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Editor

Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

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विद्यविना मति गेती, मतीविना नीति गेती

नीतिविना मति गेती, मतिविना नीति गेती

विद्यविना गुरु गजने, इतके अनर्थ एका अतिपेने केने

-बहुमना ज्योतिषा कुले

❖ विद्यवती या अंतरविद्याशास्त्रीय बहुभाषिक ईमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकारक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच आहे नाही. व्यापकतेतः बीड

❖ 'विद्यवती' हे ईमासिक मालक व प्रकाशक अर्थात इतके चंद्रके कळक इन्व्हर्न फॅब्रिकेशन प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड, विजापूर, जि. बीड महाराष्ट्र येथे मुद्रित करून संपादक डॉ. बाबू बापराव चोलेप यांनी मु.पे. विजापूर, ता.वि.बीड-४३१२१६ येथे प्रकाशित केले.



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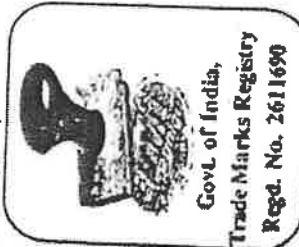
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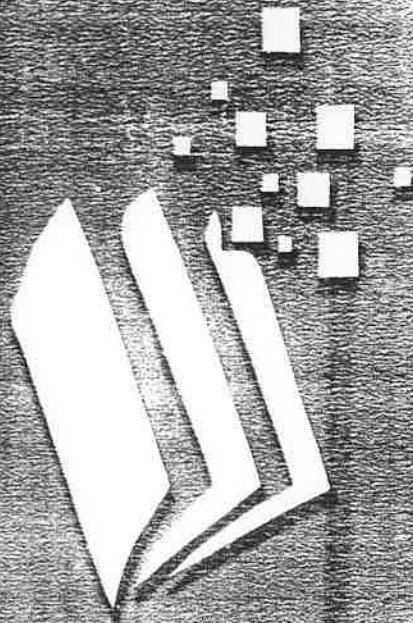
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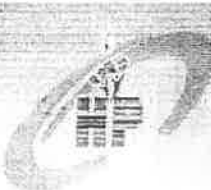
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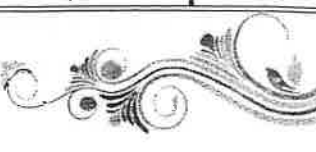
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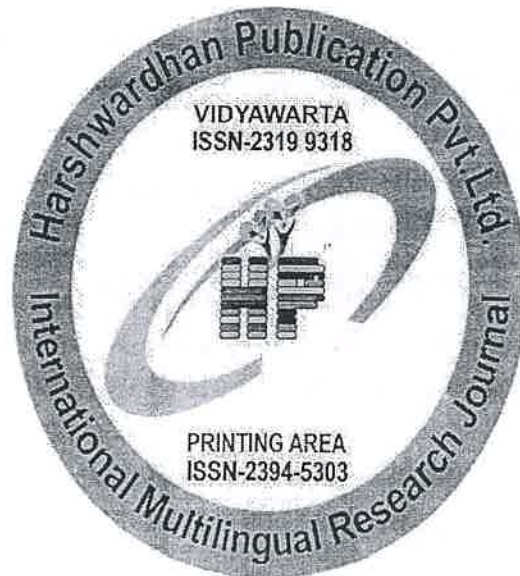
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११.	मंडीशर (महोदास)	लीलावतीविवरण	१५५५

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कल्याणकारी राज्य व सामाजिक प्रशासन

डॉ. वाघमारे भगवान शंकरराव,

लोकप्रशासन विभागप्रमुख,

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,

आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रास्ताविक:

जगातील अनेक विकसनशिल राष्ट्रांनी कल्याणकारी राज्य व्यवस्थेचा स्विकार केल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. कुठल्याही राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीचे मापदंड केवळ आर्थिक विकास लावून चालणार नाही तर तेथील सर्व स्तरातील जनतेच्या सर्वांगिन विकासाचे मापदंड लावणे महत्वाचे असते. कौटील्याने आपल्या 'अर्थशास्त्र' या ग्रंथात स्पष्ट केले आहे की, 'गरीब, निराधार व वृद्ध व्यक्तींची रक्षा करणे हे राज्याचे प्रथम कर्तव्य असायला हवे'. अशी राज्यव्यवस्था व प्रशासन व्यवस्था कल्याणकारी राज्यव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने अपेक्षित आहे.

विश्वबँक, युनिसेफ, एमनेस्टी इंटरनॅशनल व अन्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांच्या

अहवालानुसार आजही जगातील १० टक्के जनता दारीद्र्यरेषेखाली जीवन जगत आहेत. ३० कोटी बालक-बालिका बालमजुरी, वेश्यावृत्ती व भीक मागण्याचे काम करत आसल्याचे दिसून येते. तर जगात प्रतिदिन १० हजार बालके भुकबळीचे शिकार बनत आहेत. तसेच प्रत्येक मिनीटाला ८०० महिला ह्या पुरुषांच्या आत्याचारास बळी पडत आहेत. त्यामुळे हा कसला विकास? कोणाचा विकास? असे अनेक प्रश्न सामान्य व्यक्तींना पडणे सहाजिकच आहे. जागतिक स्तरावर विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाने होत असलेले शोध व तंत्रज्ञान विकासात करून

याशिवाय देवराज लाखाशेट साठी एरंडोलकर यांनी लीलावती हा ग्रंथ १८८९ मध्ये प्रकाशित केला. (१४) विनायक पंडुरंग खानापूरकर हे औंधच्या श्रीमंत बाहासाहेब पंतप्रतिनिधीचे सभापंडित. त्यांनीही लीलालवती ग्रंथ १८८९ मध्ये छापला. टेलर, कोलब्रुक यांनीही लीलावतीचे प्रकाशन केले. याशिवाय कृष्ण, दामोदर, धनेश्वर, परशुराम, वृंदावन, कृष्ण दैवज्ञ (नवांकुर टीका) यांच्याही टीका आहेतच. यावरून लीलावतीची लोकप्रियता ध्यानी यावी. (१५)

निष्कर्ष व समारोप :-

गणिततज्ञ भास्कराचार्य हे मूळ विज्जल बीड म्हणजेच आजच्या जिल्हा बीड येथील रहिवासी होते. याच बीड भगरीचे मूळ नाव श्रीवर्धन होते हे या विवेचनावरून निश्चित होते. भास्कर चार्य यांनी गणितशास्त्रावरील लीलावती हा ग्रंथ अद्भूत आहे या ग्रंथावर अनेक संशोधकांनी तज्ञांनी टीका लिहिल्या आहेत यावरून त्याची लोकप्रियता लक्षात येते.

संदर्भ सुची :

- १) मराठी विश्वकोश खंड - ११.
- २) बीड जिल्हा गॅझेटिअर महाराष्ट्र स्टेट १९६९.
- ३) जिल्हा बीड की तारीख - लेखक हमीद नाथापूरी सन १९८८.
- ४) डॉ. सतिश सोळुंके बीड जिल्हा प्राचीन मध्ययुगीन इतिहास प्रका. बीड जिल्हा इतिहास परिषद बीड २०११.
- ५) इतिहासाचार्य राजवाडे वि.का. यांचे समग्र साहित्य, खंड ४ था संपा. ब्रह्मानंद देशपांडे.
- ६) भावे वि.ल. महाराष्ट्र सारस्वत आवृत्ती ४ थी.
- ७) तळपुळे शं.गो. प्राचीन मराठी कोरीव लेख.
- ८) फडके ना.ह. लीलावती पुनदर्शन.
- ९) जोशी गो.प्र. कृष्णा-गोदा परिसर काही शोध व बोध.
- १०) म्हाडंभट, लीलाचरित्र संपा वि.भि. कोलते आवृत्ती ३ री.

प्रगतीचे क्रांतीकारी पाऊल टाकत असल्याचा दावा विकसीत राष्ट्राकडून केला जात असला तरी मानवासमोर रोज नवे संकटे उभी राहात आहेत. याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालणार नाही यासाठी लोकप्रशासनास सामान्य जनतेच्या कल्याणासाठी प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे. समाजातील दुःखी, कष्टी, गरीब, आदिवासी, वंचित, वृद्ध, महिला व मागास घटकांसाठी शासनाने काम करणे महत्वाचे ठरते यासाठी कल्याणकारी राज्याची उपयुक्तता अधिक स्पष्ट होताना दिसून येते

कल्याणकारी राज्य व सामाजिक प्रशासन :

कल्याणकारी राज्य व्यवस्थेची निर्माती उदात्त दृष्टीकोनातून व प्रगतशिल विचारधारेतून निर्माण झालेली दिसून येते. 'बहुजन हिताय : बहुजन सुखाय' या मूळ आधारभूत विचारसरणीवरच कल्याणकारी राज्याची व्यवस्था अवलंबून असल्याचे दिसून येते. हे मानवतावादी तत्वज्ञानच व्यक्तीचा सर्वांगिन विकास साधण्यास समर्पक ठरते. न्यायमुर्ती एम.सी.छागला यांच्या शब्दात सांगायचे झाल्यास 'लोककल्याणकारी राज्याचे कार्य म्हणजे अशा सेतुची बांधणी आहे. की ज्याद्वारे व्यक्तीच्या जीवनाच्या विशिष्ट अवस्थेतून बाहेर निघून अशा एका अवस्थेत प्रवेश करणे की, जेथे प्रगती व उद्देशपूर्ण जीवन साध्य होवू शकते'.

कल्याणकारी राज्याची परिभाषा करताना राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यांनी म्हटले आहेत की, 'कल्याणकारी राज्य ते आहे जे प्रत्येक डोळ्यातील अश्रू पुसण्याचे काम करेल'. या पध्दतीने आधुनिक प्रशासन व्यवस्था कार्य करीत आहे. समाजविज्ञानकोशांनुसार 'कल्याणकारी राज्य म्हणजे असे राज्य की, ज्यामध्ये सर्व नागरीकांना सामान्यपणे जीवन जगण्याचे हक्क प्राप्त करून देण्याची जबाबदारी राज्यांनी उचलणे अनिवार्य असते'.

कल्याणकारी राज्य व सामाजिक प्रशासन हे एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. सामाजिक प्रशासनाचा मुलाधार हा जनकल्याण हा असतो. ज्यामध्ये व्यक्तीचा विकास, पुनर्वसन व संरक्षण यांचा महत्त्व दिले जाते. समाज कल्याण

प्रशासनाच्या माध्यमातून महिला, बालक, वृद्ध, निराधार, श्रमिक, आदिवासी व मागासवर्गीय घटकांसाठी काम केले जाते. प्रत्येक नागरीकांना सन्मानपूर्वक जीवन जगण्याचा अधिकार कल्याणकारी राज्यात प्राप्त होतो. भारतीय संविधानामध्ये नमुद केल्याप्रमाणे राज्याच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वानुसार कामगार, महिला, बालके व निराधार व्यक्तींना सन्मानपूर्व जीवन प्राप्त करून देण्याची जबाबदारी शासनाने उचलली पाहिजे.

विकासनशिल राष्ट्रांप्रमाणेच विकसीत राष्ट्रांमध्येही समाजकल्याण व सामाजिक सुरक्षेला महत्त्व दिले जात आहे. यामध्ये संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, फ्रान्स, जपान व इंग्लंड यांचा प्रकर्षाने उल्लेख केला जातो. सामाजिक प्रशासनास समाजकल्याण प्रशासन असेही म्हटले जाते. कल्याणकारी राज्यव्यवस्था ही लोकशाहीच्या मुल्यावर अधारीत असून मानवाचा सर्वांगिन विकास साधण्यासाठी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, संस्कृतिक, शारीरिक, मानसीक व नैतिक बाबींचा विकास करणे हे अंतिम लक्ष असायला हवे. तसेच मानव जातीमध्ये समानता, स्वतंत्रता व न्यायाची स्थापना करणे अपेक्षित असते. सामाजिक प्रशासनाची कार्ये:

१. सामाजिक हित लक्षात घेवून कल्याणकारी धोरणाची निर्मिती करणे.
२. सामाजिक प्रशासनाशी संबंधित विविध संस्था व घटकांचे नेतृत्व करणे.
३. समाजकल्याण क्षेत्रांतर्गत आवश्यक त्या विविध संसाधाची व्यवस्था करणे.
४. समाजकल्याणाच्या अनुषंगाने विविध योजना तयार करणे व त्याची अंमलबजावणी करणे.
५. सामाजिक हिताच्या दृष्टीने शिक्षण, ज्ञान व दळणवळणाची व्यवस्था करणे.
६. संबंधित क्षेत्रात संशोधन कार्याला चालना देणे.
७. निराधार, मागासवर्ग, महिला, वृद्ध, व अपंग यांचे हित लक्षात घेवून विविध उपायायोजना करणे.
८. शासनाच्या विविध विभागांनी समन्वय प्रस्थापित करून कल्याणकारी निर्णय केले

सामाजिक प्रशासनापुढील आव्हाने:

सामाजिक प्रशासन हा एक समग्र लोकप्रशासनाचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. समाजिक प्रशासनाच्या माध्यमातून धोरण निर्माती, कल्याणकारी योजना व जनतेच्या अंकाक्षाची पूर्तता केली जाते. सातव्या पंचवर्षीक योजनेच्या संदर्भात श्री राजीव गांधी यांनी वक्तव्य केले होते की, 'विकास हा केवळ कारखाने, बंदरे किंवा सडके यांचाच नसुन मानवी जीवनाचा व व्यक्तीचा व्हायला हवा'. माजी पंतप्रधानाचे हे कथन म्हणजे समस्थ नागरिकांच्या सर्वांगिन विकासास महत्व देणारे आहे. त्यानुसार निराधार, वृद्ध, दुर्लक्षित घटक, महिला व बालके यांच्या कल्याणासाठी कार्य केले पाहिजे. या कमकुवत घटकांच्या विकासासाठी व सुरक्षेसाठी कार्यरत असलेल्या प्रशासकीय संरचनेकडे सामाजिक प्रशासन म्हणून पाहिले जाते परंतु सामाजिक प्रशासनाला कार्य करताना आज अनेक आव्हानांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे.

सामाजिक प्रशासनाचे वाढते कार्यक्षेत्र, मंत्रालयातील समन्वयाचा अभाव, केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या समन्वयाचा अभाव, मानवी व्यवहाराची जटीलता, कर्मचाऱ्यांची समस्या, आर्थिक समस्या, सामाजिक धोरण व नियोजनाचा अभाव, जनसहभागाची कमतरता इत्यादी आव्हाने दिसून येतात.

निष्कर्ष:

कल्याणकारी राज्यांचे महत्व अनन्य साधन म्हणून दिसून येते. प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाहीची मूल्ये रुजविणे व व्यक्तींचा सर्वांगीण विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी शासन व प्रशासनाला कार्य करावे लागते हे काम आज समाज कल्याण प्रशासनाच्या माध्यमातून केले जात असल्याचे निदर्शनास येत आहे. असे म्हटल्यास चूक ठरणार नाही. समाजातील शोषित, पिडीत व वंचित घटकांना न्याय मिळवून देण्याबरोबरच महिला, अपंग, वृद्ध, बालके व निराधार इ. च्या कल्याणासाठी सामाजिक प्रशासनाचे महत्व आज दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. सामाजिक प्रशासनासमोर आज धरित अनेक आव्हाने दिसून येत असले तरीही त्यांचे महत्व कमी झालेले

नाही. दुर्लक्षित घटकांना मुख्य प्रवाहात आणून न्याय मिळवून देण्याचे एकमेव साधन म्हणून त्याकडे पाहिले जाते. यात तिळमात्र शंका नाही.

संदर्भसूची:

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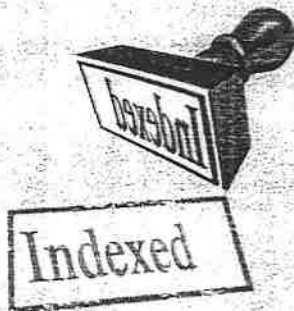
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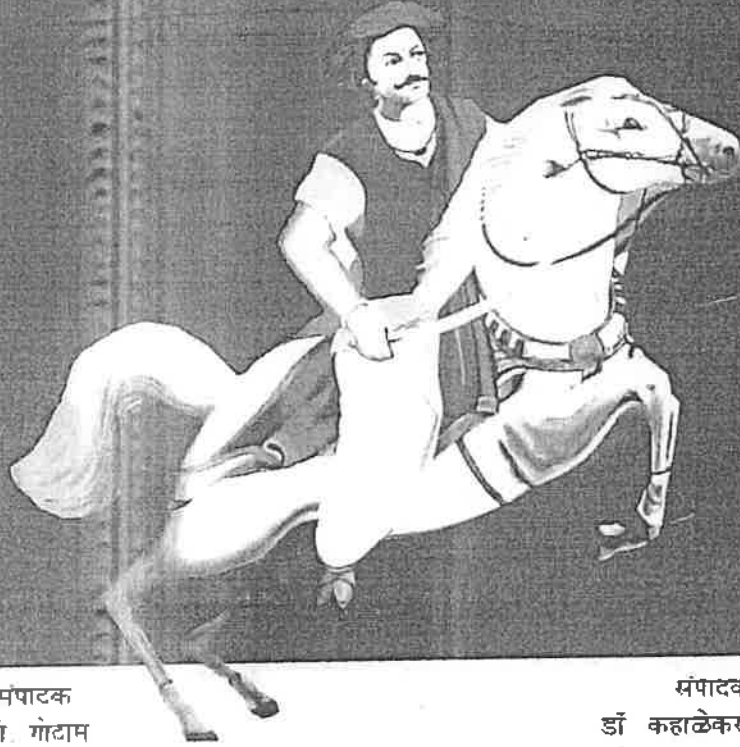
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सामाजिक क्रांतीचे प्रेरणास्थान : लहजी साळवे




मुख्य संपादक
अरुण वी. गोदाम

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प्रस्तुत विशेषांक में प्रकाशित शोध आलेखों के विचारों से संपादक मंडल का सहमत होना जरूरी नहीं है

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असामान्य द्रष्टा समाजसुधारक :- लहूजी साळवे

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लोकप्रशासन विभाग प्रमुख, कला,वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, आष्टी जि. बीड

१४ नोव्हेंबर १७९४ रोजी महाराष्ट्रातील पुरंदर गडाच्या पायथ्याशी असलेल्या 'पेठ' येथे पिता राघोजी आणि माता विठाबाई यांचे अपत्य म्हणून लहूजी साळवे जन्माला आले. लहूजी साळवे यांचे जिवन व्यक्तित्व आणि कृतत्व महाराष्ट्रामह भारत आणि विश्वात्मक मानवतेच्या कल्याणकारी इतिहासात सोनेरी अक्षरांनी लिहिले जावे अशाच महान योग्यतेचे आहे. आपल्या असामान्य पराक्रमी, अलौकिक आणि आदरणीय गुणामुळे व कर्तृत्वामुळे लहूजी साळवे देशातल्या, राज्यातल्या कुठल्याही मुज, जिज्ञासू व्यक्तीच्या चिंतनाचा लेखनाचा आदराचा विषय बनत आहे. हि अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण वास्तविकता आहे.

