the deity. One week before the celebration of the festival, the ‘Barika’ (messenger) informs the villagers through tom-tom about the day celebration of the festival. On the day the pujari gives bath to the idol and cleans the spot before the deity. He decorates the cleaned spot with Chodi flour designs and cooks food with milk, jogger, rice and green plantains. While chanting hymns, the pujari sacrifices the goat and two birds to the deity and the blood of the sacrificed animals / birds is collected in a pot and kept in the shrine of the deity. They believe that the deity accepts the blood of the sacrificed animals in the form of a rat. The villagers celebrate this

festival on the eve of starting the pre-ploughing and ploughing operations in full swing in anticipation of the first rains of the monsoon at the fag end of May or in the first week of June.

Seethla

SeethlaSeetla is an important annual festival of Lambadas performed in the month of Ashadha. This festival also called festival of sacrifices as it involves too many animal sacrifices and free flow of blood. Mere offering of coconuts and burning of incense does not satisfy the blood thirsty deities of the Seethla festival. A day earlier, all the elders of the Thanda meet and discuss about the celebration of the festival. They jointly buy a goat by contributing equal amounts. On the fixed day all the people take bath in their respective houses and wear new or washed clothes and traditional ornaments. The Naik of the Thanda along with some virile men goes to the outskirts of the Thanda and select the spot to perform the ceremony. The Naik erects seven stones representing the seven deities of the cult in the order of birth, starting with Seethla under a Bauheniaspicata (Raavi) tree along with SeethlaBhavaani. The Lambadas also propitiate the other six sister's malevolent deities. It is believed that if these deities are not propitiated in a proper manner along with Seethla they may cause cattle epidemics to their cattle.

Teej Festival

Teej Festival Lambadas celebrate the fertility festival of 'Teej' in the month of Shrawana when the monsoon rains drench the parched earth after the trying months of sizzling heat. This festival is celebrated for 9 days with elaborate rituals and vigorous ritual dances performed to the tune of melodious religious songs showing day to day variations in the intensity of ritual performances. The festival of fertility is exclusively the festival of maidens, who are considered to be free from pollution of birth and other unclean sexual activities. The married men, women and the widows are tabooed from performing rites during the celebration of Teej. Barren women are forbidden even to approach the Teej baskets. The most important rites are performed on the first and the final day of the festival while ceremonies on the seventh and eighth day are less important. The remaining days are ritually insignificant. The final day ceremony is more important than all the previous ceremonies observed by the maidens. It is marked for the mass performance of tites connected with the Teej festival. This is a day of sacrifices. Sweet rice and ghee are offered as oblation to god Shevabhaya. A goat is sacrificed in the name of Meramma which is a unique feature of this ceremony. The Naik of the Thanda necessarily observes fast on this day. The final stage of the festival is marked for exchange of banter between cross cousins of opposite sex and between sisters-in-law and their younger brothers-in-law and for the maidens of the Tanda. It is a movement of grief and melancholy as the tender saplings reared with care are to be distributed and the sacred Teej baskets are to be thrown in to the waters. Throughout the performance of the rituals, the maidens invariably observe certain food taboos. The girls are forbidden to taste chillies and salt. The maidens are further tabooed from eating mutton during the ceremony as it is considered as a sort of pollution to the male deity shevabhaya. They are served with food specially cooked in their houses with dal or tamarind sauce.

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION OF TELANGANA: 2011 Census

District	Tribal Population	% of Tribal Population to Dist. Population	% of District Tribal population to State Tribal Population	%of STs Inhabiting Scheduled Areas
Adilabad	4,95,794	18.09	15.08	49.29
Nalgonda	3,94,279	11.30	12.00	----
Mahaboobnagar	3,64,269	8.99	11.08	6.11
Warangal	5,30,656	15.11	16.14	15.80
Hyderabad	48,937	1.24	1.49	----
RangaReddy	2,18,755	4.13	6.66	----
Karimnagar	1,06,745	2.83	3.25	----
Nizamabad	1,92,941	7.56	5.87	----
Medak	1,68,985	5.57	5.14	-----
Khammam	7,65,565	27.37	23.29	77.80
Total:	32,86,926	9.34	100.00	

Source: Census 2011

With 32, 86,926 tribal Telangana is the only state in entire south India to have 9.34% of its population from tribal stock. The forests along the river banks of Godavari and Krishna are the abodes of about two dozen varieties of tribal communities living in Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda Districts. The tribal festivals like Sammakka-SaralammaJathara, NagobaJathara are attracting lakhs of non-tribals also. There is an urgent need to preserve and promote their diversified cultures by giving encouragement to tribal tourism and tribal arts like dances, songs, embroidery and paintings. Governments have to see that the projects like Indira Sagar (Polavaram) and Kawal Tiger Reserve would not replace their traditional habitations whose cultural diversity is supposed to be protected to assure sustainable diversity / living of mankind in general and Telangana in particular.

Conclusion

Political power plays a significant role for the development and advancement of any community. However the nature of political power has transformed from the ancient monarchical rule to modern democratic form of government. The origin of democracy and representative government facilitated several hitherto excluded classes and communities in the legislative bodies and get them solved. In the poor and developing countries, the political power always tilted in favour of rich and domionating groups. As a result, the communities or groups those are strong always benefited from the modern democratic political institutions with their bargaining power and ability. Whereas, the communities that are weak such as Scheduled Tribes and Castes in India always lagged. The important objective of the representative government is to ensure equality and social justice. When these objectives are not achieved the purpose of democracy itself is questionable.

References

1. Kamala Manohar Rao, P., *the Mythological Origin and Clan system of the Banjaras of Hyderabad*.
2. Singh, K.S., *the Scheduled Tribes*, Oxford University Press, 1997, p. 684.
3. Reddy, P.Y.B, and Papa Rao, A., *An Ethnographic Study of the Sugali – A Tribal population of Cuddapah District, A.P.*
4. The given news item appeared in Telugu daily news paper, Andhra Prabha by T.K. Naik dated 14. 03. 1985.
5. Thurston, E, and Rangachari, K., *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol. IV, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, 1987.
6. Reddy, P.Y. B. and Papa Rao, A., *an Ethnographic Study of the Sugali-A Tribal Population of Cuddapah District, A.P.*
7. Mohan Rao, K., *Lambadas of Andhra Pradesh*, TTRI, Hyderabad.
8. Thurston, E., *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol. II, Madras, 1909.
9. Reddy, P.Y.B., and Papa Rao, A., *An Ethnographic Study of the Sugali- A Tribal Population of Cuddapah District, A.P.*

Rural Education & Village Development

Dr. Alpana Vaidya

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Hislop College

Abstract

The Soul of India resides in villages. A rural based, primarily, agricultural economy like India can not be developed without fulfilling the basic needs of the villages. We can not claim to be a thriving democracy, if our villages are ridden with problems. This problem can be solved only by improving the quality of education in the villages.

Key words: Rural India, Education Methodology and Books, Teaching methodology, good quality education, Computer literacy, Information & Technology.

Gandhiji believed that India lives in its villages. To build a modern & strong India a solid foundation needs to be laid at the rural level, which can be done only by improving the quality of education in the villages.

Rural India needs a large number of schools. In order to identify & resolve the issues related to rural education, there is a need for timely evaluation of success & failures of schools as well as students at every level. The various modern developments in the field of communication & Information Technology need to be made available at villages in order to stem the migration from the villages to the cities.

A survey on the status of Education has revealed that the attempts are not in the right direction. There has been a steady down fall in the standard of education. Most of the students, in the rural areas, are unable to read books up to Second standard, even although the number of enrolments in the schools is increasing. The reasons for this are lack of attendance of both teachers as well as students in the schools & a single classroom for more than one grade. Teaching methodology also needs to be evaluated along with the Syllabus.

Most of the villages are still struggling for basic necessities due to poor socio-economic conditions. Superstitions & parochialism also hinder development. For wide scale rural development, basic necessities like school, health services, roads, drinking water, electrification etc. need to be provided urgently.

In order to develop Indian Economy we need to develop the rural sector as 70% of Indian population resides in 6 lakh plus villages. We have to provide all those amenities, which result in large scale rural to urban migration, at the village level.

Education & Rural Development

The education methodology and books for rural education should be in conformity with the culture, tradition and values of their society in order to make them interesting to the rural students. Improved conditions in schools, quality of education, committed teachers with good salaries should form a part of the development process.

There is a main difference not only of growth & intelligence but also of basic environment, skills, learning ability, basic necessities and facilities between the students in the villages & the cities. All this needs to be considered while formulating the syllabi.

The Soul of India resides in villages. A rural based, primarily, agricultural economy like

India can not be developed without fulfilling the basic needs of the villages. We can not claim to be a thriving democracy, if our villages are ridden with problems. Even 70 yrs. after independence most of the rural population is struggling to survive.

Nearly 70% of the population in our country is rural, which is not getting the benefits of economic developments in proportion to its strength. Most of the villages, especially those which are remotely located, have not been linked to the main stream. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government or the District Administration, have been able to discharge their duties in these far off rural areas.

The State of Education in the rural areas is very bad. Not only women but even men are illiterate. Even if the education is provided to them it is not of much use as it does not help to developing practical skills required by them.

There is a lack of good infra-structure and good quality education in the villages. Knowledge of English, Computer literacy, I.T. etc. is not being imparted to rural students at the required pace. This results in our rural area lagging behind the urban areas. The schools of the rural areas need to be developed to the level of the urban schools.

If India aspires to be a developed nation by 2020, then its villages should be developed adequately. Basic needs like water & electricity have to be provided immediately. Even the private sector can be involved in the process of rural development under the overall supervision of the Government. The village Panchayats also has to come forward to resolve the problems being faced by the villages. Government has to play both direct as well as indirect role in the whole process of rural development.

As compared to cities, villages have fewer opportunities for education & employment. Also, village lack basic amenities like Power, housing, roads, communication, sanitation etc. All these problems coupled with racial evils like casteism based ostracization and exploitation leads

to large scale migration to cities. On one side there is unemployment, natural calamities, unhealthy conditions in the villages, while on the other hand the cities have better transportation, Schools & colleges, health services & other such attractions.

Central & State Government have launched various Schemes to provide employment in villages to prevent migration from rural to urban areas. The primary goal of the Rural Development Ministry is to develop rural India & to eradicate poverty and malnutrition from villages. In order to close the gap between the cities and the villages and to provide food, security and other basic amenities, the Government took a new initiative. “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme” was launched on 2nd February 2006 in 200 Districts to provide both employment as well as dignity to rural people.

It is absolutely essential to establish a society based on Social Equality and Justice. This entails special concessions to the weaker sections of the society in all developmental schemes. In addition to this the poor & the weaker sections should avail the opportunities provided by the various schemes, like Women Self-help groups, Self Employment, National Health Scheme, Old Age Pension Plan, Widows Pension Plan, Scholarship Schemes, National Family Plan etc.

Conclusion

The Right to Education Act which came into effect from 1st April 2000 will go in a long way in solving the problem of illiteracy in the rural India. As many as more than half of the 3 lakh schools opened under RTE Act are in the rural areas.

The main targets of RTE are an increase in the attendance of both teachers as well as students in the village schools and an improvement in the conditions of school in the rural areas. Implementation of this Act through ‘Education for All’ scheme will spread the light of education in the villages, which will in turn, on one hand increase the employment opportunities, while on the other hand reduce inequalities, exploitation and corruption, resulting in a better life in rural India.

Bibliography

- Jain RB (1997): *NGOs in India; Their Role, Influence and Problems*; in Bawa N, Knishka Publishers and Distributors New Delhi.
- Arun Gaikwad, Vrishali Surndra Randhir (2016). “eLearning in India: Wheel of Change” International Journal of e-Education, e-Business, e-Management and e-Learning, Volume 6.
- Dinesha H A, Dr. V.K. Agrawal. (2011). Advanced Technologies and Tools for Indian Rural School Education System International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 – 8887) Volume 36– No.10, December 2011.
- Pandey SR (1991): “*Community Action for Social Justice; Grassroots Organizations in India*,” Sage, New Delhi.
- Riley JM (2001): “Stakeholders in Rural Development: Critical Collaboration in State NGO Partnerships.” Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Aggarwal Deepshikha (2009). “Role of e-Learning in A Developing Country Like India”
- Dinesha H A, Dr. V.K. Agrawal. (2011). Advanced Technologies and Tools for Indian Rural School Education System International Journal of Computer Applications December 2011.
- Article E-Learning in Rural India written by 1Ms. Swati Yadav, 2Dr. Anshuja Tiwari.
- Rural Development in New Dimensions, Author : Dipali Saha. ISBN: 978-81-8220-646-5 Edition: 2014, Publisher Name: Global Vision Publishing House.
- Pandey SR (1991): “*Community Action for Social Justice; Grassroots Organizations in India*,” Sage, New Delhi.

Websites:

- <http://www.mhrd.nic.in>
- http://journal.cybertimes.in/?q=Vol6_RP_T_12
- <http://abr.sagepub.com/content/3/2/113.abstract>
- http://www.academia.edu/7877969/Impact_of_Elearning_on_Child_Education_and_Development_in_Rural_Areas_of_India

Sustainable Development In The Technological Power Sector

Prof. Dr. P.L. Dhengle,
H.O.D.Pol.Sc., S.B. College Aheri.,

Abstract

The term sustainable development has become the centre of worldwide attention during the last decades of the twentieth century. At the same time Energy as a force for sustainable development-economically viable, need-oriented, self-reliant and environmentally sound development-is getting salience no a days in and around all sections of the society. The challenge here is that to frame policies and strategies for transnational sustainable energy development to guarantee long-term energy security. This paper has been analyzing the role of sustainable development in the energy sector through sustainability of renewable energy. Nuclear energy for sustainable development and sustainable energy supply.

Key words:sustainable, fissile, viable, conventional,

The developing world has many prospects for the achievement of sustainable development by directing its energy demands in a sustainable manner at the early stages of economic development which is less expensive in the long run. For instance, India and China stimulates their economic development with fossil energy and researches show that the developing countries' emanations are expected to rise above the world average at 2.7 percent annually between 2001 and 2025 and to exceed the giving out of industrialized countries near 2018. In 1997, global emissions from fossil fuel burning including liquid and solid fuels are accounted for 77.5 percent in which natural gas accounts for 18.3 percent the reports of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, International Energy Agency and World Energy Outlook 2004 unveils that by the next 30 years global primary energy demand will grow by 1.7% per annum from 9.20 billion tons to 15.30 billion tons of oil equivalent, and that this demand will be met primarily by conventional fossil energy sources.

In 2000, the global population was roughly 6 billion up from below 1.4 billion in 1900 and by 2020 global population is likely to reach around 7.7 billion with an 80% of this growth taking place in developing countries. Economic development and population growth led to an increase of worldwide energy demand over one half between now and 2030 hence energy poverty is a barrier to sustainable development for many countries. As a result of escalating energy demand and trend to ensure energy security, high-speed expansions are monitored at the investment in sustainable energy by \$70.9 billion of new investment in 2006 and continued in 2007, which was 43% more than in 2005. OECD's Development Assistance Committee provides billions of bilateral assistance to developing countries to reduce their own Green House Gases emissions as a by-product it contributes to sustainable development in the energy sector.

A sustainable energy system is mainly based on its energy efficiency, reliability and environmental impacts. The fundamental requirement of an energy system is its ability to generate enough power for everybody's need at an affordable price and to help supply the clean, safe and reliable energy. Energy security of supply and availability, energy intensity

and efficiency, energy pricing and internalization of externalities, renewable energy sources ect facilitates a sustainable energy future. Unsustainable energy activities are chief emanates of indoor air pollution, urban air pollution, acidification and global warming, they give off 85% of anthropogenic emissions of sulphur dioxide and small particulate matter and they give out 78% of CO₂ and 23% of methane of greenhouse gas emissions. Assuring modern clean cooking fuels to those who are deprived of it, to satisfy the cooking requirements of the two billion people will be amount 1.3% increment of global commercial energy equivalent to 3% of global oil consumption. Optimists view that, by the second quarter of this century technologies such as photovoltaic power, fuel cell cars, hydrogen derived from fossil fuels with sequestering carbon dioxide in geological reservoirs and dimethyl ether (or similar synthetic fuel) derived from biomass, become as common as gasoline cars and coal-fired power plants used in the present day life.

Globalization accelerated the need to implement programmes for renewable energy, energy taxation; technical regulations related to energy efficiency, international regulation of energy and natural resources policies to promote social and economic growth and sustainable development. Local production and utilization of energy is better than moving it around the country and this will make energy as a visible part of the local community thus reconnect people with source of their energy to make it more precious. The recent events in the Middle-East and Japan highlight the significance of the diversion from the reliance on the finite fossil fuels and nuclear generated energy to a spontaneous supply of 100 percent renewable energy. This underlines thw importance of moving away from a few centralized suppliers to the participation of the public sector, enforcement of the regulatory regime, involvement of the private sector, the move towards corporate responsibility and the strong mobilization of civil society in the energy system for the sustainable development. In the case of the private sector, it should be provided with the freedom to operate its own generating system, offer electricity to surrounding communities, sell its energy surplus to the state power utility and vice versa.

Sustainable, competitive and secure energy at affordable prices from indigenous renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, biomass and bio-fuels, micro hydro systems and give energy efficiency to coal and nuclear are crucial for sustainable development in the energy sector. World energy demand and CO₂ emissions are expected to go up to 60 percent by 2030 and oil consumption has increased 20 percent since 1994 and global oil demand is projected to grow 1.6 percent per year. Greater energy efficiency and innovations are needed to meet up the mounting global demand for fossil fuels, stretched supply chains and increasing dependence on imports, high prices for oil and gas. In the new energy landscape, world's economic regions are dependent on each other for ensuring energy security and stable economic conditions, and for ensuring effective action against climate change. Sustainable development in the energy sector can be achieved through developing competitive renewable energy technologies and invention of other low carbon energy sources and carriers, especially alternative transport fuels, co-benefits are rein in energy demand, halt in climate change, promise in energy security and improvement in local ari

quality.

Sustainability of Renewable Energy

Sustainability means the utilization of energy and commodities in an urban area is in balance with the supply of the region continuously through natural process such as photosynthesis, biological decomposition and biochemical processes that support life. The concept of sustainability has its roots in ancient times though the fear of the depletion of the crucial energy sources like wood; coal and oil boost up the consciousness of the need to use resources in a sustainable way. Sustainability has been featured in the declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, which is the first in a series of international conferences on the ecological crisis. Thus, it is realized that development should be sustainable not only on economic and social affairs, but also on matters allied to the use of natural resources.

Renewable energy comprises a wide range of technologies including self-renewing energy sources, such as sunlight, wind, flowing water, the earth's internal heat, and biomass which are utilized in the production of electricity for all economic sectors, transportation fuels, and heat for buildings and industrial purposes. Renewable energy sources are tantalizing in comparison with conventional energy sources like fossil fuels whereas every region in the world has the reserve of various renewable energy sources and they complement each other. If the nations combine these resources together, they could contribute to economic development and energy security to the country thus decreases the dependence on foreign energy sources subject to political instability and manipulation. Wind, solar, or geothermal sources emit with zero or almost zero waste and pollutants which cause acid rain, urban smog, and health problems are noteworthy.

Solar energy is usually regarded as a clean and renewable source of energy and an attractive path of generating electrical power than thermal or nuclear power plants. Most of the nations have innovations and technology development in the arena of trapping solar energy for example solar cell which converts lights from the sun directly into electrical power. But these are excruciatingly slow and expensive in comparison with conventional sources of electrical power although fast growing progress showed during the last few decades in order to trim down its costs.

Tandon (2011) put across another thought about solar energy in which the industrial revolution reallocated the energy system of the earth from the open solar system to the closed energy system based on fossil fuels. The closed energy system consists of fossil fuels and nuclear energy and the emissions of fossil fuels are trapped in the atmosphere while nuclear waste desposes on the deep soil for millions of years. Most of the post industrial technological innovations are founded on the closed system from transport to house construction to industrial and agricultural development. On the other hand, sun powered open energy system is based on the free flow of cosmic energy that lights, heats and burns consequently forms an open cycle of the energy used dissipated and returned. All these reveal that the time has reached to go back to the exploitation of centuries long sources of whole energy. Bloomberg New Energy Finance statement reveals that global investment in

clean energy rose from \$186.5 billion in 2009 to \$243 billion in 2010, doubled the 2006 figure as a part of environment friendly stimulus packages and research and development in renewable.

Nuclear Energy for the Sustainable Development

The idea of nuclear power as a legitimate and viable alternative source of energy is always a sparking theme of political debate in the international arena despite the fact that there were long-term strategies from developing nuclear energy and plans to build new reactors in the United States, Russia and France, the 1990s nuclear rush of Asia particularly in China, India and Korea and Japan's dependence on nuclear energy accidents at Three Mile Island in the US in 1979 and Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union in 1986 and the latest at Fukushima Dai-ichi in 2011 raised fear and even panic on the part of the world's population and its leaders. Review of the safety systems in functioning reactors, in those under construction and energy policies are entailed to avoid casualties and develop an internationally acknowledged action plan for close to zero-possibility accidents. The thrust for energy resources of their own compels the countries to opt for nuclear energy. Since the energy crises of the 1970s, alternative sources, including nuclear energy became part of global agenda. Energy security was a priority at the G8 summit of 2006 in St Petersburg where Russian host tried to push through nuclear energy as an environmentally friendly option and gracious for sustainable development. The work of relevant departments of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be strengthened in developing atomic energy, technical cooperation and so on for the sustainability of nuclear energy.

Resurgence of interest in developing nuclear power has observed together in developed as well as developing countries. In India, the 2005 new and renewable energy policy has outlined three different fuels-mix projections for 2051-52 which included the share of nuclear energy ranged between 5.52 percent and 5.26 percent. For this purpose, the Expert Committee recommended a comprehensive Research and Development plan to make India self-sufficient by making breakthroughs in clean energy and a coordinated research efforts were suggested for the department of nuclear technology including fusion power, The India-US deal on civilian nuclear programme accelerated the growth of nuclear energy and the US helped India to gain international market access to uranium for its energy programme. The US business community has estimated a \$ 100 billion worth new opportunities in India's energy sector by considering it as one of the fastest growing nuclear energy markets of the world even if nuclear power contributes a very nominal percent of energy to the total energy mix.

More than a few factors seem to be driving the renaissance of interest in nuclear power for instance a global desire to diversify fuel sources, reduce dependence on fossil fuel imports, greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, and volatile fuel costs and develop immunity to power disruptions to meet rising energy demands. The virtual rationale is that the absence of air pollutants from nuclear plants and to assess the potential of nuclear power, its role as a relatively secure, largely carbon-free alternative to fossil fuels must be weighed against its technical risks. Accordingly more than 40 developing countries, ranging from the Gulf to

Latin America, have approached United Nations officials to express interest in starting nuclear power programs. The design improvements of atomic energy reactors fall into two broad categories: evolutionary known as Generation III and III+ reactors and revolutionary known as Generation IV. The evolutionary power reactor's innovative features include safer operations, competitive costs, and environmentally sustainable development and add increments to proven designs. Revolutionary reactors spot a sweeping exodus from the designs that dominate the nuclear industry today and offered much larger benefits in terms of safety, cost, and sustainability.

People of countries planning to install or expand nuclear power units are entitled to ask questions regarding sustainable energy (extended fuel availability, positive environment impact), competitive energy (low costs, short construction times), safe and reliable energy (inherent safety features, public confidence in nuclear energy safety), and proliferation resistance (does not unduly add to unsecured nuclear material) and physical protection (security from terrorist attacks) for the safety of nuclear energy in the context of sustainable development. The sustainability of nuclear power compared to conventional resources can be assessed with the demand for them and nuclear power with fuel recycling and breeding based on available resources and innovations is a long-term sustainable technology.

Modern energy services, renewable energy, and energy efficiency are the key elements of global energy system to provide sustainable energy supply for the humankind in the 21st Century. The cost effective energy supply and development are linked together because the lack of dependable energy supply cannot bring socio-economic development which encompass social infrastructure, education, health, communication, transport, small-scale business development, inter-island transportation and power generation. The employment of local energy resources instead of imported fuels could enable the rural populations to develop their own sustainable energy supplies and provide sustainable livelihoods for their people. An honest assessment and open conversation over energy challenges in consistent with and supportive of sustainable development is needed for the world to meet its energy demand with reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy supplies. Unsustainable energy supplies bring hardships and economic barriers to a large section of the world's population.

The energy supply sector is able to press on sustainable development through the production and distribution of secure and eco-friendly sources of energy and through swelling the competence of energy use. Fuel diversity, sound transmission and distribution infrastructure, efficient conversion and delivery technologies and low or zero-carbon technologies are various ways of sustainable development for ensuring 3E's- energy security, economic development and environmental protection. There are chances and obstacles to developing and deploying more sustainable energy supplies in the energy system which are influenced by an assortment of factor such as availability, affordability, security, reliability, safety, investment assistance in energy services, environmental friendliness and access to alternative technologies and energy sources. Adequate supplies of clean energy operates as a source of advancing living standards of the people, improving the quality and quantity of

human capital, enhancing the business and natural environment, and increasing the efficiency of government policies.

Reference

- Victor, David G. (2010): “Turbulence in the climate Regime”, Current History, 109(730):349-354.
- Sarkar. A. N. (2010): “Global Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Development: Focus on Emerging Issues and Strategies for the Asia-Pacific Region. Strategies for the Ene8rgy and the Environment, 30(1): 18-79.
- UNIDO (2008): “Energy, Development and Security: Energy issues in the current macroeconomic context”, United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
- Dey, Dipankar (2006): “Energy and Sustainable Development is India”, Sustainable Energy Watch, Hello International.

Reality of Government Food Security Plans in Villages of District Etawah (U.P.)

Dr. Padma Tripathi

Associate Professor/Head, Economics, K.K. (P.G.) College, Etawah

Dr. R.K. Tripathi

HoD, Dept. of Ag. Science, Narain (P.G.) College, Shikohabad (Firozabad) U.P.

Abstract

In a study through personal interview of 20 families, each in Five Villages of district Etawah, we found that the average consumption of foods i.e. grains pulses, green vegetables, fruits, milk. Ghee and sugar in different age group i.e. 0.5 years, 11-18 years, 19-60 years and above 60 years was very low, which could not fulfill the minimum requirement of energy level (2400 calories in rural and 2100 calories in city level per head/day). Even though the government has done a better job of ensuring food security to the rural people, it provides sufficient fund in every plan for supply of proper food in every year. But due to mismanagement, mis-mediate ship and unawareness, the funds and benefits of plans are unable to reach up to poor. So the condition of villages in India is still, the same as those before 50 years.

Food Security

The Word food security means "Security of Food" which means that everyone can fulfill his daily minimum requirement. This requirement is very necessary for their active and healthy life. Without sufficient availability of food for everyone, our nation cannot be stated as developed. The country which are developed and developing are rest assured about their food security, due to serving sufficient food to their citizens. According to FAO, food security "Exists when all people, at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". On the other hand food insecurity stands "uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods to the people. This condition occurs due to so many reasons i.e.: droughts, fuel shortage, economic instability failed agricultural market regulation and lack of anti-dumping mechanisms, wars and other natural calamities. The increasing population is most crucial cause of food insecurity, which is important with our country India because India is second largest populated country in the World.

According to WHO there are four pillars which determine food security i.e. Food availability, Food access and food use and stability. Food availability relates to the supply of food through production, distribution and exchange. Food access refers to the affordability and allocation of food as well as the preferences of individuals and households. Food utilization refers the metabolism of food by individuals and Food stability refers to ability to obtain food over time.

50 years ago, we were not developed because, there were many issues to keep an eye on; death due to starvation was one among them. Our production did not match with the race of increasing population. In 1949-50 the production was 54.92 MT., but now due to involvement of better government policies, it touched the peak of 259.32 MT in 2011-12 after a long time. In 2013-14, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (estimated) food grain product trend was

265 MT, 251.6 MT and 273.78 MT, respectively. It indicates that we stood a test on touch stone of food security.

The growth of agriculture production per year shows the soundness of our country in case of food security, as given below:

Year	1992-93	1996-97	1998-99	2001-02	2003-04	2004-2009
Production growth rate %	+4.2	+9.3	+7.6	+7.6	19.3	14.3

After independent our government has taken different steps for uplifting and accelerating the agriculture production; through Five Year Plans. In every five year plan, it gives special attention to poor and destitute, who earns by the means of agriculture.

In the year 1966 "The green revolution" changes the whole scenario of our agriculture. The agriculture production had boomed as never. This change was brought up by great scientist Dr. N.W. Borlaque. After this revolution our government took keen interest in new advancement of agriculture techniques to ensure food security.

Now we become self-dependent in case of food production and enjoying food security. The self-dependence in food production can be proved by the table as given below.

Year	1950-51	70-71	80-81	90-91	99-2000	07-08	08-09	11-12	13-14	15-16	16-17
Food Production (MT.)	50.8	108.4	129.6	176.4	205.9	230.7	233.8	259.32	265	251.6	273.78 (estimated)

The consumption of food (grains + pulses) was 394.9 gram/head/day in 1951, it increased 10.4% (436 gr/head/day) in 2000. When we took consumption data of grain and pulses, separately, the situations and quite different, which can be justified in table as –

Year	Grains gram/head/day	Pulses gram/head/day	Milk gram/head/day
1951	334	60.7	124
2008	374.6	41.8	258

From above table it has been cleared that the consumption of pulses decreased from year 1951 to 2008. While the milk consumption was 124 gram/head/day in 1951, it increased 258 gram/head/day in 2008-09.

Government of India has taken different steps to meet the requirement of food supply at the rural level. It announced different programmes, which shows the real visage of food security in our country. Given as in table below:

Year	Programmes Run by Government	Aims
1960	Experimental nutrition scheme	Provide food, Fruits vegetable to pregnant lady and mothers.
1970	Special food programme	Provide 5000 calories and 25 gram

		protein to pregnant and mother lady and 3000 Cal. and 10 gr. protein to child.
1975	Integrated Child development programme	Supply of food material to child and pregnant women
1995	Mid-day meal	Supply 100 gram cooked food about 300 calories and 8-10 gram proteinous food to school going child of 2-14 year age.
2013	National Food Security Bill 2013 (Right to Food Act)	Promises to provide 5 Kg rice/wheat /head/Month, 50 gram pulse/adult /day.

To full fill the requirement of all dietaries, our government was signed National Food Security Act 2013 into law Sept. 12, 2013, retroactive to July 5, 2013. The aim of this law was to provide subsidized food grain to approximately 2/3 of population in India. The target is to be able to purchase 5 kg per eligible person per month of cereals at following prices rice @ `3 per kg, wheat @ `2 per kg and coarse grain @ `1 per kg. Pregnant women, lactation mothers and certain categories of children are eligible for daily free meals. The poorest that are covered under AAY will remain entitled to 35 kg of grain.

Before NFSA 2013 plan all the government food security plans were remain unfruitful. Government plans to setup Centre of excellence on food security. The poor at the village level were still untouched from this rightful facility. This was recognized during a study "Women empowerment in rural area of district Etawah" in 2014-15.

The study was conducted in 5 villages of district Etawah by considering 20 families in each village viz village – Chaubia, Balpura, Munj, Sirsai, Karri.

The means of collecting data was based on personal interview of the family members on consumption of different fooding material per gram per head viz grain, pulses, green vegetable, fruit, milk, ghee and sugar. The village of food consumption and security is as follows in table:

Average Nutrition level / Consumption (per gram/head/day)

Age Group		Grain	Dal	Gr.Veg.	Fruit	Milk	Ghee	Sugar
0-5 year	Boys	150.4	51.4	43.6	50.8	279	21.2	23.8
	Girls	150	49	42.8	49.0	272.6	14.2	21.2
6-10 year	Boys	191.2	60.2	76.8	39.8	258	35.8	43
	Girls	189.8	59.6	74.8	36.4	246	21	32.4
11-18 year	Boys	343.4	77.2	122.6	49.4	258.2	38.2	51.8
	Girls	320.4	73	112.4	42.8	252	34.6	57.2
19-60 year	Boys	408.4	73.6	114.2	22.4	225.4	35	31
	Girls	406.6	67	105.6	18.8	206.4	25.4	27
Above	Boys	396	67.2	98.6	25.4	153.6	21	26.2

60	Girls	364.6	62	95.6	22.8	149	18	23.2
----	-------	-------	----	------	------	-----	----	------

In the study, from the table it is clear that average consumption/nutritive level/head/gram/day of all fooding materials in all age group in male as well as in female is very low. It was also cleared that the average consumption in women was much lower than that of men.

From the table it also reveals that the food eaten by the people living in rural India is unable to supply the energy in calory and protein in gram, what government prescribed. This justifies that our position has not improved considerably.

I think, different government schemes remains unfruitful to full fill the requirement of dietaries especially in rural India. The condition of villages is still the same as those before 50 years. We still need to think deeply about food security in India, especially for the rural people. Perhaps the words of our Deputy Chairman Motek Singh Ahluwalia 2014 "Food Security not an issue, if resources are managed well" are in right direction to solve this cancerous problem.

References

- Tripathi, Padma (2001) "Women Empowerment in Rural area of District Etawah". A mirror research project of U.G.C.
- KuruchetraGeb. 2008 GraminGaribiAurRojgar.
- Tripathi, Padma &Ashutosh Mishra (2009) GraminNirdhantakaAaklan in District Etawah, Ph.D. Thesis.
- Economic Survey 2009-2010
- Jhunjhunbala, Bharat (2010) Daily Jagran News Paper, 10, August Garibo Ki Pahchan
- Singh, M.P. (2010) Infra Structure Development Page 46.
- Wikipedia National Food Security Bill, 2013.

Boom in Economic Advancement: Through Sustainable Rural Evolution

Dr. Purnima V. Meshram

M.Com, M.Phil, Ph.D,

Chintamani College of Commerce, Pombhurna, Chandrapur

Abstract

The increasing population, demand for basic needs has been steeply rising during the past five decades in most of the developing countries. The growing populations need food, clothing, shelter, fuel and fodder for their livestock. In India, over 60-70% of the people are living in rural area that neither have adequate land holdings nor alternate service opportunities to produce these commodities. In the absence of adequate employment opportunities, the rural people are unable to generate enough wages to sustain their livelihood. As a result, 40% families, who earn less than Rs.11,000 per annum are classified as poor. Apart from lower income, rural people also suffer from shortage of clean drinking water, poor health care and illiteracy which adversely affect the quality of life.

After independence, poverty alleviation was the major agenda of the Government of India. Thus various community development programmes were initiated to build the capabilities of the poor.

Considering the challenges in rural areas, BAIF has set its mission to create opportunities of gainful self-employment for the rural families, especially disadvantaged sections, ensuring sustainable livelihood, enriched environment, improved quality of life and good human value

Keyword: Livelihood, Rural development, Sustainable.

Introduction

As per statistics there are 676 districts in 29 states and 7 Union territories in India with a total number of 6, 38,000 villages. All areas which are not categorized as urban area are considered as rural area. Numbers of villages in India are approximately 6, 38,588. According to 2011 census, rural area has population of 68.84%, whereas urban area has population of 31.16% only. The population inhabit in the rural area needs the same caliber and status of life as enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas. The government has already accepted this consequence and has put solemn endeavor through diverse schemes for enhancing livelihood of rural masses. Such rural progressive growth and development not only amend livelihood in rural area, but also may abridge the migration of flyaway rural population in urban areas. The government has already recognized this issue and has put serious efforts through various schemes for enhancing livelihood of rural masses. Presently, rural development mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes of self-employment. The population residing in the rural area also needs the same quality of life as enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas.

Problem of Livelihood

Lower Rate of Agricultural Production

In India, although the contribution of agriculture to the Gross National Product (GNP) is around 35%, in the absence of employment opportunities in industrial and service sectors, over 85% of the rural income is generated from agriculture, who spend about 75% - 80% of their earnings on food. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood but most of the illiterate farmers have not been successful in cultivating their land economically. They have been treating agriculture as a family tradition, following age old practices and adopted new changes only after observing the success of their neighbours. As the chances of crop failure on these lands is very high, the farmers generally do not invest in external inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers and plant protection measures and end up with poor crop yields, even during normal years.

Problem of water Reservoirs

Water is a critical input for human consumption as well as for crop production but grossly neglected by the community. Major sources of water supply are rainfall, lakes, rivers, snowy mountains and underground storage. Except wells and small tanks, the other sources of water are collectively owned by the community. However, the powerful lobbies and vested interests have been taking advantage of these water resources for their own benefits, while the poor have no means of utilising their share. This has been accelerating the economic imbalance between the small and large landholders.

Lack of the Knowledge of Water Conservation

Rainfall is the main source of water for agricultural production in India. However, in the absence of adequate soil and water conservation practices, it is estimated that over 65% rainwater runs off, flooding the rivers. About 28% of the total cropping area in the country are under irrigation, where farmers have a tendency to use excessive water. In the absence of adequate training and demonstration, they believe that excess water can enhance their crop yields. Moreover, as the water charges are fixed on the basis of the area covered under irrigation instead of on the quantity of water supplied, farmers do not want to restrict the use of water. As a result of poor soil and water conservation measures, the average yield of food crops in India is only

Unawareness about supplementary income

Livestock is an important source of supplementary income. Mixed farming has been serving as an insurance against natural calamities, while supporting food security and nutrient recycling. India has over 500 million livestock, which include cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. Among them, cattle and buffaloes are popular for milk production. As milk is an important part of the Indian diet and bullock power is essential for farming and rural transportation, rural families maintain 2-3 animals but over 70% of them are uneconomical due to low genetic base and poor management.

Migration

Poor productivity of the land and livestock and inefficient use of forests are the causes of seasonal employment in villages. Small farmers have work only for 100-120 days for growing one crop in a year, which is not adequate to sustain their livelihood. Hence, they have to struggle to earn additional wages by working in irrigated areas or migrate to urban

areas. The migration pattern varies with the region, opportunities and socio-economic status of the families. The poorest families, particularly the landless and marginal holders owning poor quality land tend to migrate with the entire family. Many tribal families migrate to cities as construction workers and return at the onset of the rains. Such migrations severely affect the quality of life, due to poor health, lack of education and social pressures leading to erosion of moral values.

After independence, poverty alleviation was the major agenda of the Government of India. Thus various community development programmes were initiated to build the capabilities of the poor. These programmes provided skill oriented training to build the capabilities and supplied critical agricultural inputs either free or at subsidized cost. However, most of these programmes did not succeed due to lack of people's participation. They were suspicious about the relevance of the programme and also lost confidence in the programme due to frequent failures. Subsequently, they lost confidence in themselves and also lost initiatives to work hard. This situation can be termed as mental poverty or psychological poverty. Thus it is necessary to fight mental poverty through motivation, awareness and capacity building before initiating any livelihood activities.

BAIF's Approach

BAIF Development Research Foundation (formerly registered as the Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation) is a voluntary organisation, established in 1967, as a Public Charitable Trust. Considering the challenges in rural areas, BAIF has set its mission to create opportunities of gainful self-employment for the rural families, especially disadvantaged sections, ensuring sustainable livelihood, enriched environment, improved quality of life and good human values. This is being achieved through development research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and upgradation of skills and capabilities with community participation. BAIF is a non-political, secular and professionally managed organisation, presently operating in 12,000 villages in India.

Family as a Unit for Development

BAIF considers poor rural family as a basic unit for development. This provides an opportunity to identify the target families who require different types of support to come out of poverty. Generally most of the community development programmes consider village as an unit of development where the well to do and influential sections of the society dominate over the poor and exploit the benefit to the maximum extent. Thus such development projects may often create a wider gap between the rich and poor within the community.

Focus on Quality of Life

The overall goal of BAIF is to ensure better quality of life, through promotion of various development activities related to livelihood, health, literacy and moral development. Starvation being the most serious form of poverty, livelihood programme was considered as a priority but it was soon realised that good health and education are basic needs even for taking up livelihood activities. With generation of income, good moral values are also essential for happiness

Assured Livelihood

While promoting various development programmes, the primary goal is to help the target family to come out of poverty, within a shortest period. The dairy development programme has a gestation period of 3-4 years, till the newly born calf comes into milk production. While promoting the income generation activities there are two critical factors which affect the success of the programmes. Firstly the programme should be well planned to generate substantial income to enable the participating families to come out of poverty. Generally small farmers having poor quality land and livestock may not be able to earn substantial income with only one intervention. Hence multi-disciplinary programmes have the advantage. Similarly, small interventions such as kitchen garden, vermi-composting, homestead horticulture in isolation will not help the poor. These interventions can be helpful as a part of an integrated programme.

The other important aspect is to provide support during the gestation period. Many of the poor who do not have any resources even to procure their daily ration, are likely to neglect their development work, if no support is available in the form of assistance or wages to ensure their food security. Hence different short term income generation activities need to be designed till the income starts generating from the major interventions.

Women Empowerment

Involvement of women in all the development programmes right from the stage of project planning is essential. Although women represent 50% of the population, they also have the major responsibility of grooming children and procuring the basic needs required for food, fuel and fodder securities. Active participation of women in programmes will help to identify their problems and reduce their drudgery.

Environmental Protection

In all the development programmes conservation of the natural resources and protection of the environment are essentially built in, as these are critical for sustainable development. This is particularly important, while dealing with the poor as their primary objective is to earn their livelihood and the development organisations have the obligation to carefully design the programme to ensure environmental protection with income generation activities.

Blending Development with Research and Training

For effective implementation of various development programmes, the development programmes are supported by applied research and training activities. It is realised that any development programme without research back up is outdated and any research programme without development and extension outlets is academic. Training of the field functionaries and farmers is essential for effective transferring of technologies from laboratories to the field.

Women Empowerment

Involvement of women in all the development programmes right from the stage of project planning is essential. Although women represent 50% of the population, they also have the major responsibility of grooming children and procuring the basic needs required for food, fuel and fodder securities. Active participation of women in development programmes will help to identify their problems and reduce their drudgery.

Environmental Protection:

In all the development programmes conservation of the natural resources and protection of the environment are essentially built in, as these are critical for sustainable development. This is particularly important, while dealing with the poor as their primary objective is to earn their livelihood and the development organisations have the obligation to carefully design the programme to ensure environmental protection with income generation activities.

Blending Development with Research and Training

For effective implementation of various development programmes, the development programmes are supported by applied research and training activities. It is realised that any development programme without research back up is outdated and any research programme without development and extension outlets is academic. Training of the field functionaries and farmers is essential for effective transferring of technologies from laboratories to the field.

Conclusion

Over the long field experience, BAIF has realised that the development organisations approach the rural communities with specific activities, which benefit only a few sections of the community, while the others are left out, due to lack of resources or skills. Therefore BAIF had applied the strategy for sustainable development is to improve the productivity of the natural resources and develop the capabilities of the local communities to make optimum use of these resources for their livelihood. Efficient management of the natural resources can generate secondary resources, which in turn can provide additional employment opportunities. With this background, BAIF has developed a multi-disciplinary programme for sustainable management of natural resources, which include livestock development, watershed development, agro forestry and promotion of post-production and non-farm activities. These activities have good potential to provide employment opportunities even to the landless, small landholders and women, while conserving environment and biodiversity.

Reference

1. Verma, S. and Chauhan. (2007), “Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Economics” International Marketing & Society, 8-10 April, 2007, IIMK.
2. <http://www.icicifoundation.org>, retrived on 21st December, 2008.
3. www.google.com
4. Chambers, R. and Conway, G. R. 1992, Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century, Discussion Paper 296, Institute of Development Studies, Falmer, Sussex
5. FAO. 1989, 'Sustainable development and natural resources management', Twenty-Fifth Conference, Paper C 89/2 - Sup. 2, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome..

The Plight of Women Workers in Assam's Tea Garden

Dr. Putul Borah

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, University of Delhi, New Delhi

Abstract

The present paper highlights especially the women labour situation in the work place, the working condition and facilities along with role of trade union in tea garden. On the basis of Plantation Labour Act 1951, the labourers should get some facilities during the service and working time from the owner of the tea plantation. The study also looks at how these facilities provided to the labour inside the tea plantation during the working time by the management. This paper is based on secondary and primary data on the field survey basis of a particular tea estate in Dibrugarh district of Assam.

Introduction

In modern organization set up especially in the tea plantation industry, it is known that there are more than 50 percent women labourers working rather than any other industry. It is the industry where the women are getting equally economic status largely as well as male counterpart. It has to be also noted that they have to work equally like other male labour in the work place. Moreover, they have faced double burden of work not only at home but also in the workplace. It can be said that they have faced multiple burden of work in every field. However, like them the other male labourers are also faced multiple burden and lacking sufficient working facilities during working and serving time in their life. The management or the owner of the tea garden is not providing these facilities to the labourers which should get according to Plantation Labour Act, 1951. Therefore they are discriminated, exploited by the owner of the tea plantation. As a result their security of economic status fluctuating and the everyday life of them become substandard and health is deteriorating day by day.

Working Condition of Women Labourer

In tea plantation industry of Assam, I have observed there are three types of labourer employed by the management such as permanent labour, temporary labour and *bodli* (in Assamese) workers. The permanent labourers are those whose name is entered in the Provident Fund account and the other temporary and *bodli* worker name does not entry in this account by the management. In general, the temporary workers are employed on the seasonal basis for certain period of time not as like the whole year work which the permanent workers do. The *bodli* workers are those labour which are employed or filled up by the management in the vacant posts of their retired family members and relatives. The *bodli* workers have to work whole year as like the permanent labour. In the job security perspective the temporary and *bodli* workers are insecure and the management can throughout from jobs anytime. Moreover, they are not provided many facilities and benefits which should get according to law.

In this connection, I have found that a large number of women labourers are working all these three types category of labour in this tea estate. As usual, the women get up early in the morning at 4 am and made meal for breakfast and launch. They move to the field at 8 am and work till 5 pm. They must work 8 hours in the plantation and get 1 hour rest during working

time. They have to work all kind of work in the field with the exception of few works such as garden chowkidar, drain making, tilling, etc. The women workers during the peak season time busy with plucking. Women are a good in plucking tea leaf. During off season, they are being engaged in other works likes cleaning tea leaf after sniffing tea plant, cleaning the ground level of tea, cleaning the drains inside tea garden, new tea planting, siling, etc. Though both the men and women have almost same kind of activities or work in tea estate, but the women workers have to work in limited types of work in comparison to men labourers.

I have observed that the entire family members come to help women labourers from getting relief of workload when they work in the plantation. The labourers have given target of task to finish in a day. If the family members come to assist then her target of work will finish as soon as earlier. It is to be also noted that where a woman or any labour cannot finish the target of work in a day then she/he has to finish again in the next day. In this case the payment will be counted as one full day only. It is important to note that if some labour comes back from field before working time though he completed targets of plucking task then his wages will be deducted by the management. So, it is compulsory to stay in the eight hour work in the plantation.

During plucking season every women labourer have to pluck 23 kilogram tea leaf and 1 kilogram extra, and this is the official one full day task. Otherwise their wage will be slashed by half if they cannot pluck 24 kilogram a day. During the interviews with the plucker, I have known that they are not aware of how much he/she plucked tea leaf in a day because the supervisor gives evasive responses. They are not allowed to check, how much they have plucked on that day. The management does not allow seeing or telling them how much they had pluck tea leaf and if anyone wants to know from them or see weight unit then the supervisor abuse them. Moreover, during plucking time some areas of tea plant do not have sufficient tea leaf. In that time, the labourers cannot pluck 24 kg in a full day *hazira* (a full day work wage). It is naturally expected that the management should understand this problems and the labourers should pay full *hazira*. But the management do not compromise such kind of problems though they are cognizant it already.

In addition, another major problem confronted by women labourers is that after plucking tea leaves they carry it to the factory. Where factory is in a close proximity it is not a problem, but to carry it over long distance that too 30 kilogram to 40 kilogram is a regular herculean task. Sometimes it takes half an hour to reach in the factory to unload the tea leaf. All roads inside of tea garden areas are *kuchcha* (non-metal road) and during summer time the roads are become full of mud and become sleeper. Particularly the pregnant women labourers have to face a difficult time. The other women labourers have been seen to assist them to carry tea leaf. It is often observed that the women labourers come to the factory in a very running way from field to unload tea leaf in the factory. Sometime the management allows a trolley to collect tea leaf inside the tea plantation. But the trolley runs very lately to collect this tea leaf from the inside of the plantation. Due to this reason women come home very lately and they could not take a serious concern about their other household task.