क्रांतिवीर लहूजी साळवे हे पराक्रमी कार्यकुशल, जिद्दी धोरणी, धाडसी, लोकहितदक्ष, दृष्टे समाजसुधारक, स्त्रियांचे कैवारी, शोषितांचे कुशल संघटक होते. त्यांना मातृभूमीचा अभिमान होता. मातृभूमीच्या मुक्तीसाठी अहोरात्र ते झटत राहिले. समाजाला शिक्षणाचे महत्व पटवून स्वतःही शिकले व इतरांनाही शिकविले. म्हणूनच ते सामाजिक क्रांतीचे आणि भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचे आन आणि शान असणारे प्रखर राष्ट्रभक्त ठरतात. लहूजी साळवे यांना बालपणापासूनच शस्त्रांशी खेळणे, व्यायाम करणे घोडेस्वारी करणे या खेळा-खेळातूनच शिक्षण मिळत गेले. वडिलांच्या सहवासात वावरताना मिळालेले वाळकडू त्यांच्या कामी आले. वडीलाप्रति कृतज्ञता वाळगणारा पराक्रमी क्रांतिवीर लहूजी साळवे एक असामान्य पराक्रमी आणि वंदनीय महापुरुष होते.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

- १) शैक्षणिक दर्जा सुधारणा करून समाज परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) शैक्षणिक सामाजिक व क्रांतिकारी दृष्टीकोनातून लहूजी साळवे यांच्या योगदानाची माहिती करून घेणे.
- ३) क्रांतिकारी दृष्टिकोनाचे मूल्यमापन करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत संशोधन निबंध लिहिताना दुय्यम तथ्य संकलनाचा आधार घेण्यात आला. यात प्रामुख्याने मंदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, वृत्तमानपत्रे, अहवाल इत्यादींच्या आधारे माहितीचे संकलन करून विश्लेषण करण्यात आले.

शैक्षणिक सुधारात्मक कार्य.

आपल्या शूरवीर वडिलांचा मृत्यू व इंग्रजांनी केलेला पराभव लहूजींना असह्य झाला. पराक्रमी घराण्यातील लहूजींनी इंग्रजांना शिकस्त देण्यासाठी देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी मवाळपंथी नव्हे तर जहाल क्रांतिकारक निर्माण करण्याचे ठरविले. त्यासाठी त्यांनी आपल्या अंगी असलेले युद्ध कलाकौशल्याचे शिक्षण तरुणांना देण्यासाठी १८८२ मध्ये रास्ता पेठ पुणे येथे देशातील पहिले तालीम युद्ध कलाकौशल्य प्रशिक्षण केंद्र सुरु केले. या प्रशिक्षण केंद्रात सर्वच समाजातील युवक तालीम घेण्यासाठी येवू लागले. यात प्रामुख्याने महात्मा फुले, नाना मोगेजी, सदाशिव गोवंडे, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, बाळ गंगाधर टिळक, उमाजी नाईक, क्रांतिवीर नाना छत्रे, लहूजी साळवे यांच्या आखाड्यात शिकले.

स्त्री शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार :

अस्पृश्य जातीमुळे लहूजी साळवे यांना शिक्षणापासून वंचित रहावे लागले. मात्र त्यांनी आपला समाज शिकावा म्हणून घरोघर जावून शिक्षणाचे महत्व पटवून दिले. त्यांची शिक्षणाविषयीची धडपड हीच समाजातील स्त्रियांना शिक्षण मिळाले पाहिजे ही होती. त्या काळात दलिताना व स्त्रियांना शिक्षण घेण्यास वंदी होती. स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देणे हे धर्माविरुद्ध होते. शिक्षण देणे व घेणे पाप समजल्या जायचे. स्त्री शिकली तर धर्म बुडतो म्हणून कोणीच स्त्रियांना शिकवित नसे. अशा परिस्थितीत लहूजी साळवे वस्ती वस्ती मध्ये जावून शिक्षणाचे महत्व पटवून देत. मुलगी शिकली तर दोन कुटुंब साधर होतील. म्हणून मुलींना शाळेत पाठविण्याचा आग्रह धरत. पुढे जावून त्यांनी आपल्या वडील वंधूची मुलगी मुक्त साळवे हिंस सावित्री बाईच्या शाळेत धाडले. आणि त्यामुळे इतर



भावकी समाजातील मुलीची संख्या वाढू लागली. मुक्ता साळवे इयत्ता तिसरीत असताना परीक्षेत मुक्ताचा निबंध पहिला आला. म्हणून मुक्ताला बक्षीस म्हणून खाऊ देण्यात आला. त्यावेळेस ती खाऊ नाकारते व ग्रंथ मिळाले तर चांगले होईल असे भाव प्रगट करते.

अस्पृश्य समाजाच्या शिक्षणाचे प्रचारक :

लहूजी साळवे यांनी अस्पृश्य समाजाचा विकास करावयाचा असेल तर शिक्षणाशिवाय पर्याय नाही. हि वाव महात्मा फुलेना समजावून सांगितले. व त्यासाठी सर्वप्रथम शाळा उघडली. या कामात अस्पृश्याचे प्रतिनिधी म्हणून लहूजी साळवे यांनी महत्वाची भूमिका निभावली व चळवळीचे ते पहिले प्रचारक ठरले. तसेच रानवा महार गायकवाड यांनी सुद्धा त्याकाळात शैक्षणिक प्रसाराची महत्वाची भूमिका अदा केली. त्यानंतर पुढे ही जागृती वाढत गेलेली दिसते. १८८६ साली दापोलीस गोपाळबावा बलंगकर यांनी अनार्यदोष परिहारक मंडळ स्थापन केले. ही अस्पृश्य समाजातील पहिली संघटीत सार्वजनिक काम करणारी संस्था उदयास आली. त्यानंतर अस्पृश्य महार समाजात विदर्भात किशण फागुजी बनसोडे यांनी अस्पृशांच्या सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक उन्नतीचे काम केले.

ज्याकाळात अस्पृश्य समाज सर्व प्रकारच्या दुःखानी होरपळल्या जात होता त्याकाळात त्या समाजाला शिक्षणाचे महत्व समजावून सांगून लहूजी साळवे यांनी फार मोठे ऐतेहासिक कार्य केले.

पहिली क्रांती शाळा :

आपल्या वडिलांच्या समाधीस्थळी घेतलेली शपथ लहूजीना शांत वसू देत नव्हती. त्यांच्या डोक्यात एकाच विचार होता इंग्रजांना कसे पिटाळून लावायचे. स्वातंत्र्य कसे मिळवायचे हाच ध्यास त्यांनी घेतला. गुप्तरीत्या सैनिकी शिक्षणाचे धडे देणे सुरु केले. त्यांनी अनेक आखाड्याची निर्मिती करून तेथे दिवस रात्र समाजातील तरुणांना जागृत करून युद्धनीतीचे सशस्त्र लढाईचे युद्धाचे शिक्षण सुरु केले. इंग्रजांना देशातून हाकलण्यासाठी उमाजी नाईकास मदत करीत असत. उमाजी नाईकाच्या वंडात सामील व्हा. इंग्रजांना या देशातून बाहेर घालवा. यासाठी क्रांतिकारक निर्माण करणे महत्वाचे होते. समाजातील तरुणांना युद्धासाठी प्रेरित करून त्यांच्याकडून देश सेवेचे कार्य करून घेण्यास होकार मिळवण्यासाठी धडपडत होते. गेलेले स्वराज्य पुन्हा मिळविण्याकरिता तरुणांना प्रेरित करीत होते. अशा प्रकारे क्रांतीचे शिक्षण देण्याचे पहिले कार्य लहूजी साळवे यांनी केले. म्हणूनच ते पहिले क्रांतिकारक ठरतात.

देश आहे तर संपती आणि जिवन आहे. देशच नाही तर तुमच्याकडे काही नाही. म्हणून स्वराज्यावर प्रेम करणे, ते प्राप्त करण्यासाठी आपल्या सर्वस्वाचा त्याग करणे हा विचार भारतीयांच्या मनामनात पेरण्याचे महान कार्य लहूजी साळवे यांनी केले. परंतु स्वातंत्र्य मिळविण्यासाठी कुठल्याही एका जातीने किंवा धर्माने हे कार्य करावे असा उपदेश त्याने कधीच केला नाही. तर स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीसाठी करावयाचे कार्य सर्व भारतीयांची जबाबदारी आहे. असी शिकवण त्यांनी आपल्या शिष्यांना दिल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

लहूजीचे पालक प्रबोधन

मुले नेहमी शाळेत आली पाहिजे व पालकांनी शाळेत मुलांना पाठविले पाहिजे यासाठी लहूजी साळवे वस्त्या वस्त्या मध्ये जावून शिक्षणाचे महत्व व पालकांचे प्रबोधन करीत असत. त्यामुळे १८५७ च्या अहवालात ज्योतीरावाने सुरु केलेल्या क्रमंक ३ च्या शाळेच्या शैक्षणिक अहवालात असे म्हंटले आहे की, शाळेतील मुले अतिशय हुशार व बुद्धिमान आहेत. भविष्यात संधी मिळाल्यास कर्तव्यगार होतील. या शाळेत मुले जास्त मतांगाचे असून या शाळेत गणू शिवाजी मांग या नावाचे शिक्षक गणित शिकवत होते. अशा प्रकारे पालक व समाजाच्या प्रबोधनातून समाजात परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याचा विडा लहूजी साळवेनी उचलला.

लहूजी साळवे यांनी अस्पृश्यता निवारणास आणि शिक्षणास देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्या एवढेच महत्व दिले. म्हणून तर महात्मा फुले आणि सावित्रीबाई फुले यांच्या भागे सावली सारखे आपले छत्र निर्माण केले. त्यांच्या कार्यात येणा-या अडचणीवर आपल्या दंडाच्या हिमतीवर त्यांचे रक्षण केले. असे क्रांती पिता लहूजी साळवे हे सामाजिक क्रांतीचे महानायक ठरतात.



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या अंकाचे सर्व अधिकार प्रकाशकांनी स्वतःकडे राखून ठेवलेले आहेत. लेखांचे प्रकाशन व पुनःप्रकाशनाचे अधिकार प्रकाशक आणि संबंधित लेखकाधीन समान असून शोध निबंधातील मते ही संबंधित लेखाच्या लेखकांची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत त्या मताशी संपादक व प्रकाशक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.

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डॉ. भगवान शंकरराव वाघमारे

लोकप्रशासन विभाग प्रमुख, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रास्ताविक:

जागतिक स्तरावर अनेक गंभीर समस्यांपैकी दहशतवाद ही एक गंभीर समस्या आहे. याचा अनेक राष्ट्रांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात त्रास होताना दिसून येतो. 21 व्या शतकात दहशतवादाचा प्रसार जगाच्या सर्व भागात झालेला आहे विशेषतः भारतीय उपखंडात आणि मध्य पूर्वत दहशतवादाने थैमान घातले आहे. 9/11 ची अमेरिकेतील घटना, भारतीय संसदेवरील हल्ला, पठणकोट, श्रीनगर, मुंबई वरील दहशतवादी हल्ले, कश्मिरमधील गोडा गावामधील 60 हिंदूंची रांगेत उभे करून गोळ्या घालून केलेली हत्या, श्रीलंकेत बॉम्ब स्फोटाने बस मधील 60 प्रवास्यांची केलेली हत्या, 26/11 च्या मुंबई वरील हल्ल्यात 172 निष्पाप व्यक्ती व अधिकाऱ्यांची हत्या हे दहशतवादाच्या कुरतेचे धोतक आहे. या भयंकर समस्येचे गांभीर्य ओळखून अनेक राष्ट्रांनी दहशतवादाशी लढण्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय करार करत आहेत. त्यात भारताने ही पुढाकार घेतलेला आहे.

पूर्वी दहशतवादाचे स्वरूप राजकीय नेत्यांची हत्या, व्यक्तीचे अपहरण, विमान अपहरण, एवढ्या पुरतेच मर्यादित होते. परंतु सद्यस्थितीत त्याचे स्वरूप कमालीचे बदललेले दिसून येते. निरापराध, निष्पाप व्यक्ती वर हल्ला करून आपली दहशत निर्माण करणे असं होते. आजघडीला दहशतवादी गटाकडून अनेक अत्याधिक शस्त्रांचा वापर होत असताना निदर्शनास येते. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, जैविक रसायने व आग्निवक्र अस्त्रे हस्तगत करून बलाढ्य राष्ट्रांवर आघात करण्याची तयारी दहशतवाद्यांकडून करण्यात येत आहे.

दहशतवाद: नवी आव्हाने:-

दहशतवाद भारतात जसा धार्मिक स्वरूपाचा आहे तसाच तो नक्षली विचारसरणीतून देखील निर्माण होताना दिसून येतो. या दोन्ही लढाईचे स्वरूप मात्र समान आहे. पंजाब मध्ये खलिस्तान संदर्भातील संघर्ष, कश्मिर मधील लिबरेशन फ्रंट सारख्या संघटनांचे लढे, नागा किंवा मनिपुर मधील संघर्ष इ. यांच्या मागण्या मान्य होत नसल्याच्या भावनेतून दहशतवादी हल्ले होत असं. राजकीय पातळीवर त्यांच्या मागण्या विकेंद्रीकरणकडून स्वातंत्र्याच्या दिशेने (फुटिरतावाद) जात असताना दिसून येतात. परंतु आज दहशतवादाला नविन स्वरूप येत आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर या स्वरूपाला निश्चित आकार मिळाला तो 9/11 च्या घटनेनंतरच असं म्हणता येते. हा हल्ला केवळ अमेरिकेवरच नव्हता तर अमेरिकन मुल्यांविरुद्ध होता. लोकशाही, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, उदारमतवाद, वस्तुनिष्ठ विचार प्रणाली, मानवी हक्क, कायद्यांचे राज्य, संविधानिकता ही मुल्य घेवून चालणाऱ्या राष्ट्रांविरुद्ध होता.

दहशतवादी विचारसरणीचा मुख्य उद्देश हा समाजात अशांतता पसरविणे व भितीचे वातावरण निर्माण करून आले वर्चस्व गाजविण्याचा असतो. यासाठी ते वाटले तें, कुठल्याही स्तराला जाण्यासाठी तयार असतात. त्यातून ते अनेक निरापराध व्यक्तीचे बळी घेतले आहेत. दहशतवाद्याकडे आज प्रचंड ताकतीचे बॉम्ब, रायफल, शस्त्रास्त्रे असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे त्याचा धोका जगातील सर्व राष्ट्रांना होणार आहे.

दहशतवाद वाढण्याची कारणे:

1. देशात बेकारी, उपासमारी, धार्मिक प्रवृत्ती, दारिद्र्य वाढले की लोक निराशापोटी दहशतवादाचा मार्ग स्विकारतात.
2. समाजातील काही व्यक्ती व गटाकडून आपल्या मागण्या मान्य होत नाहीत या भावनेतून शासनाचे लक्ष वेधून घेण्यासाठी दहशतवादाचा अवलंब केला जात असल्याचे दिसून येते.
3. सत्ता प्राप्त करण्यासाठी व ती टिकविण्यासाठी कट्टर धार्मिक मूल्यतत्त्ववादी लोकांच्या पुढाकाराने दहशतवादाचा मार्ग स्विकारतात.

दहशतवाद ही अशी प्रवृत्ती असते की तिला कोणतीही जात नसते, फक्त मानवी हत्या करून आपली दहशत निर्माण करणे हाच त्यांचा उद्देश असतो. मानवी विचाराला चालना देणारे महत्त्वाचे कार्यालय असो की पर्यटन स्थळे व गर्दीच्या ठिकाणी दहशतवादी कारवावा करणे, देशाची राजकीय व आर्थिक व्यवस्था खिळखिळी करणे, धार्मिक कट्टरतेच्या आधारे समाजात विष पेरून तरुणांची दिशाभूल करणे व त्यांना विध्वंसक कार्यात सामावून घेणे हा दहशतवादी लोकांचा आज्ञा असतो.

भारतातील काही प्रमुख दहशतवादी हल्ले:

देश आतंकवादी हल्यांना सतत बळी ठरत गेला आहे. 1993 मधील मुंबई येथील साखळी बॉम्ब स्फोटात अनेक निरापराध भारतीय मारले गेले. ऑक्टोबर 2005 मध्ये दिवाळीच्या एकदिवस आगोदर दिल्लीतील भरगच्च वाजाराच्या ठिकाणी तीन बॉम्ब स्फोट घडवून आणले त्यात 62 लोकांचा मृत्यू व कित्येक घायाळ झाले. तसेच 2006 च्या मार्च महिन्यात वाराणसी येथे रेल्वे मध्ये 7 बॉम्ब स्फोट झाले होते. त्यात 200 पेक्षा जास्त लोकांचा मृत्यू झाला होता आणि 700 पेक्षा अधिक लोक गंभीर जखमी झाले होते. सप्टेंबर 2006 मध्ये नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील मालेगाव येथे एका मस्जिद मध्ये एक दुहेरी बॉम्बस्फोट घडवून आणला होता, त्यात 30 व्यक्तींचा मृत्यू झाला होता. फेब्रुवारी 2007 मध्ये भारताने पाकिस्तानमध्ये जाणाऱ्या ट्रेन मध्ये दोन बॉम्बस्फोट झाले होते त्यात 66 यात्रेकरू मारले गेले. या पैकी अधिकतर पाकिस्तानचे नागरीक होते. मे 2007 मध्ये हैद्राबाद येथील मक्का मस्जिदमध्ये स्फोट घडवून आणला गेला, त्यात 11 निरापराध व्यक्तींचा मृत्यू झाला होता. त्यानंतर 3 महिन्यांनी म्हणजेच ऑगस्ट 2007 मध्ये पुन्हा हैद्राबाद शहरात आतंकवादी हल्ला घडवून आणला होता ज्यात 30 लोकांचा बळी गेला तर 60 जन गंभीर जखमी झाले होते. तसेच ऑक्टोबर 2007 मध्ये राज्यस्थानातील अजमेर येथे एका दरगाहमध्ये बॉम्बस्फोट झाला, त्यात 2 जनांचा बळी गेला होता. 26 जूले 2008 रोजी अहमदाबाद येथे दोन तासांच्या आत 20 बॉम्बस्फोट घडवून आणले होते त्यात 57 जनांचा बळी गेला व अनेक लोक जखमी झाले होते. 13 सप्टेंबर 2008 रोजी दिल्ली शहराच्या विविध भागात 6 बॉम्बस्फोट झाले होते त्यात 26 लोकांचा मृत्यू झाला होता. मणिपुर राज्यातील इम्फाळ येथे पोलिस कमांडोच्या परिसराजवळ 21 ऑक्टोबर 2008 रोजी एक शक्तीशाली बॉम्बस्फोट झाला असून त्यात 17 जन मारले गेले. 30 ऑक्टोबर 2008 रोजी आसाममधील दहशतवादी हल्ल्यात 77 जनांचा बळी गेल्याचे दिसून येते. 26 नोव्हेंबर 2008 रोजी भारताची आर्थिक राजधानी असलेल्या मुंबई शहरात दहशतवाद्यांनी घुसून तीन दिवस दहशतवादी हल्ला केला. या हल्ल्यात 166 निरापराध व्यक्तींचा बळी गेला होता. त्यात काही अधिकारी व पोलिस कर्मचारी ही मारले गेले होते.



याच हल्ल्यात एकमेव जिवंत आतंकवादी आजमल कसाब पकडला गेला होता. फेब्रुवारी 2010 मध्ये पुणे येथे प्रसिध्द जर्मन बेकरी मध्ये बॉम्बस्फोट घडवून आणला. त्यात 16 जनांचा मृत्यू झाला होता. अशा प्रकारे देशाच्या प्रत्येक भागात दहशतवाद्यांनी हल्ला करून सामान्य जनतेचे बळी घेतले आहेत.

मानवी हक्क:

मानवी हक्क ही एक व्यापक संकल्पना आहे. जन्मानुसार प्रत्येक मानवाला हक्क मिळतात या आधारावरच मानवी हक्काची निर्मिती झाली, ही संकल्पना ग्रीक व रोमन विचारवंतांच्या लिखनात तसेच ख्रिस्ती तत्वज्ञान आणि टॉमस अक्वायनसारख्या विधिज्ञांच्या लिखनातून मांडली गेल्याची दिसते. सतराव्या शतकात आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्याचा जनक म्हणून ओळखला गेलेल्या ह्यूगो ग्रीशियस ह्यांच्या व त्यापुढे मिल्टन आणि लॉक या विचारवंतांच्या लिखनातूनही ती मांडली गेली. इंग्लंडमध्ये 1689 मधील बिल ऑफ राईट्स व अमेरिकेत मुलभूत स्वातंत्र्यांचा जाहिरनामा यात मानवी हक्कांचे रक्षण हाच प्रमुख हेतू होता. फ्रेंचची राज्यक्रांती आणि त्यानंतर व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य व नागरिकांचा जाहिरनामा (1789) हा देखिल मानवी हक्कातील महत्त्वाचा टप्पा होता.

एखाद्या राष्ट्राने आपल्या नागरिकांना कसे वागवावे हा जरी त्या राष्ट्राचा अंतर्गत प्रश्न असला तरी ते राष्ट्र जर मानवी हक्कांची पायमल्ली करत असेल, तर इतर राष्ट्र हस्तक्षेप करून ते थांबवू शकतात याचे उदाहरण म्हणजे 1827 मध्ये इंग्लंड, फ्रांस व रशिया ह्यांनी ग्रीक लोकांच्या छळा विरुद्ध केलेला ऑटोमन साम्राज्याविरुद्धचा हस्तक्षेप, याचा परिणाम म्हणून ग्रीसला 1830 मध्ये स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. युरोपियन राष्ट्रांनी ख्रिस्ती लोकांची कत्तल थांबविण्यासाठी सिरियामध्ये 1860 मध्ये हस्तक्षेप केला एकोणिसाव्या शतकात गुलामगिरी नष्ट करणारे अनेक करार करण्यात आले. 1926 मध्ये राष्ट्रसंघाच्या आमसभेने आंतरराष्ट्रीय गुलामगिरी करार करून गुलामगिरी नष्ट करण्याची जबाबदारी स्विकारली.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क दिन:

1945 मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेची स्थापना झाली या संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून मानवी हक्कासाठी व मानवाच्या प्रगतीसाठी कार्य सुरु झाले. अखील मानव जातीला शांततामय, प्रगतशील, उन्नत जीवन जगता याचे यासाठी 1948 मध्ये 58 देशांनी मानवी अधिकाराच्या प्रस्तावाला मान्यता दिली. म्हणून 10 डिसेंबर हा दिवस 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क दिन' म्हणून साजरा केला जातो. मानवी व्यक्तीमत्त्वाची जन्मजात प्रतिष्ठा, योग्यता, सन्मान व स्त्री-पुरुषांचे समान हक्क तसेच व्यक्तीस भाषण स्वातंत्र्य, धर्म स्वातंत्र्य, भयमुक्त अशी सर्व साधारण लोकांची सर्वोच्च आकांक्षा शाबूत राहण्यासाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या परिषदेमध्ये 10 डिसेंबर 1948 रोजी 'मानव अधिकारांची सार्वभौम घोषणा करण्यात आली. यालाच आपण 'युनिव्हर्सल डिक्लेरेशन ऑफ ह्युमन राईट्स' असे म्हणतो.

मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामा:

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेकडून मानवी हक्काचा जाहीरनामा घोषित केला गेला. त्यात एकुण तीस अनुच्छेद करण्यात आले. त्यानुसार स्वातंत्र्य व समता, भेदभाव न करणे, जीविताचा अधिकार, गुलामगिरी बंदी, मानवी छळास बंदी, कायद्यासमोर सर्व समान, मानवाधिकारांना कायद्याचे संरक्षण, आरोग्याशी गैर व्यवहार चालणार नाही, कोणत्याही गोष्टीची चाचणी घेणे व सिध्द झाल्याशिवाय कोणीही गुन्हेगार न ठरविणे, व्यक्तीगत आयुष्याचा अधिकार, मुक्त वावरण्याचा अधिकार, सुरक्षित ठिकाणी राहण्याचा अधिकार, नागरिकत्वाचा अधिकार, विवाह व कुटूंब संस्था चालविण्याचा अधिकार, स्वतंत्र विचाराचा अधिकार, स्वतःच्या संकल्पाचा अधिकार, अभिव्यक्त होण्याचा अधिकार, हक्कांसाठी एकत्र येण्याचा अधिकार, सामाजिक सुरक्षेचा अधिकार, रोजगाराचा अधिकार, विश्रांती घेण्याचा अधिकार, अन्न व निवाऱ्याचा अधिकार, शिक्षणाचा अधिकार, मुद्रण स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार, जगात मुक्त वावरण्याचा अधिकार, प्रत्येकाला मानव म्हणूनच वागणूक इ. मानवी हक्क प्रत्येकाला मिळाले आहेत.

दहशतवाद व मानवी हक्क:

दहशतवाद व मानवी हक्क याचा अतिशय घनिष्ठ संबंध आहे. कारण या दोघांची विचारसरणी परस्पर विरोधी टोकाची आहे. दहशतवादाचा मुळ उद्देश बंधसक कृत्य करून आपली दहशत पसरविणे हा असतो. त्यासाठी कित्येक सामान्य जनतेचे प्राण गेले तरी चालते. अशी कुर प्रवृत्ती दहशतवादाची असते तर त्याच्या अगदी उलट म्हणजेच समस्त मानव जातीचे कल्याण, लोकशाही मार्गाने साधले पाहिजेत व कोणत्याही मानवास मुक्त व नैसर्गिक पध्दतीने भयमुक्त वातावरणात जीवन जगता याचे हे मानवी हक्कात अभिप्रेत आहे. दहशतवादी कृत्यातून मानवी हक्कांची सरासपणे कत्तल केली जाते. दहशतवादाचा अनेक निरापराध व्यक्तींना त्रास होतो किंबहुना अनेक संसार उध्वस्त होतात. दहशतवादी घटनांमुळे कितीतरी व्यक्तींना आपले प्राण गमवावे लागते.

उपरोक्त मानवी हक्कांच्या जाहीरनामातील कोणत्याच तत्त्वांचे पालन दहशतवाद्याकडून होत नाही. मानव जातीचा क्रूरकर्मा म्हणून त्यांच्याकडे पाहिले जाते. म्हणून दहशतवादाचा विमोड करण्यासाठी अंतरराष्ट्रीय अनेक करार केले जात आहेत, ज्या राष्ट्रात दहशतवादी संघटनांचे वास्तव्य आहे त्या राष्ट्रांचे सर्व आर्थिक व राजकीय संबंध तोडून त्या राष्ट्रावर दहशतवाद विरुद्ध लढा देण्यासाठी दबाव टाकला जातो. उदा. पाकिस्तान, अफगाणिस्तान, सिरिया इ. राष्ट्रात दहशतवाद पोसला गेला असल्याने अमेरिकासह अन्य राष्ट्रांकडून त्यांना मिळणारी आर्थिक मदत बंद केली. जेणेकरून दहशतवाद कमी व्हावा हाच त्यामागचा उद्देश होता.

दहशतवादी लोकांकडून जनतेच्या मुलभूत व मानवी हक्कांची मानहानी होते. ते आपले हक्क इतरांवर लादून त्यांची पिळवणूक करण्याचा सतत प्रयत्न करतात. व्यक्ती हा निसर्गतः स्वतंत्र असल्यामुळे त्याला मिळालेल्या स्वातंत्र्याचा उपभोग त्यास घेता आला पाहिजे म्हणून दहशतवाद कमी करून मानवी मुल्यांची रुजवणूक करणे आज महत्त्वाचे आहे. अन्यथा कित्येक पिढ्या अशाच बर्बाद होणार आहेत. दहशतवाद कमी करायचा असेल तर प्रत्येक राष्ट्रांकडून काही जाणिवपूर्वक प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहेत. गरीब, अल्पसंख्यांक, दबलेल्या व पिचलेल्या लोकांवर अन्याय होणार नाही याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. दहशतवादाची कारणे विचारात घेवून त्यांच्या नेत्यांबरोबर विचार विनिमय करावा व त्यातून योग्य मार्ग काढता येईल त्यासाठी प्रयत्न करावा लागेल, आर्थिक, वांशीक, जातीय, प्रादेशिक मुद्यावरून प्रशासनाने भेदभाव करू नये. प्रत्येकाला मानवी हक्क, भावना असतात त्याचा विचार वरिष्ठ पातळी वरून व्हावा. जगाचा विकास सहकार्याने होतो विरोधाने नाही हा विचार दहशतवादी लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविणे गरजेचे आहे. असे काही उपाय करून मानवी मुल्य व हक्कांची रुजवणूक करता येते.


निष्कर्ष:

दहशतवादाचे स्वरूप आज जागतिक वनले असल्याने त्याचा प्रत्येक राष्ट्राला त्रास होत आहे. दहशतवादी घटनांच्या बाबतीत प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका समतोल व समाजहित साधणारी असावी. तसेच मोठ्या राष्ट्रांनी संकुचित दहशतवादाला प्रोत्साहन न देता स्वनिर्बंधन ठेवावे लागेल अन्यथा दहशतवादाचा फटका त्यांना केव्हाही बसू शकतो. प्रत्येक राष्ट्राने दहशतवादविरोधी कडक कायद्याची निर्मिती करून त्याची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी करावी, तसेच न्याय व्यवस्थेकडूनही दहशतवादसंबंधीत खटल्याची जलद गतीने निर्णय दिले जावेत. शासन व प्रशासन व्यवस्थेकडून समाजात तेंढ निर्माण होणार नाहीत व मानवी हक्काची जपवणूक कशी होईल याकडे द्यायला हवे. दहशतवादाचे स्वरूप, त्याची तित्रता व त्याचे परिणाम यांचे गांभिर्य समजून घेवून ठोस उपाय अंमलात आणणे गरजेचे आहेत. दहशतवादी समस्येच्या मुळाशी जावून त्याचे निराकरण करायला हवे व मानवी हक्कांची रजवणूक कशी करता येईल यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे.

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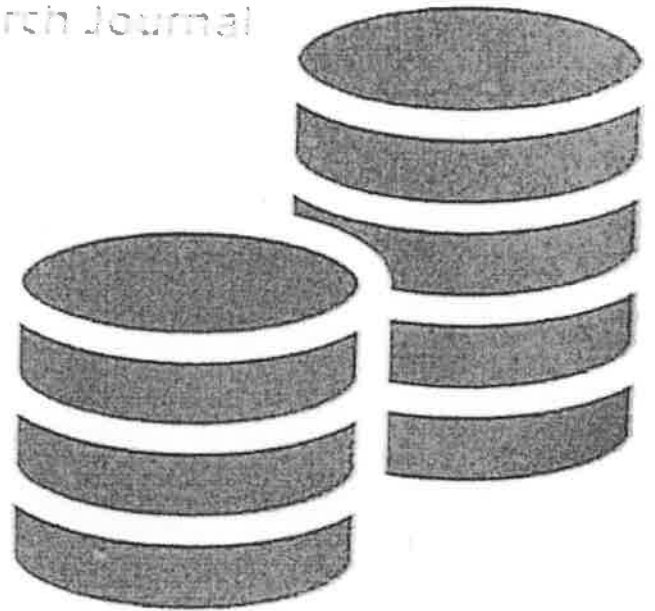
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भा.स.सामान विभाग, पंजाब, जे.ए. कॉलेज व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात.

प्रास्ताविक

अनेक वर्षांच्या पारंपारीय विचारप्रवाहांतून भारतीय संघ आंगठ १९४७ मधील पुढील स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. त्या नव्या देशात 'पंच पुराचार्य' या मंत्रालयाच्या आदेशाने जे.ए. कॉलेज अहमदाबाद' सामान्यतःच्या काळात प्रकार भागले होते. असे एक ना अनेक प्रश्न भारताच्या विविध राज्यात धोरणनिर्देश, सामुदायिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक भिन्नता मंडळा प्रमाणित होती तसेच विविध जाती, धर्म, पंथ, जॉननेशन, स्त्री, पुरुष व पॅरिफॅरिअल-जगात जगाच्या लोकांचे समूह यथेष्ट अस्तित्वात होते. या सर्वाना एकीकरण बांधून त्यांचा सर्वोच्च विकास साधण्यासाठी व सर्वोच्च राष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीसाठी महत्त्व गज्यघटना असेच आवश्यक होती. या निर्णयानुसार भारतीय संसदेचे लोकशाहीचा आंगठार करून गज्यघटना निर्मितीचे काम होती घेतले. त्यासाठी डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली उत्तम मंडळी स्थापन करण्यात आली तर घटना समितीच्या अध्यक्ष्यानी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी नियुक्त करून गज्यघटना निर्मितीची जबाबदारी त्यांच्यावर टाकण्यात आली डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे कार्यकर्तांनी व राज्य व्यवस्था अख्यमंडळ व विचारवंत होते त्यांच्या प्रामुख्य घेऊनक तत्त्वज्ञानानुसार भारतीय संसदेचे व सर्वोच्च अशी गज्यघटना मिळाली. भारतीय संसदेचे लोकशाहीचा स्वरूप केला गेल्याने देशात प्रजासत्ताक गणराज्य अस्तित्वात आले. जनसत्ता नियुक्त करून जनसंघीय संसदेमध्ये जाऊन जनकल्याणाची कामे करतात. जनतेचे हित जोपासणे व राष्ट्राचे संरक्षण करून प्रमुख भूमिका घेऊन संसदेचे महत्त्व काम करत. भारतीय विचारवंत कौटिल्य राज्याची भूमिका घट करतात असतात की, 'राज्य हे सर्वोच्च असेच पाहिले, राज्याचा प्रमुखाचा दुर्दुर्लभात असल्याने हाक जनतेचे राज्याची धारणे कि अगदी राष्ट्र अस्तित्वात पाहिलेले संसदेची जनकल्याणाची भूमिका घेऊन काम करत तरच राज्य समृद्ध व महत्त्व बनते ज्यामुळे तेथील जनसत्ताही आपल्या राज्यावरून आदर निर्माण होती. जनतेच्या हितानेच राज्याचे हित दडूनने आहे हे राज्यकर्त्यांनी कायम लक्षात ठेवून पाहिले.'

भारतीय लोकशाही जगातील समृद्ध लोकशाही म्हणून उदयास आली आहे. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत व्यक्तीव्यक्तिय, धर्मव्यक्तिय, विचारव्यक्तिय, संघटन व्यक्तिय, अत्याय व पिढ्यापूक विंगंध त्याच मागण्याचे व्यक्तिय, मतदानाचा अधिकार, संघार व्यक्तिय सभा व परिषदा घ्याचे व्यक्तिय इ. आंगठार मिळाले. ज्यामुळे प्रत्येक भारतीयाना सन्मानाने व समानतेने जॉयन जगता येते. त्याने यथावी आठवा वर्ष पूर्ण करून भारतीय नागरिकत्व प्राप्त करून, अशा भारतीय नागरिकांचे संरक्षण करण्याची जबाबदारी सरकार वर पडते. म्हणून लोकशाहीचा अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. लोकशाहीचा अर्थ

व्यवस्था संपलेली नाही. कित्यहुना जातीयव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप अतिफर वट्ट वनत राखल्याने भाडकून येते. ही वाटतो जातीय व्यवस्था भारतीय लोकशाहीपुढे नवीन आव्हान घेवून येत आहे.

३. नवीन आर्थिक धोरण

भारताची उभारणी ही मुळातच सार्वभौम विचारसरणी व शंभरीय लोकशाहीवरच झालेली आहे. राज्यघटनेने जगनेने हित लक्षात घेवून शासनाने आपली धोरणे आवृण्व्याची सोय करून दिली असली तरी ती धोरणे आवृण्वत असताना लोकशाहीच्या अस्तित्वास व सार्वभौमत्वास अडसर ठरणार नाहीत याची काळजी घेणे महत्वाचे असते. १९९१ मध्ये नव्याने ग्विकार्वनेच्या आर्थिक धोरणामुळे त्याचे दुरगामी परिणाम आज पहावयास मिळतात. या कराराने जागांतक स्तरावरील अनेक महत्वाची निबंध कमी केली आहेत. परकीय कंपण्यांना भारतीय बाजारपेठ मोकळे करून दिले पर्यायाने येथील पारंपारीक उद्योग वंद पडून येरोजगारांची समस्या निर्माण झाली. मानवाच्या जागी यंत्रमानव आले ज्यामुळे मानवा समस्याकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले. या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणामुळे येथील लघू व कुटीर नष्ट होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. या आर्थिक धोरणामुळे परकांवांचा भारताय राज्य व्यवस्थेत थेट हस्तक्षेप होण्याची स्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. जे लोकशाहीसाठी मारक असणार आहे. म्हणून नवीन आर्थिक धोरणामुळे लोकशाहीपुढे काही नवीन आव्हान निर्माण झाली आहेत हे नाकारून चालणार नाही.

४. नक्षलवाद व अंतर्गत असुरक्षितता

भारतीय लोकशाही पुढेले आव्हानांपैकी आणखी एक आव्हान म्हणून नक्षलवाद व देशांतर्गत असुरक्षितता वाकडे जडना येते. देशाच्या विविध भागात नक्षलवादाचा प्रभाव सातत्याने दिवून येतो. शासन व प्रशासन व्यवस्थेचा विरोध करून प्रचंड प्रमाणात विनहानी व प्राणहानी करण्याचा मानस हा नक्षलवादाचा असतो. कायदा व सुव्यवस्था न मानने, घटनेचा अनादर करणे, सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य विघडविणे व सामान्यास घेठीस धरणे ही त्यांची निती अंतर्गत सुरक्षिततेला खिळखिळी बनवते ज्यामुळे राज्यसंस्था कुण्कामी ठरते. नक्षलवाद हा घटना विरोधी असून लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेस मारक आहे. नक्षलवादाचा विमंड करून अंतर्गत व्यवस्था कमी सुरक्षित उचता घटने यासाठी शासनाने कायम प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे.

५. राजकारणाचे गुन्हेगारीकरण

राजकारणातील गुन्हेगारीला प्रवृत्तीला आळा घालने हे एक मोठे आव्हान लोकशाहीपुढे आहे. निवडणुकांसाठी उभे असलेले अनेक उमेदवार गुन्हेगारी पार्श्वभूमीचे असल्याचे दिसून येतात. काही उमेदवार तर गंभीर गुन्हात अडकलेले असतात तरीही निवडणुकांतील प्रमुख पक्षाकडून अशा उमेदवारांना निधीट दिले जाते. म्हणजेच ही एक प्रकारे लोकशाहीची हत्याच असते लोकशाहीत निवडणूका या अटळ असतात तर निवडणूक देणारा मतदार हा राजा समजला जातो जनतेच्या मतभांधव्यावरच उमेदवाराचे भयंतव्य ठरले जाते. निवडणूकांमधून जनतेचा कोण लक्षात येत असतो, राजकीय सामकरणे बदलतात उदा. १९७७ ची आनीबानी विरोधी लाट, १९८४ मधील इंदिरा गांधी हत्येनंतरची राजीव गांधीच्या वाजूचे लाट तर १९८९ मधील चोफंगे प्रकरणातील दत्तालीच्या आरोपानंतरची त्यांच्याच विरोधीलाट. ही लाट म्हणजे एक प्रकारे जनमानस समजले जाते.