Moreover, according to the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, there should be a crèche to look after

children during women working time where more than 50 women labourers are working in tea plantation. In this tea garden, there are two crèche to look after the children during women working time in the garden. They have many responsibilities to take care of the children during mother's working time such as helping food eating, cleaning after using toilet, keep them under discipline, etc. But the attendants with two crèche are deficient in framing. Besides most of the women workers do not like to keep their children in crèche house and instead they prefer to keep their child with their family member and elder daughter, brother, etc. Lactating mother do not want to keep their children in the crèche house because they come to crèche house to breastfeed due to distance from the work place. In addition, child care crèche facilities are not provided well by the management and due to this reason the mother have take extra care and helper during working time. During working time mother have problem to keep her children. Many women labourers do not like to keep their children in crèche house due to lack of facilities and materials. So, an extra helper is needed in the working field. Moreover, some labour residential areas are at long distances from the crèche house and therefore it becomes difficult for them to keep their children in that house. I have found that their own family member or relative have been taking care their own children inside the tea plantation during working time. After the work in the garden the women workers are generally busy collecting firewood. Small children are busy such kind of plantation activities in a large number.

The women have to take risk of life during working time inside the plantation such as the danger of poisonous snakes attack in cleaning the drain, crossing big drains inside the garden, leopard attack, other animals, and so on. As for example, MamonMura, was attacked inside the tea garden by a leopard during her working time. Her left leg was injured and she was bedridden for three month. The women labourers cannot move as fast as the men labourers in such situation. Women labour confides that the neither old age women nor pregnant women labours are shown any compassion of allotting works of a lighter nature in the field.

Furthermore, I have found that women as a rule are not employed in the sardar(who supervise 30 to 40 labourers in the work place) post till the field survey time. According to the women labourers and old age labourers, the recruitment of female sardar is important in the garden. Female sardar is important to look after problems unique to women during the working time. At times of urgency, the men sardar cannot handle such her problems and in such that situation the female sardar can handle it effectively. The other women workers have no time to look after another woman labour because of the request to meet targets. Even the male sardar having family relations with the women labourers and cannot come to look at her in close proximity because of some kind of social restriction among the both the men and women labourers in their community in this tea plantation. So, recruitment of women sardar is a necessity in a tea garden. However, lately some tea estates of Assam have started to recruit women sardars.

Let us now discuss how the facilities of the tea garden labour should get and avail or are facilitated during the service time and work place by the owner of tea plantation. According to the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the company should provide some facilities to the labourers who are working in the garden. According to the management they are providing facilities to the labourers, for instance, rations, medical care, maternity benefit, sick leave, Provident Fund

benefit and gratuity, bonus, umbrella, raincoat, firewood, etc. Without these benefits and facilities, the labourers will face many difficulties and problems to live and work peacefully in the garden. These facilities were not provided by the management every year to all workers. It has to be mentioned that some other mentioned facilities are getting on timely but not the quantity actually stated. So, the management is not concerned about this problem and always keeps one's eyes off.

According to the Assam Plantation Labour Rules, 1956, a labour should get 14 days leave on medical ground in a year. If any labour is sick then he/she has to entry his/her name in the hospital attendance register. Otherwise he/she will not get that day rations and other facilities. Due to lack of doctors in the plantation, it has become difficult for the labourers to obtain a sickness certificate. So, long time leave for the sick labourers become difficult to obtain. Moreover, the medical benefits are meant not only for the working labour but also to the dependents and retired labourers. The medical facilities are not availed by every labour in proper manner in the plantation. According to the BimolaKurmi, the pregnant women should get two injections during the pregnancy which are to be provided by the government in every tea garden of Assam. It was natural that she demanded two days leave with pay to be given to every pregnant woman. The management was not ready to give leave with pay for those pregnant women labourers. Bimola works in the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and under the National Rural Health Mission, Assam. She has responsibility of caring about the pregnant labourers in this tea estate. On the other hand, pregnant women are not getting facilities in the garden hospital. During emergency time it has become very difficult for them. Moreover, some of the labourers are not getting medical facilities properly, for instance, Mamoni Mura said that during working time inside the field a leopard had attacked on her and bit her left leg. The leopard was not a very big one. She had to take rest for 3 month. The management provide for one month *hazira* only and not 3 months. In another incident Nirupoma Samashi told that she fell down from a truck when they were transported to work in the other tea area of this tea estate. She was badly injured in her back side and had to take rest for 2 years. Her daughter was employed as *bodli* seatin her position and got only 500 rupees as compensation. The labour union did not help her properly in that time.

Moreover, a large number of women labourers are working in the plantation. They mostly work in plucking tea leaves. During working time they need some facilities. According to them they should need an extra basket to keep plucking tea leaf, umbrella, footwear, apron, etc. The women labourers want hot salted tea during the working time. But the management does not provide them hot and good quality of tea. They always get cold tea during the working time. Moreover, during working time due to lack of aprons, the sharp tea stick cut into their body, they face attack of poisonous insect inside the tea tree when it bites, a human body feel a big pain for a few moment, etc.

In addition, during rainy day and in very hot day the labourers need an umbrella to protect themselves from the rain and sun. Some women labourers buy this umbrella in their own expenses. Moreover, in the tea plant ground various dangerous pesticides and chemical fertilizers are used and in many nearby places of labour lines (labour residential areas) they use

to prefer toilet inside the garden areas due to lacking toilet at home. In that situation, the labourers need slippers for protection from various infections. So, the management is doing injustice with these labourers as regards safety of health by not providing basic facilities which they should get according to Laws. The management want maximum benefit from the labour by not providing medical facilities and benefits to the labour especially women pregnant workers. It can be argued that the management does not want any kind of loss from the labourers.

It is important to note that women are less arguing in comparison to the men labourers and always have worrisome nature than the male labour. Therefore the management is not getting any problems from them and exploiting them very large in number. Such kind of gender discrimination and exploitation are going on from a very long period in the tea plantation. Therefore they cannot fight with the management though they know it they are exploited in various ways. This type of nature the management is getting advantage to exploit more than the male labour. Moreover, they put a very limited complaint to the management during working time. In many times, the women have to work same type of work whether pregnant or old age labour. They are not provided light work in the field. During working time the women labour have faced many burdens and also take risk of life in the field. Due to the multiple burden not only at household work and but also working field the women cannot manage other activities and look after children study in proper manner.

Moreover, I have observed that women labourers always facing doubled burden of work and role conflict in the tea plantation. Women labourers are getting overpressure of work both at home and the work place. They have important responsibility at home and they have to manage it in a very limited time to solve all their tasks. They have to complete their work in field with tight schedule in a limited period of time. In the work place the women labourers have to work as like many times male labour work and are also getting overpressure of workload in every field. Due to this burden of workloads, day by day their healths are deteriorating in large number and psychological pressure is increasing for them. Even many women cannot fulfill their allotted task in one day. Due to this reason the family members have to come to help them to finish their target of task in a day. Those women labour cannot complete their work in a day or any help from their family members, on the very next day or Sunday have to complete their work for getting full day wage.

Conclusion

At last, it can be said that the management is not conscious about the women labour situation and protection. It is to be noted that there is no preference to employ them in high graded job in the tea plantation. They always want to suppress them in the lowest category as their male counterpart. Therefore, there is very little room for women labourers to upgrade their status. They constitute the lowest category by status in the tea plantation industry till even today. It can be argued that women are more exploited group than the male counterpart not only at home but also in the working field. So, generation after generation their social status become in the same position and till even today. It can be argued that they led a semi-slave life in the plantation in contemporary era. They work like ‘hire and fire’ in the modern organizational

set up. So, it can be argued that they are not only subjected to exploitation but at times super exploitation by the management in tea plantation industry of Assam.

References

- Bhadra, Mita (1992), *Women workers of Tea Plantation India*. New Delhi: Heritage Publisher.
- Jain, Shobhita (1988), *Sexual Equality Workers in an Asian Plantation System*. New Delhi: Sterling Publisher Private Limited.
- Kaniampady, Elizabeth FMA (2003), *Status of Women Working in the Tea Plantations (A Case Study)*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.
- Narain, Amarendra, Kumar, Parnendu and Singh, S. N. (2006), *Socio-economic and political problems of tea garden workers: A case study of Assam*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

New Dimensions to Sustainable Village Development through Self Help Groups

Dr.RashmimalaSahu

H.O.D, P.G.Deptt.of Political Science,Nirmala College,
Ranchi University, Ranchi

Abstract

As India lives in its villages,rural development is a vital constituent of its development process.The main objective of this development process is to empower the marginalized segments of the society such as Women,Dalits,backward classes etc.The growing success of the network of Self Help Groups is a clear indication of the significance of micro initiatives to create a distinct space in the civil society to initiate transformation of the rural society. Self Help Groups have become potential catalyst of change in rural areas, transforming the lives of the marginalized. Realizing that problems cannot be solved alone, or by a single agency, hence small voluntary groups get together to pool their resources, skills and talent to better their lives. The SHG method is used by the government, NGOs and others worldwide.Self Help Group (SHGs)-Bank Linkage Programme is emerging as a cost effective mechanism for providing financial services to the “Unreached Poor” which has been successful not only in meeting financial needs of the rural poor women but also strengthening collective self help capacities of the poor, leading to their empowerment and the resultant consequence being a step ahead in the way of sustainable rural development.

The main aim of this paper is to examine the current dynamics of Self-help Group in Socio-economic development of India, i.e. their role in empowering rural India and alleviating rural poverty and the strategies that need to be adopted for making them more effective, more efficient and potent agents of sustainable rural development in the coming years.

Key Words: Self Help Groups, Marginalized, Sustainable, Empowerment, Linkage

Introduction

Since the nineties,Non-GovernmentalOrganisations,Panchayat Raj Institutions and Self Help Groups are playing a major role as catalysts in the administration of rural development.They are considered as ‘Public Motivators’ and complementary to each other.PRI’s are the State Actors whereas NGO’s and SHG’s are the Non State Actors in the changing dynamics of rural development. As a form or enterprise, SHG performs the role of collective banks and enterprises and ensures better access to loans with a lower rate of interest to start micro unit enterprises. Thousands of the poor and the marginalized population in India are building their lives, their families and their society through Self help groups. The 9th five year plan of the government of India had given due recognition on the importance and the relevance of the Self-help group method to implement developmental schemes at the grassroots level SHG’s are playing a major role in rural India at present.They have twin objectives:1) Microcredit availability to the marginalized segments of the society.2) Ushering social reform.Its major objective is to mobilize people,build people’s organizations, make them financially sound,increase the level of participation of the people in the rural development process and create an egalitarian society.

From a feminist perspective, in this group model of development, individual

entrepreneurship is based on women's solidarity, perception of common interest, and fellow feeling. Being a member of a collective, a woman struggles hard to create some space for herself in the family as well as in the society. It boosts her image and self esteem too. Pictorially it can be represented as follows:

Definition, Objectives & Role of Self Help Groups



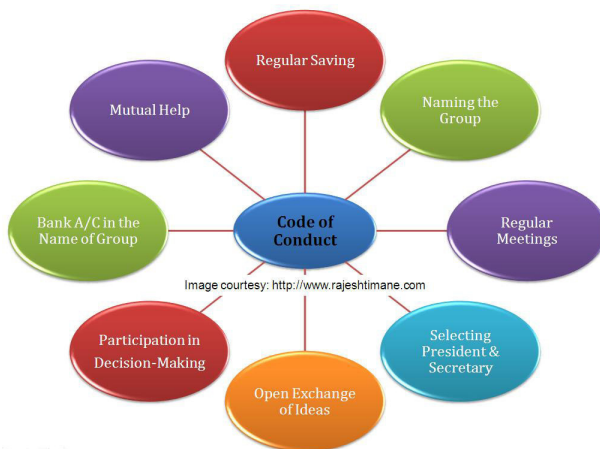
The Self Help Groups (SHGs) Guiding Principle stresses on organizing the rural poor into small groups through a process of social mobilization, training and providing bank credit and government subsidy. The SHGs are to be drawn from the BPL list approved by the Gram Sabha wherein about ten persons are selected, one each from a family and focus is on the skill development training based on the local requirement. The SHG movement has gathered pace in countryside and is directly or indirectly contributing towards the economic development of rural areas. This article throws light on forming self help groups in rural areas as well.

Benefits of SHGs

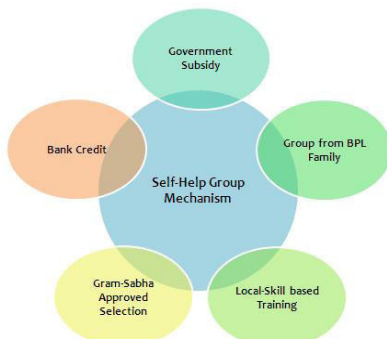
- Easy to identify and mobilise.
- Similarity of socio-economic profile
- Local area understanding
- Can be developed at remote places
- Lucrative option for women folk

Identity, Code of Conduct & SHG Mechanism:

SHG is a registered or unregistered group of micro entrepreneurs having homogeneous social and economic background, voluntarily coming together to save small amount regularly, to contribute to a common fund and to meet their emergency needs on mutual help basis.



Ten persons are selected, one each from a BPL family to form a group which is expected to implement following code of conduct like Assigning name to the SHG, Regular meetings in a Democratic way, Open exchange of thoughts in these meetings, Participation in the Decision Making process, Bank Account in the name of the SHG and Selecting a President and Secretary from the SHG.



The groups' total fund is to be deposited in the bank account so created. SHGs that are in existence for about six months and have demonstrated the potential of a viable group enters the 3rd stage, wherein it receives a 'Revolving Fund' from DRDA and Bank as a cash-credit facility. This money may be utilized for internal lending among the members. If group is found to be regular in its internal lending and successfully utilizes this revolving fund; proposal for bank loan may be forwarded for sanctioning.

SHGs and Rural Development

In order to change the face of socio-economic scenario, micro enterprises and SHGs are playing significant role in the self-employment by raising the level of income and standard of living rural people. In this framework, one of the most vital aspects of rural self

employment is the formation of SHGs which is a valuable investment in human capital through training and capacity building measures. From dairy to mechanized farming, weaving, poultry, food processing units, mushroom cultivation; Rural India has been busy setting up micro-enterprises by forming SHGs. The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure appropriate use of fund and its timely repayment. These are informal groups in nature where members come together towards collective action for common cause. The common need is meeting their emergent economic needs without depending on external help. SHG movement is supposed to build economic self reliance of rural poor, overcome misuse and create confidence predominantly among women who are mostly unseen in the social structure.

SHGs: Strength



Image courtesy: <http://www.rajeshitimane.com>

In India, self employment has been recognized as an essential force of development in rural areas. It has emerged as a strategy designed to improve the socio-economic life and mainly focuses on extending the benefits of development to the poorest in the rural areas improving their standard of living and self-realization. SHGs in India are integrating the low income segments with rest of the rural community by ensuring them a better participation in a more equitable share in the benefit of developments. These Groups are not only speeding up economic growth, but also providing jobs and improving the quality of rural life towards self-reliance. Self-employment needs a very wide ranging and comprehensive set of activities, relevant to all aspects of rural economy and covering rural people including skilled, unskilled and landless laborers and artisans of Rural India. Even though the Rural Indians put their entrepreneurial skills in all the rural development activities their economic status has not improved to the expected level. Although they have much potential; they are ignorant of converting their skills into reality.

SHGs: Weaknesses

Certain weaknesses also characterize the functioning of the SHGs. Often the SHG-members are reluctant to return loan taken from the banks. Sometimes the banks are also apathetic towards the SHGs members. Sometimes there is lack of regular supervision and monitoring on SHG-activities by the loan providing banks. Coupled with this, lack of knowledge, awareness regarding their own community resources, often leaves them with limited options for income-generating activities which only produce marginal profits. There is a growing

need to organize suitable capacity-building or orientation programmes for the SHG-members who have been provided loan so that they can go for a cost-benefit analysis before making financial investment. Training programmes are also required to update the knowledge and skills of SHGs.

SHGs: Opportunities

Though there is variety of programmes to alleviate poverty and empower rural people. The emergence of small enterprises and its activities have made a considerable contribution in the socio-economic development of rural poor in the society. As per the recent micro finance report released by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2016- the total number of SHGs promoted under National Rural Livelihoods Mission was 1864742 as on 31.03. Their number increased to 2305513 as on 31.07.2015, recording a growth of 440771. In percentage terms, it was 23.29%. Simultaneously latest statistics also indicate that over 90% in India consist exclusively of women. In the 12th Five Year Plan five year plan, and coming plans in view of inclusive growth; we cannot think of rural self employment on sustained basis without consideration of Micro-Finance and SHGs. The Plan provides a new vision of inclusive and faster growth at the rate of 9%. No doubt; the SHGs will help in achieving this new vision of growth with the support of Micro-Finance. The impact on the lives of rural people is not just an economic one; gaining more self-confidence is often a more lasting achievement that forms the basis for social and economic improvements. But are SHGs the answer to all problems in India? Few issues need to be considered when attempting to answer this question:

SHGs: Challenges

- How the poorest participate in this revolution? More effective targeting mechanisms are required, and SHG programs need to be geared towards the specific needs of poor people.
- Are these SHGs the most significant way of bringing about socio-economic change? Lasting improvement, especially of the situation of rural women, can only be brought about subject to their control over resources increases.
- Are SHGs the most appropriate institutional-arrangement for Rural Indians? Different types of SHGs are required for different types of people, depending on their particular socio-economic backgrounds.
- How to overcome the dominance of patriarchal mentality across rural societies, which creates obstacles for women to join SHG or to take up income-generating projects outside home.
- How to motivate the SHG members to explore innovative options for livelihood opportunities.
- How to improve the accessibility of funding sources through rural banks to remote areas/villages which have no proper communication.
- How to deal with incidences of misappropriation of funds which are often reported and which maligns the ideology and spirit of SHG formation.
- Is the Government providing equal attention towards the agenda of spreading the spirit of SHG formation along with other income-generating schemes or flagship programmes like MGNREGA, Bharat Nirman, and NRHM etc?

These are the challenges to be faced by the SHGs in the coming years.

Conclusion

It is very important and vital to address these issues and for this an integrated approach of Government, Banks and NGOs is crucial. The current dynamics of SHGs from the SWOC-lens (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges) suggest the following measures. The institutional efficiency needs to be increased. Speeding up the delivery process is also very important. Easy access to credit, flexibility in the repayment schedule, conceptualization of new schemes for the poor should be considered. Role of NGOs, too, is equally important as they serve as the most important element to create awareness among the rural poor. They should give wide publicity to rural banking and its linkage programmes at local level and must enable the Rural Indians, specially the women folk to participate in the decision making process at the bottom level. These measures can significantly make the Self Help Groups more effective and more potent catalyst for bringing about structural changes in rural economy as well as for empowering rural India in the desired direction. The high growth rate of India can only be sustained only when all sections of the society, especially women become equal partners in the development process. The clarion call of the hour is for the rural women to play a more pro active role in the development process and add a new dimension to sustainable village development through formation of Self Help Groups.

References

1. Chandra.(2001). Non-Government Organization: Structure, Relevance and Function. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
2. Desai, V. (2005). Rural development in India: Past, Present and Future (second Ed.). Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Hazra, Anupam. (2013). Adding New Dimensions to Sustainable Rural Growth published in Kurushetra (The Monthly Journal, Ministry of Rural Development), Vol.61, No.9, Page 3, July 2013.
4. Kay, T. (2002). Empowering women through self- help micro-credit programmes. In: Bulletin on Asia-Pacific Perspectives 2002/03 (<http://www.unescap.org>)
5. NIRD (2001). National Movement in SHG movement in the country and SGSY. Hyderabad
6. Sen, A. (2005). The Argumentative Indian. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
7. Timane, Rajesh.(2011).Self Help Groups in Rural Development. March 27, 2011. (<http://www.htm> Chrome HTML Document)
8. Tripathy, Swarnamayee.(2016) Social Transformation of Women through Self Help Groups in India published in Gender Dynamics: The Emerging Frontiers, edited by Dr. Smita Nayak, Research India Publications, Delhi.
9. Varma, S. and Pawar, Y. (2005). Rural Empowerment: Through SHGs, NGOs and PRIs, National Slum Dwellers Federation in India. New Delhi: Deep and Deep.
10. Voluntary Action Cell (2007). National Policy on Voluntary Sector. Planning Commission: Government of India.
11. Yojana Magazine, Kurushetra magazine, Wikipedia, the Hindu & the Google

Water Resource Development In India

Dr. P. V. Salve

Lecturer, Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Aurangabad (M.S.)

Mr. D. P. Chate

Lecturer S.N.D.T Women's University, Mumbai. (M.S.)

dnyanu.chate@gmail.com

Introduction

India has sixteen per cent of the world's population and four per cent of its fresh water resources. Estimates indicate that surface and ground water availability is around 1,869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Out of this, 40 per cent is not available for use due to geological and topographical reasons. Around 4,000 BCM of fresh water is available due to precipitation in the form of rain and snow, most of which returns to the seas through rivers. 92 per cent groundwater extracted is used in the agricultural sector, five and three per cent respectively for industrial and domestic sector. 89 per cent of surface water uses is for agricultural sector and 02 per cent and 09 per cent respectively uses by the industrial and domestic sector.

Objectives

1. To study the irrigation development and status in India.
2. To study the history of irrigation projects in India.
3. To study the water availability and requirements in India.

Methodology

Only secondary data like books, govt. reports, research papers and websites, etc. are used for the present research paper.

The water resources potential of the country which occurs as natural run off in the rivers is about 1869 BCM as per the estimates of Central Water Commission (CWC), considering the both surface and ground water.

The river basin Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna is the largest in respect of catchment area (11 lakh sq km.). The other major rivers with catchment area about one lakh sq. km. or more are: Indus, Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi and Narmada. The River Basin Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna has annual water resource potential of 1111 BCM out of total 1869 BCM in the country. As far utilisable surface water is concerned, the proportion of utilisable surface water resources to water resources potential is very high in smaller basins.

Surface Storage

A total storage capacity of about 253.4 BCM has been created in the country due to the major & medium irrigation projects since completed. The projects under construction will contribute to additional 51 BCM. Thus likely storage available will be 304.3 BCM, once the projects under construction are completed against the total water availability of 1869 BCM in the river basins of the country. Maximum storage (taking into consideration of projects under construction) lies in the Ganga Basin followed by Krishna, Godavari and Narmada. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh together account for about 72 % of total live storage capacity in the

country¹.

History of Irrigation Development in World

It is well known that the globe consists of one third land and two thirds water. The rich potential of the world which lies in water are not exploited at all, though stray attempts are being made by technologically and economically developed countries for increased agricultural production. The water resources in this one third land area consist of surface and ground water resources on the land and underground for the benefit of mankind².

The Indus Valley Civilization in Pakistan and North India (from 2600 BCE) also had an early canal irrigation system.³ Large scale agriculture was practiced and an extensive network of canals was used for the purpose of irrigation. Sophisticated irrigation and storage systems were developed, including the reservoirs built at Girnar in 3000 BCE.⁴

The irrigation works of ancient Sri Lanka, the earliest dating from about 300 BCE, in the reign of King Pandukabhaya and under continuous development for the next thousand years, were one of the most complex irrigation systems of the ancient world. In addition to underground canals, the Sinhalese were the first to build completely artificial reservoirs to store water. The system was extensively restored and further extended during the reign of King ParakramaBahu (1153 – 1186 CE).⁵

In the Szechwan region ancient China the Dujiangyan Irrigation System was built in 250 BCE to irrigate a large area and it still supplies water today.⁶

In fifteenth century Korea the world's first water gauge (woo ryanggyae) was discovered in 1441 CE. The inventor was Jang Young Sil, a Korean engineer of the Choson Dynasty, under the active direction of the King, Se Jong. It was installed in irrigation tanks as part of a nationwide system to measure and collect rainfall for agricultural applications. With this instrument, planners and farmers could make better use of the information gathered in the survey.⁷

History of Irrigation Development in India

Ministry of Water Resources (Govt. Of India), on its web site briefly explains the history of irrigation development in India which can be traced back to prehistoric times. Vedas, Ancient Indian writers and ancient Indian scriptures have made references to wells, canals, tanks and dams. These irrigation technologies were in the form of small and minor works, which could be operated by small households to irrigate small patches of land. In the south, perennial irrigation may have begun with construction of the Grand Anicut by the Cholas as early as second century to provide irrigation from the Cauvery River. The entire landscape in the central and southern India is studded with numerous irrigation tanks which have been traced back to many centuries before the beginning of the Christian era. In northern India also there are a number of small canals in the upper valleys of rivers which are very old.⁸

Irrigation during Medieval India

Ghiyasuddin Tughluq (1220-1250) is credited to be the first ruler who encouraged digging canals. Feroz Tughluq (1351-86) is considered to be the greatest canal builder. Irrigation is said to be one of the major reasons for the growth and expansion of the Vijayanagar Empire

in southern India in the fifteenth century. Babur, in his memoirs called ‘Baburnamah’ gave a vivid description of prevalent modes of irrigation practices in India at that time. The Gabar Bunds captured and stored annual runoff from surrounding mountains to be made available to tracts under cultivation.⁹

Irrigation Development under British Rule

According to sources of irrigation; canals irrigated 45 per cent, wells 35 per cent, tanks 15 per cent and other sources 5 per cent. Famines of 1897-98 and 1899-1900 necessitated British to appoint first irrigation commission in 1901, especially to report on irrigation as a means of protection against famine in India. As a result of recommendations of first irrigation commission total irrigated area by public and private works increased to 16 Mha in 1921. From the beginning of 19th century to 1921 there was no significant increase in tube well irrigated area. During 1910 to 1950 growth rate of irrigation was estimated at 2.0 per cent per annum for government canal irrigation, 0.54 per cent per annum for well irrigation and 0.98 per cent per annum in respect of irrigation from all sources.¹⁰

Development of Irrigation under Plan in India

In the First Five Year Plan (1951□56), the country embarked on a major irrigation programme. A number of multipurpose and major projects were taken up, such as Bhakra Nangal, Nagarjunasagar, Kosi, Chambal, Hirakud, Kakrapar and Tungabhadra. Concurrently minor irrigation schemes including ground water were given emphasis under the Agricultural Sector, along with financial assistance from the Centre. During the periods of the Second Five Year Plan (1956□61), the Third Five Year Plan (1961□66) and the three annual plans (1966□69), new irrigation programmes were implemented.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969□74), the stress was shifted to the completion of ongoing projects, integrated use of surface and ground water, adoption of efficient management techniques and modernization of existing schemes. The new starts, however, continued. During the Fifth Plan (1974□78), Command Area Development Programme (CADP) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of reducing the gap between the irrigation potential created and the optimum utilization of available land and water. The programme was conceived as a means of coordinating all related activities to meet these objectives under one umbrella. Initially, 60 Major and Medium projects were covered with a CCA of 15 Mha.

During the annual plans of 1978□80 and the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980□85), ‘new starts’ continued and at the end of the Seventh Plan, there were as many as 182 major and 312 medium ongoing projects requiring an estimated amount of Rs. 39,044 crores at the 1990□91 price level for their completion. ‘New starts’ were, therefore, restricted considerably and greater emphasis was laid on the completion of projects, which were in advanced stages of completion. This was continued during 1990□91 & 1991□92 annual plans, the VIII Plan (1992□97) and the IX Plan (1997□2002)¹¹

For the speedy completion of the ongoing projects in advanced stage of construction Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was launched in 1996□1997. During the VIII Plan period irrigation potential of 2.22 Mha was created under major and medium

sector at an annual rate of 0.44 Mha per annum. During the IX Plan period this increased to 4.12 Mha out of which 1.65 Mha (nearly 40%) was through AIBP. Around 1709.6 thousand ha irrigation potential created up to 2001-02. Further, 388.0 Th. ha in 2002-03, 447.0 Th. ha in 2003-04, 510.4 Th. ha in 2004-05, 529.7 Th. ha in 2005-06, 872.3 Th. ha in 2006-07, 521.2 Th. ha in 2007-08, 507.9 Th. ha in 2007-08, 752.4 Th. ha in 2009-10, 514.4 in 2010-11 and 187.26 Th. ha irrigation potential created in 2011-12 under the AIBP in India. Around 6940.213 thousand ha irrigation potential created up to March 2012 in India. Maximum irrigation potential created in the year 2006-07 and minimum irrigation potential created in the year 2011-12 in India under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in India.

Water Requirement for Various Sectors

India with 2.4 per cent of the world's total area has 16 per cent of the world's population; but has only 4 per cent of the total available fresh water. This clearly indicates the need for water resources development, conservation and their optimum use. Fortunately, at a macro level India is not short of water. The problems that seem to loom large over the sector are manageable and the challenges facing it are not insurmountable.

The requirement of water for various sectors has been assessed by the “National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development” (NCIWRD) in the year 2000. This requirement is based on the assumption that the irrigation efficiency will increase to 60 per cent from the present level of 35 to 40 per cent. The Standing Committee of MoWR also assesses it periodically.

Sector	Water Demand in km ³ (or BCM)					
	Standing Sub-Committee of MoWR			NCIWRD		
Year	2010	2025	2050	2010	2025	2050
Irrigation	688	910	1072	557	611	807
Drinking Water	56	73	102	43	62	111
Industry	12	23	63	37	67	81
Energy	5	15	130	19	33	70
Others	52	72	80	54	70	111
Total	813	1093	1447	710	843	1180

Source: Report of The Steering Committee on Water Resources For Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), Government of India Planning Commission May 2007¹²

The above table discloses the projection of water requirements for various sectors in India. According to standing sub-committee of MoWR, Demand for various sectors (Drinking, Industry, Energy, and other) will increase from 813 BCM to 1447 BCM during the year 2010 to 2050 and according to NCIWRD the demand of water will increase from 710 BCM to 1180 BCM during the year 2010 to 2050. Almost half of the water demand (50%) would be in 2050 by the drinking water. According to MoWR, water demand for other sector would be increased by 56.18 percent and according to NCIWRD it would be increased by 68.89 percent. It is seen that NCIWRD made low projection than that standing sub-committee of MoWR.

Conclusions

Water is a vital to the wellbeing of the people and plays a significant role in local, national, and international growth and development. India with 2.4 per cent of the world's total area has 16 per cent of the world's population, but has only 4 per cent of the total available fresh water. From the history of irrigation development in India, it was revealed that there is need of revival of traditional and local irrigation management practices along with the major irrigation infrastructure project. Ancient Indian writers and ancient Indian scriptures have made references to wells, canals, tanks and dams. These irrigation technologies were in the form of small and minor works, which could be operated by small households to irrigate small patches of land. British appointed the first irrigation commission in 1901, especially to report on irrigation as a means of protection against famine in India. As a result of recommendations of first irrigation commission, total irrigated area by public and private works increased to 16 Mha in 1921. Demand of water will increase from 710 BCM to 1180 BCM during the year 2010 to 2050. Almost half of the water demand (50%) would be in 2050 by the drinking water. According to MoWR, water demand for other sector would be increased by 56.18 percent and according to NCIWRD it would be increased by 68.89 percent.

References

1. Central Water Commission (2013), Report on Water & Related Statistics, Govt. Of India. Water Resources Information System Directorate Information System Organization Water Planning & Project Wing (December 2013)
2. K. Puttaswamaiah (1994), Irrigation projects in India, towards a new policy, Indus Publishing Company, New Delhi 110027, Page 46)
3. Ancient India Indus Valley Civilization. Minnesota State University "e-museum". Retrieved on 2007-01-10.
4. Rodda, J. C. and Ubertaini, Lucio (2004), The Basis of Civilization - Water Science? pg 161. International Association of Hydrological Sciences (International Association of Hydrological Sciences Press 2004).
5. De Silva, Sena (1998), Reservoirs of Sri Lanka and their fisheries. UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Retrieved on 2007-01-10.
6. Encyclopedia Britannica, 1994 edition, China – history.
7. Baek Sauk Gi (1987), Jang Young Sil. Woong-Jin-Wee-In-Jun-Gi: "Woongjin Publishing Co., Ltd".
8. Ministry of Water Resource, www.mowr.nic.in (2007-07-15)
9. Fahlbusch, H., Schultz, B. and Thatte, C.D. (2004), The Indus Basin- History of Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Management.
10. Michael, A.M. 1978. "Irrigation Theory and Practice." Vikas, New Delhi.
11. Government of India (2011), Report of Working Group on Major, Medium and Command Area Development for the XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017), Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.
12. Government of India (2007), Report of The Steering Committee on Water Resources for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

New Technology and Banking Delivery Channels in India and United States

Dr.Usha N. Patil

Head, Department of Economics

GopikabaiSitaramGawande College, UmarkhedDist- Yavatmal (M.S.)

Abstract:

This research article describes the evolution of modern day banking and provides information about how technology has changed the channels through which banking service is delivered. It explains how human labour is being replaced by automated systems and machines as well as provides information about the state of the art lockbox service that is provided by the banks in the United States. Under this service, the bank manages accounts receivables on behalf of the customer. This research article also lists down the advantages of using the lockbox system.

Keywords: New Technology, Banking Delivery Channels, lockbox service, India, United States

Objective of the Study

- To study how innovations have contributed to the development of Indian banking.
- To study which additional service provided by banks in the United States.

Introduction:

The success of India is intrinsically linked to its ability to keep pace with technology. The world has seen an unprecedented change in the technology landscape over the last decade and innovation has become more important than ever before. Technology can help build a digital India—a knowledge-based society and economy - by empowering, connecting and binding everyone.

For India to become a global knowledge hub by 2022— the diamond jubilee of our Independence innovation, research and technology will have to play a major role.

Banking in old times was not the tightly monitored and tightly regulated business that it is today. Instead, earlier banking was completely a free market operation. Any entrepreneur could enter and exit the banking business without any restriction or licenses. **The deployment of technology has also changed the channels via which customers interact with their banks.** In this research article, I will trace **the evolution of banking** i.e. how banking changed to be the highly regulated business that it is today and these changing channels of banking service delivery.

New Technology and Banking Delivery Channels:

Technology has touched every aspect of our lives in the recent years and banking has been no exception. Huge strides made by information technology have allowed banks to provide much better levels of service to their customers at drastically lower costs.

Traditional Delivery Format: Bank Branches

Bank branches form the traditional channel for delivery of banking services. Almost every bank in the world has branches although of late banks have reduced the reliance on these branches and are attempting to replace expensive branches with inexpensive technologies.

However, for the moment, branches still remain one of the most popular methods of delivering banking services because they enable banks to offer all services from the same location. Also, the size of the bank branches, in terms of real estate, has reduced considerably in the past few years. This is because of the technological innovation that has made it possible to have better storage and processing without utilizing any space. Technology has affected every area of banking and this includes traditional models like bank branches.

Modern Delivery Formats

The modern service delivery formats vary significantly from the branch based model. First of all the focus is on efficiency. This means that the banks aim to provide more and more services at the least cost possible. Secondly the focus is on educating the customers and making them accustomed to banking via these new channels.

Here is a list of some channels for providing banking services that have been developed recently.

Automated Systems:

Automated systems have become extremely popular in the past few years. This is because they generally cost less than humans performing the same service. For instance the maintenance cost of an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is far less than that of a human teller. Also, the machine can provide service 24 by 7 which a human cannot possible do. Therefore, along with ATM's a wide variety of other automated systems have also been deployed in bank branches. Some of the other automated system include cash deposit machine, machines which update pass books or provide bank statements or machines to recharge debit cards with predetermined values. Automates systems are now predominant in developed countries like United States and Europe where labour costs are high. These systems have also started reaching developing countries in the third world.

Telephone Banking:

Telephone banking is the provision of banking services over a telephone line. Therefore, telephone banking is also equipped with providing almost all the services that a traditional brick and mortar bank can. However, phone banking faces an additional challenge. Phone bankers also need to identify whether they are speaking to the correct person or else they may end up divulging sensitive information to the wrong person. Mechanisms have been created in order to ensure this. Such mechanisms include phone banking passwords and confirmation of personal information that can only be provided by the account holder.

Phone banking provides customers with extreme convenience as they can avail the service 24 by 7 and from any geographical location. Also, phone banking allows banks to reduce costs as they can outsource their call centre's to lower cost countries like India where the work can be done at a fraction of the cost. Hence, a win-win situation is created.

Internet:

Internet banking is the provisioning of banking services over the web. Like phone banking, internet banking can be used to replicate all the services that are offered in brick and mortar branches. Also, like phone banking, identification of customers is a problem. Internet

banking faces its unique sets of risks like phishing attacks and hacking of customer accounts. However, the development in technology has allowed the banks to build secure systems which can defend against such attacks.

The main reason behind the massive thrust on internet banking is that the processing capability gets transferred from bank staff to users. Hence, if a user needs a bank statement, they can obtain it themselves. The requirement of bank staff is completely eliminated and this helps the bank save massive costs. It is for this reason that banks insist on educating customers about internet banking and prefer to deal with customers in that manner. Some banks charge customers additional money if they avail a service in a brick and mortar bank branch that can also be availed online.

Smartphone:

Developments in information technology have made it possible for people to conduct banking transactions while on the go. The cell phones of people are connected with high speed internet. Also, mobile applications have been developed which enable customers to obtain all the services that they would be able to avail at a branch. Once again the threats of security attacks and hacking are present. However, these are risks that are being mitigated.

The banking industry believes that mobile banking or m-banking is the future of the industry wherein people will be able to avail any service they require at the click of a few buttons. Technology is therefore enabling banks to provide customers with unprecedented service levels while simultaneously providing their shareholders with unprecedented return on equity,

Technological developments in computing are certain to find more applications in the banking world. Therefore, the forerunners in the banking industry understand that their business has become intertwined with technology and the next industry leader will be someone who is able to utilize technology to the maximum.

Lockbox Service Provided by Banks:

What is a Lockbox?

Lockbox is an additional service provided by banks in the United States. This service allows companies to drastically cut short or even eliminate the tasks that need to be performed by accounts receivables departments.

The logic behind the lockbox system emanates from the concept of economies of scale.

When every customer processes their own accounts receivables, it becomes an expensive and time-consuming affair for each of them. Instead, the bank could just set up a massive accounts receivables department that works on behalf of all their customers and passes on the benefits of economies of scale for a fee! Hence, the lockbox system came into existence.

The lockbox is a mailing address provided by the bank to their customers. The customers can then tell their own customers to send their checks to this mailing address. These lockboxes can be placed in such a way that the postage time is also reduced to a minimum.

There are various kinds of lockbox services that are offered by banks in the United States. The correct service to choose depends on the scale of the business and the desired turnaround time for payment processing. For instance, some lockbox services are fully

automated, and lead to the funds being credited to the companies account almost instantaneously. If the scale of business is not large enough the payments need not be processed so quickly then, customers can opt for less expensive, but less efficient services where manual intervention is required.

The banks service these lockboxes periodically. They process all the checks that have been received in the mail and send scanned copies of the checks as well as the remittance advice back to the customers so that the accounts can be closed. Also, the banks can simply send information only items like account statements and remittance advice to customers in the form of an electronic image.

The banks charge a periodic fee for providing and servicing a lockbox. On top of that, they also charge for every payment that they process. Hence, the lockbox system generates a stable revenue stream for the banks making it a lucrative business for them.

The bank's customers also benefit in multiple ways from this lockbox arrangement. The benefits derived are as follows:

Advantages of Using a Lockbox

Lower Cost: Maintaining an accounts receivables department is an expensive affair. Firstly personnel have to be hired to perform the tasks, then software and computers also need to be purchased and then there are overheads like rent, water, electricity, security, etc. Also, all these costs are fixed costs and are incurred regardless of the amount of workload that the accounts receivable department has in a given month. The lockbox service provides a much cheaper alternative as all of the above-mentioned costs can simply be eliminated if there is no requirement of an accounts receivables department. Also, the entire cost is a variable cost and so expenses only arise if checks are processed.

Faster Processing: Lockbox also enables faster processing of checks. This is because the final destination of the checks is the bank itself. Hence, if a company orders its customers to send the checks directly to the bank, the time and effort spent in collecting and collating the information and sending it to the bank is saved. The payments issued by the customers reflect faster in the accounts of the company. For a huge company with millions of dollars of daily transactions, increasing the float by even a single day can have a significant impact on the interest earned on the deposits.

Compatible with ERP Systems: The lockbox information that is sent by most banks is compatible with a lot of ERP systems being used by mega corporations. Hence, when the bank sends an electronic report of the payment received with the remittance advice, this information can simply be uploaded to the system, and the payments are applied to the respective customer accounts. Thereby the amount of manual effort required is almost eliminated. Also, since humans are not required to key in the information, the possibility of manual errors is reduced to a bare minimum.

Customized Reporting: Lastly, banks allow a lot of customization when it comes to lockbox processing. Banks are intent on providing excellent service to their customers. They therefore ask for the format that is used by their customers to report and analyse their receivables. Then banks ensure that their software is configured in such a way that periodic

reports regarding the customer's accounts receivables are created and presented to them in a format which they desire. Hence, the need for an accounts receivable clerk may not even arise for reporting purposes. The report too is simply sent over by the bank in the desired format.

Conclusion:

Over the years, the banking sector in India has seen a number of changes. Most of the banks have begun to take an innovative approach towards banking with the objective of creating more value for customers. Information technology has given rise to new innovations in the product designing and their delivery in the banking and finance industries. Technology offers a chance for banks to build new systems that address a wide range of customer needs including many that may not be imaginable today. Financial innovation associated with technological change totally changed the banking philosophy and that is further tuned by the competition in the banking industry. Challenging business environment within the banking system create more innovation in the fields of product, process and market. Today, we have electronic payment system along with currency notes. Over the years, the banking sector in India has seen a number of changes. Most of the banks have begun to take an innovative approach towards banking with the objective of creating more value for customers. Information technology has given rise to new innovations in the product designing and their delivery in the banking and finance industries. Technology offers a chance for banks to build new systems that address a wide range of customer needs including many that may not be imaginable today. Financial innovation associated with technological change totally changed the banking philosophy and that is further tuned by the competition in the banking industry. Challenging business environment within the banking system create more innovation in the fields of product, process and market. Today, we have electronic payment system along with currency notes. Financial sector is moving towards a scenario, where it can have new instruments along with liquidity and safety.

India has a long history of cultural innovation driven by necessities. It's time that we take our innovations globally and solve societal problems. It is in this context that India must embark upon the next phase of innovation and technology revolution with renewed vigour. It would be unwise to be satisfied with successes in instalments and not tap the vast potential of Indian talent. The success and brand established by the Indian software services industry needs to be leveraged with next wave of "Made In India" technology, products and innovations.

For the socio-economic development of the country, role of banks are to be considered more vital. A remarkable change has been indicated after globalization. At present, due to development of information technology, the banking sector has become most important for day to day living. Innovation approach of banking sector is to increase the value of customers by introducing ATM, internet banking etc. has make the customer effective and able to meet the challenges.

Almost all large companies in the United States use the lockbox system. This service has also become popular amongst the medium scale enterprises. It is only the small scale businesses that still prefer to manage their own receivables. Hopefully, the India, soon banks will be able to provide a lockbox solution to them as well!

References:

- Andrade, C “Banking products and services” in Indian institute of banking and Finance
Chand & Sons, Banking Law and Practice by P N Varshney, Sultan New Delhi
[Lamia Obay](#), Financial Innovation in the Banking Industry: The Case of Asset Securitization
(Financial Sector of the American Economy)1st Edition ISBN-13: 978-0815334231, ISBN-10: 0815334230
Shekhar K C, ShekharLekshmy “Banking: Theory and Practice” Noida, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2014-15
R.N. Misra; New Innovation In Banking Sector Book ISBN: 978 93 5056 72
Website source:
www.mbainfoline.com/.../Recent%20Trends%20in%20Banking.htm
www.informationvine.com
indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJMFSMR/2012/December/13.
<https://bankinnovation.net/2017/01/6-hottest-trends-for-banking-2017/>
<https://thefinanser.com> ›
<https://www.americanbanker.com/news/10-big-ideas-for-banking-in-2017>

Cropping Pattern of Rice in Gadchiroli District

Prof. Parag S. Meshram

Head [Dept. of Geography],

Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N.P. Commerce College,
Armori, Dist. Gadchiroli 441208

Dr. Vijay P. Gorde

Asst. Prof. [Dept. of Geography],

Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N.P. Commerce College,
Armori Dist. Gadchiroli

Abstract

Rice, an indigenous crop, is grown all over the country with highest concentration in north-eastern and southern part of country. It is mainly a tropical crop with mean temperature 25°Cg and annual rainfall of 160 cm. Rice, in India, is essentially a winter crop which is sown from June to August and harvested from November to January. Similarly summer crop is sown in November to December and is ready for harvest in March to April.

Gadchiroli district is generally considered as rural, tribal and nuxlite district. Gadchiroli district is a major Paddy (rice) producing district from eastern Vidarbha. This region is generally known as paddy region. Gadchiroli district has total 12 Talukas where there is a diversity of paddy production. Paddy is a kharif & rabbi crop which is largely affected by the factors like climate & soil. Paddy farming is a traditional one. The farmers produce rice as an important food crop. But today paddy productivity of Gadchiroli district is also found affected by climate change and global warming.

Paddy is the main agriculture produce in this district. Rice cropping pattern has studied with various crops in Gadchiroli district. The study of rice cropping pattern is done referring total 12 talukas of district. It is the pattern of crops for a given piece of land or cropping pattern means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time in a unit area

Introduction

The district is categorized as Tribal and undeveloped district and most of the land is covered with forest and hills. Gadchiroli district is abundant in nature beauty located in the eastern region of Maharashtra. Forests cover more than 75.96 % of the geographical area of the district including the main hilly region like Aheri, Bhamragarh, Tipagarh, Palasgarh, Khobramendha and Surajagarh. Vainganga, Pranhita, Indravati and Godavari these four river flow across the border of Gadchiroli district. In Gadchiroli district the temperature in summer is usually recorded 45°Cg. And in autumn the rain is recorded 1400 -1500 mm.

The road transportation in Gadchiroli districts is efficient. From 12 talukas of Gadchiroli district, the district is divided into six Sub-Divisions i.e. Gadchiroli, Chamorshi, Aheri, Etapalli, Desaiganj and Kurkheda respectively and each sub-division has two talukas. According to census of 2011 Total population of the district is 10, 72,942. Male and female population is 5, 41,328 and 5, 31,614 respectively and in that population rural population is 954909 (89%) and urban population is 118033 (11%). The literacy rate of district is 66.03 %The Tribal Community population that resides in the district is 38.17 % (As per Census 2011).

Paddy (rice) is a major crop of Gadchiroli district and approximately 92% of crop area is

occupied by this crop. Paddy is the main agriculture produce in this district. The other Agriculture Produce in the district is Jowar, Linseed, Pigeon and Wheat. The Main profession of the people is farming.

Proportion of area under various crops at different point of space and time

Cropping systems based on climate soil and water availability have to be evolved for realizing the potential production levels through efficient use of availability use of available resources.

Rice cropping pattern has been studied with various crops in Gadchiroli district. The study of rice cropping pattern is done referring total 12 talukas of district. These crops include Rice, cotton, Jowar, Wheat, Pigeon, Groundnut, Fruit & Vegetable, Gram, Spices, etc. rice cropping area is selected for details studies. It is found that the cropping pattern is generally affected by the farmer's choice of the crops but the physical, social, economical & political factor also affect a cropping pattern.

Methodology

The research is based on the secondary data of meteorological department and district gazetteer of Gadchiroli district. Agriculture data is used from socio-economic survey & statistical department of Gadchiroli District. And observation and data on implementing a general cropping pattern method. Statistical information during 2000 to 2003 is derived from the socio economic survey of Gadchiroli district.

Study Area

Gadchiroli district came into existence and separated from Chandrapur district on 25 Aug 1982. As of 2011 it is the second least populous district of Maharashtra (out of 39), after Sindhudurg. A Geographically Gadchiroli district is Located in the south east of Maharashtra state, Gondia and Bhandara Locate in the north of district, Chhattisgarh locate in the east while Telangana in south Chandrapur district locate in the west, The location of the district is 19⁰ to 21⁰ north latitude and 80⁰ to 81⁰ east longitude. Wainganga is the major river of the district which flow from west direction and it is the boundary line of district.

Objective

- To find out Decrease or increase in rice area & growth in other crops
- To study the impact of rice area and production & productivity.
- To study the impact of change in temperature and climate on rice crop.
- To study increase in temperature and variation in rainfall of Gadchiroli District.
- To find out new genres of rice that would be able to face increasing temperature.
- To study the farmer's trend to cultivate various other crops, govt. policy & the impact of geographical factor, climatic changes on cotton cropping pattern.