निवडणूक प्रक्रियेने वाढलेल्या गुन्हेगारीकरणाने मताच्या मुल्याला मोठ्या प्रमाणावर हानी पोहोचली आहे. राष्ट्राच्या चव्याच भागात निवडणूकांसाठी पैसा व बळाचा वापर महत्वाचा ठरला आहे. अनेक टिकाणी निवडणूकांत या दान्ही मध्येच मर्या होती. जम्मु काश्मीर व इशान्य राज्यातील काही भागात मतदान केंद्र बळजबरोने ताब्यात घेवने जातात. त्याचबरोबर मतापट्या

पुढीलप्रमाणे, आपण जलदचलन करणे, मर्यादायुक्त द्याय आपणने, कित्या वेद्येस प्रमाण असा बदल निवडणुके काळान घडतात. त्यामुळे राज्याभ्याषणातील पुढेगावे करणे गरजेचे आहे. याद्वारे आपणने असा बदल आणणे गरजेचे आहे. हे शक्यच नसतच आहे.

निष्कर्ष

भारतातील राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विविध देशांतून राज्य व्यवस्थेचा सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास करून घेतला होता. लोकशाही, लोकशाही, लोकशाही, लोकशाही, लोकशाही अशा अनेक शासनव्यवस्था तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या तपासून पाहिले व भारताच्या हिताच्या दृष्टीने व जनकल्याणाच्या दृष्टीने लोकशाही व्यवस्थेचा सर्वोत्तम स्वीकारला. त्यातही अत्यंत लोकशाहीच्या तुलनेत गंभीर लोकशाही निवडली आहे. भारताच्या सामाजिक, भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक, भिन्नतेच्या दृष्टीने गंभीर लोकशाहीच महत्त्वाची मानली गेली. घर उल्लेख करून अनेक समस्यांना भारतीय लोकशाहीस दान हात करावे लागत असले तरी वेळोवेळी या अडथळांच्या पांगणाम कारक तंत्रे दृष्ट करून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. लोकशाहीस मारक ठरणान्या बाबीकडे विशेषतः लक्ष घालून सामाजिक आरोग्य करणे गरजेचे आहे. लोकशाहीमुळे देशात शांतता, सुव्यवस्था, समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुता, त्याच ही तत्वे टिकून आहेत. लोकशाही जिवंत ठेवायची असले तर लोकशाहीस मारक ठरणान्या बाबीकडे लक्ष द्यावे लागेल. घेणाऱ्या संकटाचे लोकशाही मार्गाने निरसन करणे हाच हे पाहिले जाय. तरच खऱ्या अर्थाने समृद्ध व सक्षम लोकशाहीचा पाठक असल्याचा आभार मानून सर्व भारतीयांना याद्वारे यत्न निवडणे गरजेचे आहे.

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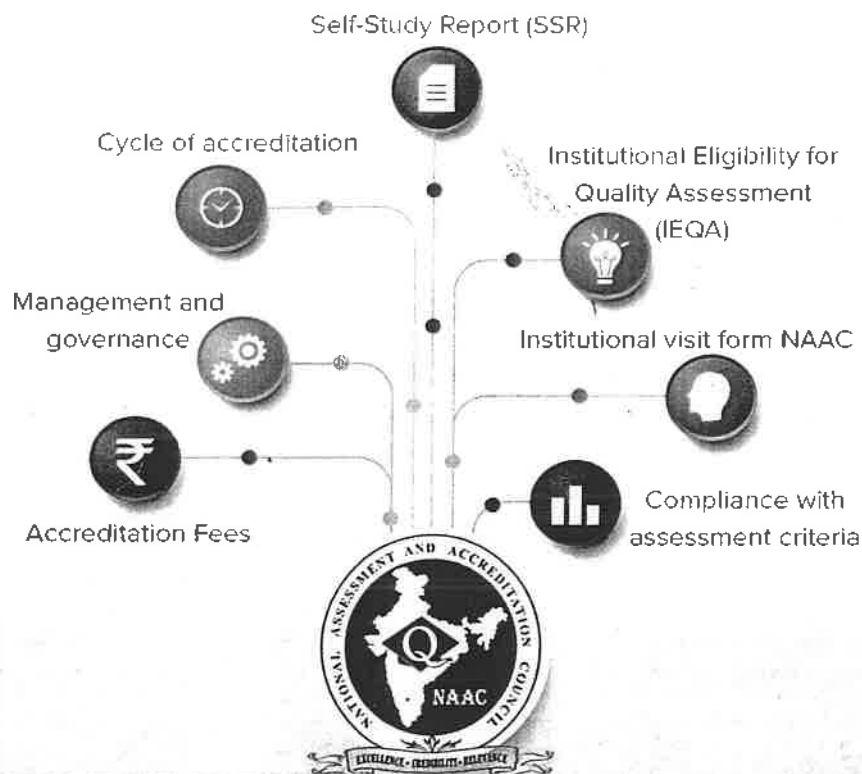
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Institutional Best Practices Enrich Students, Community and Nation

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Abstract:

Best practice is an essential condition for the institutional accreditation in the given criteria of 7.2.1. it cover 30 points and institution has to describe two best practices which are successfully implemented by the institution as per NAAC format. This paper work includes the importance of best practices, some best practices adopted in the college for students, teacher and academic development. Few best practices have been explained which are useful for the development of social or community awareness as well as to aware the development of nation. At the end of epilog all these best practices are useful for the adoption by college or institution for NAAC assessment.

Introduction:

Best practices are those practices that are evolved by the institutions internally which lead to positive impact on the regular work of the institution from last few years. Institution can starts some innovative work or change in the aspect of function with positive impact for the benefit of students, society and Nation. These practices could be adopted in respect of teaching learning process¹, office practices, student support and progression, community engagement², higher education for quality management, IQAC activities³, and green approach in science and technology. Innovations or some positive impact changes in best practices serve to enhance quality and add value to improve the institutional benchmark. The difficulties could be resolved and functioning of work run smoothly through the best practices. Hence the best practices adopted by colleges could be beneficial for the students, community and indirectly to the nation.

Importance of Best practices:

Many best practices are adopted for the enrichment of students in colleges, and some best practices started for the visible impact of quality in higher education to achieve the institutional⁴ goals. Any two best practices elaborated which are contributed to the quality improvement of the core activities of the college as well as for the achievement of the Institutional Objectives. The best practices should be described as per the NAAC guideline that includes title, objectives, context, and practice, evidences of success, problem encountered and resources required and some additional institutional values.

A) Best Practices for the college students:

1) Enrichment of Teaching and Learning Process:

Teaching learning process is an important process which enriches or develops students in educational quality. Those students do not attend the college regularly or outside the semester they don't know about the basic knowledge such students have to be oriented by providing outcome based education. Use of ICT based teaching learning process is important to enrich student interest in teaching learning process. Implementation of E-learning, Smart class, MOOC's courses, counseling for poor students, use of digital library, Reading room for girls and boys, these things are effective to develop teaching learning process. Therefore students get inspired and learn many techniques through these process and outcomes of teaching learning process would be achieve the aims and objectives of institution.



2) Group Discussion :

Group discussion is one of the best practices to motivate students in the relevant subject knowledge. Objective of this practice to encourage everyone as members of a group and groups as teams to gain expertise in discussion on specific subject. Responsibility of individual students in group discussion encourages them very well. It generates new ideas and solutions and encourages healthy competition in teams. The role of teacher in group discussion that can focus on weak students. Each group can concentrate on specific category of aptitude questions and develop expertise which they can share with others in other groups. Such group discussion should be arranged within class, college and intercollegiate students on important subject. Therefore outcome of this group discussion can fulfill the aims and objectives of this best practice.

3) Remedial coaching :

During academic year regular internal examinations, a preparatory examination is conducted including on entire syllabus within duration as per the question pattern of University. In addition to these syllabi and examination special caching is given to the students with study material by conducting extra classes. Same exam is conducted as preparatory examinations to give better experience.

4) Planning of Industrial / Historical Visit:

Planning of Industrial visit of science and historical visit for social science students get well acquainted with scientific and historical knowledge respectively. Therefore College engages the industrial visits (like industry, CSIR-Laboratory, IIT,) to acquaint the students with practical and basic knowledge every year. Social science students also plan to visit historical places, (like forts, temples, numismatics, i.e archeological sources) every year to known with historical knowledge. This best practice adopted by institution for the betterment of students.

5) Science Exhibition:

Institution can organize science exhibition on the best projects and practical done by UG and PG students to motivate and enhance the scientific knowledge and techniques. Such exhibition gives opportunities to understand the science behind the action, and students from surrounding school and colleges as well as farmer get benefit of scientific knowledge. Hence this practice has social touch and should organize every year.

6) Placement Training Program :

Institution has to be organizing certificate course at department or institutional level so as to make the students job opportunity very easily. Students are also promoted or motivate with aptitude training, Resume writing practice, mock test and mock interviews while they are attending placement training program. Institution must have to organize at least one placement program for final year students by inviting industry or corporate personnel authority and student get job confidently. This practice is important for every institution.

7) e-Services /e- library facility :

The Institute should start submission of online application form to the office. Institution should provide student request of various certificates, such as Bonafide, TC, and Course Completion certificate, which is delivered as per student's charter. Student also takes benefit of e-library which is available in central library of institution. This practice work more effectively in very short time throughout the year.

8) Plantation :

Tree plantation is a best practice to create clean and green campus in institution and surrounding. The NSS and NCC wings of the college take up initiative for planting different saplings regularly with the help of students. Generally institution gives responsibility to Botany department for maintaining botanical garden at a large variety of medicinal plants and wide variety of plant



species. Therefore this practice is very much important to keep the healthy atmosphere in institutional campus.

9) Earn and Learn scheme:

Many students of college may belonging to rural area, and may have below poverty level (BPL). They faces many problems in institution including admission fees, examination fees, stationary and book purchase, even though uniform also. Such students do not get support from parent, so institution have to be run Earn and Learn scheme for financial support for interested students. This best practice can function for students in free time. This practice can satisfy the goal and objectives of institution.

B) Best practices for the social /community awareness:

1) Cancer Awareness Campaigns :

Now a day's cancer makes a serious problem in society or community due to illiteracy and careless. Many people are suffering from cancer, but they do not known about the prior precaution and further treatment. So institution or college should take initiatives for the awareness of the cancer diseases and its treatment. This campaign can be adopted by NSS or NCC department with the help of student for the awareness regarding cancer diseases in community. Hence this is the best practice of college to aware the people of community/society which would be help for the development Nation.

2) Educational Awareness Program for BPL community:

The people belonging to below poverty level (BPL) they can not allow educating their child for higher technical education due to poorly and money problem. Institution, educational agencies and students should organize educational awareness program for BPL community. They get inspired from educated people i.e teacher, students and get enrolled for higher technical education due to guidance and awareness only.

3) Blood Donation:

This is an important best practice for institution, society and Nation. Every person has suffering from abnormality in body, and some are suffering from diseases and accidental events. Blood is important for the treatment of diseases or during surgical operation. NSS and NCC department play an important role to organize such Blood donation camp that would be beneficial for the patient to save his life. Hence this an actual national work to our donate blood. Therefore it has more importance as best practices run by our institution.

4) Water conservation:

We are facing water problem for domestic as well as irrigation in field from last few years. In Maharashtra particularly marathwada region has suffered from droughts due to insufficient availability of water and rainy season. Now it is need of our to develop water conservation in our institution, and aware about water conservation in people of society that would be benefit for domestic purpose, greenery and farming. This is a best practice in respect of institution, communities and for nation.

5) Organization of Rural Health Camp :

Institute has to take initiatives to organize Health camp in rural area. Many people from villages have health problem, but they don't take follow up from expertise specialized doctors due to some personal and economical problem. Hence if institution has organized the Health Camp, people can attain the camp and takes advise from doctor for further treatment in free of cost. So this would be the best practice for college or institution to highlight during NAAC visit in the aspect of social work for nation.

6) Campaigns for Annihilation of Caste⁵ Awareness :

Caste is a serious problem in India like cancer disease, that never cures and end. The Indian constitution has given protection independently for each caste and religion, but nobody is following



rule as per the constitution and laws. So the students, Institution, and every people of India including President of India, Central and State government should start campaigns for annihilation of caste and religion from India. This campaign has a great opportunity to make equality in human being and India will be great country in world. Hence this social best practice should be adopted by institution to achieve national aims and goals as expected to constitution.

C) Best practices for the development of Nation:

1. Swachh Bharat Mission ⁶:

The government of India has started the campaigns about swachh Bharat mission. The students of school, colleges and common people are participating in the swachh Bharat mission by heartily. This campaign is getting full response from all over India. So student, teacher and institution shall support and participate in it. Therefore these best practices will be helpful for development of nation.

2. Awareness about NCC & NSS, Military school and Defense Visit :

NCC, NSS, Military school and Defence laboratory are the national benchmark or milestone of national agency for common Indian people. So institution can make best practice to visit NCC, NSS national camps and also visit to military school and defence laboratory to know about national development. So the student can aware about such national program and be join the duties in respective department in futures.

Presentation of Best Practices (as per NAAC format):

NAAC's expected to describe two important best practices which are successfully implemented by the college or institution. It is better to present any two best practices per year that cover the aim and objectives of college or institution. The presentation of best practice of college or institution during NAAC visit, should be presented in proper given format by NAAC, which include following points.

- 1) Title of the best Practice
- 2) Objectives of the practice
- 3) The Context
- 4) The practice
- 5) Evidences of the success
- 5) Problem encountered and resources require
- 6) Note (optional) : any additional value.

Conclusion / Benefit of Best practices:

The benefit of Best practices would be beneficial for the students, Teachers, Institution, Community/Society and Nation. Because now a day's we adopt many best practices in life but not maintain or not it on records. Therefore NAAC has given the guidelines to the all institution to maintain the record as per the guidelines, and the college or institution have a chance to acquire 30 score in NAAC assessment period. But society and nation have always benefited of these best practices without record.

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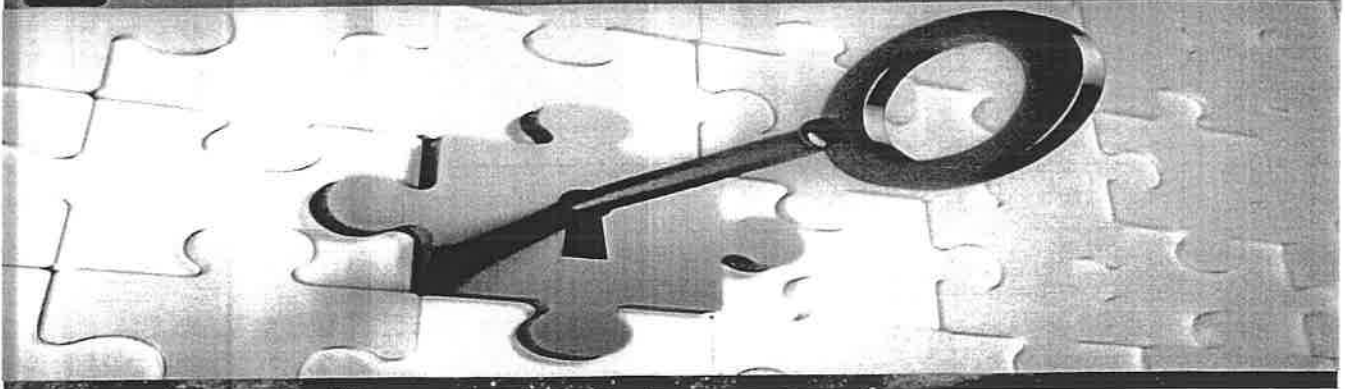
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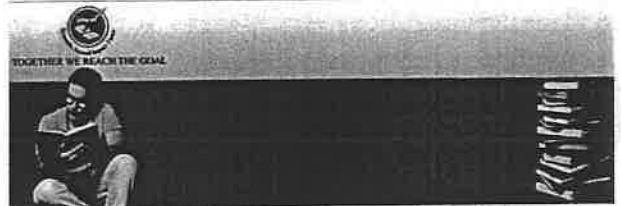
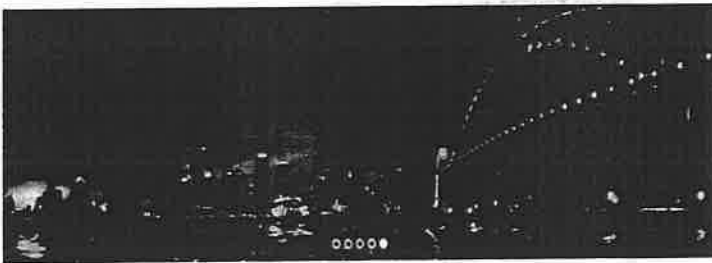
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भ्रष्टाचार: कारणे व उपाय

डॉ. भगवान शंकरराव वाघमारे

लोकप्रशासन विभाग प्रमुख,
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प्रास्ताविक:-

भ्रष्टाचार ही एक आधुनिक भारताला लागलेली कीड आहे. महासत्तेचे स्वप्न पाहणाऱ्या भारत देशाचे भ्रष्टाचाराने कंबरडे मोडले आहे. असे म्हटल्यास अतिशोक्ती ठरणार नाही. कारण भ्रष्टाचारामुळे पुन्हा देश अधोगतीकडे जात आहे प्रशासनातील वाढता भ्रष्टाचार हा एक चिंतेचा विषय ठरला असून. त्यामुळे प्रशासन व्यवस्था खिळखिळी बनू पाहत आहे. प्रशासनात भ्रष्टाचारामुळे लालफितशाही व दफ्तर दिरंगाई सारखी समस्या अधिक तिघ्न बनली आहे. त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम सामान्यांच्या जीवनमानावर पडलेला दिसून येतो.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवरही अनेक देशात भ्रष्टाचाराची समस्या कमी अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येते. त्यास भारत देश अपवाद राहिला नाही. कुठल्याही भ्रष्टाचाराचे उगमस्थान व्यक्तीचे अनैतिक व्यवहार हे असते. आज समाजाची जी दुर्गती, स्वच्छंदता व बेशिस्ती दिसून येते त्याचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे सामाजिक नैतिक मूल्यांचा न्हास होय. नियमहीनता, असत्यवादीता सगळीकडे सर्रास पहायला मिळते. अशा गंभीर समस्येबद्दल विचार करून उपाय सुचविणे हे बुद्धीजीवी व्यक्तीचे कर्तव्य आहे. परंतु दुर्दैव असे की भ्रष्टाचार ही एक व्यापक समस्या बनली आहे. ती कमी करण्यासाठी समाजातील सर्व स्तरातून प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे.