Talukawise cotton cropping pattern in Gadchiroli district

Cropping pattern of varies crops that were selected for Talukawise cropping pattern from Gadchiroli district are divided in the division- high (above -80%), medium(60 - 80%), & low(40 - 60%),. The following formula is used for getting cropping pattern.

Formula: - $CP = Ca \div N \times 100$

Cp = cropping pattern

Ca = cotton crop area in study area

N = total cropping area in selected region for study

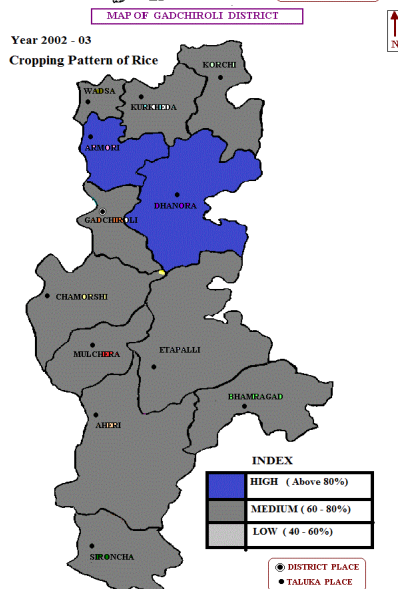
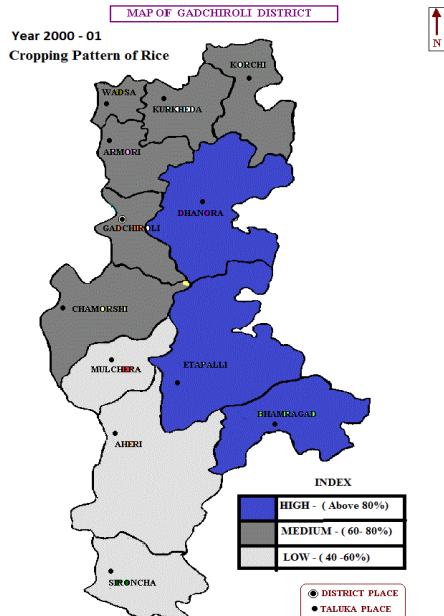
In cropping pattern of Gadchiroli district mainly 2000-01 and 2002-03 these years are studied. During the period of 2000-01 highest cropping pattern was above 80% in Dhanora, Etapalland Mulchera. There was medium cropping pattern (60 - 80%) of rice seen in talukas like Desaiganj(Wadsa), Armori, Kurkheda, Korchi, Gadchiroli, Chamorshi. And the lowest rice cropping pattern (40-60%) was seen in Aheri, Mulchera, Sironcha.

Sr. No.	Taluka's	(2000 – 2001)			(2002 – 2003)		
		Total area under crops	Area under Rice crop	Rice cropping pattern	Total area under crops	Area under Rice crop	Rice cropping pattern
1	Desaiganjwadsa	12309	7685	62.43	14465	10802	74.67
2	Armori	24872	18846	75.77	21944	17837	81.28
3	Kurkheda	18456	13517	73.25	17488	13446	76.88
4	Korchi	11670	8976	76.91	12871	9718	75.50
5	Dhanora	20198	16722	82.79	19961	16800	84.16
6	Gadchiroli	16875	11267	66.76	18674	12680	67.90
7	Chamorshi	32735	23966	73.21	14352	9656	67.27
8	Mulchera	10608	6259	59.00	15351	11907	77.56
9	Etapalli	14712	13187	89.63	16815	13314	79.17
10	Bhamragarh	8487	6922	81.61	14006	10885	77.71
11	Aheri	12017	6511	54.18	12990	9454	72.77
12	Sironcha	13710	6943	50.64	11335	7574	66.81
Total		196649	140801	71.60	190282	144073	75.71

(Source : Economic And Statistical Dept. (2006, 2013) District Socio Economic Survey, Gadchiroli District.)

From the study of rice cropping pattern of total Gadchiroli district it seen that during 2000-01 rice cropping pattern was in medium range. During the period of 2002-03 higher cropping pattern of rice was higher than 80% in Armori and Dhanora taluka, it seen that Wadsa, Kurkheda, Korchi, Gadchiroli, Chamorshi, Aheri, Mulchera, Sironcha, Bhamragarh these talukas were in medium (60 - 80%) rice cropping pattern. There was not existence of any talukas of lower cropping pattern.

And again seen that during the period of 2002-03 rice cropping pattern was medium range (60 - 80%) in total Gadchiroli district. From this it seen that cropping pattern of rice is positively changed during 2002 – 03 than 2000 – 01 in Gadchiroli district. Because rice cropping area is 75% in all various crop from this cropping pattern of rice is good.



Conclusion:-

1. It seen that climate of Gadchiroli district is favorable for rice crop

2. It seen that sufficient rainfall (60-70' inch) which is important for rice crop is enough in Gadchiroli district.
3. In the year 2002-03 rice crop area has increase than 2000-01.
4. It seen that rice is a main food crop of Gadchiroli district.
5. It seen that in Gadchiroli district rice crop area is above 75% & other various crops are spread in 25%.

References:-

1. Dr. Indira Singh, Dr. Satnam Singh (2006): - Agriculture Geography of India, Srishti book publication, New Delhi.
2. Fule Suresh: - Agriculture Geography, Vidyabharti publishing, Latur.
3. Hussain Majid (2000):- Agriculture Geography, Ravat publication, Jaipur.
4. Jaymaladiddee, S.R. Jog, V.S. Kale (2000):- Geography of Maharashtra, Ravat publication, Jaipur.
5. Economic and statistical dept. (2006, 2013) district socio economic survey, Gadchiroli district.
6. Sharma P.S. (1973) : Agriculture Regionalization of India , New Height Publishing & Distributors, Delhi
7. <http://www.districtsofindia.com/maharashtra/gadchiroli/agriculture/index.aspx>
8. [www.cropping](http://www.croppingpattern.com) pattern Wikipedia .org
9. [http://www. indiamapssite.com](http://www.indiamapssite.com)
10. <http://www.teachmefinance.com>
11. Primary census abstract (2011): govt. of maharashtra.

Powerful Catalyst Agents of Sustainable Rural Development

Arti B. Samarth

Associate Prof. and Head,

Department of Home Economics, N.H.College, Bramhapuri.

Abstract

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. The desirable end result is a state of society where living conditions and resource use continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural systems. As the concept developed, it has shifted to focus more on socio- economic development and environmental protection for future generations. It has been suggested that "the term 'sustainability' should be viewed as humanity's target goal of human-ecosystem equilibrium, while 'sustainable development' refers the “sustainable village” to focus on the development of a comprehensive “environmental development plan” based on predetermined parameters. The primary objective of the study is to address development-related issues at micro-level, at the stage when it is still manageable. This paper tries to highlight the initiative of the Government of Maharashtra to address the issue of disorganized development in potential growth centers to preset the vision, process, outcomes, and limitations of the future plan.

Keywords:Sustainable rural development, Gender socio-economic development, Environmental protection, rural- reform -lead development, gender equality and humanity approach.

Introduction

Sustainable rural development is the process of improving the [quality of life](#) and economic [well-being](#) of people living in [rural areas](#). However, changes in [global production networks](#) and increased [urbanization](#) have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly [tourism](#) and [recreation](#) have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for a resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical and [social infrastructure](#) etc. all play an important role in developing rural area. Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. Thus the rural development is a comprehensive term focuses on action for the development of areas on what type of development is needed because modernization of village leads to urbanization and village environment disappears.

In order to achieve sustainable development, gender equality and empowerment must be mainstreamed into all policies, such as health, agriculture, energy and finance.

“In many cultures, it is the women who work in the fields, are often ignored in policies to support the sector was examining the roles of women as producers and consumers, and had begun research on the particular impacts of trade policy and trade liberalization on women. In that context, it was crucial to build the productive capacities of both women and

men in developing and least developed countries, enabling them to attract more investments, to upgrade technologically, to diversify their production and to better integrate into the world economy. Additionally, there was evidence that remitted money was frequently spent on consumption and not on productive purposes, and access to resources remained challenging for rural women. Therefore, the incentives for targeted financial advice to rural women should be provided to remittance-receiving households. Those included poor access to clean water, inadequate sanitation, unemployment, insecurity of tenure and gender-based violence. On the whole, Governments and policymakers were still responding inadequately to the different needs of women in village. She, therefore, called on stakeholders to ensure women's full participation in the planning management and governance to mainstream gender issues into the design and implementation of water and sanitation programmes and to ensure effective reform around land and property to provide pro-poor and gender-responsive policies; among other recommendations.

Interviews and debates featuring state institutions, city councilors, rural activists, and development professionals, served as a means to increase awareness about the 2030. At the core of the Rural Women's Empowerment Initiative is the goal that a broad and diverse network of rural grassroots women's organizations would appropriately frame their development priorities in relation to processes involving the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and influence those processes accordingly. An overarching theme that emerged across the wide spectrum of consultative dialogues was rural women's desire to actively contribute to their respective country's development agenda, underlining the need to formalize their role in decision-making processes and to see them as equal partners in defining national priorities. Rural women of SwayamShikshanPrayog (SSP) in central India held a multi-state dialogue in the drought stricken states of Maharashtra and Odisha in December 2015. Echoing the voices of over 13,000 women farmers, rural women asked for formal recognition as leaders in efficient water resource management, protective irrigation practices, and the shift from cash crop cultivation to food-secure multi-cropping. They maintained that given active decision-making and facilitation roles, eligible women farmers could bridge the gap between needs of rural poor and the aspirations of local policymakers, and support the effective implementation of sustainable livelihood policies. This was since achieved when, through sustained advocacy, women leaders were appointed to the village-level Drought Prevention Committees (BalirajaVikas Nidhi) established by the Government of Maharashtra. "Sustainability of agriculture highly depends of equal participation of women in decision making."

Rural Women's Role in Decision-making Processes as Concrete Partnerships

Rural women's organizations have identified the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a tool for furthering their efforts to redefine and achieve a sustainable agricultural model. Participants representing groups of rural women and men, people with disabilities, disaster units, and the Local and National Disaster Management Agencies discussed the role of women grassroots leaders in building community resilience to cope with disaster and climate change, and formal roles for women preceding, during, and following a disaster.

Participants called upon their government to create an enabling environment that formally recognizes and resources rural women's role as facilitators of resilience practices including sustainable crop cultivation, rice banks, maintaining an integrated health post, and establishing trash collection and recycling programs. These priorities were embedded in the official National Declaration of Disaster Risk Reduction for Human Sustainable Development emerging from Surakarta. Thus, rural women can be powerful catalysts for sustainable development, as well as agents against poverty and hunger, rural poverty was deeply rooted in the balance between “what women do and what.” The world had no choice but to solidify the position of rural women, “on their shoulders” that sustainable development would be achieved” said the representative of the non-governmental organization International Trade Union Confederation, the representative of Timor-Leste, as the upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development known as “Rio+20”. Around the world, women were frequently deprived of their basic rights, including the right to collective bargaining and to safe working conditions. It was crucial for the international community to once again recognize women's vital role in the three pillars of sustainable development: economic; social; and political.” A similar logic was applied to other resources to which rural women lack access, including markets, financial services, and water. Whether discussing access to pastoral land in Senegal or the economic dependence of women and children in Malawi, rural women found that each of these deficiencies directly affected their means and capacity for generating income and their overall livelihood security. “Women's economic status is unenviable. The framework created by the Sustainable Development Goals is a means by which rural women can establish themselves as leading agents of transformative change in their community and in their country. Several conclusions were drawn from the Initiative, which can serve as pillars in envisioning a collective action agenda for rural transformation. Rural women farmers are not formally recognized as producers in their own right. Hailed at the UN and other international forums as drivers of food security, rural women nevertheless lack recognition as farmers in their local and national contexts. The dialogues illustrated numerous accounts of women being unable to effectively engage in commercial agriculture due to their lack of control over land or necessary resources such as farming machinery. On the other hand, those women who establish themselves as producers are often undervalued in terms of their contributions to development. Public and private investment in rural women's producer organizations is necessary so that they may diversify their production and commercialization in response to the effects of climate change and shifting markets. Although smallholder farmers currently make up an estimated 85% of farms worldwide, a main obstacle identified by women farmers in the initiative was their inability to access national or international.

Rural Women and SDG Agenda Through 2030

Rural women have identified the need for low-interest loans or other forms of investment in order to diversify and increase their production, using sustainable, resilient, and climate-smart agricultural practices. Empowering rural women to convene public policy dialogues and engage decision-makers is crucial to catalyze SDG implementation. Through this

initiative, rural women in 19 countries across Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia are now advocates for the 2030 Agenda and especially for those Sustainable Development Goals that appeal directly to their own circumstances. Even more, the women have successfully engaged a multitude of partners – spanning across the full range of national and local government, intergovernmental agencies, international NGOs, community-based organizations, male counterparts, professionals, researchers, and activists – to dialogue on their distinct development priorities. In this way, they have formed meaningful partnerships and influenced policies, plans, and programs affecting rural constituencies. They have dispersed the notion that rural women and men remain passive beneficiaries of development projects, instead stepping forward as leaders in the new global framework. Women leaders have additionally motivated ordinary members of rural communities worldwide to understand national policies, to set priorities within local budgets, and to monitor their implementation.

Recommendations for Empowering Rural Development

Thus rural women have their own stake in the 2030 Agenda; this in itself is a crucial step to the framework's success. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) states that investing in smallholder family agriculture for global food security and nutrition to solve the food crisis.

- At the national level, governments should incorporate SDGs 2.3.14 and 5.a15 into their development plans, giving special focus to women farmers, seeking their input, developing entrepreneurship programs, and promoting the organization of producer cooperatives. Rural women must become meaningfully engaged in land governance, ensuring their equal access to, use of, and control over land.
- At the national level, governments must invest in capacity building and supply chain diversity for women farmers, as well as promoting rural women's primary and value-added products in international trade channels. Low interest loans should be made available to rural women, allowing them to effectively invest in sustainable agriculture practices, to start up small agricultural businesses, and to bring them to scale.
- Local governments must gender mainstream all agricultural policies and work with rural women's producer organizations to include their priorities in municipal budgets. This could include provisions for 'green funds,' to be utilized to bolster organic farming and climate-smart agriculture, ancestral and indigenous practices, and other actions led by rural women to protect the local ecosystem from the effects of climate change and disasters.
- At the national and local levels, investment in rural women's leadership needs to be continuous, to increase their visibility and their capacity to make informed decisions. Advocates for rural women's priorities should be trained to monitor and provide feedback to national and local development plans.
- At the local level, continued mobilization of rural women's groups will increase the visibility of their work. Local governments should select a critical mass of grassroots women leaders to sit on development committees, thereby ensuring that their priorities and experiences be taken into account.

- The SDGs require a ‘data revolution’ to collect and analyze data disaggregated by gender, age, urban/rural, and other parameters to monitor implementation. Rural women can support this process by collecting data at the local level, providing expertise on rural priorities, and supporting participatory forms of planning, implementation

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. This can undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws. In at least some countries, women have become increasingly involved in financial budgeting and management and since the 1995 Beijing Conference on Women there has been a surge in gender-responsive budgeting.

Development Actions

Rural development actions are intended to further the socio-economic development of rural communities. Rural development programs have historically been top-down from local or regional authorities, regional development agencies, NGOs, national governments or international development organizations. Local populations can also bring about endogenous initiatives for development. The term is not limited to issues of developing countries. In fact many developed countries have very active rural development programs.

Conclusion

Rural development aims at finding ways to improve rural lives with participation of rural people themselves, so as to meet the required needs of rural communities. The outsider may not understand the setting, culture, language and other things prevalent in the local area. As such, rural people themselves have to participate in their sustainable rural development. In developing countries like Nepal, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, integrated development approaches are being followed up. In this context, many approaches and ideas have been developed and implemented, for instance, bottom-up approach, PRA- Participatory Rural Appraisal, RRA- Rapid Rural Appraisal, etc.

References

- GoM (2010) GR Dated 18 Aug 2010; Pariyavaran Santulit Samruddha Gram Yojana. Rural Development and Watershed Department, Mumbai Google Scholar
- GoM (2011) GR Dated 24th August 2011, Preparation of EDP for Villages with Population Greater than 5000 people. Rural Development and Watershed Management Department, Mumbai Google Scholar
- Grant Thornton (2011) Appraisal of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Vol I. MOUD Government of India, Google Scholar
- MPCB (2011) Terms of reference for preparation of environmental development plan. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Mumbai Google Scholar
- RDD GoM (2011) Pariyavaran Santulit Adarsha Gram Yojana, Margadarshak Pustika. Rural Development Department, Mumbai Google Scholar
- <http://www.oecd.org/agriculture/solving-the-food-crisis>. Science 327 (812-818). 1515

“AdarshGaonYojana” Way towards Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Hiware Bazar Village

Sandeep A. Dhakane

Ph.D. Research Student

Dept.Of Economics, Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad

S. P. Shejul

Ph.D. Research Student,

Dept. Of Economics, Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad

Abstract

Regarding the global situation of natural resource degradation and the rising poverty the notions of sustainable development and sustainable natural resource management are gaining in relevance and importance. Unsustainable farming practices, grazing and fuel wood gathering along with increasing temperatures, drier conditions, shorter and more intense rainfall events due to climate change. Sustainable development reflects that it is balancing the fulfilment of human needs with the protection of the natural environment so that these needs can met not only in the present but in the indefinite future. The state of Maharashtra introduced ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ in 1991 for sustainable development of the village. The implementation of the programme was based on the following “Suptisutri” (The seven principles) i.e. Donation of Labour, Ban on Grazing, Ban on Tree cutting, Ban on Liquor, Family Planning, Ban on Bore well and Ban on open use of defecation. This scheme is way to sustainable development in rural Maharashtra. The ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ aims at encouraging the villages to become self-sufficient and self-reliant by the seven principles and involving them in the watershed development programme with the assistance of NGO and government departments.

Hiware Bazar village is model for rural development in Maharashtra. Village had adopted programme such as Joint Forest Programme, Sewage Management, Gobar gas plant, water supply, watershed development, sewage collection and treatment and using solar energy etc. for sustainable development. This paper is basically written in search of sustainable principles used in the village of Hiware Bazar. This paper is used secondary as well as primary data. There are number of principles used for gaining result for sustainable development in the Hiware Bazar village.

Key Words: Sustainable Development, AdarshGaonYojana, Silent Features of Hiware Bazar village, Environmental Sustainability in HiwareBazar village.

Introduction

Climate change is a serious and urgent issue. The Earth’s climate is changing, and the scientific consensus is not only that human activities have contributed to it significantly, but that the change is far more rapid and dangerous than thought earlier. The main factor in anthropogenic climate change is the increase in the concentration of carbon in the atmosphere over time. This increased concentration has been caused by the emission of GHGs as a result of economic activities, including energy, industry, transport, and land use, many of which rely upon fossil fuels. The most important GHG, carbon dioxide, CO₂,

currently constitutes 77 per cent of the global warming potential. Other contributors are methane (from agricultural sources), and land use change such as deforestation. Concentration level has increased because emissions during the last two centuries were in excess of what could be absorbed, and the excess GHGs began to accumulate in the atmosphere. Regarding the global situation of natural resource degradation and the rising poverty the notions of sustainable development and sustainable natural resource management are gaining in relevance and importance. Unsustainable farming practices, grazing and fuel wood gathering along with increasing temperatures, drier conditions, shorter and more intense rainfall events due to climate change. Sustainable development reflects that it is balancing the fulfilment of human needs with the protection of the natural environment so that these needs can met not only in the present but in the indefinite future.

In recent years the notion of sustainable development has emerged as a reaction to the highly technological and centralised processes that have governed thinking on development, the green revolution being a classic example. The process of sustainable development envisages that people should not only participate, but be in charge of their own development. Some initiatives in India have grappled successfully with this complex process, and different models of people-driven development have emerged.

Village economy and its development are based on its natural resources management and their management for production. Natural resource management, therefore, has to be key pin for an effective strategy for rural development. Most of the rural development models have therefore, considered natural resource management as the means for rural transformation. The state of Maharashtra introduced ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ in 1991 for sustainable development of the village. The implementation of the programme was based on the following “Suptisutri” (The seven principles) i.e. Donation of Labour, Ban on Grazing, Ban on Tree cutting, Ban on Liquor, Family Planning, ban on Borewell and Ban on open use of defecation. This scheme is way to sustainable development in rural Maharashtra. The ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ aims at encouraging the villages to become self-sufficient and self-reliant village.

Objective of the Research Study

- 1) To Study the Concept of Sustainable Development
- 2) To Study the Silent Features of Hiware Bazar Village
- 3) To Study the Impact of AdarshGaonYojana on Sustainable village development.

Research Methodology

In the present research study Primary as well as secondary data has been used. Hiware Bazar village has been selected with purposive sampling and fifty households were selected in Hiware Bazar village. For the selection of the households simple random sampling method had been used. Apart from collecting information from primary sources the secondary data had collected from grampanchayat report, talathi report, research article, books, thesis, research journals, magazines, news papers, etc.

Sustainable Development

The publication of the Brundtland report titled “our common future” in 1987 gave an

impetus to the concept of sustainable development. In the post Buntland era, all nations concerned whether the development policies followed by them are sustainable or not. Growth and stability of human civilization has always been connected to the natural resources and all other environmental factors that influence life as earth.

Economists have used the term sustainable development in an attempt to clarify the balance between economic growths on the one hand and conservation and protection of environment on the other. There are many definitions of sustainable development, including this landmark one which first appeared in 1987 “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Thus sustainable Development implies

1. Meeting the basic needs of all humans of the present as well as future generations.
2. Economic growth of a self conscious variety i.e. less material and energy intensive, more equitable and releasing human potential.
3. Living standard and population should lead to ecological sustainability.
4. Process of change in which the exploitation of resources the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet needs and aspirations (our common future).

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

People

Sustainable development is determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

Sustainable development is determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

Sustainable development is determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

Sustainable development is determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and

no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

Sustainable development determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

Sustainable Development Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Adarsh Gaon Yojana

An ideal village makes all possible provision for the all-round development of her people. Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi had dreamt of gram swaraj and model village. He had always foreseen self-reliant and peaceful model villages. Therefore The State of

Maharashtra was celebrating the Golden Jubilee of ‘Quit India’ movement in 1991, late Deshbhakt Shri. Achyutrao Patwardhan suggested that Government should develop at least one village in each block of Maharashtra state on the pattern of Ralegan Siddhi village. This suggestion was highly appreciated by all those concerned with rural development and accordingly the Ideal Village Programme which is also called as ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ of the Government of Maharashtra announced the ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ in the year 1992. Anna Hazare was the First executive director of the ‘Ideal Village Scheme’ under his Guidance Established ‘Ideal Village concept and project committee’. The ultimate aim of this programme was to make the villages self-sufficient in terms of basic needs such as water, food, fodder and fuel and self-reliant in terms of a sense of responsibility for decisive action on part of the villagers by adopting the five principles of "Panchasutra" (The five principles) i.e. Donation of Labor Ban on Grazing Ban on Tree cutting, Ban on Liquor, Family Planning. In the year of 2009 government of Maharashtra was appointed Popatrao Pawar as a executive director of the ‘AdarshGaonYojana’. Pawar have added two more principal in the scheme sanitation (Lotabandi) and ban on bore well (borebandi).²⁸

The criteria for selection of village under this programme is that, village should be located in a drought prone area and should have shortage of drinking water as their major problem. The villagers should have to take an oath to follow seven rules through people’s participation. The ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ aims at encouraging the villages to become self-sufficient and self-reliant by the way of seven principles and involving them in the watershed development programme with the assistance of NGO and government departments. Hiware Bazar is the achieve success through ‘AdarshGaonYojana’ in 1995.

Silent Features of Hiware Bazar Village

Hiware Bazar is well-known as ‘ideal village’ in the Ahmednagar district. It is located about 17 km west of Ahmednagar city. This village is well-known for its irrigation system and water conservation program, with which it has fought the drought and drinking water problems. In 1990, Shri Popatrao Pawar young college student was elected as the Sarpanch. He makes every social change in villagers. The program included rainwater harvesting and digging trenches around the hill contours to trap water. He builds a percolation tank with the help of villagers. There is a ban on liquor, adoption of family planning, mandating HIV/AIDS testing before marriages. These initiatives were complemented by a program for socio-economic change in village. Such dramatic achievements have brought acclaim and awards to the village, including as “Adarsh Gram” (ideal village): apparently the State also got its first National Productivity Award due to the work in Hiware Bazar. The local DRDA has extended financial assistance for the construction of a training centre for Sarpanches.

Table:1. . Salient features of the village Hiware Bazar (2015)

Table 1. . Salient features of the village Hiware Bazar (2015)			
Physical features		Social situation	
Total geographical area	976 ha.	Total population	1245
Cultivable land	795 ha.	No. of males	620

Forest land	70 ha.	No. of females	625
Pasture land (Public)	6.75 ha.	No. of farm families	205
Pasture land (Private)	62.0 ha	No. of land less families	06
Community land	4.46 ha.	No. of milch animals	560
Irrigated land	795 ha.	No. of farm use animals	120
		No. of BPL Families	06

(Field survey) 2015

Before Development

Hiware Bazar's downfall began in the early 1970s. A drought-prone area, the farmers had no option but to be dependent on rains for a single crop every year. The decline in the availability of water for drinking and agriculture led to increased unemployment of the farmers. In the village known for the all the wrong things, it was known with problems, crime was high, infighting frequent and murders were happening too. Education was only till 4th standard that too only in a school of two rooms. Whoever wished to study high was required to go walking for 16 kilometres. The women percentage of literacy was mere 5 percent. The income of the village was so less that only 5 families could be taken care of while the rest had to go to nearby villages in search of work to earn their daily bread. The health care scenario too was at its worst. There was no proper government care available. Villagers were said that situation of the village before 1989 very poor.

The Present Situation of the Hiware Bazar Village

The present situation in Hiware Bazar is one of the socio-economic equality and prosperity. A seven principle (Sapthasutri) has been adopted for sustainable development of the socio-economic infrastructure of the village. It includes such as Free Labour (Shramdan), Ban on Grazing (Charaibandi), Ban on Tree cutting (KurahadBandi), Ban on Liquor (NashaBandi), Family Planning (KutumbNiyojan), Sanitation (Lotabandi), Ban on Bore wells (borbandi).

In 1990, under the leadership of Popatrao Pawar village drew up a plan based on priorities set by villagers themselves, with the top priorities on safe drinking water, irrigation water, employment, education and health. The village is now in the top income decile in India has safe water and sanitation for all. The village has a secondary school and many students pursue careers in teaching or engineering. Presently each village resident earns almost twice the average income of the top ten percent of the country's rural population: apparently, in the last 15 years the average income has gone up by 20 times. Press reports suggest there are 54 millionaires in this village. 48 families returned to the village that had migrated for maintenance to other places.

Infrastructure, and therefore quality of life is remarkable - people staying in huts earlier now live in bungalows. The village has underground drains therefore a better morbidity profile piped water, primary healthcare centre, veterinary clinic, schools, nursery, gymnasium, community centre, library, open-air auditorium, and solar-powered street lighting in the village. The village boasts of 95 percent literacy levels. Today there are not only a number of schools but also a college in the village, and 3 out of 32 students studying medicine are girls.

In the 80s, it had only one motorbike: now it has 270 motorbikes, 25 four-wheelers and 20 tractors. The village has almost 100percent telephone and TV penetration.

The social situation is also impressive. Though there are only two Muslim families, the village has contributed to constructing a mosque for them. Equity is emphasized no one in the village lives in a kutch house, and landlessness is reduced to six households, and ways to address that are being explored. Women heads of households own the houses. The village sets its own rules for conduct, and crimes committed are resolved internally by the villagers with the Sarpanch, the general understanding is that if the police are involved, then it “would corrupt and complicate matters”, and mar the record of the village.

Impact of ‘Ideal Village Scheme’ for sustainable rural development,

Following Principle are useful for change the Socio-Economic condition of the villagers as well as sustainable development.

1) Donation of Labour (Shramdan)

Donation of Labour is the key of every village Progress. The active participation of local villagers and their voluntary contribution of physical Labour have been crucial factors of development of rural area.

2) Ban on Grazing (CharaiBandi)

India has the largest livestock population in the world, with 485 million head of livestock, many of them raised by small and marginal farmers who depend on grazing land to meet the fodder requirements of their animals. As the population of both animals and humans rises, there will be a proportional increase in competition for food to feed humans, bringing agriculture and livestock production into direct conflict. However ‘Ban on Grazing’ is important for village progress.

3) Ban on Tree cutting

Trees are one of the most important parts of the planet we live in. Trees are truly important to the environment, animals, and of course for us humans. They are important for the climate of the Earth, they act as filters of carbon dioxide, and they are also important for their visual demand. However ‘Ban on tree cutting’ is important for village progress. The villagers have planted as many as 35 lakh trees in the past twenty years and regenerated degraded forest and private lands. With forests and flora has come fauna - birds, deer, etc. The village also maintains a patch of land where 100 different species of plants are preserved.

4) Ban on Liquor (NashaBandi)

Thousands of people end up in hospital with alcohol-related diseases. Families with alcoholic men suffer poverty and ill health because the men drink away the income. They also suffer physical and mental abuse. Also other tobacco, gutkha, cigar Smoking can be very harmful to everybody. Therefore Ban on Liquor also useful for changing Socio-Economic condition of the village peoples and sustainable development.

5) Family Planning

Family planning programme is beneficial not only to individual but also to the whole society. The growing population is putting tremendous pressure on the available resources. The

demands will continue to grow. Villages in India are facing the problem of scarcity of drinking water due to depleted groundwater resource. Hiware Bazar adopted family planning for sustainable development. There is impact of AdarshGaonYojana Reduce Birth rate.

6) Sanitation

The construction of toilets in each household and in all public institutions with their proper & regular use would result in to AdarshGaonYojana village having proper management of solid and liquid waste. Hiware Bazar does not have open sewage systems, garbage lying around or open defecation which spreads diseases, there are no sweepers hired by the village. Yet, the streets are clean as everyone chips in to keep it that way. It has become a culture to live in clean surroundings.

7) Ban on bore well

Presently ground water level is decline, Effect of bore well harmful impact of groundwater level. Therefore Ban on bore well is useful for increasing Groundwater level and rural development. Hiware Bazar adopts this principle for sustainable development.

8) Watershed development

Transformation of village economy alone could bring in transformation of the economy of the nation. That is possible only through watershed development programme. Today, our concept of development is based on exploitation of environment and humanity. We are dreaming of development by uncontrolled extraction of subsurface and surface resources like petroleum, coal, groundwater, vegetation and aquatic resources. The development of an individual, family and village is not possible by exploiting environment indiscriminately, but by sustainable use of available resources. Watershed development and water management is the right approach in that direction. Watershed management through renovation and revival of ponds, and rainwater harvesting by through rooftop rain water collection.

9) Energy Use

There is no depends on firewood and chips for cooking food. They are using LPG and Biogas. Hiware'sGrampanchayat is decided banned on tree cutting and ban on chullha for sustainable development. Biogas plants have been set up all around the village as an alternative to other fuels for poor people. Street light now uses solar panel LED bulbs for environmental conservation.

10) Environmental Sustainability in the Hiware Bazar village

Environmental conservation and sustainability are key concerns and substantial energy needs are met through bio-gas and solar sources: the former also supports organic farming. Green cover is the most important factor responsible for environmental and ecological investment and taken care on first priority to develop the forest land in village boundary. Presently the forestland, has been developed while working with close cooperation with the forest department. Its entire management is villages responsibility; the department even does not have their guard to protect the reserves. This relationship between the department and the villages was painfully developed. The villager's persistence made the department to bringing joint forest management (JFM) programme to the village and the results are

evidently visible to everyone. Under JFM and Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) water and soil conservation works were taken up in the upper reaches. The tree plantation on roadsides, in schools & other public institutions and resultant decrease in soil erosion would make Hiware Bazar a green village with aesthetically appealing surroundings. As we know that plants take in Carbon dioxide and release oxygen which is a life saving gas. They hold the soil and water during soil erosion process and minimize noise pollution by acting as sound and wind barrier.

Conclusion

It was notably observed in Hiware Bazar village that, apart from the five principles of AGY i.e. Donation of Labor, Ban on Grazing, Ban on Tree cutting, Ban on Liquor and Family Planning. In order to sustain the development of the village; the villagers had taken certain other decisions in the *Gramsabha* (General meeting of villagers) such as; Water intensive crops like sugarcane and banana have been prohibited in the village, Use the micro-irrigation methods (drip and sprinkle) for horticultural crops, Ban on bore-wells for the irrigation purpose and Ban on selling of village land to any non-citizen of the village. There is improvement in health of the people due to sanitary programme, waste management, drainage system and clean village. Water budgeting has been very useful in ensuring sustainability of both agriculture and water available for drinking purposes for humans and livestock in the village. There is reduced local pollution of air, water and land through waste management, water and soil conservation, joint forest programme, tree plantation, ban on borewell and taken decision in Gramsabha ban on water intensive crops etc to mitigate effects of climate change. For mitigating climate change and rural development, measures as adopted in Hiware Bazar Village with location specific modifications seem to be effective. Villages and the government should be partners in development; but villages must be in the driver's seat. Without people participation, Water conservation, forest regeneration and sustainable development cannot get the desired success. It may be summarized that climatic change is reality, it has changed in the past, it is changing at the present, and it will change in the future also.

References

1. Warghade S. (2003) “Hiware Bazar chi Yashogatha”, Second edition, Publications Hiware Bazar Pariwar, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
2. World Commission on Environment and Development's (the Brundtland Commission) report Our Common Future (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987).
3. Singh Supriya (2004), “Local Governance and Environment Investments in Hiware Bazar”, Publication Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi India.
4. Phand S, and Arya H P S (2007), “Dairy development through natural resource management: a success story of drought prone village in India”, Publication in journal Livestock Research for rural development, Volume 19,
5. Warghade S (2014), “Saptsutri gram vikaschi”, Aple Adarsh Gaon Magazine Publication Adarsh Gaon Prakalp Ani Sankalp Samiti Pune,
6. Bavale Kailas (2012), “Study of fundamental principles of sustainable development: a case study of Hiware Bazar”, Publish in 2nd International Conference on management in Malaysia.

Rural Livelihoods and village Development

Mrs. Neha Girish Deshmukh

Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Matoshri Pratishthan,
School of management, Nanded

Abstract

Rural development has assumed global attention especially among the developing nations. It has great significance for a country like India where majority of the population, around 65% of the people, live in rural areas. The present strategy of rural development in India mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes of wage and self-employment. This article overviews the role and function of the Government and its' programmes for rural development in India.

Keywords: Rural development, poverty alleviation, livelihood opportunities.

Introduction

Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. India is primarily an agriculture-based country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to Rural Development in India. The Ministry of Rural Development in India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and dairy are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy.

Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmes. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only through the participation of clienteles of development. Just as implementation is the touchstone for planning, people's participation is the centre-piece in rural development. People's participation is one of the foremost pre-requisites of development process both from procedural and philosophical perspectives. For the development planners and administrators it is important to solicit the participation of different groups of rural people, to make the plans participatory.

Aims and Objectives

Rural development aims at improving rural people's livelihoods in an equitable and sustainable manner, both socially and environmentally, through better access to assets (natural, physical, human, technological and social capital), and services, and control over productive capital (in its financial or economic and political forms) that enable them to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable and equitable basis.

The basic objectives of Rural Development Programmes have been alleviation of poverty and unemployment through creation of basic social and economic infrastructure, provision

of training to rural unemployed youth and providing employment to marginal Farmers/Labourers to discourage seasonal and permanent migration to urban areas.

Role and function of the Government

The Government's policy and programmes have laid emphasis on poverty alleviation, generation of employment and income opportunities and provision of infrastructure and basic facilities to meet the needs of rural poor. India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and dairy are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy. The introduction of Bharat Nirman, a project by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments and the Panchayati Raj Institutions is a major step towards the improvement of the rural sector. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development, for improving the living conditions and its sustenance in the rural sector of India. The Ministry of Rural Development in India is engaged in legislations for the social and economic improvement of the rural populace. The ministry consists of three departments viz., Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water Supply. Under the department of rural development, there are three autonomous bodies viz., Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA). The objective of the ministry can broadly be elaborated as to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity, strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technological inputs, act as the national nodal point for co-ordination of all efforts at generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in its wide sense and assist and promote programmes aimed at conservation of the environment and natural resources.

However, various ministries in the central government are engaged directly or indirectly for implementation of many programmes and schemes for the development of rural areas like Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, New and Renewable Energy, Science and Technology, Women and Child Development and Tribal affairs etc. In addition, to strengthen the grass root level democracy, the Government is constantly endeavouring to empower Panchayat Raj Institutions in terms of functions, powers and finance. Grama Sabha, NGOs, Self-Help Groups and PRIs have been accorded adequate roles to make participatory democracy meaningful and effective.

Strategies and programs for rural development

The rural economy is an integral part of the overall Indian economy. As majority of the poor reside in the rural areas, the prime goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of the rural people by alleviating poverty through the instrument of self-employment and wage employment programmes, by providing community infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, electricity, road connectivity, health facilities, rural housing and education and promoting decentralization of powers to strengthen the Panchayati raj institutions etc.

The various strategies and programs of the Government for rural development are discussed below:

Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP): First introduced in 1978-79, IRDP has provided assistance to rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities through successive plan periods. Subsequently, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) and Ganga KalyanYojana (GKY) were introduced as sub-programs of IRDP to take care of the specific needs of the rural population.

Wage Employment Programs: Anti-poverty strategies, like assistance to the rural poor families to bring them above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity building. Wage Employment Programs have sought to achieve multiple objectives. They not only provide employment opportunities during lean agricultural seasons but also in times of floods, droughts and other natural calamities. They create rural infrastructure which supports further economic activity. It encompasses Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY), SampoornaGrameenRozgarYojana (SGRY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) etc. NREGA is an act of parliament. It is not merely a scheme or policy. It aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The objective of the Act is to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): EAS was launched in October 1993 covering 1,778 drought-prone, desert, tribal and hill area blocks. It was later extended to all the blocks in 1997-98. The EAS was designed to provide employment in the form of manual work in the lean agricultural season. The works taken up under the program were expected to lead to the creation of durable economic and social infrastructure and address the felt-needs of the people.

Food for Work Program: The Food for Work program was started in 2000-01 as a component of the EAS in eight notified drought-affected states of Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharastra and Uttaranchal. The program aims at food provision through wage employment. Food grains are supplied to states free of cost. However, lifting of food grains for the scheme from Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns has been slow.

Rural Housing: Initiated in 1985-86, the IAY is the core program for providing free housing to families in rural areas. It targets scheduled castes (SCs)/scheduled tribes (STs), households and freed bonded laborers. The rural housing program has certainly enabled many BPL families to acquire pucca houses. The coverage of the beneficiaries is limited given the resource constraints. The SamagraAwasYojana (SAY) was taken up in 25 blocks to ensure convergence of housing, provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and common drainage facilities. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has

extended its activities to the rural areas, providing loans at a concessional rate of interest to economically weaker sections and low-income group households for construction of houses.

Social Security Programs: Democratic decentralization and centrally supported Social Assistance Programs were two major initiatives of the government in the 1990s. The National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), launched in August 1995 marks a significant step towards fulfilment of the Directive Principles of State Policy. The NSAP has three components: a) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS); b) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS); c) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). The NSAP is a centrally-sponsored program that aims at ensuring a minimum national standard of social assistance over and above the assistance that states provide from their own resources. The NOAPS provides a monthly pension of Rs. 75 to destitute BPL persons above the age of 65. The NFBS is a scheme for BPL families who are given Rs. 10,000 in the event of the death of the breadwinner. The NMBS provides Rs. 500 to support nutritional intake for pregnant women. In addition to NSAP, the Annapurna scheme was launched from 1st April 2000 to provide food security to senior citizens who were eligible for pension under NOAPS but could not receive it due to budget constraints.

Land Reforms: In an agro-based economy, the structure of land ownership is central to the wellbeing of the people. The government has strived to change the ownership pattern of cultivable land, the abolition of intermediaries, the abolition of zamindari, ceiling laws, security of tenure to tenants, consolidation of land holdings and banning of tenancy are a few measures undertaken. Furthermore, a land record management system is a pre-condition for an effective land reform program. In 1987-88, a centrally-sponsored scheme for Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) was introduced in Orissa and Bihar.

Science and Technology for rural development

Ministry of Science and Technology plays a pivotal role in promotion of science & technology in the country. The departments has wide ranging activities ranging from promoting high end basic research and development of cutting edge technologies on one hand to serving the technological requirements of the common man through development of appropriate skills and technologies on the other. Appropriate rural technology focuses mainly on those technologies which are simple and within the reach of the ordinary people for their own benefit and the benefit of their community and harness the local or regional capacity to meet local needs without increasing dependence on external factors. A large number of governments, public and private non-government organizations are involved in developing technologies for rural areas. However, these technologies have hardly touched the lives of the rural population. Apparently, the problem lies not only in the generation, diffusion and adoption of technologies but also in poor documentation. Recently, efforts have been made by several organizations like NRDC, CAPART, TRCS, NIRD, DST, DBT, CSIR, ICAR, KVKs and other voluntary organizations etc. to bring out a compendium of technologies for rural areas for wide information dissemination and public awareness. A brief account of technologies which are low cost, energy-efficient

and environment-friendly as well as appropriate and sustainable for application in rural areas is presented in the Appendix I.

Government schemes focusing on Science and Technology are:

S&T Application for Rural Development (STARD): Aims at facilitating development of promising S&T based field groups and innovative technologies related to rural development.
S&T for Women: To promote research, development and adaptation of technology, improve the life, working conditions and opportunities for gainful employment of women especially in rural areas.

S&T Application for Weaker Sections (STAWS): Aimed at the development of economically weaker sections of the society in rural and urban areas.

Tribal sub-plan: Aims at improving living conditions of scheduled tribes based on sustainable science and technology activities.

Special Component Plan (SCP): Aims at improving the lot of the poor sections of SC community through intervention of Science & Technology.

Rural Development (Significant achievements by CSIR)

- Swaraj- India first indigenous tractor to facilitate mechanized agriculture.
- Value addition through post-harvest technologies like essential oil / menthol production.
- Cheapest water purification technology including terracotta purification disc, portable arsenic detection kit, ultrapore membrane-based purifiers for removing virus & bacteria.
- Over 365 technologies passed on to the rural masses through publications, training sessions, etc.
- Construction of around 30,000 dwelling units using cost-effective construction technologies.
- Reverse Osmosis plant for desalination in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

It needs to be mentioned here that in a collaborative project jointly initiated by the Andhra Pradesh Government and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Karim Nagar, Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore played a key role in establishing small-scale agro-based industries in that district for better livelihoods of the rural communities and promote the setting up and modification of existing rice mills units at Mulkanoor for better yields.

Rural Development is the main pillar of Nation's Development. In spite of rapid urbanization, a large section of our population still lives in the villages. Secondly, rural India has lagged behind in development because of many historical factors. Though, the 11th Plan began in very favourable circumstances with the economy having grown at the rate of 7.7% per year in the Xth Plan period, there still exists a big challenge to correct the developmental imbalances and to accord due priority to development in rural areas. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of programmes aimed at sustainable holistic development in rural areas. The thrust of these programmes is on all round economic and

social transformation in rural areas, through a multi-pronged strategy, aiming to reach out to the most disadvantaged sections of the society. The actual realization achieved during the Xth five year plan and the proposed target and strategy of the XIth five year plan have been highlighted and presented in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Rural development - Review of Xth Five Year Plan

The approved outlay for Xth Five Year Plan was Rs. 1, 41,320 lakh. An expenditure incurred during the plan period was Rs. 30,580.31 lakh in 2002-03, Rs.33, 234 lakhs in 2003-04, Rs.69, 610.07 lakhs in 2004-05 and Rs.70, 299.70 lakhs in 2005-06.

Approved outlay for Annual Plan 2006-07 for various schemes/programmes was Rs. 92, 070.39 lakh against which an expenditure of Rs. 1, 01,168.63 lakhs is anticipated.

Target of constructing 2.83 lakhs houses was fixed. Against this target, 3.10 lakh houses were constructed under Indira AwasYojana. During Tenth Plan period 2.11 lakh families have been benefited under Swarna Jayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana. Out of this, 1.23 lakh beneficiaries i.e. about 58 % are from SC/ST category. Under Integrated Wasteland 89 Development programme, 82 projects were sanctioned for 3.93 lakh hectare of land. Out of this, 1.50 lakh hectares land was treated during plan period, 1466 Micro Water sheds were sanctioned and 4.28 lakh hectares land has been treated. In SampoornGrameenRojgarYojana, the GOI has allocated 17.28 lakh MT of food grains out of which 15.04 lakh MT food grains have been utilized. 6.95 lakh works were sanctioned out of which 6.25 lakh were completed and 176.23 lakh mandays were generated.

Under PMGSY 13,500 Kms roads were completed. In Rastriya Sam VikasYojana, 12,504 works were sanctioned. Out of this, 11,496 works were completed. Under DPIP, 41,978 common interest groups of 2.84 lakh families were benefited during the plan period. M.P. Rural Livelihood project is under implementation in 827 villages of 8 districts. Under this scheme 4,000 families were benefited during the Xth Plan period. The state has been a frontrunner in implementation of NREGS. Nearly 1500 lakh mandays have been generated under Madhya Pradesh GrameenRojgar Guarantee Yojana.

Target and strategy of the XIth Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

Adequate provision has been made for the state share in continuing Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Swarna Jayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SAGSY), Indira AwasYojana (IAY), Integrated Waste Land Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Mid Day Meal Scheme, DRDA Administration and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

Besides these, World Bank aided DPAP project is being implemented in 14 districts for the last 6 years. Support for this will continue under the second phase of the scheme in the eleventh plan. Similarly, M.P. Rural Livelihood Programme (MPLRP) is being implemented with the help of Department of International Development (DFID). Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), DRDA Administration Yojana, Gokul Gram and GodanYojana and community development programme are proposed to be continued into the XIth Plan.

Besides these, the State Government is supporting 5 new schemes namely, State Rural Road Connectivity Scheme, C.M. Rural Housing 90 Scheme, Master Plan Scheme, SGSY scheme, Training IEC scheme and Sutradhar scheme.

As a successor to Rashtriya Sum VikasYojana (RSVY), Backward Regional Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme will be implemented in 24 of the 48 districts.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS):

State of Madhya Pradesh has been the frontrunner in implementation of this scheme. NREGS was launched in 18 districts of M.P. from 02.02.06. The central share of the scheme is 90 %. The objective of the scheme is to provide a minimum of 100 days unskilled employment to adult members of rural families. 44.19 lakh families have registered, out of which 44.10 lakh families have been provided job cards.

During the financial year, 1, 48,229 works have been sanctioned upto 31.12.06, out of which 74,185 works have been completed and 74,044 works are in progress. Of the total sanctioned works, 1, 11,327 works are of water conservation, while 22,593 are of rural connectivity. In this scheme, a provision of Rs. 282.29 crores and Rs. 1998.82 crores has been provided for the annual plan 2007-08 and 2007-2012.

The target man-days for the year 2007-08 is 2,600 lakhs and for the XIth five year plan, it is 17,300 lakh man-days.

M.P. Rural Livelihood Programme (MPRLP)

An amount of Rs. 23.15 crores was available in the scheme for the year 2006-07 as per previous balance and other receipts in which state share is Rs. 0.49 crores out of which upto November 2006 Rs. 22.42 crores spent which is 96.05% of total available fund. For the year 2006-07 the target for livelihood programme is 25,000 families against which upto November 2006, the achievement is 16,700 families and the percentage is 66.80.

For the year 2007-08, Rs.31.40 crores ceiling is proposed in which Rs. 0.80 crores is state share. Hence, accordingly for the XIth five year plan ceiling is proposed for Rs. 224.80 crores.

For the year 2007-08, the target is 80,000 families, hence, accordingly for the XIth five year plan the number of beneficiaries is 3.20 lakh families.

District Poverty Initiatives Program (DPIP)

The DPIP programme, which focuses its activities in over 53 Blocks in 14 districts of MP, will alleviate poverty by improving the capacity and opportunities for poor and disadvantaged people with special focus on women. The project period is 5 years. The overall project cost is Rs. 600 crores out of which World Bank loan would be Rs. 500 crores and the remaining amount will come from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and from rural communities as their contributions during project implementation.

Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojna is being implemented in the state with effect from 25.12.2000. For the proper monitoring and implementation of the scheme, M.P. Rural Road Development Authority was formed. The objective of the scheme is that by the end of Xth five year plan, all villages having more than 500 habitants should be linked with major

roads having 12 months connectivity. A distance of 26,544 km long road construction works were sanctioned upto September 2006 out of which 11,153 km roads constructions completed. A number of 2,115 villages having more than 1,000 habitants and 576 villages having 500 habitants are linked with 12 month connectivity roads. Now this scheme is included in Bharat Nirman Scheme from 2006-07 onwards. Under this scheme, new and upgradation of 48000 km roads is proposed. By the end of 2009, all villages having 1000 habitants will be connected with newly constructed roads.

Rs.100 crores allocated for the year 2007-08 and for the XIth Five year plan, an amount of Rs. 500 crores is proposed. The state government target for the year 2007-08 is 4,000 kms and for the XIth five year plan 20,000 km accordingly.

Backward Regional Grant Fund

The scheme is sanctioned by the Ministry of Panchayatraj in 2006-07. The duration of the scheme is five years. For each district, every year about Rs. 15 crores will be sanctioned and this programme will cover 24 backward districts of the state. Total fund for this scheme is provided by the Panchayatraj Ministry, Government of India.

For the year 2007-08, the plan outlay is Rs. 423.39 crores and for XIth five year plan outlay is Rs. 2,256.95 crores is proposed.

Table 1: The XIth plan allocation under various schemes/programmes

S. No.	Scheme/Programme	Proposed out lay XI th Five Year (2007-2012) (Lakh Rs.)
1.	<u>SJGSY</u>	29656.12
2.	<u>SGRY</u>	18016.64
3.	DPIP9SS (EAP) / EAPII Phase	23158.72
4	Rural roads	50000.00
5	Indira AvasYojana	27766.71
6	<u>IWDP</u>	10598.56
7	<u>DRDA</u>	6012.36
8	<u>DPAP</u>	21294.84
9	GraminAjivikaPariyaojna	22480.00
10	<u>National Rural RojgarGurantee Scheme</u>	199881.85
11	MP RojgarGurantee Council	3800.00
12	Mid day meal	69.462.00
13	<u>BRGF</u>	225695.00
14	Community Development	29265.20
15	<u>Walmi</u>	1250.00
16	Raod maintenance	2030.00
17	State rural road Connectivity	8647.60
18	CM AwasYojana (ApnaGhar)	6200.00
19	<u>State SGSY</u>	1800.00
20	Training	50.00

21	Master Plan	1363.00
22	Sutradhar scheme	50.00
23	Gokul Gram adhosanrathan	5000.00
24	GodanYojana	1000.00
Grand Total		7,64,478.50

Source: *Ministry of Rural Development*

Table 2: Scheme-wise physical targets proposed for XIth Five year plan

Sr. No.	Scheme/Programme	Unit	Proposed target XI th Five Year (2007-2012)
1.	<u>SIJSY</u>	No. of beneficiaries in lakhs	4.52
2.	<u>SGRY</u>	Lakhs employment	900
3.	<u>DPIP</u> (SS with WB support)	No. of groups in lakhs	2.05
4	Rural roads (<u>PMGSY</u>)	Kms.	20000
5	Indira AvasYojana	No. of houses in lakhs	4.44
6	GraminAjivikaPariyaojna	No. of household in lakhs	3.20
7	<u>National Rural Rojgar Gurantee Scheme</u>	Lakhs mandays	17300
8	Mid day meal	Students in lakhs	466.35
9	<u>BRGF</u>	No. of workers	20000
10	Road maintenance	Kms.	20000
11	<u>M.P. Rural Livelihood Project</u>	No. of families	320000

Source: *Ministry of Rural Development*

New Schemes proposed under the XIth plan

Some new schemes viz., State Rural Road connectivity, State Rural Housing, State SGSY, Training, Master Plan and Sutradhar are proposed for XIth Five Year Plan period. The provision made under new schemes for 2007-12 is Rs. 18,110.60 lakhs and for 2007-08 is Rs. 6,720.00 lakhs. Scheme-wise activities have been described briefly as follows-

State Rural connectivity: Under PMGSY, the construction of all weather roads is not permitted if the villages are less than 500 meter away from the main route/road. Such left out roads and bridges will be covered and connected under the scheme with state support. During annual plan 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made to construct such missing links.

MukhyaMantriAwasYojna: Inspite of the scheme being under Bharat Nirman, as against nearly 38 lakh houseless families in the state, annual allocation under Indira AwasYojna is only about 46,000. At this rate, it will take about nine decades to fulfill the existing need. The State Government has decided to flag off the Chief Minister Rural Housing Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide housing to the houseless SC/ST families.

During annual plan 2007- 08, a provision of Rs. 32 crores has been provided for constructing 12,800 houses.

State SGSY: To strengthen the SHG movement, it has been decided to constitute SHG Federations on the basis of activity and the geographical location. Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 18 crores have been proposed for Annual Plan 2007-08 and XIth five year plan 2007-12 respectively.

Training IEC Scheme: A New scheme will be initiated from 2007-08 for the training on project implementation and its monitoring. For this scheme, during 2007-08, Rs. 0.1 crore is proposed.

Working Plan for Water Storage: It is a plan on the basis of a survey of the catchment areas and flow of water direction. On the basis of watershed specificities, identification and cost estimation of the probable water harvesting structures is done. On the basis of this study, the master plans have been prepared for all the districts of the State. On the basis of the master plan, works of nature of pond deepening and renovation, check dam construction and other watershed activity will be taken up in a planned and systematic manner in 14 districts not covered by NREGS and BRGF. For the implementation of works, according to the Master Plan, an outlay of Rs.5 crores is proposed for the 2007-08.

SutradharYojana: The establishment of the kiosks has been planned to facilitate access in rural areas to electronic communication and information and government schemes and programmes. These kiosks will facilitate provisioning of up to date information about Centre/State Government organizations and schemes. For this scheme, Rs. 0.1 crore is proposed for the annual plan 2007-08. An outlay of Rs. 7, 17,783.60 lakh for the XIth Five Year Plan is proposed. Out of this, Rs. 18,110.60 lakh is proposed under new state schemes. An outlay of Rs. 1, 29,196.60 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2007-08, of which Rs. 6,720.00 lakh has been allocated for new schemes.

Suggestions

Although concerted efforts have been initiated by the Government of India through several plans and measures to alleviate poverty in rural India, there still remains much more to be done to bring prosperity in the lives of the people in rural areas. At present, technology dissemination is uneven and slow in the rural areas. Good efforts of organizations developing technologies, devices and products for rural areas could not yield high success. Experiences of many countries suggest that technological development fuelled by demand has a higher dissemination rate. However, in India, technology developers for rural areas have been catering to needs (with small improvement), rather than creating demand. There is no industry linkage machinery to create demand-based-technology market for rural communities. Besides, there is also an imbalance between strategies and effective management programmes. Propagation of technology/schemes for rural development is slow and there is a lacking in wider participation of different stakeholders. An ideal approach may therefore, include the government, panchayats, village personals, researchers, industries, NGOs and private companies to not only help in reducing this imbalance, but also to have a multiplier effect on the overall economy.

References

- Ministry of rural development, Govt. of India, Chapter VII- Rural Development, pp. 88-99.
- Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Eleventh five year plan (2007-2012) Vol.I, Inclusive growth.
- Overview of the National Conference of Ministers of State Governments of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Roads, 27-28 January, 2003, New Delhi.

NGO and Sustainable Rural Development

Dr. Sanjiv K. Nimbalkar

Associate Proff. SRM College of Social Work,
Padoli, Chandrapur.

Introduction

In India, today there is a very strong emphasis on the appropriate development of the rural sector. The speedier development of the rural sector is the single most important factor which will contribute to the development and growth of the Indian economy. Even though rural development is being conducted by a number of organizations like the State and Central Governments and Financial Institutions, Industrial Houses and Voluntary Organizations, but Success has remained uneven and limited. This is largely because of the magnitude of the tasks involved in rural development as well as the diverse Socio-economic conditions existing across the different regions of the country.

In various fields of National Life Voluntary Organizations have played a vital part in social progress. They are the means by which the nation makes full use of its human resources. They secure the active participation of for more people than the government alone would even do and shoulder tasks for which they are better fitted them statutory bodies.

Voluntary agencies have a long history of active involvement in the promotion of human welfare and well-being. Voluntary agencies came into existence spontaneously, voluntarily and without compulsion or control to fulfill certain needs of some groups of people. These agencies are flexible and possess the virtues of human service with dedication. Voluntary action is the soul of democracy as this medium secures the active involvement of people from policy-making to implementation of social services. Their programs cover a diverse range of functions embracing human welfare. The programs of voluntary organizations are strictly professional, specialized and technical. These are broad-based associations of persons organized for forming and promoting information and service activities, educational institutions and associations, social welfare organizations, religious groups, women's organizations, youth groups, children councils, trade unions and family planning associations.

The essential feature of voluntary action is that it is problem-oriented. It is initiated not only to solve a problem but also to prevent the occurrence of it. Voluntary action ultimately aims at creating a situation conducive to the development to find solutions to their problems, and ways and means to handling these to realize their ultimate goals.

Meaning of NGO's

A voluntary agency may be defined as “an organization that is administered by an autonomous board which holds meetings, collects funds for its support, chiefly from private sources, and expands money, whether with or without paid workers, in conducting a program directed primarily to improve public health by providing health services or health education or by advancing research or legislation for health, or by combination of these activities”. Similarly, a voluntary agency is an organization entity set up by a group of persons on their own initiative or partly by an outside motivation to help the people of a

locality to undertake activities in a self-reliant manner (partly or wholly) to satisfy needs and also bring them and the public sector extension service closer to one another for more equitable and effective development of the various sections of the rural poor (Paul Chowdhury, 1985).

Importance of NGOs

Voluntary bodies have a role in creating the welfare state. Their continued action is vitally necessary for its survival and growth. The more the people plans and directs, the more important it is for large number of people to take an active part in shaping its policy and running its affairs. This can be done through voluntary organizations.

NGO Provide much needed services to their respective communities, and through planning during the start-up process is crucial to develop an effective and professional organization that is able to meet the challenged faced by the world today.

The majority of the development literature makes the distinction between the governmental-non-governmental organization in the development process of both the developed and developing countries, particularly with respect to their different roles, functions and objectives that exist for their two types of development agents. Development is a process of mutual endowers which calls for the participation of all segments of the society. But due to the limited capability of the government it has become increasingly difficult to respond effectively to the growing and diversified needs of the vast majority of the population at the grass roots. This has necessitated the emergence of institution which may function as a catalyst between the Government and the community, but still may remain independent from direct government intervention. This institution in the present day is being universally termed the Non-governmental organizations or the NGOs, NGOs thus represent an alternative institutions approach to spurring rural development in developing countries which may possess comparative advantages over government institutions at the grass roots.

Third World Countries have repeatedly shown the limitations of Central Government efforts to promote effective rural development at local level. This trend is becoming clear with the world-wide fiscal crisis, the need for increased human resource development within Government agencies, and the need to improve the economic livelihood, health, nutritional status, and the overall well-being of the rural poor. Thus the rise of the NGO's, both indigenous and foreign, as a strong institutions alternative reflects the growing reflection recognition that the central government and the private sector lack sufficient capacity to respond to the challenge of poverty alleviation. The key is to drawn on a whole range of institutional and management capabilities at local levels, and to utilize both state and society based channels for development, in order to reduce the burden on the Central Government and Promote effective rural development activities which assist rural poor.

Key Ingredients of an NGO

The Key Ingredients that make or break an NGO, are its programmes and projects. It covers the issues and themes that the NGO addresses the target areas or communities that it works in, funding available and the activities partners. These are influenced by, among other things:

- The felt needs of target community.

- ii) What are the real problems faced by the target community?
- ii) How can the NGO identify them, or create a forum where it can be expressed by the community?
- Staff expertise available
 - i) What expertise and skills do the NGO staff possess? Are they full-time or part-time staff?
 - ii) How can external human resources be mobilized?
- Funding strategy
 - i) What sources of funding can the NGO tap into?
 - ii) Which of these are local, national and international?
 - iii) How can funds for short-term and long-term activities be mobilized.

Strategies for NGO's for Rural Development

While formulating new strategy for holistic development of rural sector based upon changing demand certain important key issues should be given due consideration.

a) Objectives

The objectives of the programmes should be clearly defined especially in case of Sub-programmes to avoid confusion among the masses.

b) Partnership for Synergy and long-term sustainability

Special attention must be made to build closer partnership and alliance for synergy with the governments, district administration, panchayatraj institution (PRIs) and other NGOs. The role of voluntary sector being closer to the people is of great importance.

c) Holistic Development

Forging of inter-sectoral linkages for Holistic approach ensures for long-term maximizing impact by addressing the problem from several angles to address inter linked issues.

d) Peoples participation

Involving people through PRIs, Local Bodies, Self-help groups, NGOs, user groups, associations etc. will create belongingness and ownership of Programmes and enhances active participation.

e) Right to Information

Right to information is very important, because often people do not know about different developmental programmes and the target groups. Right to information also helps in transparency.

f) Right to Employment

This is another issue that would directly lead to poverty alleviation in rural sector for benefiting the rural masses by guaranteeing for a minimum employment.

g) Social Mobilization

Social Mobilization is necessary to make the masses understand the importance and impact of relying upon self-help-groups rather than remaining totally dependent upon government sponsored programmes, while designing the programme it should be defined in terms of 'time frame' and milestone of activities.

h) **Monitoring and evaluation**

There should be a good, strong and suitable monitoring and evaluation at different stages of project implementation to avoid wastages and leakages of public resources.

Conclusion

All governments true to their policy of being a ruling party of the people, for the people and by the people have in the past encouraged action from the people. Voluntary action has therefore enjoyed support from the government in terms of grants for administration socially useful purposes and recently the trend has been to encourage and involve NGOs in the tasks associated with the economic development of the nation.

The local area planning through Panchayats involving NGOs is proving to be more meaningful for bringing about positive change in rural segments, because the local planners understand the specific requirements at local levels. Such decentralized development process would lead to greater involvement and accountability because it brings the administration i.e. the planners/policy makers close to the people and the ‘playing field’.

References

1. Ahuja, Arvind, *Role of NGOs in social movements and development*, New Delhi, Pearl Books (2009).
2. Kapoor, A.K., and Singh Dharamvir, *Rural development through NGOs*, New Delhi & Jaipur, Rawat Publication (1997).
3. Lal, Ramji, & Purohit, H.C. *Rural Development and NGO*, New Delhi, Shree Publishers & Distributors (2007).
4. Singh R.S.K., *Role of NGOs in Developing Countries*, New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publications (P) Ltd. (2003).

Microfinance and Rural Development - an important paradigm of Women Empowerment

Prof. PreranaRatnaparkhi
C.P.& BearCollege, Nagpur

“I would say that, I did something that changed the Banking World. Conventional Banks look for the rich;we look for the absolutely poor. All people are entrepreneur, but many don't have the opportunity to find out that.”

- Prof. Mohammad Yunus (founder of Grameen Bank)

Introduction

Rural development is an integral process of economic growth and social progress. Since pre-independence, India has been conducted various rural developmental programmes and experiments to achieve the overall and all sided development of India. National poet Rabindranath Tagor was the first person to start a planned programme of development for the village through Shantiniketan. Mahatma Gandhi made the real efforts in understanding the rural problems through “Village Swaraj” Programme, Martandom Project of Spencer Hatch of YMCA, Firka development scheme of Madras govt, Baroda rural Reconstruction Movement of V.T. Krishnamachari, Fifteen Pilot extension projects of ford foundation. These are the rural developmental experiments conducted in pre- independence of India. After independence India launched series of rural development programme like community development programme, panchayat raj, Intensive agricultural district programme, various employment generation rural development programmes ,Health care , Education , Nutrition, rural electrificationprogramme have also came into existence in rural areas under the rural development programmes.

Rural Development programme needs to fulfil the necessities of its three aspects, which are, improvement in Economics, Social , and Political conditionsof the rural poor in India. Ninth, Tenth& Eleventh plan has given more importance on economic development of the rural people. It is a realized fact that economics improvement of the rural people is the first and foremost aspect of development programme in India. In Tenth plan focused on the Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojan (SGSY) and made it shift to ‘a process oriented approach’ in five stages

- 1) Social Mobilization for formation of Self-Help Groups.
- 2) Saving among the group and internal lending among its member,
- 3) Provision of revolving fund
- 4) Micro-finance
- 5) Micro enterprise development

Objectives of the study

1. To build mutual trust and confidence between the bankers and the rural people.

2. To study the importance and role of microfinance in poverty elimination.
3. Providing opportunity to the poor to participate in economic activity.

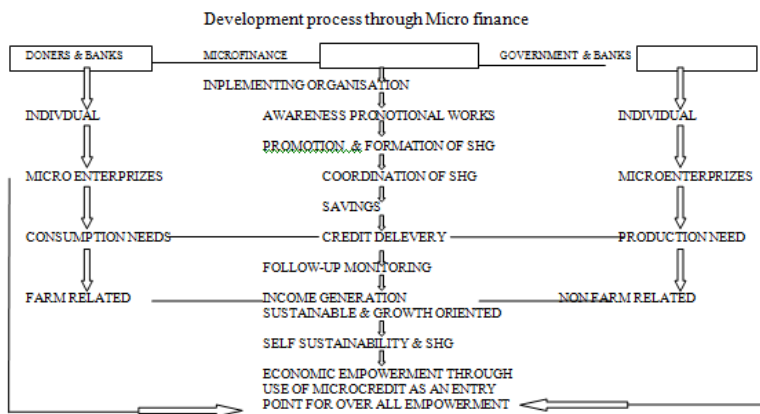
Development process of Microfinance

This is an age old practice. In ancient times money lenders were lending money to the poor and were charging high rate of interest. Modern micro finance developed in 1970s with a strong orientation towards private sector. It became popular in India after the institution of Grameen Bank by Md. Yunus in Bangladesh. In recent times micro finance and micro credit are instruments of rural development.

Microfinance is a broad category of services, which includes microcredit. Microcredit is a part of microfinance, which provides a wider range of financial services, especially savings accounts, to the poor. Modern microcredit is generally considered to have originated with the Grameen Bank founded in Bangladesh in 1983. Many traditional banks subsequently introduced microcredit despite initial misgivings. As of 2012, microcredit is widely used in developing countries and is presented as having "enormous potential as a tool for poverty alleviation." Microcredit is the extension of very small loans (microloans) to impoverished borrowers who typically lack collateral, steady employment and a verifiable credit history. It is designed not only to support entrepreneurship and alleviate poverty, but also in many cases to empower women and uplift entire communities by extension.

In many communities, women lack the highly stable employment histories that traditional lenders tend to require. Many are illiterate, and therefore unable to complete paperwork required to get conventional loans. As of 2009 an estimated 74 million men and women held microloans that totaled US\$38 billion. Grameen Bank reports that repayment success rates are between 95 and 98 percent.

The Development process through a typical microfinance intervention can be understood with the help of the following chart.



Types of Micro finance:-

1. Domestic Commercial Banks including Public sector, Private sector and local Banks.
2. Regional Rural Banks.

3. Co-operative Banks.
4. Co-operative Societies.
5. Registered NBFIs.
6. Unregistered NBFIs.
7. Others include Societies and Trusts.

Progress under Micro finance

Microfinance is emerging as a powerful instrument for poverty alleviation in the new economy. In India, microfinance -Bank linkage programme as a cost effective mechanism for providing a financial services to the unreached poor which has been successful not only in meeting financial needs of the rural poor women but also strengthen collective self-help capacities of the poor leading to their empowerment. The progress under MFI- Bank linkage programme from the period 2009-10 to 20012-13 is resented in table 1

Table 1 Progress under MFI-Bank Linkage Programme

PERTICULAR S	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	OF NO. MFI	AMT	OF NO. MFI	AMT	OF NO. MFI	AMT	OF NO. MFI	AMT
Loans disbursed by banks to MFIs	779 34%	10728.50 187.4%	471 -39.5%	8448.96 -21.3%	465 -1.3%	5205.29 -38.39%	426 -8.4%	7839.51 50.6%
Loans outstanding against MFIs as on 31 March	1659 -13.4%	13955.75 178.6%	2315 39.5%	13730.62 -2.0%	1960 -15.3%	- 16.6%	2042 4.2%	14425.84 26.0%
Fresh loans as % age to Loans outstanding		76.9		61.5		45.5		54.3

Source: NABARD

Sources and Limitation of Microfinance to women

The sources of microfinance to women in three ways:

1. Non formal Sources:- Non Governmental Organization, Micro financial Institution under this non formal sources will empower the poor women faster than the social one.
2. Formal Sources:- Commercial Bank, Regional Rural Bank(1975), Lead Bank Scheme (1978), SHG- Bank Linkage Programme(1992), RashtryaMahilaKosh for poverty reduction etc. have facilitated the accelerated flow of credit with the flavor of MF to the target group in rural areas.
3. Informal Sources: Money lenders, Traders, Friends and Relatives are the informal sources.

Limitations

- Debt may lead to severe impoverishment and put serious strains on networks with other women.
- To representing forgone consumption and investment, aybe lost when a crisis prevents poor people from continuing payments.
- Distort local markets and consumption patterns in the recipient country without leadig to local economic development.

Conclusion

There is increase in growth of microfinance in recent decades in developing countries. In Microfinance rural people repay their loans and are willing to pay for higher interest rates than commercial banks. Microfinance could have significant effect on banking sector and growth and vice versa. Deposit mobilization is the major means for microfinance institutions to expand outreach by leveraging equity (Sacay et al 1996). Micro finance policies positively impact on all the dimensions on women's empowerment calls for an integrated development package. Microfinance policies needs to follow a comprehensive approach at aimed at providing a long term integrated package of support to enhance the benefits that women derives being able to access credit.

References

1. Arjun Pangannaver (2012), Self-Help Group (SHG) and Women Empowerment in India, New Century Publication, New Delhi.
2. S.M. Firoze (2011), Microfinance in India –A Performance Evaluation, ISBN 978-81-7708-285-2
3. Mayoux, L. (2002), Microfinance and Womens' Empowerment : Rethinking 'Best Practices' Development Bulletin. 57
4. Sudhanshu Kumar Das (Edited), Microfinance and Empowerment of Rural poor in India, ISBN No. 978-81-7708-304-0
5. Khandekar ,Sahidur R. 'Microfinance and Poverty: Evidence using Panel data from Bangladesh,' World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 19, 2005.
6. Cheston, S. and Kuhn, L. (2002) Empowering Women through Microfinance. New York: UNIFEM.

Sustainable Resources and Sustainable Development

Rakesh Kumar Verma

Research Scholar, Dept of Commerce,
D.D.U. GKP University Gorakhpur

Abstract

The concept of sustainability has become the current answer to absolving the world of its in the 21st centuries .since it is conceptualization, there has been a barrage of investigation and literature on the vagueness and ambiguity of its definition and applicability. There are two main opposing school of thought the pessimists ,usually ecologist and other scientist Who are equally convinced that the earth cannot support the world demand of renewal resources on the other side are the optimist the economist who are equally convinced that the earth with market incentives ,appropriate public policy, ,material substation , recyline and new technology can satisfy the renewed and improve the quality of human welfare , of this and following generation indefinitely .both view and supporting argument are explored in context of sustainable development . with empirical evidence of ecosystem evolution and resources maintenances sustainable resources use is basically dependent on the outcome of cost increasing effect of depletion and cost reducing effect of new technology .sustainability is therefore seen a dynamic concept based on attitude and flexibility not a final solution to utopia on earth.

Key words: Environmental resources,Sustainable Development.

Introduction

Industrialization and urbanization on the one hand and population explosion and poverty on the other has been witnessed formidable scale of the environmental problems. An increasing quantum of pollution inter alia results in declining environment both quantitatively and qualitatively that has severely been threatening the life support system of present and future generations. To resurrect environmental problems as a international commitment; a number of legislative and policy measures were adopted at all level. The multiplicity of environmental measures is further compounded to create various authorities to make effective implementation of all such measures. Although these regulatory agencies remarkably involved in planning and implementation of the measure; the various reports highlights the inadequacy in handling development and environmental issues. This has significantly raised a doubt that legal elements of the concept of Sustainable Development are a part of environmental governance in India. To verify the commitment; the present chapter an attempt is made to analyze the constitutional and legislative standards to conserve resources in achieving environmental sustainability both for present and future generations. This chapter also explores the contribution of judiciary on the trade/development and environmental controversies in understanding the status of the concept of Sustainable Development in India. Environmental degradation is already affecting millions in Third World, and likely to severely reduce human well-being all across the globe within the next few generations. India has been witnessing a blinding pace of growth and development in recent times. But this growth has raised concerns from sundry quarters as regards its basic

texture and health. Environmental degradation is very often caused by poverty, because the poor has no option but to exploit local resources for short-term survival. The interlinked nature of most environmental problems is such that environmental degradation ultimately affects everybody, although poorer individuals/nations may suffer more and sooner than richer ones. In the last few years, it had seen a dramatic transformation in the environment-development debate. The question being asked is no longer, “Do development and environmental concerns contradict each other?” but “How can sustainable development be achieved?” It appears to have gained the broad-based support that earlier development concepts such as “eco-development” lacked, and is poised to become the developmental paradigm of the 1990s. Most people use the phrase “sustainable development” interchangeably with either “ecological sustainable” or “environmentally sound development”

Interpreting Sustainable Development: This interpretation is characterized by:

- (a) “Sustainability” being understood as “ecological sustainability” and
- (b) A conceptualization of sustainable development as a process of change that has (ecological) sustainability added to its list of objectives.

Sustainable development would simply mean “development that can be continued-either indefinitely or for the implicit time period of concern”. When development is taken to be synonymous with growth in material consumption—which it often is even today—Sustainable development would be “sustaining the growth in material consumption” (presumably indefinitely). But such an idea contradicts the now general recognition that “ultimate limits {to usable resources} exists” [2]. Sustainable Development is understood as “a form of societal change that in addition to traditional developmental objectives, has the objective or constraint of ecological sustainability.”

Sustainability: The concept of sustainability originated in the context of renewable resources such as forests or fisheries, and has subsequently been adopted as a broad slogan by the environmental movement. Ecological sustainability means “the existence of ecological conditions necessary to support human life at specified levels of well-being through future generations”. Since ecological sustainability emphasizes the constraints and opportunities that nature presents to human activities, ecologists and physical scientists frequently dominate its discussion. But what they actually focus on are the ecological conditions for ecological sustainability---the biophysical laws or patterns that determine environmental responses to human activities and humans’ ability to use the environment. The major contribution of the environment-development debate, is the realization that in addition to or in conjunction with these ecological conditions, there are social conditions that influence the ecological sustainability or unsustainability of the people-nature interaction.

Evolution of the Concept of Sustainable Development

The term sustainable development came into prominence in 1980, when the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) presented the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) with “the overall aim of achieving sustainable development

through the conservation of living resources” [3]. The WCS had really addressed only the issue of ecological sustainability, rather than sustainable development.

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The critical objectives which follow from the concept of sustainable development are:

1. Reviving growth
2. Changing the quality of growth
3. Meeting essential needs for jobs, food, energy, water and sanitation
4. Ensuring a sustainable level of population
5. Conserving and enhancing the resource base
6. Reorienting technology and managing risk
7. Merging environment and economics in decision making
8. Reorienting international economic relations

Sustainable development has become a bundle of neat fixes technological changes that makes industrial production processes less polluting and less resource intensive and changes that use local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) so as to ensure grassroots participation, agriculture that is less harmful, less resource intensive and yet more productive. During a United Nations (UN) summit in September 2015, 193 nations adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a new set of indicators to shape and measure development for next 15 years. The SDGs – comprising 17 goals and 169 associated targets – aim at taking the global development initiative forward from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000 and cover all possible aspects of development. The leaders are especially determined to end hunger and poverty by 2030. They are also committed to ensure sustainable food production and consumption systems; ensure sustainable management of land and water; scale up renewable energy; build resilient infrastructures and make human settlements more safe and sustainable; and ensure healthy lives, education for all, gender equality and women’s empowerment.

What is to be sustained?

The value of the concept of sustainable development, however, lies in its ability to generate an operational consensus between groups with fundamentally different answers to these questions, i.e., those concerned either about the survival of future human generations, or about the survival of wildlife, or human health, or the satisfaction of immediate subsistence needs (food, fuel, fodder) with a low degree of risk. It is therefore vital to identify those aspects of sustainability that do actually cater to such diverse interests and those that involve tradeoffs.

In the case of ecological sustainability, a distinction needs to be made between renewable resources, non-renewable resources, and environmental processes that are crucial to human life, as well as to life at large. In the context of sustainable use of renewable resources, it is necessary to go beyond the conventional simplistic notion of “harvesting the annual increment,” and take into consideration the dynamic behavior of the resource, stochastic properties and uncertainties about environmental conditions (e.g. climatic variations), the

interactions between resources and activities (e.g. between forests, soils and agriculture), and between different uses or features of the “same” resources (e.g., tree foliage and stem wood).

Perspectives and Approaches towards Achieving a Sustainable Future Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Livelihoods: Poverty and a degraded environment are closely inter-related, especially where people depend for their immediate environment. Restoring natural systems and improving natural resources management practices at the grass root level are central to a strategy to eliminate poverty. Poverty magnifies the problem of hunger and malnutrition. The problem is further compounded by the inequitable access of the poor to the food that is available. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the public distribution system to overcome this inequity. While conventional economic development leads to the elimination of several traditional occupations, the process of sustainable development, guided by the need to protect and conserve the environment, leads to the creation of new jobs and of opportunities for the reorientation of traditional skills to new occupations.

Literacy and a basic education are essential for enabling the poor to access the benefits offered by development initiatives and market opportunities. Basic education is therefore, a pre-condition for sustainable development.

Gender Equality, Sustainable Farming and Food Security: The goal of achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls under Goal 5, of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted during United Nations (UN) summit in September 2015. Women play a key role in rural agriculture. When they have equal access to credit, land tenure, farm inputs and markets, local agricultural production increase, improving food availability for all, thus making a critical contribution to food security and setting a path towards zero hunger.

Another important goal is making agriculture sustainable, which is essential for future food security as well as for achieving several of the other sustainable development goals, such as ending hunger and improving nutrition, especially in the face of climate change. Climate change, land erosion and water scarcity are affecting food production, especially in developing countries. The rural poor, most of who depend on agriculture, are disproportionately hit by prolonged droughts, frequent floods, more intense storms and other factors associated with climate change. They are less resilient to cope with the consequences of weather shocks and environmental degradation. Poverty and hunger cannot be eradicated without addressing these vulnerabilities. Current agricultural practices are main causes of environmental risks. It is contributing to almost a third of the global greenhouse gas emissions, causing loss of biodiversity and putting high demand on scarce water resources.

Adapting to climate change and building resilient agricultural and food security systems are the need of the hour. Globally, rain-fed agriculture, which supplies two-thirds of the world's food, is practiced on 83% of cultivated land. In water scarce regions, rain-fed agriculture is practiced on more than 95% of the crop land. Since rain-fed agriculture is particularly susceptible to weather, governments need to help small landholders boost productivity in a sustainable manner so that they become commercial viable in a competitive world. For this, governments must ensure better training via agricultural extension services, improved

irrigation and water harvesting facilities, and easy access to improved irrigation and water harvesting facilities, and easy access to improved seeds, fertilizers, credit and other inputs. Social protection also has a pivotal role to play in safeguarding and sustainable livelihoods in case of prolonged bad weather or natural disasters.

Sustainable agriculture must also nurture healthy ecosystems and support sustainable management and use of land, water and natural resources while ensuring food security for all.

Changing and Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production: With increasing purchasing power, wasteful consumption linked to market driven consumerism is stressing the resource base of developing countries further. It is important to encounter this through education and public awareness. In several areas, desirable limits and standards for consumption need to be established and applied through appropriate mechanisms including education, incentives and legislation.

Several traditional practices that are sustainable and environment friendly continue to be a regular part of the lives of people in developing countries. Those need to be encouraged rather than replaced by more ‘modern’ but unsustainable practices and technologies.

Subsidies often lead to wasteful and unsustainable consumption by distorting the value of a resource. All pricing mechanisms must be evaluated from a sustainable development point of view.

Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development: The integration of agriculture with land and water management, and with ecosystem conservation is essential for both environmental sustainability and agricultural production.

An environmental perspective must guide the evaluation of all development projects, recognizing the role of natural resources in local livelihoods. This recognition must be informed by a comprehensive understanding of the perceptions and opinions of local people about their stakes in the resource base.

To ensure the sustainability of the natural resource base, the recognition of all stakeholders in it and their roles in its protection and management is essential.

Water governance arrangements should protect ecosystems and preserve the ecological integrity of all natural water bodies and their catchments. This will maintain the wide range of ecological services that healthy ecosystems provide and the livelihoods that depend upon them.

Biomass is, and will continue for a long time to be, a major source of fuel and energy, especially for the rural poor. Recognizing this fact, appropriate mechanisms must be evolved to make such consumption of biomass sustainable, through both resource management and the promotion of efficient and minimally polluting technologies, and technologies which will progressively reduce the pressures on biomass, which cause environmental degradation.

On Forests and Climate Change: Estimates show that even though the forest cover will begin increasing from 2020, the primary forest cover will continue to recede. Since biodiversity is concentrated in primary forests, an increase in the total forest cover can still

mean a continual loss of biodiversity in forest ecosystems. The Goal 15 thus aims to “sustainably manage forests”, along with protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; combating desertification; halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. According to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), about 40% of the world’s degraded lands are found in areas with the highest incidences of poverty.

Goal 13, which recognizes the need to build capacity for tackling climate change in Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), emphasizes on mobilizing US\$100 billion in climate finance annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. The traditional approaches to natural resource management such as sacred groves and ponds, water harvesting and management systems, etc., should be revived by creating institutional mechanisms which recapture the ecological wisdom and the spirit of community management inherent in those systems.

There is need to establish well-defined and enforceable rights (including customary rights) and security of tenure, and to ensure equal access to land, water and other natural and biological resources. It should be ensured that this applies, in particular, to indigenous communities, women and other disadvantaged groups living in poverty.

Conclusion

We should accept the existence of structural, technological and cultural causes of both poverty and cultural causes of both poverty and environmental degradation; develop methodologies for estimating the relative importance of and interactions between these causes in specific situations; and explore political, institutional and educational solutions to them. We should understand the multiple dimensions of sustainability, and attempt to develop measures, criteria and principles for them. We should explore what patterns and levels of resource demand and use would be compatible with different forms.

References

- The current status of environmental accounting and reporting by indian companies; Bikram Chaterjee school of accountancy.
- Pramanik Alok Kumar (2002). Environmental accounting and reporting New Delhi. Deep and Deep publication
- Annual report of ONGC 2013- 14 and 2014-15
- Environmental sustainability report pNGC

शेती आणि ग्रामीण विकास

डॉ.परमानंद बा.बावनकुळे

चिंतामणी महा.पोभुर्गा

प्रस्तावना:—शेती हा मानवी संस्कृतीच्या इतिहासातील आद्य उद्योग असून मानवी संस्कृतीची सुरुवातच मुळी या शेती व्यवसायाच्या शोधातून होताना दिसते. आजही जगभरात या उद्योगावर उदरनिर्वाह भागविणारा समाज फार मोठा आहे. भारताचा विचार करताहा कृषीप्रधान देश असून ७०%जनता ही कृषी आणि या क्षेत्राशी निगडित व्यवसायावर आपला उदरनिर्वाह करित आहे. यातील काही भाग कमी अधिक असला तरी आजही देशाची बहुसंख्ये जनता ही ग्रामीण भागात अधिवास करित असून त्यातील ९०% जनता ही कृषीवरच अवलंबून आहे. हे वास्तव नाकारता येत नाही. आपला देश २०२० पर्यंत महासत्ता बनव्याचे स्वप्न बघत आहे. अशा पार्श्वभूमीवर भारतातील ग्रामीण जनतेची यथावास्तव स्थिती समजून घेणे अगत्याचे ठरते. या संदर्भात गांधीजींनी एक मौलिक विचार तरुणांना दिला होता. ‘**खेड्याकडे चला**’.त्यानंतर खेड्यांची स्थिती सुधारली काय? खेडी शहरांच्या तुलनेत बकाल झाली असतील तर याला जबाबदार कोण? बुलेट ट्रेनधारी आधुनिक भारताच्या विकासात खेड्यांच्या अस्तित्वाचे काय? खेड्यांच्या विकासात शासनाची भूमिका काय? या अंगाने प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधातून चर्चा होणार आहे. या संदर्भात विविध पंचवार्षिक योजना आणि अर्थतज्जांची मते उद्धृत करून खेड्यांचा विकास साधण्यात काही शास्वत उपाय सूचविण्याचा प्रयत्नही यातून होणार आहे.

इकॉनामिक्स टॉईम्सच्या सर्व्हेनुसार २०१५—१६ला भारताचा कृषी विकासाचा दर ४.१%एवढा आहे. दहाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपर्यंत कृषी विकासाचा दर हा २% एवढा राहिला असून आधीच्या योजनांनी कृषीक्षेत्राकडे केलेले अक्षम्य दूरलक्ष्य या स्थितीला कारणीभूत ठरले. ११व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत या कृषीक्षेत्राकडे विशेष लक्ष्य घालून कृषी विकासाचा दर हा ४% पर्यंत नेण्याचे लक्ष्य ठरवून ते साध्य करता आले. असे असले तरीही शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या कमी झाल्या नाहीत. त्यांच्या आत्महत्याही थांबविण्यास सरकारला अपयश आले. कृषी विषयक राष्ट्रीय आयोग स्थापन करून शेती मालाच्या विपणनाची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली. बारावी पंचवार्षिक योजना ही २०१२—१७ पर्यंत असून यात देशाचा विकासदर हा १०% निर्धारित करण्यात आला आहे. आधीच्या योजनांमुळे भारतीय कृषीचा विकास दर हा बाराव्या योजनेत ४.१% एवढा वाढला आहे. असे असले तरी भारतीय शेतीत रोजगाराच्या आणि प्रगतीच्या अपार संभावना असून त्यासाठी नियोजनबद्ध रितीने कार्य केल्यास भारत कृषी उत्पादनाचा जागतिक हब बनू शकतो. आणि प्रगतीच्या शिखरावर विराजमान होऊ शकतो.

बिजशब्द:—श्वास्वत विकास, हमीभाव, सिंचन, बकालावस्था, दिवास्वप्न, कृषक आयोग, पंचवार्षिक योजना, जलसिंचन.

अनादी काळापासून म्हणजे लाखो वर्षाआधी मानव जेव्हा रानटी अवस्थेत होता तेव्हापासून त्याची सर्वात प्राथमिक गरज कोणती तर ती होती अन्न. हा मानव अन्नाच्या पूर्णतेसाठी रानेमाळ भटकायचा. टोळ्या बनवून जगायचा. या भटकंतीतूनच त्याने शेतीचे तंत्र अवगत केले. एका बीजातून शेकडो दाण्याचे निसर्गगुढ त्याने समजून घेतले आणि मग या तंत्राचा वापर त्याने आपल्या स्थायी जीवनासाठी करून घेतला. हळूहळू शेतीचे तंत्र विकसित झाले आणि मानवी वस्तीची सुरुवात या कृतीतून झाली. मानवी वस्त्या गटागाने नदीच्या तटांवर विराजमान होऊ लागल्या. अन् त्याच्या विकासाचे चक्र फिरायला लागले.

गावे वसली. पुढे शहरे निर्माण झाली. मानवी संस्कृती फळफुलू लागली. आपण आजच्या स्थितीत येऊन पोहचलो. असे असले तरी मानवाची वेगळी ओळख निर्माण करणारा शेती व्यवसाय हा केवळ ग्रामीण भागापुरताच मर्यादित झाला असून तो अत्यंत तोट्याचा व्यवसाय बनला. दरवर्षी होणाऱ्या हजारो शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांनी वारंवार सिद्ध केले की, या व्यवसायातील माणसांचे जगणे अत्यावस्थ झाले असून शासनाने या प्रश्नाकडे गंभीरपणे बघितलेले दिसले नाही. कृषी आधारित ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था अतिशय डबघाईस आलेल्या असून खेडी आत्यंतिक बकाल झाली आहेत. हे धडधडित सत्य यंत्रणांनी मान्य केले पाहिजे. या बकालावस्थेचे परिणामही बघावयास मिळतात. ते म्हणजे १.खेडी ओस पडत चालली. २.शहरे फुगायला लागली. ३.शहरी साधनसंपत्तीवर ताण वाढला. ४. शेती व्यवसायाकडे पाठ फिरविली. ५.नोकऱ्यांवर ताण वाढला. ६.उद्योग धंद्यांवर ताण वाढला. आदी अनेक परिणामासह बघायला मिळतात.

शेती उद्योगाकडे झालेल्या अक्षम्य दूर्लक्षामुळे देशाचा एक मोठा घटक विकासापासूनदूर पडून राष्ट्रीय प्रगतीच्या प्रक्रियेतून बाहेर टाकला गेला. देशाचा आजवर झालेला विकास जर केवळ उद्योगधंद्यांमुळेच झाला असून त्यात केवळ ३०—४०%जनताचजर या विकासात सहभागी असेल तर १००% जनता देशाच्या विकासात सहभागी झाल्यास विकासाचा दर किती वाढणार? याचा विचार होणे कमप्राप्त ठरते.

खरेतर आज शेती आणि शेतकरी हा विषय देशासाठी मोठा त्रासाचा आणि गंभीर बनला आहे. देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्याला आज ७० वर्षे पूर्ण होऊनही शेती विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात का येऊ शकली नाही? याचे उत्तर राज्यकर्त्यांनी देशाला द्यायला हवे. हा वादाचा विषय असला तरी ही शेती जर या विकासप्रक्रियेत समाविष्ट असती तर देशाचा विकास झपाट्याने झाला असता. हे सांगण्यासाठी भविष्यवेत्त्याची गरज नाही. शेतीची परिस्थिती बदलायची असेल तर यासाठी शेती आणि शेतीबहुल ग्रामीण भागातील मूलभूत समस्या जाणून घेणे गरजेचे आहे कारण दुखणे समजले तरच मलमपट्टी होऊन आजार बरा होईल.

बारावी पंचवार्षिक योजना २०१२—१७. या योजनेत कृषीवर फार विश्वास दाखविला नाही. या बाबत तज्ज्ञांची मते गंभीर आहेत. शेतीच्या विकासाशिवाय देशाचा विकास होणार नाही हे मान्य करतानाच असा विकास झाला तर देशात मुद्रास्फितीचा वेग बराच वाढून विकास प्रक्रियेचा वेग मंदावून देश संकटात सापडण्याची भीती तज्ज्ञ वर्तवितात. हे विधान परस्पर विरोधी असल्याचे दिसते. त्याच प्रमाणे दुसरी भीती अशीही व्यक्त केली जाते की, शेती व्यवसायात अधिक रोजगार निर्मितीची क्षमता नाही. या तुलनेत कारखानदारी आणि सेवा क्षेत्रात जास्त रोजगार आहेत. परंतु हे तज्ज्ञांचे हेही विचार गंभीर असेच वाटतात.

गावे ही कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थाधारित असल्याकारणे आज जरी या क्षेत्रात विपणनावस्था दिसत असली तरी या क्षेत्रातील अडचणी समजून घेऊन या क्षेत्राला नवी उभारी प्राप्त होऊ शकते. या क्षेत्रातही मोठी रोजगार निर्मितीची क्षमता आहे. हे आपण समजून घेतले पाहिजे. कृषी क्षेत्राच्या मूलभूत समस्या पुढीलप्रमाणे —

अ. शास्वत जलसिंचनः—‘पाणी त्याची बाणी’ असे शेतीच्या यशाचे तंत्र आहे. पाण्याशिवाय शेती पिकू शकत नाही. म्हणूनच प्राचीन काळी केवळ नदी किनारीच शेती व्हायची. परंतु आता काळ बदललाय. सिंचनाच्या सोई विपूल प्रमाणात बघावयास मिळतात. यात विहीर, बोरवेल, तलाव, बोडी अशी पारंपरिक सिंचनाची साधने पूर्वापार बघावयास मिळतात. परंतु शास्वत पिकांसाठी ही साधने आता अपुरी आणि दीर्घ म्हणजेच बारमाही सिंचनासाठी कुचकामी ठरताना दिसतात. तसेच विहीरी आणि बोरवेल मधून भरमार उपसा केल्याने भूगर्भातील पाणीसाठेही आता रिकामे झाल्याचे भयावह दृष्ये समोर आले आहेत. या

समस्यांवर मात करण्यासाठी नदीनाले अडवून, त्यावर लहान मोठी धरणे बांधणे आवश्यक आहे. या धरणांमुळे शेतीला सिंचनाची सोय होईल. तसेच भूजल पातळीही वाढेल. यातून दुहेरी लाभ होतो. धरणाचा खर्च हा मोठा असला तरी वन टाईम इनवेस्टमेंट असून यातून निसर्गाच्या लहरीपणावर लीलया मात करता येते. याच वर्षीचे उदाहरण घेतले तर जुलै महिन्यात गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात अतिवृष्टी झाली. त्यामुळे नद्यांना पूर येऊन जिवीत अन् वित्तीय हानी झाली. परंतु आता ऑगस्ट महिन्यात दुष्काळ सदृश्य स्थिती झाली आहे. याचे कारण काय तर आपण पडलेल्या पावसाचे पाणी अडवून ठेवले नाही. त्या पाण्याचा थेंब अन् थेंब अडविता आला असता तर गडचिरोली जिल्हा आणि आसपासच्या परिसरात आज पाण्याची वाणवा भासली नसती.

आपल्या देशात पडणा—या पावसाचे प्रमाण खूप जास्त आहे. पावसाचे पडलेले पाणी जर आपण १००% अडविले तर पुढील दोन वर्षे पावसाच्या पाण्याशिवाय शेती सहज पिकू शकते. हयाचा विचार शासनाने करणे गरजेचे आहे.

ब.आधुनिक जलसिंचनः— हा विषय सध्या खूप गाजत असून इस्त्राईल सारख्या देशाला आपण आपला आयडॉल बनविला आहे. खरे तर ही स्वागतार्ह बाब आहे की शासनाने असा सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोण शेतक—यांना देण्याचा प्रयत्न चालविला आहे. परंतु आपल्या देशातील शेतकरी दोन वेळच्या अन्नाच्या काळजीने गळफास आवळून आत्महत्या करतो. तर त्याच्याने ठिबक सिंचनाचे ओझे पेलवेल काय? ही चिंतनाची बाब आहे. तंत्रज्ञान जाणून घेण्याच्या उद्देशाने शेतकऱ्यांच्या रूपाने शासकीय खचने दौऱ्यावर जाणारे शेतकरी खरेच तिथून आल्यानंतर त्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा त्यांच्या शेतात वापर करतात काय? मूळात त्यांचे शेत असते तरी काय? हा संशोधनाचा विषय आहे.

यासाठी प्रयोगशील शेतकरी, तंत्रज्ञ आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणारे उद्योग तसेच शासनाचे प्रतिनिधी यांचा एक गट तयार करून त्यांना एक विशिष्ट ध्येयसिद्धी निश्चित करून; रिकव्हरीसह. अशा अभ्यासभेटींना पाठवावे. तात्पर्य की या भेटी अभ्यासभेटी बनाव्यात. त्या केवळ पर्यटन भेटी बऱ्या नये.

क.शास्वत बाजारपेठः— शेतकऱ्यांच्या दुःखांना कोणीच वाली नाही. कारण त्याच्या या व्यवसायात अनेक घटक समाविष्ट असतात. त्या सर्वांचा योग्य मेळ जमला तरच त्याच्या हातात चार पैसे पडतात. ‘शेतकऱ्याचे पिकत नाही, पिकले तर विकत नाही, विकले तर मूल्य मिळत नाही.’अशी अवस्था आहे.शेती व्यवसायात मोठी अस्मानी सुलतानी संकटे आहेत. जंगली प्राण्यांपासून ते मानवी श्वापदांपर्यंत त्याच्या श्रमाची नासधूसच केली जाते. शेवटच्या टप्प्यात जरी उत्पादित शेतमालास योग्य बाजारमूल्य मिळाले नाही तरी शेतकऱ्याच्या कष्टाची माती होते.