आज सामान्य जनतेचे कोणतेच काम लाच दिल्याशिवाय होत नाहीत, असा कायम आक्रोश असतो. नैतिक अचरण पारदर्शी राहू शकले नाही त्यामुळे अविश्वास व धोकेबाजाचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसून येते. वैज्ञानिक व तांत्रिक प्रगतीमुळे मानवाचे भौतिक जीवन वैविध्यपूर्ण झाले आहे परंतु मानव आतून अधिक अशांत बनत चालला आहे. प्रशासनातील वरिष्ठ व जबाबदार व्यक्तींकडून प्रशासनात भ्रष्टाचार होणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे अपेक्षित आहे परंतु तसे होताना फारसे दिसत नाही.

भ्रष्टाचाराची संकल्पना:-

सामान्यपणे भ्रष्टाचार म्हणजे व्यक्तीचे असे वर्तन होय, त्यात व्यक्तीचे नैतिक मूल्य पायदळी तुडविले जातात. तसेच सामाजिक मूल्यांचा न्हास होत असतो. साधारणपणे सरकारी सत्ता व संसाधने यांचा खाजगी फायदा करून घेण्यासाठी केलेला वापर म्हणजे भ्रष्टाचार होय. तसेच भ्रष्टाचाराचा अधिक व्यापक प्रमाणात अर्थ समजून घेता येईल. त्यानुसार खाजगी व सार्वजनिक जीवनात कोणत्याही स्थापित व निर्मित नियमांचे चोरून व जाणिवपूर्वक उल्लंघन करणे होय. भ्रष्टाचाराची संज्ञा सर्वप्रथम मार्टिन ल्युथर यांनी मांडली आहे. भ्रष्टाचाराच्या समस्येत अनेक विकसित व विकसनशील देश अडकलेले दिसून येतात. उदा. चीन, जपान, स्पेन, मॅक्सिको, भारत, ब्रिटन, ब्राझील, सुरीनाम, दक्षिण कोरीया, पाकिस्तान, बरमुडा, क्रोएशिया आदी.

भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी दिन:-

जागतिक स्तरावर भ्रष्टाचाराविरुद्ध जाणिव-जागृती घडवून आणण्यासाठी दरवर्षी ९ डिसेंबर हा 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी दिवस' म्हणून साजरा केला जातो. या संबंधीचा उराव संयुक्तराष्ट्र संघाकडून दि. ३१ ऑक्टोबर २००३ मध्ये पारित करण्यात आलेला आहे. भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलनाच्या कार्यात आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर संघटन निर्माण करून त्यात अनेक राष्ट्रांना सामावून घेणे महत्त्वाचे होते. त्या अनुषंगाने हे एक महत्त्वाचे पाऊल टाकले गेले. जगातील अनेक राष्ट्रांना



भ्रष्टाचाराच्या समस्येला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. या भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी दिनाच्या दिवशी जाणिव जागृतीचे कार्यक्रम ठेवले जातात व समाजात यासंबंधी जनअंदोलन निर्माण केले जाते.

भ्रष्टाचाराची कारणे:-

१) नैतिक मूल्यांचा न्हास -

भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणून नैतिक मूल्यांचा न्हास होणे मानले जाते. व्यक्तींवर लहानपणापासूनच सामाजिक व नैतिक मूल्यांची रुजवणूक केली जाते. परंतू सदरील मूल्ये पायदळी तुडविली जात आहेत. त्यामुळे शासन व प्रशासनातील व्यक्तींकडून नैतिक मूल्ये पाळली जात नाहीत व पर्यायाने भ्रष्ट विचारांचा अवलंब करून भ्रष्टाचाराची कृती करताना दिसून येतात.

२) असंतोष व स्वार्थी वृत्ती -

भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे असंतोष व स्वार्थीवृत्ती होय. मनुष्य आपल्या अमर्याद भौतिक गरजांच्या विळख्यात अडकून पडला आहे. त्यामुळे तो कायम असंतोषात जीवन जगताना दिसून येतो. मर्यादित उत्पन्न व अमर्याद गरजा यांचा मेळ घालणे कठीण होत असल्याने तो इतरांशी स्वार्थी वृत्तीने वर्तन ठेवत आहे. त्यातून तो भ्रष्टाचार करण्यात प्रवृत्त होत आहे.

३) आर्थिक विषमता व बेरोजगारी

आज भारतात गरीब-श्रीमंत यांच्यात मोठी आर्थिक विषमता दिसून येते. गरीब दिवसेंदिवस गरीब होताना दिसून येतो. त्याच्यावर बेरोजगारीची व उपासमारीची वेळ ओढावताना दिसून येते. श्रीमंत व्यक्तीच्या तुलनेत अत्यंत हालाकीत त्यांना जीवन जगावे लागते. त्यामुळे तो भ्रष्टाचार कृतीकडे आकर्षित होतो. शासनाने समाजात बेरोजगारी कमी करून आर्थिक विषमता कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असला तरी त्यातही मोठ्या प्रमाणात गैरव्यवहार होताना दिसून येतात.

४) ऐतखाऊ वृत्ती व भौतिक जीवनमानाची लालसा

देशात ऐतखाऊ व्यक्तीचे प्रमाण अधिक वाढत आहे. कोणतेही शारीरिक कष्ट न करता कसे श्रीमंत होता येईल या वृत्तीमुळे लोक कोणत्याही स्थराला जाण्यास तयार होत आहेत. किंबहुना कष्ट करण्याची तयारी दाखवत नाहीत. अशा ऐतखाऊ वृत्तीमुळे सामान्यांची फसवणूक करून लूट केली जाते. तसेच पाश्चिमात्य संस्कृतीच्या नावाखाली येथील तरुणाई भौतिक जिवनमानाच्या मागे धावत आहे. त्यातून भ्रष्टाचारी वृत्ती वाढताना दिसून येते. वास्तविक परिस्थितीचे भान न ठेवता भौतिक गरजांच्या पुर्ततेसाठी भ्रष्टाचाराचा मार्ग अवलंब करत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

वरील प्रमाणे भ्रष्टाचाराची प्रमुख कारणे म्हणून अभ्यासता येतील. या व्यतिरिक्त प्रशासनातील नौकरशाहीवृत्ती, लालफितशाहीवृत्ती, विविध योजनातील त्रुटी सामान्य जनतेचे अज्ञान, कायद्यातील त्रुटी असे अनेक कारणांचा अभ्यास करता येईल.

भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलनासाठी उपाय:-

१) भ्रष्टाचार विराधी कायद्यांची कडक अंमलबजावणी करणे:-

भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलनासाठी शासनाने वेळोवेळी अनेक कायदे निर्माण केले आहेत. तसेच विविध यंत्रणा विकसित केली गेली. या भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी मात्र अपेक्षेप्रमाणे होताना दिसून येत नाही. कायद्याच्या पळवाटा शोधल्या जातात किंवा कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी करताना भेदभाव केला जातो. भ्रष्टाचाराचे समूळ उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी सदरील कायद्यांची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी होणे आवश्यक आहे.

भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी शासनातर्फे लाचलूचपत प्रतिबंधक विभाग कार्य करतो. या विभागाच्या माध्यमातून पकडण्यात आलेल्या गुन्हेगारांना सोईस्कर सवलती दिल्या जातात. त्यामुळे कायद्यांची अंमलबजावणी नीट



होताना दिसून येत नाही. त्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचार जर कमी करायचा असेल तर भ्रष्टाचारासंबंधीत कायद्याची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी होणे गरजेचे असल्याचे दिसून येते.

२) भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी जनआंदोलन करणे:-

समाज स्तरावर भ्रष्टाचाराच्या विरोधात जनआंदोलन निर्माण करून भ्रष्टाचाराच्या परिणामांची जाणिव लोकांना करून देणे आवश्यक आहे. शासन व प्रशासनाकडून होणारा भ्रष्टाचार रोखण्यासाठी कृती कार्यक्रम तयार करणे तसेच सामान्य जनतेत भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी जाणिव जागृती घडवून आणणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच स्वयंसेवी संस्था व शासनाकडून भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी आंदोलन उभा करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे आवश्यक आहे. या जनआंदोलनातून भ्रष्टाचाराचे विपरित परिणाम पटवून देणे व सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे पाऊल टाकणे आवश्यक ठरते. असा लढा महाराष्ट्रात थोर समाजसुधारक आणणा हजारे यांनी उभा केला होता. त्याला देशाच्या विविध कोपऱ्यातून मोठा प्रतिसाद मिळाला होता. असाच लढा वेळोवेळी उभा करणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

३) लोकायुक्त व लोकपाल:-

भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी चौकशी करण्यासाठी राज्यपातळीवर लोकायुक्त तर राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर लोकपाल पदाची निर्मिती करणे व संबंधीत पदाची कार्यक्षमता व व्याप्ती वाढविणे गरजेचे आहे. महाराष्ट्रात समाजसेवक आणणा हजारे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली लोकायुक्त व लोकपाल पदाच्या निर्मितीसाठी मोठा लढा उभारला गेला. शासन व प्रशासनातील अनेक अधिकारी व कर्मचारी यांच्या संदर्भात चौकशी करण्यासाठी सदरील पदाचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित होते. लोकायुक्त व लोकपाल पदांना विशेष अधिकार देवून भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी मोहिम निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे प्रशासकीय सुधारणा घडून येतील.

४) नैतिक व सामाजिक मूल्यांची रुजवणूक करणे:-

आज घडीला नैतिक व सामाजिक मूल्यांच्या न्हासामुळे भ्रष्टाचाराच्या समस्येला खतपाणी मिळत आहे. व्यक्ती आपल्या स्वार्थीवृत्तीमुळे व ऐतखाऊ वृत्तीमुळे सामाजिक मूल्ये पायदळी तुडविताना दिसून येतो. परंतु शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून नैतिक व सामाजिक मूल्यांची रुजवणूक होणे आवश्यक आहे. जेणे करून विचार परिपतन घडून येऊन भ्रष्टाचार कमी करण्यास मदत होते. सामुहिक विकासाची भावना जनतेत वृद्धिंगत होणे गरजेचे आहे.

५) रोजगार निर्मितीस प्रोत्साहन देवून आर्थिक विषमता कमी करणे:-

भारतातील तरुण हातांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्याची जबाबदारी शासनाची असते. हे तरुण हात जोपर्यंत विधायक कामासाठी वापरात घेत नाहीत तो पर्यंत समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधणे कठिण असते. बेरोजगार तरुणांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे व प्रोत्साहन करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे बेरोजगारी कमी होवून आर्थिक विषमता साधली जाते. जेणे करून भ्रष्टाचार कमी करण्यास मदत होते.

सारांश:-

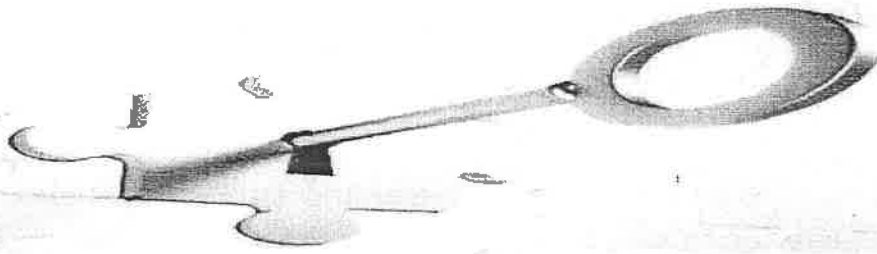
भ्रष्टाचार ही एक गंभीर समस्या असून तिचे समुळ उच्चाटन होणे आवश्यक आहे. भारताचे माजी पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांनी देखील भ्रष्टाचारासंबंधी चिंता व्यक्त केली होती. त्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचार निराकरणासाठी केवळ सरकारला जबाबदार धरून चालणार नाही. जनता देखील तेवढीच जबाबदार असते. समाजातील सर्व धार्मिक, सामाजिक व स्वयंसेवी संस्था एकत्र येवून भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी लढा देणे गरजेचे आहे. सर्व भारतीय नागरिकांनी सामुहिकपणे प्रयत्न करणे महत्त्वाचे असून भ्रष्टाचारामध्ये दोषी आढळणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर कडक कार्यवाही होणे गरजेचे आहे. राष्ट्रहित व समाजहित लक्षात घेवून भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी आंदोलनात सहभागी होणे व जागरूक नागरिक म्हणून आपली भूमिका पार पाडणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.



संदर्भ सूची

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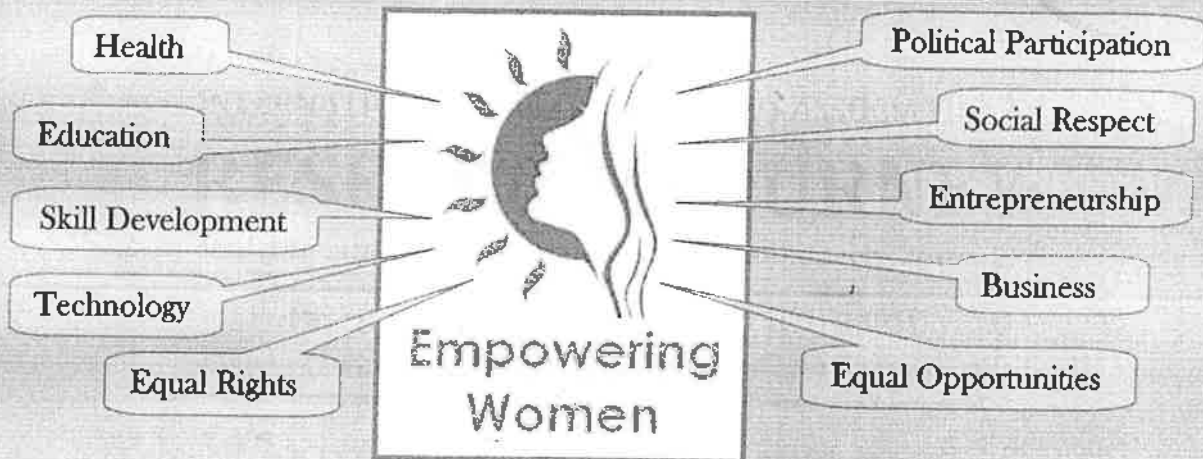
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Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)

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Women's Empowerment : A need of Society

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Abstract:

From the point of view of Indian society, women's empowerment is a very important concept. Special efforts are made for the overall development of women through women empowerment. Through women empowerment, efforts are being made to find permanent solutions to the various issues of women. Women are the backbone of modern society and should work for the upliftment of women by implementing a women empowerment program to make that pillar more capable. We need to work through women's empowerment to see how a woman can become a woman without reservation and how it can be useful for the progress of the nation. Overall, it underlines that women's empowerment is a very important process.

Introduction:

In Indian history, women have held a secondary position since ancient times. One cannot deny that the dominance of male dominant culture has always neglected the interests of women. On many occasions women were stripped of their rights and rights. In the Vedic period, it has more influence. As a result, women could not develop as much as they say. Even today, Indian women are far behind compared to Western culture. Therefore, under the burden of Indian society, the Indian woman was left neglected. Often, she was subjected to many oppressions, as she looked at him with the feeling that 'women are the only means of consumption'. Occasionally, the Indian society was responsible for adapting women to different situations. The rights of Indian women were permanently denied by the humanist society. They were confined to 'cats and children'. As a result, women were subjected to many atrocities. During the Muslim period, women were brutally tortured. Many restrictions were imposed on women. Limitations of walking alone in public, limits on living the way you want, limits on making your own decisions. It also faced many problems such as sexual harassment. Therefore, women could not be empowered.

In Indian history, during the Buddhist period women were treated as equals. Also during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, women were treated with honor. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had also honored the women of his enemy. Shivaji Maharaj believed that Parastri was the same as mother. Fathers Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule have created social and educational revolution in India by opening doors for education for Indian women. Savitribai Phule took lessons from her husband and educated herself in the society. Savitribai Phule suffered a lot for this. In the year 1948, the first school for girls was educated in Vidhe Wadi in Pune and educated girls and women. Therefore, Savitribai Phule is known as the first teacher and head master of India.

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution, has made many efforts to empower women. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar believed that 'if a woman learns she can save both houses'. Therefore, they wanted women to stand on their feet with education and to develop their own society as well. Therefore, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has created several laws for the upliftment of women through Indian Constitution. They gave all the rights of men to women and created equal society system. For the overall upliftment of women of all castes and religions of India, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar introduced the Hindu Code Bill in Parliament. But unfortunately it could not be passed so Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar resigned as Union Law Minister. Even though women have got many rights through the Indian Constitution, women cannot be fully empowered today. Even today, in many fields, social constraints are imposed on women to work. The contribution of women is denied, women are not treated equitably in



society. Their rights and rights are also violated. Therefore, the issue of women empowerment is very important from a social point of view.

Women's Empowerment: Meaning and Definition:

The concept of women empowerment is very broad and important. Empowering women can mean the same as reducing women's weakness. That is, they are expected to develop their self-interest by reducing the factors that make women weaker. In addition to the social, economic, political and cultural development of women, the development of physical, intellectual and mental development can be said to be women empowerment. It is expected that women will be freed from superstition and mental slavery and open to all development options. Special efforts need to be made from the government level for women empowerment. Explaining the meaning of women empowerment, various thinkers have provided definitions, some of which can be reviewed below.

- Women's empowerment means that the woman is financially independent and independent and independent. She should have a positive outlook on herself, so that she can be alone in any adverse situation. Therefore, she will be eligible to participate in development activities as well as participate in the decision making process. Education is one of the key factors for women's empowerment. - Kiran Devendra
- Empower mean give authority to somebody to give somebody a power or authority – inspire somebody with confidence to give somebody a sense of confidence or self esteem. Empowerment may mean equal status to women opportunity and freedom to develop herself.- Encarta Dictionary
- Women's empowerment is to make women self-reliant and to eliminate the injustice done to women from the social point of view. - Sandeep Kumar Chowdhury

From the above definition it is clear that women empowerment is a very important concept and in the process of women empowerment, various efforts are required to achieve the social, economic and cultural development of women. By nature, women are vulnerable and shy, so they are in the mindset of being dependent on someone else. So we need to get the woman out of that mentality.

Women's empowerment: A social need:

Women and men are two of the most important aspects of society. Both of these factors are equally important in the upliftment of society. Therefore, it is important to prioritize the development of women with men. There have been many instances in history that many men in the Indian system were able to grow up only with the contribution of women. Therefore, it is not appropriate to give a woman a secondary position in any case. But it is equally true that this has not happened in time. General Chat Chat Lounge In order to maintain social health today, women need to be empowered first. Women's empowerment is very important for the formation of a healthy and healthy society.

1. Developing social equality:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has given equal rights to all Indians through the Constitution of Indian State. So, by law, everyone has equal opportunity. There will be no discrimination. Women have all the same rights as men. As a woman, she is expected to be treated equally. But women still face many problems due to the male-dominated mentality of the society. It is necessary to change this male-dominant mentality in the society. Only then will social equality really be established. It is necessary to create concrete programs for the empowerment of women. It is very important for women to build their confidence by providing social protection. It is very important for women to be empowered to further develop the social equality achieved through the overall constitution.

2. Increasing the literacy rate of women:

According to the 1991 census, female literacy was only 39.42 percent of the total literacy. The same proportion could not even reach 50% of the total literacy till the 2001 census. This created many



Alternatively, they faced many injustices. 'Education is the focus of holistic development'. Therefore, if we want to bring about social transformation through women's empowerment, then increasing the standard of female education is very important. Women's empowerment and literacy complement each other. When a woman is educated, the intellect develops and knowledge is added. Therefore, they gain the skills of right and wrong, wrong and right. So they can make the right decisions. Literacy appears to be more important for women's empowerment overall.