१९६०—७०च्या दशकात भारताचे माजी प्रधानमंत्री मा.राजीव गांधी यांच्या काळात त्यांनी हरितक्रांतीचे आवाहन संशोधकांना केले आणि आधुनिक संसाधनांचा वापर करून, ज्यात संकरीत बी—बियाणे, खते, औषधे आदींचा वापर करून शेतीउत्पादनात घसघसीत वाढझाली. उत्पादनात वाढझाली असली तरी उत्पादन खर्चातही मोठी वाढझाली. अर्थशास्त्राच्या नियमानुसार पुरवठा वाढला की वस्तुंच्या किमती कमी होतात. तसे शेतीमालाचे झाले. शेतकरी इरेस भिडून अधिक उत्पादन घेत असले तरी प्रत्यक्षात त्याला पाहिजे तसा फायदा झाला नाही. बिज—खतोत्पादक कंपण्या, विक्रेते, अडते आदी मालामाल झाले. उलटशेतीचा उत्पादनखर्च कमालीचा वाढू लागला. अशात एखादे वर्षी काही कारणाने उत्पादन निघाले नाही तर शेतकरी कर्जबारी होऊन बर्बाद होऊ लागला. एकदा कर्जाचा बोजा चढला की मग तो वर्षेगणती कमी होण्याचे कारण नाही.

या समस्येचे चिंतन केले असता असे लक्षात येते की जर शेतकऱ्यांच्या

मालास योग्य भाव द्यायचा असेल तर बाजारपेठा दलालांच्या हातातून मोकळ्या करून शासनाचे नियंत्रण असणे गरजेचे आहे. संगनमताने शेतकऱ्यांना पुरते नागविण्याची प्रवृत्ती बोकाळलेली आहे. दरम्यानच्या काळात वर्तमान सरकारने अडतेमुक्त बाजारपेठा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. मोठा गाजावाजाही झाला परंतु नंतर घोड्यांनी कुठे पेंड खाल्ली कळायला मार्ग नाही. परंतु लवकरच या बाजारपेठा जैसै थें झाल्यात.

शेती व्यवसायाचा सर्वंकश विचार करता आता भारतीय शेतमालास केवळ देशांतर्गत बाजारपेठेवर अवलंबून राहून चालणार नाही तर दर्जेदार शेतमालाचे उत्पादन घेऊन तो माल विदेशी बाजारपेठांमध्ये कसे उतरविता येईल. आणि त्याला मागणी कशी वाढविता येईल. याचा विचार शासन पातळीवर करून ही विदेशी बाजारपेठा काबीज करण्याचा प्रयत्न कृषी मंत्रालयाने करणे गरजेचे आहे. शेतमालाचे उत्पादन खूप वाढले असून देशांतर्गत त्याचाखप होणे शक्य नाही. केवळ देशांतर्गत बाजारपेठेवरच अवलंबून आपण राहिलो तर शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास भाव मिळणार नाही. आणि भाव मिळाला नाही तर शेतकऱ्यांचा उत्पादन खर्चही निघणार नाही. याचे परिणाम भविष्यात आजपेक्षा अधिक भयावह असणार आहेत. कारण आज शेतकरी अत्यंत हलाखीच्या परिस्थितीत जगत आहे. दोरमेहनत करूनही त्याच्या हातात पैसा येत नाही. तो जबरी शेती करीत आहे. शेती व्यवसायापासून युवक दूर जात आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलांना विवाहासाठी मुली मिळत नाहीत. शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलीही शेतकरी मुलांसोबत विवाह करण्यास इच्छूक नाहीत. ही अतिशय भयावह स्थिती आहे.

कृषी मंत्रालय खरेच काय कार्य करतेय हे कळायला मार्ग नाही. फक्त विदेशी मालाची आयात करणे. एवढंच कार्य या मंत्रालयाचे आहे काय? हा प्रश्न कायम राहतो. कारण जेव्हा देशांतर्गत वस्तुंचा तुटवडा पडतो तेव्हाच संबंधित कार्यालय चर्चेत येतो. आणि कृषी मंत्रालय विदेशी मालाची आयात करतो. परंतु देशी मालाची निर्यात केल्याच्या बातम्यांत हे मंत्रालय कधीच दिसत नाही. ज्या काही बातम्या येतात त्या चार—दोन शेतकऱ्यांनी ज्यांनी स्वतः प्रयत्नपूर्वक निर्यात केली असते त्यांना आदर्श शेतकऱ्यांचे पुरस्कार वितरित करताना यांच्या बातम्या असतात. हिच या जंबो मंत्रालयाची इतिकर्तव्यता आहे काय? याचा गंभीरपणे विचार व्हावा.

शेतीची ही परिस्थिती बदलायची असेल तर शास्वत बाजारपेठा निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. तेही शेतकऱ्यांच्या सोयीनुरूप सहजपणे उपलब्ध होणे गरजेचे आहे.

ड.हमी भाव:— भारतात १९६०—७०मध्ये हरितक्रांती झाली आणि अन्नधान्याचेभरघोस उत्पादन वाढले असले तरी शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्नात फारसा फरक पडला नाही. याचे कारण म्हणजे उत्पादन खर्चाच्या तुलनेत शेतमालास भेटणारा हमीभाव हा अत्यल्प असाच आहे. शेतकरी आपल्यामालाच्या विक्रीसाठी पूर्णतः खुल्याबाजारातील व्यापाऱ्यांच्या मर्जीवरच अवलंबून असतो. यामुळे त्याला मोठे नुकसान सहन करावे लागते. शेतकऱ्यांचा माल बाजारात आला की शेतमालाचे भाव कमी केले जातात. आणि व्यापाऱ्यांकडे माल पोहचला की मग त्याचे भाव आकाशाला भिडतात. बाजारांची ही स्थिती दरवर्षी असते. ही अतिशय गंभीर बाब आहे.

तसेच काही वेळा शेतमालाचे बंपर उत्पादन होते. अशावेळी तर शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालास खरेदीदारही मिळत नाही. जसे या वर्षी तुरीला खरेदीदार मिळेलना झालेत. ही स्थितीही शेतकऱ्यांच्या पाचविला पूजलेली आहे. अशा वेळी शेतकऱ्यांच्या हिताच्या रक्षणासाठी शासनाने हमीभावाची व्यवस्था केली आहे. परंतु ती अतिशय हास्यास्पद अशी आहे. हरित क्रांतीचे जनक डॉ.एम.एस.स्वामिनथन यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली तत्कालीन सरकारने २००४ साली शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्यांवर तोडगा काढण्यासाठी कृषक आयोगाची स्थापना केली. या आयोगाने

२००६ साली शेतकऱ्यांच्या दूरवस्था आणि त्यावरील उपाय सुचविले. परंतु आज ११ वर्षे पूर्ण होत आलीत तरी कोणतेही शासन या स्वामिनाथन आयोग लागू करण्याच्या मनस्थितीत नाही. या आयोगाच्या शिफारशींमध्ये अन्य शिफारशींसोबतच ‘शेतमालाचा हमी भाव हा उत्पादन खर्च वगळता ५०% असावा.’ ही महत्त्वाची शिफारस केली आहे. आणि अतिशय रास्त आहे.

हमीभाव ठरविताना उत्पादन खर्चाचा विचार करून भाव निश्चित करावे. त्याच प्रमाणे शेतकऱ्यांचा उत्पादित माल खरेदी करण्याची हमी घ्यावी. हा हमीभाव जर योग्य प्रमाणात शेतमालास दिला गेला तर शेतकऱ्यांची स्थिती सुधारू शकते. त्याला हरसाल कर्जमाफीसारखी भिक मागण्याची गरज पडणार नाही.

उपाय:-आपणास एक गोष्ट समजून घेतली पाहिजे की जो पर्यंत शासन शेतीकडे व्यावसायिक दृष्टिने लक्ष्य देऊन मोठी गुंतवणूक या क्षेत्रात करणार नाही. तो पर्यंत शेतीचा विकास होणार नाही. या शेती व्यवसायाकडे तरूण आकर्षित होणार नाही. आजच्या आधुनिकतेच्या काळात बाकी उद्योगात सर्वत्र नेकर कपात सुरू आहे. बेरोजगारीची समस्या निर्माण होऊ बघते आहे. त्याच वेळी शेतीत काम करण्यास मनुष्यबळ मिळत नाही. शेतीला उद्योगाचे रूपात विकसित केले तर मोठ्या संख्येने रोजगार देण्याचे सामर्थ्य या शेती उद्योगात आहे. हे नाकारता येत नाही. नव्हे भारतासारख्या कृषिप्रधान देशाला कृषिकडे दूरलक्ष करून देशाचा विकास साधता येत नाही. यासाठी पुढील उपाय करता येतील.

१. देशाच्या कृषिविभागांना अधिक कार्यान्वित करून देशविदेशांतर्गत बाजारपेठांचे अध्ययन करणे.

२. हवामान आणि मातीच्या मगदुरानुसार शेती पिकाचे झोन तयार करून त्या त्या झोन मध्ये विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या पिकांचे नियोजन करणे.

३. विदेशी बाजारपेठांत असलेल्या मागणीनुसार पिकांचे नियोजन करणे.

४. या विदेशी बाजारपेठांची माहिती शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत सहज आणि तात्काळ पोहचेल याची व्यवस्था करणे.

५. शेतकऱ्यांचा उत्पादित माल विदेशी बाजारपेठेत पोहचविण्याची व्यवस्था करणे.

६. शेतकऱ्यांना वेळोवेळी तांत्रिक मार्गदर्शन करून त्यांचा विश्वास वाढविण्याचे कार्य शासकीय यंत्रणा सहज करू शकते.

७. कृषी मंत्रालये आणि कृषी विद्यापीठे आणि कृषी महाविद्यालये ही कामे उत्तमपणे करू शकतात. याचे उत्तरदायित्व निश्चित करावे.

यातून शेतीचा विकास करता आला तर विदेशी व्यापार वाढेल आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्मिती होईल. पर्यायाने शेती ही खेड्यांमध्येच असल्याकारणे खेडी ही रोजगाराचे हब बनू शकतात. उद्योगधंदे आणि सेवा क्षेत्रे यांनी आपली रोजगार धारणाची कमाल मर्यादा ओलांडली असून आता रोजगार निर्मितीचे हमखास साधन शेतीच असून शेतीला पर्याय नाही.

चिन्ने त्यांच्याकडे असलेल्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या जोरावर जगभरात आपल्या दर्जेदार वस्तू आणि रास्त दरातील वस्तूंनी धूम केली आहे. हा देश महासत्ता म्हणून खऱ्या अर्थाने नावारूपास येत आहे. आपण केवळ चर्चाच करतो आहे. चिन्ना तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड मिळाली. आपल्या देशाला निसर्गाची देणगी मिळाली आहे. जगातील कोणतीही वनस्पती असो वा फळ असे नाही जे भारतीय वातावरणात पिकत नाही. जगातील सर्व प्रकारची माती आणि वातावरण आपल्या देशात आहे. ही आपल्या कृषिक्षेत्राची ताकद आहे. याचा वापर आपल्या नियोजनकर्त्यांना आणि राज्यकर्त्यांना करता आला तर आपला देश हा झपाट्याने विकास करेल. खेडी या विकासाची केंद्रे असतील. ही दिवास्वप्ने नाहीत तर भविष्यातील यशस्वी

वास्तव आहे.

निष्कर्ष:—

१.भारताचा विकास करायचा असेल तर खेड्यांचा विकार करणे अपेक्षित आहे. खेड्यांकडे दूरलक्ष करून चालणार नाही.

२.ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था ही शेतीकेंद्रित आहे. त्यामुळे शेतीचा विकास हाच खेड्यांचा विकास होय.

३.शेतीला उद्योगाचा दर्जा देऊन त्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या सोयी सुविधा शासनाने पुरवाव्या.

४.देश तसेच विदेशांतर्गत बाजारपेठांचा अभ्यास करून शासनाने पिकांचे नियोजन करावे.

५.शेतीचे वातावरण आणि जमीनीच्या मगदुराप्रमाणे क्लस्टर झोन तयार करावे.

६.शेतमालाच्या पूर्ण खरेदीची हमी द्यावी.

७.शेतमालास उचित हमीभाव देणे गरजेचे आहे.

८.देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था बदलण्याची तसेच मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार देण्याची ताकद शेती उद्योगांत आहे.

९.शेती उद्योगांमुळे शहरांचे विकेंद्रीकरण होऊन ओस पडत चाललेली खेडी पुन्हा भरभराटीस लागतील.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:—

- १.झामरे जी.एन. भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र, विकास व पर्यावरणात्मक अर्थशास्त्र.
- २.झामरे जी.एन. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था भाग—१
- ३.विकिपिडिया

भारतीय कृषी आणि ग्रामीण विकास

प्रा. निलेश अरुण दूर्गे
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

भगवंतराव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
एटापल्ली, जि. गडचिरोली 442704

भारतात शेती हा प्राचीन व पुरातन व्यवसाय मानला जातो. प्राचीन काळ ते इंग्रज भारतात येईपर्यंत भारतीय खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण होती. खेड्यातील या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा शेतकरी हा केंद्रबिंदू होता. शेतकऱ्यांनी शेतीतून घेतलेल्या उत्पादनावर खेड्याची आर्थिक स्थिती अवलंबून असे. शेती उत्पादनावर आधारित खेड्यातील दुय्यम व्यवसाय अवलंबून होते. भारतीय शेतकऱ्याला उत्पन्नाचा किंवा रोजगाराचा दुसरा कोणताही स्रोत नसल्यामुळे शेती व्यवसायच त्यांच्या जीवनातील एकमेव उपजीवीकेचे साधन होते. आजही भारतातील 67% पेक्षाही जास्त लोकसंख्या शेती व शेतीसंबंधित व्यवसायावर उपजीविका करतात. भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या जिवनात शेती व्यवसायाला हा उत्पन्नाच्या साधनापेक्षा जीवन जगण्याची प्रणाली म्हणून मान्यता आहे. यामुळे शेतीपासून मिळणारे आर्थिक उत्पन्नही मर्यादित आहे.

भारतीय कृषी आणि ग्रामीण विकास

भारतात 1947 नंतर कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी शेतीविषयक विविध धोरणात अमुलाग्र बदल केलेले आहे.

1) कुळकायदा

जमीन कसणाऱ्याला जमिनीचा मालकी हक्क प्रदान करण्याचे काम कुळकायद्यात करण्यात आले आहे. संविधानानुसार जमीन हा विषय राज्याला सौंपविण्यात आला. यामुळे जमिनीच्या मालकी हक्कासंबंधी कायदा करण्याचा अधिकार राज्याला मिळाला. सन 1948 ते 1956 या काळात भारतातील बहुतांशी राज्यांनी कुळकायदे पास करून वर्षानुवर्षे कुळाने जमीन कसणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्याला जमिनीचा मालकी हक्क प्रदान करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे कृषी विकासाला चालना मिळाली आहे.

2) भारत सरकारचा चकबंद कार्यक्रम

भारत सरकारने भारतीय शेतीमधील तोटे दूर करण्याकरीता पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासून चकबंदी कार्यक्रमास सुरुवात केली. या कार्यक्रमांतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांकडील लहान-लहान तुकड्यांचे एकत्रिकरण करून विस्तृत शेती करण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारण्यात आले. शेतीच्या एकत्रिकरणाबरोबरच, शेतीमध्ये यांत्रिक साधनांचा वापर करणे, उत्कृष्ट बी-बीयाण्यांचा वापर करणे, रासायनिक खताचा वापर करणे, पिकांचे संरक्षण करणे इत्यादी कामे हाती घेण्यात आली. यामुळे शेतीच्या उत्पादकतेचा पुरेपुर वापर होऊन ग्रामीण भागातील अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन वाढ करता आली.

3) कमाल जमीन धारणा कायदा

स्वातंत्र्य पुर्वकाळापासून भारतातील जमीन मालकीबाबत विषमता आढळून येते. काही थोड्या लोकांकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात जमीन आहे. तर काही लोकांकडे स्वतःचा उदरनिर्वाह करण्यापुरता जमिनीचा तुकडासुद्धा नाही असे विषम चित्र जमिनीबाबत दिसून येते. मोठ्या प्रमाणात जमीन असलेले जमीनदार लोक स्वतः शेती न करता कुळांच्या सहाय्याने शेती करून ऐषआरामी जीवन जगत असे. शेतीवर राबणाऱ्या कुळांना दोन वेळचे अन्नसुद्धा मिळत नसे. ही विषमता दूर करण्याकरीता भारत सरकारने कमाल जमीन धारणा कायदा पास केला. भारत सरकारने कमाल जमीन धारणा धोरण तयार करण्याच्या दुष्टीने पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासून पावले उचलण्यास सुरुवात केली होती. जमीन हा विषय राज्यसुचीतील असल्यामुळे प्रांतिक सरकारने पुढाकार घेऊन कमाल जमीन धारण मर्यादा निश्चित करावी, अशी शिफारस नियोजन मंडळाने पहिल्या

पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या अहवालात केली होती. परंतु कोणत्याही प्रांतिक सरकारने कमाल जमीन धारणा कायदा पास केला नाही. सन 1958 मध्ये संसदेने घटनादुरुस्ती करून प्रांतांनी जमीन धारणा कायदा पास करावा अशी शिफारस केली. सन 1959 पर्यंत प्रांतांना कायदे करण्याबाबत मर्यादा घालून देण्यात आली. सन 1961-62 पर्यंत भारतातील सर्व राज्यांनी कमाल जमीन धारणा कायदा पास केले. निरनिराळ्या राज्यांनी पास केलेल्या कायद्यामुळे जवळजवळ 57 लक्ष हेक्टर अतिरिक्त जमीन शासनाने ताब्यात घेतली व ती भुमिहिनांना वाटून देण्यात आली. कमाल जमीन धारणा कायदा पास करण्यामागे भारत सरकारचे मुख्य उद्देश सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्थापित करणे, जमिनीचे समान वाटप करणे आणि ग्रामीण भागातील बेकारी हटविणे हा मुख्य उद्देश होता.

4) हरित क्रांती

1965 मध्ये भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात दुष्काळ पडला असता भारतात अन्नधान्याची कमतरता जाणवू लागली. ही अन्नधान्याची कमतरता भरून काढण्यासाठी त्यावेळेसचे पंतप्रधान लाल बहादूर शास्त्री यांनी कार्यगट स्थापन केला. यात कृषिमंत्री डॉ.सी. सुब्रमण्यम आणि डॉ.एम. एस. स्वामिनाथन व बी. शिवरामन हे शेती शास्त्रज्ञ या गटाचे सदस्य होते. याच काळात मेक्सिकोचे शेती शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ.नार्मन बोरलॉग गव्हाच्या नवीन जातीचा शोध लावला. गव्हाच्या या नवीन बियाण्याच्या वापरामुळे गव्हाचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्पादन घेता आले. अमेरिकन कृषी वैज्ञानिक विलीयम गॅड या उपक्रमाला हरित क्रांती असे नाव दिले. नार्मन बोरलॉग यांच्या हरित क्रांतीच्या शोधाचा जगभर गाजावाजा होत होता. भारतात हरितक्रांती योजनेअंतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांनी संकरित बियाण्यांचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करावा याकरीता भारत सरकारने शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहन दिले. याच काळात डॉ.नार्मन बोरलॉग यांनी भारतातील वातावरण लक्षात घेऊन गव्हाचे वान भारतात पाठविले. या वाणाची चाचणी यशस्वी झाली. डॉ.एम.एस. स्वामिनाथन या गटाचे प्रमुख होते. भारत सरकारने पंजाबमधील जॉन्ती या गावाची बीजग्राम म्हणून निवड केली आणि तेथे 60 एकरावर लेर्मा रोजो जातीच्या गव्हाच्या संकरित बियाण्याची लागवड करण्यात आली आणि ते बियाणे पंजाबमधील शेतकऱ्यांना वाटण्यात आले. यावेळी पंजाबमधील गव्हाचे उत्पादन तिप्पट झाले.

1966 मध्ये भारत सरकारने संकरित बियाणे कार्यक्रम (HYVP) सुरू केला. 1968 पासून भारतात संकरित बियाण्याच्या वापराला सुरुवात झाली. हरितक्रांती योजनेअंतर्गत भारत सरकारने संकरित बियाण्याच्या वापराबरोबर रासायनिक खताचा वापर करण्यास शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहन दिले. यामध्ये नत्र, फॉस्फेटिक आणि स्फुरद खताचा सर्वाधिक वापर होता. यासाठी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात रासायनिक खताचे उत्पादन घेणारे कारखाने सुरू करण्यात आले. पिकांवरील किडीचा बंदोबस्त करण्याकरीता कीटकनाशके आणि कीड नाशकांचा वापर करण्यास सुरुवात झाली. तसेच हरितक्रांतीच्या द्वारे शेती व्यवसायात आलेले नवीन तंत्रज्ञान प्रामुख्याने जलसिंचनाच्या सोयीवर अवलंबून होते. त्यामुळे भारतातील जलसिंचनाच्या सोईत वाढ झाली. हरितक्रांतीनंतर भारत सरकारने कृषिक्षेत्रावरील खर्चात वाढ केली.

हरितक्रांतीने देशाच्या कृषि अर्थव्यवस्थेत काही सकारात्मक समाजिक व आर्थिक परिणाम निर्माण केले. यामध्ये भारतात हरितक्रांतीमुळे सघन कृषि (Intensive Agriculture) उत्पादन व्यवस्थेचा विकास होऊन कृषि उत्पादन व उत्पादकता वाढून अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्णता मिळविण्याचा मार्ग सुकर झाला. हरितक्रांतीमुळे ग्रामीण उत्पन्नात वाढ झाल्यामुळे ग्रामीण आर्थिक व सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवर उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्रांचा वाढीव प्रभाव पडण्याचा मार्ग खुला झाला. हरित क्रांतीमुळे कृषि आदानांच्या अधिक वापरामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना अतिरिक्त उत्पन्न प्राप्त होऊ लागले. हरित क्रांतीने कृषि उद्योग क्षेत्रांच्या सहसंबंधांना बळकटी प्राप्त झाली. त्यामुळे दोघांमधील Backward linkages बरोबर forward linkages सुध्दा बळकट होण्यास मदत झाली. हरित क्रांतीमुळे भारतीय कृषि रूपांतरण निर्वाह शेतीकडून व्यापारी व बाजाराधिष्ठित शेतीकडे होण्यास मदत झाली. हरित क्रांतीद्वारे नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करण्यात आल्याने कृषिमध्ये रोजगाराच्या

अधिक संधींची निर्मिती झाली.

4) राष्ट्रीय कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास बँक(NABARD)

RBI ने कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी 1979 मध्ये श्री.बि. शिवरामन् यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासासाठी संस्थात्मक पतव्यवस्थेसाठी आढावा समिती (CRAFICARD) स्थापन केली. या समितीने आपल्या 1981च्या अहवालात देशाच्या ग्रामीण भागाच्या पतविषयक व विकासाच्या गरजा एकात्मतेने सोडविण्यासाठी एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील संघटन निर्माण करण्याची शिफारस केली. भारत सरकारने शिवरामन् समितीची शिफारस स्विकारून ‘NABARD Act,1982’ संमत केला व त्यानुसार नाबार्डची स्थापना 12 जुलै 1982 रोजी झाली. ग्रामीण भागाचा संतुलित विकास करून त्यांना समृद्ध करण्याच्या उद्देशाने शेती, लघु उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योग, हस्तोद्योग, व इतर आर्थिक उपक्रमांना मदत करण्याच्या दृष्टीने नाबार्ड वाटचाल करित आहे. नाबार्डचा रिझर्व्ह बँकेषी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध असून हयाच्या भांडवलात रिझर्व्ह बँकेचा निम्मा हिस्सा आहे.

राष्ट्रीय कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास बँक(NABARD) ने काही उद्दिष्टे ठेवलेली आहे, त्यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील शेती विकासासाठी कर्जाची सोय करून देणे, इतर ग्रामीण व्यवसायांना कर्जपुरवठा करणे आणि ग्रामीण समृद्धी व समन्वित विकासाकरिता आर्थिक सहाय्य देणे. हे उद्दिष्टे साध्य करताना नाबार्डचे व्यवस्थापन 15 सदस्यांच्या संचालक मंडळाकडे असते. ह्यात रिझर्व्ह बँक, सहकारी व व्यापारी बँका आणि भारत सरकार ह्यांचे प्रत्येकी 3 प्रतिनिधी, राज्य सरकारचे 2 प्रतिनिधी व ग्रामीण अर्थशास्त्रावरील 2 तज्ज्ञ ह्यांचा समावेश असतो. नाबार्डचे भागभांडवल 100कोटी रु. असून त्यात भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक व भारत सरकारचा ह्यांचा अर्धा हिस्सा आहे. नाबार्डच्या इतर संसाधनांमध्ये अंतर्गत स्रोत व बाह्य कर्ज समाविष्ट आहेत. नाबार्ड स्वतःची कर्जविषयक गरज पुर्ण करण्याकरिता केंद्रीय सरकार, जागतिक अधिकोष(World Bank) व इतर अन्य वित्तीय संस्थांच्या मदतीने निधी उभारते. ह्या व्यतिरिक्त पूर्वीच्या ‘राष्ट्रीय कृषी प्रत्यय निधिची’ संसाधने नाबार्ड दिलेली आहेत. ह्या दोन निधींची रक्कम 1645 कोटी रु. होती. ह्याषिवाय रिझर्व्ह बँकेनेही 300 कोटी रु. दिले होते. इंग्लंड, अमेरिका व इतर काही विकसित देशांनी नाबार्डला 133 कोटी रु.चे कर्ज दिले आहे. वेळ पडल्यास मुद्राबाजारातुन निधी उभारण्याचे स्वातंत्र्यही नाबार्डला आहे.

राष्ट्रीय कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास बँक(NABARD) चे काही प्रमुख कार्ये आहे, त्यामध्ये नाबार्डला कृषी व ग्रामीण पतपुरवठ्याच्या बाबतीत शिखर संस्था आणि पुनर्वित्त संस्था म्हणून दुहेरी भुमिका (Dual Role) बजावावी लागते. शिखर संस्था म्हणून नाबार्ड कृषी व ग्रामीण भागातील आर्थिक कार्यांच्या पतगरजांसंबंधी सर्व कार्ये हाती घेते. पुनर्वित्त संस्था म्हणून नाबार्ड कृषी व ग्रामीण कार्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष वित्तपुरवठा करणाऱ्या संस्थांना पुनर्वित्तपुरवठा करते. म्हणजेच कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासात्मक कार्यांच्या सर्व प्रकारच्या गरजा भागविणारी नाबार्ड ही एक एकात्मिक संस्था (Single Integrated Agency) आहे. नाबार्ड राज्य सहकारी बँका, भु-विकास बँका, प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका इत्यादींना खालील प्रकारचा पुनर्वित्त पुरवठा करते. अ) अल्पकालीन : 18 महिने, ब) मध्यमकालीन : 18 महिने ते 7 वर्ष, क) दीर्घकालीन 25 वर्षांपर्यंत. नाबार्ड राज्य सरकारांना 20 वर्ष मुदतीपर्यंत पुनर्वित्तपुरवठा सहकारी संस्थांचे भाग विकत घेऊन मदत करण्यासाठी करते. नाबार्ड प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका, राज्य सहकारी बँका, जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँका, भु-विकास बँका यांची तपासणी (Inspection) करण्याचे कार्य करते. सूक्ष्म पतपुरवठा नाबार्डमार्फत स्वयं सहाय्यता गट – बँक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम (SHG – Bank Linkage programme) नावाची जगातील तिच्यासारखी सर्वात मोठी सूक्ष्म पतपुरवठ्याची (मायक्रो फायनान्स) योजना राबलिवी जाते. अत्यंत गरीब लोकांची पतआर्हता अत्यल्प असल्याने त्यांना संस्थात्मक कर्जे मिळण्याची शक्यता

नसते. अशा लोकांच्या स्वयं सहाय्यता गटांची व्यापारी बँका, सहकारी बँका किंवा ग्रामीण बँकामध्ये खाती उघडून त्यांना जो पुरवठा केला जातो, त्यासाठी पुनर्वित्तपुरवठा नाबार्डमार्फत केला जातो. या कार्यक्रमांमुळे देशातील समारे 3 कोटी अती गरीब कुटुंबे या बचत गटांच्या माध्यमातून बँक व्यवस्थेची जोडण्यात आली आहेत. या गटांपैकी 90 टक्के गट केवळ स्त्रियांचे आहेत.

नाबार्डच्या मालकीचे हस्तांतरण हे 13 ऑक्टोबर, 2010 रोजी भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने नाबार्डमधील आपली जवळजवळ सवे भागीदारी भारत सरकारला विकली आहे. त्यापूर्वी नाबार्डच्या भागभाडलामध्ये भारत सरकारची भागीदारी 25 टक्के, तर रिझर्व्ह बँकेची भागीदारी 72.5 टक्के होती. 13 ऑक्टोबर, 2010 रोजी करण्यात आलेल्या हस्तांतरणाद्वारे रिझर्व्ह बँकेने स्वतःकडे केवळ 1 टक्के भागीदारी ठेवून उर्वरित 71.5 टक्के हिस्सा भारत सरकारला 1430 कोटी रुपयाला विकला आहे. या हस्तांतरणानंतर नाबार्डच्या भागभांडवलामध्ये केंद्र सरकार व रिझर्व्ह बँक यांचा हिस्सा अनुक्रमे 99 टक्के व 1 टक्का झाला आहे. या हस्तांतरणामागील कारण हे नरसिंह समिती –II (1997–98) ची शिफारस होती ज्यामुळे भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक ही बँकिंग क्षेत्राची नियामक असल्याने तिने बँकांचे मालक असू नये.

निष्कर्ष

भारतात सरकारने कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना देताना वेगवेगळे भु-सुधारणा विषयक कार्यक्रम राबविले त्यामुळे आज प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याला किमान जमिन मिळवता आली आहे. तसेच शेतकऱ्याला रोजगाराचे साधन मिळाले. त्यामुळे देशातील विषमता दूर होण्यास मदत मिळाली आहे. हरित क्रांतीमुळे आजच्या स्थिती भारताचा तांदूळ उत्पादनामध्ये जगात दुसरा क्रमांक लागते. जागतिक तांदूळ उत्पादनांमध्ये भारताचा 21.8 % हिस्सा आहे. आजही भारतात कृषीक्षेत्र एकुण लोकसंख्येच्या 52.2 % लोकांना रोजगार पुरवित आहे. शेतीउद्योग हे भारतातील सर्वात मोठे असंघटीत क्षेत्र आहे. भारतात सरकारने कृषी व ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना दिल्यामुळे भारताच्या एकुण स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात कृषी उत्पन्न उत्पन्नाचे प्रमाण 15.1 टक्के असून कृषी उत्पन्न 19,18,847 कोटी रुपये पर्यंत वाढ झालेली आहे. तसेच औद्योगिक क्षेत्राला लागणारा कच्चा माल सुध्दा मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुरवित आहे. जागतिक मंदीच्या काळात सुध्दा भारतीय बाजारपेठ कृषिव्यवस्थेची संबंधीत असल्यामुळे भारताची आर्थिक प्रगती मंदावलेली दिसुन येत नाही. याकरीता भारतीय कृषीक्षेत्राची प्रगती करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ :-

1. झामरे डॉ. जी. एन., भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, पिंपळापूरे अँड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर : जून 2014
2. कणेर प्रा.अरुण, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, नाथे पब्लिकेशन लिमिटेड, नागपूर : जानेवारी 2017
3. कविमंडन डॉ. विजय, आर्थिक विचारांचा विकास, श्री, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर : 1990
4. कोळंबे श्री.रंजन, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, भगीरथ प्रकाशन, पुणे : 2014–2015
5. आंबेडकर डॉ.बी.आर., दलितानां आर्थिक उन्नती कृषी करावी?, युगसाक्षी प्रकाशन, नागपूर : मार्च 2013
6. देशमुख डॉ.प्रभाकर, भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र

शेती व ग्रामीण विकास

प्रा. संजय पी. पिठाडे

आठवले समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय, चिमूर
जि.चंद्रपूर

भारतातील ग्रामीण विकासाच्या शासकीय योजना आणि अशासकीय संघटनांचे प्रयत्न यांचे यश कमी लेखण्यासारखे नसले तरी वस्तुस्थिती ही आहे की देशातील दारिद्र्यरेशेखालच्या लोकांपैकी तीन-चतुर्थांश लोक ग्रामीण भागातील आहेत. राहणीमानाची वाढ दर्शविणारे इतर घटक बाजूला ठेवले, तरी या लोकांच्या किमान गरजाही पूर्ण होणे सध्या दृष्टिपथात नाहीत. प्राथमिक शिक्षण व आरोग्य, निवारा, शुद्ध पेयजल, स्वच्छता, पायाभूत सुविधा यांची पूर्तता सर्वसामान्य पद्धतीने होण्याची शक्यता नसल्यामुळे ग्रामीण विकासाच्या विशिष्ट व्यूहरचनेची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे.

ग्रामीण निवाऱ्याचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी सध्या इंदिरा आवास योजना आणि स्वर्णजयंती ग्रामनिवारा योजना लागू आहेत. गृहनिर्माण व नागरी विकास महामंडळ तसेच सामान्य विमा महामंडळ यांच्यामार्फतही काही निधी उपलब्ध करून दिली जातो. निवासाच्या प्रश्नाचे व्यापक स्वरूप विचारात घेता हे प्रयत्न पुरेसे नाहीत.

सर्वासाठी शिक्षण, मुलींचे शिक्षण, प्रौढ शिक्षण अशा सर्व बाबतीत आपण काही उद्दिष्टे समोर ठेवली होती. विशाल लोकसंख्या आणि बरीच निरक्षरता असलेल्या या देशात साक्षरता वाढीचा प्रश्न इतका मोठा आहे आणि त्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेला खर्च इतका अवाढव्य आहे की निर्धारित उद्दिष्टे पूर्ण होणे कठीण आहे.

व्यापक अर्थाने आरोग्यसेवांमध्ये वैद्यकीय उपचार, स्वच्छता, स्वच्छ पेयजल, आरोग्याबद्दल जागरूकता इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. व्यवस्था अपुरी तर आहेच शिवाय असमाधानकारकही आहे. खेड्यांमध्ये राहून काम करण्याची मानसिकता डॉक्टरांमध्ये दिसून येत नाही व ती निर्माण व्हावी असे वातावरणही आढळत नाही.

नागरिकांना केवळ अन्नाचा नव्हे तर पोशनमूल्य असलेल्या आहाराचा पुरवठा व्हावा या दृष्टीने ‘राष्ट्रीय अन्न हमी योजना’ साकार होत आहे. अनेक खेड्यांमध्ये किंवा त्यांच्या आसपास पिण्याचे स्वच्छ पाणी उपलब्ध नाही. ही मूलभूत गरज पूर्ण करण्यासाठी ग्रामीणांना बरीच पायपीट करावी लागते. जे पाणी उपलब्ध असेल ते वापरणे भाग असल्याने कॉलरा, गॅस्त्रो यांसारख्या साथीच्या रोगांना आमंत्रण मिळते.

ग्रामीण भागातील अनेक रोगांचे मूळ अस्वच्छतेमध्ये दिसून येते. बहुतेकांची घरे आतून सारवलेली दिसत असली तरी बाह्य किंवा परिसर स्वच्छता हा एक दुर्लक्षित विशय आहे. घरातील कचरा रस्त्यावर टाकणे, घराबाहेर सांडपाणी सोडून देणे, गुरांचे गोठे स्वच्छ नसणे इत्यादीमुळे रोगांच्या प्रसाराला हातभार लागतो. ग्रामीण भागातील केवळ सहा प्रतिशत कुटुंबाकडे शौचालयांची व्यवस्था आढळते.

रस्ते व दळणवळणाच्या सुविधा यांच्या माध्यमातून अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये विकास प्रवाहित होत असतो. हे महत्त्व विचारात घेऊनच भारतामध्ये त्यांच्या विकासाच्या विविध योजना राबविल्या जात आहेत. परंतु ग्रामीण भागात मात्र त्यांची कमतरता जाणवते.

वारसा हक्काचे कायदे व काही प्रमाणात सीलिंगचे कायदे यामुळे भारतात धारण क्षेत्राचा सरासरी आकार लहान होतो आहे. जवळपास 80 प्रतिशत कास्तकार आता अल्पभूधारक आणि सीमांत भूधारक या वर्गावारीत येतात. ही छोटी धारणक्षेत्रे बहुतांशी कोरडवाहू असल्यामुळे त्यावर शेती करणे परवडेनासे झाले आहे. सध्या विद्युतपंपाचा वापर सार्वत्रिक झाला आहे. अर्थात त्यासाठी खेड्यांमध्ये विद्युतची पायाभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध असावयास हवी. आपल्या देशातील सव्वालाख खेड्यांचे अद्याप विद्युतीकरण झालेले नाही. ही जबाबदारी राज्य विद्युत मंडळांची असली तरी त्यांचे प्रयत्न कमी पडत आहेत.

आपल्या वाढत्या गरजांच्या पूर्तीसाठी ऊर्जेचे पारंपरिक स्रोत पुरेसे ठरणे शक्य नाही ही जाणीव आता सर्वांना होते आहे. भारतामध्ये औष्णिक विद्युत निर्माण करण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या कोळशाचे साठे लवकरच संपुष्टात येणार आहेत. अशा स्थितीत ऊर्जेचे अपारंपरिक स्रोत विकसित करण्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही.

शेतीच्या कामांमध्ये जनावरांच्या शक्तीचा अधिक वापर केल्यास यांत्रिकीकरणावरील खर्च वाचू शकतो. शेतकालाच्या उत्पादनाइतकेच महत्त्व त्याच्या विक्रीलाही आहे. विक्रीच आदर्श बाजारपेठेमध्ये प्रत्यय, संग्रहण, दळणवळण व वाहतूक या घटकांचाही समावेश असतो. विपणन कार्याच्या बाबतीत तर प्रो. एफर्सन यांनी असे म्हटले आहे की कालावधी व अंतर या दोन्ही संदर्भात, उत्पादकापासून उपभोक्त्यापर्यंत माल नेण्यामध्ये ज्या-ज्या क्रिया आवश्यक असतात त्यांचा समावेश विपणन कार्यामध्ये होतो. भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागात मात्र जशी रस्ते व दळणवळण यांची पुरेशी व्यवस्था नाही तशीच संग्रहणाच्या सोयीचीही कमतरता आहे. देशातील अन्नधान्याचे एकूण उत्पादन जितके होते त्यापैकी साधारणतः एक-तृतीयांश माल ठेवण्यापुरत्या संग्रहणाच्या सोयी उपलब्ध आहेत.

भारतामध्ये विशाल लोकसंख्येच्या रूपाने उपलब्ध असलेल्या मनुष्यबळाचा जर योग्य रीतीने वापर केला तर आर्थिक विकासासाठी ती एक जमेची बाजू ठरू शकते. त्यासाठी सर्वांना शिक्षण, आरोग्य आणि क्षमतेनुसार रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे. भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागात एकूण लोकसंख्येचा 72 टक्के भाग तर कार्यकारी लोकसंख्येचा 58 टक्के भाग राहतो. शेती या मुख्य व्यवसायाचे हंगामी स्वरूप पाहता, या मनुष्यबळाचा वापर जलद विकासासाठी केला जाऊ शकतो. शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी ग्रामीण कामकरी लोकसंख्येला विस्तार शिक्षणाची गरज आहे.

ग्रामीण बेकारीचे स्वरूप पाहता, हंगामी आणि सुप्त बेकारीच्या रूपाने दरवर्षी लाखो श्रम दिवस वाया जातात. या मनुष्यबळाचा पुरेपूर वापर करण्यासाठी शेतीच्या विकासावर, ग्रामीण उद्योगांवर आणि रोजगाराच्या विशेष कार्यक्रमांवर भर दिला जातो आहे. ग्रामीण भागात अनेक पायाभूत सुविधांची कमतरता आहे.

भारतीय संविधानाने शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व विचारात घेऊन त्याला मूलभूत अधिकाराचे स्थान दिले आहे. आपल्या देशात लोकशाहीच्या विकेंद्रीकरणासाठी पंचायत राज्य व्यवस्था रूढ करण्यात आली. ग्रामीण विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये स्थानिक नेतृत्वाची भूमिका केंद्रीय स्वरूपाची असते. विकासाच्या हेतूने प्रेरित व समर्पित नेतृत्व जेथे लाभते त्या खेड्याचा जास्त विकास झालेला दिसून येतो. याउलट उदासीन नेतृत्वामुळे मागे पडलेली खेडीही दिसून येतात. शासनाच्या विविध विकास योजना लोकांना बरेचदा माहित सुद्धा नसतात. याचे एक कारण हे आहे की स्थानिक

नेतृत्व जबाबदारीच्या जाणिवेने त्या योजना लोकांपर्यंत नेत नाही.

एकुण लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत भारताचा जगात दुसरा क्रमांक आहे. जर जन्मदरामध्ये लक्षणीय घट झाली तर तो उद्या कदाचित पहिलाही असेल. कुटुंब कल्याण कार्यक्रमांमुळे जन्मदरात घट झालेली असली तरी ती प्रामुख्याने शहरी भागात झाली आहे. दारिद्र्याने गांजलेल्या ग्रामीण भागात त्याची जास्त आवश्यकता असूनही तितका परिणाम झालेला नाही.

भारताच्या लोकसंख्येत स्त्रियांचे जितके प्रमाण आहे. त्या तुलनेत विकासातील त्यांचा सहभाग बराच कमी आहे 19 व्या आणि 20 व्या शतकात अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी उदाहरणार्थ राज मोहन रॉय, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, गांधी इ. व विचारवंतांनी स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीत आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. स्वातंत्र मिळाल्यावर भारतीय संविधानात यासाठी तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या. या प्रयत्नांचा जितका परिणाम शहरी भागात झाला तितका ग्रामीण भागात झाला नाही. तेथील वातावरण अद्यापही पुरुषी प्रभावाकडे झुकलेले आहे. ही परिस्थिती बदलण्याचे एक महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन म्हणजे शिक्षण होय. शिक्षण ही स्त्रियांच्या सक्षमीकरणाची सुरुवात होय. याची जाणीव ग्रामीण क्षेत्रात हळूहळू होते आहे. ग्रामीण स्त्रियांच्या साक्षरतेचा दर जरी 47 टक्के इतका कमी असला तरी तेथील कामांमधील त्यांचा सहभाग साधारणतः पुरुषांइतकाच आहे. शेतमजुरीच्या कामात तर त्यांचाच जास्त हिस्सा दिसून येतो.

महिलांचे स्वयं सहायता गट हे त्यांच्या सबलीकरणाचे एक साधन आहेत. 15 ते 20 महिला गट तयार करून बचतीची सुरुवात करतात. पुढे या गटांना बँकांचा प्रत्यक्ष उपलब्ध होतो.

ग्रामीण विकासाचे कार्य इतके अवाढव्य आहे की त्यासाठी केवळ शासकीय प्रयत्न पुरेसे नाहीत. देशातील अशासकीय संघटना आणि संघटित विभाग यांनीही त्यामध्ये योगदान देणे आवश्यक आहे.

देशातील संघटित उद्योग क्षेत्राला ग्रामीण विकासात मोलाचे योगदान देता येते. गेल्या वीस वर्षांमध्ये शेतीच्या उत्पादनात सुधारणा होत गेली असली तरी ते अद्यापही प्रामुख्याने मान्सूनचे आगमन आणि मात्रा यावरच अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळेच उत्पादनाच्या आकड्यांमध्ये तसेच वाढीच्या दरामध्ये एकसमान व सातत्यपूर्ण प्रवृत्ती आढळत नाही.

भारतामध्ये सिंचनासाठी कालवे, विहिरी, नलिका कूप, तलाव, नाले इत्यादी स्रोत उपयोगात आणले जातात. तरीही सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण केवळ 35 टक्के आहे. निरनिराळ्या स्रोतांचे स्वरूप व मर्यादा विचारात घेता, भारताला भविष्यामध्ये लघुसिंचनावर भर देण्याशिवाय इलाज नाही.

1. भारतातील भूजल स्तर दिवसेंदिवस खालावतो आहे. तो भरून काढण्यासाठी जलसंग्रहण व संवर्धन होणे आवश्यक आहे.

2. सिंचनाखालील निव्वळ क्षेत्र काही वेळा घटलेले आढळते. पावसाचे कमी प्रमाण हे त्याचे एक कारण असू शकते. परंतु सिंचनासाठी वेळेवर वीज उपलब्ध नसणे हा महत्वाचा घटक आहे.

3. भारतामध्ये जलवापर कार्यक्षमता सर्वात कमी आढळते. त्यामुळे उपलब्ध पाण्याचा आदर्श वापर करणारे तंत्रज्ञान ठिवक सिंचन, तुशार सिंचन वगैरे प्रचलित होणे अगत्याचे आहे. सध्या या तऱ्हेचे तंत्रज्ञान फक्त 12 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्रातच वापरले जाते आहे.

4. ओलिताच्या शेतीमध्ये उत्पादकता जास्त असली तरी नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापरही कमी खर्चाचा नाही. उत्पादनात वाढ होऊनही जर शेतमालाच्या किंमतींची प्रवृत्ती अस्थिर असेल व शेतकऱ्यांना

पुरेसा मोबदला मिळत नसेल तर हा खटाटोप व्यर्थ जातो.

भारताची 65 टक्के शेती कोरडवाहू आहे. पाण्याचा पुरेसा पुरवठा असल्याशिवाय नविन तंत्रज्ञान लागू करणे कठीण आहे व सिंचनाचा लाभ विस्तृत प्रमाणात मिळण्याची सध्यातरी शक्यता नाही. अशा परिस्थितीत पावसाच्या पाण्याचा वापर अधिकाधिक करणे व कल्पकतेने करणे हाच एक मार्ग असू शकतो.

हरित क्रांतीच्या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शेतीमधील उत्पादन वाढले असले तरी रासायनिक खतांचा व कीटकनाशकांचा वापर करणे अनिवार्य झाले आहे. उत्पादन वाढीच्या अल्पकालीन फायद्यांकडे लक्ष ठेवून आपण हा वापर वाढवितो. परंतु त्याचे दीर्घकालीन परिणाम काय असू शकतात याचा विचार केला जात नाही. भारतीय भूभागाचा वीस प्रतिशत हिस्सा ओसाड आहे. हे क्षेत्र उपयोगात आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने ‘राष्ट्रीय ओसाड क्षेत्र विकास मंडळ’ कार्यरत आहे.

शेतजमिनीचा दर्जा घटण्यामागे विविध कारणे असू शकतात. त्यांपैकी प्रमुख म्हणजे पाणी साचने. पाण्याच्या अविवेकी वापरामुळे होणारी धूप, अवर्षण, रासायनिक खतांचा अवाजवी वापर, वगैरे. शासकीय अंदाजानुसार भारतातील जवळपास निम्म्या (32.9 कोटी हेक्टर) शेतजमिनीचा दर्जा घटलेला आहे. ही प्रवृत्ती अशीच राहिल्यास तिचा विपरीत परिणाम उत्पादकतेवर होऊ शकतो. यावर दोन दिशांनी उपाययोजना आवश्यक आहे. आतापर्यंत ज्या शेतजमिनीचा दर्जा घटला आहे तो पुनर्स्थापित करावयास हवा. दुसरे, भविष्यकाळात दर्जा न घटण्याच्या दृष्टीने काय करता येईल याचाही विचार व्हावयास हवा.

गवातील पिकांवर होणारे रोगांचे आक्रमण हे साधारणतः एकाचवेळी होते, पण त्याच्या नियंत्रणाचे प्रयत्न मात्र प्रत्येकजण स्वतंत्रपणे करतो. कीट नियंत्रणासाठी कीटकनाशकांची फवारणी केली जाते. या प्रवृत्तीमुळे अल्पभूधारकांची व सीमांत कास्तकारांची संख्या वाढत चालली आहे.

- धारणक्षेत्रांचे उत्तरोत्तर विभाजन होत चालले आहे.
- मोठ्या व मध्यम धारणक्षेत्रांमध्ये घट, तर छोट्या व सीमांत धारणक्षेत्रांमध्ये वाढ होत आहे.
- सीमांत व छोट्या धारणक्षेत्रांचे प्रमाण जवळपास 80 टक्के आहे.
- 80 टक्के प्रतिशत धारणक्षेत्रे असणाऱ्या छोट्या/सीमांत कास्तकारांजवळ शेतजमिनीचा केवळ 32 टक्के भाग आहे. उलट 20 टक्के धारणक्षेत्रे असणाऱ्या मध्यम/मोठ्या भूधारकांजवळ शेत जमिनीचा 68 टक्के भाग आहे.

ग्रामीण भागातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला उपजीविकेचा आधार देण्याची शेतीची क्षमता मर्यादित आहे. त्यामुळे खादी व ग्रामोद्योगांना चालना देऊन ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरणाची कास धरणे आवश्यक ठरते. या उद्योगांचे परंपरागत स्वरूप पाहता, त्यांच्या उत्पादन तंत्राला कालानुरूप स्वरूप द्यावयास हवे.

ग्रामीण भागामध्ये शेतीचा पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून किंवा एक स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय म्हणून दुग्ध व्यवसायाचे स्थान मोठे आहे. दूध आणि त्यावरील प्रक्रियेतून तयार होणाऱ्या पदार्थांची मागणी शहरी तसेच ग्रामीण भागातून होते. परंतु पुरेशा जागेची गरज व चाऱ्याची सोय यामुळे हा व्यवसाय मुख्यतः ग्रामीण भागात केला जातो.

पाण्याला ‘जीवन’ असे सार्थ नाव आहे. पृथ्वीवरील जीवनाचा आधार म्हणजे पाणी.

मानवाची ती एक मूलभूत गरज आहे. इतिहासकालीन अनेक संस्कृती नद्यांच्या काठाने समृद्ध झाल्या. पाणी या सर्वात मौल्यवान नैसर्गिक संसाधनाची जीवनावश्यकता विसरून आधुनिक काळात त्याचा अविचारी वापर करण्यात येतो. परिणाम हा की 21 शतकात जगापुढे पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष ही सर्वात मोठी समस्या उभी राहणार आहे व याच एका साधनासाठी कदाचित युद्धे होतील. आता पाणी ही निसर्गाने मुक्त हस्ताने उधळण केलेली देणगी राहिलेली नसून ती जतन करणे आवश्यक असलेली राष्ट्रीय संपत्ती झाली आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर, जल-संसाधनाचा पर्याप्त विकास आणि कार्यक्षम वापर यांना पर्याय नाही. भारतामध्ये हे काम जल-संसाधन मंत्रालय करते.

ग्रामीण भागातील लोक पिण्याच्या पाण्यासाठी व सिंचनासाठी मुख्यतः भूमिगत जलावर अवलंबून असतात. परंतु जमिनीतील पाण्याची पातळी दिवसेंदिवस खाली जाते आहे. दुसऱ्या बाजूने, पिण्यासाठी, शेतीच्या उत्पादनासाठी व औद्योगिक उत्पादनासाठी देशात पाण्याची मागणी सतत वाढते आहे. इ.स. 2050 मध्ये भारताच्या (अंदाजित) 160 लोकसंख्येला पाणी कसे मिळणार हा गंभीर प्रश्न आहे.

आपल्या विशाल देशाच्या अनेक वैचित्र्यांपैकी एक वैचित्र्य हे आहे की उत्तर भारतात पर्जन्यमान जास्त असल्याने नद्यांना पूर येऊन जीवित व वित्तहानी होते व शेवटी हे पाणी समुद्रात विसर्जित होते, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला कमी पर्जन्यमान असणाऱ्या दक्षिण भारतात अवर्षणसदृश स्थिती असते. भारताच्या एकूण जल-संसाधनांचा 60 टक्के हिस्सा गंगा-ब्रम्हपुत्रा खोऱ्यातून येतो. या पार्श्वभूमीवर नद्या-जोडणी प्रकल्पाची संकल्पना मांडली जाते.

पर्यावरणाच्या असंतुलनामुळे आता पर्जन्यचक्र पूर्वीसारखे नियमित राहिले नाही. पावसाळ्याचा प्रारंभ झाल्यावर शेतकरी पेरणी करतात, परंतु पुढे पिकांना जगविण्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारा पाऊस कधी नियमित पडतो तर कधी त्या मोठा खंड पडतो. दुबार पेरणी किंवा तिबार पेरणीचे संकट शेतकऱ्यांना झेलावे लागते. त्यामुळे खर्चात तर वाढ होतेच, शिवाय पिकांच्या वाढीचे चक्रही बिघडते. यावर खरा उपाय म्हणजे निसर्गचक्राचा नियमितपणा (जो आपण बिघडविला) पुनर्स्थापित करणे हा आहे, त्यासाठी विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशाचा एक-तृतीयांश भाग वनाखाली असावयास हवा. या दृष्टीने प्रचार व वृक्षारोपणाचे समारंभ तर होतात. पण वनराजीमध्ये विशेष वाढ झाल्याचे दिसत नाही.

शेतजमीन विशयक नोंदी करण्याचे काम पुर्वीपासून पटवाऱ्याकडे असते. या नोंदीमध्ये वेळोवेळी बदल करण्याची गरज पडते. शेतीची विक्री, वारसा हक्कामुळे होणारे विभाजन, दान इत्यादी कारणांनी या नोंदी बदलत असतात. हे काम हस्तलिखित स्वरूपाचे असल्याने त्यामुळे चुका व घोटाले होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. बरेचदा विवाद निर्माण होतात. शासन यंत्रणेचा 'विलंब' हा दोष येथेही आहे. या सर्व अडचणी विचारात घेऊन काही तालुक्यांच्या पातळीवर भूमि अभिलेखांचे संगणकीकरण करण्यात आले आहे. एकूण प्रक्रियेला सुलभ व गतिमान करणारा हा मार्ग सार्वत्रिक व्हावयास हवा. त्याचवेळी महसूल प्रशासनाला कार्यक्षमपणे काम करता यावे म्हणून आवश्यक सुविधा आणि आधुनिक सर्वेक्षण उपकरणे उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे.

गेरवाला समितीला (1951) ग्रामीण पतपुरवठ्याची जी स्थिती दिसून आली होती ती आता बरीचशी बदलली आहे. ग्रामीण प्रत्ययाच्या संस्थात्मक स्त्रोतांची वाढ झाली असून खाजगी स्त्रोतांचे महत्त्व कमी झाले आहे. संस्थात्मक स्त्रोतांमध्ये व्यापारी बँका (33,000 शाखा) प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका (14500 शाखा) आणि सहकारी पतपुरवठा समित्या (1.35 लाख) याचा विशेष उल्लेख

करावा लागेल. इ.स. 2003-04 मध्ये या स्रोतांनी ग्रामीण भागाला जवळपास 71000 कोटी रुपयांचा प्रत्यय पुरविला. केंद्रशासनाच्या निर्देशानुसार (2004) हा पुरवठा पुढील तीन वर्षांमध्ये दुप्पट करावयाचा असून त्याची जबाबदारी मुख्यतः याच स्रोतांवर आहे. जर हे स्रोत कार्यक्षम नसतील तर उद्दिष्ट पूर्ण होणे शक्य नाही. या संदर्भात सहकारी पतसमित्या व प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांचा मुद्दाम उल्लेख करावयास हवा. कारण त्यांची कामगिरी पुरेशी समाधानकारक नाही. यामुळेच त्यांच्या पुनर्रचनेचा प्रश्न उपस्थित होतो.

उपरोक्त भागात स्पष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे, सहकारी प्रत्यय संस्थांची थकित कर्जाची परिस्थिती सुधारण्याची चिन्हे दिसत नाहीत. तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला ग्रामीण भागातील खऱ्या गरजूंना पुरेसा प्रत्यय मिळत नाही. मूलतः ग्रामीण प्रत्यय पुरवठ्याचे काम हे काही विशिष्ट चौकटीत बांधलेले असू शकत नाही. जमिनीचे तारण हा कर्जाचा आधार असतो हे ठीक आहे. परंतु संपूर्ण शेतजमीन गहान न ठेवता ऋणकोची पत पाहून कर्ज देणेही शक्य असते. या अर्थाने सेवेला प्रत्ययाशी संलग्न केल्यास संबंधित अधिकारी वर्ग या दृष्टीने बरेच काही करू शकतो.

बँकेच्या पासबुकासारखे असणारे 'किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड' शेतकऱ्यांना दिलासा देणारे ठरले आहे. दरवर्षी कर्ज घेतांना ज्या निरनिराळ्या अडचणींना तोंड द्यावे लागते त्या या प्रत्यय पत्रामुळे कमी झाल्या आहेत. विशेष म्हणजे कर्जाशी संबंधित सर्व बाबींची एकत्रित नोंद या कार्डावर असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांची मोठी सोय झाली आहे. या योजनेअंतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांना 50 हजार रुपयांपर्यंत प्रत्यय मिळू शकतो. योजनेला अधिक लाभदायी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने कार्डाचे वितरण सुलभपणे व भ्रष्टाचाराशिवाय होणे मात्र आवश्यक आहे. कारण काही रक्कम खर्च केल्याशिवाय कार्ड मिळत नाही अशा तक्रारी असतात. या कार्डावर कर्जाच्या तपशिलाशिवाय आरोग्य विमा, पीक विमा, पशुविमा इत्यादी नोंदीही केल्या तर शेतकऱ्यांना कौटुंबिक तसेच शेतीविशयक आवश्यक बाबी एकाच ठिकाणी नोंदविलेल्या मिळतील.

परंपरांनी प्रभावित वर्तन हे भारतीय समाजाचे एक वैशिष्ट्य आहे. भारतीय शेतकरीही त्याला अपवाद नाही. तो सामान्यतः रूढ, परंपरागत पध्दतीने शेती करणे पसंत करतो. अनुभवसिध्दता हे त्यामागील एक कारण असू शकते. अशा शेतकरी वर्गाला शेतीच्या नवीन पध्दती व तंत्रज्ञानाकडे प्रवृत्त करणे हे चिकाटीचे काम असून त्यासाठी प्रभावी विस्तारसेवा आवश्यक ठरते. शेतीच्या पूर्वापार पध्दतीपेक्षा नवीन पध्दतीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा फायदा होईल हे त्यांना पटवून देण्याचे काम विस्तारसेवेचे आहे.

कोणत्याही मालाच्या दर्जाबाबत उपभोक्तावर्ग जागरूक असतो. आपला माल जर निर्यात होत असेल तर आयातक देश अनेक चाचण्या लावून मालाचा दर्जा तपासतात. अर्थात उत्तम मालाला कोणत्याही बाजारपेठेत चांगली किंमत मिळते. या वस्तुस्थितीची जाणीव शेतकऱ्याने ठेवल्यास त्याचे उत्पन्न बरेच वाढू शकते. योग्य दर्जा आणि उचित दाम हे आजच्या स्पर्धा युगातील महत्वाचे शब्द आहेत. शेतमालाचा दर्जा चांगला असावा यासाठी उत्पादनाच्या प्रारंभिक अवस्थेपासूनच काळजी घ्यावयास हवी. आपली शेतजमीन कोणत्या पीक प्रकारासाठी सर्वोत्तम आहे याची तपासणी, बियाण्यांची निवड यापासून ते शेवटी ग्राहकाला माल व्यवस्थित मिळण्यापर्यंत खबरदारी घेतल्यास निश्चितपणे चांगला मोबदला मिळतो. ग्रामीण भागात या सर्व गोष्टींचे पालन करणे बरेचदा शक्य होत नाही. म्हणूनच 'प्रयोगशाळा ते प्रक्षेत्र' या कार्यक्रमाला विशेष महत्व प्राप्त होते. पायाभूत सुविधांची उपलब्धता ही सुध्दा अप्रत्यक्षपणे दर्जाशी संबंधित बाब आहे.

शेतमालाच्या विपणनामधील दलालांचे प्राबल्य कमी करण्यासाठी सहकारी तत्वावर आधारित ‘शेतमाल विपणन संस्था’ कार्यरत आहेत. सहकारी चळवळीच्या इतर क्षेत्रांप्रमाणे येथेही त्यांचे कार्य समाधानकारक नाही.

भारतामध्ये ‘जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचा कायदा’ 1955 मध्ये लागू करण्यात आला. जनतेच्या आवश्यक गरजांशी संबंधित वस्तूंचे नेणे आणणे, संग्रहण, आयात व निर्यात यांवर परिस्थितीनुसार नियंत्रणे लागू करण्याचा अधिकार हा कायदा सरकारला देतो. लोकशाही समाजवादी धोरणांच्या अंतर्गत व किंमतींची प्रवृत्ती पाहून सरकारने कधी ही नियंत्रणे शिथिल केली, कधी स्थगित केली तर काही वेळा कडक केली.

भारतामध्ये 1990 पासून उदारीकरण सुरु झाले. आर्थिक जीवनातील शासकीय हस्तक्षेप कमी-कमी होत जाणे हे त्याचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. या लाटेचा फायदा घेऊन अनेक क्षेत्रांनी वेगाने विकास सुरु केला. अशा परिस्थितीत शेतीला त्यापासून दूर ठेवणे योग्य होणार नाही. सर्व शेतमालाच्या मुक्त हालचालीसाठी संपूर्ण देश ही एकच बाजारपेठ मानणे सुसंगत ठरेल. एवढे मात्र खरे की उदारीकरणाचा काही लोकांनी गैरफायदा करून घेऊ नये म्हणून सरकारचे काही प्रमाणात नियंत्रण असणे जरूरी आहे.

हरित क्रांतीमुळे शेतमाल-उत्पादनाचे चित्र बदलते आहे. निरनिराळ्या पिकांची उत्पादकता वाढत आहे. आता आपले उद्दिष्ट शेतमालाच्या मूल्यवर्धनाकडे असावयास हवे. यादृष्टीने पिकांची विविधता, शेतमाल प्रक्रिया व बाजाराच्या मागणीनुसार उत्पादन यांकडे लक्ष द्यावे लागेल.

भारतीय शेतीमधील पीकपध्दती बरीचशी पारंपारिक आहे. अनुभवसिध्द अशी पिके दरवर्षी घेण्याकडे शेतकऱ्यांचा जास्त कल असतो. तथापि शेतकऱ्यांना चांगले उत्पन्न मिळवून देऊ शकतील अशी कितीतरी पिके आहेत. उदा. फलोत्पादन, भाजीपाले, तेलबिया, फुलशेती, वगैरे. याशिवाय दुग्धव्यवसाय, मत्स्यव्यवसाय, कुक्कुटपालन, शेळीपालन यांसारखे जोडधंदेही आहेत.

शहरी जीवनामध्ये माहिती-तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर रुळला असला तरी ग्रामीण भाग त्याच्याशी परिचित नाही. अलीकडेच विकसित करण्यात आलेल्या ‘ई-चौपाल’ या सॉफ्टवेअरमुळे आता ग्रामीण भागातही देश-विदेशातील शेती व बाजारविशयक माहिती उपलब्ध होऊ शकते. ठिकठिकाणच्या शेतमाल किंमतींची प्रवृत्ती, पीक प्रकारांमधील संशोधन, लागवडीच्या क्रिया, जोखमीचे व्यवस्थापन, हवामानाचा अंदाज इत्यादी गोष्टी त्यांना माहितीच्या महाजालातून मिळणे शक्य झाले आहे. या आधारे ते आपले निर्णय घेऊ शकतील.

भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील हा एक विरोधाभास आहे की नागरी क्षेत्रामध्ये उद्योगांची नको तितकी गर्दी झाली आहे. तर दुसऱ्या टोकाला ग्रामीण क्षेत्रात शेती वगळता लक्षणीय व्यवसाय नाहीत. प्रत्येक वर्षी खरीप व रबीच्या हंगामामध्ये निरनिराळ्या पिकांची आधारभूत किंमत सरकारला सुचविणे हे या आयोगाचे काम आहे. सर्व घटकांचा आढावा घेतल्यानंतरच हे कार्य केले जाते.

सर्वसामान्य भारतीय शेतकरी ज्या परिस्थितीत उत्पादन करतो तिच्यावर एक नजर टाकली तरी ‘शेतीला अर्थसहाय्य द्यावे अथवा नाही’ या प्रश्नाचे परस्पर उत्तर मिळते. ही परिस्थिती म्हणजे, निसर्गाच्या लहरींवर शेतीचे अवलंबित्व, हरितक्रांतीमुळे अनिवार्य झालेल्या आदानांचा वाढता खर्च, सिंचनादी पायाभूत सुविधांची कमतरता, अपुरा प्रत्यय, शेतमालाच्या किंमतीतील अस्थिरता, बाजारात मध्यस्थांचे वर्चस्व, वगैरे. यांपैकी बरेचसे घटक प्रायः प्रतिकूल असल्यामुळे शेती हा व्यवसाय खरोखर फायदेशीर आहे काय असा प्रश्न पडतो. सरकारने शेतीला देऊ केलेल्या अर्थसहाय्याचा

विचार या पार्श्वभूमीवर व्हावयास हवा.

1999–2000 पासून जनरल इन्शुरन्स कंपनीची पीक विमा योजनाही लागू झाली. सध्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील ‘कृषि विमा कंपनी’ पीक विम्याचा व्यवहार हाताळते. निसर्गातील बदलांमुळे शेतीच्या उत्पादनात अनिश्चितता येते. जर त्यांचा अचूक अंदाज वर्तविता आला तर त्यानुसार शेतकरी पिकांचे नियोजन करू शकतो. भारतात हे काम ‘भारतीय हवामानशास्त्र विभाग’ करतो.

आपत्ती कोसळणे हा मानवी जीवनाचा अटळ भाग आहे. पूर्वीच्या काळी आपत्तींचा संबंध मुख्यतः निसर्गाच्या प्रकोपाशी होता. महापूर, भुकंप, भीषण, साथीचे रोग यासारख्या स्वरूपात मानवजातीवर आपत्ती कोसळत असत. आधुनिक काळात बॉम्बहल्ले, दहशतवाद, विशारी वायूंची गळती हे मानवी व्यवहारांशी संबंधित घटकही आपत्तींना कारणीभूत ठरतात.

आधुनिक विकासाच्या नावाखाली मानवाने निसर्गचक्रामध्ये केलेली ढवळाढवळ व त्यामुळे निर्माण होत असलेले पर्यावरणाचे असंतुलन यामुळे नैसर्गिक आपत्तींची तीव्रता अनेक पटींनी वाढली आहे.

ग्रामीण भागात दारिद्र्य रेशेखालील लोकांमध्ये बहुतांशी भूमिहीन शेतमजूर आहेत. अल्पभूधारक व सीमांत कास्तकारांनाही परिस्थितीनुसार मजुरी करावी लागते. या सर्वांना मिळणारा रोजगार हंगामी स्वरूपाचा असतो. इतरवेळी मिळेल ते काम करणे अन्यथा बेकार राहणे याशिवाय त्यांच्यासमोर पर्याय नसतो. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या इतर क्षेत्रांमध्ये निवृत्तीवेतन, आरोग्य विमा, भविष्य निर्वाह निधी यांसारखे सामाजिक सुरक्षेचे उपाय योजलेले असतांना ग्रामीण मजुरांना मात्र नियमित रोजगारही नसावा ही अस्वस्थ करणारी परिस्थिती आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील रोजगार हमी योजनेचा अनुभव लक्षात घेऊन आता राष्ट्रीय पातळीची रोजगार हमी योजना मंजूर झाली आहे. त्याशिवाय तातडीने करण्यासारखे उपाय म्हणजे, ग्रामीण उद्योगांना चालना, वित्तपुरवठ्याच्या संस्थात्मक सोयी, किमान वेतनाची अंमलबजावणी, अपघात किंवा आजारपण यांसाठी विमा संरक्षण, सामाजिक सुरक्षेचे इतर उपाय वगैरे.

शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये वाढत असलेली आत्महत्येची मानसिकता अस्वस्थ करणारी आहे. अर्थशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र इत्यादींशी संबंधित तज्ज्ञांनी याचे सखोल विश्लेषण करावे असा हा गंभीर विशय आहे. मूलतः कोणतीही व्यक्ती आत्महत्येसारखे टोकाचे पाऊल उचलते यामागे केवळ एक कारण नसून, अनेक कारणांच्या क्रिया-प्रतिक्रियांचा तो (दुर्दैवी) अंतिम परिणाम असतो. शेतकरीही याला अपवाद नाही. कौटुंबिक समस्या, सतत असलेला ताण, आजारपण, निराशापूर्ण वृद्धापकाळ हे घटकसुद्धा आत्महत्येला प्रवृत्त करणारे ठरू शकतात.

‘शेतकरी म्हणजे देशाचा अन्नदाता’ असा गौरवपूर्ण उल्लेख करतांना आपण हे विसरतो की शेती हा त्यांचा व्यवसाय आता एक न परवडणारा व्यवसाय होऊ पाहत आहे. (काही अपवाद वगळून). सर्वसामान्य शेतकरी एकीकडे आदानांच्या वाढत्या खर्चाने त्रस्त आहे. तर दुसरीकडे शेती उत्पादनाच्या मूल्यात मात्र तितकी वाढ होत नाही. शेतकऱ्यांनी आतापर्यंत कर्जाचा आधार घेऊन परिस्थितीवर मात करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परिस्थिती तर बदलली नाहीच, उलट हा वर्ग कर्जाच्या गाळात फसत गेला. यावर कोणताही एक ‘हमखास इलाज’ नाही. आज दिसून येत असलेल्या ग्रामीण दारिद्र्याला छेद देऊ शकणारी सर्वकश व्यूहचरणा (आतापर्यंत स्पष्ट केलेली) लागू केल्याशिवाय हे चित्र बदलण्याची शक्यता नाही.

शेतीमध्ये मोठी गुंतवणूक, उत्पादनाची नव-प्रक्रिया, कार्यक्षम विक्री, आधुनिक संग्रहण

सोयी, नवीनतम तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब, शेतीच्या आंतराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धाशक्तींमध्ये वाढ या गोष्टी सद्यस्थितीतील भारतीय शेतकरी करू शकत नसल्याने, या निगमांचा शेतीमधील प्रवेश फायदेशीर ठरेल असे काहीजणांचे मत आहे. अनेक जणांना मात्र असे वाटते की भारतीय परिस्थितीत कृषि-संघटनांचा हा प्रकार नुकसानकारक ठरेल. शेतीक्षेत्रात निगमांचा प्रवेश झाल्यास ग्रामीण भागातील सामाजिक संतुलन ढासळेल. शेतीमधील संयोजन-संधी व पुढाकार शेतकऱ्यांच्या हातातून जाईल. मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील उत्पादनाच्या नादात वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या नवीन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे व यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे ग्रामीण रोजगाराच्या संधी कमी होतील. सर्वात महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे उद्योग चालविणे व शेती करणे या दोन सारख्या गोष्टी नाहीत. उद्योगामध्ये यशस्वी ठरलेले निगम शेतीमध्येही सफल होतील याची शाश्वती देता येत नाही.

भारतामध्ये सध्या शेती हेच ज्याच्या उत्पन्नाचे साधन आहे त्यांच्या उत्पन्नावर केंद्रीय आयकर लागू केला जात नाही. ज्या व्यक्तींच्या उत्पन्नाचा स्त्रोत वेगळा आहे व शिवाय त्यांना शेतीपासूनही उत्पन्न मिळते त्यांच्यासाठी कायद्यामध्ये वेगळ्या तरतुदी केल्या आहेत. सामान्य भाशेत असे म्हणता येईल की शेतकरी वर्गाला केंद्रीय आयकर लागू केला जात नाही, तथापि राज्य सरकारांचे भूमिकर मात्र लागू होतात. काही राज्ये शेतकऱ्यांकडून जमीन महसूल गोळा करतात, तर काही राज्ये भूमि उपकर (सेस) लागू करतात. अर्थात यापासून राज्यांच्या उत्पन्नात काही फार मोठी भर पडत नाही.

भारतामध्ये आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या काळात ग्रामीण विकासासाठी संस्थात्मक रचना स्थापित करण्याचे बरेच प्रयत्न झाले. तत्कालीन विचारधारेला अनुसरून हे प्रयत्न मुख्यतः शासनाने केले. यांमध्ये सहकारी चळवळीला चालना व तिचा विकास, भूमि सुधारणा, प्रमुख व्यापारी बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण इत्यादींचा उल्लेख करता येईल. ग्रामीण विकासासाठी, मुख्यतः शेतीसाठी, पुरेसा निधी उपलब्ध व्हावा हा या मागील उद्देश होता. अलीकडील काळात खाजगी क्षेत्राचाही प्रवेश ग्रामीण विकासाच्या कार्यात झाला आहे. इतके प्रयत्न करूनही या क्षेत्राची गरज अद्याप अपूर्ण आहे. सर्वसामान्य शेतकरी अद्याप उदरनिर्वाहाच्या चिंतेतून मुक्त झालेला नाही. याचाच अर्थ असा की ग्रामीण विकासासाठी प्रचंड वित्तीय तरतुदीची आवश्यकता आहे.

भारताच्या पंचवार्षिक योजनांवर दृष्टिक्षेप टाकल्यास असे दिसते की शेती व संबंधित क्षेत्रांसाठी खर्च केलेल्या रकमेत बरीच वाढ झाली असली तरी योजनेच्या एकूण खर्चातील या क्षेत्रांचा हिस्सा घटत गेला आहे.

विकसनशील देशांसाठी जागतिकीकरण फायद्याचे आहे अथवा नाही हा प्रश्न वेगळा, परंतु ते एक वास्तव असून त्याचा स्वीकार करण्याशिवाय गत्यंतर नाही. वस्तुतः जागतिक विकासासाठी सहअस्तित्व आणि परस्परावलंबित्व यांची गरज आहे. पण त्याऐवजी परावलंबित्व वाढविणाऱ्या जागतिकीकरणाचे आक्रमण थोपविण्याची क्षमता कोणत्याही देशात दिसून येत नाही. ती एक अनिवार्य आपत्ती झाली आहे. मनुष्याने आपत्तींपासूनही धडा घ्यावा असे म्हणतात. जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारताला ही जाणीव निश्चितपणे झाली आहे की उत्पादकता, गुणवत्ता, व्यय-परिणामकारकता, कार्य संस्कृती मूल्ये जोपासल्याशिवाय गतिमान विकास शक्य नाही. हे सुध्दा खरे आहे की जागतिकीकरणामुळे शेतीसारख्या क्षेत्रातही उत्पन्नाची पातळी वाढली आहे. दुसऱ्या बाजूला, अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्रमुख क्षेत्रांच्या उत्पन्न-रचनेत असमानता येणे हा सुध्दा जागतिकीकरणाचा परिणाम आहे. 1974 मध्ये, शेतीत गुंतलेली 74 टक्के कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या

राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात 48 टक्के भर टाकत होती. त्यावेळी 11 टक्के व 15 टक्के कार्यकारी लोकसंख्येसह अनुक्रमे यंत्रोत्पादन व सेवा क्षेत्रांचे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील योगदान केवळ 20 टक्के व 32 टक्के होते. हे चित्र आता अतिशय बदलले आहे. शेतीमध्ये गुंतलेली 60 प्रतिशत कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या (इ.स. 2000) आता केवळ 28 टक्के योगदान देत आहे. याउलट फक्त 16 टक्के लोकसंख्येसह यंत्रोत्पादनाचे योगदान 25 टक्के आहे, तर 24 प्रतिशत लोकसंख्या गुंतलेल्या सेवाक्षेत्राचा राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाटा 47 टक्के इतका जास्त झाला आहे. यावरून साध्या शब्दात असे म्हणता येईल की यंत्रोत्पादन व सेवा क्षेत्रात कमी लोकसंख्या गुंतलेली असली तरी त्यांचे उत्पाद-मूल्य जास्त असल्याने त्यांना अधिक लाभ होतो आहे. उत्पन्नाची वाढती विशमता हाच त्याचा अंतिम परिणाम असू शकतो, जो व्यापक सामाजिक कल्याणाशी सुसंगत नाही. म्हणूनच सामाजिक न्याय व समान विकास संधी वाढविण्यासाठी शासनाची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण ठरते. या संदर्भात पंडित नेहरुंचे चिंतन (डिस्कव्हरी ऑफ इंडिया) उद्बोधक ठरणारे आहे. ते म्हणतात, “जीवनदायी मूलतत्वांपासून उत्तरोत्तर दूर जाणे ही आधुनिक सुसंस्कृत जगाची दुर्बलता आहे. आधुनिक भांडवलाशी समाजाची चढाओढीची व लोभी वृत्ती, संपत्तीलाच अंतिम सत्य समजण्याची मानसिकता, बहुसंख्य जनतेसाठी सतत ताण व सोबत सुरक्षेचा अभाव, सर्व मानसिक अनारोग्याकडे नेणारे घटक आहेत. यापेक्षा संतुलित व सूझविचारी अर्थरचना या घटकांना बदलण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहिल, तरी सुध्दा भूमि व निसर्गाशी असणारे नाते बळकट करावेच लागेल. याचा अर्थ असा नव्हे की मानवाने पुन्हा प्राचीन अवस्थेकडे जावे, ते तर अधिकच घातक ठरेल.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या या लाटेपासून भारतीय शेतकऱ्यालाही अलिप्त राहता येणार नाही. उत्पादनाचा दर्जा व किंमत हे दोन्ही त्याला असे ठेवावे लागतील की ज्यामुळे आंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धेत तो टिकून राहू शकेल. त्यासाठी विविध आदानांची पुरेशी उपलब्धता व वापर, तसेच शेतीच्या पध्दतीमध्ये सुधारणा यांचा विचार करावा लागेल. या दृष्टीने ग्रामीण भाग सक्षम व्हावा म्हणून पायाभूत सुविधा पुरविण्याचे काम शासनाला करावे लागेल. जागतिकीकरणाच्या आव्हानांपुढे हतोत्साहित न होता त्यांना समर्थपणे तोंड देण्याची तयारी करणे निश्चितच श्रेयस्कर ठरेल.

ग्रामीण विकासाची गती मंदावली असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा विकास व शेतीचा विकास झाल्याशिवाय तसेच शेतीमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या मजुरांकडून आपल्या श्रमपरिहाराची योग्य तो मोबदला देऊन ग्रामीण विकास व कृषि क्षेत्राचा विकास यशस्वीपणे करता येईल.

संदर्भ सूची :

1. गंगाधर काळे – ग्रामीण विकासाचा एकात्मिक दृष्टीकोन, श्री मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर 2006
2. प्रा. एन. एल. चव्हाण – भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास, प्रशांत पब्लीकेशन, जळगांव, भाग –1, 2012
3. रा. ना. घाटोळे – ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र व सामुदायिक विकास, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर 2007

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील कृषिचे महत्त्व आणि सद्याची स्थिती

प्रा. मनोहर आ. गुडधे

चिंतामणी महाविद्यालय, पोंभूर्णा जि- चंद्रपूर

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे कृषिचे महत्त्व:-

भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर सुरुवातीला भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील शेती क्षेत्राचा वाटा 1950-51 मध्ये 55.40 टक्के होता. तो आता 2014-15 मध्ये 13.9 टक्के झाला. कोणत्याही अर्थव्यवस्थेत सुरुवातीला कृषि क्षेत्राचा विकास होतो त्यानंतर औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा आणि त्यानंतर सेवा क्षेत्राचा. त्यामुळे विकासाबरोबर दिवसेंदिवस राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील कृषि क्षेत्राच्या वाट्यापेक्षा सेवा आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा वाटा वाढत आहे. भारतात जी.डी.पी.च्या 0.3 टक्के खर्च कृषि संशोधनावर केला जातो. अमेरिकेत हे प्रमाण 4 टक्के आहे. कृषि क्षेत्रातील भांडवल निर्मितीचा दर 2011-12 मध्ये 8.6 टक्के होता. तो 2013-14 मध्ये कमी होउन 7.4 टक्के झाला. भारतात अजूनही 48 टक्के लोक कृषि संबंधित क्षेत्रावर उपजिविका करतात. भारताची 55 टक्के शेती अजूनही मान्सून वर अवलंबून आहे म्हणून भारतिय शेतीला मान्सूनचा जुगार म्हणतात. भारतातील लघु उद्योग, कापड उद्योग, साखर उद्योग यांना शेंतीतूनच कच्चा माल पुरविला जातो. आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारामध्ये भारताच्या 2010-11 च्या निर्यातीत कृषि क्षेत्राचा वाटा 12.4 टक्के होता. 2012-13 मध्ये 13.7 टक्के होता. 2013-14 मध्ये 13.8 टक्के होता. परंतु 2014-15 मध्ये कमी होउन तो 12.1 टक्के झाला.

नविन भूमि अधिनियम 2013:-

1 जाने 2013 ला भारतात नविन भूमि अधिनियम तयार करण्यात आले. त्या नियमानुसार प्रत्येक राज्य आपली भूमिची अधिग्रहण सीमा निश्चित करू शकतो. ग्रामसभेच्या अनुमती शिवाय अनुसूचित क्षेत्रातील भूमीचे अधिग्रहण केल्या जाणार नाही. भूमी मालकाकडून कोणीही भूमी प्राप्त केली असेल तर भूमी मालकाला भूगतान मिळाल्या शिवाय भूमी मालकाला बेदखल करता येणार नाही. कोणत्याही सार्वजनिक उपयोगासाठी भूमी मिळवितांना 70 टक्के भूमी मालकांच्या सहमती शिवाय ती मिळविता येणार नाही. भूमी विकून प्राप्त झालेल्या मोबदल्यावर कोणत्याही प्रकारचा कर आकारता येणार नाही. पूर्नवसन होत असतांना शेतक-याला एकमुस्त 5लाख रुपये अथवा कुटुंबातील एका व्यक्तिला रोजगार दिला जाईल. एका वर्षासाठी प्रतिमहा 3 हजार रुपये जिवण निर्वाह भत्ता मिळू शकेल. उद्योग पतींना भूमी उपलब्ध करून देतांना शेतक-यांना भूमी विकता येईन किंवा पट्यावर उपलब्ध करून घेता येईल.

प्रधानमंत्री पिकविमा योजना :-

भारतात 2010 मध्ये पिकविमा योजना लागू करण्यात आली. त्यात सुधारणा करून 13 जानेवारी 2016 ला पिकविमा योजनेचे रूपांतर प्रधानमंत्री पिकविमा योजनेत करण्यात आले. या पिकविमा योजनेमध्ये 7नशेतक-यांना बरीच कमी राशी गुंतवावी लागते. खरीप पिकाच्या 2 टक्के राशी तसेच रब्बी पिकाच्या 1.5 टक्के राशीच शेतक-यांना भरावी लागते. समजा 30 हजार रुपयाचा विमा काढला असेल तर शेतक-याला 600 रुपये भरावे लागेल 6000 रुपये सरकार भरेल. व शेतक-याला नुकसान भरपाईची शतप्रतिशत राशी मिळू शकेल.

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग. :-

कृषि क्षेत्राच्या विकासासंबंधी ही योजना आहे. 2004 मध्ये डॉ. एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या आयोगांनी संशोधन करून आपला अहवाल सादर केला. त्यांत डिसेंबर 2004, आगष्ट 2005, एप्रिल 2006, आक्टोबर 2006 असे 5 रिपोर्ट सादर केलेत त्यात खालिल बाबी सूचविल्यात सरकारने शेतक-यांच्या मालाला किमान भाव ठरवून दिला पाहिजे. ते भाव शेतक-यांना योग्य वेळी प्राप्त व्हावयास पाहिजे. यामुळे शेतक-यांच्या मालामध्ये होणारे उतार चढावा पासून शेतक-यांची सुरक्षा

होउ शकेल यासाठी केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकार मिळून मार्केट रिस्क स्टेबलायझेशन फंड स्थापन केला पाहिजे. त्याशिवाय ओला दूष्काळ, कोरडा दुष्काळ पासून शेतक-यांना सुरक्षा मिळण्यासाठी एग्रिकल्चरल रिस्क फंड स्थापन केला पाहिजे असा प्रस्ताव रंगनाथन समितीने केलेला आहे. शेतक-यांच्या पिकविम्याचे विस्तारीकरण. शेती संबंधित समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी स्थाणिक पंचायती आणि अधिकारी वर्गात वाढ करायला पाहिजेत अशा प्रकारच्या सूचना केल्या आहेत.

भारतात हरित कांती :-

जगामध्ये हरीतकांतीची सुरुवात 1834 मध्ये प्रथम एलसेस या ठिकाणी जे. वी. बोसिगाल्ट या कृषि शास्त्रज्ञाने केली. भारतात 1958 मध्ये गव्हाच्या उत्पादनात वाढ झाली. प्रथम 120 लाख टन गहू असतांना एकदम 50 लाख टनानी वाढ होउन गव्हाचे उत्पादन 170 टन झाले. भारतात कृषि कांतीचे श्रेय डॉ. एम. एस. स्वामिनाथन यांना आहे. भारतात सर्वप्रथम 1960-61 मध्ये गहण कृषि जिल्हा कार्यक्रम देशातील सात जिल्ह्यामध्ये राबविण्यात आला. या कार्यक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून शेतक-यांना कर्ज, बि-बियाने, रासायणिक खते, औजारे इत्यादी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आले. 1965-66 व 1966-67 मध्ये देशामध्ये दुष्काळ पडला होता. तेव्हा अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता असणा-या बियान्यांचा अवलंब करण्यात आला. देशातील वाढती लोकसंख्या पाहून दुस-या हरितकांतीची आवश्यकता राष्ट्रपती डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दूल कलाम यांनी सूचविली. यामध्ये माती परिरक्षण, विपणन व्यवस्थेचा विकास, रेन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग याशिवाय कृषिच्या विविध पैलू विषयी माहिती सूचविली. दिल्ली येथे 22 ते 24 नोव्हेंबर 2006 मध्ये संमेलनाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले या संमेलनाचा मुख्य विषय नॉलेज एग्रीकल्चर हा होता.

भारताचा राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार :-

भारतातील कृषि बाजारपेठामध्ये मध्यस्थांचे उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी 14 एप्रिल 2016 मध्ये पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी e-NAM संगनीकृत बाजारप्रणालीची स्थापना केली. या प्रणालीच्या माध्यमातून देशातील 2477 मुख्य बाजारपेठा व 4843 छोटी बाजारपेठा यांचे आपसातील घेने-देने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्सच्या माध्यमातून आनलाईन करण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. या माध्यमातून उत्पादनाचे श्रेणिकरण, विशेषिकरण करण्यात येईल. या संबंधित अधिनियम करण्यात येईल. या संगणित बाजारामध्ये गुजरातच्या 4 तेंलंगणाच्या 5 राजस्थानची 1 मध्यप्रदेशाची 1 उत्तरप्रदेशच्या 5 हरीयानाच्या 2 झारखंडच्या 2 हिमाचल प्रदेशच्या 2 इत्यादी बाजारपेठांचा समावेश आहे. या बाजारपेठामधून चना, गहू, धान, मक्का, हळद, कांदा, मोहफुल, मोहरी इत्यादी वस्तूंची खरेदी विक्री होते.

भारतात श्वेत कांती :-

भारतात दूध उत्पादन वाढविण्याच्या दृष्टिने 2015-16 मध्ये आपरेशन फ्लड योजनेचा प्रारंभ करण्यात आला. आपरेशन फ्लड म्हणजे श्वेत कांती या कांतीचे जनक डॉ. वर्गीज कुरीयन हे आहेत. या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून भारतात दुधाचे उत्पादन 146.31 मिलीयन टना पर्यंत करण्याचे निश्चित करण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. या दुधामध्ये 50 टक्के मशीचे दूध, 46 टक्के गायीचे दूध, 2 टक्के बकरीचे दूधाचा समावेश आहे. जगात दूधाच्या उत्पादनात भारताचा प्रथम क्रमांक लागतो. दुसरा क्रमांक अमेरिकेचा आहे. भारतात जास्तीत जास्त दूध उत्पादन करणारे राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश हे आहे. दुसरा क्रमांक राजस्थानचा लागतो. भारतात गुजरात राज्यामध्ये गुजरात को-आपरेटीव्ह मिल्क फेडरेशन लिमिटेडने रोबोटिक दुग्ध सयंत्राची स्थापना 31 ऑक्टोबर 2013 मध्ये केली आहे. हा डेअरी प्लांट मुंबई शहरापासून 50 कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे. ही डेअरी पूर्णतः रोबोटवर आधारीत आहे. भारतातील पहिली रोबोटीक डेअरी म्हणून ओळखली जाते. हे दूध अमूल ब्रांड नावांनी चर्चित आहे. या डेअरीची दूध संकलन क्षमता ताशी 50000 लिटर एवढी आहे.

कृषि उत्पादनाचे न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य:-

कृषि उत्पादनाला प्रोत्साहन देण्याच्या हेतूने सरकारद्वारे 24 मुख्य पिकांना न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (Minimum Support Price --MSP) जाहिर केले आहे. याचा प्रमुख उद्देश असा की अति उत्पादनाच्या वेळी शेतमालाचे भाव उतरतात त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे फार मोठे नुकसान होते. हे नुकसान होऊ नये. व शेतकऱ्यांचे संरक्षण व्हावे या हेतूने सरकारने हमी भाव ठरवून दिलेले असते. जेव्हा बाजारात हमी भावापेक्षा जास्त किंमत असते तेव्हा शेतकरी शेतमाल स्वतंत्रपणे विकू शकतो. परंतु बाजार किंमत ही हमी किंमती पेक्षा कमी होते तेव्हा शेतकऱ्यांचा माल सरकार खरेदी करत असते. परंतु सरकारने ठरवून दिलेले हमीभाव फारच कमी असते त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे अतोनात नुकसान होते.

सुधारीत शेतीचे प्रकार :-

1.एपीकल्चर –मधुमक्षीका पालन 2.हॉर्टीकल्चर – बागायती शेती 3. फलोरीकल्चर – फूल विज्ञान 4. ओलेरीकल्चर – भाजी विज्ञान 5. पोमोलाजी – फल विज्ञान 6. विटीकल्चर – द्राक्षी शेती 7. वर्मीकल्चर – कासव पालन 8. पिसीकल्चर – मत्स्यपालन 9. सेरीकल्चर – रेशम उद्योग

संदर्भ सूची :- 1. प्रतियोगिता दर्पण अतिरिक्तांक 2. भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र, विकास व पर्यावरणात्मक अर्थशास्त्र – डॉ. ग.ना. झामरे 3. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था :- डॉ. सुधाकर शास्त्री.

इंदिरा आवास योजना — एक दृष्टीक्षेप

प्रा. नरेंद्र के. पाटील

आनंद निकेतन महाविद्यालय,
वरोरा —442907

सारांश :

स्वातंत्र्यापासुन आजपर्यंत भारतीय लोकसंख्या ही सतत वाढत चालली आहे. त्याला लोकांतील शिक्षण व अंधश्रद्धा कारणीभूत ठरते. या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला मनुष्य हाच कारणीभूत आहे. त्यामुळे मनुष्याला पायउतार व्हावे लागले आहे. ‘मुल हे देवाच देण’ अशा अंधसमजुतीमुळे ग्रामीण शेतकरी हा दारिद्र्य व कमजोर व लाचार बनला आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीणात दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी, उपासमार, भुमिहीन राहण्यास घर नाही म्हणजे त्यांना आवश्यक असणाऱ्या गरजापासुन वंचित राहावे लागत आहे. आतापर्यंत केलेल्या अभ्यासावरून असे लक्षात येते की, ज्या योजना ग्रामीण भागातील लार्भाध्याला देण्यात आल्या त्या योजनापैकी इंदिरा आवास योजना वरदान ठरली आहे. अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती, इतर मागासवर्गीय व दारिद्र्य श्रेष्ठांली लोकांचे जिवनमानाचा स्थर उंचावला आहे. ग्रामीण विकासावर अनुकूल परिणाम घडून आला आहे. ग्रामीण विकासासाठी अजुनही घरकुलाची योजना चालू ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. शासकीय आधारषिवाय ग्रामीण विकासाचे भवितव्य आषादायी नाही.

बीजसंज्ञा — इंदिरा आवास योजना, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, ग्रामीण विकास, दारिद्र्यरेषा

प्रस्तावना —

भारतात प्रत्येक खेडयात पंचायतराज पध्दतीचा विकास हे महात्मा गांधीजीचे स्वप्न होते. खेडयाचा विकासासाठी 1952 साली “सामुदायिक विकास योजना” सुरु करण्यात आला. हा कार्यक्रम 55 प्रकल्पात 165 विकास गटात सुरु झाला. परंतु हा कार्यक्रम अयशस्वी ठरल्यामुळे जास्तीत जास्त लोकांना विकास कार्यात सहभागी करून घेण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा योजना 2 ऑक्टोबर 1953 पासुन सुरु करण्यात आली. वरील दोन्ही योजनेमध्ये आलेल्या अपयषामुळे नियोजन मंडळाच्या प्रकल्प समितीने पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप व कल्पना निश्चित करण्यासाठी केंद्र शासनाने 1957 मध्ये गुजरातचे माजी मुख्यमंत्री श्री. बलवतराव मेहता यांच्या अध्यक्षेखाली एक समिती नियुक्त केली होती. ठाकुर, फुलकर, डी.पी.सिंग, बी.जी.राव हे या समितीचे सदस्य होते. मेहता समितीने आपला अहवाल 1958 मध्ये सादर केला. या समितीने लोकषाहीच्या विकेंद्रीकरणावर भर दिला व स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या या त्रिस्तरीय रचनेची षिफारस केली. ग्रामीण “पंचायतराज” असे संबोधले होते.

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था —

आजचा गावकरी हा आपल्या अधिकाराच्या बाबतीत जागरूक झाला आहे. लोकसहभागानुन ग्रामीण विकास षक्य आहे. तसेच लोकषाही विकेंद्रिकरण व लोकसहाय्य या द्वारेच ग्रामीण विकास होवू षकते. खेडयांच्या विकासासाठी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था या मजबुत व्हायला हव्या. तसेच या संस्थाना जास्तीचे अधिकार मिळाले पाहिजे. भारतात पंचायत व्यवस्थेमध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था या मजबुत बनत चालल्या आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात पंचायतराज व्यवस्था 1962 पासुन लागू झाली आणि त्यानुनच त्रिस्तरीय व्यवस्था निर्माण झाली. जिल्हा परिषद जिल्हा पातळीवर, पंचायत समिती तालुका पातळीवर व ग्रामपंचायत गाव पातळीवर षक्तीमान झालेली दिसुन येते.

ग्रामीण विकास —

खेडयांच्या विकासासाठी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था या मजबुत व्हायला हव्या. कारण वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे अनेक कुटूंब निर्माण होवुन शेतकरी हा शेतमजुर बनला. भुमिहीन बेघर निर्माण झाले. इंदिरा आवास योजनेतर्गत भुमिहीन शेतमजुर कुटूंबाना घरकुल बांधून देण्याचा उपक्रम सुरु आहे. त्याच प्रमाणे दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली असलेल्या ग्रामीण जनतेचा विकास घडवून आणावा यासाठी स्थानिक जिल्हयातील इंदिरा आवास योजनेचा पहिलाच अभ्यास आहे. त्यामुळे शासन, जनता, विविध संस्था व अभ्यासक यांच्या दृष्टीने विषयाचे अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या 40 व्या कलमाचा आधार घेवून गावाच्या विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टीने जबाबदारी घटनेने राज्यसरकारवर टाकलेली आहे. विकासाच्या संदर्भात ज्या विविध योजना राबविल्या जातात त्या योजनांचे ग्रामीण विकासात काय योगदान आहे हे पहाण्याकरीता शासनतर्फे ज्या विविध योजना आहेत. त्यापैकी इंदिरा आवास योजनेचे अध्ययन अभिप्रेत आहे. ग्रामीण विकासात इंदिरा आवास योजना कितपत यशस्वी झालेली आहे हे पाहण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात येत आहे.