3.To make women self-reliant:

In India, it is always seen that women are financially dependent on another person in the family. Since they themselves are not financially viable, they cannot solve their problems themselves. Lack of mental well-being, lack of care for one's own health, and self-fulfillment do not. She always has to rely on others. But women can become economically self-reliant by providing education, training and employment to women through women empowerment. They can feel confident about themselves. Therefore, in terms of Indian society, it is very important for women to have financial independence.

4.Reduce oppression of women:

According to a report by the central government on 'Violence Against Women' in 1993, a woman is raped every 54 minutes in India. 800 women a month and 9600 women are subjected to rape, sexual harassment and human trafficking in a year, as well as problems such as feticide, murder, family violence and the death of thousands of women. Women face many such atrocities. Therefore, gender inequality and anarchy in society are rampant. If you want to reduce the injustice done to women every day, it is very important for women to be empowered. At the same time social change can be brought about. Therefore, the process of women's empowerment must be accelerated.

5.Troubleshoot women's health issues:

Through women empowerment, awareness about women's health issues is raised. Good health is a person's true wealth. Therefore, it is more important for women to take care of their health. Counseling on women's health issues is done through women's empowerment. Health guidance is given to rural women and illiterate women by organizing various health camps. General Chat Chat Lounge The purpose is to make women more empowered to deal with health issues. The question of women's health is very important. Only if health is good, social health is sustained. Women's health issues need to be addressed to create a prosperous nation overall.

6.Developing women's political leadership:

Through the Indian Constitution, women and men have been provided equal opportunities for social, economic and political development. But in the last seventy years, the proportion of women in the political sphere has been much lower than that of men. Women's participation in the political sphere increased but their expected political leadership could not be developed. General Chat Chat Lounge Further, despite the amendment of the Constitution, women were given 50 per cent reservation in the local self-government institute in the country. Therefore, with the exception of some national level women political leadership could not be developed. But some efforts are made to develop women's political leadership through women's empowerment. The political leadership of women seems to be more important to empower women as social needs in India.

7.Creating a welfare governance system at the social level:

In the process of building a welfare state, the interests of all the constituents of the society are to be taken care of. Therefore, it is necessary to try to solve various problems of women through women empowerment. This encourages the creation of a welfare state. Finding solutions to women's empowerment in the daily questions and problems of women is important. Women empowerment seeks to address the health, economic, political and cultural issues of women. This helps in creating a welfare state system at the society level. Women gain confidence and can build their identity in various fields. Therefore, women empowerment is considered an important factor in the formation of a welfare system

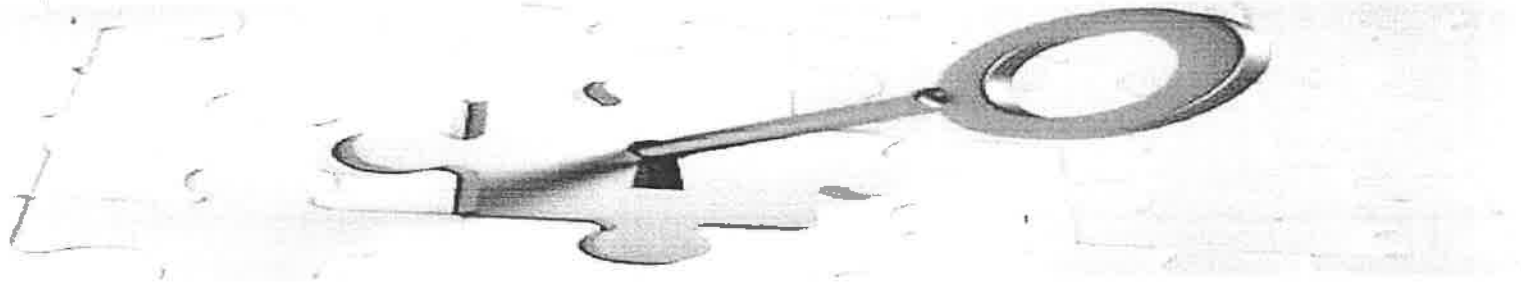


Conclusion:

Women's empowerment is an important issue in the development and development of a developed nation. To make India prosperous and capable, women need to be self-sufficient and self-sufficient. Today, the overall development of women is essential to the rights and rights of women through the Constitution. Through gender empowerment, gender discrimination in the community is reduced. Therefore, the topic of women empowerment will always be important in the social fabric of modern India. Social equality, fraternity and social justice are very important for empowering women to create a developed nation by nurturing the children of democracy in the constitution. Women have different problems today. The severity of the injustice done to women has to stop somewhere. For this, there is a need for women empowerment, from the local level to the national level. How should women take more initiative and empower other women in the community in the process of women empowerment? For this, the role of educated women in the community will be more important. Overall, women's empowerment needs to emerge as a social movement, not just limited to national programs.

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8. Relevance of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thoughts in Recent Period

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Introduction

The creator of modern India, Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a great social reformer. They brought about social change through their thoughts and actions. The great task of creating such a system was based on democracy by complete changing the existing Indian society and its system on inequality. Powered by Blogger. This led to the creation of a free society and modern nation. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the donor of human liberation. At the same time, he took the initiative to establish social transformation and social justice. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has created the Indian Constitution with a concerted effort to create a prosperous nation. He considered the social and economic development of a person as vital for the creation of a democratic nation from distant perspectives. According to him, every component of society is very important in the upliftment of the nation. Therefore, the last elements of society also need to be integrated into the development of the nation. Was his consideration.

The image and talent of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was touching and reliable for various aspects of society. He had a thorough study of the topics of religion, politics, social, education and economics. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar fought for social equality and human liberation. And he was always dreaming for united India. And they worked hard to make that dream come true. That is why the views of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar are still giving a new direction to the Indian society. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thought's are guidelines for developing India. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has done a lot of work for the farmers, workers, women, child labour, tribal, backward and disadvantaged sections of the society, etc. in India. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a creative personality. Not only did they stop with guidance, they did a great job of transforming society through real action, time to time. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has stated many important things for the betterment of the nation. He had also undertaken many important projects in his career and sought to uplift the nation. So, Today, the relevance of Dr. Babasaheb

Ambedkar's ideas is seen in the underline. The ideas presented by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on agriculture, finance, social politics, politics, water, power projects and urban development are still useful for the progress of the nation. The researcher has attempted to study the relevance of some of these important ideas through this research.

At present, relevance of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thoughts

1. Thoughts on Agricultural Sector

India is a farming country and the future of India depends on agriculture. Babasaheb Ambedkar belonged. So, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar proposes that the agriculture sector needs to be developed in a modern way. The government needs to make efforts for the overall development of the agriculture sector. The government should take responsibility for providing abundant water to agriculture. It is important for farmers to be guaranteed, as well as to provide farmers with markets. The basic idea of such a method is Presented by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Also, if they want to stop farmers' suicide, they suggest some important measures. According to him, farmers today must cultivate modern methods. While doing this farming, it is necessary to take three types of crops, which include harvesting the food needed for life, Also, it is important to take crops that are profitable from a commercial point of view and, thirdly, importantly, international quality crops that can be exported at home and abroad. Similarly, pursuit of agriculture and creation of industry. It is important to make irrigation areas available for agriculture for two hours and 365 days. Also, it is more important to reduce the burden of population on agriculture and shift it to industry. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, after becoming a member of the Mumbai Legislature, organized the first march for the farmers at Culaba in Raigad district. The government should provide guarantee that, the cost of production will be at least 15 to 20 percent profitable to the farmers. Which will enable farmers to cultivate. It is important to provide education facilities to the children of the farmers, and to provide the goods of the farmers to the market. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's movement included activists from various communities. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar considers it important to develop the agriculture sector through sustainable development. Today, the relevance of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts is more relevant.

2. Women Empowerment

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's policy of women empowerment has become very important for the overall development of women. He had created a action taking program for women to be able and empowered to achieve the status with honor in the society. Through the Indian Constitution, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar underlined the path of women's liberation. Dr.

Babasaheb Ambedkar had introduced the 'Hindu Code Bill' in Parliament after becoming the minister for empowering women. Through which women would get freedom and rights in various fields such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, work and adoption. That would have paved the way for women's empowerment but that bill could not be approved in Parliament. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had expressed his displeasure with strong words. Not only that, he had also resigned his ministerial post. The main purpose of this bill was to abolish tradition-based social inequality, discrimination, cruelty and discrimination.

In his speech on July 26, 1942, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar says that, if you want to measure the progress of the country, it should be measured from the progress of women. Because the importance of women is extraordinary in the overall development of the country. Only if a woman is capable, she can develop her family's community as well as the country. Therefore, there is a need to give more importance to the empowerment of women in the Indian society. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar worked to protect women through the constitution. The Constitution made special provisions for equality of men and women before the law. Also, no discrimination can be made on the basis of religion, race, caste or gender. Similarly, in the case of public service schemes, women should have equal opportunities, women should be given equal work equal pay like men, women should have freedom of speech and all other freedoms are important. Presented by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. As well as all these provisions, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has made special efforts to empower women through the constitution. At the Convention of the Dalit Women's Federation in 1942, While expressing his views, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar remarked that, "Only if women become aware in the classroom, the society will progress greatly." Also women should be independent and organized, women should not underestimate themselves and they should be equal to men. To get maternity leave and other concessions for working women. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar approved the law. According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the government made a suggestion of such a procedure to make women self-sufficient by implementing special programs for women empowerment. If a woman is socially and economically self-sufficient, she can maintain the full development of her family. Today, it is important to effectively implement the ideas presented by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

3. Development irrigation sector and Water Policy

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, 'both land and water are very important to human existence'. Therefore, in the drafting constitution, water should be kept under the central government. He stated that. Although land and water are the resources of development, the properties and characteristics of both are different. So that both these components cannot be

combined in justice and criteria. The ground is stable, it will not move anywhere, without natural and human intervention, nothing can change it. There is no water flow in it. It does not remain stable in one place. As it moves, it flows down the slope. Therefore, even though the issue of land is kept under the authority of the state government, the issue of water should not be left to the state government alone. Because many rivers in the country are interstate and international. The role and thoughts of the water distribution of these rivers presented by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar were ignored at that time. Therefore, the issue of water in the Constitution remained with the state government. The adverse effects of this are going to suffer today. Today, water distribution is seen in various states of the country from time to time. Whether it is the subject of a link project on the Ganges and Kaveri rivers, the Krishna water dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. There will also be water shortage on the Godavari river in Maharashtra-Telangana region. The complexities of such subjects are seen to increase in different states. So, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had argued that the issue water should be taken over by the central government.

Since 1942 to 1946, When Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, he had labor, public works, construction, irrigation and energy accounts. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution to the formation of a nation is very valuable, not just limited to the caretakers of Dalits, but also to the constituents. in specialty water planning, power generation, energy policies and financial planning. The supernatural work of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has been neglected. After taking charge of the Ministry on July 20, 1942, three administrative departments existed in the country regarding water and electricity. This is the case with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was dismissed as the Central Board of Irrigation, Irrigation Advisor and Electrical Commissioner. But the structure of the establishment was insufficient to meet the country's growing population and needs. Water and electricity were the two factors that contributed to the growth of development. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar made radical changes in the composition of three administrative establishments with limited powers. Central Waterways, Irrigation and Irrigation Commission and Central Technical Power Board created new arrangements. So, today their work shows positive results. Also Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had undertaken several projects to develop irrigation areas. Important projects like Bhakrananegal Dam, Dam on Damodar River, Project on Hirakund and Sina River took place. Mahanadi and Kosi river and other river valley projects and development plans. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has actually implemented.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar prepared water policies for the development of water sector. He prepared a plan for the development of water resources, construction of water projects and planned development of water resources and energy sectors. In his exploring thought Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had proposed the river link project for drought relief in the country. Areas where average rainfall is low, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar argued that in such states, revenue projects should be extended towards irrigated areas as where excess rainfall is required. He had also prepared an action plan for the river link project. But since he could no longer be the minister of irrigation, his work on the river link project remained incomplete. Today the river link project proposed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is urgently needed. Due to the decline in fertility in the country, the problem of drought has taken a serious shape. From this, the relevance of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views underlines.

4. Power the energy

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has taken directional strategic decisions regarding energy generation as energy minister. He established the Central Electricity Authority in November 1940. The power policy of the country was determined by this authority. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar conducted a rigorous study in the field of electricity generation. According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, 'The electricity generation and development schemes will be decided by the state government with the help of the state government', as well as the task of conducting information collection surveys and implementing new concepts. The main objective of the corporation is to guide the Central Government, State Government and Provincial Governments to ensure that the public power scheme is adopted on a national level. The Electricity Board will collect the information necessary for development. With the help of the state government, the power will be prepared technically and made technically viable. Many people do not know that the Central Power Authority, which is now the Central Energy Authority, was started in 1944 from the Central Technical Power Corporation. Later in the year, the name of this corporation changed dramatically. The creation of this Central Technical Energy Board Powered by Blogger.

In India, prior to 1942, water was considered as the main problem in water policy. The solution suggested was to consider only one aspect of flood control, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said, "Indians are suffering more due to lack of extra water". Since water is an asset, there should be a consensus and a consensus policy. Regarding closure of rivers, he stated that if conservation and conservation of water is necessary for the welfare of the people, the idea of enclosing rivers is wrong. The approach adopted by the developed countries in this regard is correct. Water conservation and multipurpose use of water can be used to construct dams and generate

electricity without irrigation. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has put forward vision for the development of electric and fast sector keeping the welfare of the poor backward people in India with the main objective in mind. Their views appear to have had a profound impact on India's water and power policy.

I. Social and economic considerations

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has made a remarkable contribution to social and economic development. He believes that the Indian society is based on caste and religion. Therefore, they believed that the root cause of every problem lies in the caste system and economy. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had to endure many times in his life. So they knew his intensity closely. Every person born in the country is the same and nature is given the right to live a life of dignity. No discrimination can be made in the society for any reason, irrespective of religion, caste, race, creed, tradition, tradition or any other. The ideology that no one can impose on the caste system and religion system is imposed on the individual. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar belonged. Therefore, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar arranges for an egalitarian society by destroying the heterosexual society permanently. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has created a democratic nation through the constitution by adopting the principles of freedom, equality, brotherhood and social justice. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar emphasizes on the importance of economic empowerment along with social change. No one can deny that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution could stabilize the Indian economy. They have suggested important measures for the empowerment of the Indian economy. The Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935, following the book by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: *The Problem of Darupi It's Origin and Its Solution*. Also related to the Indian financial system, currency system of India and Indian economic policy etc. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has given special guidance and suggestions. Therefore, the Indian economy could actually prosper. According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, every person in India needs to get work. Every person contributes to the progress of the nation. Therefore, social and economic equality is established in the country and social change is occurring. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar belonged. From this, the relevance of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views is more clearly seen in the present.

Conclusion

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a great scholar and visionary great social reformer Among the important social reformers in the country. The use of their actions and guidance is still widely seen today. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution to social, economic, political, educational, cultural, nation-building and universal development is more widely seen and appreciated. The

principles laid down by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for the transformation of the society and the upliftment of the nation still seem to come true today. This shows the relevance of their intellectual intelligence and work in the present. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has tried to establish equality, freedom, brotherhood and social justice in a democratic way through the constitution. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has done a great job of keeping the country united despite social geographical, economic, cultural and political disparities all over the country. It is in their thinking that the country is truly making progress today. Undoubtedly, the relevance of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts and principles of clearly seen in the present sinario of Indian society.

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Public Administration and Public Policy

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Abstract:

Public policy is a matter of great importance for the strengthening of democracy. Public policies are formulated by the Government from time to time and implemented through public administration. Since the fate of public policies on the actual implementation of governance is important, it is important to look at how those policies remain accurate and flexible. It is important to seek the cooperation of experienced and experienced people in the administration for daily changes in the public sector, the basic problems of the people and how to create effective decision making process. Also, when making public policy, consider the suggestions from various sections of the society. At the same time, public policy requires adherence to various suggestions from the public. Overall, public administration is more likely to focus more on effective implementation of public policies.

Introduction:

In any nation in the world, the role of governance is crucial in the formulation of public policy. Same is the case in India. Public administration and public policy are closely linked. From time to time the policies which are formulated by the Government for the benefit of the people are implemented by the Public Administration. Public policies are implemented directly by the officials and staff of the administration. Also, the role of the administrative staff in the administration of public policy is important. The experience they have gained while working in the administration adds to the knowledge of the officers. At the same time, they have gained knowledge of the problems that may arise in the administration and implementation of the schemes. The success of the administration depends on a good public policy.

While studying public policy, it is important to have a comprehensive perspective. From the public dam, the direction of the government is determined. Therefore, the government should take the process of formulating public policies with public interest in mind. This research study will study the correlation of public administration and public policy. It will also explore the problems that may arise from time to time in the implementation of the policy by giving a detailed outline of the role of public administration in the overall process of public policy. In addition, relevant recommendations will be suggested in relation to the subject.

Definition:

The research essay presented will cover studies on public administration and public policy. Then the concepts that are important from the point of view of the study will be solved.

Public Administration:

Many thinkers in public administration have offered various definitions of public administration.

- Public administration is detailed and systematic application of law – Woodrow Wilson.¹
- Public administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose the fulfillment or enforcement of public policy as declared by competent authority.²

Public Policy:

- Public relationship of government unities to its environment – Robert Eyestone.³
- Public policy is a proposed course of action of a person, group or government within a given environment providing opportunities and obstacles which the policy was proposed to utilise and overcome in an effort to reach a goal or realize an objective or purpose. – Carl J. Friedrich.⁴

Hypothesis:

The assumptions are made by the researcher in relation to the topic of research. Through assumptions, researcher gets the right direction. In line with the research topic presented, the following assumptions are considered.

- The role of public administration is important in the public policy making process.
- Public policies are implemented by the public administration.
- Public policies are created in the interest of the people.

Objectives:

Considering the importance of the topic presented, the research objectives are set out. Research aims to accelerate research. The following are some of the following objectives as per the research topic.

- To study the correlation of public administration and public policy.
- To explain the role of officers and staff in the public policy making process.
- To know the fact of implementation of public policies.

Research Methodology:

The researcher has adopted a descriptive and analytical research method to conduct a thorough and objective study of the research topic presented. It is important to go to the root of the topic by clarifying the concepts of the relevant topic. It is important to analyze the problem accordingly. Therefore, the researcher has adopted a descriptive and analytical research method.

Public Administration and Public Policy:

According to some thinkers, public administration is a subset of public policy. Public policy is not private or personal, it is governed. Therefore, all aspects of public policy are related to public policy. The scope of public policies is increasing due to public welfare, public health, public health, policy making, policy analysis, public law, public transport, public employees and the public sector. General Chat Chat Lounge It also includes public education policies, public management, urban policies and cultural policies. Experienced officers and staff in the administration contribute significantly to the creation of public policies. The benefit of their knowledge and experience lies in the creation of accurate public policy. Therefore, the importance of public policy-making in public administration is seen more and more.