इंदिरा आवास योजना –

भूमिहीन ग्रामीण कृषी मजुरांसाठी निःशुल्क आवास स्थळ प्राप्त होण्याकरीता केंद्राची आवास स्थळ कार्यवचन योजना ऑक्टोबर 1971 मध्ये सुरू झाली. व 1974 ला राज्याला सोपविल्या गेली. व नंतर किमान गरजा कार्यक्रमात समाविष्ट करण्यात आली व नंतर 20 कलमी योजनेत समाविष्ट केली गेली. 1985– 86 ग्रामिण भूमिहीन रोजगार हमी योजनेअंतर्गत व नंतर 1989 –90 मध्ये जवाहर रोजगार योजना अंतर्गत राबविण्यात आली. 1993 –94 मध्ये या योजनेचे स्वरूपात बदल घडले त्यात दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटूंबाचा समावेश केला गेला. ही योजना 1989 –90 ते 1995 –96 पर्यंत जवाहर योजनेपासून वेगळे करून स्वतंत्र स्थान प्राप्त झाले. व ‘ग्रामिण आवास’ योजनेला 1 जानेवारी 1996 मध्ये या योजनेत समाविष्ट करून इंदिरा आवास योजनेला विस्तार स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले

इंदिरा आवास योजना ही केंद्रपुरस्कृत असून ती जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणेमार्फत राबविली जाते. लाभार्थ्यांची निवड ग्रामसभेमार्फत करण्यात येतो. त्यासाठी लाभार्थ्यांचे नाव दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली यादीत असावे लागते. ग्रामसभेच्या ठरावानंतरच लाभार्थ्यांस या योजनेचा लाभ मिळू शकतो. या योजनेचा निधी पंचायतसमिती संबंधित ग्रामसेवकाकडे हस्तांतरित करते. ग्रामसेवक हा निधी लाभार्थ्यांस प्रदान करतात. इंदिरा आवास योजना राज्यात 1 एप्रिल 1989 पासून राबविण्यात येत आहे. ही केंद्र पुरस्कृत योजना असून यात केंद्र शासनाने 1 एप्रिल 2013 पासून घराच्या बांधकामाचा खर्च प्रत्येकी रु 70000 / .निश्चित केला आहे. तथापि राज्यशासनाने सदर खर्चाची मर्यादा वाढवून ती रु 1 लाख केली आहे. बांधकामासाठी लागणा.या निधीच्या हिष्वाची रचना केंद्रशासनाचा हिस्सा 75 टक्के 52500, राज्य शासनाचा 25 टक्के 17500, राज्य शासनाचा अतिरिक्त हिस्सा 25000, लाभार्थ्यांचा हिस्सा 5000, एकुण 1,00,000 लाख देण्यात येतात. अनुसूचित जाती,जमाती, मुक्त वेटबिगार तसेच अनु.जाती/जमाती नसलेले परंतु दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली असणा.या घरे बांधून देणे,असलेल्या जुन्या घराचा दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी अनुदानाच्या स्वरूपात मदत करणे हा या योजनेचा प्रमुख उद्देश आहे.

या योजनेत बांधण्यात येणारे घर किंमत 269 चौ. फुट क्षेत्रफळाइतके असते. षौचालय, निर्धूर चुल, या गोष्टी घरकुलात समाविष्ट असायलाचा हव्यात असे सक्त निर्देश आहेत. या योजनेतील घराचे बांधकाम लाभार्थ्याने सुरुवातीपासून सहभागी व्हायचे आहे. बांधकामाच्या दर्जाबाबत लाभार्थ्यास जबाबदार धरण्यात येते. लाभार्थ्यास आवश्यक वाटल्यास स्वतःच्या पैशातून गंवडी,सुतार यासारख्या तांत्रिक कामगारांची मदत घेता येईल. बांधकामाच्या प्रगतीनुसार लाभार्थ्यास निधी होणार आहेत.या योजनेत बांधली जाणारी घरे महीलेच्या अगर पती.पत्नीच्या संयुक्त नावावर केली जातात. या योजनेअंतर्गत केंद्र व राज्य सरकार हिस्सा 70000रु, सरकार अतिरिक्त अनुदान 25500रु व लाभार्थी हिस्सा 5000रु असे 1 लाख घरकुलासाठी उपलब्ध होणार आहेत. इंदिरा आवास योजनेच्या अनुदानात राज्य सरकारने 1नोव्हेंबर 2013 पासून 25,000 रुपयांचे अतिरिक्त अनुदान देण्याचा निर्णय घेतला आहे. त्यानसार मजूर झालेल्या घरकुलांना 25,000 रुपयांचे अतिरिक्त अनुदान येणार आहे. त्यामुळे लाभार्थ्यास आता साधारणत 95,000 रुपयांचे अनुदान मिळणार आहे. लाभार्थ्यास हिस्सा रु 5000 असेल तो मजुरीचा स्वरूपातही भरता येईल. याआधी या योजनेतून मिळणा.या अनुदानातून घरकुल बांधणे अशक्य असल्याने या निधीत वाढ करावी अशी मागणी होत होती. ती आता राज्य सरकारने मान्य केली आहे.

पात्र लाभार्थी वर्ग :

1. कुटूंब भूमिहीन /बेघर असले पाहिजे.

2. कुटूंब दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली असले पाहिजे.
3. कुटूंब अनुसूचित जाती, जमातीच्या व इतर मागासवर्गीय असावा.
4. घरकुल बांधण्याच्या कामात सहभागी होण्याची लाभार्थी व त्यांच्या कुटूंबीयांची पुर्ण तयारी असली पाहिजे.
5. या बाबतीत महसुल खात्यामार्फत बेघर कुटूंबीयांची जी यादी बनविण्यात आली आहे. त्या कुटूंबीयांना प्राधान्य दिले जाते.
6. आपात पीडीत कुटूंबीयास (वर्षा, अग्नी, भुयाळ इत्यादी)
7. षरणार्थी किया रक्षासेवेत किंवा अर्धा सैनिक बलात मारल्या गेलेल्या सैन्याचा विधवा महिलेस किंवा त्याच्या आप्त संबंधी 18 वर्षांच्या वर मुलगा असला तर यांना लाभ घेता येतो.
8. अपंग सदस्य असलेल्या परीवार दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लाभ घेवु शकतो.
9. ग्रामपंचायत रेकार्डला लाभार्थ्याचे घर नसल्याचा दाखला.

निवड पध्दती :

या योजनेस आवष्यक असणाऱ्या पात्र लाभार्थ्यांची निवड खालीलप्रमाणे होते.

1. दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील ग्रामपंचायत यादीत नोंद असलेल्या कुटूंबाची दखल ग्रामसेवकाद्वारे केली जाते.
2. ग्रामपंचायतीला या वर्षात करण्यात येणाचा प्रकरणाच्या संख्येनुसार ग्रामसेवक आवष्यक असणाऱ्या कुटूंबाला योजनेची माहिती पुरविणे.
3. त्या माहितीच्या आधारे कुटूंबाचे प्रकरण सरपंचाच्या सहीनंतर ग्रामसभेत ठेवले जाते. ग्रामसभेची मान्यता घेतली जाते.
4. नंतर ते प्रकरण ग्रामसेवक पंचायत समितीकडे पाठविले जाते.
5. त्या प्रकरणावर गटविकास अधिकारी हा कनिष्ठ अभियंता किंवा जवाहर योजना अधिकारी लाभार्थी कुटूंबाची माहिती व जागेची जागेची माहिती काढतात.
6. योग्य आढळल्यास गटविकास अधिकारी या परवानगीने हे प्रकरण जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणेकडे पाठविले जाते.
7. ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा ही प्रत्येक पंचायत समित्याच्या ठरविलेल्या लक्षानुसार ते प्रकरण पंचायत समितीकडे पाठविल्या जाते. अतिरीक्त प्रकरणे नामंजुर होत असते.
8. पंचायत समितीद्वारा मंजुर झालेल्या प्रकरणाचा लाभार्थ्यांशी नावे ग्रामपंचायतकडे पाठविले जाते.
9. मंजुर झालेल्या लाभार्थीला ग्रामसेवकाद्वारे कळविल्या जाते.
10. पात्र कुटूंबासाठी जागा उपलब्ध करून देवुन ते आवास बांधकाम हे कनिष्ठ अभियंता किंवा ग्रामसेवकाचा देखरेखेखाली होत असते.
11. आवष्यक त्या वेळेस ग्रामपंचायत/पंचायत समिती/स्वतः लाभार्थी साहित्य पुरवठा करीता असतो.
12. निधी व जागे नुसार बांधकाम केले जाते. घराचे बांधकाम केले जाते.
13. अंदाजपत्रक लाभार्थ्याला दिले जाते. त्यानुसार घराचे बांधकाम केले जाते.

अटी :

1. लाभार्थी घराचा उपयोग स्वतः करतील
2. लाभार्थी देखभाल स्वतः करील.
3. लाभार्थी घरकुल विकणार नाही.
4. घरकुल गहाण ठेवणार नाही.
5. आवास ग्रामपंचायतच्या स्वाधी करेन.
6. गाव सोडुन गेल्यास घरकुल ग्रामपंचायतच्या स्वाधीन करेल.

7. मृत्यु पावल्यास ग्रामपंचायतीची मालकी होईल. पंचायत समितीद्वारे बांधकाम हे ज्युनिअर इंजिनिअर करीत असतो. पुर्ण झाल्यावर लाभार्थीला ताबापत्र दिले जाते.

संशोधनाची गृहीतके

संशोधनासाठी खालील गृहीतेकाचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

1. इंदिरा आवास योजनेमुळे ग्रामीण विकासावर अनुकूल परिणाम घडून आला आहे.

इंदिरा आवास योजना ग्रामीण भागासाठी

जिल्हा . चंद्रपूर							संदर्भ वर्ष २०१४-१५		
अ. क्र.	तालुका	योजनेत तर्गत बांधलेली एकुण घरे	झालेला खर्च लाखात	दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील घर नसलेली कुटुंबांची संख्या	वितरीत केलेल्या घरांची संख्या				
					अनुसूचित जाती	अनुसूचित जमाती	अल्पसंख्यांक	इतर	एकूण
१	वरोरा	१२०	१२०.०	१६७७	३६	०	०	८४	१२०
२	चिमूर	५१२	५१२.०	१४५०	४१७	०	०	९५	५१२
३	नागभिड	२५५	२५५.०	४४१२	१६९	०	०	८६	२५५
४	ब्रम्हपूरी	२७५	२७५.०	३०८०	२०५	०	०	७०	२७५
५	सावली	४३७	४३७.०	३४११	३५३	०	०	८४	४३७
६	सिंदेवाही	२५५	२५५.०	९४१	१९२	०	०	६३	२५५
७	भद्रावती	६६	६६.०	५८३	२६	०	०	४०	६६
८	चंद्रपूर	२४२	२४२.०	१३८	१९६	०	०	४६	२४२
९	मूल	१७७	१७७.०	२०४६	१२५	०	०	५२	१७७
१०	पोंभर्णा	११४	११४.०	५८९	७८	०	०	३६	११४
११	बल्लारपूर	७२	७२.०	७७३	४९	०	०	२३	७२
१२	कोरपना	४७	४७.०	१३०६	०	०	०	४७	४७
१३	राजुरा	१४५	१४५.०	१२०६	९९	०	०	४६	१४५
१४	गोंडपिपरी	२८९	२८९.०	१९२१	२३४	०	०	५५	२८९
१५	जिवती	२६४	२६४.०	२०४७	३६	०	०	५०	२६४
जिल्हा एकूण		३२७०	३२७०.०	२५५६०	२३९३	०	०	८७७	३२७०

आधार प्रकल्प संचालक जिल्हा ग्रामिण विकास यंत्रणा जिल्हा परिषद चंद्रपूर

- ग्रामीण विकासासाठी अजुनही घरकुलाची योजना चालू ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे.
- षासकीय आधाराषिवाय ग्रामीण विकासाचे भवितव्य आषादायी नाही
- घरकुल योजनेमुळे दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील व्यक्तीचे आर्थिक उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली आहे.
- घरकुलामुळे दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांचे जिवनमानाचा स्तर उंचावला आहे.

विषयाची व्याप्ती –

इंदिरा आवास योजना ही संपूर्ण भारतात सुरू आहे. तेव्हा एवढ्या मोठ्या क्षेत्राचे अध्ययन करणे शक्य नसल्याने चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्याचा विचार प्रामुख्याने केला आहे. चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील पंचायत समिती अंतर्गत नमुना पध्दतीद्वारे काही गावाची निवड अध्ययन क्षेत्र म्हणून निवडायत आले आहे.

निष्कर्ष –

इंदिरा आवास योजना ही ग्रामीण भागासाठी वरदान ठरली आहे. दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली लोकांचे जिवनमानाचा स्थर उंचावला आहे. ग्रामीण विकासावर अनुकूल परिणाम घडून आला आहे. ग्रामीण विकासासाठी अजूनही घरकुलाची योजना चालू ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. शासकीय आधाराषिवाय ग्रामीण विकासाचे भवितव्य आषादायी नाही. घरकुल योजनेमुळे दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील व्यक्तीचे आर्थिक उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली नाही हे सत्य आहे. कारण इंदिरा आवास योजनेचे घर तयार करताना लाभाध्याला स्वतः जवळची रक्कम वापरावी लागली. शासनाने कोणतीही योजना देताना त्या योजनेचा पुरेपुर फायदा लाभार्थ्याला झाला की नाही हे तपासण्यासाठी दर दोन वर्षांनी एक चौकशी समिती नेमावी आणि त्या योजनेत काही बदल करता आला तर तो करावा.

संदर्भ ग्रंथसुची – :

1. सुन्दरम के.पी.एम.एवं दत्त रुद्र, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, एस.चंद्र प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली 2003
2. आगलावे, डॉ. प्रदिप, संशोधन पध्दतीशास्त्र व तंत्रे, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर (2000)
3. बी.एन.युगधन, पंचायती राज व्यवस्थेतील अंतरंग ग्रामहिन, पिंपळापूरे अँड पब्लीकेशन्स
4. सुधाकर शास्त्री , भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था , एस.चंद्र प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली 2003
5. श्री. मनोज आवळे , पंचायतराज –कार्य कायदा, योजना , पिंपळापूरे अँड कंपनी पध्दती पब्लीशर्स, नागपूर
6. प्रकल्प संचालक जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, जिल्हा परिषद , चंद्रपूर

The current situation of Indian tribal women and activities aimed for female self-independence and empowerment for the sustainable village development

Dr.Dilip Barsagade

Assistant Professor (Senior Scale)

Fule-Ambedkar College of Social Work, Gadchiroli

Introduction :

Women constitute 49.6% of world's total population. In India this percentage is about 48.27, according to 2011 census. Country having such a high ratio of women section still lack behind in their status and self reliance. The situation is more sever among the tribal or primitive societies, which constitute approximately 8.9% of the total population of the country. India is also the second largest country to have highest concentration of indigenous population after the African continent. India has 104,545,716 population of Tribal community with 49.74 % of women population.

According to oxford dictionary “a tribe is a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding themselves as having a common ancestor”. These indigenous communities live in about 15% of the country's geographical area with various ecological and geo-climatic conditions

Tribal women have adjusted themselves to live a traditional life style in the local environment and follow occupations based on natural resources. Undoubtedly, the programmes, oriented towards the empowerment of tribals, particularly women, have improved their socio-economic conditions and status. However, there are wide variations across regions and tribes in terms of work participation, sex ratio, economic productivity and social life. The impact of development planning needs to be evaluated in terms of desired and unanticipated consequences. The development process should be perceived as an involvement and reorganization mechanism of not only the socio-economic system but the entire eco-system.

Forest is a life line for tribal women:

Tribal women work very hard for the livelihood of the family but live a poor life, in spite of their many contributions in the house and on the farm. Tribal women are important for the improvement and progress of tribals. According to Mohammad Awais, Tosib Alam and Mohd. Asif research scholar of Aligarh Muslim University tribal women are the pivot of tribal agriculture, performing many household and agricultural jobs. Without them, tribal welfare in agriculture is meaningless. tribal women have more say in family decisions than their non-tribal

counterparts, they also share more responsibilities. Preparing food and providing for drinking water is solely their responsibility so they operate closely with the forests from where they get water, fuel and minor products including edible fruits, tubers, flowers, vegetables and berries. Minor forest produce plays an important part in the tribal economy. Its collection and marketing is a major source of livelihood for most tribal families contributing around 70% of their total income. The different varieties are classified as plants for use in tanning, natural gums, resins and balsams, plants and seeds used in pharmacy and perfumery and *tendu* leaves.

It is the fact that the dependence of tribal on forest is of much greater magnitude. In their natural adobe (forest), their life had been fuelled by the environment that provide them food, fodder, medicinal plants and also satisfy their deep rooted sentiments. They have lived as isolated for centuries untouched by the modern society developed around them. This age old seclusion from country's mainstream has been responsible for the slow growth and dissimilar pattern of their socio- economic and culture development. This isolation has caused much of the hindrance to the women of this indigenous society. In tribal society women are more important than in other social group, because they work harder and the family, economy and management depends on them. However, there tribal women face problem and challenges in getting sustainable livelihood and a decent life due to lack of socio-economic empowerment and also to some extent of ecological destruction or degradation.

Collection of minor forest produce is done mostly by women and children. Many also work as laborers in industries, households and construction, contributing to their family income. Despite exploitation by contractors and managers, tribals are more sincere and honest than non tribals. However, tribal women face problems and challenges in getting a sustainable livelihood and a decent life due to environmental degradation and the interference of outsiders. The strategy for tribal development, and specially women, needs improvement, betterment, development and upliftment to effect their empowerment.

BARRIERS TO TRIBAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

Women empowerment is the development of mental and physical capacity, power and skills in women for them to operate meaningful in social milieu. Tribal women relegated to the background as they lack educational, economic and political power necessary to actualize their potentials. For development of these women, eradication of all related barriers is necessary at all levels.

Health: Women face high level risk of malnutrition hence focus should be paid on

nutritional need of women at all stages of their lifecycle. The problem in the country is more serious among the women belonging to these indigenous groups. In the state of Maharashtra Tribal women have face to severe anemia. Anemia among women in the reproductive age group is one of the causes for maternal morbidity and mortality in India. Poor eating habits play a major role in the development of iron deficiency anemia that is an important indicator of poor health status. Children and adolescent in tribal community are at increased risk of developing iron deficiency anemia because of their increased demand for iron during growth and puberty

Education: Illiteracy is the major hurdle to women's empowerment in this region. Female children are usually not given adequate opportunity to acquire formal education which is necessary condition for empowerment. Education is a powerful tool for social transformation. Gender sensitivity must be developed. Education for tribal women has to be paid special attention.

Indifferent attitude of males: Even though a woman perform large number of household work and also manages economic conditions in these societies, men have been in control of political, economic as well as social sphere of life for many years. Women in these societies are not given equal opportunities.

Economy: As tribal women are illiterate, they lack opportunities to empower themselves economically. Nearly 80% of them depend upon primary sector for their livelihood; they mainly have forest products for their earning. Poverty is reflected in almost all aspect of an average tribal women's life.

Political empowerment: Lobbying by women group and female politician has eliminated diseases that affect women such as breast and cervical cancer closer to the objective of health policy and research the consequent advancement in the prevention and treatment technologies have saved millions of lives. Appropriate education and training can prepare tribal women to mobilize politically and to have greater involvement in policy making.

Decision-making and gender equality: These are important factor to the women empowerment. There is gender equality in tribal families. But decision making ability of tribal women is very less in outside the family but it is equal to male within families.

Environment: Tribal have 'forest based life support system, women of these societies mainly depend upon forest as it provides various products such as food, fuel, timber, wood for house construction etc. as tribal people have little or no ownership rights in the forest lands and forest products, they suffer the most and represent the poorest lot in the whole national socio-economic milieu.

Empowerment is a much complex concept and it is interpreted in many ways. It comes from the term ‘empower’ which mean ‘to give power or authority and to enable or permit’. This power or authority can only be achieved in these tribal women through reducing poverty, increasing role of education, improving health and nutrition level and also conserving their natural habitat by checking on ecological destruction regularly taking place in their natural home.

Some good initiative with emerging ideas in this regards are happen some remote tribal villages. These examples are the real indicators of process of empowerment is on way and collective and integrated efforts play vital role to speed up this process.

Role model of Mendha-Lekha in managing forest-related issues :

A case study had done by Neema Pathak and Vivek Gour-Broome, on “Tribal Self-Rule and Natural Resource Management: Community Based Conservation at Mendha- Lekha, Maharashtra, India” for Kalpavriksh, Pune and International Institute of Environment and Development, London are highlighted the very successful experiment of Mendha-Lekha village of Gadchiroli district to create self reliance and self independency among Tribal community particularly in women on account of forest based employment and livelihood opportunities.

In Mendha, the movement towards self-rule and protection of the surrounding forests in the late 1980s led to the creation of three key village institutions.

The Gram Sabha (GS)

The village council for Mendha is called the *gram sabha* (GS). It was agreed that the GS would use a consensus process for decision-making, and that these decisions would prevail over any government or other decisions. The GS is composed of at least two adult members (one male and one female) from each Mendha household. All adult members of the village can attend the meetings. The GS also functions as a dispute resolution body for small village-level disputes. For larger conflicts, a meeting of elders from 32 surrounding tribal villages is called. There must be special gram sabha for women for discussing all women related issues.

The Mahila Mandal (MM)

All women in the village (of all ages and classes) are members. The President of the MM is chosen at every meeting for that meeting. Often the GS meetings also work as MM meetings. Forest related activities carried out by the MM are:

- Regular monitoring of the forests;

- Punishing those who breach forest protection rules.

The Abhyas Gats (AG)

This is a study circle which operates as an informal gathering of people. Meetings are convened as and when desired for discussions on any issue. Outsiders are sometimes specially invited if the village wants some specific information or desires debate on a certain issue. These dialogues helped the villagers develop their conversation skills, increase their awareness of the outside world, learn about their rights and responsibilities, and obtain important inputs and information which help them take informed decisions at GS meetings. Frequently, the AG members establish smaller, specialized study circles to pursue particular issues and research (e.g., bird and habitat inventories, honey extraction).

Now, after long struggle led by tribal women, Mendha Lekha, which has secured CFR over 1,800 hectares of forest surrounding it, special. This village became the first village in the country to earn a massive Rs 1-crore revenue from bamboo sales, carried out through a transparent and independent tendering process. The revenue, according to the gram sabha of Mendha-Lekha village, is nearly 150 per cent more than what the forest department raised in a neighbouring village recently.

The Wadi project :

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been supporting various welfare projects for Scheduled Tribes in the country under its Tribal Development Fund. The Wadi project is one such integrated tribal development initiative of NABARD.

Wadi in Gujarati means an orchard. Under the project a Wadi plot usually covers one acre per beneficiary who must be a marginal farmer not having more than 5 acres of land. Two or more crops are strategically selected for intercropping in the Wadi model to minimise climatic, biological and marketing risks. In each acre fruit trees like cashews, mangoes, litchis etc are planted with the agricultural crops.

The main features of a Wadi model are economic upliftment of the farmers through sustainable agriculture, social empowerment, improvement in quality of life including health and women empowerment in tribal dominated areas of the country. The broad interventions are in the areas of land use planning, soil and water harvesting measures and improved farming based agro-forestry practices. Therefore, Wadi not only strengthens the agrarian livelihoods of the tribal households, but also increases food and nutritional security.

Main Measures in Wadi Project (Dasmantpur Model)

- 1) Water and Soil Conservation
- 2) Fencing
- 3) Intercropping
- 4) Organic Farming
- 5) Local community Building
- 6) Strong Involvement of SHGs

Under the Wadi project distress migration in the region reduced by 30 percent. On average, each farmer is able to earn Rs 8000 to Rs 10000 per year from his Wadi, which has given him funds to invest in repairing their houses and purchasing other household needs.

Watershed Programme :

Community Action for Development (CAD), an NGO working with the tribal women in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra, convinced them that watershed programmes implemented with people's participation had an inherent quality and strength to alleviate their poverty. The women of ten villages participated voluntarily to achieve this goal. They jointly took decision to dig a number of small ponds and construct numerous check dams to store rain water. The watershed programmes in all the villages became means to harness their resources and realize their felt needs. It also helped them to develop a sense of unity, power, dignity and self-reliance.

The watershed programme became a tool for the tribal women to take control of their social milieu which affected their lives. The process provided them with an opportunity to empower themselves.

Leading role in North-east region of India :

Matrilineal system among the Kasis, Jaintias and the Garos can also perhaps be seen as reflection of Socio-economic emancipation of women of north-east region of India. The tribal women of these ethnic societies enjoy freedom to large extent in comparison to other civil societies. They make their life beautiful contributing to their families and society through hard work in day to day life. Although these women relatively enjoy a better position in social life and their leading role in socio-economical activities has ensured their position in their respective society.

Conclusion :

Generally women's status is described in terms of their level of income, employment, education, health and fertility as well as their roles within the family, the community and society. In tribal communities, the role of women is substantial and vital. In tribal society women are more important than in other social groups,

because they work harder and the family economy and management depends on them. Even after industrialization and the resultant commercialization swamped the tribal economy, women continued to play a significant role.

References:

1. Mohammad Awais, Tosib Alam, Mohd. Asif (2009) :“Socio Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women – An Indian Perspective”, International Journal of Rural Studies, Vol. 16, 1, October,2009
2. Bano, Zenab (2002): “Tribal Women : The Gender Issues”, *SAJOSPS*, Vol. 3, No. 1, July- December
3. Bhasim, Veena (2007), :“Status of Tribal Women in India”, *Stud. Home comm.. Sci.* Vol. 1
4. Chakarvarti, Sumi and et al. (2007) :“Tribal Welfare and Development in India: Past, Present and Strategies with Special Reference to Agriculture and Forestry”, *Kurukshetra*, Vol. 56
5. Chakarvarty, B. (2008),:“Traditional and Modern Health care Services in Tribal Areas: Problems of Accessibility, Affordability and Acceptability, *Kurukshetra*,
6. Dashora, Rakesh and Sharma, Anushree (2002) :“Role of Tribal Women in Agriculture: A Study of TSP Region of Rajasthan”, *The Indian Journal of Commerce*, Vol. 55,

ग्राम संस्कृति के प्रतीक लोकगीत

डा० रुचि गुप्ता

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर संगीत

साहू रामस्वरूप महिला महाविद्यालय

बरेली।

हमारा ग्राम्य जीवन सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से बहुत समृद्ध और महत्वपूर्ण है। ‘रामनरेश त्रिपाठी’ के शब्दों में – ‘गाँव प्रकृति का क्रीडास्थल है। गाँव में प्रकृति स्वयं गान करती है। ग्राम संस्कृति का पूर्ण वैभव लोकगीत में प्रतिबिंबित होता है। इन ग्राम गीतों की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि जहाँ यह गीत सम्पूर्ण देश में एक प्रकार की समरसता की पृष्ठभूमि देते हैं तो वहीं इनकी अवलोकनीय विशेषता है, इनकी आंचलिक विविधता और भिन्नता की छटा एक कंठ से फटे-फूटे गीत दूसरे कंठ को आमंत्रण देते हैं और गूँज उठती है एक समवेत स्वरलहरी लोकगीत के रूप में। ग्राम्य संस्कृति में पगे लोगगीत भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं, बोलियों से रचा बसा आह्लाद है, यह सुःख-दुःख, हर्ष-विषाद, व्रत-त्यौहार की सरल सहज अभिव्यक्ति है।

लोकगीत दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है— लोक और गीत। अंग्रेजी के थ्वसा से लोक : व्युत्पत्ति मानी जाती है। लोक ‘ग्राम’ अथवा ‘जन’ के भी रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। लोक शब्द का प्रयोग ‘ऋग्वेद’ में भी मिलता है। इसमें ‘गाथा’-‘गाथिन’ शब्दों का प्रयोग मिलता है। गाथाओं का ग. , लोकगीतों की तरह ही होता था। वैदिक गाथाओं के समान ‘शतपथ ब्राह्मण’ में भी लोकगीत का प्रयोग हुआ है। हमारे प्राचीन ग्रन्थों जैसे ‘नाट्यशास्त्र’ में ‘लोकधर्म प्रवृत्ति’ की चर्चा की है तो ‘मत्तंग’ और ‘शरंगदेव’ देशी ने ‘देश संगीत’ के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के गीतों का उल्लेख किया है। रामायण, महाभारत और बौद्धकालीन संगीत में भी लौकिक संगीत के अन्तर्गत लोकगीत का वर्णन मिलता है। इस प्रकार लोकगीतों का आधार बहुत प्राचीन है।

“डा. वासुदेव शरण अग्रवाल” का कहना है— ‘लोक हमारे जीवन का महासमुद्र है, उसमें भूत, भविष्य और वर्तमान सभी कुछ संचित रहता है। लोकगीत को विभिन्न विद्वानों ने परिभाषित किया है। ‘कुंज बिहारी दास’ के शब्दों में – “लोकगीत जीवन की अनायास प्रवाहात्मकता की अभिव्यक्ति है।”

वहीं ‘सत्येन्द्र’ कहते हैं— ‘लोकगीत लोकमानस की अभिव्यक्ति है।

“सदाशिवकृष्ण फडके” के अनुसार – ‘लोकगीत शास्त्रीय नियमों की परवाह किये बिना सामान्य लोक व्यवहार में आनेवाली आनंद की छंदोमय तरंग है।”

इस प्रकार लोकगीत लोकमानस की अनुभूतियों की स्वतःस्फूर्त, छन्दवद्ध, गेय और सहज अभिव्यक्ति है। ग्राम्य जीवन के प्रचलित संस्कार बारहमासों में फैले हुए विभिन्न ऋतुगीत, परिवेश जातीय गौरव की की गाथायें, विभिन्न धार्मिकउत्सव, हमारी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक चेतना लोकगीतों का वर्ण्य विषय है। शगुन-अपशगुन, लोकविश्वास, पशु-पक्षी, वन-नदियाँ और प्राकृतिक नयनाभिराम दृश्य इन लोकगीतों में अपनी पूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति पाते हैं। इस आधार पर हम लोकगीतों को इस प्रकार वर्गीकृत कर सकते हैं। जो नितान्त वैज्ञानिक हैं। हमारे देश के किसी भी प्रदेश के लोकगीतों के भेद-प्रभेद इसके अन्तर्गत रखे जा सकते हैं—

1. संस्कार गीत — सामाजिक जीवन से सम्बद्ध— सोहर, छठी, अन्नप्राशन, मुंडन, जनेऊ, विवाह और मृत्यु।
2. ऋतुगीत — कजरी, चैती, फागुन व बारहमासा
3. ब्रत गीत — नागपंचमी, गोधन, तीज
4. जाति गीत — अहीर, गौड़, धोबी, तेली
5. श्रमिकगीत — जाँत, रोपनी, सोहिनी, चरखा, कोल्हू
6. विविधगीत — भजन, निर्गुण व कथायें।

ग्राम्य संस्कृति के प्रतीक ये अकृत्रिम व स्वाभाविक उद्गार कल-कल करते झरने की तरह मधुर ध्वनि गुंजरित करते, गूँजते थिरकते हैं। अपने स्वर और शब्दों से ग्राम्य जीवन में सिहरन सी पैदा कर अठखेलियाँ करते हुए जहाँ कहीं से भी गुजरते हैं, वहाँ के शब्दों, उच्चारणों व स्वरों को अपने कंठ स्वरों की माला में पिरो सा देते हैं। ये स्वतः पारम्परिक होने की छाप छोड़ते हुये ग्राम्य और लोकजीवन की अमृतधारा में एकाकार हो समस्त जनसमुदाय की सम्पत्ति बन जाते हैं। ये लोकगीत सहज, सरल, विश्वल, निश्चल और जीवन्तता के प्रतीक हैं। भीनी-भीनी खुशबुओं से तर इन लोकगीतों में माटी की सुगन्ध और व्यक्तित्व का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है।

लोकगीत का मूल प्रयोजन है जीवन से जुड़ाव। वह चाहें मंगल उत्सव हो या कोई संस्कार या कोई ऋतु पर्व, इन गीतों की लय किसी न किसी के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। इन ग्राम्यगीतों की सौन्दर्य दृष्टि बहुत ही व्यापक है। समाज में प्रचलित लोकविश्वास इन गीतों में सुरक्षित है तो कहीं इनमें धर्म और दर्शन की अमिट छाप संरक्षित है। मानवीय भावों के सहज उतार चढ़ाव संस्कार गीतों में प्रतिध्वनित होते हैं तो ऋतुपरक गीतों में ग्रामीण चित्त के भीतर सहज उठने वाले राग-अनुराग का ज्वार उमड़ता है, सावन-कजरी गीतों की टेक झूले की पैग के साथ तालबद्ध होती है तो वहीं कभी स्थानीय देवी-देवताओं के सानिध्य का अनुभव इन गीतों में हम अनुभव करते हैं। लोक जीवन की हर साँस में रचीबसी लोकगीतों की सजीवता मन को उद्वेलित और आन्दोलित किये बिना नहीं रहती। लोक गीतकार कवि से ज्यादा गायक होता है।

भाव के स्तर पर ये लोकगीत मनुष्य को मनुष्य से जोड़ते हैं, वहीं प्रकृति से संवेदना के स्तर पर जुड़े रहने का संदेश भी देते हैं ये लोकगीत। इनकी लयबद्धता पाँवों को नृत्य की थिरकन के लिए विवश कर देती है। भाषा और बोली के बंधन से मुक्त जीवन की सहजता होती है, इन गीतों में। शब्द और भाषा बदल भी जायें, किन्तु भाव तो एक ही रहता है।

ग्राम्यगीत लोकगीत में वाद्य और नृत्य, धुन और लय का विशेष महत्व है। शास्त्रीय संगीत तो इन लोकगीतों से ऊर्जा और जीवन लेता रहा है। छन्द और ताल के सहज समन्वय से संगीत इनमें पूरी तरह रचा बसा होता है। ये लोकगीत लय और धुन प्रधान होते हैं। ये स्वच्छंद गति से एक नदी की भाँति मौजमस्ती के अविरल प्रवाह में बहते हुये से रहते हैं इसमें कोई नियमों का बंधन नहीं है। इनकी अपनी गति और यति है परन्तु अपनी लयात्मकता में धुन का संयोजन मनमोहक और मनोहारी लगता है। इन्हें नियमों से स्वतंत्र स्वच्छंद, सहज छोड़ना ही इनकी शर्त है। शास्त्रीयता के बिना ही यह हमें आनन्दित करते रहते हैं। इन लोकगीतों का अनुशासन शास्त्रीयता का अनुशासन मात्र इनकी लय और धुन ही है।

स्वर साधना और आरोह-अवरोह, राग, के यह गीत आश्रित नहीं है। संगीत की दृष्टि से लोकगीतों को हम स्वर प्रधान से अधिक लय या लोक धुन प्रधान मान सकते हैं। ऐसा न मानने से उनकी मौलिकता नष्ट होने की संभावना रहती है।

भारत में लोकगीतों की अविच्छिन्न और विपुल परम्परा कितनी समृद्ध रही है और आगे बनी रहे इसके लिये हमें आज की पीढ़ी और भावी पीढ़ियों को इनका ज्ञान, इनका आंकलन कराने के साथ ही इस बहुमूल्य कला संपदा का संवर्धन भी आज की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है। संस्कृति की अमर थाती परम्परा से प्राप्त इन गीतों के माध्यम से पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी हस्तांतरित होती रहनी चाहिए। लोकगीतों का विस्तार व दृष्टि विश्व दृष्टि है, समग्र जीवन दृष्टि है। इसकी परिधि में सम्पूर्ण चर-अचर, जीव जन्तु और मनुष्य परस्पर साझोदारी करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। इनका साहचर्य जीने की प्रेरणा देता है और हमें विपरीत परिस्थिति में साहस बनाये रखने का सम्बल प्रदान करता है। अपनी अस्मिता की सुरक्षा के लिये, जीवन यात्रा को संगत, सुखद और सार्थक बनाये रखने के लिये धरती, ग्राम्य संस्कृति और जन-जीवन से जुड़े रहना जरूरी है।

संदर्भ –

1. ग्राम साहित्य – डा० रामनरेश त्रिपाठी
2. लोक साहित्य विज्ञान – डा० सत्येन्द्र
3. लोकगीतों का विकासात्मक अध्ययन – डा. कुलदीप
4. अवधी लोकगीत समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन – डा. विद्याबिन्दु सिंह
5. धरती गाती है – डा० देवेन्द्र सत्यार्थी
6. भोजपुरी लोकगीत – नर्मदेश्वर चतुर्वेदी
7. संगीत पत्रिका

Water Resource Management : Issue And Challenges In India

Dr. Deepti Kaushik

(Asso. Prof.&HOD)

Deptt. Of Sociology

I.N.M. (P.G.) College, Meerut.

NAKUL KIRAN

(Res. Scholar)

Deptt. Of Sociology

I.N.M. (P.G.) College, Meerut

The Agriculture sector needs more than 80 Percent of the available water resources in the Country. The increase demands from other sector like Industrial, Domestic makes it imperative to improve the performance of existing systems and greater efficiency in management of water resource. A review of the demands from various sector has been done in this article. There is also challenge of meeting these demands in a manner that is sustainable and more importantly does not threaten the environment and ecological systems. Tells the steps for long term perspective planning of water resources to achieve the ultimate goal of economic prosperity and community welfare. This article highlights and discusses the issue and challenges in water resources development and management and strategies being considered to overcome them.

Introduction

Water is a Prime Natural Resource, a basic human needs for all forms of life and a Precious national Asset. Water is essential for human existence and also for the propagation of wildlife and Fisheries. It is a scare resource. Realising the importance and scarcity attached to freshwater, It has to be managed with utmost care for sustaining all life forms on earth water is one of the most crucial elements in the developmental planning of a country. Three-Fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water but most of it is in oceans and seas. Only about 2.7 percent constitutes Fresh water of which also about 75.2 Percent lies Frozen in Polar regions and around 22.6 percent is present as groundwater. Thus what is effectively available for consumption and other uses is a very small Fraction of the total water on earth. This is found mostly in rivers, lakes and underground aquifers. A tiny portion of world water's is renewed and made fresh by nature's solar-powered water cycle through the process of evaporation, condensation and precipitation or rainfall and snowfall every year. Fresh water is thus not infinite but is finite and limited to what comes as rainfall and snowfall from time to time. Accordingly there is no more freshwater on earth to day than what was available 2000 years ago when the human population was only three percent of the current population level. This has significantly reduced the per capita availability of freshwater world over giving rise to acute water –Scarcity. A per capita annual availability of 1000 cum of water is considered as the threshold value to avoid a water-stress situation.

India has 2.45 percent of the world's land, 16 percent of the world's population but roughly four percent of the world's fresh water resources. The average annual rainfall in India is about 1170 mm and this may not be considered inadequate. There are however, certain negative aspect in the pattern of rainfall which considerably reduce its net value in spite of it being reasonably good in terms of quantity. The rainfall is not evenly spread over the entire country. There is temporal and spatial variability. Some areas have harmful abundance resulting in floods and some other areas have meager rainfall resulting in acute Scarcity and drought. For example, average annual rainfall is around 100 mm in western Rajasthan and around 1100 mm in the north eastern region. More than 50 percent of Precipitation takes place in about 15 days and in less than 100 hours during the four rainy month of June to September. The rainy days may be about five in the desert areas and about 150 in the north-east. Due to this peculiar pattern of rainfall about 40 mha of Agricultural land is flood prone, and about 108 mha, or nearly one-third of the Country is drought –prone. Ninety Percent of the annual run off in Peninsular rivers and more than 80 Percent in the himalyan rivers occur during the month of June to September. About 80 Percent of this river run off goes to sea unutilised and is thus a waste.

Although the Country receives about 4000 Billion cubic meter (bcm) of rainfall and snowfall the average annual run-off is around 1869 bcm. Due to hydrological topographical and geological constraints only 1122 bcm of the above runoff can be utilised comprising of 690 bcm of surface water and 432 bcm of replenishable groundwater.

Since the total water requirement of the country would barely match or may even exceed the available utilisable water resources there is need for both water conservation of what is available and further augmentation of usable water resources. It is in this context that the Prime Minister has appealed for conversation of available water. Conservation would include efficiency and economy in the various uses of water, i.e., drinking and domestic, irrigation, hydropower generation, Industrial health and Sanitation, navigation, etc.

Water resources development- present scenario and future challenges

Water Availability

The total precipitation including snowfall, in the country is around 4,000 billion cubic metre (bcm). The average annual potential is 1,869 bcm. Due to topographical and other constraints, only 690 bcm. from surface water and 432 bcm from ground water can be put to beneficial use. Availability of water is highly uneven in both space and time. Precipitation in confined to only about three or four months in a year and varies from 100 mm in the western parts of Rajasthan to over 10,000 mm at Mawsynram in Meghalaya. About 40 per cent of utilisable surface water resources are presently in the Gana-Brahmaputra-Meghna system.

Surface Storage

Large parts of the country are endowed with only 45 to 50 rainy days a year. Out of this also the major share of rainfall is concentrated in only a couple of days. Water resources development which received high priority in the successive Five year plans

initiated after Independence has resulted in many achievements that are discernible. Many major, medium and minor water resources projects have been constructed during the past five decades. India ranks third in the world after China and USA in terms of number of dams. There are about 4050 completed large dams and another 475 are under various stages of constructions. All these projects have resulted in increasing the live storage capacity from 15.6 bcm at the time of Independence to 177 bcm, now. Storage held in these dams are an insurance against the vagaries of nature. Project under construction are likely to add another 75 bcm while 132 bcm is expected to be contributed by the projects under consideration.

Irrigation Sector

Ultimate Irrigation Potential

The ultimate irrigation potential of the country through major, medium and minor irrigation projects has been assessed as 140 million hectare (ma) by conventional storage and diversion works. The break-up of the ultimate irrigation potential under the above three categories is, 58.50 mha. by major and medium irrigation projects, 17.40 mha by minor surface water schemes and 64.10 mha by ground water schemes.

The cultivable area of the country is estimated to be about 186 mha out of which about 142 mha is under cultivation. The production of foodgrains, which was just about 51 million ton (mt) in 1950-51 has increased to more than 210 mt at present. This was resulted in the country becoming self-sufficient in food production. With the rise in population and industrialisation putting pressure on land, it is expected that cultivated area will stabilise at 140-145 mha. As irrigated agriculture is more productive than rainfed agriculture, to meet the country's future needs of food and fibre it is imperative to bring more area under irrigation.

Irrigation Potential Created

The total investment in irrigation sector has been massive during the period 1951 to 2002 which is of the order of Rs. 1000 billion. As a result of this, irrigation potential created by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan has gone up to approximately 97 mha against 22.6 mha. in 1951. It is estimated that the expansion of irrigation systems alone has contributed to about 52 per cent increase in foodgrains production and in the process has made the country not only self-sufficient, but in a position to export the foodgrains.

This gigantic task has been accomplished by undertaking 375 major projects, 1181 medium projects and extension, renovation and modernisation (ERM) of 177 old projects. Of these, 216 major projects, 867 medium projects and 83 ERM projects have been completed. Similarly, the minor irrigation, of which about 79 per cent comes from groundwater, has been mainly through construction of 10 million dug wells and five million shallow tube wells. About 51 percent of the total irrigation in the country is through groundwater. However, the exploitation of groundwater has been quite uneven in the country.

At present irrigation sector consumes as much as 83 percent of available water resources. With the demand from other sectors rising at a rapid pace, the availability of water for irrigation would reduce. It is, therefore necessary to improve the performance of existing system. Higher degree of efficiencies in the management of water use in irrigation

sector is required to be achieved to sustain production of crops.

Domestic Sector

Safe water is essential for sustenance of life. Drinking water is a basic need, but it is only one among the domestic uses which comprises the whole gamut of uses, viz., drinking, cooking, washing, gardening, for livestock, etc. The national Water Policy – 2002 gives overriding priority to drinking water over other uses and inclusion of a provision for it was made mandatory in all water development projects. It states that adequate safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and in rural areas; irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include a drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water; drinking water needs of human beings and animals should be the first charge on any available water.

Urban Water Supply

By March, 2000 about 92 percent of urban population has been covered by safe drinking water. Drinking water requirement of most of mega cities are met from reservoir of irrigation or multi-purpose schemes existing nearby and even by long distance transfers. Only 77 of the 299 Class I cities have 100 per cent water supply coverage. 203 of the 345 Class II towns have low per capita supply of less than 100 liters per capita per day. Groundwater supplies more than 50 per cent of water for urban domestic and industrial use.

Rural Water Supply

Nearly 97 per cent of the rural habitations have been provided access to the safe drinking water from nearly three million hand pumps and stand posts and about 0.11 million mini and regional piped water supply schemes. More than 85 percent of rural water supply is groundwater based and consumes about five percent of the total annual replenishable groundwater. Sustainability of the rural water supplies is a matter of concern and is adversely affected due the decline in groundwater level and the deterioration of groundwater quality.

Industrial Uses

Water requirement for industries in India is quite small compared to the quantity of water needed in agriculture. However, when industrial demand is concentrated in specific locations, heavy point loads are created on available water resources. Water availability is a major factor in industrial location, since non-availability of quality water and drought conditions have forced some industries to shut down. Industries require water for processing, cooling, boiler feed and miscellaneous uses such as washing, maintenance of yards and domestic requirement in townships. Mostly the industrial uses are non-consumptive, thus making reuse through recycling and other conservation measure possible. The amount of water consumed for any product, therefore, varies widely depending upon the process used, plant efficiency, technology employed, the degree to which water is re-circulated and other factors. There are no fixed norms for water demand for industries but rather a range of values determined by the technology used, selection of plant and process, practice in providing maximum recycling to reduce demand and pollution. About three to four per cent of present water use is for industrial purpose.

Hydro-power Development

Out of the total power developed in the country so far hydro-power's share stands at 25 per cent. Only 15 per cent of the hydro-power potential of the country has been harnessed so far and seven per cent is under various stages of development. The total potential harnessed/ under harnessing would thus be about 22,000 MW. The share of hydro-power in the overall energy mix has been declining over the years. Against an ideal hydroelectric- thermal mix of 40:60 it stood at 25:75 in 1999. Due to this the peaking deficits are high. In order to remedy this situation, the hon'ble Prime Minister has announced expediting systematic hydro-power development with an initiative of adding 50,000 MW during the next 10 years.

Other Uses

Inland Water Transport (IWT) cannot be left out of water resources planning, since, for the rivers to be navigable, there has to be a water course of sufficient depth and width. As more and more water is extracted, available draft gets reduced for economic navigation. Lack of infrastructural facilities and need for large investments are the main reasons for the slow pace of growth of IWT. As economic growth accelerates, transport demand will grow at a faster pace and it will be wise to use IWT for movement of bulk commodities. Conservancy measures such as bank protection works, revetments, river training, dredging and construction of modern terminal facilities are required in most of the waterways to tackle the problem of bank erosion, siltation, shallow depths, shifting channels, sand bars, etc.

Although the requirement of water for other uses such as navigation, ecological recreation, etc. are not so significant in terms of consumptive use, yet it will continue to be important and will have specific quantity and temporal needs. The present utilisation of 34 bcm in respect of other uses in expected to grow to 72 bcm by the year 2025.

Water Utilisation

The current utilisation from surface and groundwater resources is about 63 percent and 37 percent respectively of the total utilised water resources. Present pattern of utilisation in various sectors is as under:

Purpose	Present utilisation (bcm)
Irrigation	501
Domestic	30
Industrial	20
Engery	20
Others	34
total	605

Future Demand

The tentative assessment for future water requirement for various sectors, as assessed is as under: -

Purpose	Year 2010 (bcm)	Year 2025 (bcm)
Irrigation	688	910
Domestic	56	73
Industrial	12	23
Energy	5	15
Others	52	72
Total	813	1093

The above assessment represents that it will be possible to meet the projected demands of water by 2025 only by exploiting almost all the 1122 bcm of utilisable water by conventional means. Beyond 2025 augmentation of the resources would be imperative, through means that are presently termed unconventional.

Challenges and Issues

Water Availability

- To harness the untapped water wealth of our country.
- To bring benefits of water resources development to water scare areas through inter-basin transfer.
- To improve upon the existing network of hydrological observation by adopting the state of art practices and expanding the network for accurate assessment of available water resources.

Irrigation Sector

- To add an additional irrigation potential of 20 mha in the next 15 years to meet the food and fiber requirements for a projected population of 1200 million by 2015 and 1600 by 2051, ensuring food security.
- To create an additional storages of 75 bcm by 2015 and another 130 bcm by 2050.
- To reduce gap between irrigation potential created and utilised.
- To improve drainage for enhancing productivity.
- To ensure safety and serviceability of existing infrastructure and improve efficiency of irrigation water systems and its application.
- Assessment of waterlogged and salt affected areas in irrigation command.
- Need for dynamic regulation.

Domestic Water Supply

- To make available safe drinking water for all near their households.
- To prevent leakage in water distribution systems and demand management through conservation measures.
- Integration of water supply and sanitation/waste water disposal programme.
- To help communities revive the traditional water storage techniques and structures for rainwater harvesting.

- Periodical review of the norms for satisfying the basic human needs of communities.
- Rationalised tariff rates to have lesser generation of effluent water.
- Clean production technologies, waste utilisation and minimisation, recycling and reuse have to be encouraged.

Industrial and other Uses

- Industrial zoning needs to be done to locate hazardous industries releasing toxic effluents with zero effluent condition.
- Adherence to minimum national standards (MINAS) evolved by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
- To maximise hydro-power development.
- Correcting the power development scenario from the present contribution of 25 per cent generation by hydro-power to 40 per cent in order to facilitate meeting peaking demands.
- To develop navigation in inland water transport in the country.

Environment and Ecology

- To improve ecology by maintaining minimum water flows in the rivers.
- Minimise the adverse environmental and social impact of water resources projects.
- To arrest advancement of deserts.
- Need to build a systematic data base and information system for proper dissemination.
- Effective networking and coordination of research work in different institutions is essential to maximise their benefits.
- Minimise mortality and morbidity due to water-related diseases.

Water Management

- Integrated management of water resources.
- Coordinated development of surface and groundwater and their conjunctive use.
- Effective prevention of the detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of groundwater.
- Renovation and modernisation of tanks and other local water resources structures are to be considered as priority task.
- Optimum use of local water resources even in canal-irrigated areas, in the interests of efficiency of water use, extension of irrigated land, prevention of water-logging and increased productivity.

Drought and Flood Management

- Shift of strategy from flood control to flood management.
- To arrest land erosion along the river banks and the sea coasts.
- Networking of flood forecasting and warning stations.
- To mitigate miseries caused by water-related natural disaster through flood and drought management.

- Optimising the use of water as per agro-climatic conditions and drought-proofing of arid areas.

Participatory Irrigation Management

- Need for institutional arrangements with the requisite legal backing for sharing and distribution of water.
- To enable Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) initiatives, Water Users Associations (WUA) have to be given powers and the farmer's right to water has to be recognised.

Policy Related Issues

- Development of National Water Code defining water rights, and developing laws, conventions and agreements on water pollution.
- Rationalisation of water rates to increase revenue and to provide better services through modernisation, better water management, organisational reforms, improved infrastructure, reorientation in O&M costs, participatory management, etc.
- Improved procedures of benefit-cost analysis are needed considering all relevant aspects, such as technical, financial, economic, social and environmental.
- Process for detailed appraisal, techno-economic feasibility, regular monitoring of physical and financial progress be adopted for all projects.
- Legislation on dam safety.
- To engage in active 'water diplomacy' for mutually beneficial use of water resources of inter-national rivers shared with neighbouring countries for overall economic development in the region.

Strategies

Long –term perspective planning of water resources is required to achieve the goal of economic prosperity and to meet various competing demands on sustainable basis. To achieve the sustainable development, following strategy is needed :

- Preserving the existing resources.
- Development of new resources.
- Optimal utilisation of developed water resources.
- Expanding and modernising the existing network of hydrological observation to obtain better yield of all major rivers.
- Realistic assessment of water resources and their requirement in different regions.
- Augmenting the available water resources by transferring water from surplus regions to water deficit areas.
- Shift in strategy toward efficient management of flood plains; flood proofing including disaster preparedness and response planning, flood forecasting and flood insurance.
- Adopting a national resettlement and rehabilitation policy.
- Bringing all water-related subjects under one umbrella.

- Setting up of river basin organisations for integrated management of water resources.
- Rationalisation of water rates in all sectors and ensuring recovery of charges from users to sustain maintenance wholly or partly from these funds.
- Bringing the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP); Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP), and other related water subjects within the purview of the Ministry of Water resources:
- Formalising mechanism for providing information on water quality from the water resources sector to various pollution control boards to reduce pollution from all sources.
- Revision of the State Irrigation Acts to provide legal supports to farmer's participation.
- Legislation for Development and regulation of groundwater on a sustainable basis.
- Putting in place a standing mechanism for settling water disputes.
- Formalise procedure for dam safety activities.
- Stakeholders' participation in water resources management.
- Demand side management through mass awareness.
- Dissemination and application of technology and research.
- Lay stress on completion of major and medium projects taken up during pre-Fifth Plan, yet to be completed for want of funds.

Conclusion

Issue and challenges facing the water resources sector are many and need urgent attention. National water policy 2002 calls for development and management of water resources in a holistic and integrated manner encompassing various sectoral needs through a participatory approach.

Water resources development is to be seen not merely as a single- sector- end objective, but as a Prime mover in developing larger systems with multiple linkages. This calls for a well set out multi-disciplinary research agenda covering not only technological issues but also issues of Social, economic, legal and environmental concerns. A trained, motivated manpower being the backbone of any developmental activity, in the water resources sector also, there is need for human resource development. The kind of research suggested requires multi-level training of personnel involved in the sector to undertake the challenging tasks ahead.

A SELECT READING

National Water Policy, Ministry of Water Resources, April 2002.

Vision for Integrated Water Resources Development and Management, Ministry of Water Resources, February 2003.

Report of the National Commission on Integrated Water Resources, Development, Ministry of Water Resources, September 1999.

अमरावती महसूल विभागातील इंदिरा आवास योजना – एक दृष्टिक्षेप.

प्रा.डॉ.वसंत दादारावजी पाटील

मु.पो. कुष्टा बु.।।,ता.अचलपूर,

जि.अमरावती-पिन 444808

मो.9623335026

M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.(Eco.)

patilvasant86@gmail.com

सारांश :-

देशातील संपूर्ण जनतेचा विकास करणे व ध्येय धोरण अंमलात आणून देशातील लोकांना पायाभूत सेवा-सुविधा पुरविणे हे देशातील सरकारचे महत्त्वाचे कर्तव्य असते. याच अनुषंगाने दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांना व अनुसूचीत जाती, अनुसूचीत जमाती व मागासवर्गीय, विधवा व दुर्बल घटकांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सरकारने इंदिरा आवास योजने मार्फत लोकांना आवास पुरविण्याचा शुभारंभ केला. अमरावती महसूल विभागात ह्या योजनेच्या प्रगती संदर्भातील माहिती प्रस्तुत शोध प्रबंधात घेण्यात आली.

प्रस्तावना :-

भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश असून या देशात मोठया प्रमाणात दारिद्र्य आहे. आजही 22% जनता दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगत आहे. त्यामुळे भारतातील जनता आपल्या आवश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करू शेत नाही. उदा. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा ह्या मानवाच्या गरजा असून मानवाला निवास जर नसेल तर त्याला समाजात स्थान प्राप्त होत नाही व त्याचप्रमाणे जीवन जगण्यात सुद्धा मोठया प्रमाणात अडथळे निर्माण होतात. त्याचप्रमाणे जीवनात स्थैर्य प्राप्त होण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून मनुष्याला घर गरजेचे आहे. आज कित्येक जनता फुटपाथ वर राहून आपल्या जिवनाचा चरितार्थ भागवतात. त्यांना स्वतःचे घर सुद्धा नाही म्हणूनच भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रमांमध्ये इंदिरा आवास या घटकाला प्राधान्य देण्यात आले असावे. या कार्यक्रमानुसार 2005 ते 2009 पर्यंत 60 लाख घरांची निर्मित करावयाची आहे. त्यापैकी सुरुवातीच्या दोन वर्षात 28.69 लाख घरांची निर्मिती करण्यात आलेली आहे. या कार्यक्रमाकरिता इंदिरा आवास योजनेच्या समांतर असे गृह बांधणीचे काम राबविण्यात आले व एकुण आकडेवारी ही इंदिरा आवास योजनेसह स्वीकारण्यात आली. पुढील टप्प्यात सुमारे 71.76 लाख घरकुले 2009-10 या आर्थिक वर्षापर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. 2009-10 या आर्थिक वर्षातील गृहनिर्मितीचे लक्ष्य 40.52 लक्ष होते यापैकी 33.87 लाख घरकुलाची निर्मिती (2009-10 पासून पुढील पाच वर्षे) ज्यापैकी सुमारे 65.87 लक्ष घरांची निर्मिती ही 31 मार्च 2012 पर्यंत पूर्ण करण्यात आलेली होती. ग्रामीण गृहनिर्माण योजनेचा आराखडा हा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयाद्वारे आखण्यात आला.

ग्रामीण घरांच्या तुटवड्यांची संख्या सुमारे 400 लक्ष घरकुलांची असल्याचा अंदाज बाराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेंतर्गत होती. कार्यशील समुहाच्या सर्वेक्षणातून व अभ्यासातून सर्व सामान्यांना परवडू शकतील अशा किंमतीत मजबूत व टिकावू घराच्या निर्मितीतून लोकवस्त्या निर्माण करणे सोबतच उत्तम सांडपाण्याची व्यवस्था, पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सुविधा, पारंपारिक व अपारंपारिक विद्युत निर्मिती व पुरवठा विमा कवच या सर्व बाबींमधून जीवनस्तर उंचावण्यास प्रोत्साहन दिलेले आहे ज्यामधून अकराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेंतर्गत इंदिरा आवास योजनेच्या

माध्यमातून 1 कोटी 50 लक्ष घरांची निर्मिती प्रस्तावित होती त्यामधून 30 जून 2011 पर्यंत 1 कोटी 5 लक्ष 53 हजार पाचशे सत्तावन्न घरची निर्मिती पूर्ण करीत सुमारे 86.54% लक्ष्यपूर्ती करण्यात आली.

भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रमाच्या दुस-या सत्रात सुमारे 85 लक्ष घरांची निर्मिती पूर्ण करण्यात आलेली आहे. इंदिरा आवास कार्यान्वित केल्यापासून सुमारे 286.88 लक्ष घरकुलांची निर्मिती पूर्ण करण्यात आली.

भारत सरकारतर्फे 1985-86 पासून इंदिरा आवास योजनेची अंमलबजावणी करण्यात येत आहे. या योजनेतर्गत अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती आणि वेढबिंगारीतून मुक्त बी.पी.एल. संवर्गातील सर्वांना पक्के घरकूल बांधकाम करण्याकरीता अर्थसहाय्य पुरविण्यात येत असून 1993-94 पासून सदर गृहनिर्माण योजनेचा फायदा अनुसूचित जाती जमाती व्यतिरिक्त इतर सर्व दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील व्यक्तींना घेता येतो. मात्र अन्य लाभार्थ्यांचे प्रमाण इंदिरा आवास योजनेतील एकुण लाभार्थी संख्येपैकी 40% च्या वर नसावे तर राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरून 60% निधी अनुसूचित जाती आणि अनुसूचित जमाती साठी राखीव असते. 15% निधी अल्पसंख्यांकांसाठी वेगळा ठेवण्यात येतो. आणि राज्याने सुध्दा सुनिश्चित करायला हवे की कमीत कमी 3% लाभार्थी विकलांग व्यक्ती असावे.

इंदिरा आवास योजनेसाठी भारत सरकार व राज्य सरकार 75:25 अनुदानामध्ये अर्थसहाय्य करत असतात. त्याचप्रमाणे पूर्वोत्तर राज्यामध्ये हा अनुपात केंद्र व राज्यामध्ये 90:10 आहे. घरकुलासाठी जमीन उपलब्ध करण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून अर्थसहाय्य हे 50:50 अशा स्वरूपात असून संघराज्यक्षेत्रात भारत सरकार संपूर्ण अर्थसहाय्य प्रदान करत असते.

अमरावती महसूल विभागात एकूण 5 जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो. त्यात अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वाशिम, अकोला, बुलढाणा हे जिल्हे असून या जिल्ह्यामध्ये 62 तालुके आहेत. विदर्भात राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज जन्माला आले. त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांची गुरुकूज मोझरी येथे समाधी सुध्दा आहे. ज्यांनी संपूर्ण ग्रामीण भगात स्वच्छतेचा संदेश पोहविला असे संत गाडगे बाबा यांचा जन्म व समाधी अमरावती जिल्ह्यात आहे. विदर्भातील थंड हवेचे ठिकाण चिखलदरा असून ते समुद्र सपाटीपासून 1118 मी. उंचीवर आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यात लोणारा येथे खा-या पाण्याचे सरोवर सुध्दा आहे. मुख्यतः पश्चिम विदर्भात कापूस, सोयाबीन, तूर मुख्य पिके असून अमरावती जिल्ह्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात संत्राचे उत्पादन होते. अमरावती महसूल विभागातील प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याची भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय पार्श्वभूमी भिन्न भिन्न आहे. ह्या विभागातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील व मागासवर्गीय लोकांना इंदिरा आवास योजने अंतर्गत जी घरकुले मिळाली त्या संदर्भातील अध्ययन या शोध निबंधात करण्यात आलेले आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) अमरावती महसूल विभागातील लोकांना मिळालेल्या आवासाचे अध्ययन करणे.
- 2) इंदिरा आवास योजनेचे यशापयश अभ्यासणे.
- 3) अमरावती महसूल विभागातील कोणत्या कुटुंबांना आवास सुविधा मिळाली त्या संदर्भात अध्ययन करणे.
- 4) इंदिरा आवास योजनेमुळे दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांच्या व अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती लोकांच्या जीवनमानात भर पडलेली दिसून येते का याबाबत अध्ययन करणे.

- 5) अमरावती महसूल विभागात इंदिरा आवास योजनेची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी राबविलेली आहे त्या संदर्भात अध्ययन करणे.
- 6) इंदिरा आवास योजने अंतर्गत अमरावती महसूल विभागातील प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात मिळालेल्या निधीचे व आवास वितरणाचे अध्ययन करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध हा संत गाडगे बाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठ, अमरावतीला सादर केलेल्या शोधप्रबंध “भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रमाचा अमरावती महसूल विभागावरील प्रभाव” (कालखंड 2005–06 ते 2014–15) मधून घेतलेला आहे.

अमरावती महसूल विभागामध्ये राबविलेल्या इंदिरा आवास योजनेचे विश्लेषण :-

भारत निर्माण कार्यक्रमा अंतर्गत इंदिरा आवास योजनेचा समावेश करण्यात आला. ह्या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागातील अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती, अल्पसंख्यांक, वेटबिगार, विधवा स्त्रिया, अपंग व दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांना घरकूले दिल्या जातात. ह्या योजनेची सुरुवात भारतामध्ये 1985–86 मध्ये झालेली असून ही योजना जवाहर रोजगार योजने अंतर्गत राबविल्या जात होती. पण भारतामध्ये या योजनेची असलेली गरज व आवश्यकता लक्षात घेता 1 जानेवारी 1996 मध्ये ह्या योजनेला स्वतंत्र स्थान देण्यात आले. ह्या योजनेची अंमलबजावणी पंचायत स्तरावरून केल्या जाते. यामध्ये ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती व जिल्हा परिषदे अंतर्गत ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा ह्या योजनेची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करीत असतात. लाभार्थ्यांना एकुण मिळालेल्या अनुदानापैकी निर्धुर चुलीची रक्कम (राशी) कपात करून लाभार्थ्यांना दिल्या जाते. ही निर्धुर चुलीची राशी दरवर्षी अनुदानाच्या राशी प्रमाणे बदलत असते. इंदिरा आवास योजनेतील प्राप्त होणारे घरकूले हे सर्व सोयी सुविधायुक्त असतात. त्यामध्ये शौचालय, स्नानगृह व किमान दोन खोल्या बांधून दिल्या जात असतात. 2005–06 मध्ये प्रति घरकूलाची किंमत 28500 रुपये होती. 2007–08 मध्ये ती वाढून उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे देय रक्कम 43500 रु. ऐवढी होती. सन 2010–11 मध्ये घरकूलाची उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे देय रक्कम ही 68500 रु. इतकी झाली. वर्ष 2013–14 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे प्रति घरकूल 95000 रु. ऐवढी रक्कम लाभार्थ्यांना मिळाली. जिल्ह्या अंतर्गत किती लाभार्थ्यांना घरकूल प्राप्त झाले त्याचप्रमाणे किती निधी प्राप्त झाला व प्रत्यक्षात खर्च करण्यात आला व किती अनुसूचित जाती, जमाती, अल्पसंख्यांकांना घरकूले प्राप्त झाली याबाबतची सन 2005–06 ते 2014–15 या कालखंडातील आकडेवारी उपलब्ध करून घेतली व त्या आधारे जिल्हानिहाय विश्लेषण केले आहे.

अमरावती जिल्ह्यात 14 तालुक्यांचा समावेश होत असून त्यात अमरावती, भातकुली, नांदगांव खंडेश्वर, चांदूर रेल्वे, धामणगांव, तिवसा, मोर्शी, वरूड, चांदूर बाजार, दर्यापूर, अंजनगांव, अचलपूर, चिखलदरा व धारणी तालुक्यांचा समावेश होत असून 2005–06 मध्ये 2017 घरकुले पूर्ण होवून त्यासाठी 600,49,500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून अनुसूचित जातीसाठी 728 घरकुले अनुसूचित जमातीसाठी 526 घरकुले तर इतर मागासवर्गीयासाठी 853 घरकुलाची निर्मिती झाली. यावर्षी प्रती घरकुलाची किंमत 28500 रु. होती. 2006–07 मध्ये 1221 अनुसूचित जातीसाठी घरकुले मिळाली. 814 अनुसूचित जमातीसाठी, इतर मागासवर्गीयासाठी 1495 घरकुले तर एकुण 3527 घरकुले निर्माण होवून 100,51,950 निधी प्राप्त झाला असून घरकुलाची किंमत यावर्षी 28500 रु. होती. 2007–08 मध्ये 1288 घरकुले अनुसूचित जातीला, 1123 अनुसूचित

जमातीला 1595 इतर मागासवर्गीयांना प्राप्त होवून एकुण 4006 घरकुले पूर्ण होवून 17426100 निधी प्राप्त झाला. 43500 रु. प्रती घरकुलाची किंमत या वर्षात होती. 2008–09 मध्ये 143680500 रु. निधी प्राप्त होवून 3303 घरकुले पूर्ण होवून अनुसूचीत जातीला 1037 अनुसूचीत जमातीला 939 इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1327 कुटुंबांना घरकुले मिळून त्यावर्षी 43500 रु. प्रती घरकुलाची किंमत होती. सन 2009–10 मध्ये एकुण 6032 घरकुले पूर्ण होवून अनुसूचीत जातीला 2212 कुटुंब लाभार्थी होते. अनुसूचीत जमातीला 1406 घरकुले, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 2414 घरकुले प्राप्त होवून त्यासाठी प्रती घरकुलाला निधी 43500 रु. प्रमाणे मिळाला असून एकुण प्राप्त निधी 262392000 रु. मिळाला. 2010–11 मध्ये एकुण 299071000 रु. निधी प्राप्त होवून 4366 एकूण घरकुले पूर्ण झाली असून अनुसूचीत जातीला 1686, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 934 तर इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1746 निवास प्राप्त होवून यावर्षी प्रती घरकुलाची किंमत 68500 रु. होती. सन 2011–12 मध्ये एकुण 4264 घरकुले पूर्ण होवून त्यासाठी 292084000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला होता तर प्रती घरकुलाची किंमत 68500 रु. होती. सन 2012–13 मध्ये एकुण 4914 घरकुले वितरित करण्यात आली असून 68500 रु. प्रती घरकुलाची किंमत असून उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे 336609000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2013–14 मध्ये एकुण 5292 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून यावर्षी 95000 रु. प्रती घरकुलाची किंमत होती तर एकुण प्राप्त निधी 502740000 रु. प्राप्त झाला. सन 2014–15 मध्ये एकुण 1065805000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून 11219 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. एकंदरीत 2005–06 ते 2014–15 या कालखंडात अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 8172 लाभार्थ्यांना निवासाचा फायदा झाला. अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या कुटुंबांना 5742 लाभार्थी कुटुंबांना घरकूले प्राप्त झाली. 9430 लाभार्थी कुटुंबांना इतर मागासवर्गीय व दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांना निवास प्राप्त होवून एकुण या कालखंडात 49030 घरकुले पूर्ण होवून 323,72,11,500 रुपये प्राप्त निधी झाला असून दरवर्षी निधी व घरकूले संवर्गनिहाय प्रत्येक तालुक्याला देण्यात आली आहे.

अकोला जिल्ह्यात अकोला, बारशिटाकळी, अकोट, तेल्हारा, बाळापूर, पातुर, मुर्तिजापूर या तालुक्यांचा समावेश होत असून 2006–07 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 411 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली. अनुसूचीत जमातीला 199 निवास प्राप्त झाली, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 388 कुटुंबांना घरकुले प्राप्त होवून एकुण 998 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून त्यासाठी 28443000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2007–08 मध्ये एकुण 1386 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून अनुसूचीत जातीला 554, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 276, इतर मागासवर्गीय 446, अल्पसंख्याकांना 110 कुटुंबांना घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून त्यासाठी 60291000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला होता. सन 2008–09 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे 112317000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून 2582 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. त्यामध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 1033, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 515, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 647 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 387 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली होती. सन 2009–10 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 1259 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. अनुसूचीत जमातीला 630 अल्पसंख्याकांना 651 तर इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 611 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात येवून एकुण 3151 घरकुले वितरीत करून उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे 137068500 रु. निधी वितरीत करण्यात आला होता. सन 2010–11 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे 127067500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून एकुण 1855 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. त्यात अनुसूचीत जातीला 743, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 371, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 464 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 277 घरकुलांचा लाभ

मिळाला.सन 2011-12 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 88, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 44, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 54, अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 33 घरकुले प्राप्त होवून या वर्षात एकूण 219 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून त्यासाठी 15001500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2012-13 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे एकूण देय रक्कम 51375000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून अनुसूचीत जातीला 750 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून एकूण या वर्षात 750 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. सन 2013-14 मध्ये एकूण 2297 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून अनुसूचीत जातीला 811, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 567 इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 574 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 345 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे एकूण देय रक्कम 218215000 रु. प्राप्त झाली होती. सन 2014-15 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे 254790000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून अनुसूचीत जातीला 1023, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 241, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 722, अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 696 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात येवून या वर्षात एकूण 2682 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले होते. एकंदरीत 2006-07 ते 2014-15 या कालखंडात 100,45,68,500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून 15,920 घरकुले पूर्ण करण्यात आली होती. 2005-06 ची आकडेवारी उपलब्ध झाली नाही. त्यामुळे या नऊ वर्षांतील अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 6667 घरकुलांचा लाभ प्राप्त झाला. अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या कुटुंबाला 2843 घरकुलाचा लाभ प्राप्त झाला. 2499 घरकुले अल्पसंख्यांकाच्या कुटुंबांना प्राप्त झाली असून इतर मागासवर्गीय व दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांना 3906 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली एकूण 15920 घरकुलाचे बांधकाम या कालखंडात झाले असून दरवर्षी उद्दिष्ट निहाय प्रत्येक तालुका निहाय व संवर्ग निहाय निवासाचे वितरण करण्यात आले आहे.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यात सन 2006-07 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे एकूण देय रक्कम 94306500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असून एकूण 3309 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. त्यामध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 684, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 1301, तर इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबांना 1324 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. सन 2007-08 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 665, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 1314, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1320 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 200 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. एकूण 3499 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून त्यासाठी 152206500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2008-09 मध्ये 227418000 रु. निधी प्राप्त होवून एकूण 5228 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. अनुसूचीत जातीला 895, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 1774, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1777 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 782 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली होती. सन 2009-10 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 1083, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 2076, अल्पसंख्यांकांना 790 तर इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबांना 1316 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात येवून एकूण 5265 घरकुलाचे वितरण करून 229027500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला होता. सन 2010-11 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 961 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 1848 इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1171 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 1053 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून एकूण 5033 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली असून त्यासाठी 344760500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2011-12 या वर्षी 313250500 रु. निधी प्राप्त होवून एकूण 4573 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली असून अनुसूचीत जातीला 752, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 1999, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1127 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 695 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. सन 2012-13 मध्ये एकूण 5270 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून अनुसूचीत जमातीला 3081 इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1182 अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 820 तर अपंग व्यक्ती कुटुंबांना 187 घरकुलाचे

वितरण होवून उद्दिष्टानुसार 360995000 रु. रक्कम निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2013-14 मध्ये उद्दिष्टानुसार देय एकुण रक्कम 756105000रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असुन 7959 एकुण घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. अनुसूचीत जमातीला 5595, इतरमागासवर्गीयांना 1140 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 1224 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. सन 2014-15 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 1047, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 11649, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 1391 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 221 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात येवून एकुण 14308 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून 1359260000 रु. रक्कम निधी स्वरूपात प्राप्त झाली. 2005-06 ची आकडेवारी उपलब्ध नव्हती म्हणून 2006-07 ते 2014-15 या कालखंडात 54,444 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली तर या साठी 383,73,29,500 रुपये निधी प्राप्त झाला. या जिल्ह्यात अनुसूचीत जातीला 6087 घरे मिळाली. 30,637 अनुसूचीत जमातीला घरे बांधून मिळाली इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 11748 घरांचा लाभ मिळाला. 5785 घरे अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना मिळाली तर 187 अपंग असलेल्या लाभार्थी कुटुंबांना बांधून मिळाली असुन या जिल्ह्यात 16 तालुक्यांचा समावेश होत असुन आर्णी, बाभळगाव, दारव्हा, दिग्रस, घाटंजी, कळंब, महागाव, मोरेगाव, नेर, पांढरकवडा, पुसद, राळेगांव, उमरखेड, वणी, यवतमाळ व झरी या तालुक्यांचा समावेश होत असुन तालुका निहाय दरवर्षी निधी व घरकुले लाभार्थ्यांना वितरीत करण्यात आले.

बुलडाणा जिल्ह्यात 13 तालुक्यांचा समावेश होत असून बुलडाणा, चिखली, देऊळगांव राजा, सिंधखेड राजा, मेहकर, लोणार, मोताळा, मलकापूर, नांदूरा, खामगांव, शेगांव, जळगांव जामोद व संग्रामपूर तालुक्यांचा समावेश होतो. सन 2005-06 मध्ये बुलडाणा जिल्ह्यात एकुण 1407 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे 40099500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असुन अनुसूचीत जातीला 750 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. अनुसूचीत जमातीला 87, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 570 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आली. सन 2006-07 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 799, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 91 तर इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 602 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून एकुण 1492 घरकुलाचे वितरण झाले. त्यासाठी 42522000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2007-08 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 1131 अनुसूचीत जमातीला 113, अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 311 तर इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबांना 516 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून एकुण 2071 घरकुलासाठी 90088500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2008-09 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे देय रक्कम 90088500 रु. निधी प्राप्त होवून अनुसूचीत जातीला 1242 घरकुले, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 829 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात येवून एकुण 2071 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. सन 2009-10 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 2406, इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबाला 1603 एकुण 4009 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात येवून 174391500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2010-11 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 1379 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले तर अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या 113 कुटुंबांना, इतर मागासवर्गीय 655 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 624 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले असुन एकुण 2771 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात आले असुन 189813500 रु. रक्कम निधी स्वरूपात प्राप्त झाली. सन 2011-12 या वर्षात अनुसूचीत जातीला 1543, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 162, इतर मागासवर्गीय 410 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 732 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात येवून एकुण 2847 घरकुले या वर्षात वितरीत करण्यात आली असुन 195019500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2012-13 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 13, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 93, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 2996 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 17 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात

आली. एकुण 3119 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून 213651500 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2013-14 मध्ये एकुण 1254 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात येवून 119130000 रु. रक्कम निधी प्राप्त झाला असुन अनुसूचीत जातीला 71, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 71 व इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबांना 1112 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. सन 2014-15 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीला 3618 अनुसूचीत जमातीला 72 तर इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबांना 1532 घरकुलांचे वितरण करण्यात आले असुन एकुण 5222 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. त्यासाठी उद्दिष्टानुसार देय रक्कम 496090000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. एकंदरीत 2005-06 ते 2014-15 या कालखंडात अनुसूचीत जातीला 12952 कुटुंबांना निवास प्राप्त झाले. अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या कुटुंबांना 802 निवास प्राप्त झाले इतर मागासवर्गीय 10,825 लाभार्थी कुटुंबांना लाभ झाला तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 1684 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली असुन एकुण 26263 घरकुले पूर्ण झाली असुन 165,08,94,500 रुपये निधी प्राप्त झाला आहे.

वाशिम जिल्ह्यात 6 तालुक्याचा समावेश होतो. वाशिम, मालेगांव, रिसोड, मंगरूळपीर, मानोरा, कारंजा, इत्यादी तालुक्याचा समावेश होतो. सन 2006-07 या कालखंडात अनुसूचीत जातीला 355, अनुसूचीत जमातीला 67, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 268 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 10 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात येवून एकुण 700 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. त्यासाठी 19950000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2007-08 मध्ये एकुण 972 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून 42282000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला असुन अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 467 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या कुटुंबांना 119, अल्पसंख्यांकांना 6 तर इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबांना 380 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. सन 2008-09 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जाती 453, अनुसूचीत जमाती 131, अल्पसंख्यांक 71 तर इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 317 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात येवून एकुण 972 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले असुन 42282000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2009-10 मध्ये उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे देय रक्कम 81867000 रु. निधी प्राप्त होवून एकुण 1882 घरकुलाचे वितरण केले असुन अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 830, अनुसूचीत जमाती 314, इतर मागासवर्गीय 311 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 427 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. सन 2010-11 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जाती 468, अनुसूचीत जमाती 316, इतर मागासवर्गीयांना 116, तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 401 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात येवून एकुण 1301 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले असुन उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे देय निधी 89118500 रु. प्राप्त झाला. सन 2011-12 मध्ये एकुण 1316 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून अनुसूचीत जाती 507, अनुसूचीत जमाती 338, इतर मागासवर्गीय 334, तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 137 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले असुन उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे एकुण निधी 90146000 रु. प्राप्त झाला. सन 2012-13 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जाती 747, अनुसूचीत जमाती 288, इतर मागासवर्गीय 346 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 83 घरकुलाचे वितरण केले असुन एकुण 1464 घरकुलाचे वितरण करण्यात आले. त्यासाठी 100284000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2013-14 मध्ये एकुण 2478 घरकुले वितरीत करण्यात येवून अनुसूचीत जाती 580, अनुसूचीत जमाती 1189, इतर मागासवर्गीय 557 तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 152 घरकुलाचे वितरण होवून एकुण उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे देय रक्कम 235410000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. सन 2014-15 मध्ये अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 395 घरकुले वितरीत केली. तर अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या कुटुंबांना 880 घरकुले वितरीत केली. इतर मागासवर्गीय कुटुंबांना 703 घरकुले वितरीत केली तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 37 घरकुलाचे वितरण करून या वर्षात एकुण 2015

कुटुंबांना घरकुलाचे वितरण करून उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे 191425000 रु. निधी प्राप्त झाला. 2005-06 या वर्षाची आकडेवारी उपलब्ध झाली नाही .त्यामुळे 2006-07 ते 2014-15 या नऊ वर्षांच्या कालखंडात वाशिम जिल्ह्यात अनुसूचीत जातीच्या कुटुंबांना 4802 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली. अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या कुटुंबांना 3642 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली. इतर मागासवर्गीय व दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांना 3332 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली तर अल्पसंख्यांक कुटुंबांना 1324 घरकुले प्राप्त झाली. संपूर्ण कालखंडात एकूण 13100 घरकुले पूर्ण झाली असून त्यासाठी 89,27,64,500 निधी प्राप्त झाला आहे. निधीचे वाटप व घरकुलाचे वाटप हे प्रत्येक वर्षात उद्दिष्ट निहाय व तालुका निहाय वितरीत करण्यात आले आहे. अमरावती महसूल विभागात सर्वात जास्त इंदिरा आवास योजनेचा लाभ यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याला झाला तर सर्वात कमी लाभ वाशिम जिल्ह्यातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांना झालेला आहे.

निष्कर्ष :-

- 1) इंदिरा आवास योजनेचा लाभ प्रत्येकच कुटुंबाला झाला असेल असे दिसून येत नाही. कारण आजही दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटुंबांना निवास प्राप्त झालेले नाही.
- 2) मेळघाट सारख्या ग्रामीण भागात आजही अनुसूचीत जमातीच्या कुटुंबांना निवासाची सुविधा प्राप्त झाली नाही.
- 3) इंदिरा आवास योजनेचा निधी जिल्हा निहाय व तालुका निहाय व संवर्ग निहाय सारख्या प्रमाणात वितरीत करण्यात आला नाही.
- 4) ब-याच कुटुंबांना निवास प्राप्त झाल्यामुळे कुटुंबातील मुला-मुलींना शिक्षण घेता येत असून शिक्षणाची आवड निर्माण झाली.
- 5) निवास प्राप्त झाल्यामुळे कुटुंबाची होणारी भटकंती थांबली असून त्यांच्या जीवनाला व जगण्याला स्थैर्य निर्माण झाले.
- 6) निवास प्राप्त झाल्यामुळे ऊन, वारा, पावसापासून संरक्षण प्राप्त होवून आरोग्यात सुधारणा झाली.
- 7) इंदिरा आवास योजनेतील घरकुलासाठी देशातील महागाईच्या तुलनेत घरकुल बांधकामासाठी मिळालेली रक्कम अपुरी पडते.
- 8) अमरावती विभागील लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत घरकुलाच्या वितरणाचे प्रमाण कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते.
- 9) इंदिरा आवास योजनेच्या माध्यमातून लोकांना घरकुले मिळाल्यामुळे त्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा व जीवनमानाचा स्तर उंचावलेला दिसून येतो.

उपाय योजना :-

- 1) इंदिरा आवास योजने अंतर्गत मिळणा-या घरकुलांच्या गुणवत्तेमध्ये सुधारणा कराव्या.
- 2) आवासाला मिळणारा निधी महागाईच्या तुलनेत कमी पडत असल्यामुळे प्रती घरकुलाचा निधी वाढवून द्यावा.
- 3) योजने अंतर्गत मिळत असलेली घरे बांधून देत असतांना कालावधीचा विचार करण्यात यावा जेणे करून लाभार्थ्यांना त्वरीत घरे मिळतील.
- 4) इंदिरा आवास योजनेतील घरकुलाचा निधीची पूर्ण रक्कम वेळेवर व एक रक्कमी देण्यात यावी.

- 5) इंदिरा आवास योजनेतील घरकूलांमध्ये शौचालय बांधणीवर विशेष भर देण्यात यावा.
- 6) इंदिरा आवास योजनेअंतर्गत घरकुल वितरणात स्त्री सदस्यांना प्राधान्य देण्यात यावे.

संदर्भ :-

- 1) बोधनकर सुधीर – सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर
- 2) आगलावे डॉ. प्रदीप – संशोधन पद्धती शास्त्र व तंत्रे, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर 2000
- 3) डॉ. भांडारकर, पु.ल., सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती:अ.अ. कुलकर्णी नियंत्रक प्रकाशन समिती
- 4) कुमार सोनी, गरीबो के लिए वरदान बनी इंदिरा आवास योजन कुरुक्षेत्र प्रकाशन, फेब्रुवारी 2014
- 5) इंदिरा आवास योजना (आई.ए.वाई) दिशानिर्देश, भारत सरकार ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली – 110114 जून 2013
- 6) **Annual Report 2007-08**
- 7) अमरावती जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन, 2016
- 8) अकोला जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन, 2016
- 9) वाशिम जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन, 2016
- 10) यवतमाळ जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन, 2016
- 11) बुलडाणा जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन, 2016
- 12) जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, जि.प. अमरावती
- 13) जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, जि.प. अकोला
- 14) जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, जि.प. यवतमाळ
- 15) जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, जि.प. बुलडाणा
- 16) जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, जि.प. वाशिम
- 17) www.bharatnirmanyojana.nic.in

भारताची बदलती कृषी अर्थव्यवस्था व ग्रामीण जीवन

प्रा.संजय उत्तमराव उगेमुने

चिंतामणी कला महाविद्यालय, पोंभूर्णा

फोन नं 9623555612

प्रस्तावना :-

प्राचीन काळापासून भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था आणि समाजव्यवस्था ग्रामीण जीवनाशी निगडित आहे. ग्रामाचे वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे त्याचे स्वयंपूर्ण जीवन होय. मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती असल्याने ग्रामात प्रामुख्याने शेतकरी राहत. आणि पोटापुरते पिक घेत. अर्थात संपूर्ण ग्रामाची गरज लक्षात घेऊनच आवश्यक ती पिके घेतल्या जात. त्यात नफ्याच्या विचार नव्हता, तर गरजेला प्राधान्य होते. बाहेरील बाजारपेठेशी ग्रामाचा संबंध फारच कमी येत होता. ग्रामाला लागणा-या सर्व गोष्टीचे उत्पादन ग्रामातच केले जाई. परस्पर सहकार्याच्या तत्त्वानेच संपूर्ण व्यवहार चालत वस्तुविनिमय प्रचलित असल्याने पैसाला फारसे महत्त्व नव्हते. कर देण्यापलीकडे शासनाशी फारसा संबंध येत नव्हता. अशाप्रकारे ग्रामीण जीवन व कृषी जीवन स्थिर व शांत असेच होते पण ब्रिटिशांच्या हातात भारताची सत्ता येऊ लागली तसेतसे भारतीय कृषीचे स्वरूपही बदलत गेले.

प्रारंभी ब्रिटिश सत्ता पूर्व भारतात स्थिरावली नंतर या सत्तेचा संपूर्ण भारतात प्रसार झाला. त्याबरोबरच ब्रिटिशांनी येथील भूमिविषयक कायदे नवनविन केले. कर प्रणालीत बदल केले त्याचा जबर फटका भारतीय शेतक-यांना बसला. त्यामुळे कृषीची अवस्था बिकट झाली. अनेक शेतकरी आपला परंपरागत व्यवसाय सोडून इतरत्र जावू लागले जे राहिले त्यांच्या जमीनी जमिनदारानी, सावकारानी, हडप केल्या त्यामुळे भूमिहीन मजूरंच्या संख्येत वाढ झाली. शिवाय वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचे दडपण ग्रामीण भागावर येवू लागले.

पूर्वी शेती म्हणजे उदरनिर्वाहाचे एक साधन होते, त्यात नफ्याचा विचार नव्हता. शेतीला व्यापारी स्वरूप आले नव्हते. पण बदलत्या परिस्थितीत अन्नधान्याच्या उत्पादना ऐवजी नगदी पिके घ्यावयास प्रारंभ झाला. त्याबाबत इंग्रज शासनाकडून शेतक-यांवर सक्ती केली जाऊ लागली. यादवी युद्धाच्या काळात अमेरिकेने इंग्लंडला कापूस पाठविणे बंद केले. त्यामुळे कापसासाठी इंग्लंड भारतावर अवलंबून राहू लागला. अशाप्रकारे कापसाला जास्त भाव येऊ लागल्याने भारतात कापसाची पैदास जास्त होऊ लागली. मात्र त्याचा फायदा शेतक-यांना न मिळता दलालांच्या खिशात जाऊ लागला. बंगाल व बिहार मध्ये तांदुळ उत्पादन घेण्याऐवजी निळ उत्पादनाची शेतक-यांवर सक्ती सुरू झाली. कारण इंग्लंडमधील कापड उद्योगाला निळ आवश्यक होते. हयाच प्रकारे चहा, साखर, ताग अफू हयाचे उत्पादन वाढले. आतापर्यंत शेतकरी आपल्या ईच्छेनुसार पिके घेत होता. पण आता त्याच्यावर शासनाकडून विशिष्ट पिके घेण्याची जबरदस्ती होऊ लागली. आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार पेठेत ज्या मालाला जास्त किंमत त्या मालाचे उत्पादन भारतात होऊ लागले. अशाप्रकारे भारतीय कृषी उत्पादन आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेशी जोडल्या गेले.

बिज संज्ञा :- भारतीय ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ करणे व त्याची उपाय योजना स्पष्ट करणे.

भारताची एकूणच अर्थव्यवस्था कृषीवर आधारित आहे. 19 व्या शतकापर्यंत किंवा 20 व्या शतकाच्या काही भाग घेतला तर अमेरिका व युरोपची परिस्थिती तशीच होती. पण विसाव्या शतकात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञाचा अवलंब करून अमेरिका, युरोपने सर्वच क्षेत्रात आपले उत्पादन वाढविले व ती राष्ट्रे अती श्रीमंत म्हणून ओळखले जाऊ लागले. त्याचा फायदा येथील कृषी क्षेत्राला जास्त मिळाला. आधुनिक पद्धतीने संशोधनाद्वारा सामग्री वापरून, उच्च दर्जाची खते व बियाणे याच्या वापर करून उत्कृष्ट जनावरांची पैदास करून आणि प्रसंगी शेतक-यांना सरकारी अनुदान व इतरही प्रकारची मदत करून अमेरिका, युरोपियन देशांनी आपआपले कृषी क्षेत्र आधुनिकतम विकसीत केले व प्रचंड प्रमाणावर कृषी उत्पादन घेणे सुरू केले त्यामुळे या देशांना अन्नधान्याची टंचाई कधीच जाणवली नाही. अमेरिकेने तर शेतीला गॅट कराराच्या बाहेर ठेऊन सातत्याने उपादनात वाढ केली. आणि जागतीक अन्नधान्याची किंमती स्वतःच नियंत्रीत करण्याचे धोरण ठेवले. मात्र अमेरिकेची चाल लक्षात घेऊन फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, ऑस्ट्रियासारख्या युरोपीय राष्ट्रांनी दबाव आणून अमेरिकेला डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ च्या तरतुदी स्विकारायला भाग पाडले

हया सर्व पार्श्वभूमीवर भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास केल्यास एकूण चित्र निराशाजनक आढळून येते. आजही कृषी म्हणजे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या कणा आहे. मात्र अजूनही भारत बंदिस्त ग्रामीण जीवनातून बाहेर पडलेला नाही. कृषी क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व केवळ अन्नधान्याची गरज पुरविण्याएवढेच मर्यादीत नाही. तर त्याद्वारे उद्योगांना लागणारा कच्चा माल पुरविला जातो 1951 मध्ये भारताचे एकूण उत्पादनात कृषी उत्पादनाचे प्रमाण 59 टक्के होते. हेच प्रमाण 2001 मध्ये 24 टक्के आणि 2006 –07 मध्ये 22 टक्के त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे दर मानसी उत्पन्न कमी होऊन ग्रामीण भागात कर्जबाजारीपणात वाढ झाली. 2006–7 मध्ये जे आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण झाले त्यात भारताच्या कृषी उत्पादन घटीची कारणमिमांसा करण्यात आली आहे. भांडवलाची तटपुंजी गुंतवणूक, खतांच्या योग वापर नसणे कमी प्रतीच्या बियाणाच्या वापर प्रोत्साहनाची कमतरता इ. अनेक कारणे सांगण्यात आली. जवळजवळ अर्धी लोकसंख्या अवलंबून असलेल्या भारतीय कृषीचे हे चित्र भयानक विदारक असेच आहे. हयाचा अर्थ जागतीकीकरणाचे कोणतेही फायदे भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या पदरात पडत नाहीत. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील कुटूंबांची संख्या 1987 मध्ये 35 टक्के होती. ती 1999 मध्ये 45 टक्के आणि पुढे 2005 मध्ये 55 टक्के झाली. 18 मे 2006 रोजी राज्यसभेत बोलतांना कृषीमंत्री श्री शरद पवार हयांनी सांगितले की, ग्रामीण कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे 1993 ते 2003 या काळात जवळजवळ 10 वर्षांत 1 लक्ष शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केली

एका बाजुला भारतात अति धनाढयांची संख्या वाढत आहे. तर दुसरी काळी बाजू म्हणजे आजही शेतकऱ्यांची आत्महत्या सुरूच आहे. ब्रिटीशांनी आपल्या 150 वर्षांच्या राजवटीत भारतीय कृषीचे खच्चीकरण केले. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या पायाच कमजोर करून सोडणे, तसेच येथील संस्कृतीची तोडमोड करणे ब्रिटिशांचे उद्दिष्ट होते ती परकिय राजवट होती. पण स्वातंत्र्यानंतर 60 वर्षे उलटून गेली तरी परिस्थितीत फारसा बदल झाला नाही. चित्र खूबच निराशाजनक आहे असेही नाही. भारताने खुप प्रगती केली आहे. आर्थिक महासत्ता बनण्याच्या दिशेने मार्गक्रमण करीत आहे. पण कृषी क्षेत्र म्हणावे तसे प्रगत झाले नाही. त्यासाठी अधिक प्रयत्नाची, परिश्रमाची, सरकारी मदतीची अपेक्षा आहे पाश्चात्य देशाप्रमाणे येथे उच्च दर्जाची बी बियाणे तयार करणे, त्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रयोग शाळा, संशोधन केंद्रे स्थापन करणे, उत्कृष्ट दर्जाची खते शेतकऱ्यांना पुरविणे आधुनिक साधन सामुग्री उपलब्ध करून देणे, सरकारी मदतीत वाढ करणे, सिंचन व्यवस्थापुर्देशी असणे, शेतकऱ्यांना सावकारी पाशातून सोडवून जागतीक बाजारपेठा, आयात –निर्यात ई बाबतीत शिक्षण देणे इत्यादी अनेक गोष्टी करणे आवश्यक आहे

निष्कर्ष :-

- 1) तेव्हाच भारताचे ग्रामीण जीवनमान सुधारून भारताची प्रगती होऊ शकेल.
- 2) भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांच्या मालाच्या हमीभाव योग्य द्यावा
- 3) डॉ. स्वामीनाथन आयोगाच्या शिफारशी लागू कराव्यात.
- 4) अल्प व्याजदरावर शेतकऱ्यांना कर्ज उपलब्ध करून द्यावे.
- 5) शेतीसाठी लागणारे आधुनिक अवजारे व तंत्रज्ञान उपलब्ध करून द्यावे.
- 6) ग्रामीण रोजगारांची संधी उपलब्ध करून द्यावी.
- 7) भारतीय बाजारपेठ जागतिक पेटेशी जोडावे, तेव्हाच उत्पादन खर्च निघून हाती पैसा उरेल
- 8) शेतकऱ्यांना करता येईल असे जोडधंदे उपलब्ध करून द्यावे
- 9) कृषी अधिकारी व कृषी सहायक यांनी वारंवार ग्रामीण भागाचे दौरे करून शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या सोडवाव्यात
- 10) धरणे व कालव्याच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध करून
- 11) विविध शेतीसंबंधी शेतकीसंशोधन केंद्रशाळा उभारून, शेतकऱ्यांच्या त्या ठिकाणी प्रशिक्षण व कार्यशाळा घ्याव्यात.

इत्यादी सोयी सुविधा भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांना उपलब्ध करून दिल्या तर ग्रामीण भागातील अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ होऊन त्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा जीवनस्तर उंचावे, त्यांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणा थांबेल व शेतकरी आत्महत्या

करणार नाही हे निष्कर्ष आपल्याला वरील संशोधन निबंधावरून बघावयास मिळते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सुची :-

- 1) भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र- डॉ. सुधाकर शास्त्री
- 2) भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र - डॉ. ग.ना.झामरे
- 3) प्रतियोगिता दर्पण -मॅगझिन
- 4) धनंजय आचार्य. -आधुनिक जग -साईनाथ प्रकाशन नागपूर
- 5) शांता कोटेकर ,सुमन वैद्य- आधुनिक जग -साईनाथ प्रकाशन नागपूर
- 6) स्वतंत्र भारताचा इतिहास 1947-1986 - सुमन वैद्य,शांता कोटेकर,साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर 2004
- 7)स्वतंत्र भारताचा इतिहास - डॉ. कोलारकर, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर 1997
- 8) आधुनिक भारत - डॉ. सोमनाथ रोडे, पिंपळापूरे प्रकाशन, नागपूर जुलै 1998
- 9)भारताचा इतिहास (1967-1971) - धनंजय आचार्य, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर 2009
- 10)भारतीय विदेशनिती - उमा भटनागर,
- 11)आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध - डॉ. वसंत रायपूरकर, मंगेश प्रकाशन,नागपूर 2006
- 12)स्वतंत्र भारत के 50 वर्ष भाग 2- भालचंद्र गोस्वामी, प्रखर पब्लिशर्स, जयपूर 1998
- 13) आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास - प्रा. दिनकर देशपांडे, कैलास पब्लिकेशन, औरंगाबाद 1988