Process of public policy formulation:

Public policies are created through the Legislature, the Executive Board and various committees. The influence of pressure groups, various organizations and social movements is seen in the formation of public policies. Various demands and needs of the public are taken into account when formulating public policy. Public policymaking is a political process. It is the government's responsibility to make a good policy. The future of that government depends on that policy. Likewise, public participation or opinion should be considered in public policy. The development of the state is achieved through public policies. According to James Anderson, 'Environmental factors have an impact on public policymaking process'⁵ The impact of environmental, political, cultural, social and economic factors is more visible on public policy making.

Stages of public policy making:

Public policies have a huge impact on the nation and society. In public policy, it is important to benefit the public. At the same time, it is important to have a holistic view of how to achieve a balanced development of the nation. Public policy is a very important process for the people and the state, and no government function can be done without forming a public policy. Failure of public policy can have a direct impact on the government. The most important are the government's defense policies, financial policies and health policies. It has a direct impact on the people and the government. There are several important stages in the process of public policy making. Public policy is created by completing various public policy stages, choosing the right option for public policy, planning the policies for the future of public policy, choosing the right policies, implementing the policies directly and having proper control over public policy.

Types of public policy:

Public policies vary in their nature. They include a variety of public policies such as general public policy, specific public policy, long-term public policy, short-term public policy, qualitative and quantitative public policy, developmental public policy and welfare public policy. Public policy is seen to have a long lasting positive effect only if implemented properly. Public policy is taken into account by taking into account the problems of the people and making appropriate decisions.

Implementation of public policies:

It is very important to implement public policies properly. The administrative system has the responsibility of better implementation of these policies. Because the officials and staff of the administration are directly implementing the public policy. The demands of the public are taken into account in public policy. Therefore, public policy has a direct impact on the public. Public policies are implemented through various government departments. Problems that may arise from time to time need to be addressed while implementing public policies.

Many federal countries have developed new institution of the governance, such as administrative and regulatory agencies. But they have resisted making changes in the basic governing structure to adapt to the changing circumstances. As a result, the government is blamed for lacking the capacity to develop and implement coherent and affective policies.⁶

Conclusion:

Public policies are framed by the government's initiative. Considering the policy of the people, the development of the state as well as the development of the people are considered. As the far-reaching consequences of public policies are affecting the people, government and administration here, it is important to consider first how the policy will be most accurate and how it can be taken advantage of by all factors. One cannot deny that the public policies adopted in India in the past have been more effective due to the successful implementation of the people administration. The process of public policymaking is ongoing. The administration has to formulate public policies from time to time to address these issues. This shows the effectiveness of public policies. It is important to involve all the stakeholders in the society when making public policy. In this way a detailed review of public administration and public policy is taken.

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**Government Schemes and rural development**

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Introduction:

The importance of rural areas has been underlined by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi with the motto 'If you want to see a real India, go to the village'. The importance of rural areas in the fabric of India is unique and their overall development is very important. Because even today the majority of the people in the country are living in rural areas. The importance of rural areas is evident in the social, economic, political, educational and economic development of the country. Mahatma Gandhi has given priority to rural development with the objective of developing the nation in the true sense only if the rural areas are developed. Mahatma Gandhi insisted that a large number of small scale industries and businesses should be set up in rural areas in line with rural development in order to make the world aware that India can improve in the true sense of the word if the villages are improved. It is clear from this that it is important to make various efforts at the government level and administration level for the development of rural areas. Efforts are being made by the Central Government and the State Governments from time to time through various schemes for the overall development of the rural areas. The main objective of these government schemes is to reach out to the rural masses and bring them into the stream of development by providing them employment. Today, after the independence of the country, there is a unique significance of government schemes. Through these schemes, it is seen that efforts are being made for the complete development of rural areas.

Today it is seen that various schemes for the development of rural areas are in existence through various departments of the government. Does this research effectively implement schemes in rural areas through various government schemes? How do these schemes affect rural development? A detailed discussion will be held in this regard. Did these schemes reach the beneficiaries for whom the government schemes were prepared or not? Information in this regard will also be taken up through this research paper. Also, what problems are being created while implementing government schemes for the people in rural areas? This will also be reviewed. Although various schemes are working for the development of rural areas today, some of the major schemes will be reviewed in the present study.

Concept of rural development:

Rural development is an important stage of sustainable rural development. The process of environmentally sustainable development is developed by taking into account the participation of every component of the society such as water resources, forests, forest resources, land, land acquisition, animals, biodiversity and energy resources through creativity, team strength and youth power. Also, rural areas



should be developed on a large scale by implementing various schemes. The mindset of the people in rural areas must change to bring about sustainable rural development. Also, students from various universities and courses should be given complete knowledge of rural development. For this, it is important to implement various schemes of the government for rural development effectively. In general, some important schemes for the development of rural areas through various schemes of the government will be studied here.

Various government schemes and rural development:

1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchan Yojana:

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchan Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme. The objective of this scheme is to increase the area under micro-irrigation using modern technology as well as increase agricultural production, increase the total income of farmers and implement various schemes in a coordinated manner. Also to develop, propagate and increase the use of micro-irrigation methods for the development of agriculture and horticulture sector based on modern technology. The scheme is of special importance for creating employment opportunities for skilled and semi-skilled unemployed as well as for increasing the area under agricultural irrigation and disseminating modern technology through demonstrations. In order to avail the benefits of this scheme, it is necessary to contact the Agricultural Assistant, Agricultural Supervisor, Agriculture Board Officer and Taluka Agriculture Officer. To avail the benefits of this scheme, it is necessary to apply through the online system from the government website. This is a very effective scheme in the field of agriculture and through this scheme efforts are being made for the overall development of the rural areas.

2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, tree planting program has been implemented by the Department of Agriculture since 2012 on the farms of individual beneficiaries and on farmers' dams and fallow farm lands. Under this scheme, trees and orchards are planted on the beneficiary area. Orchards are also planted on the fallow lands of the farmers. Under this scheme, eligible persons like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Beneficiaries below Poverty Line, Beneficiaries of Land Reforms Scheme, Beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana, Minority and Marginal Farmers as per Agricultural Debt Waiver Scheme 2008 as well as Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Officers can avail benefits.

3. Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudaan Yojana:

The Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudaan Yojana has been implemented since 1980 with the basic objective of providing financial assistance to destitute old people, blind, disabled, physically and mentally ill, destitute widows through the Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance of the State Government. Due to some difficulties in the implementation of this scheme, changes have been made in the criteria of this scheme as per Government Resolution dated 26th October, 2010. This change is mainly due to the fact that the beneficiary's daughter will be given a grant



after the age of 21 or not and there is no guarantee that these children will get a job immediately after the age of 21. Changes have been made to include Devadasi, Paritaktya, Tritiyapanthi as beneficiaries etc. The scheme is seen to be working very effectively for the welfare of the homeless in rural areas.

4. Deendayal Upadhyay Rural Skills Scheme:

Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana is an ambitious scheme launched by the Central Government as a part of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. The main objective of the scheme is to provide wage employment to the youth in the age group of 15 to 35 years in rural areas by enhancing the skills of their basic skills. The program is designed by the Central Government to develop the skills of rural youth in view of the opportunities available to them. The Central Government has directed that skill enhancement training classes, employment projects, Panchayat Raj Institutions or other government institutions should be implemented.

5. Improved Seed Capital Scheme:

The Department of Industry implements the revised Seed Capital Scheme and the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program. Applicants should have at least seventh pass to avail the benefits of this scheme which provides financial assistance in the form of seed capital for self-employment to educated unemployed youth in urban and rural areas. He should also have completed 18 years of age. Age should not be more than 50 years. The applicant should be a resident of the State of Maharashtra for at least fifteen years. The condition of education will be relaxed according to the qualifications for skilled artisans. The scheme provides loans to unemployed youth for auto business, trade and small scale industries. Twenty per cent subsidy is allotted for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Handicapped, Nomadic and Backward Classes.

6. Women Economic Empowerment Scheme:

Special efforts are made by the State Government and the Central Government for the empowerment of women through this planning. The scheme provides financial assistance to women for business and industry creation. Under this scheme, loans of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 30 lakhs are given to widows, divorced and abandoned women in the age group of 25 to 50 years under various schemes of the National Corporation. A maximum of ten thousand grants are given. The loan will be charged at 4% interest

7. Janani Suraksha Yojana:

Janani Suraksha Yojana was implemented from 2005 to 2007 under the Central Government's National Rural Health Mission. The purpose of this scheme is to get a place in the health institution from a skilled person like a doctor or a nurse. The scheme is designed to promote childbirth in government health institutions and reduce maternal and child mortality. Beneficiaries should be from pregnant mothers, SC-ST, BPL. In case of delivery in a health institution, a benefit of Rs.700 is given to a pregnant mother in rural areas and Rs.600 to a pregnant mother in an urban area. Five hundred rupees for home delivery and up to fifteen hundred rupees for caesarean section are reimbursed through this scheme.



8. National Adolescent Health Program:

The National Adolescent Health Program has been launched under the National Health Mission and in Reproductive and Child Health Phase II. The National Adolescent Health Program focuses on adolescent boys and girls in the age group of 10 to 19 years. According to the 2001 census, the number of adolescent boys and girls in India is 225 million, which is 23 per cent of the total population. The group of boys and girls in such an adolescent system is a very sensitive element in the society and the various factors that affect the health of this group have to be done with a view to adopting a healthy lifestyle

9. Improved TB control program:

Under this program, health workers collect samples from patients with fever and cough for more than 15 days. After proper death, the patients are given regular medical treatment in a modern way and under the supervision of a supervisor. Patients are referred to rural hospitals or beyond for referral services as required. Infants are given as early as possible as a preventive measure. Also, patients are paid five hundred rupees per month for consumables and one thousand rupees at a time for diagnosis.

Conclusion:

It reviews some of the important schemes related to rural development. These schemes have been developed from time to time by the Central Government and the State Governments by conducting a thorough study on how to improve the lives of rural people through government schemes. Despite the efforts being made to raise the health, employment and economic status of the rural people through government schemes, it is evident that today the schemes of the government have not really reached all the people in the rural areas. It is important that the people there make effective use of those schemes. Illiteracy, lack of modern resources, lack of basic facilities are making it difficult to get. These issues are expected to be resolved at the government level. Even today many ordinary people are ignorant of the government's plans. They do not understand the meaning of the government's plan. We don't seem to realize that we should use this plan. Therefore, through the government, NGOs and well-educated people, it is imperative to take these government schemes to the masses in rural areas and make the beneficiaries aware of the importance of the schemes. Although there are many problems in today's situation, the overall development of rural areas is definitely happening through various schemes of the government, but there is no doubt that it is expected to gain more momentum.

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National Human Rights Commission and Good Governance**Dr. Bhagwan Shankarrao Waghmare**

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Introduction:

Nature has given every person born on earth the right to live with dignity and equality. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. It is also a fact that human rights are being violated. Today, the concept of human rights is gaining ground in almost all countries globally. It can be said that the creation of human rights is a concept created through the development of personality within an individual. It is man's instinct to live well, to have self-respect. Also, a person needs to have such an opportunity of socio-economic, mental and spiritual development in life. It was in this spirit that the United Nations declared the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948. The importance of human rights appears to be unique in the development and progress of a nation, as every individual and every section of society will respect these rights and freedoms and strive to ensure effective recognition and observance of rights throughout the world. When a nation is evaluated at the international level, human rights are considered in detail. In any country, the first duty of a nation is to ensure that no poor or ordinary people are reported by a rich person or organization. In democratic countries, efforts are made from time to time by the government to promote and implement human rights at the social level. Human rights also have special significance in India. The Government of India has set up the National Human Rights Commission on 12th October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 for the protection and promotion of human rights.

Human rights are fundamental human rights. From which human beings cannot be deprived on the basis of race, caste, nationality, religion, gender etc. All individuals enjoy the inherent freedom and equality in terms of dignity and rights. Some rights for human development should be equally available to all. But there are many people in the world who are deprived of these rights, that is, human rights. We have often heard of human rights violations in different parts of the world. A direct example of this is World War II. During World War II, there was widespread loss of human life and widespread human rights abuses. Millions were forced to live in exile. Being a part of a civilized society, the protection of the human rights of every individual is extremely important. Nevertheless, the concept of human rights can be studied in a broader sense. Today, the National Human Rights Commission is committed to protecting human rights in India. Since human rights have a direct impact on the local government, good governance can be created in the country through human rights. Human rights and good governance are closely linked.

The concept of human rights:

The concept of human rights is studied from a broader perspective. According to the United Nations, human rights are a system that does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, nationality, language, religion or anything else. It is also expected that everyone will enjoy equal freedom. Human rights include freedom to live life, freedom of expression, freedom from slavery and complete freedom to get an education. Human rights are expected to enable the common man to enjoy the natural right to life and to create a system of government without any discrimination. Human rights are protected and nurtured in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 to 35 of the Indian Constitution as well as Articles 39, 43 and 45.

The concept of Good Governance:

The concept of good governance consists of two words. Good governance is the combination of the words Su means good and Shasan means governance. Good governance can be called good governance. Some thinkers have come up with the definition of good governance.

1. It is unambiguously identifying the basic values of society and pursuing.- Vivek Chopra
2. Nation which handles its people to lead a peaceful, orderly, prosperous and participatory lives.- P. Panandikar
3. There is no in single answer to question of what is good governance, however, what makes institutions and rules more effective, including transparency, participation, responsiveness, accountability and the rule of law many by regarded as? Element of good governance.- HDR- 2002.

Based on the above lecture, it is clear that good governance is the governance system of a modern welfare state. In it, the interest of the people is served in all respects. At the same time, the administration is committed to solving the problems of the people. Good governance is a broad concept and it reflects the participation and accountability of the people.

Nature of Good Governance:

Good governance is seen as a concept developed in the modern era of democracy. The concept of good governance generally came into existence in India after 1970. As the winds of privatization, liberalization and globalization began to blow in India, the expectations of the people from the administration grew. The idea that the administration should change and work in the interest of the people began to flow. From that, good governance gained momentum in the true sense. The term governance was first coined by the World Bank in 1989. Further, in the report Governance and Development published in 1992, the World Bank discussed in detail the issues related to good governance and what is the nature of governance in it? How is power used in social and economic management of the country? How far is the government capable of doing its job? The nature of good governance was decided by presenting questions in this regard. According to the World Bank, good governance includes political responsibility, availability of independence, discipline, transparency in administration, effectiveness, efficiency as well as cooperation between society and government. The concept of good governance is the creation of a new welfare state in modern times. In this, the administration tries to be more pro-people. Kautilya tells us in Arthashastra that 'the king should do what the people want', as well as Plato's 'ideal state', Mahatma Gandhi's 'Gram Swarajya' and Jayaprakash Narayan's 'complete revolution' have had an impact on modern good governance. People are given more importance in good governance. In good governance, the administration works tirelessly by establishing friendly relations with the people.

Structure of the National Human Rights Commission:

The National Human Rights Commission was established by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which was passed by Parliament on 12 October 1993. The purpose of this commission is to protect and nurture the constitutional rights of the people of the country. The Commission expects the people to be treated with the role of freedom, equality and justice. Sympathy for women and protection of women is also the objective of this National Human Rights Commission. The National Human Rights Commission strives to protect and promote social, economic and cultural rights. The National Human Rights Commission has a chairman and four full-time members and four other appointed members. When selecting a full-time member, one member may have served as a judge of the Supreme Court, one member may have served as a Chief Justice of the High Court, and two members may have worked in the human rights field or have practical knowledge and experience. Such persons are appointed as full time members. The other four nominees are the Chairperson of the National Minorities Commission, the Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women. A committee is constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to appoint the chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission. The other members are Speaker of Lok Sabha, Union Home Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Deputy Speaker of Rajya Sabha. The name is fixed by the committee and sent to the President for appointment. The President appoints the Chairman and members of the National Human Rights Commission. At the administrative level, the chief executive serves as the secretary general of the National Human Rights Commission, who is an officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India. This Secretary General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Secretariat of the National Human Rights Commission, whose administrative functions are carried out under his guidance and direction.

Role of National Human Rights Commission in Building Good Governance:

The role of the National Human Rights Commission in building good governance is crucial. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is responsible for the protection of the basic needs and natural rights of the individual. It provides the individual with a dignified, equal and just way of life. The individual is independent of nature. Attempts are made. In good governance, the work is done by the administration with a broad vision of public welfare tools. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) works to bring justice to a person in a society where injustice is being done to the victim and the human rights of the victim are being threatened. This role of the National Human Rights Commission creates a conducive environment for good governance in the country. In fact, the role of the National Human Rights Commission is crucial for good governance in the state. Good governance is created as the National Human Rights Commission continues to work for the rights of the weaker sections of society, women, the elderly, children and the general public. The Commission helps to stand by the victim and fight a court battle. The Human Rights Commission also works to create awareness in the society regarding human rights. The Commission may also intervene in human rights disputes filed in any court with the permission of the court. In addition, with the permission of the state government, the commission may inspect prisons and detention centers in the state. It can also advise the state government in this regard. Through this commission, laws, rules and opinions etc. can be reconsidered by the

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government for the purpose of protection of human rights. The role of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in shaping good governance is unique in that it contributes to the maintenance of good governance in the country as the Commission is constantly striving to promote and promote human rights at the national and international levels.

Conclusion:

The National Human Rights Commission has a special role to play in shaping good governance. The National Human Rights Commission protects and promotes the natural and constitutional rights of the people of the country. If there are human rights violations in the society from time to time, then the National Human Rights Commission takes the initiative to provide justice to the victim. As the National Human Rights Commission is a nationally functioning body, its scope extends across the country. The National Human Rights Commission has human rights experts and veterans, as well as legal practitioners and experts with judicial experience, which helps in the promotion and protection of human rights. The role of the National Human Rights Commission is very important for building good governance in the country as a whole.

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9. Women Leadership in Panchayat Raj System

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Introduction

India gained full independence on 15th August 1947 and gained independence in India with parliamentary democracy. The largest democracy in the country was established through the constitution. Democracy establishes the power of the people in the true sense. The Constitution of India was fully implemented in India from 26th January 1950 and from that day onwards the true power of the people was established in India. Detailed provisions have been made in the Constitution for the manner in which this republic should be run and the manner in which its government and administration should function. There are various castes, customs, traditions, norms and dialects in India and many questions were raised about the future of India, which is steeped in this diversity, but all the threads were tied through the Constitution. Through the constitution, the central government, state government and local self-governing bodies have come into existence. As a result, decentralization of power took place and true democracy was established.

Today, there are 28 constituent states and 9 union territories in the country. The Central Government enacts laws on the subjects specified in the Central List while the State Government enacts laws on the subjects defined in the State List. There is a third list in the country and it is known as concurrent list. Both the Central Government and the State Government have the power to legislate on the issues in the Concurrent List. Local self-governing bodies operate under the control of the state government. Local self-government is a responsible body working at the local level. There are two main components of local self-government. One is an urban local body and the other is a rural local body. Urban Local Self Government Institutions include Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Nagar Panchayats, Camp Boards and Industrial Estates. Rural Local Self Government Institutions include Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat. Rural Local Self Government Institutions are also called Panchayat Raj. There are three levels of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat in the Panchayat Raj

system and their jurisdiction and powers are different. Development and welfare works are done for the people in rural areas from all the three levels.

The Panchayat Raj system is a mechanism that works effectively for the actual implementation of democracy and for the purpose of fulfilling the goals of the government. In the Panchayat Raj system, the representatives of the people are elected through elections and they work for the welfare of the people. Reservation was provided for the purpose of representing various sections of the society in all the three systems of Panchayat Raj. In the Panchayat Raj system, reservations were made by socially considering the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. For many years in India, women were restricted to 'school and child'. Therefore, in view of the fact that women have not received adequate representation and justice, 33% reservation has been made for women in local bodies. This reservation limit was later increased to 50%. Through the Panchayat Raj system, all illiterate, backward class, educated and upper caste women can benefit from this fifty percent reservation from that category. As the number of women elected through these reservations has increased, women today have the same opportunity to work with men in the true sense of the word. In the Panchayat system, women's leadership emerged through this medium.

Objectives

1. To know the history and nature of formation of Panchayat Raj system.
2. To study the 73rd Amendment and women leadership in Panchayats.
3. To know the reality of women leadership in Panchayat Raj system.

Research Methodology

Analytical and descriptive research methodology were adopted for the relevant subject.

Concept of Panchayat Raj

The concept of 'Panchayat Raj' was introduced in a broad sense. Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi called the Panchayat Raj system as 'Gramswarajya'. According to him, the village should be self-sufficient and self-reliant based on a democracy. Mahatma Gandhi tries to compare Panchayat Raj with the concept of 'Ram Rajya'. Also, Mr. Vinoba Bhave, Sarvesarva of Bhudan movement called Panchayat Raj as 'Gram Sabha'. According to him, Panchayat should be based on the five virtues of love, self-reliance, knowledge, industry and cleanliness. The word 'Panchayat Raj' was used by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But then Balwantrao Mehta became more conservative after the committee. Later, while chanting the slogan of revolution, Jayaprakash Narayan boasted that 'Panchayat Raj is the true pillar of social and political democracy'. The true nature of the Panchayat Raj system is based on the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee. The first Panchayat Raj system in India came into existence on October 2, 1959 in

the district of Nagor in Rajasthan. The state of Maharashtra was formed on May 1, 1960 and a major decision was taken regarding the Panchayat Raj system by setting up the Vasantrya Naik Samiti in Maharashtra. Accordingly, Panchayat Raj system came into existence on 1st May 1962 in Maharashtra.

The three-tiered nature of Panchayat Raj

This can be seen as an important feature of the Panchayat Raj. In Panchayat Raj system, Zilla Parishad is functioning at district level, Panchayat Samiti at taluka level and Gram Panchayat at village level. Maharashtra has had a three-tier system of Panchayat Raj since 1962. The responsibility of direct implementation of various policies of the Central and State Governments was placed on the Panchayat Raj. At the district level, the Chief Executive Officer acts as the administrative head of the Zilla Parishad. Under his guidance and authority, rural development schemes are implemented in the district. In Zilla Parishad, members are elected through elections. One member is elected as the President of the Zilla Parishad. The President of the Zilla Parishad acts as the political head of the Zilla Parishad. Various committees are formed in connection with the work of Zilla Parishad. The jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad covers the entire district. Another important element in the Panchayat Raj system is the Panchayat Samiti at the taluka level. Panchayat Samiti works within the jurisdiction of the taluka. Promptly works for the actual implementation of various schemes in the villages of the taluka. The administrative head of the Panchayat Samiti is called the Group Development Officer. The political head is called the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti. The third important component of the Panchayat Raj system is the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat is seen as a mechanism working at the village level. Gram Panchayat members and Sarpanch are elected from the people of the village. The Sarpanch acts as the political head of the gram panchayat, while the administrative head of the gram panchayat is the village development officer. These three elements are very important in the Panchayat Raj system. Development works for the people in rural areas are done through this.

73rd Constitutional Amendment and Women Leadership

The 73rd Amendment of 1992 gave constitutional status to the Panchayat Raj system. So today the Panchayat Raj system can work effectively at the local level. Since the people have direct contact with the Panchayat Raj system, we have to depend on the Panchayat Raj to solve our problems. The 73rd Amendment made the panchayat system more efficient. Part 9 of the Indian Constitution relating to the Panchayat Raj was extended. Necessary provisions relating to Panchayat Raj were made in this area under Section 243 (A) to Section 243 (O). A new eleventh appendix was added to the constitution to clarify the functions and responsibilities of the panchayat system. To this appendix was added a list of 29 works to be done by the Panchayat

Raj system. Special importance was given to the Gram Sabha in connection with the 73rd Amendment. Every adult in the village will be a member of the Gram Sabha. He can convey the idea of development of the village through his Gram Sabha. He also made provisions regarding eligibility of members, rights and responsibilities of Panchayat Raj Institutions as well as financial transactions. In connection with the 73rd Amendment, provisions were also made for State Finance Commission, Financial Provisions, Accounting and Audit of Panchayat Raj Institutions, State Election Commission, Provisions in Union Territories. Under the Panchayat Raj system, the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution provides for reservation under section 243 (D) with a view to establishing social justice. Provision was made for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. The percentage of reservation for OBCs will depend on the wishes of the state. Generality in Maharashtra: 27% reservation was given for OBCs. 1/3 per cent of the total membership was reserved for women. At present, 50 per cent reservation has been made for women in local bodies in Maharashtra. The 73rd Amendment was a revolutionary step in the direction of the Panchayat Raj system. This is why rural development has gained momentum. Women got the opportunity to stand and lead for elections. Today, many women are contributing to development and decision making. With the advent of the 73rd Amendment, women's leadership in the panchayat system developed to a large extent.

Reality of Women Leadership in Panchayat Raj

The policy of reservation given to women in local bodies has increased the proportion of women. Many women started working as office bearers. Although the number of women in local bodies has increased significantly, they cannot do so independently. Even today, their rights are controlled by family members or villagers. The mindset of looking at her as a woman needs to change. Women get elected because of reservation. But they are not allowed to exercise their rights freely. That woman's husband or son or the head of the household is exercising that right. Few educated women are exceptions, but the proportion is negligible. Some of the women elected in the Panchayat Raj are uneducated and feel that they are ignorant of their authority. Understanding the reality of women leadership in Panchayat Raj, it takes time to provide guidance and training to women from time to time regarding their rights, duties and future course of Panchayat. Although the number of women leaders in the Panchayat Raj has increased, there is no denying the fact that they face many challenges while playing a role in development and decision making. If the objective of 50 per cent reservation for women in the Panchayat Raj system is to be achieved, more efforts need to be made by the government to pay special attention to women leadership.

Conclusion

Women leadership has gained special importance in the Panchayat Raj system. In many local bodies, women have had the opportunity to show their leadership qualities and skills through elections. Some women members are playing their role in the development of the Panchayat Raj system and in the decision making process. Through local leadership, they are making a different impression. Therefore, to some extent, the contribution of women for the empowerment of the Panchayat Raj system cannot be denied. However, in order to strengthen the Panchayat Raj system and to empower women, it is important to train them in administrative procedures and political work by giving them leadership opportunities from time to time. If women are trained and self-reliant, the progress of the nation will be accelerated in the true sense. Today, women are making progress in the educational, social, political and economic fields through women's representation in the panchayat system. So it is the responsibility of men to stand behind women competently because, only when women become capable, the nation becomes capable. As Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said, "Every Indian contributes to the Progress of the nation."

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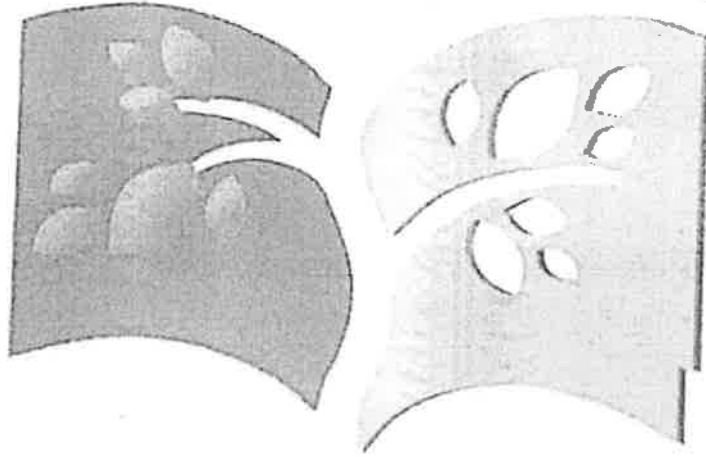


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Introduction:

There are three basic human needs: food, clothing, and shelter. Food types also include water. Man cannot live without water. Pure air and water are of paramount importance for the survival of life on earth. Since man is one of the most important elements in living things, he cannot exist without water. Man tries to build his abode in a place where water is available. A look at the history reveals that in the past, people used to roam and settle in places where there is water. Many groups came together and the village was formed. In time, they were transformed into cities. Today many cities in the world also appear to exist on beaches and river banks. For example, many cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Beijing, New York are developed along the river. If we want to take the example of Maharashtra, Nashik, Paithan and Nanded can be considered as cities situated on the banks of Godavari river. About 79 percent of the earth's surface is covered by water, and only 21 percent is covered by land and mountains. The oceans account for 97.24 percent of the earth's water resources, making it unfit for human consumption. Glaciers and glaciers at the North and South Poles have 2.14 percent pure water, but it is impossible to use them. In short, 0.67 percent of human usable water is available. Therefore, it is important to use water properly. Today the water problem is serious in many parts of the country. Even after 70 years of independence,

the people of India have to wander for water.

The average rainfall in Maharashtra is 1360 mm and it varies in different parts of the state. The average rainfall in the Konkan region of the state is 2000 to 3000 mm and 55 per cent of the available water for human consumption is found in the Konkan. In the eastern shadow region of the Sahyadri, the rainfall is only 450 mm and in the eastern part of the state it increases from 1000 to 1400 mm. Apart from the Konkan region of the state, Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha region have only 45% of the available water for human consumption. It also shows that there is continuous drought in some districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha. The major rivers in Maharashtra are Tapi and Narmada which flow through the west. Godavari, Krishna, Bhima, Sina, Panganga and Wainganga are the major rivers flowing eastwards. Irregular rainfall and declining groundwater levels are the key to future crises. Recognizing the importance of water, it takes time to stop one drop of rain. The use of available water sparingly to find a way out of future water crisis, the importance of water in agriculture and human life is unique and it is important for all sections of the society to be involved in water saving and water management.

Importance of water management:

The concept of water management seems to have been in use since the beginning of the 21st century. About twenty-five years ago, the words water management, water management, water literacy were not ingrained in the common man. Many people predict that the third world war will be fought over water. The problem of water management is becoming more complicated due to the growing population of the world and various problems and complications due to the availability of water. Water distribution on Earth appears to be naturally uneven. There is a huge disparity between the world's population and its water resources. Therefore, it is important to make efforts at all

levels to ensure that water is used sparingly with proper planning. This is what is expected in water management. Using water wisely, not wasting water, growing crops with less water, creating industries that require less water. Water conservation and water conservation is what is expected in water management.

Rivers in many countries of the world flow from their own country to other neighboring countries and many rivers from other countries flow in their own country. Therefore, the distribution of water in it often leads to disputes in different countries at the international level. In order to find a way out of this and to solve those problems, they are solved by formulating certain rules with the help of International Water Arbitration or International Water Planning Board. Brahmaputra from China in our country. There are also some other southern channel rivers. This leads to some disputes as well as the Indus, Sutlej and its tributaries that flow through our country to Pakistan. Also, the river Brahmaputra flows from India to Bangladesh. As such rivers flow through different countries, they often have disputes over water allocation and these issues have been going on for days. Similar disputes are also taking place within the country. Especially in South India. E.g. Krishna Valley water dispute, Maharashtra-Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka water distribution disputes are well known. Laws and arbitrations were created from time to time to resolve these issues. Often such questions also take on a political form. So these questions run for several days. If river confluence projects exist in India, the water of the perennial rivers flowing north can be diverted to the south. This will solve the problem of drinking and agriculture in the south. It is important to work in coordination at the national level. If water becomes available in different parts of the country, afforestation and fertility will increase everywhere, which will increase water trade and fisheries. Water planning is very important at the state

level as well as at the national level. Today there are generally at least five to six major rivers in each state of the country. It also has 10 to 12 tributaries. How to divert water from those rivers to the entire state. Also how to develop agribusiness from it. This requires efforts through water management. By developing medium and small scale irrigation projects in the state, it is important to retain rain water and cultivate it in the soil. It helps in the development of the state. Not all districts and parts of Maharashtra have equal water distribution. Therefore, it is the duty of the state to divert water from areas where rainfall is high or drought or areas where rainfall is less than average and it is important to address the problems of the people through water management. Properly managed, hydropower, hydroelectricity and water tourism flourish.

Water management is also very important at the local level. At the local level, it is more important for at least four to five villages to come together and form a group and develop the water area together through planning. Working together saves money and completes tasks on time. Drainage widening, deepening, seepage ponds, farms, villages, rainwater harvesting, water purification, tap water, wastewater management, groundwater level raising and social forestry etc. can also be done with the initiative of the government. Also, water storage can be increased by blocking water in hilly villages. All the surrounding villages can benefit from this. At the local level, it is important to have the participation of the government and the local people. Water management can be done by undertaking labor activities at the village level. Water storage can be increased by developing dams. Many villages in Maharashtra today seem to have prospered through hard work. In Maharashtra, NGOs like Naam and Pani Foundation are also seen in water management efforts to enrich the village through labor. Overall, water management at the national, state and

local levels is very important. The means of development of the society and the country are possible through water management. Therefore, the importance of water management is given special importance today.

Problems in water management in Maharashtra:

Maharashtra is one of the major states in the country with frequent droughts. Maharashtra has a disproportionate distribution of water resources. This is because the Sahyadri mountain range to the west of Maharashtra blocks the southwesterly winds from the Arabian Sea. Due to this, heavy rainfall falls on the Konkan coast and very little rain falls in western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada to the east of Sahyadri mountains. Therefore, there is drought every year in Marathwada, Vidarbha and some districts of Western Maharashtra. This creates many problems while managing water resources. Therefore, unequal distribution of water resources has become a major problem facing Maharashtra's water management. At the same time, increasing demand for water for urbanization and industrialization has become a major problem in Maharashtra's water management. Due to the growing population of the state and their standard of living, education and employment, urbanization and industrialization is on the rise in Maharashtra. The water problem is facing a lot of problems. Water management seems to have deteriorated in the balance between providing clean water to the people and providing water resources for industry. Water pollution is also a major problem in water management. Industrial effluents, chemicals, household effluents, etc. are discharged into rivers, streams and creeks. As a result, the flow of the river is obstructed and the pollution of the river is increasing on a large scale. Water pollution is rampant due to many such reasons. Many cities in Maharashtra like Mumbai, Aurangabad, Pune, Nagpur and Nashik are experiencing water scarcity due to increasing industrialization

and urbanization. Improper and excessive use of water has increased significantly in Maharashtra. Therefore, these major problems become obstacles when it comes to water management. Also, internal politics becomes a major obstacle when it comes to water management. Many leaders in the state are obstructing water management only by considering their district and their part. They think about how to get the most water available to their area. Therefore, it is seen that many problems are arising in the water management of Maharashtra.

Measures for effective water management:

1. Water literacy:

Water literacy is one of the most important issues for effective water management. Water literacy is important unless the public understands the importance of water. It is very important for the people in urban and rural areas to get knowledge about water resources, water availability and how to use water sparingly. From that point of view, it is necessary to convince the people of the importance of water by implementing water literacy campaign. Only then can water management be achieved in the true sense. It is necessary to create water friends to achieve water literacy. Water literacy lessons can be learned in the country and in Maharashtra through Jalmitra. Only 30 per cent of the country's wastewater is properly managed. Diseases caused by contaminated water are 21 per cent in the country. Different types of projects can be undertaken by recycling and treating wastewater. Public literacy is crucial for solving future problems. Therefore, it is important for the government to make special efforts in the field of water literacy. Water literacy is the only way to build a people's movement. Therefore, if water literacy is effectively implemented, there is no doubt that real water management can be achieved.

2. Government and public participation:

It is important for the government to make efforts for sustainable water management.

Public participation is just as important as effective water management. It is important that students and women are also involved. If water management is done in a sustainable and proper manner, diseases will be reduced. Everyone will have access to clean and adequate water. Public health can be maintained well. Therefore, water management is very important. Self awareness is very important for water management. In a project designed for water management, it is more important to increase public participation through labor and to root out rainwater in the soil. It is important for agriculture to create awareness among the people to use water sparingly through drip irrigation. Overall, public participation is important for water management in all areas from daily use to industry and agriculture.

3. Groundwater recharge:

Groundwater levels have declined due to excess use of water for agriculture, industry and domestic use. Numerous researches have shown that excess water abstraction reduces the amount of water in the soil. So it is important to increase the groundwater level. It is important for the government to take the necessary measures. It is necessary to block the rain water and soak it in the soil. It is also important to recharge the well. In order to increase the ground water level, it is necessary to remove the silt from the pond and increase the area of the pond. In many cities, concrete roads and extra concrete work do not allow rainwater to seep into the ground. As a result, water is carried away and groundwater level cannot rise. It is important for the government to pay special attention to increase the ground water level in rural and urban areas.

4. Curbing water pollution:

Chemicals released from factories and industries are discharged into rivers and streams. This shows that a large amount of water pollution is occurring. Also, through religious rituals, various objects are immersed in

The flow of water in rivers, streams, wells and canals, which also causes a large amount of water pollution. Hazardous chemicals and contaminated water pose a threat to the environment. Therefore, it is important for the government and NGOs to make efforts to dispose of water pollution.

5. Increasing the area of water conservation:

Increasing water conservation area is important for water management. It is important to pay special attention to water conservation if drought is to be overcome permanently. The villages of Ralegan-Siddhi in Ahmednagar district of the state, Shivni in Jalna district and Nidhal in Satara district have made great progress in the catchment area. Permanent drought has been overcome through water conservation. Shirpur village in Dhule district also enriched its village by doing invaluable work in the watershed and water conservation area and came forward as an ideal village in the state. It is important to increase the area of water conservation through recharge of wells, deepening of nallas, widening and construction of dams. It is important to bury every drop of rain in the soil.

6. Sewage recycling:

Just as paper, plastic and metal are recycled. It is also important to recycle water. It is important to treat contaminated water and use it for agriculture and industry. Reuse of water reduces additional stress on agriculture and drinking water. Water purification centers were set up to recycle water in many developed nations of the world. Through it, an attempt is made to find out how the contaminated water can be processed and used. Processed water can be reused for industry and agriculture. It is also important to use modern technology for agriculture to use water sparingly and to encourage people to use water sparingly. In home remedies, wastewater can be used for plants and backyards. Proper disposal of wastewater by constructing an adsorption pit can also increase

the ground water level. It is very important for everyone to use water sparingly in daily life.

Conclusion:

Water management seems to have gained special importance in modern times. Water management is important if we want to overcome the day to day drought. It is important to work through public participation from the government and administration level on how to manage the available water resources in a sustainable manner. Today, water policies and water laws are formulated by the government from time to time to make special efforts for water management and water conservation, but its effective implementation is just as important. It is important to increase the participation of people in rural areas along with the city in the process of water management and to create awareness in the society. The public needs to be aware of water and use water sparingly. If we save water and use the right amount of water, we can stop the problem of water scarcity to some extent. Recharge rainwater and prevent water pollution. Drought in various parts of the country can be alleviated by setting up river confluence projects at national and international level. Similarly, diverting water from rain-fed areas of the state to drought-prone areas where average rainfall is less than other parts of the state is important for the development of agriculture and industry. Thus water management has become a necessity of the times.

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